



# A DESK REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN 2015/16 - 2019/20

TO ASSESS ITS PERFORMANCE ON  
PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND  
PRESERVATION OF INDIGENOUS  
FOOD SYSTEMS FOR HEALTHY,  
DIVERSE AND NUTRITIOUS  
DIETS

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MAY 2019

*Women carrying  
their produce to  
a local market,  
Photo Credit: Felix  
Warom Okello*



**Prepared for**

This assessment report was prepared by MACO Consulting for Food Rights Alliance. The author is Chris Charles Oyua, Managing Director MACO Consulting.



**Disclaimer:**

*This report has been prepared for FRA with the financial assistant from Hivos. The opinions and views expressed herein are those of MACO Consulting and therefore in no way reflect the official opinion of FRA or Hivos.*



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We appreciate the opportunity of having worked together,



**Chris Charles Oyua,**  
**Managing Director | MACO Consulting**  
Block 223 Plot 4094 | Namugongo | Kampala  
**Tel:** +256 772 587605 **Alternative:** +256 756 998536  
**Email:** chris.oyua@gmail.com | **SKYPE:** Oyuachris

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food Rights Alliance (FRA), driven by its organisational vision of “A world free from hunger and malnutrition is possible!” is committed to promoting the realization of the right to food and its Non-Variation for all in Uganda through strengthening sustainable farming systems and improving food and nutrition Justice. Under the strategic area of Food Governance and Food Justice, FRA in partnership with Hivos is implementing a project entitled “Integrated agriculture sector investment planning for improved nutritious, healthy and diverse diets”. The aim of the project is to influence Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to integrate sustainable food and nutrition strategies, targets and indicators in the agriculture sector strategic planning and investment framework.

As a starting point, FRA sought to independently assess the performance of the current Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 to 2019/20 to determine its performance in promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food system. The findings will be used to advocate for specific strategies, to be set in the ASSP II to improve nutrition and sustainable diets through promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food system. The review focused on finding out how the ASSP promoted, protected and preserved indigenous seed and breed this is being studied as a starting point of promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets in ASSP II. The scope covered four areas: 1) Analysing the current food security and nutrition status in Uganda; 2) Increasing Food Production and Productivity; 3) Input Supply and 3) Implementation of the ASSP.

## **The following are the key findings of the Review**

### **Food Production and Productivity**

1. There is no specific focus on food security and nutrition in the ASSP. Food security and Nutrition is implied and looked at as an automatic outcome of increased agricultural production and productivity.
2. Research on seed and breed variety under the ASSP does not include indigenous varieties despite indigenous seed and breed being more readily available to farmers, more resistant to climatic changes. This might lead to extinction of the indigenous variety.
3. Research results from NARO is not reaching smallholder farmers effectively. There is little evidence of coordination between NARO and implementing agents of the ASSP. The system in place to get seed varieties from lab to farm is too lengthy.
4. The extension system used did not effectively promote indigenous knowl-

edge. MAAIF adopted the Single Spine Agricultural Extension System to replace the advisory services provided by NAADS this is not working well at the moment.

5. The focus of the ASSP on commercialization of agriculture is without systematic approach to move farmers from subsistence to the desired commercialisation, the approach has been seen compromising food production
6. The focus on cross cutting issues at implementation is weak despite the fact that they do affect agricultural production in a significant manner. Especially Land and Gender, these needed more attention during the implementation of the ASSP.

#### 4.2 Input supply

1. The ASSP did not prioritize promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous seed and breed varieties. The plan prioritised 12 commodities and four strategic commodities through research, input supply etc. and none of these was indigenous variety.
2. The ASSP promoted and strengthened the formal seed system over the informal seed system that provides the largest seed quantity in Uganda. Research shows less than 10% seed supply in Uganda is through the formal seed system the rest is informal system.
3. Agricultural zoning approach compromises food security and nutrition. Critical crops for food security in Uganda like Millet were left out of the priority list yet a large population in Uganda depends on Millet as their staple food.

#### 4.3 Implementation of the ASSP

1. Coordination between MAAIF and the different segments of the sector is weak. MAAIF has a gigantic structure comprising of 7 semi-autonomous structures, 12 government ministries, departments and a number of non-state actors. The review established that there was ineffectiveness in coordinating these units.
2. Programmes and Policies implementing the ASSP like NAADS and Operation Wealth Creation do not effectively complement each other as expected. MAAIF did not provide effective supervision of these programmes.

The review analysed the current food security and nutrition situation in Uganda by looking at most recent statistics and towards the end made recommendations to improve the gaps identified in the ASSP in terms of promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous seed system in the design and implementation of ASSP II to promote, protect and preserve indigenous food system for healthy, diverse and nutritious diets.

The report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1: covers the background; Purpose and Scope and the Methodological Framework.
- Chapter 2: Covers the overview of Agriculture in Uganda; the Food and Nutrition Security status
- Chapter 3: covers the overview of the ASSP, the content including M&E and Budget.
- Chapter 4: Presents the findings under each focus are in the scope of the review
- Chapter 5: presents the Conclusion ad Recommendations.
- Annex: Has the original ToR, the List of Documents reviewed including reports consulted

# ACRONYMS

ASSP	Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAPCA	Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas Association
COGE	Coalition On Girls' Empowerment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistant Committee
DATICS	District Agriculture Training and Information Centres
DISP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
ESSAF	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum
EU	European Union
FAO	Food Agricultural Organisation
FEWS-NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FRA	Food Rights Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Profit
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JASAR	Joint Agriculture Sector Annual Review
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalists
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PPP	Private Partnership Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEATINI	Southern and Eastern Africa Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TASAI	The African Seed Access Index
TIMPS	Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCSD	Coalition for Sustainable Development
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Cooperation
WEGCDA	Women and Girl Child Development Association

# DEFINITION OF TERMS

The key terms in this report have numerous definitions, but for purposes of this report the terms have been defined as below:

## **Indigenous/local Seed:**

Indigenous seeds are those produced naturally in Uganda under prevailing climatic conditions. They are seeds that have been selected and managed by local people in the local growing environment.

## **Indigenous/local Seed System:**

This source of seed supply is characterised by local reproduction of the seed by farmers themselves, using 'local' seed selection, production and conditioning practices. It includes the saving of planting material for the next planting and informal diffusion of seed to other farmers, often within the community. In most cases, it is non-specialised seed production, integrated in the production of grains, roots and tubers for consumption and marketing.

## **Indigenous/local Food System:**

An Indigenous food is one that has been primarily cultivated, taken care of, harvested, prepared, preserved, shared, or traded within the boundaries of our respective territories based on values of interdependency, respect, reciprocity, and ecological sensibility. Indigenous food systems

include all of the land, air, water, soil and culturally important plant, animal and fungi species that have sustained

Indigenous peoples over thousands of years.

## **Food Security:**

Food security is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' accessibility to it, where accessibility includes affordability. This situation exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life

## **Child Stunting:**

This is determined by low height for age, reflecting a past episode or episodes of sustained undernutrition. It is analysed as the proportion of children under the age of five years who are stunted (that is, have low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition).

## **Undernourishment:**

A level of food intake which is insufficient for meeting dietary energy requirements. This state, mostly lasts for at least one year, as is typified by the inability to acquire sufficient food.

### **Undernutrition:**

This is the outcome of undernourishment and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed, as a result of repeated infectious disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted), and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

### **Integrated Phase Classification (IPC):**

This categorises the severity and magnitude of food insecurity using two scales: a household scale and an area scale. The household scale provides an estimate of the size of the food insecure population based on food security outcomes (e.g., household food consumption) and contributing factors (e.g., price levels, crop production). The area scale classification considers the highest severity of food insecurity faced by at least 20 percent of the area's population, the prevalence of acute malnutrition, and the death rate

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION



*A young boy gets excited at harvesting cabbages with his mother. Photo Credit: Chris Charles Oyua*

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Food Rights Alliance (FRA)<sup>1</sup>, driven by its organisational vision of “*A world free from hunger and malnutrition is possible!*” is committed to promoting the realization of the right to food and its Non-Variation for all in Uganda through strengthening sustainable farming systems and improving food and nutrition Justice. Under the strategic area of Food Governance and Food Justice, FRA in partnership with Hivos is implementing a project entitled “*Integrated agriculture sector investment planning for improved nutritious, healthy and diverse diets*”. The aim of the project is to influence Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to integrate sustainable food and nutrition strategies, targets and indicators in the agriculture sector strategic planning and investment framework.

Through this project, FRA will create space for stakeholders to engage in the development of the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan II and advocate for government to consider Food and Nutrition as a focus area in the ASSP II to increase focus and investment in addressing hunger and malnutrition. As a starting point, FRA sought to independently assess the performance of the current Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 to 2019/20 to determine its performance in promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food system. The findings will be used to advocate for specific strategies, to be set in the ASSP II to improve nutrition and sustainable diets through promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food system.

## 1.2 Purpose and Scope

The overall objective of this review is to assess the performance of the ASSP on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets. The findings will be used to engage the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) on the process of developing and later implementation of ASSP II.

### **In terms of scope, the review sought to:**

1. Analyse the current nutrition security status of the country
2. Assess the extent to which the ASSP guides prioritization of indigenous foods as a nutritional instrument in the sector’s development trajectory
3. Identify and justify recommendations for integration promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote

<sup>1</sup> Food Rights Alliance is a non-profit making, charitable, voluntary and autonomous civil society organisation with over 40 members spread out in all regions of Uganda. The alliance was founded in 1999

healthy, diverse and nutritious diets in the ASSP II

4. Develop strategic objectives, performance targets and indicators on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets to define duties and responsibilities for the next ASSP II.

### **Revised Purpose and Scope**

The assessment was carried out, a draft report produced and presented to FRA. The report presented six broad findings, three conclusions and three broad recommendations with 12 specific action oriented recommendations. During the review of the draft report, FRA realised the scope did not explicitly define the need explicitly. The consultant held two meetings with the team at FRA to redefine the purpose and the scope of the review. The first meeting was attended by the Head of Programmes (Jude Ssebuliba); Project Officer Advocacy, (Regina Kabasomi) and Project Officer (Gloria Acayo). In the second meeting held on 15th July 2019, attended by The Executive Director FRA (Ms. Agnes Kirabo), Jude Ssebuliba, Regina Kabasomi and Gloria Acayo.

### **The two main discussion points in these meetings were:**

1. The review was designed to assess a subject matter that is not directly covered by the ASSP. The mission of the ASSP is: 'Transforming the sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture'. The plan does not directly commit to promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets.
2. Food system is a broad system that covers the entire chain from production, harvesting, transporting, retailing, preparation, eating, disposing etc. The system can be a local, global and can also be built around a specific food type like indigenous food, organic food, imported food etc. It was not possible to assess an entire food system from the ASSP only.
3. Due to the fact that the subject matter of the review was not directly in line with the document being reviewed, the review looked at the closest fit. The review considered a local food system, and fit the ASSP at the food production stage of the food system and considered major components of agricultural production, namely seed system, research, input supply and extension service provision. The review then considered opportunities for promoting indigenous seed system and indigenous knowledge to promote, protect and preserve indigenous food system.

Based on the above discussion points, the findings and recommendations in the draft report, the purpose and review of the assessment was revised to make the report more direct with the content of the ASSP. It was agreed the review should focus on how to promote, protect and preserve indigenous

seed and breed varieties as a starting point of promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets.

The scope will now cover four areas:

- 1) Current food security and nutrition status
- 2) Food Production
- 3) Input Supply
- 4) Implementation of the ASSP

## **1.3 Methodological Framework**

### **1.3.1 Document Reviews**

A critical review of The ASSP was performed as the primary document for this desk review and other key documents were reviewed as well. These included: The Uganda National Agriculture Policy (2013); National Agriculture Extension Policy (2016); The MAAIF Annual Policy Statements for financial years 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20; MAAIF Performance Reports for financial years: 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and Joint Agriculture Sector Annual Review 2016, 2017 and 2018. The review also contacted Independent Evaluation Reports mainly: the Mid-Term-Review of the NDP-II and evaluation of NDP-I commissioned by the EU; A strategic Review of SDG2 in Uganda and A review of agriculture, food security and human nutrition issues in Uganda.

### **1.3.2 Data validation**

A data gathering template was developed to capture relevant information from the documents reviewed. The information and data gathered during the desk review were validated, as far as possible, by reviewing independent evaluation reports and triangulating with secondary sources such as nationally representative data collected by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) and monitoring initiatives. Documents were systematically reviewed and assessed for key content in each topic area as per the original scope of this review, this generated a lot of useful information that was used to restructure the report as per revised scope.

Further validation and verification was conducted through structured discussions with experts from members of food security and nutrition forum of the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda; independent consultants and staff of civil society organisations. Experts for the structured discussions were purposively identified based on their involvement in the implementation of the ASSP and research.

### **1.3.3 Stakeholder Consultations**

A workshop was organised to facilitate a strategic engagement of stakeholders on the development of the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan II, this workshop was attended by 30 participants drawn from Civil Society Organisations, Members of Parliament and Independent Consultants. Stakeholders to participate in these technical workshop were purposively drawn by FRA and they provided extremely valuable inputs to this review.

### **1.3.4 Data Analysis and Reporting**

Data was analysed through intra case and cross case analysis. During the review, discussions with experts and the stakeholder consultation workshop, the consultants took note of issues that were raised and organize the comments into similar categories such as concerns, suggestions, what worked or is working well, what didn't work well or still needs more to be done to reach the desired result. Emerging patterns, associations and or causal relationships in the themes were identified and grouped. Thereafter comparisons were made between related fields like concerns, what didn't work well and recommendations across the different areas of scope of the review.

# CHAPTER 2

## FOOD & NUTRITION



## CHAPTER 2: CURRENT FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATUS IN UGANDA

This section presents an overview of Agriculture in Uganda showing the importance of it and how both the constitution and the country's long term plans place agriculture. It also presents the current food security situation and the Nutrition situation. This is in response to specific objective one of this review that forms a scope of the review.

### 2.1 Contextual Analysis - Overview of Agriculture in Uganda

Agriculture remains the main thrust of Uganda's economic growth. This is because the sector contributes 25% of the Country's GDP and employs over 70% of the population. The sector also provides great potential and avenues for economic growth and economic inclusion, particularly for women and youth. Statistics show that Women make up 55% of the economically active population, and they also contribute more than 75% of the total farm labour and over 90% of farm level primary processing operations. 45% of the heads of smallholder farming households are under the age of 40. Over the last five years, statistics shows that Uganda's population has grown at a rate of 3.2% per annum while output in agriculture has been growing at an average of 2.6% per annum compared to the required 6% annual growth commitment by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

The Uganda Vision 2040 identifies Agriculture as one of the key opportunities to harness; in order to strengthen the economy of Uganda, and transform the society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country. The National Development Plan II further recognises the sector as key to increasing wealth creation and propelling the country into a middle income state by 2020, through commercialisation of agriculture.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda XI (ii) provides that the state shall 'stimulate agricultural, industrial technological and scientific development by adopting appropriate policies and enactment of enabling legislation' and Objective XXII (a) provides that the state shall 'take appropriate steps to encourage people to grow and store adequate food', 'establish national food reserves' and 'encourage and promote proper nutrition in order to build a healthy state'.

### 2.2 Food Security Situation in Uganda

Food is an essential part of everyone's live, it gives us the energy and nutrients to grow and develop, be healthy and active, to move, work, play, think

and learn. The body needs a variety of the following 5 nutrients - protein, carbohydrate, fat, vitamins and minerals from the food we eat to stay healthy and productive.

Food security is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' accessibility to it, where availability includes stability and accessibility includes affordability. This situation exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. This is the utilisation of the available food. Food security about availability, stability, accessibility and utilisation of food.

The food security situation in Uganda remains unstable as it sharply fluctuates depending on the seasonal variations. According to the recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report<sup>2</sup>, Food security situation in Uganda is getting worse especially in Karamoja and Teso region where the percentage of the population facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3<sup>3</sup>) increased from 11% in October 2018 to 18% in March 2019. The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-NET), in their recent Uganda Food Security Outlook Update released in April 2019, reported that the situation is expected to get worse because the March-June rains of 2019 was late, poorly distributed, and significantly below average. In southern Uganda and parts of central and eastern Uganda, a false start of season in late February/early March subsided into a long, severe dry spell lasting at least six weeks, immediately after farmers had planted. The poor March-April rainfall performance interrupted seasonal agricultural activities and cut the normal growing period in half.

In March, the price of most staple foods slightly increased across main bi-modal markets. However, despite generally favorable food prices, below-average incomes are constraining food access in areas of concern. As a result of the above factors, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist among poor households in Karamoja, primarily in Kotido, Moroto, and Kaabong districts but increasingly in Nakapiripirit and Abim. As declining terms of trade and seasonally low household income increasingly constrain access to food, consumption gaps are widening and the prevalence of acute malnutrition is rising.

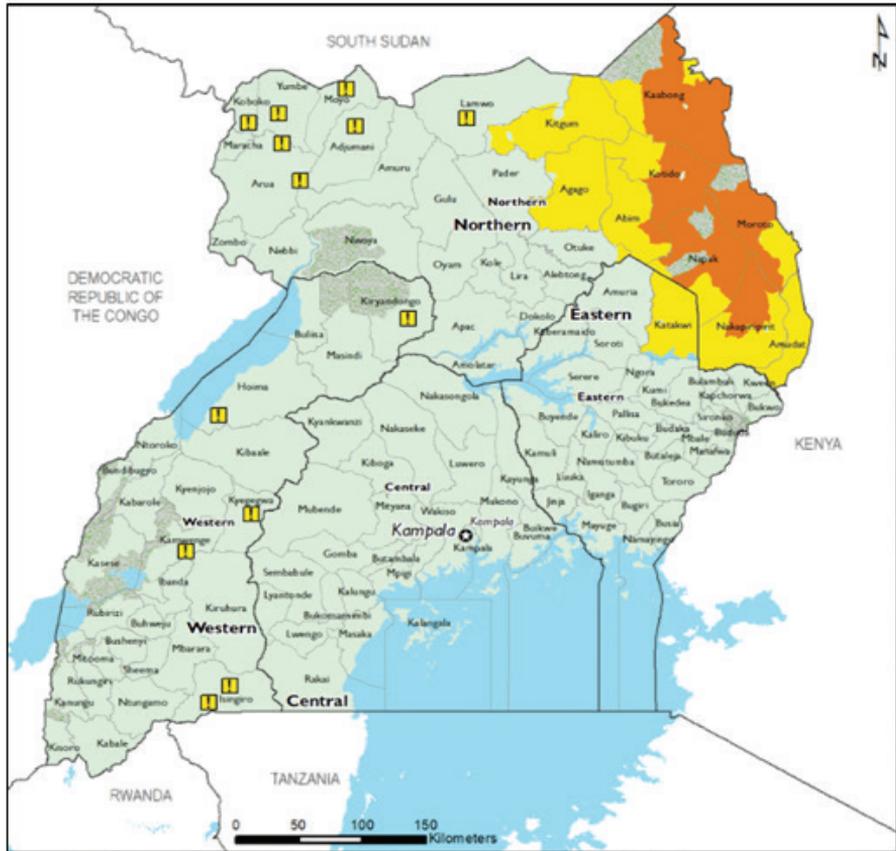
In addition to Karamoja, reduced agricultural labor opportunities, little to no availability of seasonal vegetables, and the exhaustion of food stocks from the previous harvest in eastern and northeastern Uganda has led to an increase

<sup>2</sup> October 2018 to March 2019 released in March 2019

<sup>3</sup> classified as people in need of urgent action

in the population size experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. Areas of concern that are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) include: Kitgum, Agago, Abim, Katakwi, Nakapiripiti, Amudati and Nakasongola districts

**Map showing Food Security Outlook June 2019 to January 2020**



**Key**

**IPC v3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase**

1: Minimal  
  2: Stressed  
  3: Crisis  
  4: Emergency  
  5: Famine  
  National Parks/Reserves

*! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance*  
  Concentration of displaced people

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

**2.3 Nutrition Security in Uganda**

According to the World Health Organisation, Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body’s dietary needs. Good nutrition refers to an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity and it is a cornerstone of good health. The body needs: **Protein** - to build, maintain

and repair muscle, blood, skin and bones and other tissues and organs in the body. Foods rich in protein include meat, eggs, dairy and fish. **Carbohydrate** - provides the body with its main source of energy. Carbohydrates can be classified into two kinds; starches and sugars. Food rich in starches include rice, maize, wheat and potatoes and food rich in sugars include fruit, honey, sweets and chocolate bars. **Fat** - This is the body's secondary source of energy. Fat provides more energy/calories per gram than any other nutrient, but is more difficult to burn. Foods rich in fats include oils, butter, milk, cheese. **Vitamins and Minerals** - Vitamins and minerals are needed in very small amounts and are sometimes called micronutrients, but are essential for good health. They control many functions and processes in the body, and in the case of minerals also help build body tissue such as bones (calcium) and blood (iron). In addition to the above nutrients **Fibre and Water** are also essential for a good healthy diet. When one does not eat enough food, it is referred to as under-nutrition, when under nutrition continues, it can result into Malnutrition, which means 'badly nourished'.

The world produces enough food for everyone, yet over 800 million people still go to bed hungry and every 5 seconds a child dies of hunger or related causes like malnutrition. Chronic hunger takes the lives of 24,000 people each day. 10.9 million Children under the age of 5 die in developing countries each year. Malnutrition and hunger-related diseases cause over 60% of these deaths<sup>4</sup>. In Uganda, according to the USAID<sup>5</sup> as of 2018, out of the 7.7million children under the age of five years old in Uganda, 29% are stunted, meaning they are too short for their age and 11% are underweight meaning they are too thin for their height. Malnutrition in childhood and pregnancy has many adverse consequences for child survival and long-term well-being. It also has far-reaching consequences for human capital, economic productivity, and national development overall. The consequences of malnutrition should be a significant concern for policy makers in Uganda where 18% of the population is children under five years of age and 29% of them suffer from stunting, 22.8% are underweight and 4.1% wasted.

Malnutrition remains a big concern for Africa; it is projected that by 2030 the percentage of children under five years who are stunted will be 38.6% of the total population in Africa under the age of five years old. Those underweight will be 28.4% and wasted will be as high as 7.4%. African countries at high risk Uganda inclusive need to work hard to ensure these projections do not turn out to become realities

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<sup>4</sup> Concern Worldwide – Hunger Fact sheet 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Uganda: Nutrition Profile Update April 2018

# CHAPTER 3



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan  
2015/16-2029/20

## CHAPTER 3: THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR STRATEGIC PLAN (ASSP)

This chapter sets the context within which the assessment was undertaken. It briefly describes the development of the ASSP, examines the content and its various elements, focus areas and financial resources.

### 3.1 Overview of the ASSP

The Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 - 2019/20 was developed following a comprehensive review of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. The ASSP took into considerations the implementation challenges, lessons learnt, opportunities, emerging issues and key recommendations of the DSIP, the development priorities in the National Development Plan (NDP) II and the Malabo declaration which expanded Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). It is designed to develop agriculture in Uganda and transform it from subsistence to commercial.

The development of the agriculture sector is expected to contribute to national wealth creation and increased employment along the agricultural value chains in a sustainable manner. This is to enhance poverty reduction while supporting economic growth and transformation of the country to a middle-income status. The rationale underpinning the ASSP is that there is need for a guidance framework for identifying sector investments that will target increased production and productivity in selected priority commodities which included: *Banana, Bean, Maize, Rice, Cassava, Irish Potatoes, Tea, Coffee, Fruits and Vegetables, Dairy, Fish, Meat and other Livestock products, Cocoa, Cotton, Oil Seeds and Oil Palm*

Implementation of the ASSP was expected to spur growth in the agriculture sector through the establishment of effective linkages to and exploitation of existing and potential local, regional and international markets. In the background, the implementation plan was expected to improve the institutional and policy environment for overall guidance of the agriculture sector in line with national and relevant regional and international laws, policies, protocols and standards. Lastly and as a successor to the DSIP, the ASSP implementation was also expected to build on the achievements and lessons learnt over the previous five years, while addressing or mitigating identified shortcomings.

The ASSP is structured in six chapters: 1) The background to the agriculture sector; 2) Situational analysis; 3) Strategic interventions of the sector during the plan period; 4) Institutional arrangements for implementation of the ASSP; 5) The financing strategy; and 6) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements.

### 3.2 Content of the Plan

Under the ASSP, the sector's vision is: *'A competitive, profitable and sustainable sector'*. Its mission is: *'Transforming the sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture'*. The envisaged transformation is to help create employment opportunities, especially for the young and for women, and increase household incomes, while ensuring household food security along the entire commodity value chain. The overall goal of the sector is: *'To achieve an average growth rate of 6% per year over the next 5 years'; in line with the CAADP undertakings.*

The priority programmes under CAADP integrated in the ASSP included: 1) Increasing agricultural productivity; 2) Enhancing food security and nutrition especially for children under 5 years and lactating mothers; 3) Increasing the contribution of agriculture and agro processing to economic growth and poverty reduction; 4) Creating jobs, especially for the youth; 5) Enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate change variability; 6) Boosting intra-African trade in agricultural goods and services; and 7) Strengthening mutual accountability towards action and results as one of the core CAADP principles

Four focus areas. To transform Agriculture from subsistence to commercial and achieve an average growth rate of 6% under the Strategic Plan, the sector identified four areas in which MAAIF should focus as its strategic objectives or priorities:

1. Increasing production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises;
2. Increasing access to critical farm inputs;
3. Improving access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities; and
4. Strengthening the agricultural services institutions and the enabling environment

These form a very broad and extensive menu of potential areas of support, and the Strategic Plan makes it clear that actual support within this broad menu would require critical inputs and backup from enabling sectors as well as factors such as conducive macro-economic environment, security, infrastructure, education and social development. The plan also identified

institutional reforms and better coordination within sector institutions as critical. In practice the four focus areas are not very different from those in the previous plan - The DSIP. The DISP called them programme areas and the four were 1) Production and productivity, 2) Markets and Value addition, 3) The enabling environment and 4) Institutional Strengthening. This reflects MAAIF's unaltered focus on its mandate *"To promote and support sustainable and market oriented agricultural production, food security and household incomes"*.

**Five key outcomes:** The agricultural sector set the following five key outcome targets to be achieved over the plan period: 1) Increase productivity by farmers to at least 50% of the yields at research stations for the 12 priority commodities; 2) Transform subsistence farmers (growing for consumption) into enterprise farmers (growing for consumption and responding to market needs and transforming smallholders farmers into commercial farmers; 3) Increase food security and food availability in all parts of the country; 4) Increase agriculture exports to at least \$4 billion per year; and 5) Reform and strengthen agricultural service institutions such as research, extension and regulatory bodies to make them effective and efficient.

**Investment under focus areas:**

The ASSP was explicit about the priorities for investment under the focus areas as set on Table 1 below:

Table 1: ASSP Strategic Objectives and Priority areas of government investment.

Focus Area (Strategic Objectives)	Area of Investment under the strategic objectives
1 Increasing production and productivity of agricultural commodities and enterprises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generation and adoption of research technologies;</li> <li>2. Provision of extension services: enhancing access to extension services through operationalisation of the single spine agricultural extension system</li> <li>3. Control of pests, diseases and vectors among crops and animals</li> </ol>
2 Increasing access to critical farm inputs;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The critical farm inputs the sector planned to invest in are: a) Agricultural machinery; b) Quality seeds and planting materials; c) Water for agricultural production; d) Fertilisers</li> <li>2. Enhancing investment finance in agriculture and increasing access to credit</li> </ol>
3 Improving access to markets and value addition and strengthen the quality of agricultural commodities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting private sector investment along the value chains through PPP</li> <li>2. Building capacities of farmers, traders and processors in ensuring compliance to quality standards and market requirements of the priority commodities</li> <li>3. Promoting contract farming or out-grower schemes for high-value produce in order to enhance large scale agro-processing and ensure a steady supply of quality produce</li> <li>4. Commercialisation Fund will be operationalised targeting priority commodities and will involve the extension of support to all farmer categories</li> <li>5. Promoting export of Uganda's agricultural products into the regional and international markets</li> </ol>
4 Strengthening the agricultural services institutions and the enabling environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening institutional capacity of MAAIF, Agencies and local government production departments</li> <li>2. Supporting agricultural training institutions (ATIs)</li> <li>3. Supporting district agriculture training and information centres (DATICS)</li> <li>4. Support to agriculture sector policy and planning</li> <li>5. Agriculture statistics</li> <li>6. Agriculture risk management</li> <li>7. Strengthening and improving the agricultural sector M&amp;E systems</li> <li>8. Implementing the agricultural sector communication strategy</li> <li>9. Improve the capacity for quality assurance, regulation, food and safety standards for outputs and products across crops, livestock and fisheries subsectors</li> </ol>

### 3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

**M&E Framework and process:** The ASSP sets the national M&E policy and M&E standards from Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) as its master M&E Framework. However, committed to reviewing the framework and further strengthening it to ensure availability of an efficient and effective M&E framework structures at national and district levels. At the national level, the plan provides for a scheduled ministerial level strategic monitoring committee meetings for monitoring the progress being made by MDAs involved in the implementation of the ASSP. In addition the plan provides that consolidated quarterly, semi-annual and annual progress reports are produced and disseminated by MAAIF based on inputs from the key departments, agencies and local governments involved in the implementation of the ASSP.

**Mutual accountability and dialogue on the ASSP:** The plan puts in place Joint Annual Agricultural Sector Reviews (JASAR), a meeting that brings together Government agencies, the private sector, development partners and civil society organisations to discuss and share results and impacts of ASSP implementation. The JASAR conducted annually is expected to provide a dialogue framework for mutual accountability and generate data to inform evidence based policy and strategy changes to maximise the likelihood of attaining ASSP goals and objectives. The JASAR is complemented with biennial Public expenditure reviews to track the flow of public expenditures in the sector to the grass root, data is used for reporting on CAADP progress indicators and biennial reviews at regional and continental levels.

**Evaluation of the ASSP:** MAAIF annually, organizes a joint agricultural sector performance review during which respective heads of sub sectors and technical support units present reports on progress of operationalisation of respective development plans of the previous financial year. The strategic plan requires that such reviews take place at district, regional and national level prior to the overall joint sector review. In addition, the Strategic Plan provides for scheduled reviews and evaluation to be periodically conducted to assess the impact of the interventions on the sector, so as to support the overall NDP monitoring and evaluation. These include the Mid Term Review and the Final Evaluation of the ASSP.

### 3.4 Financial Resources

The total budget of the ASSP for the five years totalled to UGX 6.969 trillion. However, this budget was in line with the agriculture sector public costing provided for under the National Development Plan II the budget constrained to UGX4.626 trillion. Sources of funding for the ASSP include direct Government and development partner funding to the ministry and its agencies, programmes and projects. The private sector provides the

necessary investments and funding for interventions of a commercial nature mainly through public private partnerships. Interventions are funded through prudent resource allocation utilising approaches that ensure appropriate provision of financial resources and agricultural inputs for each commodity. The budget is presented in three different formats as follows: 1) Indicative budget (UGX Billions), constrained by NDP II Budget; 2) Indicative Idea Budget (UGX Billions); and 3) Indicative ideal budget (UGX Billions), by commodity and thematic area.

**Table 2: Constrained ASSP Budget 2015/16 – 2019/20**

Constrained (or Ideal) ASSP budget 2015/16 - 2019/20							
ASSP Priorities and Strategies	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	%
<b>Priority 1: Increase agricultural production and productivity</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>392.1</b>	<b>394.0</b>	<b>472.7</b>	<b>571.8</b>	<b>2,062.3</b>	<b>44.6</b>
Strategy 1: Strengthening ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices	86.7	103.8	109.4	116.9	128.7	545.5	11.8
Strategy 2: Implement a Single Spine Agricultural Extension system while promoting gendered innovation in agricultural research centres	32.4	100.0	105.0	115.0	141.2	493.6	10.7
Strategy 3: Strengthen Farmer Group formation and cohesion including commodity associations, platforms, federations and co-operatives	2.5	6.5	6.5	9.0	12.6	37.1	0.8
Strategy 4: Accelerate the development and commercialisation of the prioritised agricultural commodities	56.3	79.3	72.6	112.0	136.9	457.1	9.9
Strategy 5: Control Pests, Vectors and Diseases	51.5	76.1	74.1	78.8	100.8	381.3	8.2
Strategy 6: Other production and productivity enhancing measures	2.3	26.4	26.4	41.0	51.6	147.7	3.2
<b>Priority 2: Increase access to critical farm inputs:</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>265.1</b>	<b>306.1</b>	<b>350.5</b>	<b>521.5</b>	<b>1,639.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Strategy 1: Promote Agriculture mechanisation	7.8	30.1	37.1	38.8	46.1	159.9	3.5
Strategy 2: Improve access to high quality seeds, planting and stocking materials	171.4	180.5	181.9	184.6	207.5	925.9	19.9
Strategy 3: Increase access to water for agricultural production (irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture).	6.1	40.3	69.5	85.2	159.1	360.2	7.8
Strategy 4: Enhance access and use of fertilizers by all categories of farmers.	10.6	14.3	17.6	41.9	108.8	193.2	4.2
<b>Priority 3: Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritised commodities</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>589.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Strategy 1: Promote private sector investment in value addition of the 12 prioritised commodities through PPP	1.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	46.0	1
Strategy 2: Build capacities of farmers, trades and processors in quality standards and market requirements of the 12 priority commodities	19.5	35.4	60.8	78.4	98.3	292.4	6.3
Strategy 3: Operationalize the commercialisation fund	3.0	7.0	10.8	10.0	10.0	40.8	0.9
Strategy 4: Ensure the development, maintenance and improvement of physical agricultural marketing infrastructure	1.2	30.0	30.0	75.0	75.0	211.2	4.6
<b>Priority 4: Institutional and enabling environment strengthening</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>335.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Strategy 1: Strengthen institutional capacity of MAAIF and public agricultural agencies	16.2	31.4	43.3	52.3	79.2	222.4	4.8
Strategy 2: Improve the capacity for quality assurance, regulation, food and safety standards for outputs and products across crops, livestock and fisheries sub sectors.	5.2	6.9	8.5	14.3	20.1	55.0	1.2
Strategy 3: Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues of Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Climate Change, food and nutritional securit	6.2	9.2	13.0	11.9	17.3	57.6	1.3
	<b>479.9</b>	<b>782.4</b>	<b>875.7</b>	<b>1,080.1</b>	<b>1,408.2</b>	<b>4,626.3</b>	<b>100</b>

The bulk of the funds of UGX 2,062.4 billion (44.6%) was allocated towards the first priority targeting to increase agricultural production and productivity. This is followed by UGX1,639.1 billion (35.4%) targeting to increase access to critical farm inputs, UGX589.7 billion (12.7%) targeting to improve agricultural markets and value addition and UGX335.3 billion (7.2%) targeting to improve service delivery through strengthening the sector's institutional and enabling environment.

**Table 3: Unconstrained ASSP Budget 2015/16 – 2019/20**

Unconstrained (or Ideal) ASSP budget 2015/16 - 2019/20							
Outcomes and Strategies	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Total	%
<b>Outcome 1: Increase agricultural production and productivity</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>496.5</b>	<b>560.3</b>	<b>654.0</b>	<b>757.5</b>	<b>2,707.3</b>	<b>38.85</b>
<b>Strategy 1:</b> Strengthening ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices	75.2	106.6	112.2	119.7	131.5	<b>545.2</b>	7.83
<b>Strategy 2:</b> Implement a Single Spine Agricultural Extension system while promoting gendered innovation in agricultural research centres	31.4	101.0	166.0	195.0	228.8	<b>722.2</b>	10.36
<b>Strategy 3:</b> Strengthen Farmer Group formation and cohesion including commodity associations, platforms, federations and co-operatives	1.0	11.5	11.5	13.5	15.9	<b>53.4</b>	0.77
<b>Strategy 4:</b> Accelerate the development and commercialisation of the prioritised agricultural commodities	67.6	136.5	131.8	166.8	188.6	<b>691.3</b>	9.92
<b>Strategy 5:</b> Control Pests, Vectors and Diseases	61.2	114.5	112.4	118.0	141.1	<b>547.2</b>	7.85
<b>Strategy 6:</b> Other production and productivity enhancing measures	2.3	26.4	26.4	41.0	51.6	<b>147.7</b>	2.2
<b>Outcome 2: Increase access to critical farm inputs:</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>589.4</b>	<b>631.7</b>	<b>802.8</b>	<b>2,712.8</b>	<b>38.93</b>
<b>Strategy 1:</b> Promote Agriculture mechanisation	7.8	30.1	37.1	38.8	46.1	<b>159.9</b>	2.29
<b>Strategy 2:</b> Improve access to high quality seeds, planting and stocking materials	173.6	384.9	468.3	469.0	491.9	<b>1,987.7</b>	28.52
<b>Strategy 3:</b> Increase access to water for agricultural production (irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture).	6.1	67.9	69.5	85.2	159.1	<b>387.8</b>	5.57
<b>Strategy 4:</b> Enhance access and use of fertilizers by all categories of farmers.	7.4	11.1	14.5	38.8	105.6	<b>177.4</b>	2.55
<b>Outcome 3: Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritised commodities</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>217.2</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>1,012.9</b>	<b>14.53</b>
<b>Strategy 1:</b> Promote private sector investment in value addition of the 12 prioritised commodities through PPP	1.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	<b>46.0</b>	0.66
<b>Strategy 2:</b> Build capacities of farmers, traders and processors in quality standards and market requirements of the 12 priority commodities	20.7	150.9	167.2	179.9	197.0	<b>715.7</b>	10.27
<b>Strategy 3:</b> Operationalize the commercialisation fund	3.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	<b>40.0</b>	0.57
<b>Strategy 4:</b> Ensure the development, maintenance and improvement of physical agricultural marketing infrastructure	1.2	30.0	30.0	75.0	75.0	<b>211.2</b>	3.03
<b>Outcome 4: Institutional and enabling environment strengthening</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>536.0</b>	<b>7.69</b>
<b>Strategy 1:</b> Strengthen institutional capacity of MAAIF and public agricultural agencies	17.1	68.7	75.9	84.5	111.5	<b>357.7</b>	5.13
<b>Strategy 2:</b> Improve the capacity for quality assurance, regulation, food and safety standards for outputs and products across crops, livestock and fisheries sub sectors.	6.8	19.9	21.5	28.3	34.1	<b>110.6</b>	1.59
<b>Strategy 3:</b> Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues of Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Climate Change, food and nutritional security	5.2	12.3	15.8	14.7	20.1	<b>68.1</b>	0.92
	<b>488.9</b>	<b>1,284.2</b>	<b>1,480.0</b>	<b>1,693.0</b>	<b>2,022.9</b>	<b>6,969.0</b>	<b>100</b>

# CHAPTER 4

## FINDINGS



*Photo Credit: Plant Genetic Resource Centre, Entebbe (2013)*

## CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS

This section presents findings of the review presented under each of the areas in the meeting on 15th July 2019 with exception of area one which was to present an analysis of the current Food and Nutrition security status of the country which has been done under chapter 2.

### 4.1 Food Production and Productivity

Uganda has a National Agriculture Policy 2013 that aims to ‘ensure household and national food and nutrition security for all Ugandans’. To achieve this objective, the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) targets the promotion of agricultural enterprises that generate regular incomes to support food purchases. In addition, it encourages the production and consumption of nutritious foods, including indigenous foods, and calls for an enterprise mix to meet household food and income needs. Furthermore, it targets the provision of appropriate storage facilities to improve post-harvest management. It also aims to develop regional markets for locally produced food products. The NAP calls for local government ordinances to ensure that households adopt appropriate food production practices. Finally, it calls for the establishment of a national strategic food reserve system. It is important to note at this stage that Food Security is about accessibility, availability, stability and utilisation of food.

MAAIF operationalizes the National Agricultural Policy through the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plans (ASSP). The current ASSP was reviewed with the objective of establishing its performance on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets. The review focused on analysing food production and productivity as a starting unit of a food system and below are the findings:

**Finding 1: There is no specific focus on food security and nutrition in the ASSP.**

The ASSP had four priority areas designed to achieve its mission and vision as detailed under section 3.2, these priority areas also formed the strategic objectives of the strategic plan. Under each strategic objectives there are a number of strategic interventions and each strategic intervention has a number of specific undertakings. None of these has a deliberate focus on food security and nutrition. Review of the ASSP reveals that food security and nutrition outcomes are implied. This was confirmed during structured discussion with MAAIF staff and other experts who have been working closely on implementation of the ASSP.

The word Nutrition is mentioned 44 times and food security 19 times in the documents, mostly as an outcome of an intervention, the ASSP assumes that increased agricultural production and productivity would automatically translate into food security and nutrition either directly through what is produced or indirectly through increased ability to purchase food as well as fill in gaps of the food groups not produced to assure household food security and nutrition. Research world over, mostly carried out by FAO has consistently shown that increased agricultural production and productivity does not automatically translate to food and nutrition security. There is need for deliberate planning for food and nutrition security of communities both urban and rural.

**Finding 2: Research on seed and breed variety does not include indigenous varieties**

To accelerate production and productivity at national and household level, the ASSP focused on generation and up-scaling use of ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices across the identified priority and strategic commodities. Generating appropriate, safe, climatic change resilient and cost-effective agricultural technologies, innovations and management practices (TIMPS), including nutrient dense crops and innovative farming systems for improved household food security and nutrition. MAAIF through NARO committed to undertake adaptive and strategic research interventions.

A number of specific undertakings were planned and implemented, for example between 2015 and 2017, NARO released a total of 40 varieties across four crops (Maize, Beans, Millet and Sorghum). Of these, 26 were maize, five each were bean and millet, and four were sorghum varieties. None of these was an indigenous variety. One of the semi-autonomous agencies of MAAIF under the ASSP to promote indigenous varieties is the National Genetic Resource Information Centre and Data Bank (NaGRIC/DB). However, evidence from annual performance reports and JASAR reports reveal limited research and development capacity at NaGRIC/DB's breeding programme. The review established that this was largely due to low allocation of funds.

**Finding 3: Research results from NARO is not reaching smallholder farmers effectively.**

In spite of the fact that the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) has generated a significant number of technologies under its 10- year Strategic Plan (2008-2018), consultation with stakeholders during this review revealed that the majority of the smallholder farmers have not accessed or adopted

these technologies. This situation is manifested in significantly wide yield gaps between the on-station and on-farm outputs. In addition, farmers continue to grapple with the effects of climate change, characterized by erratic weather patterns, which impact on agricultural production and productivity. The ASSP planned and implemented a number of specific interventions to strengthen the functioning of the NARS by identifying and building key human resource capacity to support the sector, this did not address the challenge of research results not reaching small holder farmers.

**Finding 4: The extension system used did not effectively promote indigenous knowledge.**

Agricultural extension is a key stimulant to agricultural development through promoting the adoption and dissemination of knowledge. An effective agricultural extension service helps farmers identify and overcome production, management, processing and marketing problems. Hence, the presence of efficient and effective agricultural extension system that increases agricultural productivity and household income of farmer families in a sustainable way is essential for achieving agricultural development. In recognition of this, over the past decades, Uganda has tried several extension approaches and implemented various extension programmes.

These include: **1) Coercive approaches** to extension implemented during the pre-independence period; **2) Demonstration Effect Approach** also known as the progressive farmer approach it involved provision of technical advice, inputs and credit to selected elite farmers; **3) Educational and Methods approaches**, that focused on education of farmers and use of various extension methods to teach farmers such as training at District Farming Institutes, exposure visits, field days, radio and television programs, film shows (cinema), leaflets and poster; **4) Training and Visit Extension and Unified Extension Approaches** piloted from mid 1980s the approach involved a systematic planning, training of extension workers and visiting of farmers to deliver time-sensitive messages; **5) National Agricultural Advisory Service approach**. Backed by an Act of Parliament, the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) was implemented from 2001 to 2014. NAADS was one of the seven pillars of the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). The NAADS approach, marked a transition from a public sector supply-driven approach that characterized previous models to a private sector demand-driven and public funded extension service delivery system. Although high levels of investment were made in NAADS implementation, the reform failed to deliver the expected transformation and was halted in 2014

That same year 2014, government restructured the entire national agricultural

extension system to overcome the weaknesses which resulted in the transfer of the extension function from the NAADS to a newly created Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services in the MAAIF. In September 2015 at the start of the ASSP implementation period, the Government embraced the Single Spine Agricultural Extension System (SSES). The strategic direction of the SSES is: **1)** to transform extension from a system of parallel institutionally fragmented public and non-state actors to a well-coordinated, harmonized, regulated pluralistic service with multiple providers addressing diverse needs. **2)** To address the extension needs along the entire value chain (as opposed to the previous focus on mainly primary production) and synergistic integration with other agricultural support services for optimum return on investment. In 2016 the government developed the National Agriculture Extension Policy (2016).

However, despite all these reforms in the extension service provision, and increasing government investment in it, the performance of agricultural extension service delivery in particular and agriculture in general have not been improving as expected. Evidence from the JASAR conferences of 2017 and 2018 (MAAIF, 2017, 2018)<sup>6</sup> and a report by Office of the Auditor General (OAG, 2017<sup>7</sup>) reveal that: (a) extension services were ineffective; (b) the capacity of extension workers to deliver services and guide farmers on enterprise section was low; (c) supervision of extension services by Chief Administrative Officers and District Production and Marketing Officers was weak, and (d) the extension system was unable to attract some professionals in such areas a veterinary and entomology hence depriving farmers of technical support in such areas.

The NAADS mandate has shifted on to input distribution, which means that fewer farmers have access to extension services and that, the link between NARO (research and development), MAAIF and farmers has been broken. This situation is reflected in the poor performance of agricultural production and productivity and the stagnating food security situation at the household and national levels (food deficit depth). Due to low productivity, food reserves at the national level have never been established, which is partly due to limited prioritization within the government for having national food reserves deepening and worsening food insecurity.

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<sup>6</sup> MAAIF, 2017/18. Joint Agricultural Sector Annual Review (JASAR) Summary Report. Entebbe, Uganda

<sup>7</sup> OAG, 2017. Auditor General's Annual Report to Parliament. Extracts of Findings 2017. Kampala

**Finding 5: The focus on commercialization of agriculture without systematic approach to move farmers from subsistence to the desired commercialisation compromised production**

There are a number of documented challenges facing Uganda's desire to commercialised agriculture, these include: lack of/low levels of linkage between research and farmers, low coverage of irrigation, land fragmentation, low level of value addition, high cost of finance, lack of agricultural machinery among others are issues that will take long to address. Focusing on commercialisation without matching effort to sustain subsistence farming that is practiced by 99.4% of smallholder farmers in Uganda will compromise their food security and nutrition.

Experts argue that the government needs to invest in supporting smallholder farmers to move gradually from subsistence farming were they are using traditional, rudimentary and obsolete technologies and methods for post-harvest operations to commercial agriculture. The gradual move will assure food and nutrition security at household level, sustainable increase in household income and sustainable agricultural development as farmers will have increased capacity to invest in commercial agriculture.

**Finding 6: The focus on cross cutting issues at implementation is weak despite the fact that they do affect agricultural production in a significant manner.**

**1) Land**

The ASSP committed to promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) as production and productivity enhancing measure through targeting and implementing specific climate-smart adaptation actions that included promotion and bulking of drought tolerant varieties; water harvesting; conservation agriculture; agro-forestry; and integrated soil fertility management. Broadly looking at the land question in Uganda, the current land tenure system, growing land inequalities, fragmented land markets, and low formal land titling, continue to negatively impact households' decisions to invest in SLM practices to boost their agricultural production and productivity, and support Food and Nutrition Security.

**2) Gender**

Although women provide over 70% of the labour force that is engaged in agricultural production, they control less than 20% of the outputs. Women continue to experience challenges in accessing the factors of production (land, credit and extension services) and produce 17% less per acre on average than plots managed by men or jointly by other family members.

To address these problems, the ASSP proposed to identify and institute the necessary affirmative actions that will ensure that women, men, girls and boys participate and benefit equally from development initiatives across all sub-sectors. MAAIF, Agencies and District Local Government production departments are to mainstream gender analysis and gender-based budgeting in all community-based development programmes. Evidence from annual performance reports reveals that the Gender inequalities in relation to control of agricultural resources in Uganda remain and they affect women's potential to invest in food production. Agricultural production at the household level in Uganda is still undertaken using traditional methods and gender norms still dictate which member of the household undertakes particular agricultural activities.

#### 4.2 Input supply

The ASSP provided for a total of UGX 2,712.8 billion to increase access to critical farm input. Of this budget, UGX 1,987.7 which is 73% was committed to improving access to high quality seeds, planting materials and stocking materials. In the ASSP, the Government prioritized 12 commodities and four strategic commodities based on their contribution to household income and food security among others. The priority commodities are: bananas, beans, maize, rice, cassava, Irish potatoes, tea, coffee, fruits and vegetables, dairy, fish, livestock (meat), and four strategic commodities, namely, cocoa, cotton, oil seeds, and oil palm. MAAIF over the ASSP period focused on investing in: research; extension; pest, vector and disease control; provision of quality inputs; post-harvest handling; improving markets access and value addition for these commodities and strategic commodities. Below are the findings relating to input supply in view of promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous seed and breed as a way of promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diet.

#### **Finding 7: The ASSP did not prioritize promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous seed and breed varieties**

The ASSP prioritised 12 commodities and four strategic commodities as listed above, and none of them is an indigenous variety. For livestock, instead MAAIF supported cross breeding indigenous goat (Mubende, Savannah and Small East African) with exotic goats for large body size and multiple births and develop an elite performing indigenous breed for increased meat production. MAAIF further invested in Kuroiler and indigenous chicken resource development.

The review established that Indigenous seeds and breed are readily available to farmers and farmers know how to manage them which guarantees productivity. Evidence from MAAIF livestock development showed that Uganda experienced a steady increase in the number of livestock for all the main animals over the period 2010-2014. The number of cattle increased by 12.5% from 12.1m to 13.6m animals, of which about 93.6% of are indigenous breeds whereas 0.8% are beef exotic/ cross breeds and 5.6% are dairy exotic/ cross breeds. This confirms the availability of indigenous breed and the minimal support farmers require to produce. Studies show that indigenous foods have potential for promoting nutrition, sustainable diets as well as potential for sustaining farming systems by strengthening resilience to climate change variability.

**Finding 8: The ASSP promoted and strengthened the formal seed system over the informal seed system that provides the largest seed quantity in Uganda.**

A study by Uganda Seed Association reveals that 95% of the total seed supply in Uganda is through the informal seed system. A study by The African Seed Access Index (TASAI) in 2018<sup>8</sup> confirms the results of the study by the Uganda Seed Association and further reveals that because of limited exposure, low availability of varieties, inability to purchase seeds, limited access to agro-dealers, or other reasons, most smallholder farmers in Uganda still rely on informal seed system. The process and cost of producing improved seed variety is very high, in term of process: When NARO undertakes research, the result is listed for approval by the council, once a variety is approved, the result is released to breeders majority of which are institutes under NARO like the National Crop Resource Research Institute (NaCRRI) to produce the base seed. Base seeds are purchased, sold or reproduced by seed companies for both domestic and export markets. The length of time and cycles it has to go through impairs accessibility of base seed to farmers besides the cost and insufficient quantity to serve all farmers.

**Finding 9: Agricultural zoning approach compromises food security and nutrition.**

To promote the 12 priority and four strategic commodities, MAAIF used the agricultural zoning approach. The country was divided into 10 agro-ecological zones as shown below and specific commodities were prioritised in specific zones.

<sup>8</sup> The African Seed Access Index, Uganda Brief 2018



Zone	Zone Name	Zone	Zone Name
I	North Eastern Dry Lands	VI	Lake Victoria Crescent
II	North Eastern Savannah Grasslands	VII	Western Savannah Grasslands
III	North Western Savannah Grasslands	VIII	Pastoral Rangelands
IV	Para Savannah	IX	South Western Farmlands
V	Kyoga Plains	X	Highlands

The review established that, the selection of priority commodities excluded some crops important to food security and nutrition for specific communities. Noteworthy are Millet and Sorghum, these are stable food crops for many communities in Uganda and are part of the four grain and legume crops that account for about 35% of arable land in Uganda the other two being Maize and beans that are on the priority list. The review also found that the expansion of cash crop production in eastern Uganda (especially sugar cane and rice), is achieved at the cost of food production. This factor coupled with increasing land fragmentation appears to have compromised Food and Nutrition Security in Eastern Uganda.

The definition of ‘critical inputs’ in the ASSP appears to be far from what the majority of farmers in Uganda would prioritize to increase production. For example the government prioritized tractors to help farmers engage in large scale commercial production and in the life of the ASSP, hundreds of tractors were procured. Evidence from the JASAR, confirmed by views from the

stakeholder consultation suggests that the government should have invested more in appropriate technology to provide more flexibility in meeting the needs of farmers based on what is appropriate to them in their prevailing context of practicing agriculture

### 4.3 Implementation of the ASSP

The agriculture sector is composed of three sub- sectors which are constituted as directorates, namely crop, animal and fisheries. An additional directorate for Agriculture Extension was established in 2015. These core directorates are supported by the Policy Planning and Support Services Department and other units falling directly under the Permanent Secretary which include: Finance and Administration; Procurement and Disposal Unit; and Internal Audit. MAAIF also has seven semi-autonomous agencies that implement specialised and intensive technical and advisory aspects of its broad mandate. These include: 1) The Coordinating Office for Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda; 2) The Cotton Development Authority, 3) The Coffee Development Authority; 4) The Dairy Development Authority; 5) The National Agricultural Advisory Services; 6) The National Agricultural Research Organisation and 7) The National Genetic Resource Information Centre and Data Bank. There are also other 12 Government Ministries Departments and Agencies that complement MAAIF in delivering its mandate.

The composition of the agricultural sector highlights the fact that there are different actors in the sector who play complementary roles along the agricultural value chain. Government, through MAAIF, is responsible for policy formulation, regulation and quality control; private sector and farmers engage in farm production, agro-processing and marketing of agricultural output; the civil society organisations (CSOs) complement Government in delivering of agricultural services to farmers; the academia and research institutions undertake research and disseminate information that may guide policy formulation, promotion of innovation, product development and technology advancement for commercialisation of agriculture; financial institutions provide finance and credit to the farmers, cooperatives and agro-processors; while the development partners provide financial and technical assistance.

#### **Finding 10: Coordination between MAAIF and the different segments of the sector is weak**

Operationalization of the MAAIF structure was not efficient there is evidence of lack of clarity on the roles of each entity on the structure in delivering the ASSP. This lack of clarity contributed to failure to achieve results. For example

water for production, is it the responsibility of MAAIF or Ministry of Water? It appears under MAAIF and a budget provided for it, yet the technical people are under Ministry of Water. It would be more efficient to have that under one ministry. Another example is Nutrition: The responsibility to ensure Nutrition is mainstreamed in the strategic plans of other ministries rests with Ministry of Health and the policy holder for the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy (2003) is MAAIF and the coordination of the implementation of multi-sectoral Uganda Nutrition Action Plan rests with the Office of the Prime Minister hence a confusion of who is responsible for nutrition programming in Uganda.

Furthermore, to the weakness in coordination for the implementation of the ASSP, there is evidence that NGOs are working with farmers across the country supporting agricultural production and productivity through a number of strategies including supporting access to seed, providing extension services, linking farmers to markets among others. But there is a very weak coordination between NGOs and MAAIF as such the intended complementarity is lost. Likewise the link between research and farmers is weak, this affects efficiency especially in promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous seed and food system. There are lots of evidence that show weakness in coordination of the gigantic structure of MAAIF sector.

**Finding 11: Programmes and Policies implementing the ASSP like NAADS and Operation Wealth Creation do not effectively complement each other as expected.**

There are a number of government programmes and policies supporting implementation of the ASSP, some have phased out and others still ongoing. The most prominent are the NAADS and Operation Wealth Creation (OWC). The OWC is an initiative that was started to fill the gap in efficiency of input provision that was being undertaken by NAADS. The OWC prioritized three commodities, namely: coffee, tea, and citrus fruits as cash crops for commercial farming and two commodities, namely: maize and beans as food security crops. OWC resources are allocated in the ratio of 70/30 towards cash/food security crops, the cash crops have been identified due to their export market potential. Inputs are procured by the NAADS and distributed by the OWC, both NAADS and the OWC are addressing post-harvest losses.

The review found out that NAADS and OWC have different operation methods and guidelines that do not effectively complement each other. The OWC is facing challenges similar to the NAADS on aspects concerning the quality of planting materials provided and the time of delivery, which is often too late or too early which impacts on survival rates. In addition, the extent to which

the implementation of the OWC initiative is guided by its research arm, the NARO, is not clear. Furthermore, although the overarching objective of the OWC programme is to reach 'poor' farmers, the programme has no basis for establishing the criteria on who is and who is not a poor farmer. Without the basis for establishing the need, the appropriate distribution of planting materials has been affected.

# CHAPTER 5

## CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS



## CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents conclusions and policy recommendations drawn from the review of the performance of the ASSP on promoting, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets in line with the three strategic objectives of the review. The policy recommendations focus on how to promote, protect and preserve indigenous seed and breed varieties as a starting point of promoting, protecting and preserving indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets

### 5.2 Conclusions

#### 5.2.1 Food production and productivity

Ugandans remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity, with nearly 8 in every 10 households having experienced transient food insecurity largely caused by weather related factors, such as climate variability. Inadequate food availability results in high food prices especially for those households who depend on the market. Although Ugandan households are using a variety of methods to address climatic changes that affect food availability, the overall resilience to shocks and climate variability is generally weak. The farming household are becoming increasingly food insecure and registering increasing malnutrition rates. Indigenous foods have potential for promoting nutrition and sustainable diets as well as potential for sustaining farming systems by strengthening the resilience to climate change variability.

The largest proportion of Uganda's plant species are not being cultivated and thus face extinction. Thirty seven percent (37%) of plant species are currently being cultivated, while 19% are not being cultivated, but are being protected by communities. On the other hand, 43% of plant species are being harvested from the wild. There is limited direct support or promotion of the neglected plant species and this is likely to increase the threat of extinction. Indigenous seeds adequately meet the need of smallholder farmers whose focus in agriculture is their household food security. A research done by the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)<sup>9</sup>, found out that for small holder farmers in Uganda, food self-sufficiency goals override the need to earn income from selling produce.

#### 5.2.1 Input supply

Quality and type of seed is a key factor in successful agricultural development.

<sup>9</sup> Why have majority of farmers in Uganda remained in subsistence

An effective seed delivery system should guarantee the availability of quality seed to farmers at the right time and place, at affordable prices and in a sustainable manner. There are four types of seed system in Uganda: formal, informal, relief, and community-based market-oriented. The formal seed system is less effective as it provides less than 10% of seed supply in the country and operates mainly seed companies. Relief seed is mainly NGOs driven hence not sustainable as it is aid driven. Informal and community based market oriented seed system provides over 90% of the seed supply to farmers mostly smallholder farmers who are the majority in Uganda. Local and indigenous seed form the bulk of the seed supplied through informal and community based market oriented seed. It is sustainable in supporting increased production and productivity, food and nutrition security. The informal seed requires.

Although a large share of the agricultural budget has been devoted to input supply and agricultural technology dissemination in the past 10 years, overall adoption rates for agricultural technologies remain low. Less than 10% of farmers are using improved seeds or applying fertilizers/ pesticides. Even among farmers who initially adopt improved agricultural technologies, dropout rates are high. For instance, the use of improved seeds declined from 18% in 2009/10 to 8% in 2013/14. Less than 4% farmers are large scale commercial producers.

### **5.2.2 Effective Implementation of the ASSP**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has a gigantic structure that includes, seven semi-autonomous structures, 12 Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and a number of non-state actors including private sector and CSOs. Coordination of this structure by MAAIF for effective implementation of the ASSP remains a huge challenge.

Implementers of the ASSP especially the research arm and the actual implementers at national, district and community level remain disjointed in prioritization, implementation planning, monitoring and review. This greatly affects the effectiveness and efficiency of the ASSP in achieving increased production and productivity for household income, creating employment, assuring food and nutrition security at household level.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

### **5.3.1 Increasing production and productivity**

To increase agricultural production and productivity in a systematic and sustainable manner for increased household income, food and nutrition security, under ASSP II MAAIF should embrace and promote indigenous seed and breed. The specific undertaking to embrace and promote indigenous

seed should include:

1. Undertake research on indigenous seed varieties, profile them, certify the indigenous varieties, and publish the profiles.
2. Promote indigenous knowledge through farmer based research programmes and extension services management
3. Design and streamline, mechanisms for direct access to foundation seed varieties by farmers from research institutions.
4. Promote appropriate technology to allow farmers determine what is appropriate for their specific context in terms of soil type, land size, available skills and labor.
5. Promote both commercialisation and subsistence agriculture with clear strategies and steps to move farmers who have the capacity and resources from subsistence to commercial agriculture.
6. At policy level, fast track the passing of the draft National Policy on Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture into law. And increase resource allocation to the National Genetic Resource Information Centre and Data Bank (NaGRIC/DB).

### **5.3.2 Input supply with a focus to improve food security and nutrition**

To improve, accessibility, availability, stability and utilisation of diverse nutritious foods at household in order to build a healthy nation, under ASSP II, MAAIF should increase access indigenous seed under the focus area of input supply. The specific undertaking to improve food and nutrition security should include:

1. Promote indigenous varieties of vegetable oils (groundnuts and simsim), Beef cattle, goats, poultry, silver fish and mudfish.
2. Integrate nutrition in agricultural programmes (Research, farmer mobilisation and education, Extension service provision etc.) at the national and local government levels.
3. Promote and support local food processing and value addition at national, community and household levels.
4. Promote production and consumption of indigenous foods and nutrient-enhanced foods to enhance dietary diversification.
5. Strengthen and scale up early warning systems on food and nutrition information from the community to the national level.
6. Support and promote urban farming initiatives to serve the most vulnerable households in urban areas.
7. Promote and support diversified production of drought-resistant crops, including vegetables, and animals tolerant to heat stress at the household and community levels.
8. Carry out sensitisation programmes for communities to raise their awareness of prevention, mitigation, and response to risks of malnutrition

during shocks.

### **5.3.3 Effective Implementation the ASSP**

To improve service delivery through strengthening the institutional capacity of MAAIF and its agencies, under ASSP II, MAAIF should enhance internal coordination between the ministry and the semi-autonomous structure and all stakeholders like the private sectors, relevant MDAs, Civil Society, Academia, Local Government and programmes implementing the ASSP to improve service delivery. The specific undertaking to improve implementation of ASSP II should include:

1. Strengthen coordination between MAAIF and the other ministries contributing to the implementation of ASSP II like Ministry of Water and Environment to implement water for production programme, Ministry of Health to effectively mainstream Nutrition in the other ministries and Office of the Prime Minister to effectively implement the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II.
2. Strengthen the link between research institutions and farmers through to save farmers from buying fake seed and strengthening own seed production from quality base seed.
3. Coordinate production and dissemination of appropriate information for food producers and consumers, on processes, standards, markets, climate change, indigenous seeds, food and food system among others to enhance service delivery.
4. Promote community led participatory monitoring activities of government policies, programmes and actions relating to food production and consumption.
5. Strengthen coordination between NGOs working with farmers, local governments and MAAIF to improve service delivery to farmers.
6. Increase supervision of programmes supporting implementation of ASSP II especially NARO, NAADS and Operation Wealth Creation to increase their effectiveness and efficiency as well as quality control.

# ANNEX

## ANNEX 1: ORIGINAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ASSIGNMENT

Terms of Reference To Undertake an Assessment of the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) to Determine its Performance on Promotion, Protection of Indigenous Food Systems for Healthy, Diverse and Nutritious Diets.

### **About Food Rights Alliance**

Food Rights Alliance is a coalition with over 40 members spread out in all regions of Uganda. Founded in 1999, FRA has organized its self to bring organizations and individuals working on food, agriculture and related policies to ensure that the right to adequate food is not violated and promoting the right to food as a pivot social, economic and democratic transformation tool.

FRA is driven by a vision of a world free from hunger and malnutrition and promotes a mission; to promote the realization of the right to food in Uganda through strengthening sustainable farming systems and improving food and nutrition Justice. Operationalized in a goal statement of advancing the Right to Food, and its Non-Variation for all in Uganda.

FRA achieves her mission through a number of strategies, including; building a formidable, strong in numbers and competence and diversity network of members and stakeholders that influences policy and practice at different levels: developing and profiling champions on critical issues of the agenda of realizing the right to adequate food, equipped with knowledge and information and credible to flag the agenda in policy and practice.

Under her strategic area on Food Justice and Governance, FRA is conducting an 18 months programme on ***“Integrated agriculture sector investment planning for improved nutritious, healthy and diverse diets”***. Our advocacy efforts have been conceptualized in a campaign mode to set the agenda on integrating improved nutrition and sustainable diets in the country’s development and investment frameworks. The overall result of this advocacy journey is improved planning and investment on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous foods in the agriculture sector.

Through these efforts we wish to see; specific strategies, targets and indicators set out in the sector investment plan on improving nutrition and sustainable

diets through promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous foods defined in next Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan II. The advocacy initiative is not an end in its self but a continuous process of rethinking and redirecting decision making in farming and food systems through not only the developed framework but also the subsequent implementation.

### **Background**

Despite undeniable progress in reducing rates of undernourishment and improving levels of nutrition and health, almost 800 million people are chronically hungry and 2 billion suffer micronutrient deficiencies in the world<sup>10</sup>. In Uganda, four in every ten Ugandans are unable to meet their dietary needs, 38 percent of children below 5 years of age in Uganda are stunted, while 22.5 percent are underweight for their age. Vitamin A deficiency has a prevalence rate of 5.4 percent. Iron deficiency anaemia affects slightly more than 50 percent of the population, while 10 percent of Ugandan women are undernourished (Strategic Review Report on SDG 2 2017). It is estimated that average calorie consumption in Uganda is only between 75 and 90 percent of recommended requirements. Moreover, the levels of protein and fats intake are 33 and 20 percent below minimum recommended levels, respectively.<sup>11</sup> Although stunting among children has reduced by 27% from 2009/10 to 2015/16, overweight among women has consistently increased for the last 20 years rising from 8% in 1995 to 19% in 2011, besides the low access to school meals by majority of school going children. There are regional variations and whereas stunting has reduced in general terms has instead almost doubled in some parts of the country unfortunately that are still recorded in diverse food systems. According to the UDHS report 2016, 29% of children under 5 are shorter than their age, 53% of all children between the ages of 6 to 59 months were anemic of which 54 were in rural areas and 32% of women in the reproductive age were too recorded anemic.

By and large the complexity of the food and nutrition issues in Uganda is not due to absence of resources or foods, but rather an issue of organization and planning, therefore the need for strategic planning for sustainable food and nutrition are much higher in the National development and sector specific development frameworks. This is critical for creating an enabling environment for both rights holders and duty bearers to meet their responsibilities and obligations. However, increasingly, these frameworks are becoming less people centered and more corporate focused with little or no safeguards that can support and guarantee people's rights not only to resources but as well to adequate food. Therefore, space needs to be created for conversation,

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Ibid page 11

consensus building, and amplified voicing of food producers, consumers, handlers and policy makers towards a harmonized strategy of ensuring the population of today and tomorrow adequately feeds and not necessarily being fed.

### **Objective of the Assignment**

Against this background, FRA found it prudent to conduct an assessment of the concluding ASSP (FY 2015/16 to FY 2019/20) to determine its performance on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets. This shall be the primary message of our entire influencing work on the process of developing new development and investment frameworks 20/21 to 25/16. Specifically this exercise will require;

1. An analysis of the current nutrition security status of the country
2. An Assessment of the extent to which the ASSP guides prioritization of indigenous foods as a nutritional instrument in the sector's development trajectory
3. Identify and justify recommendations for integrating promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets in the ASSP II
4. Develop strategic objectives, performance targets and indicators on promotion, protection and preservation of indigenous food systems to promote healthy, diverse and nutritious diets to define duties and responsibilities for the next ASSP II.

### **Key Deliverables required**

In undertaking the above tasks, the consultancy is expected to deliver the following;

1. An inception report with detailed study methodology/approach and work plan with clear milestones
2. Final assessment report approved by FRA

### **Time frame**

The consultancy will be for a maximum period of 20 working days commencing in April 19th 2019. This assignment is urgently required to inform on going advocacy policy engagements to reviewing and inputting into the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP II).

### **Consultant is required to possess**

1. Demonstrable experience in assignments of similar nature, including understanding the policy environment and budget allocation to agriculture sector.

2. Professional experience in conducting research (desk review of documents& analysis);
3. Good analytical skills;
4. Excellent documentation and writing skills, attested by past written papers;
5. Relevant academic qualification- preferably post graduate training; Economic policy, Policy studies.
6. Availability to meet project deadlines.

### **How to apply**

Submit expression of the interest with following details

1. Letter of interest.
2. Inception report (methodology, plan of action and interpretation of Terms of Reference).
3. Financial implication of the undertaking of the assignments of the bid (preferably in UGX).
4. Detailed profile of the applicant, indicative of previous relevant experience.

### **Contacts**

Interested persons/organizations should send their application letter, updated CV and other required documentation to FRA via [frauganda@gmail.com](mailto:frauganda@gmail.com) and copy to [rkabasomi22@gmail.com](mailto:rkabasomi22@gmail.com)

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

1. The Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 – 2029/20
2. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Policy Statement 2015/16
3. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Policy Statement 2016/17
4. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Policy Statement 2017/18
5. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Policy Statement 2018/19
6. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Policy Statement 2019/20
7. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Performance Report 2015/16
8. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Performance Report 2016/17
9. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries Performance Report 2017/18
10. Food and Nutrition Policy (2003)
11. National Agriculture Policy (2013)
12. National Nutrition Planning Guidelines (2015)
13. Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP)
14. Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Guidelines (2016)
15. National Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Strategy (2015–2019)
16. Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Planning Training Module (2017)
17. Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Coordination Committee Orientation Package (2017)
18. National Agriculture Extension Policy (2016)
19. Sector Development Planning Guidelines (2015)
20. Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement (2011)
21. The Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DISP)
22. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compact (2010)
23. Uganda Vision 2040
24. National Development Plan II (2015/16 – 2019/20)
25. Operation Wealth Creation policy
26. National Agricultural Advisory Services policy
27. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (March 2019)
28. Joint Agriculture Sector Annual Review (JASAR) 2016
29. Joint Agriculture Sector Annual Review (JASAR) 2017
30. Joint Agriculture Sector Annual Review (JASAR) 2018

## ANNEX 3: LIST OF INDEPENDENCE EVALUATION REPORTS CONSULTED

1. Mid-Term-Review of Uganda's 2nd National Development Plan (NDP-II) and evaluation of NDP-I (by Dr. John Ashley)
2. Strategic Review of Sustainable Development Goal 2 in Uganda (2017) by Ministry of Agriculture (By Kisamba Mugerwa, Chairperson National Planning Authority)
3. World Bank Report, 2018
4. The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2017 by UBOS
5. A research done by the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) *Why have majority of farmers in Uganda remained in subsistence*
6. Uganda Nutrition profile Update April 2018 (By USAID)
7. Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Statistical Report 2017
8. The African Seed Access Index, Uganda Brief 2018
9. Famine Early Warning System Net Work (FEWS-NET April 2019)
10. Concern Worldwide – Hunger Fact Sheet 2017