



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**FOLLOW UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION**

NATIONAL REPORT

APRIL 2006

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ARC	Agricultural Resource Centre
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CABI	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleural Pleuropneumonia
CDO	Cotton Development Organization
COCTU	Coordinating Office for Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda
CWD	Coffee Wilt Disease
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DATICS	District Agricultural Training and Information Centres
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
DTAC	District Technical Advisory Committee
EAC	East African Community
ECF	East Coast Fever
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDP	Fisheries Development Project
FEWS	Field Extension Workers
FFA	Food For Assets
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Control Areas for East Africa
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Deficiency Syndrome
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
LGDP	Local Government Development Programme
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LVFP	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDS&IP	MAAIF Development Strategy and Investment Plan

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAGRC&DB	National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Data Bank
NAGCO	National Animal Genetic Resource Council
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSADP	Northwest Smallholders Agricultural Development Project
NSCG	Non-Sectoral Conditional Grant
OIE	Organization for International Epizootics
PACE	Pan African Program for the Control of Epizootics
PAU	Policy Analysis Unit
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
SARI	Serere Agricultural Research Institute
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UGCEA	Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation
UNSI	Uganda National Seed Industry Authority
UTA	Uganda Tea Authority
UTGC	Uganda Tea Growers Corporation
VODP	Vegetable Oil Development Project
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action called upon governments, in partnership with all actors of civil society, to report to the Committee on World Food Security on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS.

This Report documents Uganda's progress in the implementation of the WFS plan of Action. The report consists of an introduction highlighting Uganda's efforts towards improving living conditions of its population and attainment of a self-sustaining economy, two major sections as provided for by the Guidelines and a concluding statement on Implementation, monitoring and Follow-up of the WFS Plan of Action.

The two major sections comprise the following:-

Section I; Priority Food Security Issues and progress towards the World Food Summit Goal

- i) State of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food. This highlights the national production and consumption trends in the livestock, fisheries and crop sectors. It also describes the contribution of agricultural research and the health sector to the food security situation in the country.
- ii) information on external assistance programmes. The programmes under the livestock, fisheries and education sectors and those in agricultural research are indicated.

Section II: Follow-up of the World Food Summit Plan of Action:-

- i) Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action.
- ii) The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented.

Again, the Livestock, Fisheries, Education and Trade sectors are handled. Strategies under Water, Lands, Environment and Agricultural Research are also discussed.

The last section deals with Implementation, Monitoring and Follow-up of WFS Plan of Action.

The Annex consists of Uganda's Food Security related indicators.

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Background

For the past 50 years, there has been concern about the high prevalence of hunger and malnutrition in a world that has the capacity to feed its people. Populations affected are mainly those from poor developing countries, which depend on subsistence agriculture and are predominantly rural.

Uganda ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1987 and recognizes the importance of food and nutrition in the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Since the ratification of the ICESCR, Uganda has been party to the commitments and resolutions at most of the international conferences on the right to food and has developed national goals and plans of action such as an Action Plan for Children (1993) that addresses the right to food.

Optimal nutrition that contributes to the highest attainable standards of health is also a goal of the food and nutrition policy. Uganda's national obligation and commitment are to address issues of food security and nutrition and to promote development. Food security promotes good nutrition and good nutrition is key to good health and the socio-economic well being of a population. Food security and nutrition are mutually reinforcing; social and economic factors have overriding influences on either one or both of them. The economic productivity of a population depends on its nutrition and health status.

Government is committed to the good health and nutrition of its entire people. It has, therefore, formulated the Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy to promote food security and adequate nutrition for the population.

1.2 Policies, Legal Framework and Programmes

The Government of Uganda has taken pragmatic steps to implement the seven World Food Summit commitments. The Government has continued to improve on the enabling political, social and economic environment. The spirit of Constitutionalism has been restored with elections of most leaders conducted through universal adult suffrage. Appropriate laws have been enacted by Parliament to promote human rights, peace and security. The macro-economic environment has been conducive for economic growth with average GDP growth of 5.7% per annum. Inflation has been contained to levels of generally less than 10%.

The issue of gender empowerment and provision of equal opportunities to the marginalized and vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities; the youth etc have become commonplace. Specific programmes have been designed to ensure their mainstreaming in all aspects of planning, implementation and monitoring including their effective participation at policy formulation level through their representatives to Parliament and Local Councils.

Government has developed the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2004/05 – 2007/08) which provides an over-arching framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty. Programmes have been designed and are currently being implemented so as to eradicate poverty and enhance food security. A Plan for Modernization of Agriculture is a central programme for modernization of agriculture with farmer driven agricultural extension services and agricultural research and technology.

Policy design, programme implementation and monitoring are conducted using a participatory approach involving all stakeholders including: central government, development partners, local governments, community leaders, farmers/private sector organization, NGOs and CBOs. Decentralization is one of the pillars of development in Uganda since the communities and the people

are mandated to develop own plans and implement them with resources generated from within and transfers from the Central Government.

The following section outlines the activities in the Agriculture, Agriculture Research, Education, Health, Land, Water and Environment and Trade sectors in relation to the follow-up of the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

2.0 SECTION 1:

PRIORITY FOOD SECURITY ISSUES AND PROGRESS TOWARDS THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT GOAL.

2.1 THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SECURITY SITUATION, IN TERMS OF FOOD AVAILABILITY, STABILITY OF SUPPLIES AND ACCESS TO FOOD AND THE PROGRESS IN REACHING THE HUNGER REDUCTION TARGETS

a) Livestock Sub-sector

National Production and Consumption levels

It is estimated that the annual production for the year 2003 was 1.1 billion litres of milk, 147,552 tonnes of beef, 16, 545 tonnes of pork, 29,328 tonnes of goat meat and mutton and 18,424 tonnes of poultry meat. The hides and skins production was 885,312 pieces, while goat and sheepskins were 1,564,160 pieces.

The extraction rate (off take rate) for cattle in Uganda is estimated at 12% and an additional 3% consumed at farm/household level. The extraction rate at the height of production in the Ranching schemes was 20%, a level that can be achieved through out Uganda with careful planning. The extraction rate for pigs is estimated at 30% for both the scavenger and intensive production systems.

Per capita availability of livestock products is still low (40 litres of milk and 5.6 kg of meat in 2001 as compared to 200 litres and 50kg of meat recommended by FAO and WHO). The annual milk and meat consumption deficit is estimated to range from 99-200 million litres and 80,000 tons, respectively. Domestic consumption of livestock products has continued to rise and will continue as incomes go up due to focused Government interventions geared towards poverty eradication. The number of new clientele of customers often demanding prime quality and sometimes unique products has increased. This continued expansion of the internal market spells good prospects for medium-term growth in the industry.

Dairy marketing and processing

The Dairy Industry continued to experience growth in production, processing and marketing. Production, was associated with the seasonal changes whereby

it increased with rains and decreased with the dry season. The average milk production over the year was estimated at 1 billion litres. Cattle were still our main source of milk, but in some areas, some of the milk consumed at household level was obtained from exotic dairy goats of the Toggenburg breed. Cottage processors for cheese, ice-cream and yoghurt also have been increasing and so were the consumers of such products, but their operations remained small scale. However, milk consumption does not increase proportionately with milk production in most instances.

Animal breeding and supply of stock

At present, farmers in Uganda are participating in multiplying boer goat breeder stock and export of live animals to neighbouring countries like Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Locally the meat of small ruminants is cherished by many Uganda. This high demand has caused a rise in the price of goat's meat and mutton. At present the average price of goats meat is 3000/= and 2500/= in urban and rural areas respectively.

Meat marketing and processing

At present, a good number of livestock markets lack a number of facilities such as a fence, and this often inconveniences buyers and sellers. At the moment livestock marketing (particularly cattle) is done at different levels: -

- ♣ Village market in rural areas where buying is done at the farm.
- ♣ County or subcounty markets serving a wider area including exports to other districts.
- ♣ Tertiary markets, where livestock from districts markets are taken to urban markets.

The average prices of livestock vary from districts to district and from season to season. Around festive days such as Christmas, Easter, Iddi prices shoot up because of the high demand. However, during the dry season the prices usually fall because pastoralists want to get rid of livestock to reduce the excess numbers of livestock.

Abattoirs and slaughter places

There is no single modern abattoir in Uganda. Many supermarkets and eating-houses have specialized cuts on offer on their shelves and menus. Some of these are imported. Internal trade relies on moving live animals over long distances to

Kampala, a practice that involves high costs and risks. There are number of meat processing plants which have been established. They process various meat products, which include quality cuts, sausages, salamis, flavored meats.

Poultry industry

The poultry industry involves production of table poultry meat and eggs. The production of these 2 products is derived from both indigenous and exotic birds. Poultry meat and eggs from indigenous birds is cherished by many people.

Production, hatching processing

Commercial intensive poultry farming is mainly an urban and peri-urban industry and is still relatively small. As a result, poultry meat and eggs are still expensive. Many of the hatcheries have closed down and the others operate below 25% of installed capacity. As a result, there is an increase in the number of imported chicks to fill in the gap. However, some new companies are entering the market to produce chicks locally. This will significantly increase the capacity to produce chicks locally and save on foreign exchange through a reduction in the importation of chicks. Assuming saleable layer chicks to be 35% of all eggs set and 75% for broiler hatching eggs, the above figures represent the weekly capacity utilization of 34.6%. As direct result of low production, the price of day old chicks has in the recent months been pushed up from Shs. 1,000/= to Shs. 1,400/= and from Shs. 650/= to Shs. 850/= for a layer and broiler chicks respectively.

b) Fisheries Sub-Sector

National Production and consumption levels

The fish production out of the natural waters has been stagnant at 250,000 tonnes out of the major water bodies and another 165,000 tonnes from rivers, minor lakes and swamps or wetlands. Another 15,000 is currently being produced out of culture fisheries. This puts the total fish production in Uganda at 430,000 metric tonnes of fish annually. 150,000 tonnes are processed for export to premium markets (90,000 tonnes) and regional markets (60,000 tonnes) every year. This leaves 280,000 tonnes for the local market with about 250,000 tonnes used for dietary protein for local population and 30,000 tonnes used for animal feeds production.

The per capita annual fish supply considering a population of 27 million is currently at 16.0 kg while the per capita annual consumption is at 9.3 kg, the

difference being accounted for by the fish exported and the minor fraction used in the production of animal feeds.

Fish supply from the wild has remained stagnate for over a decade now while the population has increased tremendously over the same period with resultant reduction in per capita consumption. This very time has a growth in Uganda's fish processing and export capacity grow currently 15 factories processing fish for export to premium markets.

Government is currently aggressively promoting culture fisheries through restocking and fish farming so as to ensure that there is enough fish for local consumption as well as to meet the country's food security requirements. As a result of deliberate Government interventions, culture fisheries have risen from a paltry 285 tonnes in 1999 to 15,000 tonnes of fish produced involving about 15,000 households. The private and public investment in culture fisheries is projected to grow fish production in the next years to over 100,000 tonnes annually. Culture fisheries is seen as means of bridging the fast increasing gap between the fish supply which is predominantly from the wild, and the growing fish demand that is being accelerated by the lucrative fish processing and export business along with exploding population growth in the country and the regional as whole.

c) Crop Sub-Sector

National Production and Consumption Levels

Food Crops: Generally there has been a steady increase in production of food crops, more so the starchy root and tuber crops whose production has doubled since 1996. Although production of beans has also increased, almost doubled since 1996, production of other pulses has only slightly increased, sometimes even declining (field peas).

There is need to pay more attention to the production of pulses as a source of protein as protein deficiency has always been an issue in sub-Saharan Africa, which mainly depends on starchy food crops for food security. Decline in the production of pulses is a threat to nutritional security as animal protein is much more expensive.

The extension service is carried out under the National Agricultural Advisory Services Programme (NAADS) under five components

- i. Advisory and Information Services to farmers.
- ii. Technology Development and Linkages with markets.
- iii. Quality Assurance Regulation and Technical Auditing.

- iv. Private Sector Institutional Development (skills development of service providers) and
- v. Monitoring and Evaluation.

In the thirty seven districts covered, increased production of enterprises like maize, beans, vanilla, rice has been realized. Under the Strategic Intervention Programme by Government, seedlings of coffee, tea, cocoa, vanilla were provided to farmers at a reduced price. This contributed to the higher production recorded.

Below are some details of the production estimates for selected crops since 1996.

Cereals: It is estimated that annual production for the year 2004 was 1,207,000 metric tones of maize, an increase from 1,096,000 in 2000. Sorghum production increased from 361,000 tons in 2000 to 443,000 in 2003, whereas rice production stayed stable at 109,000 tons from 2000 to 2003. Wheat production increased from 12,000 tons in 2000 to 14,000 tons in 2003.

Root and Tuber crops: Production of Irish Potatoes was estimated at 572,931 tons in 2004. This was a tremendous increase from 318,000 tons in 1996 and 478,000 in 2000. Production of Sweet potatoes increased from 2,398,000 tons in 2000 to 2,650,000 in 2003. Cassava production was estimated at 5,500,000 tons in 2003, which more than doubled the production of 2,244,000 tons in 1996.

Pulses: Annual production of beans increased from 233,903 tons in 1996 to 420,000 tons in 2000 and 545,000 tons in 2003. Production of field peas was estimated at 17,000 tons in 1996, which declined to 16,000 tons in 2000 and further declined to 14,000 tons in 2003. Cow peas were estimated at 47,000 tons in 2000 and this increased to 69,000 tons in 2003. Production of pigeon peas increased from 78,000 tons in 2000 to 84,000 tons in 2003.

Oil Crops: Annual production of groundnuts was estimated at 124,901 tons in 1996. This increased to 139,000 tons in 2000 and to 155,000 tons in 2003. Soya bean production increased from 128,000 tons in 2000 to 158,000 tons in 2003. Sim sim increased from 97,000 tons in 2000 to 125,000 tons in 2003. Sunflower production was estimated at 79,000 tons in 2000 and this increased to 162,000 tons in 2003.

Bananas and plantains: Production of bananas and plantains was estimated to be 9,428,000 tons in 2000 and slightly increased to 9,605,000 tons in 2003.

Horticultural Crops:

Annual production of pineapples in 2003/4 was estimated at 143,000 tons, apple bananas at 182,000 tons, and passion fruits at 14,000 tons.

Annual production of hot pepper was estimated at 904 tons and green chilli at 170 tons. Okra production was about 477 tons and snap beans production was about 17 tons.

Vanilla production was estimated at 120 tons in 2003 and papain was 168 tons.

NB: the figures for the above fruits and vegetables are based on export data.

Cash Crops:

Roses production was estimated at 4,424 tons in 2003/4 and other cut flowers were estimated at 874 tons for that year.

Coffee production was estimated at 150,000 tons in 2003/4, cotton at 240,000 bales for the same year and cocoa at 3,184 tons.

Exports of crops

Export of most crops except Coffee increased.

Exports of some agricultural products (2000 (01 – 2003/04)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/02	2003/04
Coffee (Million US \$)	109.64	85.25	105.47	107.53
Volume (600mtons)	2.84	3.16	2.99	2.5
Cotton (million US \$)	14.08	18	16.88	28.87
Volume ('000 m tons)	12.14	22.5	16.36	20.45
Tea (million US \$)	35.93	26.85	29.45	38.26
Volume ('000 m tons)	28.09	30.3	31.14	35.27
Tobacco (million tons)	27.64	32.27	39.89	38.94
Volume ('000 m tons)	12.77	17.62	23.48	26.48
Maize (million US \$)	6.13	13.07	8.15	18.03
Volume ('000 US \$)	29.59	89.97	33.82	91.66
Flowers (million m tons)	13.22	15.91	17.04	26.9
Volume ('000 mtons)	3.47	4.29	4.74	6.57

Source: Bank of Uganda.

The agricultural products are exported unprocessed and subject to price fluctuations and weather distortions. There has been a steady decline in world market prices of these crops and an increase in export of non-traditional exports of maize, flowers and vanilla. Earnings from crops could be improved through diversification and value addition.

Most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action.

Programme	Year initiated	Duration	Total budget (US \$)	Status
1. NAADS	2001	7yrs	108m	On going
2. Strategic Intervention.				
3. Vegetable Oil Development Project.	1998	8yrs 2 yrs extension	153.56	On going
4. North West Small holder Agricultural Development Project.	2007	5yrs extended to 8 yrs	UA 26.89m	On going
5. Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Project.	2006	2011	UA 51.15	On going
6. Olweny Rice Irrigation Schemes.	1997-2006	5 yrs	UA 23.37m	On-going
7. FAO Emergency Programme.	1997	NA		On-going
8. FAO TeleFood	1997	NA		On going
9. Private Sector.				
i) Sasakawa Global 2000				On-going
ii) IDEA				Completed
iii) Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme				On going
iv) World Food Programme.				On going

v)	Church Organizations. - CARITAS - SOCADIDO Church of Uganda				On going
(vi)	Kulika Charitable Trust.				On-going
vi)	NOGAMU				On going
vii)	VEDCO				On going
(ix)	Uganda Farmers Federation.				On going

Policies

The only policy in place is the Food and Nutrition Policy. The following are under formulation:

1. Horticulture Policy
2. Organic Farming Policy
3. Tea Policy
4. Irrigation Policy

d) Agricultural Research:

Agricultural Research is Uganda's most paying investment in the fight for food security and poverty alleviation. Research results published by British and South African Scientists, in the March 2004 issue of the journal "World Development" has revealed Uganda among the leading countries of the world where investing in Agricultural research and development is one of the most effective ways in the fight for food security and poverty alleviation .

Among the achievements was the control of cassava mosaic pandemic of the early nineties, which brought the national food security at the brink of collapse. In most parts of the country, there were even reports of people dying because cassava, their only means of livelihood, had been decimated by mosaic. The National Agricultural Research Organization swung into action and developed several resistant varieties. It also developed a unique and efficient network through which the varieties were disseminated en mass throughout the country at a time when extension service had virtually collapsed. The impact of the work can now be seen in the recovery of cassava production and the disappearing of famine in those districts which grow cassava.

The use of orange flesh sweet potato to curb vitamin A deficiency has been developed and promoted by NARO in partnership with ministries of Health and Education and other partners. Orange fleshed sweet potato is also a major food security and income base to households. It is also a natural therapy. Several cases of children regaining their eyesight after eating the potato and the potato acting as a booster feed especially to HIV / AIDS people have been reported. It is also used as a beverage and a key ingredient in chicken feed and home based products like confectionary. Research has made a big achievement in other areas such as: forestry, agricultural engineering, poultry, cattle, fisheries etc.

e) Health Sector

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It should be noted that there is a strong relationship between food security and the health status of the human population living in an area. Therefore, a complete state of food security can be obtained with a healthy population. The majority of Ugandan live in rural areas and these have limited access to health care facilities due to factors like distance to health centres, geo and physical features like rivers, hills and poverty. Only 42 per cent of the parishes in the country have health facilities (Health Inventory 2000). Where the health facilities exist, access to basic elements of the health care package is far from optimal. It has been noted that Uganda has a poor health indicator and a heavy burden of diseases compared to its neighbouring countries like Kenya and Tanzania (NEMA, 2002). Furthermore, the distribution of health workers in Uganda favours urban centres yet the biggest percentage of the people live in rural areas.

The inter-relationship between health, nutrition and food security cannot be over-emphasized. Only a healthy person is able to produce food while, at the same time, getting maximum benefit from the food consumed. The Government's goal in this area is to ensure that the population is healthy so as to be able to benefit from the good nutrition. This shall be achieved through:

- Ensuring that Primary Health Care remains the backbone of health promotion, disease prevention, early treatment and rehabilitation;

- Ensuring that the district and lower levels are the main focus for the delivery of the Minimum Health care package;
- Ensuring that children, adolescents, mothers and the elderly are targeted for priority health care;
- Strengthening Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) in order to promote good nutrition and prevent malnutrition;
- Formulating and enforcing public health laws and regulations;
- Increasing coverage of safe water sources and proper sanitation;
- Advocating and enhancing community participation in health and nutrition-related matters;
- Recognising and integrating traditional practitioners in relevant sectors of health care;
- Increasing coverage of and accessibility to family planning services and intensifying interventions for the control of the top ten causes of morbidity and mortality, with particular emphasis on HIV/AIDS and malaria.

2.2 Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impacts on hunger reduction and lessons learned;

a) Livestock sub-sector

The Production of High Yielding Germplasm Project. The objectives: To create capacity in Uganda to produce high yielding animal breeding material locally, cheaply and affordable by rural farmers and to reduce the country's dependence on imported animal genetic material. The impact of the project was an increased availability and accessibility of high yielding germplasm in cattle, goats, pigs, poultry and pasture seeds countrywide. A lesson learned is that breeding/seed multiplication programmes require effective monitoring and regulatory functions.

Animal Feeds Regulatory Services Project. The objective: To improve and increase the quality and quantity of compounded animal feeds in Uganda. The impact of the project was: improved and adjusted legal framework; user charge and cost recovery mechanism established, increased awareness, knowledge and skills of regulatory services in public and private sectors and improved

functional service delivery mechanism established. A lesson learned is that the legal framework needs to be effectively enforced to ensure compliance.

National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project.

The objective: To increase household incomes through increased livestock productivity and marketing. The impact has not yet been realized as project is in infancy stage.

Meat Quality Regulatory Services Project.

The objective: To provide a framework for upgrading the level of meat quality and safety, by improving meat handling practises and facilities throughout the country. No impact has been realized because project is in infancy.

The Telefood Projects.

The objective is to improve poor families' means of production, enabling them to produce more food and to generate cash income, thereby allowing them better access to food. So far, 18 Telefood Projects specifically targeting livestock production have been funded and this has improved the food and nutrition security and income, of beneficiary communities.

The Strategic Interventions for Export Programme.

The objective: To stimulate indigenous and foreign direct investment in selected livestock enterprises that are likely to have multiplier effects on the economy thus contributing to rapid economic growth and transformation and to address constraints that impede the Uganda's ability to take advantage of AGOA, the EU "All but arms" provisions and other trade arrangements.

b) Agricultural Research

Some notable founders / development partners / collaborators of NARO, among others, Include:

- _ World Bank
- _ UNDP
- _ IDRC
- _ Rockfoller Foundation
- _ IFAD
- _ CIAT
- _ JICA
- _ ASARECA

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| - Gataby | - ICRISAT | - FARA |
| - USAID | - CGIAR | - IDA |
| - EU | - DFID | - CIMMYT |
| - DANIDA | - LITA | - CIP |
| - ISNAR | - ICRAF | - IFPRI |
| - SIDA | - ILRI | - IPGRI |
| - FAO | - ICRA | |

These have contributed to the Research funds, and scientific collaboration in term of exchange of personnel & research outcomes as well as creativity in institutional and known capacity development.

c) Education Sector

Between 1999 to-date, the Ministry of Education and Sports has received support from external partners to establish programs that address food security issues but the three most outstanding are;

1. UN/WFP in partnership with the Government of Uganda

This program supports well over 2,410,533 people categorized as follows;

- (i) 1,236,784 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in camps of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Apac, Kaberamaido, Soroti and Kumi.
- (ii) 535,366 persons in drought stricken areas of Moroto, Kotido and Nakapirpirit.
- (iii) 362,311 School children in the East and North East.
- (iv) 154,639 Refugees
- (v) 96,741 Street children
- (vi) 24,712 other food insecure persons involved in assets creation (food for work). The majority of the above category are children of school going age with high vulnerability to hunger and starvation.

2. DANIDA support to Agriculture Education Component of the Ministry of Education and Sports

Recognising the importance of Agriculture Education in schools as a strategy for improving the incomes of the poor through increased agriculture productivity, arising from the farmers' education and also

contribute positively towards their food security, DANIDA supported the Ministry of Education & Sports (MoES) with a grant of US\$4,284,700,000/=.

The grant was specifically utilized for the following;

- ❖ Establishment of the New Curriculum for Agriculture Education in Primary Schools
- ❖ Improvement of teaching Practical Agriculture in Teacher Education institutions
- ❖ Development of teaching materials for Agriculture
- ❖ Establishment of Agriculture Clubs in Primary Schools through which pupils would gain practical knowledge on Agriculture
- ❖ Provisions of Agricultural inputs e.g. birds, animals, seeds and tools.

Besides, the development of the New Curriculum for Agriculture the support was only limited to six districts, 300 Primary Schools and eight (8) Teacher Training Institutions out of 55 (see appendix I)

3. GoU /ADB Education II Projects

- One of the components of the above project is Agriculture Education. This program started in 2001 and will end December 2006. Their main targets are Teacher Education Institutions and Primary schools.
- By providing Teacher Education Institutions with Agriculture Practical Teaching Units, it is expected that teacher trainees will enhance their competencies in teaching Agriculture in Primary Schools when they qualify as teachers. The program also supports in service teachers as way to build their capacity to teach Agriculture.
- Primary Schools form Agriculture Clubs where they learn practical methods of raising crops and animals. Clubs are provided with Agriculture implements and improved seeds. This program covers 3200 Primary Schools and 9 Teacher Training Colleges in fifteen districts (see appendix II)
- The UNWFP has greatly assisted in the hunger reduction by providing food rations to the most needy and vulnerable population of Uganda. While the DANIDA and ADB programs have initiated programs for gaining hand on skills experience that can be utilized for self reliance and consequently create food security among communities.

- It is also important to realize that school children need good nutrition in as pre-requisite for healthy growth and development, learning capacity, work performance and overall quality of life. The reverse contributes to poor school attendance repetition in class and ultimately poor achievement.
- Enrolments and retention improves when children are provided food at school.

3. SECTION II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

3.1 COMMITMENTS

One	We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.
Two	We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.
Three	We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.
Four	We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market – oriented world trade system.
Five	We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.

Six	We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.
Seven	We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

3.2 Livestock Sub-Sector

3.2.1 Summary list of the most important projects/programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action –

Programme	Year initiated	Duration	Total budget	Status
1. Production of High yielding germplasm Project	2002	5 years	2.49 Billion Ug. Shs.	Completed
2. Animal Feeds Regulatory Services Project	2000	5 years	300 million Ug. Shs.	Completed
3. Strategic Intervention for Export Programme	2001		Budgeted was 1.7 billion, used about 1 billion Ug shs.	Halted
4. National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project	2004	5 years	Us \$ 33 million	Ongoing
5. Meat Quality Regulatory Services	2005	5 years	1,461,975,000 Ug. Shs.	On-going
6. Piggery Project/ Rukungiri District	2003	1 year	9,350	Completed
7. Goat Keeping in Maracha /Arua District	2003	1 year	9,148	Completed
8. Goat Keeping in Pallisa	2004	1 year	8,000	Completed
9. Piggery Production in Luwero	2004	1 year	3,961	Completed

10. Goat Production in Manjiya	2004	1 year	8,090	Completed
11. Intensive Pig Farming-Twekobe Womens' Group/Mukono District	2005	1 year	9,600	Completed
12. Pig Farming Project-ARISE/Ntungamo District	2004	1 year	5,300	Completed

3.2.2 The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

Strategies of the Livestock Sub-sector include:-

- (i) Planning, reviewing, updating and formulation of legislation in regard to animal production and marketing and public health.
- (ii) Articulation of the National Livestock Breeding Policy consistent with the needs of animal genetic resource conservation and sustainable utilisation.
- (iii) Making comprehensive national plans for the improvement of animal production and marketing
- (iv) Establishment and maintenance of an effective animal production and marketing information management system.
- (v) Advising on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure required for livestock production and marketing.
- (vi) Advising on processing and storage of animal products for added value and minimisation of wastage.
- (vii) Ensuring that livestock markets comply with the Animal Diseases Act and regulations, Public Health Act, 1964 and Public Health Meat Rules (Statutory Instruments), Dairy Industry Act, 1998, Animal Breeding Act 2001,.
- (viii) Carrying out market research to identify national and international market trends and disseminate this information
- (ix) Liaising with appropriate authorities to ensure sustainable services for continuous national herd growth and improved animal production consistent with the prevailing macro-economic policies.
- (x) Providing stock routes, holding grounds and quarantine centres for livestock.
- (xi) Encouragement of environmentally friendly and economically viable livestock production systems in various ecological zones throughout the country.

- (xii) Supervision and monitoring the implementation of animal production and marketing policies.

Some of the policies in the Livestock Sub-sector

a. The National Veterinary Drug Policy:

The overall objective of the Veterinary Drug Policy is to provide an enabling environment for the manufacture, procurement and proper use of good quality veterinary drugs by all stakeholders in the country. The policy covers the following areas:

- ♣ Veterinary drug supply,
- ♣ Legislation and inspection,
- ♣ Licensing of drug outlets,
- ♣ Disposal of expired and/or unwanted drugs
- ♣ Monitoring of drug residues in foods of animal origin,
- ♣ Quality assurance and
- ♣ Research in drugs and ethno veterinary medicine

b. The Meat Policy

To revive the development of the meat industry, a Meat Production Master Plan Study was undertaken and as a result of its recommendations, a Meat Policy has been developed within the broad framework of Plan for Modernization of Agriculture in Uganda.

The major objective of the policy is to provide for sustainable development of the meat industry to satisfy the national meat requirement and for export. The policy provides for guidance on production, processing and marketing of meat and its products. A Meat Development Bill has been drafted. If enacted, it will lead to establishment of a Meat Development Authority to spearhead the development and regulatory services.

c. Animal Breeding Policy

The Animal Breeding Policy to guide the sustainable utilization of livestock genetic resources (including conservation and improvement) has been formulated. The Animal Breeding Act (2001) has been enacted. It provides for the promotion of sustainable animal and fisheries genetic

improvement and regulations, control, marketing, import, export and quality assurance. It offers guidelines in breeding strategies.

d. Animal Feeds Policy

A draft policy, standards and regulatory framework on the animal feeds industry has been formulated. Its main objective is to promote and regulate the production, manufacturing and marketing of animal feeds.

e. Policy on Marketing Livestock and Livestock products.

To improve farmers' access to local and international markets, there is need to formulate appropriate marketing policy. It has been identified as one of the priority areas for immediate intervention. A committee has been constituted to develop strategies for marketing and processing agricultural produce and products.

f. Pasture and Rangelands Policy

The Rangeland Policy will entail sustainable management practices including measures to reverse land degradation, control of bush burning, and weed encroachment. A task force composed of stakeholders from the Public and the Private sector is spearheading the drafting of the policy.

g. Apiary Development Policy

The Bee hive products (Honey, Bee wax, Propolis) have emerged as having a big potential for income generation and, consequently, poverty eradication. Recent analysis of samples has indicated that the standard of our honey meets the international requirements. It, therefore, will feature well in the National Strategic Exports program. The objective of this policy is to provide guidance for the production, processing and marketing of Bee products such as honey, bees wax and propolis. It spells out the role of the public sector and the private sector. It is due for submission to Cabinet for approval.

h Dairy Development Policy

Efforts are in place to formulate a Dairy Development Policy, however, a Dairy Development Act is already in place and is operational.

Other Initiatives in the Sector related to Food Security

The Livestock Development Strategy

The development objective of the Strategy for Livestock Development is to increase the contribution of the livestock industry to the national income, food security and peoples' welfare.

The immediate objective is to increase the production and marketing of livestock and livestock products and raise the national livestock GDP from the current US \$ 158.6 million to US \$ 400.0 million annually by the year 2010.

The Strategy aims at increasing the export earnings from livestock and livestock products from the current US \$ 58 million annually to US\$ 282 million annually by the year 2010. The objectives will be achieved through interventions that are specific for each the of the livestock enterprises in which the country has comparative advantage as well as interventions cutting across the whole sub-sector that will create an enabling environment for rapid growth of the animal industry.

Components of the strategy

- a) Beef Development Strategy
- b) Dairy Development Strategy
- c) Small Ruminant Development Strategy
- d) Poultry Industry Development Strategy
- e) Pig Production Development Strategy
- f) Hides, Skins and Leather Development Strategy
- g) Strategy for Provision of Water For Livestock
- h) Pasture and Fodder Development Strategy
- i) Livestock Marketing Strategy

3.3 Fisheries Sub-sector

3.3.1 Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

<u>Programme</u>	<u>Year Initia ted</u>	<u>Durati on</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Status</u>
1. Strategic Intervention for Export Programme	2002	2	Ushs1,600,000,000	Suspended
2. DFID/NARO/MAAIF small-scale fish farming project	1999	5	Sterling Pounds 2,500,000	Closed
3. FAO TCP – ‘assistance to fish farmers in eastern Uganda’	2002	2	US\$ 357,000	Closed
4. ADB loan facility - Fisheries Development Project	2002	5	ADB 22 million Units of Account	Ongoing
5. ACP – EU Strengthening of Fishery Products	2004	5	400,000 EUROS	On going
6. EU Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP)	2003	5	10 million EUROS	On going
7. Chinese grant – Landing sites	2002	Open	10 million RMB	On going
8. Japanese grant – Landing sites	2002	Open	US\$ 2 million	On going
9. Commercialization of Aquaculture production	2001	Open	Ushs 150,000,000 annually	On going
10. Fish Quality Assurance and Control	1999	Open	Ushs 200,000,000	On going
11. Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance	1999	Open	Ushs 300,000,000	On going
12. Water bodies and fisheries development	1999	Open	Ushs 500,000,000	On going

3.3.2 The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below:

1. National Fisheries Policy
2. Fisheries Sector Strategic Plan
3. Co- management of fisheries resources
4. Restocking and Stock Enhancement
5. Commercialisation of Rural Aquaculture
6. Support to Commercial Aquaculture
7. Enhanced Monitoring, Control and Surveillance to Curb IUU fishing
8. Uganda Fisheries Authority
9. Regional Aquaculture Development for East Africa

3.4 Agricultural Research

3.4.1 Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action: on going NARO Programmes:-

Core activities/ Programmes:-

- Crop improvement and management: high yielding, disease-resistant varieties or breeds of crops, livestock, fisheries and trees
- Soil fertility and soil and water management: land and water conservation
- Plant health and management including disease and pest control
- Post-harvest management, product development, and value addition harvesting, storage and handling processing and utilization
- Labour saving technologies: agricultural equipment and tools to improve efficiency and productivity and reduce drudgery
- Institutional capacity building for effective participation
- Enhancement of genetic resources
- Forestry resources
- Animal health and management capture Fisheries and Agriculture
- Gender concerns
- Integrating indigenous knowledge (Ik)
- HIV / AIDS awareness
- Socio – economics

NARO's scientists actively participate in extension activities of the central government ministries, the local governments, Non-Governmental and community based organizations through joint planning, training and provision

of technologies. Research-Extension -Liaison activities, coordinated by the outreach unit of the Secretariat, hinge on: training of extension workers and subject matter specialists; technology development and transfer; and outreach activities like identification of production constraints, seed loan schemes, distribution of planting materials, on-farm demonstrations and farmer field days.

3.4.2 The Policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

a) National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

The Government of Uganda (GoU) with support from Development Partners (DPs) has undertaken a comprehensive and wide-ranging reform of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) so that is geared towards addressing the challenges presented in the Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). The reform process is to provide a research system that addresses, in a conformity with cardinal principles of the PMA.

The policy is to promote the delivery of high quality and efficient agricultural research services by enhancing the participation and co-ordination of the public as well as the private service providers. The farmers are to be empowered to demand and influence agricultural research process and services, within the wider Government policies of decentralization, liberalization, privatization and increased participation of the people in decision-making, without compromising sound scientific judgment.

3.5 WATER LANDS AND ENVIRONMENT

3.5.1 Policies, Strategies and Initiatives Implemented and their objectives

The Environment Impact Assessment Regulation 1998.

Objective

To undertake environmental impact assessment on project inputs products, technologies and processes that shall be used including alternative technologies to ensure that developers activities, products and by products have no negative environmental consequences locally, nationally or other states be it direct, indirect, cumulative, short term, and long term or propose possible alternative measures for minimizing, eliminating or militating adverse impact.

The Natural Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations 2006.

Objectives

To provide for the conservation and wise and sustainable use of wetland and their resources, sustainable utilization and conservation of resource on river banks and lake shores by and for the people and the community living in the area, ensure water catchment's conservation and flood control, regulate public use and enjoyment of wetlands, river banks and lake shore resources and promote integrated wise use of resources in wetlands, rivers and lakes in the local and national natural resource management plans for socio-economic development.

National policy for the conservation and managerial of wetland resources 1995..

Objective

To promote the conservation of Uganda's wetlands in order to sustain their ecological and socio –economic functions for the present and future wellbeing of the people.

State of Environment reports for Uganda 2002

Objectives

Updating the public, policy makers and implementers on the state of environment after every 2 years focusing on the relationship between poverty and environment hence linking the environment factors to other sectors for preparation and monitoring of PEAP activities in PEAP and district development and environment action planning strategies, as well as the African and Global Environment outlook reporting.

National Forestry and Tree Planing act 2003.

Objective

To provide for conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda.

Uganda Land Act 1998 (Revised 2010)

Objective

To provide for Tenure, ownership and management of land; to amend and consolidate the law relating to tenure ownership and management of land and to facilitate functioning of land markets

The National Water Policy (1999)

Objective

To manage and develop the water resource of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all socio and economic needs of the present and future generations with full participation of all stakeholders.

The Water Statute 1995

Objectives

To provide for the use, protection, and management of water resources and supply and provide for the constitution of water and sewerage authorities as well as facilitating the devolution of water and sewerage undertaking

Decentralization Policy (enshrined in the 1995 constitution and its basic structures laid in the local Governments Act

Objective

To transfer real power to local governments, bring political and administrative control over services at a point where they are actually delivered to improve accountability and effectiveness and promoting peoples feeling of ownership of programmes as well as freeing local managers from central government constraints, develop effective and sustainable organizational structures tailored to local circumstances, improve financial accountability and responsibility for taxes and provision of services and improve the capacities of local authorities to plan, finance and manage the delivery of services.

The National Gender Policy

Objective

To main stream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve the Social, legal/civic, political, economic, and cultural conditions of Uganda in particular WOMEN.

3.6 Education Sector

3.6.1 Summary list of the most important programs contributing to WFS Plan of Action

Sno.	Program	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget (US\$)	Status
1.	WFP support to education and adult literacy	1999	5 yrs	33,037,524.00 (US\$)	Successfully accomplished
2.	DANIDA support to the Agriculture program support Agriculture Education Component	1998	5 yrs	4,284,700,000 (Ushsl)	Successfully accomplished
3.	GoU/ADB Education II Project – Agriculture Education Component	2001	5 yrs	470,420.88 (US\$)	On-going upto December 2006

3.6.2 Policies, strategies and initiatives implemented and their outcomes are described below;

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognizes that human beings have a right to food. Objective XX11 on food security and nutrition requires the state to take appropriate steps to encourage people to grow and store adequate food. It also requires the state to establish national food reserves and to promote proper nutrition through mass education and to build a healthy state.

In pursuance of this objective, the Government of Uganda adopted a development policy agenda that resulted in several action plans being passed by parliament to address problems of poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

The most important of these which are being implemented by the education sector are;

Universal Primary Education 1987:

Under this provision every school age going child attends and completes Primary School Education, therefore all Ugandan children can learn to count, read and write and also access basic information on Nutrition and Agriculture. To-date, over 7.6 millions are enrolled in Primary Schools.

Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) 2000:

Agriculture Education is pillar no. 6 of PMA, under this program. Teacher Education Institutions are encouraged to establish demonstration Agricultural Projects and School Gardens to provide basic skills in food production. Well over 3500 Primary Schools and 17 Teacher Education Institutions have been directly supported to produce food for their own consumption and even sell off the surplus.

Nutrition and Food Policy

The overall goal of this policy is to ensure food security and food nutrition for all. The objectives are to educate people on nutrition to ensure food security, to establish food reserves and to provide food nutrition support to vulnerable people like the IDPs, Refugees, Street Children and People with HIV/AIDS. WFP has extended a lot of support to this initiative. In its recently concluded program 2,410,553 people benefited of which 362,311 were school children.

3.7 Trade Sector

3.7.1 Measures taken to ensure that food and agricultural trade and overall trade policy are conducive to foster food security for all

The following measures are being taken to ensure that food and agricultural trade and over all trade policy are conducive to foster food security for all.

1. Appropriate laws are being formulated and guide lines developed to ensure that growth in trade leads and ensures food security in Uganda.
2. Efforts are being made in collaboration with the international relief agencies operating in the country to ensure that priority is given to Ugandan producers when purchasing relief supplies. This will increase the producers' incomes leading to their welfare.

3. The Cooperative Unions and Area Marketing Cooperative Enterprises and Farmers Groups are being reorganized to encourage bulk marketing and adherence.
4. Measures are being taken to make sure that the National Standards Policy ensures the safety of plant and animal life and the protection of our environment. This has to be complimented by the policy enhancing and ensuring conformity with standards requirements, quality management and assurance with the ultimate objective of increasing the potential of Uganda's products to penetrate and sustain export markets.
5. The national export strategy aims at diversifying Uganda's export base in order to increase export earnings from non-traditional products particularly focusing on fish, horticulture and cereals.
6. Uganda being a land locked country, measures are being taken in exploring and implementing options for improving the country's air transport with the view to enhancing cargo carriage by air. In addition, special focus is being paid to continued improvement of the road and water as well as rail transport sectors to ease transportation problems and minimize cost of transporting produce to markets.
7. Efforts are being made to ensure that national policies in the area of trade, debt and finance are complimentary to each other and will ultimately lead to more trade and less aid while enhancing the competitiveness of Uganda products in the export markets and the competitiveness of the country as an investment destination.
8. As the WTO has provided a platform that promotes the integration of developing country economies into the international trading arena and the Doha Round is committed to establishing strong linkages between development and trade Uganda is trying to take advantage of these developments. Uganda supports efforts being made at the multilateral level to have:
 - (a) A clear definition of genuine humanitarian and development food aid, and negotiations for disciplines on food aid that aim at solving commercial displacement effects while ensuring that food aid is always available to meet the needs of both LDCs and net food importing countries.
 - (b) Modalities to include commitments by donors that aim at improved monitoring of food aid transactions and encourage local and regional purchases so as to limit the negative impact of food aid on domestic production in recipient countries.
 - (c) Space for Developing countries to be given the right to determine the emergency situations.
 - (d) New disciplines on State Trading Enterprises (STEs) to take into account their important role in areas of food security and livelihood concerns and poverty reduction.

9. On the issue of **AID for Trade** according to Paragraph 36 of the Doha Declaration Uganda continues to support proposals of:
- (a) the fast tracking of the proposed “Aid for Trade Program” as an additional, substantial and predictable financial mechanism to strengthen supply-side and infrastructure capacity, diversification of trade in LDCs and address adjustment challenges and costs for the effective integration of LDCs into the International Trading System. However it should be stressed that this agenda should not operate on the typical conditionalities of the Breton Woods Institutions.
 - (b) negotiations under the Working Group on Trade Debt and Finance (WGTDF) are mandated to strengthen the coherence of international trade and financial policies with a view to safeguarding the MTS from financial and monetary instability and to analyse the relationship between trade, debt and finance in a bid to finding durable solutions to the problems of external indebtedness.
10. Uganda appreciates effort made by development partners to effect debt cancellation for some LDCs, and recommends for a consolidated effort from development partners to effect full debt cancellation for all LDCs in order to address their trade and development concerns and would like to see a package of AID for Trade not to be a substitute for trade rights and justice, and the aid must therefore be free of conditionalities.

4. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP OF WFS PLAN-OF ACTION

Commitment number seven specifically refers to implementation, monitoring and follow-up of WFS Plan of Action in cooperation with the international community. National plans, programmes and strategies have been initiated by the various sectors in order to eradicate poverty and reduce food insecurity in Uganda.

Within these programmes, priorities were identified and action plans developed including monitoring frameworks to enable governments and stakeholders assess achievements.

Food Security and Nutrition

In spite of the generally food secure status of the population, there continues to be problems of malnutrition and pockets of famine and hunger in the country. The government with other stakeholders comprising of the local government, traditional institutions, development partners and civil society have conducted food for all campaigns at national, district and sub county level. These

campaigns have taken the form of programmes, luncheons, football contests. Every World Food Day has focused on food for all as well, in order to implement the World Food Summit resolution of reducing the number of people who are food insecure.

National wide campaigns to mobilize sensitize and expose leadership at all levels, farmers, civil society and extension staff to modern agricultural methods and practices have been carried out. Through the campaigns stakeholders were able to identify input requirements, activities, resource requirements and developed implementation plans

There have been several studies on nutritional status on members of the communities, especially the poor, women, children and members of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The Government with the participation of communities and other stakeholders have initiated projects in various parts of the country to supplement food requirements for a nutritious meal e.g. poultry and piggery projects.

The decentralization process being implemented in Uganda has enabled house holds and communities to take actions on their priority issues. The villages and households identify their own priorities, which they forward to local government for integration in planning and implementation. Local revenue sources have been identified as a means of enabling local governments to finance own priorities. In addition, Central Governments grants are transferred to districts for implementation of their programmes as well as Central Governments priorities. These grants have to be shared with lower Local Governments according to predetermined proportions.

The Government is committed to ensuring conducive enabling environment for achievement of food security. The Government has taken action to promote political and economic stability. In addition, regional cooperation will enable producers to access a wider market and exploit economies of scale. This is a sustainable way of promoting food security in the region since those nations, which are food insecure, can access food from surplus countries. Uganda has a potential of feeding the neighboring countries if the resources including favorable climate can be harnessed effectively.

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