



# UGANDA Fact Sheet

## FEED THE FUTURE AT A GLANCE

Feed the Future, the U.S. government’s global hunger and food security initiative, is a \$3.5 billion commitment to support country-driven approaches to address the root causes of poverty, hunger and undernutrition. A whole-of-government initiative led by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Feed the Future leverages the strengths of multilateral institutions, civil society and the private sector. Globally we aim to assist 18 million vulnerable women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – escape hunger and poverty. Together, we will increase agricultural productivity, decrease poverty, drive economic growth, and reduce undernutrition to improve millions of lives.

### Uganda Quick Facts

- Uganda has a population of 32 million (85% rural)
- The population growth rate is 3.2% (2nd highest in world)
- GDP growth of 5.8% in 2010
- Agriculture contributes close to 20% of GDP and employs 70% of the labor force
- On average, Ugandans live on less than \$1.25 a day
- 38% of children <5 suffer from stunting

## COUNTRY CONTEXT

Uganda is one of the fastest growing economies in Africa with sustained growth averaging 7.8% since 2000. Coupled with 2.9% growth in agriculture, Uganda is on target to meet the first Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty and hunger by 2015. Despite these recent gains, Uganda still suffers from the hardships of widespread poverty.

Undernutrition is widespread in Uganda, with 38% of children chronically undernourished or stunted. This affects all economic groups, with 44% stunting in the middle wealth quintile, 43% in the lowest quintile, and 25% in the highest quintile. Parts of Uganda’s southwest, known as the country’s breadbasket, has one of the highest stunting rates of 49.6%.

Uganda has a population growth rate of 3.2%, one of the highest in the world. This has led to an explosion in the number of young people, with over 50% of the population under 15 and 75% under 30. This is due in part to the fact that 41% of family planning needs are unmet. This large youth population poses a potential hazard to national security if they remain unproductive or unemployed.

## OPPORTUNITIES

Uganda is fortunate to have nearly half the arable land in East Africa, abundant rainfall, and two growing seasons over much of the country. Agriculture contributes to more than 20% of GDP and 48% of exports. Processing local produce accounts for 40% of total manufacturing. Roughly 70% of Ugandan households rely

directly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Nonetheless, agricultural yields are significantly below potential, and postharvest losses are high. Raising agricultural output and quality standards would not only pull millions out of poverty, but also improve the nutritional status of the population.

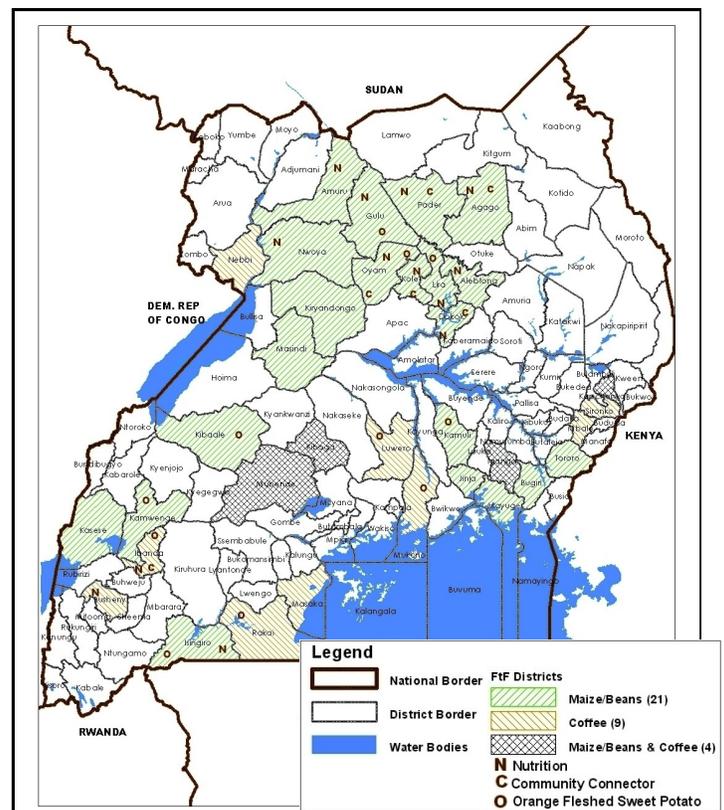
Signing a CAADP compact in 2010, the GOU has a demonstrated commitment to agricultural development that FTF is actively building upon. The National Development Plan and Agriculture Development Sector Investment Plan, provide the framework for our strategic focus on nutrition and agriculture. In coordination with USAID and the GOU, other development partners and the private sector have aligned their efforts with the priorities of the Ugandan government to address nutrition, agriculture, and food security.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

Based on Uganda’s most pressing needs and the feasibility of success, the Feed the Future strategy will focus on three components:

- Nutrition
- Agriculture
- Connecting nutrition to agriculture

## TARGET DISTRICTS



## FEED THE FUTURE: IMPACT IN UGANDA

Over the next five years:

- An estimated 700,000 vulnerable Ugandan women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – will receive targeted assistance to escape hunger and poverty.
- More than 450,000 children will be reached with services to improve their nutrition and prevent stunting and child mortality.
- Significant numbers of additional rural populations will achieve improved income and nutritional status from strategic policy engagement and institutional investments.

### CORE INVESTMENTS

**Nutrition:** Investments in nutrition will focus on preventing and treating undernutrition by improving nutrition in facility and community settings in the areas of highest chronic undernutrition, targeting nutrition service delivery, and building the capacity of the Ugandan health sector. By emphasizing prevention, programs will help to

#### Nutrition Goals

- Up to 20% reduction in child stunting
- Up to 25% reduction in underweight children
- Up to 25% reduction in maternal anemia
- Up to 30% reduction in child anemia

reduce not only chronic undernutrition, but also reduce the number of children needing treatment for severe acute undernutrition. Nutrition investments will

also be linked to value chain investments to maximize the latter's impact on food insecurity and undernutrition and reduce household vulnerability to production and income shocks.

**Agriculture:** Investments will be focus on value chains with significant market potential, nutritional benefits the largest number of farmers, and the greatest income potential for farming households. Maize is a major food security crop in Uganda, coffee is the country's most important export crop, and beans are a complementary food crop for ensuring nutritional security.

#### Agriculture Goals

- 50% average increase in incomes in target populations
- 100% increase in volume of export (maize and coffee)
- 240% increase in exportable maize

Investments along these value chains will work to address constraints to raising both quality and production by, among other things, improving the enabling policy environment, building the capacity of farmer organizations and the private sector, and supporting agricultural research.

**Partnerships:** We are leveraging resources and comparative advantages by partnering with other stakeholders to maximize impact, including:

- The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) which has developed an innovative model that creates a sustainable local institution to work with farmers along a limited number of value chains.

- Private sector actors to leverage resources, expertise, and depth of penetration within the sector.

**Local Capacity Development:** A tenet of Feed the Future is the use and strengthening of local systems. FTF is committed to working with local implementing partners whenever possible and building the capacity of Ugandan institutions to positively affect agricultural development and nutrition in a sustainable manner. FTF's public and private sector investments to build Uganda's capacity in policy, statistics, and research and development are essential to long term Ugandan-led growth.

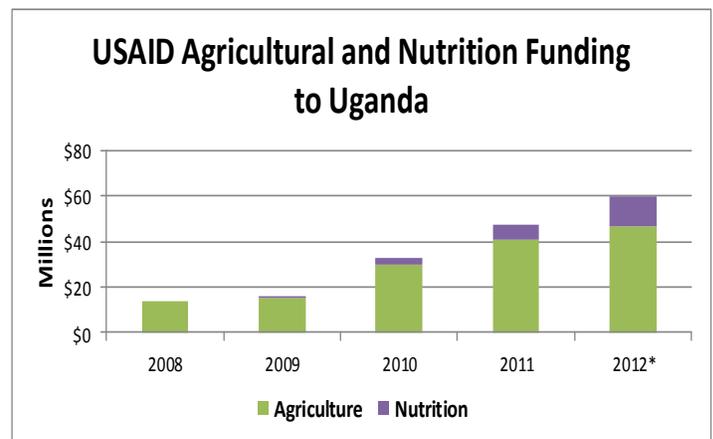
### CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

**Climate Change:** Climate change adaptation is integrated throughout our approach—from research into disease and drought resistant crops that would lessen the impact of changing rainfall on productivity, to working with farmers and communities at all levels to understand and mitigate the impact of soil degradation and erosion.

**Gender Integration:** Feed the Future will implement gender-sensitive programs. By building a mechanism for impact evaluations we will gather solid data on the value of different types of interventions and their impact on the ability of women to direct, control, and share in decision-making around their agricultural pursuits.

### WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

Feed the Future elevates coordination across the U.S. Government so that our investments, resources and programs are harmonized for greater collective impact. This interagency engagement, led by USAID, includes collaboration with U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, U.S. African Development Foundation, U.S. Trade Representative, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.



\*2012 is included in the President's budget request to Congress and is not yet approved