

REGIONAL AGRICULTURE PROFILE (RAP) UGANDA HUB





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AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE DIVISION

2020 ECONOMIC & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEPARTMENT IN COLLABORATION WITH
ECONOMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONAL LEARNING DEPARTMENT

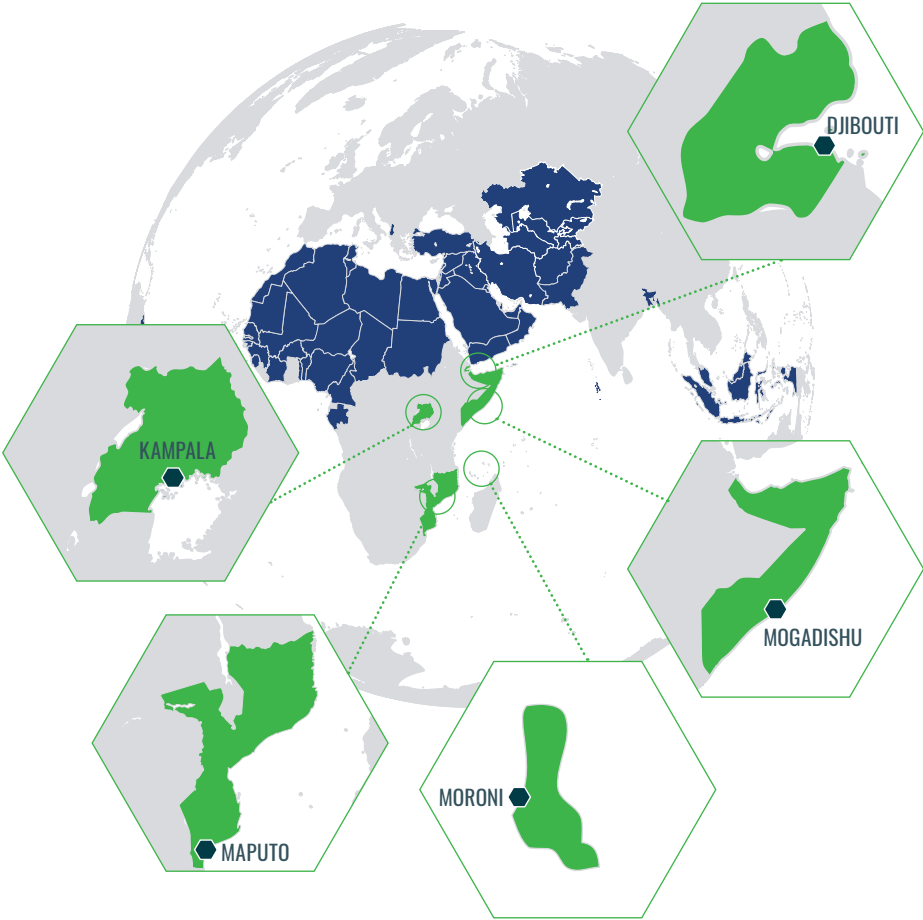
INTRODUCTION

As part of its reform program, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) established the Regional Hub of Uganda in 2018. The Hub is responsible of the Bank's operations in Comoros, Djibouti, Mozambique, Somalia and Uganda.

THE PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE IsDB CONSISTS OF

57 COUNTRIES

- ISDB MEMBER COUNTRIES
- REGIONAL AGRICULTURE PROFILE HUB



COMOROS

JOINING DATE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (SC)

% OF TOTAL IsDB SC

1980

US\$ 13.02 MILLION

0.03

DJIBOUTI

JOINING DATE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (SC)

% OF TOTAL IsDB SC

1980

US\$ 4.96 MILLION

0.01

MOZAMBIQUE

JOINING DATE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (SC)

% OF TOTAL IsDB SC

1995

US\$ 25.84 MILLION

0.05

SOMALIA

JOINING DATE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (SC)

% OF TOTAL IsDB SC

1977

US\$ 4.96 MILLION

0.01

UGANDA

JOINING DATE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (SC)

% OF TOTAL IsDB SC

1977

US\$ 24.63 MILLION

0.05

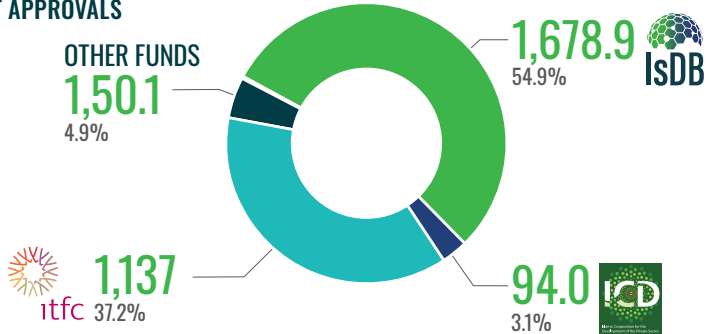
IsDB GROUP TOTAL NET APPROVALS

1977-2019

(MILLION US\$)

TOTAL

US\$ 3,060.2





**RICE, MAIZE AND
COTTON ARE THE MAJOR
CROPS IN THE REGION**

UGANDA HUB

TOTAL COUNTRIES AREA ('000 HA)

170,365

2018



TOTAL POPULATION
(MILLION)

89,018

2018



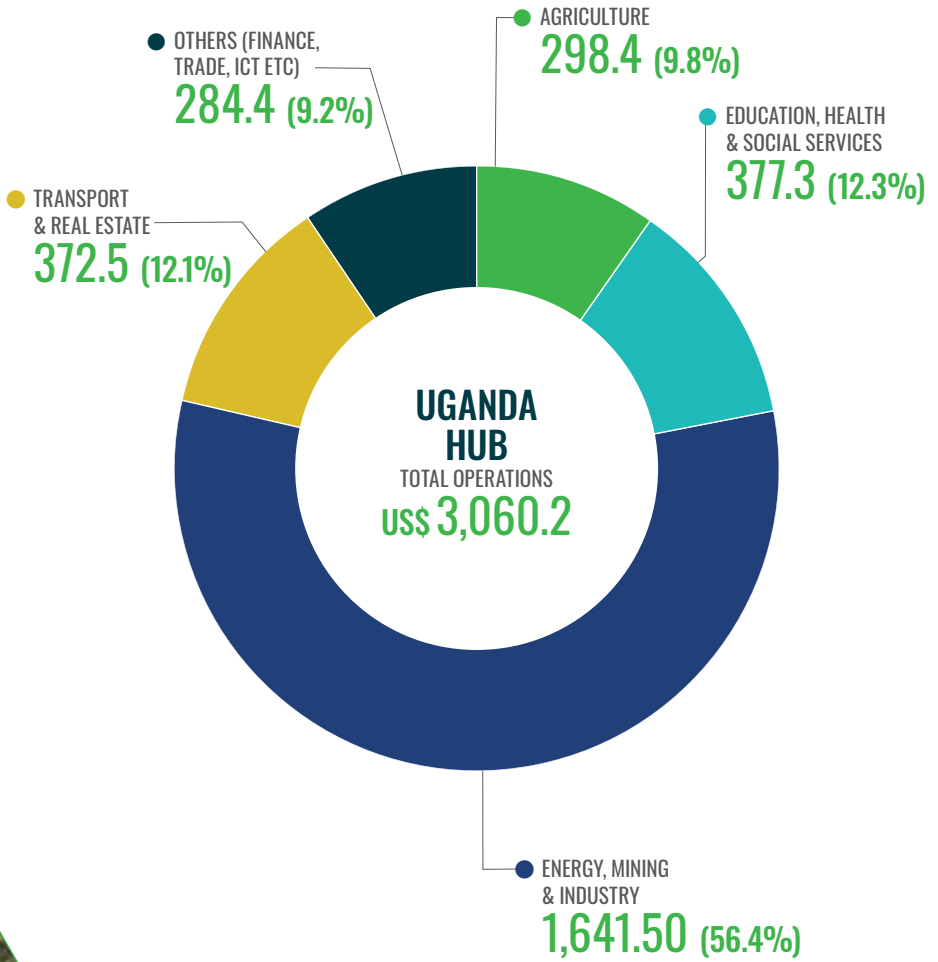
GDP PER CAPITA
(CURRENT PRICES, US\$)

1,190.82

2018



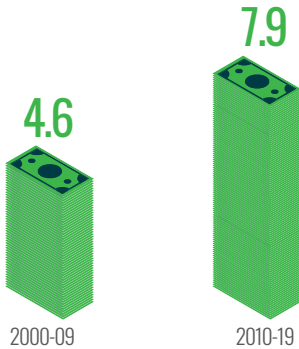
IsDB GROUP OPERATIONS BY SECTOR 1977-2019
(MILLION US\$)



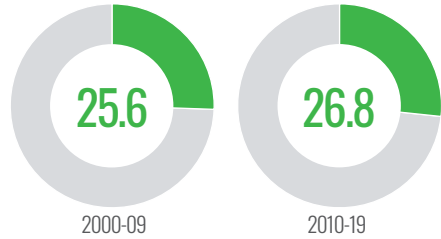
ECONOMIC RELEVANCE OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The region experienced significant economic growth in the past two decades. Despite this growth the agriculture contribution to the GDP remains stagnant. The sector, however, remains an important source of employment – with almost 65% of the employed earning livelihoods in sector.

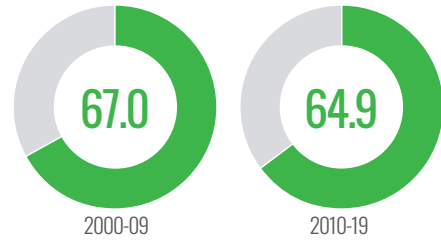
GDP (BILLION US\$)



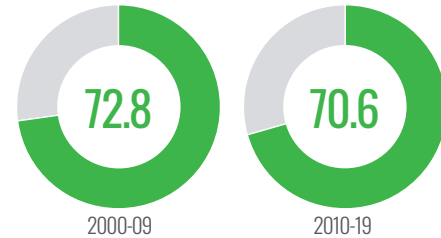
% AGRICULTURE TO GDP¹



% OF AGRIC. EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



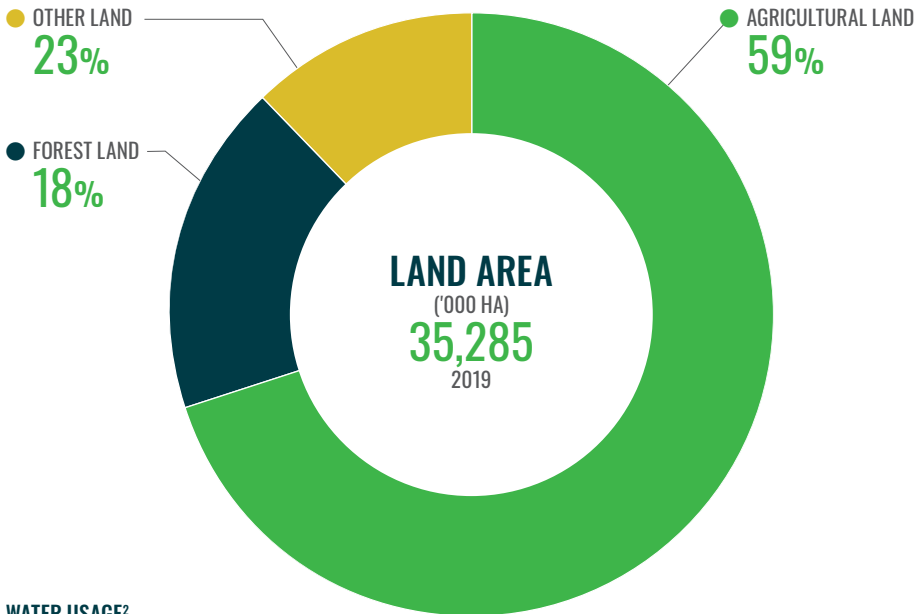
% OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE TO FEMALE EMPLOYMENT



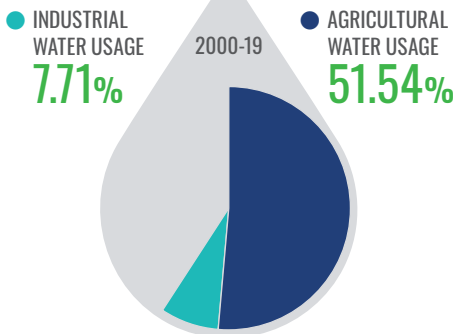
¹ Without Djibouti and Somalia. Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing

AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

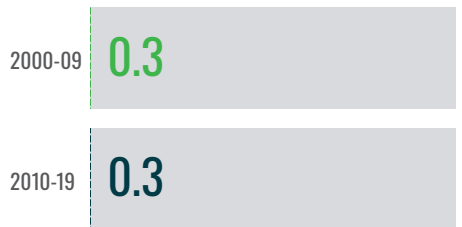
About 70% of the land area is classified as agriculture land. Crop land over the last two decades constitute 24%. This compared to the corresponding period 2000-2009 when the crop land was 23% shows some slight improvement. Out of the total Agricultural land of 23%, the arable land area is only 16%. Rice, Maize and cotton are the major crops in the region.



WATER USAGE² (% OF TOTAL WATER USAGE)



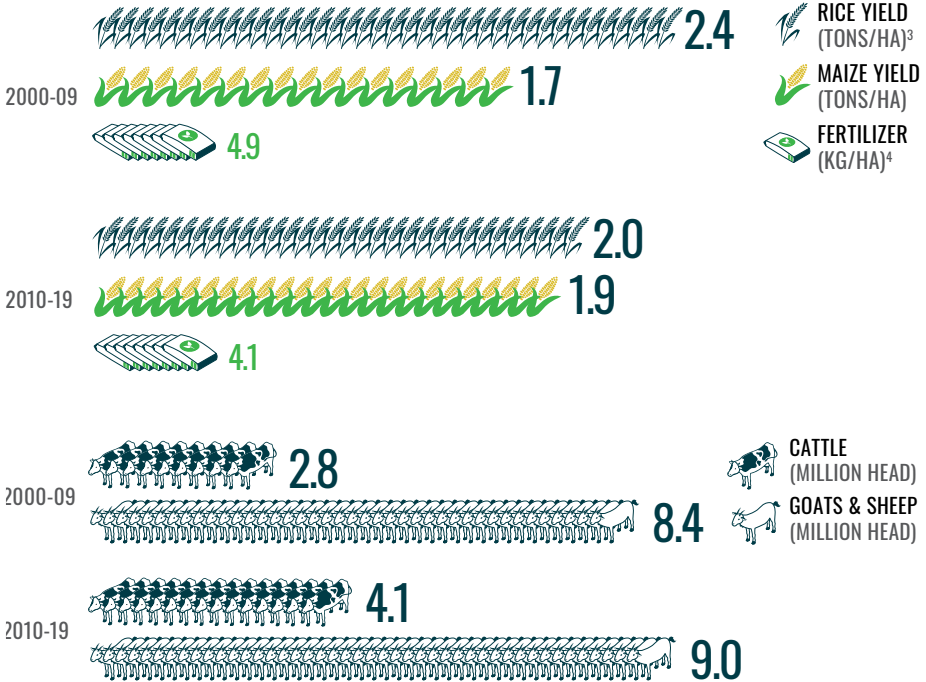
LAND AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION (%)



² Only for Djibouti, Somalia and Uganda.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

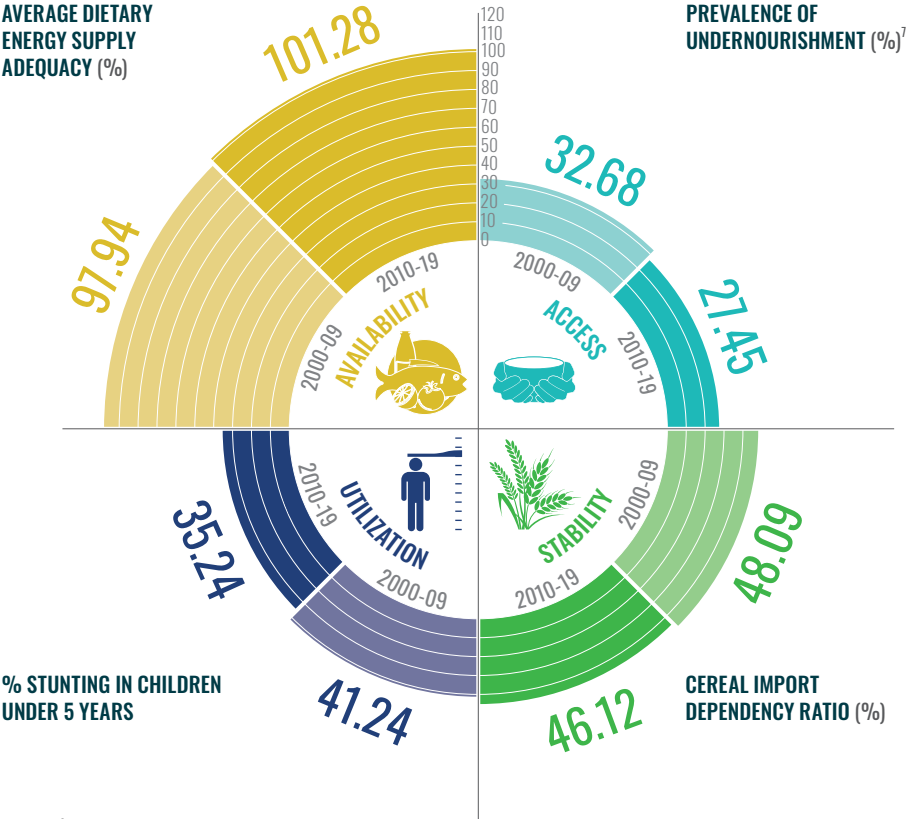
Maize is a major staple crop in the region. Rice production and consumption have been growing in the region in recent years. The yield for both crops has not changed much in the past three decades.



³ Not including Djibouti.

⁴ Only for Mozambique and Uganda.

Overall, the food security situation in the region has improved in recent years. Global Food Security Index increased from 38.3 in 2010-14 to 43.8 in 2019, while Global Hunger Index declined by 13% during the same period.



⁵ Only for Mozambique and Uganda.
⁶ Not including Comoros and Somalia.
⁷ Not including Comoros and Somalia.



PROLONGED
AND MORE FREQUENT
DROUGHTS ARE BECOMING
NORMAL IN PARTS OF
THE REGION, PARTICULARLY
SOMALIA AND DJIBOUTI

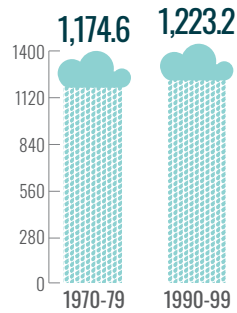
2010-18
RECORDED A
0.92°
TEMPERATURE
RISE



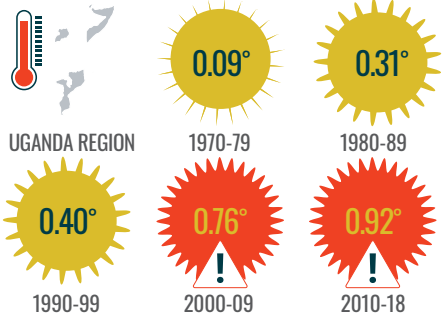
CLIMATE CHANGE

In recent years the region has been experiencing erratic rainfall. Prolonged and more frequent droughts are becoming normal in parts of the region, particularly Somalia and Djibouti. In addition, rapidly warming oceans are increasing tropical cyclones that are constantly threatening coastal communities in Somalia and Mozambique.

NATIONAL RAINFALL INDEX (NRI) (MM/YEAR)⁸



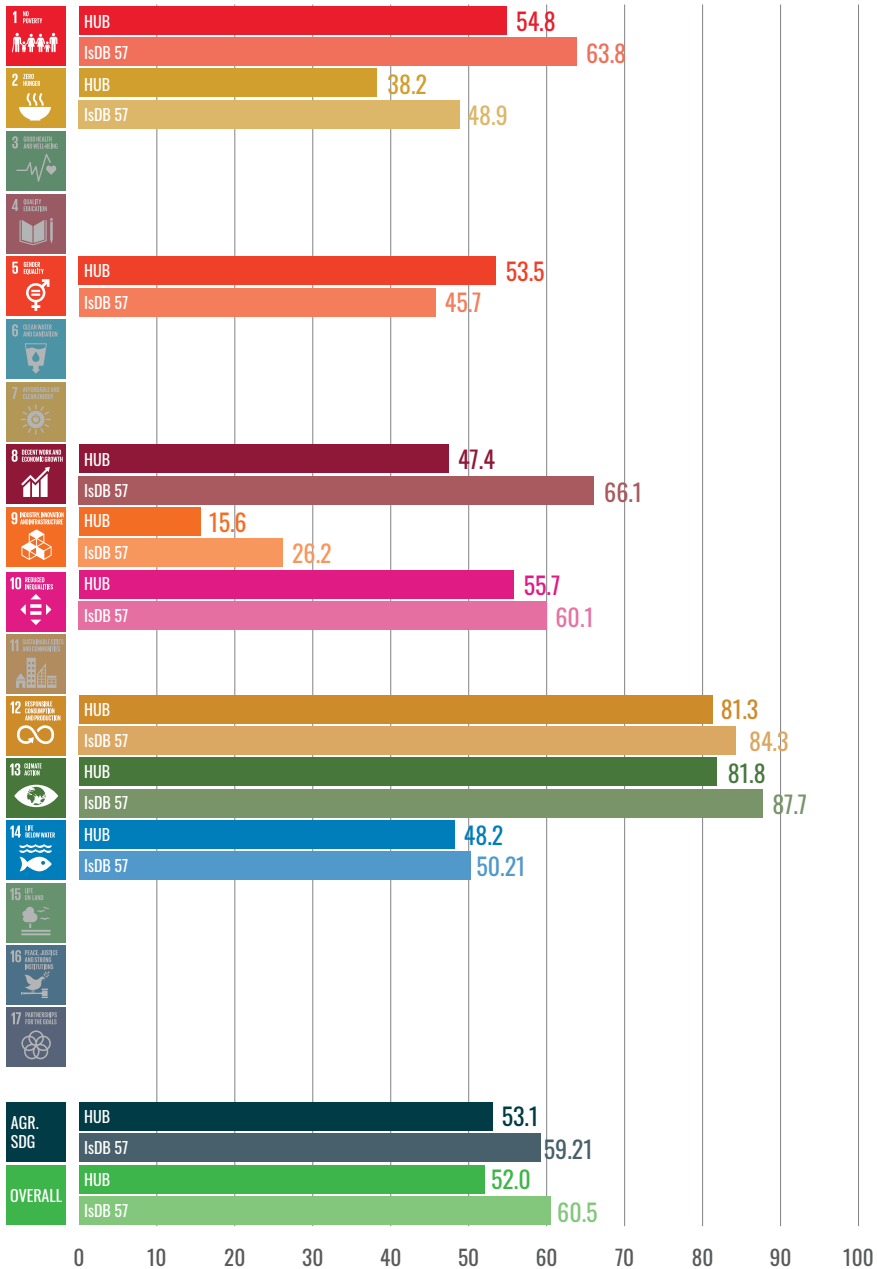
CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE (DEGREES CELSIUS)




⁸ Not including Somalia.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs

AGRICULTURE-RELATED SDG SCORES | UGANDA HUB vs IsDB 57





UGANDA HUB
HAS ACHIEVED THE
HIGHEST PROGRESS
IN CLIMATE CHANGE (SDG 13)
WITH A SCORE OF

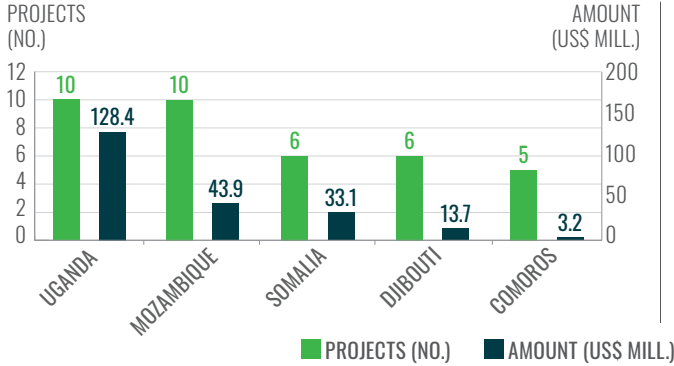
81.8%



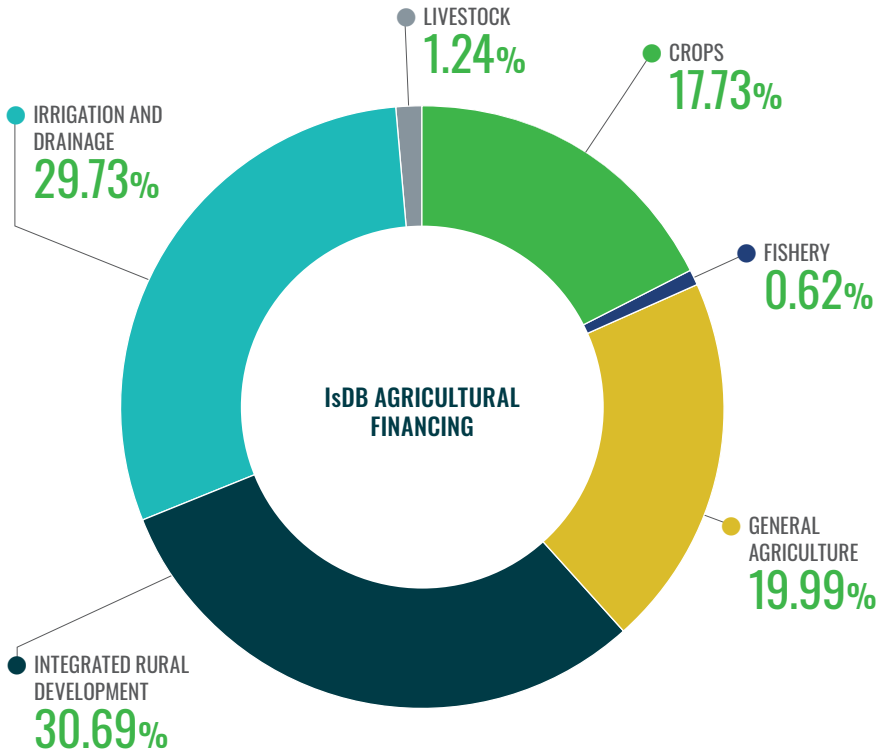
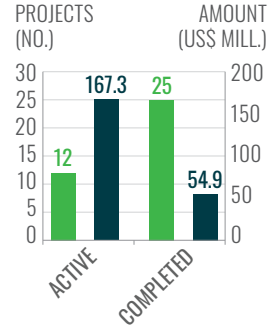
IsDB FOOTPRINT IN THE REGION

IsDB AGRICULTURAL FINANCING | 1977-2019

COUNTRY OPERATIONS ACTIVE & COMPLETED (PROJECT NO AND USS)



REGIONAL HUB OPERATIONS ACTIVE & COMPLETED (PROJECT NO AND USS)



ISDB ONGOING INVESTMENT & KEY EXPECTED OUTPUT IN UGANDA HUB

TOTAL PROJECT INVESTMENT:

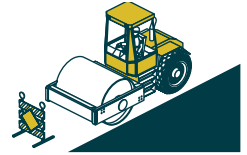
US\$114.09M



DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATED LAND (HA)
11,791



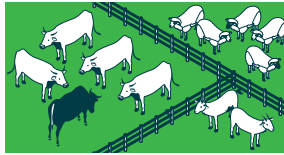
DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ANIMALS (NO)
6,300



CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS (KM)
100



CAPACITY BUILDING (NO OF BENEFICIARIES)
7,200



DEVELOPMENT OF GRAZING LAND (HA)
5,900



CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES (NO)
149



CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL MARKETS (NO)
91



IsDB OUTLOOK IN THE REGION

IsDB new business model, which is based on Global Value Chain, aims to boost the competitiveness of member countries. IsDB aims to achieve this goal by supporting member countries develop strategic industries in which they have comparative advantage, creating local supply chains, and integrating them with Global Value Chains. This new business model will be implemented through GVC based Member Country Partnership Strategy (MCPS). The Bank plans to launch the preparation of Uganda MCPS in 2022. The Bank aims to work with member countries in the region in the following thematic areas:



Increase crop and livestock production/productivity



Promote agri-business and SMEs development



Building resiliency to climate change



Build human and institutional capacity



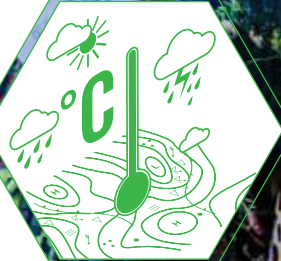
Improve access to remunerative markets

DATA SOURCES

IsDB project data is taken from the existing IsDB Database, while most other indicators are calculated based on the data available from FAOSTAT (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>), except for the following indicators:

- (i) National Rainfall Index and total water withdrawal, agricultural water withdrawal and industrial water withdrawal as well as temperature change are taken from FAO AQUASTAT (www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en)
- (ii) Global Food Security Index is taken from 2018 Global Food Security Index and 2019 Global Food Security Index (<https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/>).
- (iii) Global Food Hunger Index Scores from 2000 to 2019 from 2019 Global Hunger Index (<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/download/all.html>).
- (iv) SDG Index Scores are taken and calculated from the 2019 publication of Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) titled Sustainable Development Report 2019: Transformations to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of the Scores are taken and calculated from the 2019 IsDB Publication titled Reaching the SDGs: Progress of the IsDB Member Countries.
- (v) Percentage agriculture GDP to total GDP is from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>). Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- (vi) Percentage of agricultural employment to total employment is from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>).
- (vii) Percentage of female employment in agriculture to female employment is from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>).
- (viii) Agricultural productivity is from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/>).

Note: The figures for the specified period provided in this RAP are based on simple average of available data across the years and countries in the region (Hub) during the period. In some cases, the figures for the Hub may be based only on some years during the period and/or only on some countries in the Hub.





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