



2021 NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY SURVEY (NSDS) AGRICULTURE

Dissemination Workshop
Held at UBOS Headquarters,
Kampala District
4th October 2022

Introduction

Agriculture is one of the key programmes of the Ugandan economy.

It refers to the growing of crops and rearing of animals, it contributes up to 24 % of Gross Domestic Product in 2019/20 (UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2020)

It provides a large proportion of raw materials to the agro processing industry. a market for non- agricultural output and a source of surplus for investment (NDP III)



Introduction

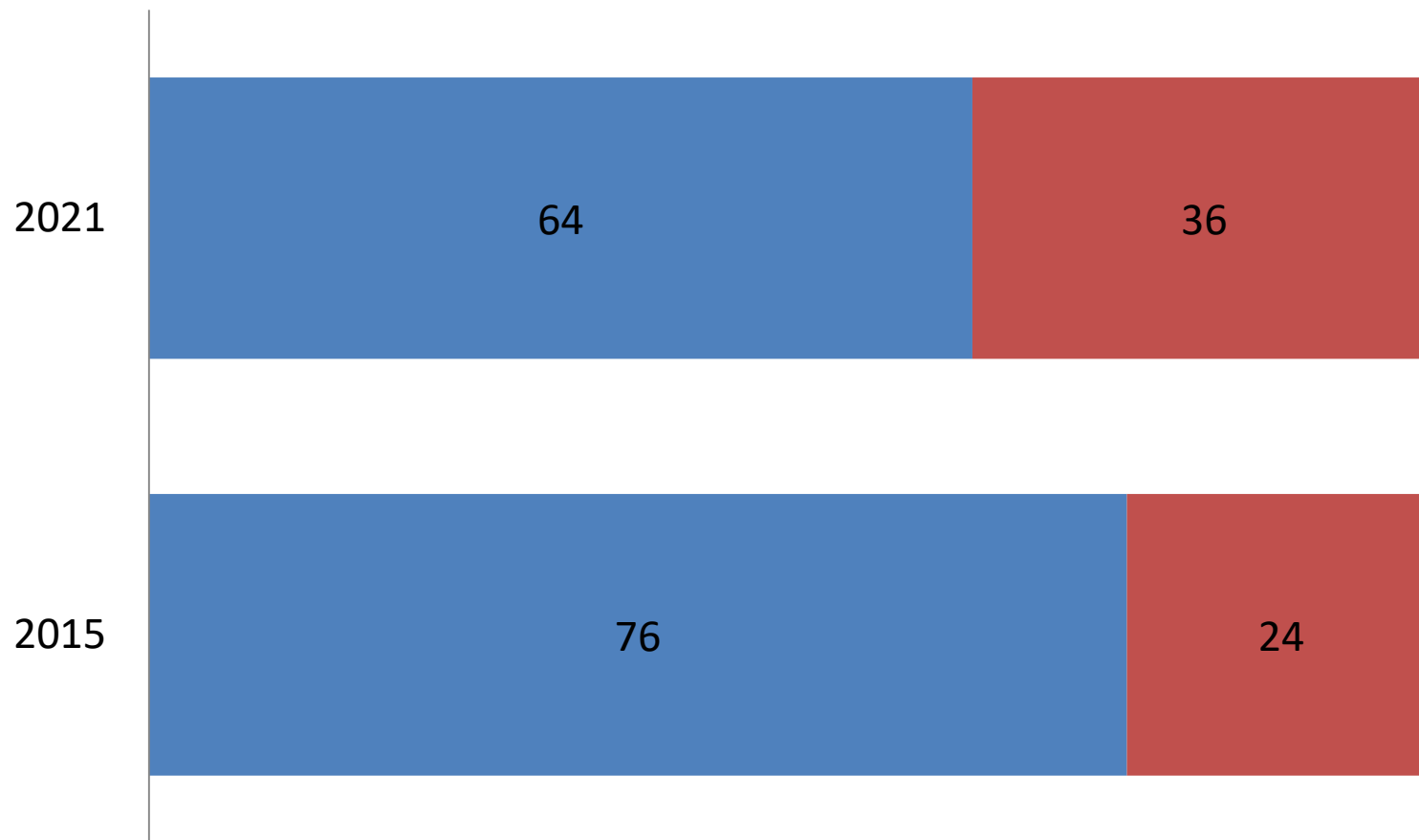
About 80 percent of the Ugandan population was engaged in agriculture (2014 Census)

Agricultural development is vital to achieving the sustainable development goals, particularly those related to poverty and food security.

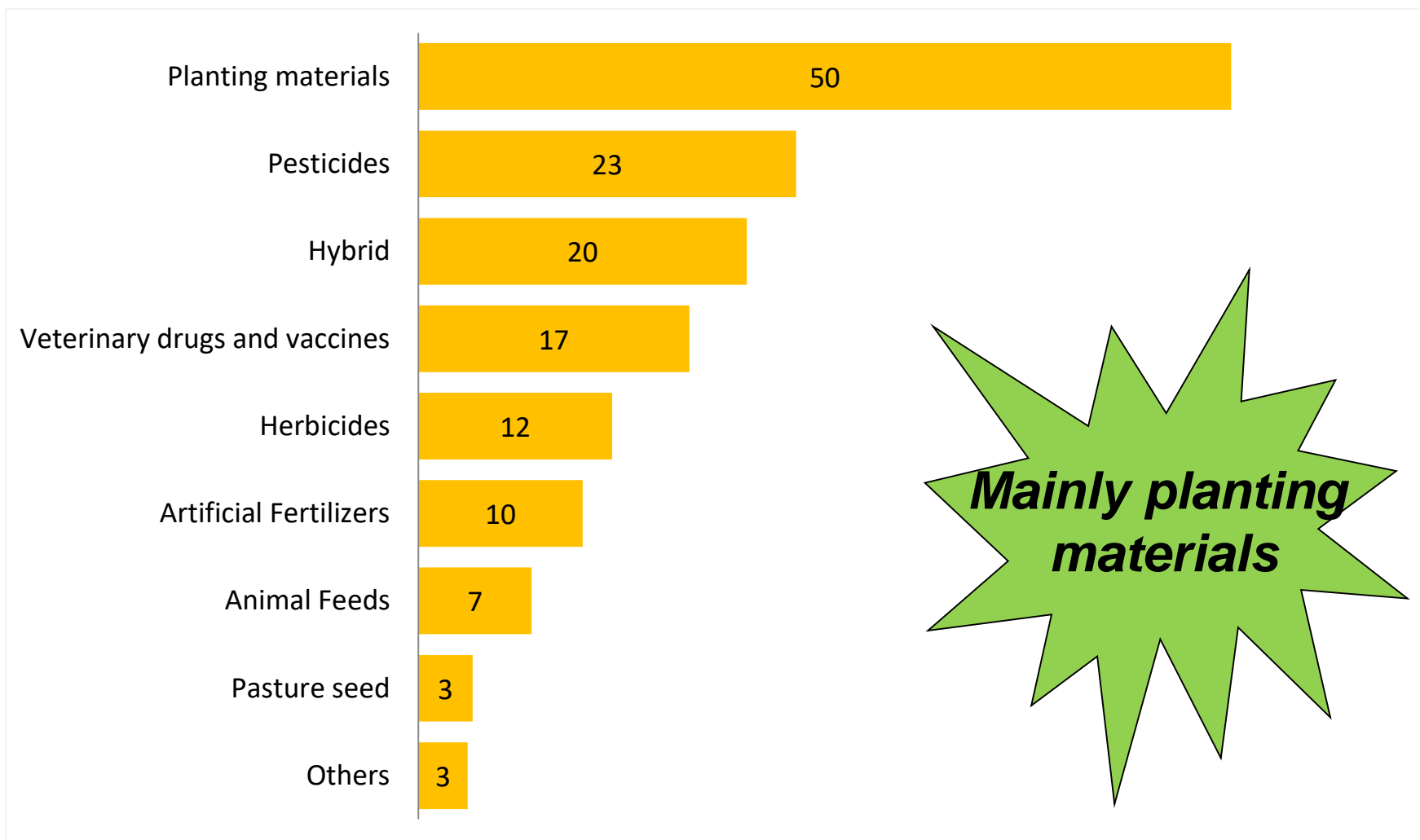
Therefore there is need to measure agricultural performance and results of agricultural investment has been an increasingly pressing priority.

Household Involvement in Agricultural Activities (%)

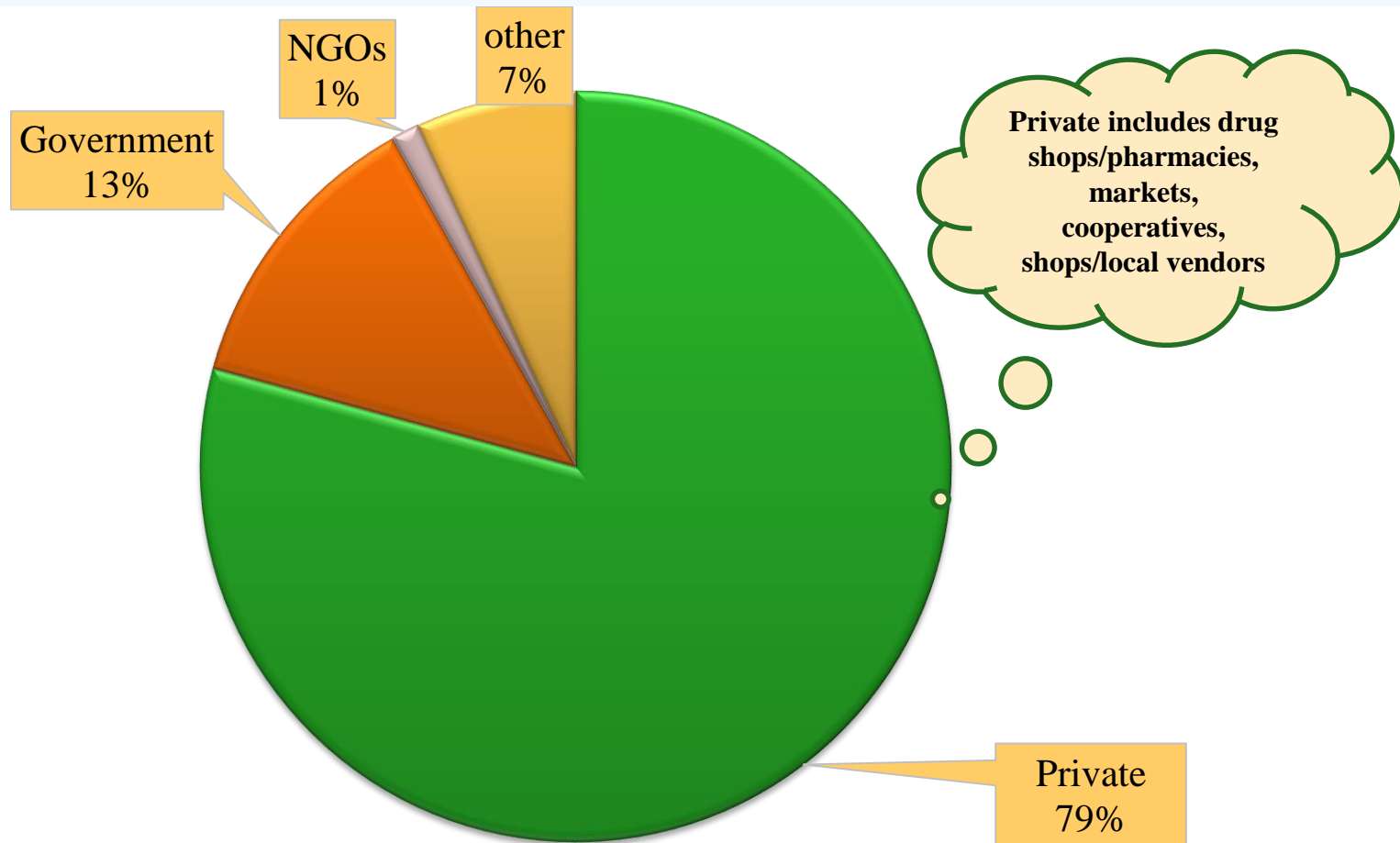
■ Agric Households ■ Non-Agric Households



Use of Agricultural Inputs (%)

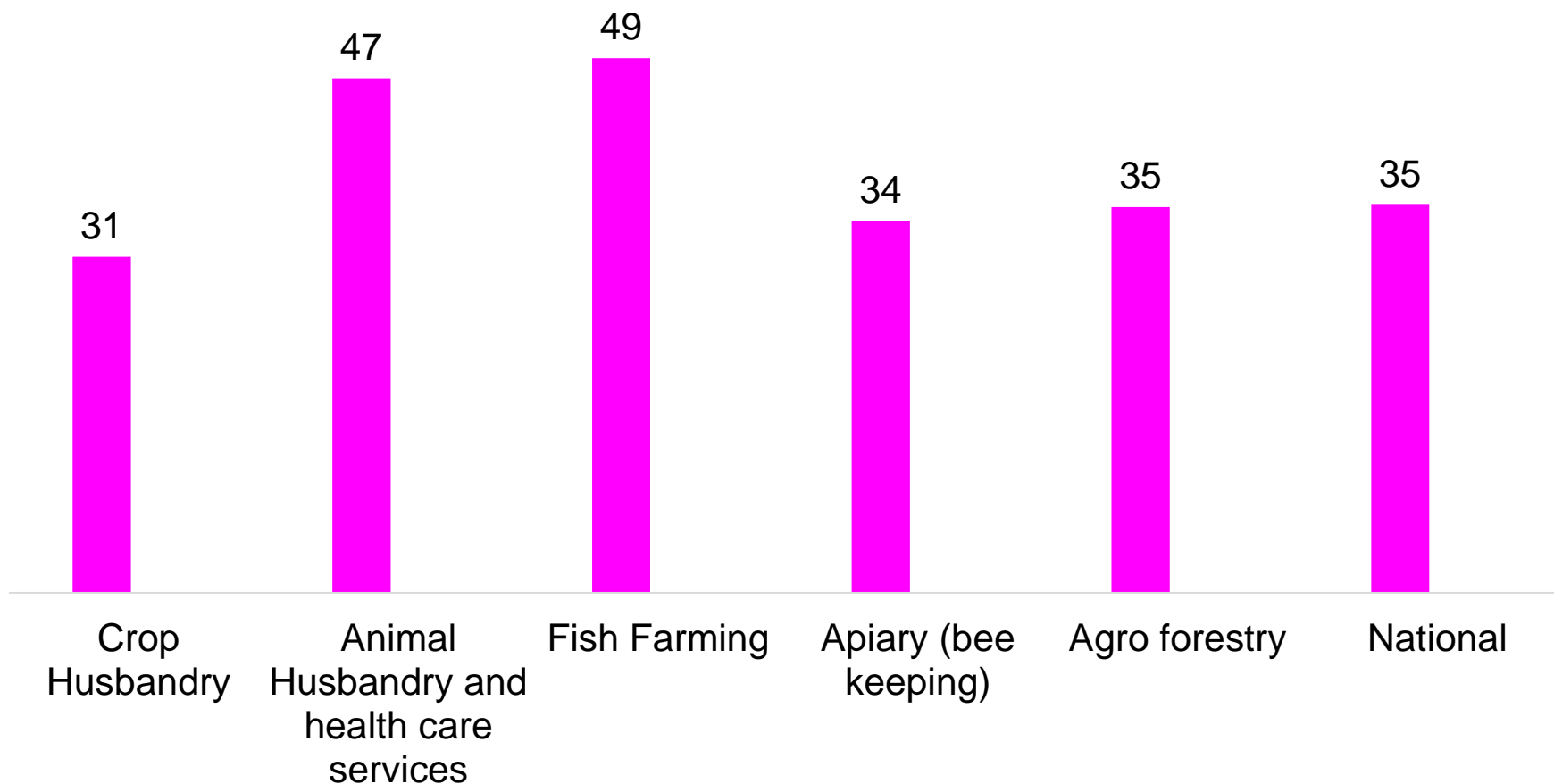


Source of Agricultural Inputs (%)

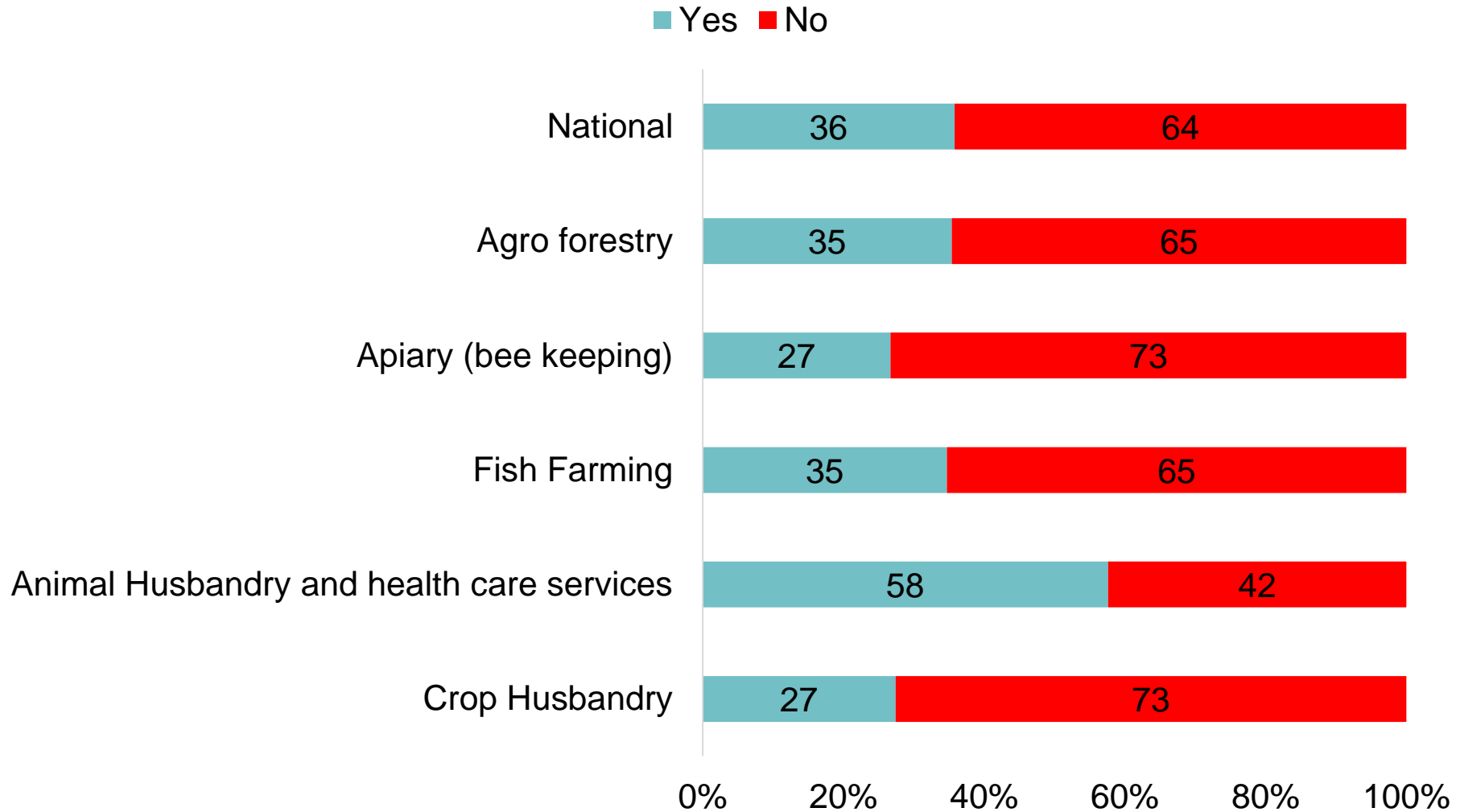




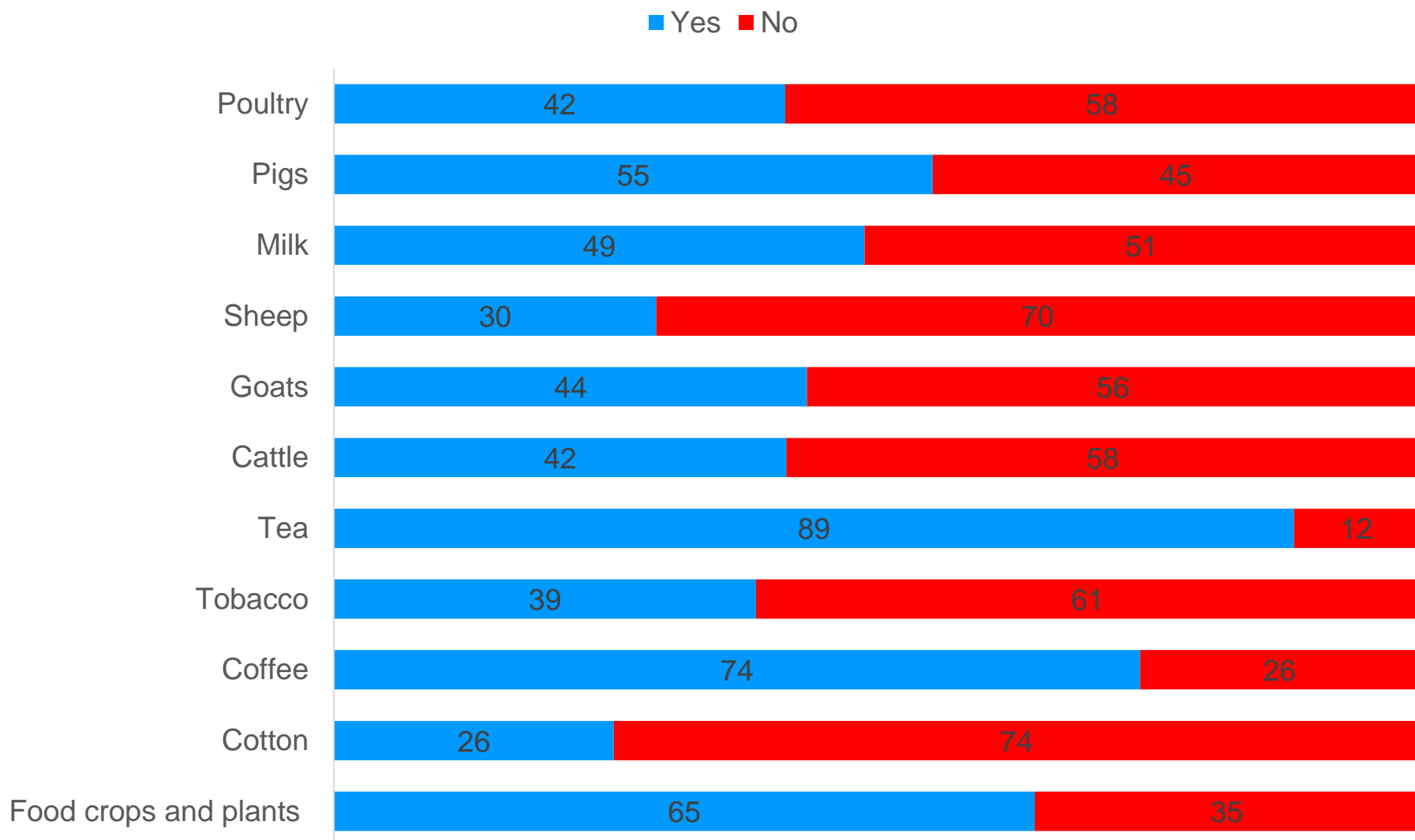
Proportion farmers that used Agricultural Extension services (%)

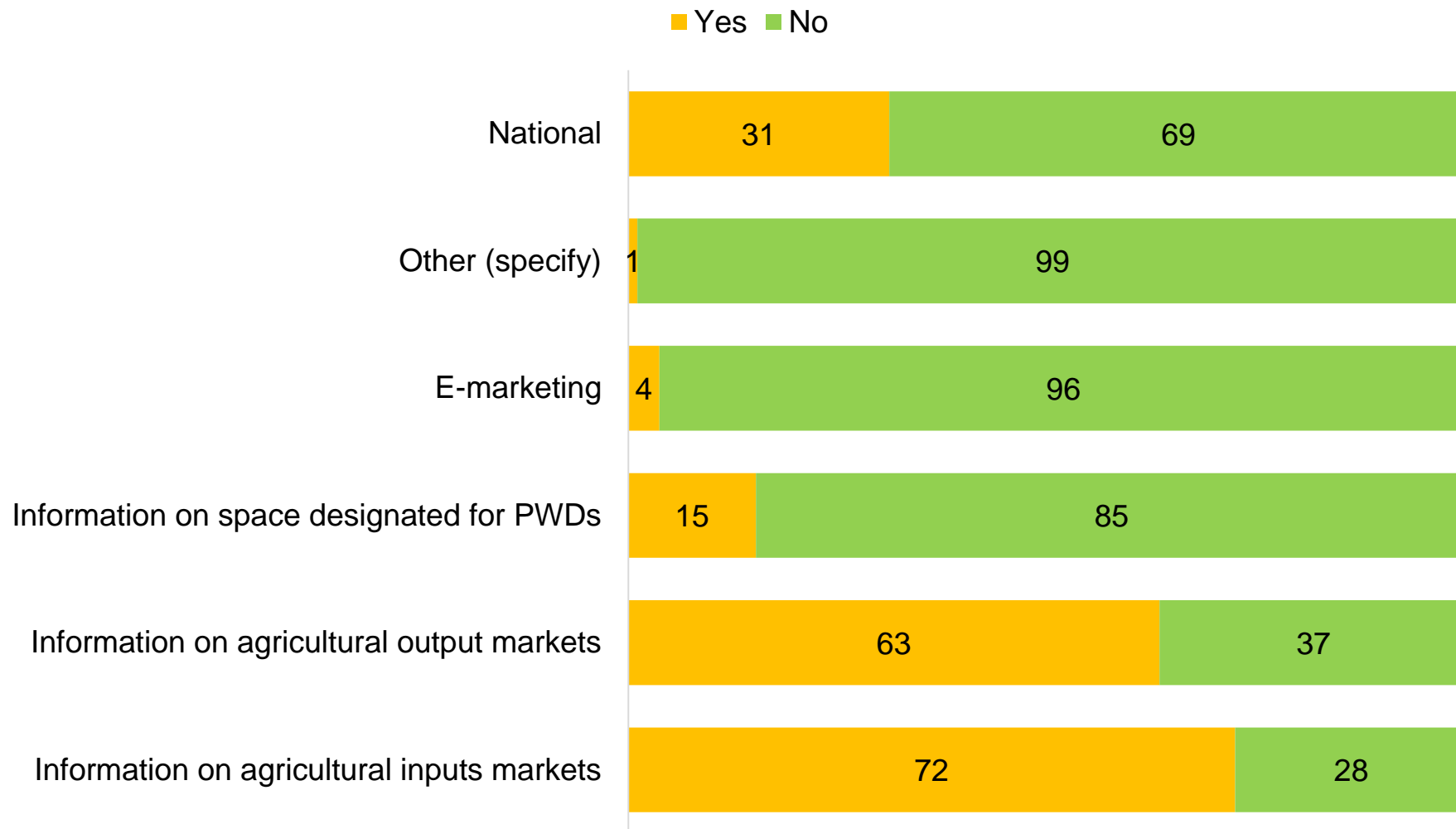


Willingness to pay for extension services (%)

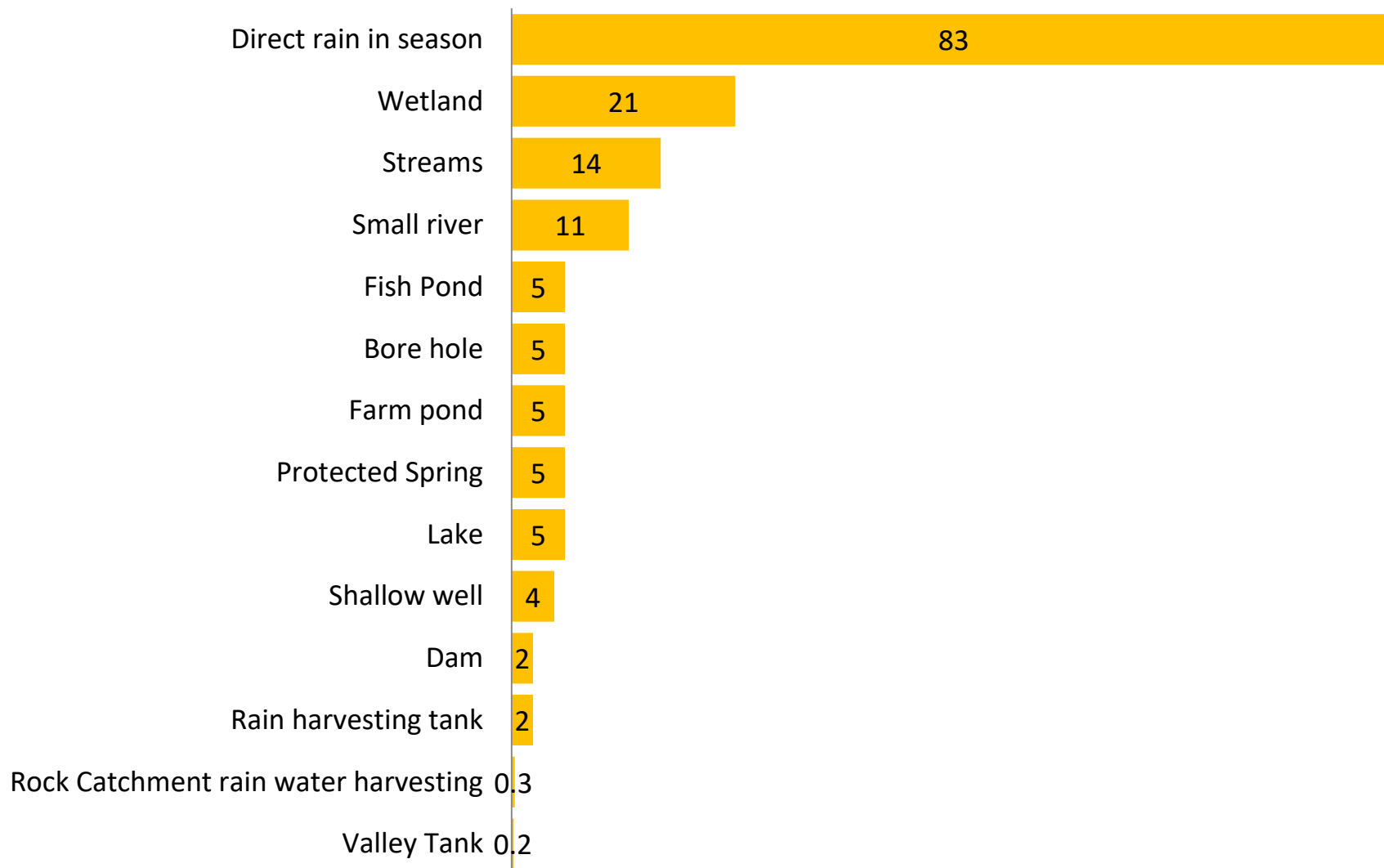


Households producing crops, animals and milk for sale (%)





Source of water for Agricultural production (%)





Summary of findings - Agriculture



AGRICULTURE

Crop husbandry is the more common agricultural activity (62 %) followed by animal husbandry 26 %.

Food crops (65 %) were the most commonly grown crops for sale followed by coffee (22%) while tea was the least grown.



Summary of findings - Agriculture



AGRICULTURE INPUTS

- The most common inputs used by households were planting materials (50%) followed by pesticides (23%) and hybrid seeds (20%).
- The main reason for non-use of agricultural inputs was because they were considered not useful (40%) by households.
- Majority households obtained agricultural inputs privately (veterinary shops, markets, cooperatives, shops/local vendors).
- Eight in every 10 households received market information for inputs through other farmers compared to 67 % in 2015.

EXTENSION SERVICE

- Households that required apiary extension services (59%) required them once a season while those that required crop husbandry (48%) indicated that they needed them at least once a season (47%).
- Government was mentioned as the major source for these extension services.
- Group meetings was the most preferred method of receiving extension services (42%).



Summary of findings - Agriculture



CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL

SACCOs (32%) followed by relatives/friends (26%) were reported to be the main sources of credit for agricultural purposes.

Only 15 % reported banks as the main source of credit.

WATER FOR PRODUCTION

- At community level, 80 % of the communities reported direct rain in season (83%) as the main source of water for production, followed by wetlands (21%).
- Wetland reclamation (22%) and mulching (22%) were the main technologies used by smallholder farmers as reported by communities



Summary of findings - Agriculture



- % of farmers that demanded agricultural extension services and received the service(35%).
- 36% were willing to pay for the extension services.
- Eight in every ten communities reported direct rain in season as the main source of water for production

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

Physical Location

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