



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

THE NATIONAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE POLICY

COMMISSIONER, CROP PRODUCTION

29th SEPTEMBER 2020

WHY ORGANIC AGRICULTURE???



- ✓ Global market demand of \$\$\$\$ 80 Billion for Organic products.
- ✓ Shifts in Consumer preferences for safe and hazard free food.
- ✓ Increasing Consumer consciousness about Environment conservation.
- ✓ Increasing concerns about Health hazards associated with indiscriminate and unsafe use of Agro-chemicals (POPs???)



OA Opportunities for Uganda



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Globally, there are 58 million hectares under Organic Agriculture and Uganda has only 262,282Ha. In Africa, Uganda is second to Tanzania with 268,729 Ha in organic agricultural land.

Worldwide, in terms of number of Certified organic farms, Uganda occupies fourth position after Italy, Indonesia and Mexico.

With 210,352 certified farmers, producing 115,062 tons of organic produce, **Uganda is one of the countries with the highest comparative advantage for organic production in Africa.**

OA Opportunities for Uganda

Cont'd.



- Value of organic produce globally was US\$ 15.6 Bn in 2016, now est. at US\$ 80 Bn. Trend!!!

Uganda's global market share is only 5% yet it is 2nd in the world in numbers of Organic farmers.

- Organic Agriculture contributes approx. **USD 50m. This is 17.1% of the value of agricultural exports** which stood at USD 291.2m per annum (MoFPED, 2017/18).

OA Opportunities in Uganda Cont'd



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The global trading environment and demand for organic produce in Europe and the USA alone provide a clear impetus for fostering Organic Agriculture in Uganda.

The Country has a huge potential for producing food crops (including fruits), cash crops (including coffee, cocoa, tea, and cotton), as well as organic livestock to meet the increasing global demand for Organic products.

Uganda has the potential to put over 500,000 ha of land under Organic Agriculture and certify over 500,000 farmers

If this is done, Uganda's volume of organic produce will increase from the current 115,062 Mt to 210,000 Mt.

The PROBLEM???



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Despite the huge potential, Uganda's space in Global Org. Agric. market is still very small, largely due to:

- ❖ Low production and productivity, by poor smallholder farmers.
- ❖ Low capacity to meet certification costs and market standards.
- ❖ Low Investments in Organic inputs manufacturing amidst increasing challenges of Pests and Diseases.
- ❖ Inadequate Public OA extension delivery. Mainly Civil society.
- Limited OA prioritized Research (public or private).
- Poor access to quality data and information for planning.
- Weak Coordination among the actors.
- Absence of strong supportive policies and enforceable regulations.



PRINCIPLES ANCHORING NOAP

- i. Subsidiarity, Complementarity and Comparative advantage.
- ii. Transparency and Mutual Accountability.
- iii. Public Private Partnerships.
- iv. Gender and Equity Responsiveness.
- v. Conformity to Internationally recognized OA measures.
- vi. Traceability and Identification.



1. TARGETS OF NOAP



- ✓ Increase annual growth rate in Organic Agriculture production by more than 3.0 % to be able to spur a 6% Agriculture growth target as stipulated under CAADP;
- ✓ Increase productivity and value of the multiple functions of Organic Agriculture by more than 50%;
- ✓ Reduce degradation of the ecosystems by increasing investments in Organic Agriculture;
- ✓ Increase the contribution of Organic Agriculture sub sector to GDP to reach over 50% of the Agricultural GDP;
- ✓ Reduce the proportion of Organic Agriculture dependent people living below the absolute poverty line and food insecurity to less than 27%;
- ✓ Increase public investment in Organic Agriculture subsector and overall agriculture sector to 10% of the total annual budget;
- ✓ Reform and streamline extension supportive services and policy and legislative frameworks;
- ✓ Ensure conservation of local seed and planting materials.

2. NOAP TARGET GROUPS



- ✓ The political leadership at all levels;
- ✓ Ministries of MAAIF, MTIC;
- ✓ Uganda Export Promotion Board;
- ✓ Uganda National Bureau of Standards;
- ✓ Research institutions and academia;
- ✓ Uganda Coffee Development Authority;
- ✓ Cotton development Organization;
- ✓ Private institutions under the umbrella of NOGAMU including farmers associations; export companies; NGOs; CBOs.



3. NOAP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



The NOAP is aligned to Uganda's Vision 2040, the aspirations of the Constitution of Uganda and the targets under Uganda's National Development Plans 2 and 3.

Vision: *"A sustainable and profitable Organic Agriculture sub-sector for national competitiveness."*

Mission: *"To guide and support investments in the entire Organic Agriculture value chains for inclusiveness, enhanced livelihoods, production and environmental sustainability."*

4. POLICY GOAL AND OBJECTIVES



The Policy Goal is 'to harness the country's Organic Agricultural potential by ensuring a regulated sub sector that contributes to national development'.

The specific objectives are:-

- a) To strengthen Organic Agriculture research, appropriate technology development and utilization;
- b) To promote production, processing and marketing of organic products;
- c) To enhance appropriate post-harvest handling practices and value addition to Organic Agricultural products;
- d) To promote standards, certification and accreditation of organic agriculture products;
- e) To strengthen environmental conservation, indigenous biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.



5. Key Policy Areas



Policy Area 1: Enhance Research, Technology Development and Dissemination



OA Research, Technology Dev't and Dissemination shall be Strengthened and Supported to Advance Organic Agriculture.

Key strategic interventions:

- Inventorise on-going research and identify gaps relevant to Organic Agriculture sub-sector;
- *Develop capacity for Organic Agriculture, conduct regulatory reforms, participatory planning and research with particular reference to stakeholder needs in: plants, crops, livestock, wild animals, beneficial insects and fisheries;*
- Establish and strengthen inter and intra collaborative linkages between mainstream agricultural research and Organic Agriculture institutions at national, regional and international levels;
- Identify, document and standardize local traditional knowledge and technologies in Organic Agriculture;
- Develop and disseminate incentives for research and technology outputs that advance all aspects of Organic Agriculture.

Policy Area 2: Promote Organic Agric. Education and Training



OA Educ. & Training shall be promoted and supported to enhance the skills of the Agric. labour force in Organic farming.

Key strategic interventions:

- ✓ **Integrate Organic Agriculture into education curricula at all levels;**
- ✓ **Support training institutions with organic agriculture materials, methodologies and infrastructure at all levels;**
- ✓ **Support in-service training of agriculture extension agents to provide knowledge and skills in Organic Agriculture;**
- ✓ **Provide appropriate and prompt agricultural advisory services and support value chain actors.**



Policy Area 3: Enhance OA Production and Technology Support



Scientifically proven OA production methods, technologies & systems that foster Sustainable Dev't shall be promoted and supported.

Key Strategies:

- Promote awareness on Organic Agriculture and its benefits.
- Develop farmer groups and cooperatives to increase Organic Agriculture production that meets local and global demand;
- Ensure availability of quality seed, semen, planting materials and all agro-inputs needed for Organic Agriculture;
- Generate and maintain a data base on organic agriculture activities.
- Provide tax incentives beginning with Organic Agriculture inputs for farmers;
- Establish an award system for best organic producers and exporters.



Policy Area 4: Post Harvest Handling, Storage and Value Addition



Access to Scientific Technologies addition shall be promoted. Available proven on PHH, storage and Value and appropriate Agric. Value Affordable

Key Strategies:

- Promote Establishment of demonstration farms and community-based learning centers;
- Undertake research to develop post-harvest and processing technologies for a diversity of organic products;
- Promote high quality primary, secondary and tertiary processing of Organic Agriculture products;
- Provide incentives for investment in value addition for organic products;
- Support investments in basic infrastructure and utilities to promote agro-processing; value addition and storage;



Policy Area 5: Standards, Certification and Accreditation



Government shall collaborate with Private sector and Civil Society like NOGAMU to establish OA standards, acceptable and affordable Certification Systems.

Key Strategies:

- ✓ Create awareness on Organic Agriculture standards and certification systems at all levels of the value chain;
- ✓ Establish and implement appropriate quality standards for production, processing, transportation and marketing of organic products;
- ✓ Support enforcement of organic agriculture standards and certification;
- ✓ Promote cost effective certification for organic agriculture;
- ✓ Support the accreditation of local certification firms for purposes of securing international recognition;
- ✓ Support harmonization of standards and mutual recognition procedures at national, regional and international levels.



Policy Area 6: Market Development and Promotion



Gov't Shall focus on farmers skills' Dev't, strengthen market research and info provision as well as awareness creation to promote OA market dev't.

Key Strategies:

- Generate and maintain Organic Agriculture database for timely access and dissemination of information to all stakeholders;
- Increase awareness on benefits of organic products;
- Promote linkages between farmers and buyers through contract farming and other mechanisms which provide regular markets;
- Support aggressive export promotion including campaigns for domestic local consumption of OA products;
- Provide adequate market information to all enterprises and stakeholders; vi. Support export sector development initiatives;
- Support building of market infrastructure including zonal pack houses (cooling facilities, refrigerated transportation, sufficient cooling capacity at the airport);
- Ensure airfreight capacity, access and affordability;
- Build capacity for trade negotiations as well as developing a comprehensive export data.



Policy Area 7: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Conservation of Indigenous Knowledge

OA Initiatives that ensure sustainable use of the NR for current and future generations shall be promoted.

Key Strategies:

- ✓ Enhance Organic Agriculture production, building on progressive indigenous and local community-based knowledge;
- ✓ Support validation, documentation, patenting and dissemination of indigenous knowledge;
- ✓ Develop and implement soil management systems based on sustainable use of renewable resources;
- ✓ Promote environmentally sustainable initiatives that are also climate smart for disaster prone areas to enable farmers increase their resilience to climate variations.



4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

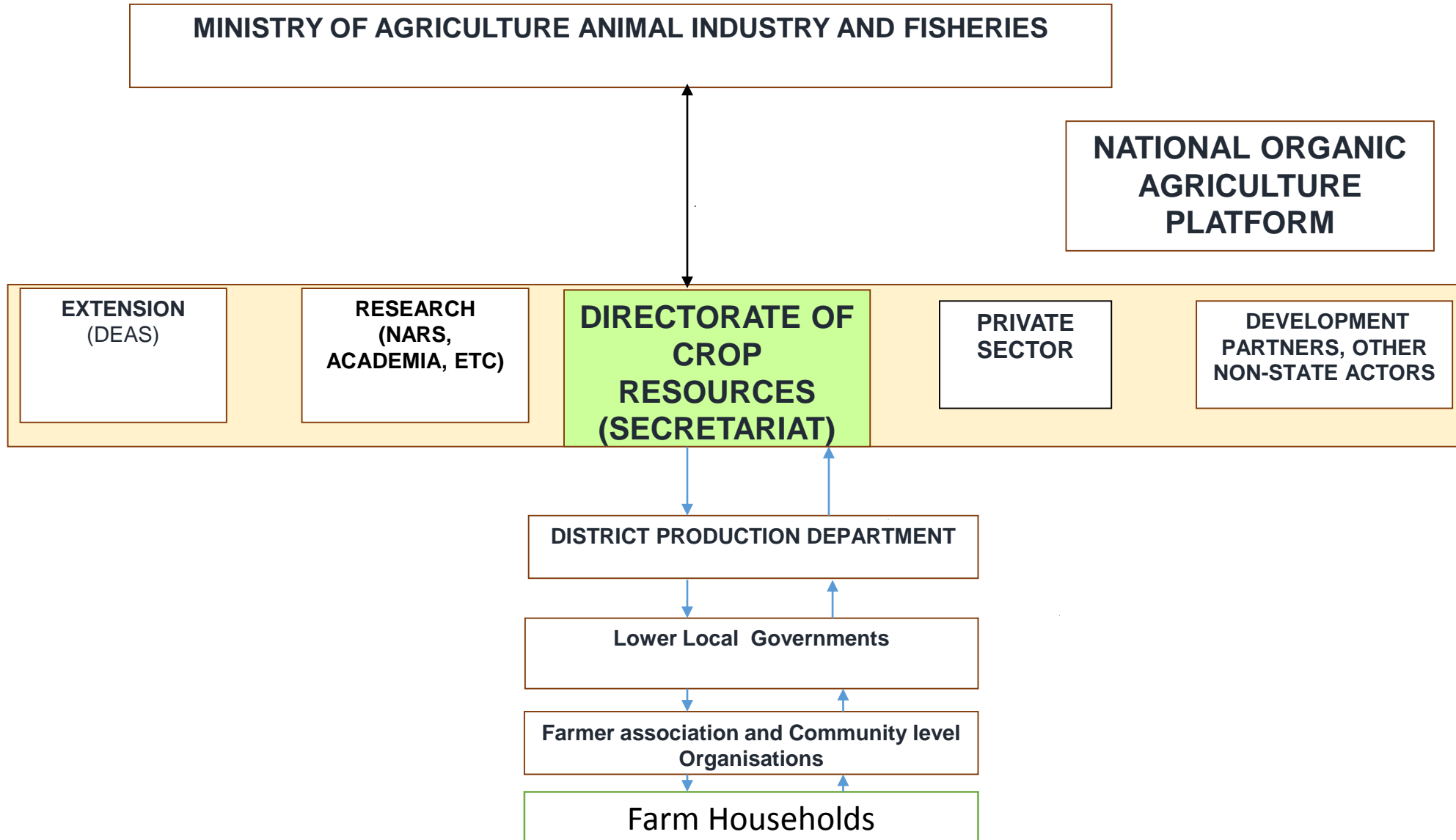


Government shall ensure the integration of the following key cross-cutting themes during policy implementation in order to ensure inclusive growth and development:

- **Capacity for Organic Agriculture Growth**
- **Gender Equity, Youth Participation, HIV and AIDS Awareness**
- **Climate Change**
- **Land Use.**



5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



6. FINANCING MECHANISMS



- ✓ Government Allocation of resources from the national budget;
- ✓ Grants from Development Partners,
- ✓ Private sector investments,
- ✓ CSO financing,
- ✓ Community support,
- ✓ Household savings,
- ✓ Individual contributions



TOGETHER WE SHALL DELIVER





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THANK YOU

FOR GOD AND MY
COUNTRY