

Uganda

Maize Profile



FAO 2011
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda>
 (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2014), (USAID, 2016)

Total cultivable area

16.7 M ha

Total area under maize cultivation

1.0 M ha



Average smallholder farmer yield

2.5 t/ha

Total annual national maize production

2.6 M tons



(FAO, 2006) (Agriculture Sector Strategy, 2010)
 Uganda bureau of statistics, 2010
 (IFPRI, 2011): (Okoboi and Mwebaze, 2012)
 FAO, 2016

30% Female headed households in 2015

57% Households growing improved maize varieties

14% Smallholder households growing DT maize

86% Households growing maize



4 MILLION Number of smallholder farmer households



Integrated Seed Sector Development Programme in Uganda, 2014
 DTMASS, 2016 (Unpublished reports)
 Haggblade and Dewina, 2010
 (INACHEE, 2013; UBOS 2007)
<http://www.yieldgap.org/uganda>; (UBOS 2007)



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DTMASS
 Drought Tolerant Maize
 for Africa Seed Scaling

DTMASS Project highlights

12

Number of seed production partners



13

DT varieties being scaled under DTMASS



700

Tons of DT maize produced under DTMASS in 2016 (certified seed)



34.8

Tons of DT early generation seed supported by DTMASS in 2016 (basic and breeder seed)



54,264

Number of farmers reached through DTMASS in 2016



Key traits of maize varieties



Tolerance to:

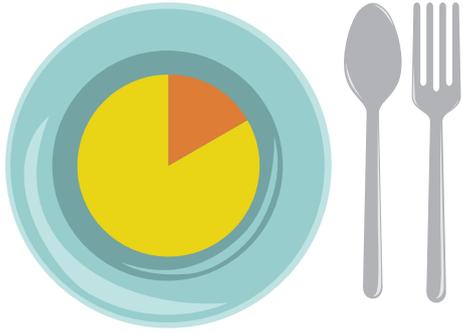
Drought (all varieties)
Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) (select varieties)
Striga (select varieties)

Resistance to:

Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) (most varieties)
Gray Leaf Spot (GLS) (most varieties)

National maize consumption

0.4 MILLION
tons



11% Contribution of maize in total national calorie intake as of 2004/5 national survey

(FAO, 2014)
(World bank, 2009): (Haggblade and Dewina, 2010)

Smallholder farmer information

90%

of smallholder farmers have access to a mobile phone

65%

of smallholder farmers have/own a mobile phone



24%

of smallholder farmers use SMS to access agricultural information

17.7%

Internet penetration in 2014

Top 5 maize varieties used by smallholders

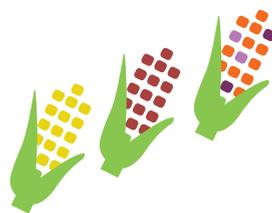
Longe 5

Longe 1

Longe 10H

Longe 4

Longe 6H



(Mercy Corps, 2016) Siani, 2012
Uganda bureau of statistics, 2015
<http://www.africa-uganda-business-travel-guide.com/>
DTMASS, 2016 (Unpublished reports)



Annual maize imports

490 tons
in 2013



Annual maize exports

100,000
tons in 2013

FAO, 2014

Annual precipitation



855 to
1,703
mm

Major cropping systems used



Intercropping,
conservation
agriculture,
crop rotation,
mixed cropping

Uganda bureau of statistics, 2014
<http://www.clusauganda.co.ug/content/crop-rotation>

Top maize producers



NASECO
FICA
Pearl Seeds

Victoria Seeds
Equator
SIMBA
Otis
Grow More
Masindi
East Africa Seed
Monsanto

DTMASS, 2016 (Unpublished reports)

About CIMMYT

CIMMYT - The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center - is the global leader in publicly-funded maize and wheat research and related farming systems. Headquartered near Mexico City, CIMMYT works with hundreds of partners throughout the developing world to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems, thus improving global food security and reducing poverty. CIMMYT is a member of the CGIAR System Organization and leads the CGIAR Research Programs on Maize and Wheat. The Center receives support from national governments, foundations, development banks and other public and private agencies.

About DTMASS - The Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling (DTMASS) project develops and disseminates evidence-based content to external stakeholders, including seed companies and farmers, to inform production and purchase decisions regarding drought tolerant maize varieties. This involves, in part, assembling key seed sector data collected from years of research by CIMMYT and its partners, and various other trusted sources, in an accessible and easy-to-use format.

DTMASS works in six countries in eastern and southern Africa to produce and deploy affordable drought tolerant, stress resilient, and high-yielding maize varieties for smallholder farmers. To promote these improved varieties, DTMASS combines traditional print material and mobile-based applications to share agronomy and other agricultural information directly with farmers.

Led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DTMASS is implemented through strategic partnerships with national agricultural research systems, as well as public and private seed producers.



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