



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



COUNTRY STATEMENT ON THE COTTON SUB-SECTOR 2022

Presented at the:

**80th International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) Virtual
Plenary Meeting**

29th November, 2022 – 1st December, 2022

UGANDA COTTON SUB-SECTOR PERFORMANCE DURING FY 2022

1. Cotton production:

Cotton production during FY 2021/22 increased by 36% from 9,381 Mt in FY 2020/21 to 12,783 Mt in 2021/22.

Production was however below the target of 20,000 Mt largely due to prolonged drought especially between November and December, 2021 which decimated yields.

Furthermore, since un-favourable weather over the last two seasons also affected food crops, prioritization of food production by farmers resulted in less acreage planted to cotton, thus low production.

2. Cotton marketing:

a) **Local sales** – about 10% of the total national production (1,305 Mt of lint) were consumed locally by the textile manufacturers.

b) **Exports** - Lint exports accounted for about 90% of the total national production (11,478 Mt of lint). The major export destinations for Ugandan lint were Singapore, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Pakistan, Switzerland and France.

3. Quality of lint:

a) **Quality of lint** - 91% of the bales of lint were classed in the top 3 grades compared to 84% in FY 2020/21.

This was attributed to intensive sensitization of farmers and other stakeholders on post-harvest handling of cotton and quality management and strict ginnery monitoring to ensure that only high-quality cotton was ginned.

b) **Quality standards** – following lifting of travel restrictions, Uganda presented the official standards for approval by the International Cotton Association (ICA) and Bremen Cotton Exchange in July, 2022.

The approved standards for the period 2022 - 2024 shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Uganda' official cotton standard grades for 2022 - 2024

| Grade Standard | Major Characteristics | | | International equivalent (USDA Standards) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|---|
| | Length (mm) | Strength (g/tex) | Micronaire | |
| Roller Ginned | | | | |
| UCON | 28 & above | 30 - 33 | 3.7 – 4.3 | Good Middling |
| UCOB | 28 - 29 | 30 - 33 | 3.7 – 4.3 | Strict Middling |
| UCOP | 28 - 29 | 28 – 32 | 4.0 – 4.2 | Middling |
| UCOA | 26 - 27 | 28 - 30 | 4.0 – 4.2 | Strict Low Middling |
| UCOM | 26 & below | 27 - 30 | 4.2 – 4.4 | Low Middling |
| Saw Ginned | | | | |
| UCOSA I | 27 & above | 28- 30 | 4.0 – 4.2 | Strict Middling |
| UCOSA II | 27 & below | 27 - 30 | 4.0 – 4.2 | Middling |

4. Production trends for the last 10 seasons:

Production trends and consumption are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Statistics on production and consumption since 2012/13

| Period | National lint production (Mt) | Domestic consumption (Mt) | Lint exports (Mt) | Ave. lint price (US \$/Kg) | Percentage of domestic consumption |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2012/13 | 18,571 | 446 | 18,125 | 1.59 | 2% |
| 2013/14 | 14,594 | 438 | 14,156 | 1.73 | 3% |
| 2014/15 | 17,275 | 1,246 | 16,029 | 1.28 | 7% |
| 2015/16 | 20,339 | 1,097 | 19,242 | 1.26 | 5% |
| 2016/17 | 27,947 | 1,956 | 25,991 | 1.49 | 7% |
| 2017/18 | 37,147 | 3,700 | 33,447 | 1.43 | 10% |
| 2018/19 | 34,790 | 1,710 | 33,080 | 1.65 | 5% |
| 2019/20 | 32,083 | 1,389 | 30,694 | 1.32 | 4% |
| 2020/21 | 9,381 | 1,200 | 8,181 | 1.41 | 13% |
| 2021/22 | 12,783 | 1,305 | 11,282 | 2.51 | 10% |
| Totals | 224,714 | 14,487 | 210,227 | | |

5. New Government Policy:

The Parish Development Model (PDM) was launched in April, 2022 as a mechanism for implementing the 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III) by both the State

and Non-State Actors. It is a multi-sectoral strategy to create socioeconomic transformation by transforming the subsistence households into the money economy. PDM emphasizes the whole of Government approach in ensuring increased production, processing and marketing, infrastructure and service delivery at the grassroots level. The overarching objective of the PDM is to increase the interaction between government and the citizens, thereby taking public services closer to the people in a more coordinated and effective manner. PDM also serves as a feedback mechanism by the people on government services and wealth creation programs (local accountability).

PDM as a strategy for organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish level as the lowest economic planning unit.

The Development Model has seven Pillars i.e. (a) Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing; (b) Infrastructure and Economic Services; (c) Financial Inclusion; (d) Social Services; (e) Mindset change; (f) Parish Based Management Information System (g) Governance and Administration.

Under Pillar a) Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing, key services to farmers and other stakeholders include: Production inputs, Farm power, Value addition and Market access. Cotton Development Organisation (CDO) functions and activities are properly aligned to these PDM Pillar a) services.

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