THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS REPORT 2008

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY

AND FISHERIES

AND

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2008

LIVESTOCK CENSUS REPORT

FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda obtained a loan from the African Development Bank (ADB) in 2004, to implement the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP). One of the activities of the Project was to carry out a National Livestock Census in all the 80 districts of Uganda as of July 2007.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; together with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); conducted the National Livestock Census from 18th to 25th February 2008. The Census was conducted under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998.

The National Livestock Census aimed at generating data on: all livestock, poultry, other domestic animals; and their characteristics.

Information contained in this Report covers: particulars of the household head; production systems; enterprises and land ownership; Livestock-household characteristics; cattle population; milk production and sales; goat population; sheep population; pig population; poultry population and egg production; ducks and turkey population; other domestic animals; bee hives and apiary; labour employed in the livestock sector by sources and by sex; farm infrastructure; and recommendations.

The National Livestock Census data is intended to inform Government, local authorities and other stakeholders in their planning processes. The statistical data generated during the Census will be used as a basis for better informed decision making regarding the allocation of scarce resources. MAAIF will among other things: use the data to procure appropriate amounts of vaccines for control of animal diseases in specific districts; design a strategy for improved marketing of livestock and livestock products; and design appropriate strategies to improve production and productivity in the livestock sector. In addition; the Census data will be used as a basis for policy making in agricultural planning. Forecasting, which is a vital element in agricultural planning-will be simplified by the availability of the Census results.

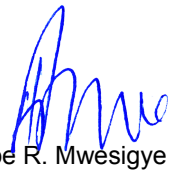
On behalf of MAAIF; I wish to commend the following institutions and persons that were pivotal in the 2008 Livestock Census exercise:

a) The African Development Bank for funding the Livestock Census;
b) The Government of Uganda;
c) The Uganda Bureau of Statistics which provided the technical support;
d) The National Livestock Census Taskforce which supervised the day to day implementation;
e) The Livestock Inventory Consultant from the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University who sampled for the NLC;
f) The Data Analysis and Report Writing Consultant also from the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), who completed the data analysis expeditiously;
g) The PMA Secretariat and the International Food Policy Research Institute [Kampala office]

h) The District Local Governments in the then 80 districts that provided support as well as supervisory staff;

i) The respondents who generously gave their time to provide the information on which this report is based.

Finally, I sincerely hope that this National Livestock Census Report will bolster our efforts in the Livestock Sector to: increase production and productivity in the livestock sector; improve marketing of livestock and livestock products; strengthen value addition and integration for increased incomes and poverty eradication; and spur sustainable economic growth and development in Uganda as we strive to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



Hope R. Mwesigye (MP)

Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries

October, 2010

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DS	District Supervisor(s)
EAs	Enumeration Areas
Geog Unit	Geographical Unit
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NCAL	National Census of Agriculture and Livestock
NLPIP	National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project
PHC	Populaition and Housing Census
SE	Standard Error
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
NLC	National Livestock Census

Common Symbol

"-"	Not Applicable/Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of the NLC was to collect high quality and timely data on livestock and thus establish livestock and poultry numbers and their characteristics at national, regional and district levels. In particular, the NLC was intended to: obtain data on particulars of the household head; production systems; enterprises and land ownership; Livestock-household characteristics; cattle population; milk production and sales; goat population; sheep population; pig population; poultry population and egg production; ducks and turkey population; other domestic animals; bee hives and apiary; labour employed in the livestock sector by sources and by sex; and farm infrastructure.

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which districts formed strata at the first stage was used in the NLC. At the second stage, EAs (villages) were systematically selected from each selected sub-county. Finally, all households in each selected EA were enumerated.

The Census results are presented in terms of total numbers, averages and percentages of the different livestock and poultry types by selected household characteristics.

The findings show that overall; about 4.5 million households (70.8%) rear at least one kind of livestock or poultry in Uganda. Regional analysis shows that Central region had the least proportion of households owning at least one kind of livestock. In Central region, 56.3% of the households own livestock compared to other regions where over 72% of all households in those regions own livestock.

Use of family labour for livestock rearing amongst livestock-rearing households in Uganda was almost universal. Overall 99.1% of the livestock-rearing households use family labour as the main source of labour for livestock rearing. This may be indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda. Further evidence of the small herd sizes and the subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing is revealed by the dismal proportion of livestock-rearing households that utilize permanently hired labour for livestock rearing. Overall; only 2.4% of the livestock rearing households utilize hired labour for livestock rearing in Uganda.

The average landholding size-excluding communal landholdings-for livestock rearing households was 2.2 hectares(ha). In terms of region; livestock rearing households in Central region had the highest average landholding size (3.5 ha), while Eastern region had the least average landholding size (1.2 ha). Again the small landholding size is indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda. Only 2.4% of the households have planted pasture reflecting the over reliance on natural pasture for livestock rearing in Uganda.

Overall; about a quarter of all households in Uganda (26.1%) owned cattle as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning cattle in Uganda was 1.7 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning cattle (0.63 million), while Karamoja Sub-region had the least number of households owning cattle (0.11 million).

The overwhelming majority of the cattle-owning households (92.7%) owned indigenous cattle. Amongst the cattle-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7.0) cattle. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average cattle herd size estimated to be 21 cattle, while a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Eastern region had the least average cattle herd size estimated to be four (4) cattle due to the fact that Eastern region had the least landholding size used for livestock rearing estimated to be 1.2 ha.

The national cattle herd was estimated to be 11.4 million cattle of which 2.5 million (22.3%) was in the Western Region, 2.5 million (21.8%) was in the Eastern Region, 2.5 million (21.7%) was in the Central Region, Karamoja sub-region had 2.3 million (19.8%) cattle and the rest of Northern Uganda had 1.6 million (14.4%) cattle. Kotido district registered the highest cattle herd of 694,250 (6.1%) cattle. In general, the districts with the highest number of cattle were: Kotido; Nakapiripirit; Kaabong; Kiboga; Moroto; Kiruhura; Rakai; Soroti; Ntungamo; Apac; Masaka; Yumbe; Nakasongola; Kumi; Mpigi; Masindi; Kamuli; Mubende; and Bushenyi.

The dominant cattle breed in Uganda is the indigenous cattle (93.6%) which translate to an estimated total of 10.6 million indigenous cattle as of 2008.

The total number of milked cows in Uganda was estimated to be 1.52 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of milked cows estimated to be 0.41 million milked cows; while Northern Region had the least number of milked cows estimated to be 0.16 million milked cows.

The results show that on average 8.5 litres of milk are produced per milked cow per week in Uganda. This translates to approximately 1.85 million litres of milk per day. In terms of Region; milked cows in Central produced the highest amount of milk on average closely followed by those in the Western Region, while cows in the Northern Region produced the least amount of milk on the average. Milked cows in Central produced on average 9.8 litres of milk per milked cow per week; while milked cows in Northern region produced on average 5.2 litres of milk per milked cow per week.

About a third of all the milk produced in Uganda (34.7%) is sold. In terms of region Western region led in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold; while Karamoja sub-region was least in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold. In the Western region 42.7% of all the milk produced was sold; while in Karamoja sub-region only 6.4% of all the milk produced was sold. This shows that most of the milk produced in Karamoja sub-region is used for home consumption.

The average price of milk per litre in Uganda was UGX. 442/= as of 2008. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 540/=; while Western region had the least average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 355/=. In terms of

district; Yumbe, Amuru, Tororo and Nakapiripirit districts registered the highest prices of milk per litre on the average. On the other hand; the districts with the lowest prices were Lyantonde, Moyo, Kaabong, Ibanda, Kotido, Nakasongola, Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Hoima, Bushenyi and Buliisa.

Overall, about four out of every ten of the households in Uganda (39.2%) owned goats as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning goats in Uganda was 2.5 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning goats (0.74million). Almost all the goat-owning households (99.5%) owned indigenous goats. Amongst the goat-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) goats. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average goat herd size estimated to be 19 goats, while a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in Eastern region had the least average goat herd size estimated to be 4 goats.

The national goat population in Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 2.7 million (21.7%) while Central Region had the lowest number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (13.5%). Nakapiripirit district registered the highest number of goats compared to other districts. The total goat population in Nakapiripirit was estimated to be 547,370 goats (4.4%). Nakapiripirit district was closely followed by Kotido and Kaabong districts, which registered 535,140 and 525,390 goats respectively.

The results show that almost all goats in Uganda are indigenous goats (98.7%) which translate to an estimated total of 12.3 million indigenous goats.

About a tenth of the households in Uganda (9.0%) owned sheep as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning sheep in Uganda was 0.57 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of households owning sheep (0.13 million), while Central region had the least number of households owning sheep (0.082 million).

Almost all the sheep-owning households (99.1%) owned indigenous sheep. Amongst the sheep-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 6 sheep. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average sheep herd size estimated to be 18 sheep, while a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in Eastern region had the least average sheep herd size estimated to be three (3) sheep.

The national sheep population in Uganda was estimated to be 3.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Karamoja sub-region had the highest number of sheep estimated to be 1.69 million (49.4%), while the Western Region had the least number of sheep estimated to be 0.27 million (8.0%).

Slightly less than a fifth of the households in Uganda (17.8%) owned pigs as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning pigs in Uganda was 1.1 million. Amongst the pig-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average three (3) pigs.

The national pig population in Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of pigs estimated to be 1.3 million (41.1%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of pigs estimated to be 0.06 million (18.3%).

About half of the households in Uganda (50.1%) owned chicken as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning chicken in Uganda was 3.2 million. Almost all the chicken-owning households (99.2%) owned indigenous chicken.

Amongst the chicken-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average twelve (12) chicken. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in Central region had the highest average chicken flock size estimated to be 15 chicken, while a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in western region had the least average chicken flock size estimated to be ten (10) chicken.

The national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of chicken estimated to be 10.7 million (28.6%), while the Western Region had the least number of chicken estimated to be 7.2 million (19.3%). Districts of Wakiso (2.8 million), Bugiri (0.9 million), Lira (1.1 million) and Masindi (1.0 million) had the highest number of chicken in Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively.

The national chicken flock of exotic layers for Uganda was estimated to be 2.5 million as of 2008, representing 6.6% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.9 million (77.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.003 million (0.11%).

The dominant chicken breed in Uganda is the indigenous chicken (87.7%) followed by the exotic layers (6.6%).

The national chicken flock of indigenous chicken for Uganda was estimated to be 32.8 million as of 2008, representing 87.7% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. The national chicken flock of exotic broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 1.5 million as of 2008, representing 4.1% of the total chicken flock in Uganda.

The national chicken flock of egg-laying hens for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of layers estimated to be 1.4 million (42.9%), while the Northern Region had the least number of layers estimated to be 0.59 million (18.4%).

Overall, the average egg production in Uganda was 4 eggs per egg-laying hen per week. This translates to an estimated total of 1.97 million eggs produced in Uganda per day.

Most of the egg-laying chicken (62.5%) are indigenous chicken, 35.0% are exotic layers, while the rest (2.5%) are breeder layers. There were however, marked variations in the proportions of indigenous and exotic layers across regions. Most apparent was that, unlike other regions where indigenous egg-layers were dominant; exotic layers were the dominant egg-layers in the Central region. Exotic layers accounted for 62.5% of the egg-laying hens in Central Uganda reflecting the affinity of modern poultry rearing to urbanization.

Only about 1 out of every 25 of the households in Uganda (4.3%) owned ducks as of 2008. The national ducks flock for Uganda was estimated to be 1.46 million as of 2008.

Amongst the duck-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average six (6) ducks.

Overall, only about 1 out of every 100 households in Uganda (1.3%) owned turkeys as of 2008. The national turkey number for Uganda was estimated to be 0.35 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of turkeys estimated to be 0.24 million (68.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of turkeys estimated to be 11,800 (3.4%). Amongst the turkey-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 4 turkeys.

The results show that overall, only about 1 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.1%) owned geese as of the year 2008. The national geese flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.049 million as at 2008. Amongst the geese-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 7.2 geese.

Only about 5 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.5%) owned guinea fowls as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 1.2% of the households owned guinea fowls. The national guinea fowl flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.15 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.086 million (56.6%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.002 million (1.1%).

Only 1.1% of the households in Uganda owned rabbits as of 2008. The estimated number of in Uganda was 0.37 million. Most of the rabbits in Uganda (81.6%) are indigenous. The estimated number of indigenous rabbits in Uganda was 0.30 million.

The results also show that only 0.6% of the households in Uganda owned donkeys as of 2008. The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 0.15 million. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (0.134 million).

A negligible proportion of households in Uganda owned horses as of 2008. The estimated number of horses in Uganda was 1,590. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (960 horses).

The estimated number of camels in Uganda was 32,870. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of camels (32,030). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of camels were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

Overall, 14.4% of the households in Uganda owned dogs as of 2008. The estimated number of dogs in Uganda was 1.6 million. The findings show that a typical dog-owning household in Uganda owns on average 2 dogs. In terms of region; a typical dog-owning household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of dogs estimated to be 3 dogs, while a typical dog-owning household in Western and Northern Regions had the least average number of dogs estimated to be 2 dogs.

A tenth of the households in Uganda (10.1%) owned cats as of 2008. The estimated number of cats in Uganda was 0.64 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of cats (0.18 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of cats (0.055 million).

The findings show that a typical cat-owning household in Uganda owns on average 1 cat. In terms of region; a typical cat-owning household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of cats estimated to be 2 cats.

Only 2.7% of all households in Uganda owned beehives as of 2008. The estimated total number of beehives in Uganda as of 2008 was 0.75 million. About two thirds (65.5%) of all beehives in Uganda are colonized.

The estimated total production of honey in Uganda in the six months prior to the census was 1.3 million kilogrammes. This translates to an estimated total of 2,600 metric tones of honey per annum. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest production of honey estimated to be 0.64 million kilogrammes; while Central region had the least production of honey estimated to be 0.085 million kilogrammes. The results show that about nine out of every ten beehives in Uganda (87.3%) are local beehives. The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized local beehives in the six months prior to the census was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive.

About nine out of every ten of the livestock-raising households (86.8%) own hoes. The average number of hoes owned per livestock-raising household was 3 hoes.

The results show that overall; about three quarters of the livestock-raising households (74.1%) own pangas.The average number of pangas owned per livestock-raising household was 1 panga.

Overall a third of the livestock-raising households (33.1%) own slashers. The average number of slashers owned per livestock-raising household was 1 slasher.

Just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.6%) own garden forks. The average number of garden forks owned per livestock-raising household was 1 garden fork.

The results show that overall just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (5.4%) own feeding troughs. The results show that the average number of feeding troughs owned per livestock-raising household was 2 feeding troughs.

Less than a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (3.2%) own milk cans. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning milk cans; while Karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of livestock-raising households owning milk cans in Eastern region and Karamoja sub-region were 2.0% and 7.3% respectively. The average number of milk cans owned per livestock-raising household was 2 milk cans.

Based on the findings, MAAIF needs to:

Develop a comprehensive livestock and poultry sector development master plan to introduce high yielding and fasting growing exotic breeds and/or improve the quality of existing local breeds; increase the proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pastures; and train livestock and poultry farmers in modern livestock and poultry production and management practices and skills to mitigate the negative effects of the small household landholding sizes; the dismal proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pasture; the low levels of adaptation of exotic breeds and the limited utilization of hired labour coupled with the ever increasing human population on the growth prospects of the livestock and poultry sector.

Establish supporting infrastructure for livestock rearing like dams, valley tanks, boreholes, dip tanks, quarantine stations, milk cooling plants as well as well equipped livestock markets. The supporting infrastructure should be spread across the country in proportion to the total number of livestock in a particular region or district using the livestock data generated in this census. Livestock movement routes and holding grounds should also be established.

Explore possibilities of undertaking and promoting livestock rearing as a commercial enterprise especially in the Karamoja sub-region by taking advantage of the considerably higher average herd sizes in Karamoja sub-region. The Census results show that though Karamoja sub-region constitutes about a fifth of the total cattle herd in Uganda; slightly less than a fifth (16.3%) of the total goats herd; 60.4% of all horses in Uganda; 97.4% of all camels; and 91.3% of all donkeys in Uganda; only a small proportion of these products seem to be available for sale as evidenced for instance by the dismal proportion of milk produced in the Karamoja sub-region that is sold. The census results show that only 6.4% of all milk produced in Karamoja sub-region is sold. In addition government should continue and strengthen her efforts to combat both internal and external cattle rustling.

Bolster and promote bee keeping through: training bee keepers on modern management and production practices of bee keeping; and promote the use of Langstroth beehives as they yield higher amounts of honey on the average as evidenced by the census results.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the Republic of Uganda obtained funds from the African Development Bank (ADB) to implement the National Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP).

The project objective is to contribute to poverty eradication by improving productivity and marketing in the livestock industry in general and meat sub-sector in particular, to ensure availability of quality products for both domestic and export markets. To achieve this project goal, NLPIP was divided into four (4) components namely:

i) Livestock restocking and genetic improvement
ii) Improved livestock health status
iii) Improved water supply and forage resources
iv) Improved livestock marketing and information systems

Under the fourth component, it was observed that livestock data in Uganda was grossly lacking. Further, it was noted that comprehensive data on livestock populations and their distribution was last collected during the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NCAL), 1990/91 project which was funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Later, Government through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) made more efforts to collect and avail livestock data by:

v) Including an Agricultural Module on the Population and Housing Census (PHC), 2002; and,
vi) Making an Agricultural Module, a core module of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2005/06.

The results of the UNHS, 2005/06 were at national and statistical regional level, and not at district level, which limited their use for planning purposes at that lower level.

In light of these developments, it became imperative that efforts should be expedited to collect livestock data for not only establishing a benchmark but also informing policy and planning processes. To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), together with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) prepared and conducted a National Livestock Census (NLC) in all the 80 districts (as of July 2007). The enumeration exercise was carried out during the period of 18th – 25th February 2008. In conducting the NLC, MAAIF was the implementing agency and UBOS provided technical support.

The success of the NLC depended heavily on the participation of stakeholders at various levels including district and sub-county for purposes of coordination, supervision, and technical-back-stopping.

1.2 Objectives of the National Livestock Census

The main objective of the NLC was to collect high quality and timely data on livestock and thus establish livestock and poultry numbers and their characteristics at national, regional and district levels.

In particular, the specific objectives of the NLC were to:

i) Obtain data on basic characteristics of livestock;
ii) Obtain information on farm infrastructure, farm equipment and machinery; and,
iii) Establish ownership and the tenure system of land used for livestock rearing; and,
iv) Establish labour use by source and sex, employed by households that engage in livestock rearing.

1.3 Scope and coverage

The NLC, 2008 covered all the 80 districts of Uganda as of July 2007. Both household based farms as well as private large scale and institutional farms were enumerated in this Census.
The key variables on which data was obtained in the Census included:

i) Cattle population by production system; breed, sex and age;
ii) Milk production and sales;
iii) Goat population by production system, breed, sex and age;
iv) Sheep population by production system, breed, sex and age (adults, lambs);
v) Pigs population by production system, breed, sex and age (adults, piglets);
vi) Poultry population by production system, breed, sex and age (adults, chicks);
vii) Rabbits population by production system, breed, and sex;
viii) Horses, donkeys, and camels by production system and by sex;
ix) Cats and dogs population by sex;
x) Bee hives number by status of colonization and honey production; and,
xi) Farm infrastructure, equipment and implements

1.4 Sample design

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which districts formed strata at the first stage was used in the NLC. At the second stage, EAs (villages) were systematically selected from each selected sub-county. From each selected EA; all households were enumerated.

The sample of the NLC was selected using the PHC 2002 sampling frame. At the time of sampling for the NLC, the two (2) available sets that could provide comprehensive sampling frames for selection of a sample to generate reliable estimates at district/region/national levels were the Agricultural Module and the PHC, 2002 data sets. The Agricultural Module was reviewed to establish variables that would be appropriate as weights in the distribution of EAs to the districts and Sub-Counties.

It is worth-noting that the Agricultural Module, 2002, had many items including animals and poultry on which data was collected. The use of households with cattle, gave a more representative spread of EAs per district than the use of cattle numbers or poultry numbers. The number of households with cattle was therefore used as a basis for allocation of EAs to the different districts.

Country-wide, a total of 8,870 EAs were selected. The sampling design resulted into a huge sample of 964,047 households representing 15.1% of the total number of households in Uganda as of 2008.

Compared to other livestock/agricultural censuses conducted in the past in Uganda and other developing countries which usually consider sample sizes of one (1) – five (5) percent of the total number of households; the NLC stands out as one of the most comprehensive livestock censuses.

1.5 Data collection instruments

The starting point was the identification of variables whose estimates would be required to inform policy and planning in order to plan better for the livestock sub-sector. A wide and long process of consultation was carried out, including reviewing literature by FAO. Since a census was being planned; it was considered absolutely necessary to include variables of a structural nature.

Under the Chairmanship of the National Livestock Census Task Force; officers from both MAAIF and UBOS identified a whole range of variables; and basing on them, prepared a draft Tabulation Plan (TP). The TP was shared with senior staff of the Directorate of Animal Resources in MAAIF; their input and several revisions culminated in its finalization. This was followed by the design of the instruments which included the household and the institutional farms questionnaires and Instructions Manuals.

The collection of the NLC data had two aspects namely: collection of data from the households (HHs) in selected EAs; and from private large scale and Institutional Farms. As a result, two (2)

questionnaires and their respective manuals were designed. The final instruments that were agreed upon and used during data collection were:

i) Form 1: Household Questionnaire;
ii) Enumerator's Instructions Manual;
iii) Supervisor's Instruction Manual;
iv) Form 2: Institutional Farms (IFs) Questionnaire; and,
v) Instructions Manual for the Data Collector for the IFs.

The questionnaires used in the NLC i.e. Form1: Household Questionnaire and, Form 2: Institutional Farms are provided in Annex II.

1.6 Data Processing and Management

1.6.1 Location of the Data Processing Centre (DPC)

Data processing for the NLC was based in Entebbe, in the premises of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. This location was ideal in the sense that it was close to MAAIF headquarters, which would enable the senior staff from the Ministry to monitor the progress of data entry.

1.6.2 Data Processing Staff

The data processing activities were supported by the following categories of staff:

i) One (1) Data Manager;
ii) Two (2) Data Programmers;
iii) Two (2) Systems Supervisors;
iv) Four (4) Data Entry Supervisors;
v) Four (4) Administrators;
vi) Nine (9) Data Coders/Editors;
vii) Fifty (50) Data Entry Operators;
viii) Two (2) Office Attendants;

The Principal Systems Analyst/Programmer, a Network Administrator and a Programmer were seconded to NLPIP by UBOS.

The team carried out various activities that included: data entry, editing, programme development, and overall management of NLC activities among other responsibilities at the Data Processing Centre (DPC)

1.6.3 Computers and Laboratories

The DPC was equipped with 59 computers for data capture, administration as well as systems administration. A central server machine was also made available. The computers were installed with data processing applications and net-worked together to ease data transfer as well as back-ups

There were three (3) Data Laboratories, each of which was equipped with 15-16 computers and availed with one Data Entry Supervisor Data Entry Operators. In addition, each Data Laboratory was attached a Data Coding/Editing Room that coded and edited the questionnaires for a particular Data Laboratory.

Data Laboratories were installed with mini-server machines to perform the functions of a partial saving as the processing was done before the final data transfer to the main server machine for the main back-up at the closure of a working day.

1.6.4 Receipt of Questionnaires from the field

Duly completed questionnaires were received from a National Supervisor of a given district. The receipient at this stage ensured that there was a balance between the questionnaires issued to a given district and those brought back (which included those well filled, those filled but crossed/spoilt and blank ones). Further, it would be established whether enumeration had taken place in all the sampled EAs in a district. All the details were captured in the computer. A National Supervisor was required to sign on receiving forms as an acknowledgement that the captured details were what was being captured from them basing on what was being delivered and what was expected from a particular district. Receiving was completed before the next stage.

Following receipt, the questionnaires were then sorted. This entailed among other things arranging the questionnaires from district level to EA level while ensuring that the field generated serial number on the books followed sequentially. Serial numbers were generated basing on the district details of the county, sub-county, parish, and village/EA. If the series were not sequential at this level, new series were developed for the whole district as a way to remove double counting and cases of duplication. Thereafter, books were batched together at village level; villages/EAs were then re-batched into sub-county batches before finally wrapping together the whole load as one district, which was stored away.

1.6.5 Training of Data Entry Operators

Following the appointment and reporting of the Data Entry Operators (DEOs); training was carried out for two (2) weeks. During this period, the training included among other things ensuring that the the

DEOs attained a favourable speed. In the third week; the training focused on acquainting the DEOs with the data entry application.

This was followed by testing the data processing applications, up-grading it and later up-loading it on the computer systems for the actual data entry process.

1.6.6 Data entry process

Each of the Data Laboratories was assigned a given number of districts. Questionnaires for each of these districts went through the various levels of coding, entry, editing and verification before they finally left the Laboratory for storage.

Data was captured twice to ensure 100% verification. This move was intended to check for accuracy and authenticity of the data or in general terms, data quality assurance.

1.6.7 Data Security

To achieve data security, each DEO was issued with a unique Personal Identification Number (PIN). It was from this PIN that a DEO at the first level entry was distinguished from another one at the second level.

The computer systems in the Laboratories were centrally managed with a network domain controller, from which each DEO was developed a user ID and a password to secure his/her system when he/she was not on his/her operation work station.

1.7 Funding

The Government of the Republic of Uganda secured a loan from the ADB to fund NLPIP. It further provided counterpart funding to NLPIP. These were the two sources from which the NLC was funded, under the fourth component i.e. improved livestock marketing and information systems.

1.8 Reliability of estimates

The estimates presented in this report were derived from a scientifically selected sample. Analysis of the NLC data was undertaken at national, regional and district levels.

On the basis of the huge sample size and the high precision of the estimates as evidenced by the low Coefficients of Variation (CVs) of almost all estimates-with CVs less than 20 percent-, the results provide among other things, the most precise estimate of the total number of livestock by type in Uganda as of 2008 and should be used as a benchmark for any future livestock surveys and censuses in this country.

1.9 Structure of the report

The NLC report is structured as follows: Chapter One presents the introduction while in Chapter Two the Livestock Household Characteristics are discussed. Cattle numbers are comprehensively addressed in Chapter Three. In Chapter Four, information is provided on goats' numbers. Chapters Five and Six give information and data on sheep and pigs respectively. Comprehensive information on poultry numbers and egg production are provided in Chapter Seven. Rabbits, dogs and cats are discussed in Chapters Eight and Nine respectively. Chapters Ten and Eleven discuss Bee-hives and infrastructure respectively. Recommendations are provided in Chapter Twelve which is the last one.

CHAPTER 2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS AND LAND OWNERSHIP

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the livestock sector by discussing the regional distribution of HHs that engage in livestock rearing; length of stay in the current location; use of family labour; landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing-excluding communal lands used-; and labour use of households that engage in livestock rearing.

2.2 Regional Distribution of Households that Engage in Livestock Rearing

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning livestock; the proportions of households owning livestock that are female headed; proportion of female-headed households to all households in Uganda; the proportions of households owning livestock whose household heads are under 30 years of age; proportion of households whose heads are under 30 years of age to all households in Uganda; the proportions of households owning livestock whose household heads are over 50 years of age; proportion of households whose heads are over 50 years of age to all households in Uganda; average household size for livestock-owning households; and average household size for all households in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 2.1.1 below.

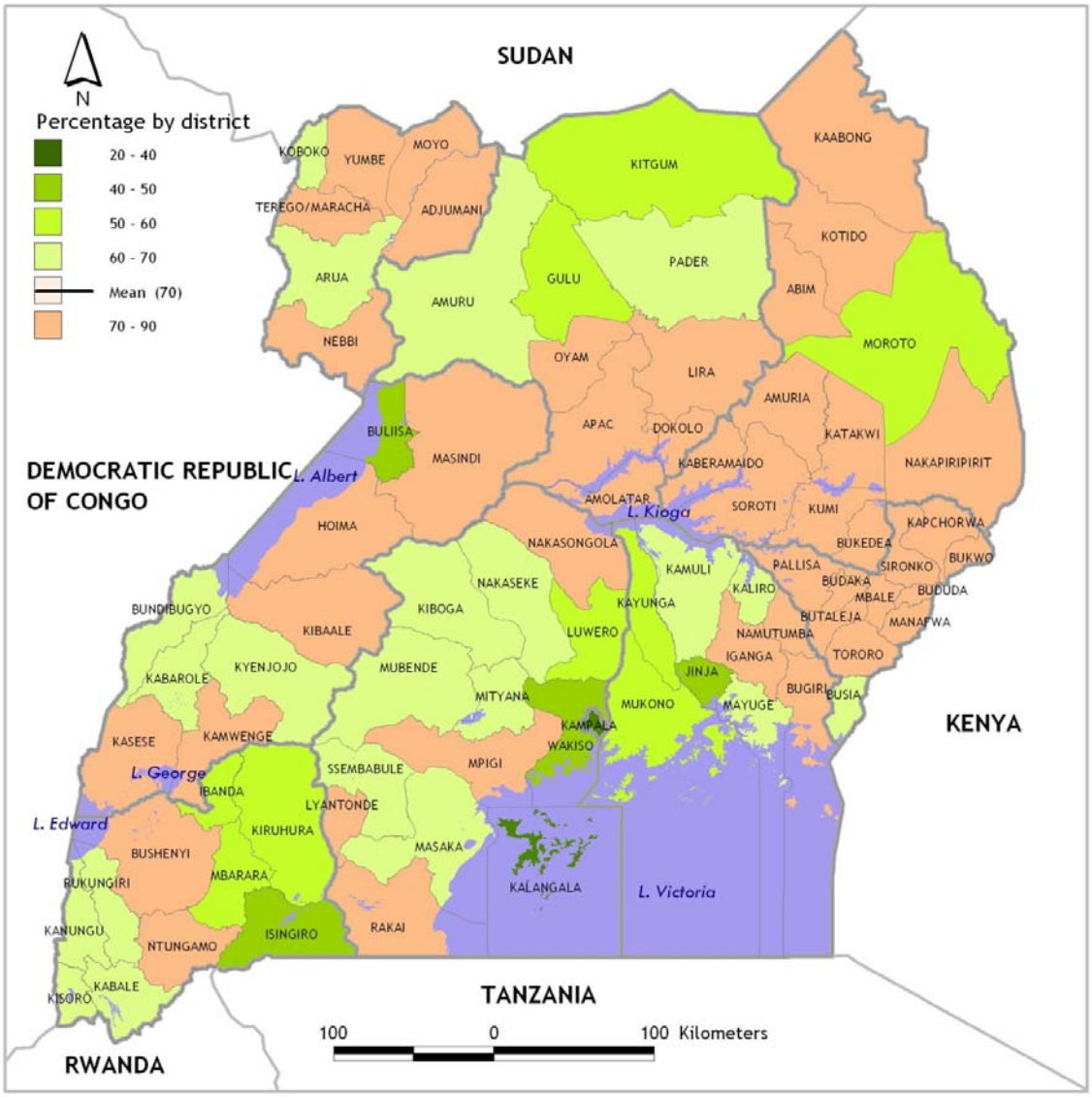
Table 2.1.1: Households that Enage in Livestock Rearing

Region	Households rearing livestock, %	Female-headed, %		Heads under 30 years of age, %		Heads over 50 years of age, %		Household size, average	
		Own livestock	All HHs	Own livestock	All HHs	Own livestock	All HHs	Own livestock	All HHs
UGANDA	70.8	26.5	29.0	24.5	30.0	30.6	27.2	6.1	5.4
Central	56.3	31.1	33.7	22.3	33.8	33.7	25.4	5.5	4.6
Eastern	79.5	22.2	23.8	25.4	28.3	30.0	28.6	6.4	5.9
Northern	78.7	27.9	31.3	26.5	29.0	26.7	26.0	6.4	6.0
Western	72.3	22.7	24.3	23.2	28.1	32.8	29.5	5.9	5.3
Karamoja Sub-region	79.6	49.0	51.5	28.7	29.9	22.5	22.4	6.8	6.5

The results show that overall; 70.8% of all households in Uganda owned livestock as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that Central region had the least proportion of households owning at least

one kind of livestock. In Central region, 56.3% of the households own livestock compared to other regions where over 72% of all households in those regions own livestock, see Figure 2.1.1.

Figure 2.1.1: Proportion of Households rearing at least one kind of Livestock



About a quarter of the households that own livestock (26.5%) were female headed. While the proportion of female headed households to all households in Uganda was estimated to be 29.0%.

About a quarter of the households that own livestock (24.5%) were headed by household heads under 30 years of age. The proportion of household heads under 30 years of age in Uganda was estimated to be 30.0%.

The results also show that about three out of every ten of the households that own livestock (30.6%) were headed by household heads over 50 years of age. The proportion of household heads over 50 years of age in Uganda was estimated to be 27.2%.

The average household size for households that own livestock was found to be higher than the average household size for all households reflecting the reliance on hired labour for livestock rearing in Uganda. The average household size for livestock-owning households was estimated to be 6 household members compared to an average household size of 5 household members for all households in Uganda. In terms of region; the average household size for livestock-owning households was least in Central region and highest in Karamoja sub-region The average household size for livestock owning households was estimated to be 6 household members in Central Uganda and 7 household members in Karamoja sub-region.

2.3 Length of Stay in Current Location; Use of Family Labour

The Livestock Census also gathered information about: the period of residence of the household in the present location in terms of years and the main source of labour for livestock rearing. The results of the census are presented in Table 2.1.2 below.

Table 2.1.2: Length of stay in current location; use of family labour

Region	Period of residence in current location, years		Family-labour is main source of labor, %
	Mean	Median	
UGANDA	18.4	13.2	99.1
Central	16.7	10.8	98.6
Eastern	18.8	14.1	99.2
Northern	18.3	13.2	98.9
Western	20.1	15.8	99.3
Karamoja sub-region	*14.4*	*10.3*	*99.6*

The results show that overall; as of 2008, households had been residing in their present locations for a period of 18.4 years on average. In terms of region, the results show that households in Karamoja sub-region had spent a shorter period at their locations as of 2008 compared to other regions most probably due to the nomadic nature of settlements in the Karamoja sub-region. Households in Karamoja sub-region had spent on average 14.4 years at their present locations as of 2008.

Use of family labour for livestock rearing in Uganda was almost universal. Overall 99.1% of the livestock owning households use family labour as the main source of labour for livestock rearing.

2.4 Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal land used

The Livestock Census also gathered information about: the average landholding size in hectares; the median landholding size in hectares; the proportion of Agricultural land to all land; the proportion of planted pasture; the proportion of natural pasture; and the proportion of land used for other purposes. The results of the census are presented in Table 2.1.3 below.

Table 2.1.3: Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal land used

Region	Landholding size, ha, mean	Landholding size, ha, median	Agricultural land, %	Planted pasture, %	Natural pasture, %	Other uses, %
UGANDA	2.2	0.8	46.1	2.4	43.2	0.1
Central	3.5	0.9	23.5	1.9	68.0	0.1
Eastern	1.2	0.8	68.0	3.1	21.6	0.1
Northern	2.6	1.2	61.1	1.2	28.5	0.1
Western	2.1	0.8	41.8	3.7	44.7	0.1
Karamoja sub-region	1.6	1.2	72.1	0.6	16.8	0.1

The average landholding size for livestock rearing households was 2.2 ha. In terms of region; livestock rearing households in Central region had the highest average landholding size (3.5 ha), while Eastern region had the least average landholding size (1.2 ha).

Amongst the livestock rearing households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that used the least landholding size used at most 0.8 hectares. Like wise the top 50% of the households that used the largest landholding size used at least 0.8 hectares. In terms of region; -amongst the livestock rearing households- Karamoja sub-region and Northern region had the highest median landholding size estimated to be 1.2 hectares. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region and Northern region; the bottom 50% of the households that used the least landholding size used at most 1.2 ha. In terms of district; the districts with the highest median landholding size in Uganda are: Pader, Kitgum, Nakasongola and Kiruhura. The median landholding sizes for these districts were: 2.8 ha, 2.4 ha, 2.0 ha, and 2.0 ha respectively.

Slightly less than half of the household landholdings in Uganda (46.1%) are used for agricultural purposes. About four out of every ten of the household landholdings (43.2%) have natural pasture. Regional analysis shows that in Central Region; 23.5% of the household landholding is Agricultural land; while in Karamoja sub-region 72.1% of the household landholding is used for agricultural purposes. Only 2.4% of the households have planted pasture reflecting the over reliance on natural pature for livestock rearing in Uganda.

2.5 Labor use of households that engage in livestock rearing

The Livestock Census also gathered information about the characteristics of labour use for households that engage in livestock rearing. Specifically, the Livestock Census gathered information about: family labour; permanently employed labour; and casually hired employees for livestock activities. On family labour; the Census gathered information about the average number of family

workers per household; the proportions of adult males and females amongst the family labour; the proportions of boys and girls amongst the family labour. On permanently employed labour; the Census gathered information about the proportion of livestock-raising households that utilize hired labour; the average number of permanently hired workers per household for all livestock rearing households; and the mean number of permanently hired workers for all permanent-worker employing households. On casually hired employees; the Census gathered information about the proportion of livestock-rearing households that utilize casually hired employees. The results of the Census are presented in Table 2.1.5 below.

Table 2.1.5: Labor use of households that engage in livestock rearing

Region	Family labor					Permanently employed labor			Casually hired employees for livestock activities, proportion of HHs that utilize, %
	Family workers per household, mean	Adult males, %	Adult females, %	Boys, %	Girls, %	Proportion of livestock-raising HHs that utilize, %	Mean number per HH, all livestock-rearing HHs	Mean number per HH, all permanent worker employing HHs	
UGANDA	4.6	22.3	24.3	28.0	25.4	2.4	0.1	2.5	3.0
Central	4.2	21.0	24.4	28.2	26.4	3.7	0.1	2.1	3.3
Eastern	4.6	21.6	24.4	28.4	25.6	1.5	0.0	2.9	2.3
Northern	4.9	23.3	24.0	28.4	24.3	1.6	0.1	4.4	2.1
Western	4.5	23.2	25.0	26.7	25.1	3.2	0.1	1.9	4.3
Karamoja sub-region	5.5	24.0	20.3	30.4	25.3	0.7	0.0	3.3	3.0

The results show that livestock-rearing households in Uganda engage 5 family workers in livestock rearing activities. In terms of region; the results show that Central region engages the least average number of family workers in livestock rearing (4 workers); while Karamoja sub-region engages the highest average number of family workers in livestock rearing (6 workers).

Boys (28.0%) followed by girls (25.4%) comprise the highest proportion of family labour for livestock-rearing in Uganda. In terms of region; no significant variations in the proportions of boys and girls engaged in livestock rearing were observed.

The proportion of livestock rearing households that utilize permanently hired labour for livestock rearing were found to be dismal in Uganda. Overall; only 2.4% of the livestock rearing households utilize hired labour for livestock rearing in Uganda. Overall; the average number of permanently hired workers for livestock rearing among households that employ permanent workers for livestock rearing

was found to be 3 workers per household. The proportion of livestock rearing households that utilize casually hired workers for livestock rearing was also found to be dismal. Overall; only 3.0% of the households utilize casual workers for livestock rearing. In terms of region; the proportion of livestock rearing households that utilize casually hired workers for livestock rearing was found to be highest in Western region. In western region; 4.3% of livestock-rearing households employ casually hired workers for livestock rearing. In terms of district; Kiruhura (16.3%), Amuru (13.4%), Isingiro (8.5%), Ntungamo (8.0%), and Mbarara (7.9%) employed the highest proportions of casually hired labour.

2.6 Summary of Findings

The findings show that overall; about 4.5 million households (70.8%) rear at least one kind of livestock or poultry in Uganda. Regional analysis shows that Central region had the least proportion of households owning at least one kind of livestock. In Central region, 56.3% of the households own livestock compared to other regions where over 72% of all households in those regions own livestock.

Use of family labour for livestock rearing in Uganda was almost universal. Overall 99.1% of the livestock owning households use family labour as the main source of labour for livestock rearing. This may be indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda. Further evidence of the small herd sizes and the subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing is revealed by the dismal proportion of livestock-rearing households that utilize permanently hired labour for livestock rearing. Overall; only 2.4% of the livestock rearing households utilize hired labour for livestock rearing in Uganda.

The average landholding size-excluding communal landholdings-for livestock rearing households was 2.2 ha. In terms of region; livestock rearing households in Central region had the highest average landholding size (3.5 ha), while Eastern region had the least average landholding size (1.2 ha). Again the small landholding size is indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda.

Only 2.4% of the households have planted pasture reflecting the over reliance on natural pature for livestock rearing in Uganda.

The small household landholding sizes; the dismal proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pasture; the low levels of adaptation of exotic breeds and the limited utilization of hired labour coupled with the ever increasing human population paints a gloomy picture for the future growth and development of the livestock and poultry sector in Uganda unless urgent measures are taken to introduce high yielding and fasting growing exotic breeds; increase the proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pastures; and training of livestock and poultry farmers in modern livestock and poultry production and management practices and skills.

CHAPTER 3 CATTLE NUMBERS

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the cattle population by discussing cattle ownership; cattle distribution by region; cattle breeds; cattle sex and age distribution; trends of cattle numbers; explanations for changes in cattle numbers; and milk production and sales.

3.2 Cattle Ownership

The livestock census gathered information about: the proportion and number of households owning cattle; the proportions of households rearing indigenous and exotic-dairy & beef-cattle; the mean cattle herd size for all households; the mean cattle herd size for cattle-owning households; and the median cattle herd size for Cattle-owning households in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 3.1.1 below.

Table 3.1.1: Cattle Ownership

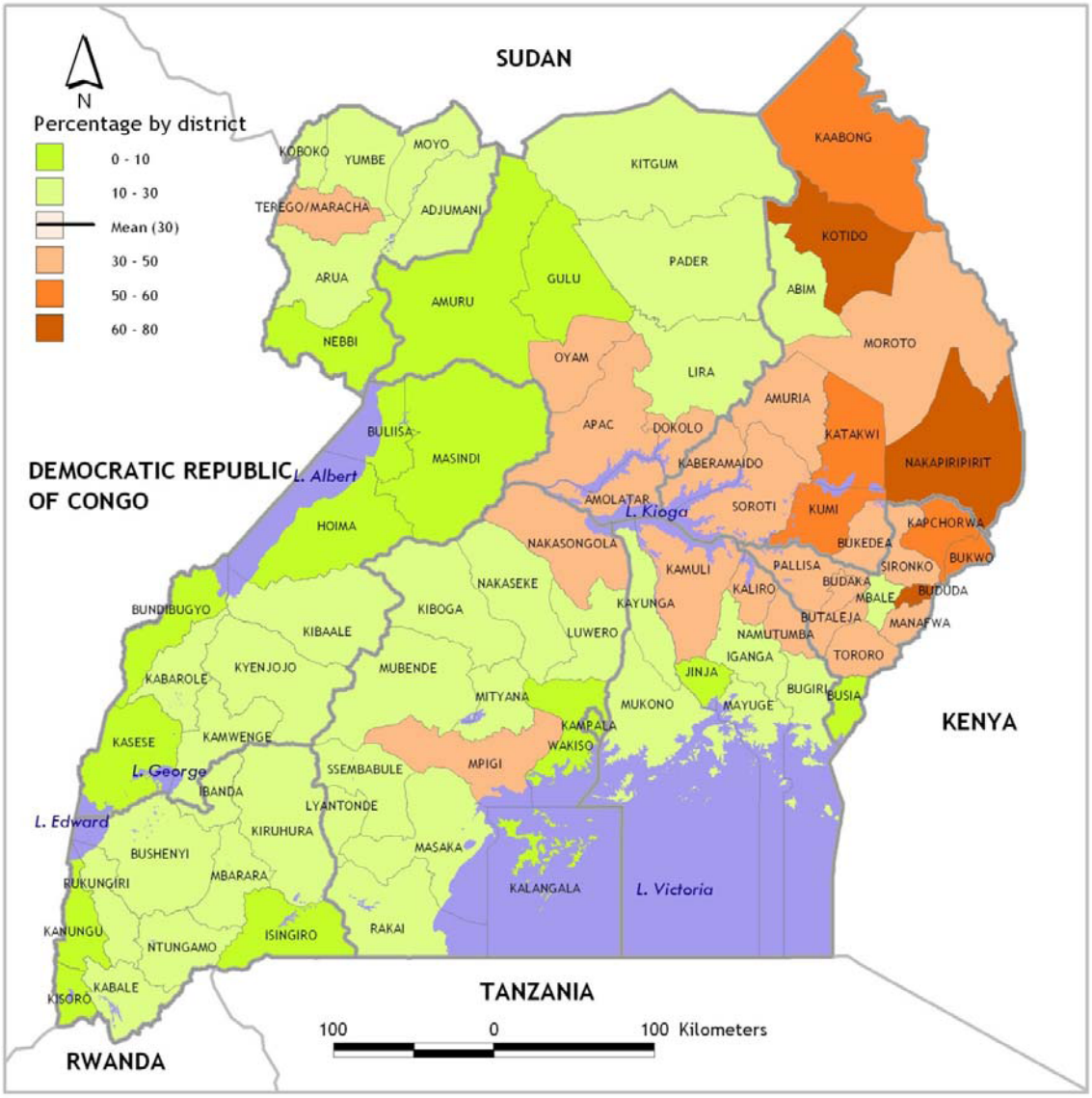
Region	HHs owning cattle, % of all HHs	HHs owning cattle, number	Own indige-nous, % cattle-owing HHs	Own dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Own beef, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, cattle-owning HHs	Median herd size, cattle-owning HHs
UGANDA	26.1	1,663,150	92.7	10.0	1.0	1.8	6.9	3
Central	18.2	339,170	88.6	16.1	1.3	1.3	7.3	2
Eastern	39.1	630,000	92.5	9.1	1.3	1.5	3.9	3
Northern	26.4	298,040	99.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	5.5	3
Western	18.4	287,480	88.0	17.9	0.8	1.6	8.9	4
Karamoja sub-region	*53.6*	*108,450*	*100.0*	*0.2*	*0.6*	*11.1*	*20.8*	*15*

3.2.1 Cattle distribution

About a quarter of the households in Uganda (26.1%) owned cattle as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Karamoja sub-region slightly over half of the households (53.6%) owned cattle;

while in the Central region slightly less than a fifth of the households (18.2%) owned cattle. In terms of district; Bududa (72.3%), Nakapiripirit (69.9%), and Kotido (68.1%) had the highest proportions of households owning cattle, see Figure 3.1.1.

Figure 3.1.1: Proportion of Households Owning Cattle



The estimated number of households owning cattle in Uganda was 1.7 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning cattle (0.63 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning cattle (0.11 million).

The overwhelming majority of the cattle households (92.7%) owned indigenous cattle. As a reflection of the low level of modernization in the Livestock Sector; the results show that only 10.0% of the cattle-owning households, owned exotic-dairy or cross breed-cattle. In terms of region; Western region had the highest proportion of cattle-owning households keeping exotic-dairy or cross breed

cattle (17.9%). In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportion of cattle-owning households rearing exotic-diary or cross breed-cattle were: Bududa, Bushenyi, Kampala, Wakiso, Sironko, Jinja, Kapchorwa, Kabarole, Mukono, and Kiruhura. The proportions of cattle-owning households rearing exotic-dairy or cross breed-cattle in these districts were: 41.7%, 35.6%, 35.2%, 35.2%, 33.0%, 32.8%, 29.7%, 29.5%, 28.2%, and 27.9% respectively.

The proportion of households owning exotic-beef or cross breed-cattle is dismal. Overall; only 1.0% of the cattle-owning households in Uganda own exotic-beef or cross breed-cattle.

3.2.2 Average size of cattle owned per HH

The findings show that a typical household in Uganda owns on average 2 cattle. In terms of region; a typical household in karamoja sub-region had the highest average cattle herd size estimated to be 11 cattle, while a typical household in central region had the least average cattle herd size estimated to be 1 cattle.

Amongst the cattle-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7) cattle. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average cattle herd size estimated to be 21 cattle, while a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Eastern region had the least average cattle herd size estimated to be four (4) cattle probably due to the fact that Eastern region had the least landholding size used for livestock rearing estimated to be 1.2 ha. In terms of district; Bundibugyo, Buliisa, Kotido, Kiruhura, Nakapiripirit, Lyantonde, Kiboga, and Ssembabule districts registered the highest average cattle herd sizes among the cattle-owning households highlighting the affinity of cattle rearing to the cattle corridor districts. The average cattle herd size for a typical cattle-owning household in these districts was estimated to be 42, 31, 31, 23, 23. 21, 19, and 19 cattle respectively.

Amongst the cattle-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of cattle own at most 3 cattle. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of cattle own at least 3 cattle. In terms of region;-amongst the cattle-owning households, karamoja sub-region had the highest median number of cattle estimated to be 15 cattle, while Central region had the least median number of cattle estimated to be 2 cattle. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of cattle own at most 15 cattle, while in Central Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of cattle own at most 2 cattle. In terms of district; the districts with the highest median amount of cattle in Uganda are: Bundibugyo, Kotido, Buliisa, Kiruhura, Nakapiripirit, Ssembabule, Masindi, Lyantonde, Kaabong, and Kasese. The median cattle herd sizes for these districts were: 39.5, 22, 20, 19, 15, 13, 13, 12, 12, and 11 respectively.

3.3 Cattle breeds

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the total number of cattle; the proportions of indigenous and exotic cattle to all cattle; and the proportions of exotic-beef and diary cattle- to all cattle. The results of the findings are presented in table 3.1.2 below.

Table 3.1.2: Cattle Breeds

Region	Cattle, total number	Indigenous			Beef, exotic or cross breeds, % of all cattle	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, % of all cattle
		Indige-nous, % of all cattle	Ankole, % of indige-nous	Zebu / Nganda, % of indige-nous		
UGANDA	11,408,740	93.6	29.6	70.4	0.8	5.6
Central	2,475,860	90.2	57.9	42.1	0.2	7.9
Eastern	2,488,470	94.3	5.4	94.6	0.7	5.1
Northern	1,641,840	99.4	10.5	89.5	0.2	0.4
Western	2,548,620	87.1	68.3	31.7	0.8	12.2
karamoja sub-region	2,253,960	87.4	8.4	91.6	0.5	12.1

The national cattle herd was estimated to be 11.4 million cattle of which 2.5 million (22.3%) was in the Western Region, 2.5 million (21.8%) was in the Eastern Region, 2.5 million (21.7%) was in the Central Region, Karamoja sub-region had 2.3 million (19.8%) cattle and the rest of Northern Uganda had 1.6 million (14.4%) cattle. It was observed that the difference in the herd size between the three regions namely the Western, Eastern and Central Regions was negligible. Kotido district registered the highest cattle herd of 694,250 (6.1%) cattle. The other districts with at least 200,000 heads of cattle were: Kotido; Nakapiripirit; Kaabong; Kiboga; Moroto; Kiruhura; Rakai; Soroti; Ntungamo; Apac; Masaka; Yumbe; Nakasongola; Kumi; Mpigi; Masindi; Kamuli; Mubende; and Bushenyi; see Figure 3.1.2.

Figure 3.1.2: Total Number of Cattle by District

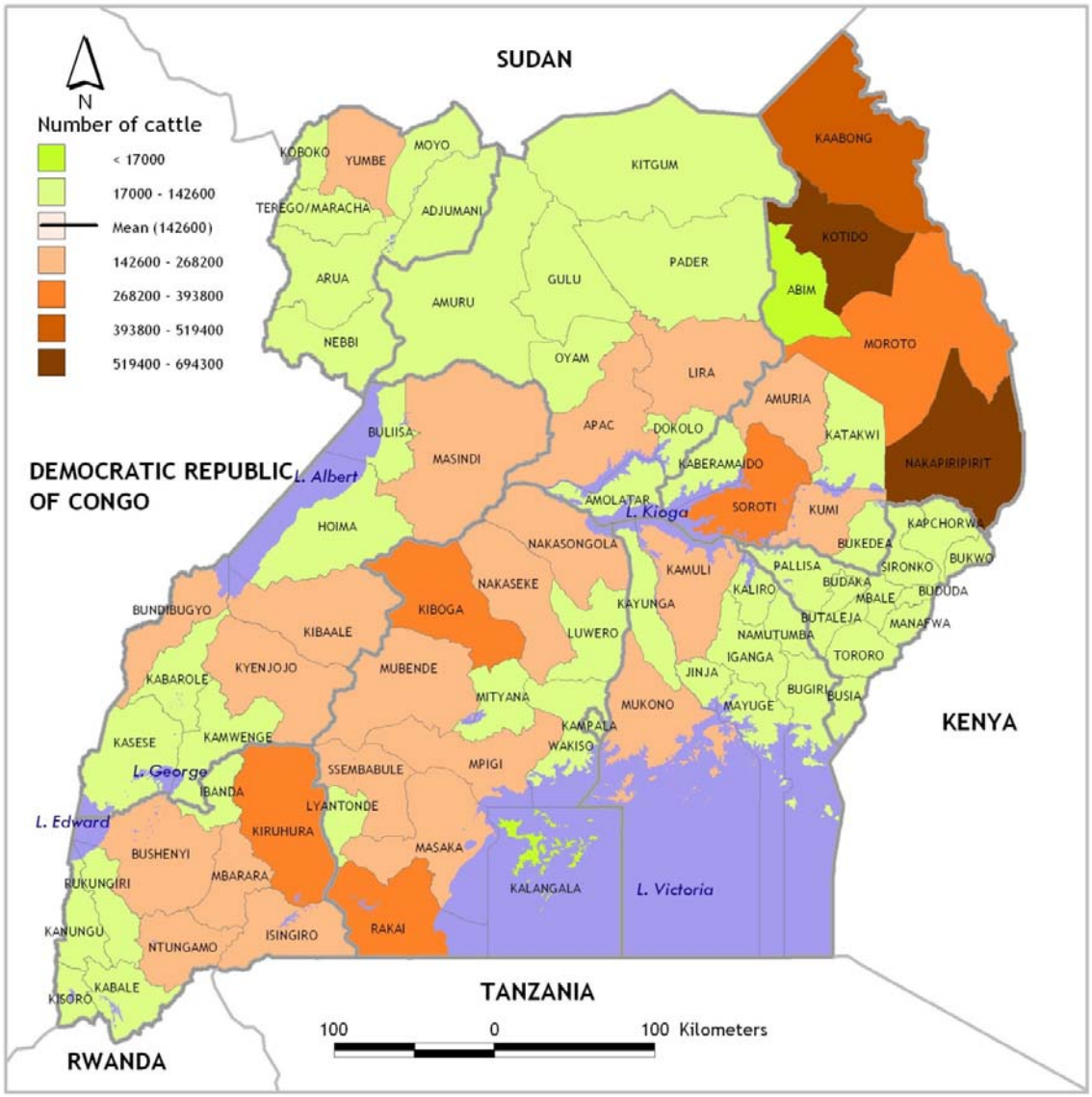
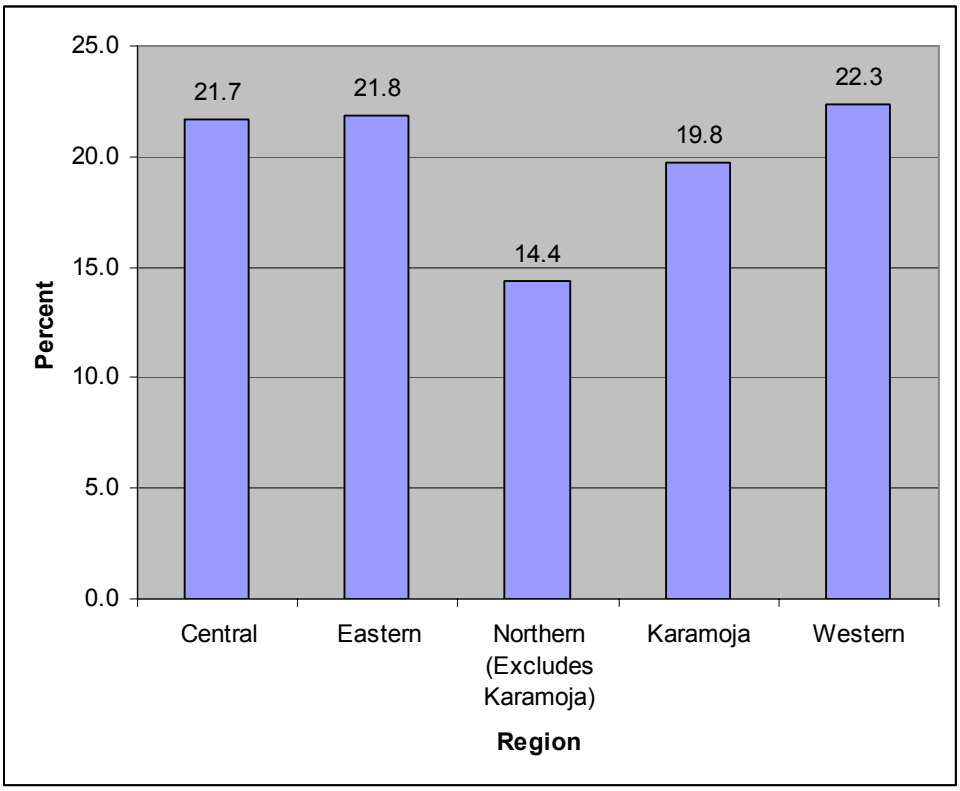


Figure 3.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Cattle by region



Kampala district had approximately 32,000 heads of cattle. This represents a total reduction of 16,000 heads of cattle in the city in comparison to the results of the Agricultural Module of the Population and Housing Census of 2002 that showed that there were about 48,000 heads of cattle in Kampala. The census results show that only about 7,000 households (2%) out of 390,000 households in the city rear cattle. In other words, for every 100 households, there are only 2 households rearing cattle. Detailed district figures are provided in Annex 1.

The dominant cattle breed in Uganda is the indigenous cattle (93.6%). In terms of region; almost all cattle in Northern and Eastern regions are indigenous. The proportions of indigenous cattle in Northern and Eastern regions are 99.4%, and 94.3% respectively. Western region had the highest proportion of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle estimated at 12.2%. In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportions of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle were Bushenyi (36.9%), Wakiso (36.7%), Bududa (36.4%), Kabarole (31.1%), Rukungiri (30.3%), Jinja (28.0%), Kampala (26.4%), Mukono (25.8%), and Sironko (25.7%).

3.4 Cattle Sex and Age distribution

Again, the results show that the national cattle herd was estimated to be 11.4 million cattle of which 2.5 million (22.3%) was in the Western Region, 2.5 million (21.8%) was in the Eastern Region, 2.5 million (21.7%) was in the Central Region, Karamoja sub-region had 2.3 million (19.8%) cattle and the rest of Northern Uganda had 1.6 million (14.4%) cattle.

Overall, the proportions of adult male and female cattle to the total cattle herd are 13.8% and 40.9% respectively.

Table 3.1.3 a: Cattle, sex and age distribution

Region	All cattle			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	11,408,740	13.9	40.8	10,643,620	14.2	40.5
Central	2,475,860	72.2	45.3	2,209,620	7.1	45.0
Eastern	2,488,470	20.8	36.9	2,345,610	21.3	36.4
Northern	1,641,840	22.1	37.5	1,631,030	22.1	37.5
Western	2,548,620	6.3	45.9	2,212,210	6.4	45.8
karamoja sub-region	2,253,960	15.9	37.2	2,245,140	15.8	37.2

The national cattle herd of indigenous cattle for Uganda was estimated to be 10.6 million as of 2008, representing 93.6% of the total cattle herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of indigenous cattle estimated to be 2.35 million (21.8%), while the Western Region had the least number of indigenous cattle estimated to be 2.22 million (20.7%). Overall, the proportions of indigenous adult male and female cattle to the total indigenous cattle herd are 14.2% and 40.5% respectively.

Table 3.1.3 b: Cattle, sex and age distribution (Continued)

Region	Beef, exotic or cross breeds			Dairy, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	75,440	18.0	37.2	624,590	7.2	47.8
Central	34,430	12.4	37.5	187,270	7.7	50.2
Eastern	16,580	30.6	33.6	125,280	10.6	46.8
Northern	3,490	35.0	32.0	6,310	15.8	45.0
Western	14,890	12.5	41.8	302,960	5.3	46.8
karamoja sub-region	6,060	19.4	37.3	2,760	16.5	37.8

The national cattle herd of exotic or cross breed beef cattle for Uganda was estimated to be 0.075 million as of 2008, representing 0.7% of the total cattle herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic or cross breed beef cattle estimated to be 0.034 million (45.6%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic or cross breed beef cattle estimated to be 0.006 million (8.0%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female beef cattle to the total exotic or cross breed beef cattle herd are 28.6% and 14.3% respectively.

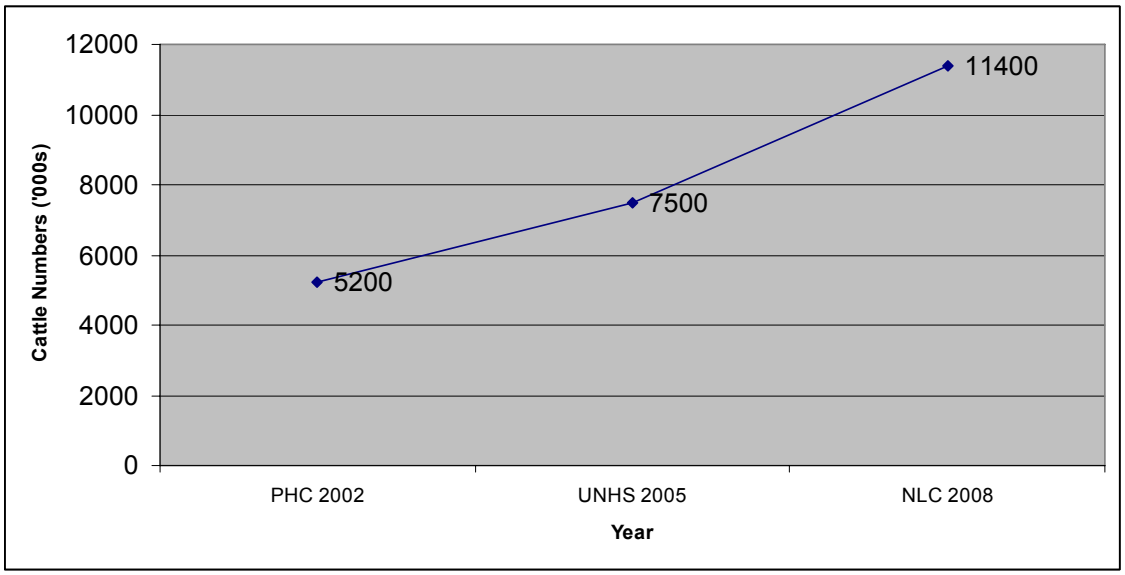
The national cattle herd of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle for Uganda was estimated to be 0.62 million as of 2008, representing 5.5% of the total cattle herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Western Region had the highest number of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle estimated to be 0.30 million (48.5%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle estimated to be 0.003 million (0.4%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female dairy cattle to the total exotic or cross breed dairy cattle herd are 7.1% and 47.8% respectively. In terms of district; the districts with the highest numbers of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle were: Bushenyi, Kiruhura, Wakiso, Mukono, Mbarara, Sironko, Ntungamo, Kapchorwa, and Kabarole. The total estimated number of exotic or cross breed dairy cattle in these districts were: 0.076 million, 0.062 million, 0.042 million, 0.040 million, 0.030 million, 0.024 million, 0.024 million, 0.022 million and 0.021 million respectively.

3.5 Trends of Cattle numbers

Previous estimates of the total number of cattle in Uganda based on the results of the Agricultural Module of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/06 showed that the national cattle

herd stood at 7.5 million cattle as of 2005/06. Present estimates show that the national cattle herd stood at 11.4 million as of 2008. The increase in the total cattle herd may be attributed partly to: increased zeal in cattle rearing due to emerging markets in the region, return of relative peace and stability in most parts of the country, more precise estimates of the total cattle herd due to the larger sample size, use of a more appropriate sampling frame, restocking and other initiatives by MAAIF aimed at contributing towards increasing cattle population.

Figure 3.1.3: Cattle Trend ('000) 1991 – 2008



3.5.1 Possible explanations for the increase in Livestock numbers

3.5.1.1 Use of a more appropriate sampling frame:

For the first time in the history of agricultural census/sample survey taking tin Uganda, a more appropriate sampling frame for livestock censuses was used. In previous censuses/surveys Household (Population)-based sampling frames were used in sampling. In this Livestock Census, a cattle-based sampling frame-Agricultural Households which reported rearing of cattle constructed from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002 Agricultural Module-was used.

It is well known that frames which are human population-based are not the best for Livestock Censuses/Surveys because areas with a higher population density-people per square kilometer- are likely to have less livestock than those with a lower population density. A simple reason for this is that cattle by nature require huge expanses of land with a lot of grass for grazing. That is the reason why the cattle corridor districts in Uganda-known for their relatively less human population density-have more cattle.

3.5.1.2 Huge sample size:

The 2008 Livestock Census covered a total of 964,047 households representing 15.1% of the total number of all households in Uganda which was estimated to be 6.4 million as of 2008. Compared to other livestock censuses conducted in the past both in this country and the world over; which usually consider sample sizes of 1%-5% of the total number of households; this census stands out as one of the most comprehensive livestock censuses.

Consistent with both theory and practice, we choose to believe that the larger the sample size the more precise the estimates. This census therefore provides the most precise estimate of the total count of cattle in Uganda.

3.5.1.3 Re-stocking programme:

Under the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP) funded by the African Development Bank (ADB), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has been implementing a re-stocking programme in a number of districts including: Abim, Amolatar, Budaka, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kitgum, Kumi, Kotido, Lira, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Oyam, Pader, Pallisa, Sironko, and Soroti.

3.5.1.4 Livestock as a lucrative enterprise:

Over the years, Uganda's population has been growing as indicated by the results of population censuses which have been conducted in the past, decennially. Population increase has an in-built increase in demand for services and goods including beef.

The soaring beef prices are a clear indication of increasing demand for beef. Moreover, the growing domestic demand for beef has been supplemented by the ever growing demand from the neighbouring counties for example Southern Sudan, and Democratic Republic of Congo. This combined demand has made the cattle rearing enterprise lucrative, attracting many more players and as a result, substantially contributing to the increase in the national cattle herd.

3.5.1.5 Strategies by MAAIF

MAAIF is implementing various strategies which could also contribute towards the increase in the number of cattle in the country. These strategies include: carrying out effective disease control; increasing acreage of land utilized for cattle rearing; promoting genetic improvement; improving livestock nutrition; improving beef marketing system; supporting and guiding the training and delivery

of advisory services; improved research in beef production; formulating and reviewing supportive policies and legislation; and generating data on livestock.

3.6 Milk Production

During the Census, information was obtained relating to numbers of milked cows; milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows; average milk production in litres per milked cow in the past week; percentage of milk production sold; average price per litre of milk; and median price per litre of milk. Table 3.1.4 below shows the Census results.

Table 3.1.4: Dairy Production

Region	Milked cows, number	Milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows, %	Milk production (litres) per milked cow in past week, average	Milk production sold, %	Price per litre (UGX), mean	Price per litre (UGX), median
UGANDA	1,519,580	32.8	8.5	34.7	442	400
Central	376,080	34.2	9.8	39.1	428	400
Eastern	310,480	33.9	7.3	35.8	459	400
Northern	158,540	25.7	5.2	42.4	517	400
Western	413,300	35.6	9.7	42.7	355	300
Karamoja sub-region	261,190	31.1	7.8	6.4	540	400

The total number of milked cows in Uganda was estimated to be 1.52 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of milked cows estimated to be 0.41 million milked cows; while Northern Region had the least number of milked cows estimated to be 0.16 million milked cows.

The results show that milked cows comprised about a third (32.8%) of all adult cows in Uganda. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region; milked cows comprised over a third (35.6%) of all adult cows; while in the Northern region milked cows comprised about a quarter (25.7%) of all adult cows.

3.6.1 Quantity produced

On average 8.5 litres of milk are produced per milked cow per week in Uganda. This translates to approximately 1.85 million litres of milk per day. In terms of Region; milked cows in Central produced the highest amount of milk on average closely followed by those in the Western Region, while cows in the Northern Region produced the least amount of milk on the average. Milked cows in Central produced on average 9.8 litres of milk per milked cow per week; while milked cows in Northern region produced on average 5.2 litres of milk per milked cow per week.

Overall; about a third of all the milk produced in Uganda (34.7%) is sold. In terms of region Western region led in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold; while karamoja sub-region was least in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold. In the Western region 42.7% of all the milk produced was sold; while in karamoja sub-region only 6.4% of all the milk produced was sold.

3.6.2 Milk Price

The average price of milk per litre in Uganda was UGX. 442/= as of 2008. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the highest average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 540/=; while Western region had the least average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 355/=. In terms of district; Yumbe, Amuru, Tororo and Nakapiripirit districts registered the highest prices of milk per litre on the average. The average prices of milk per litre in these districts were reported to be UGX. 1,047/=, UGX. 770/=, UGX. 744/=, and UGX. 739/= respectively. On the other hand; the districts with the lowest prices were Lyantonde, Moyo, Kaabong, Ibanda, Kotido, Nakasongola, Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Hoima, Bushenyi and Buliisa. The average prices of milk per litre in these districts were reported to be UGX. 223/=, UGX. 232/=, UGX. 241/=, UGX. 259/=, UGX. 263/=, UGX. 265/=, UGX. 279/=, UGX. 287/=, UGX. 290/=, UGX. 294/=, and UGX. 296/= respectively.

The results show that in Uganda; the cheapest 50% of the milk produced and sold is sold at a price of at most UGX. 400/= per litre. Like wise the dearest 50% of the milk produced and sold is sold at a price of at least UGX. 400/= per litre. In terms of region; Western region had the least median price per litre of milk sold. In Western Uganda; the cheapest 50% of the milk sold was sold at a price of at most UGX. 300/= per litre; while in other regions; the cheapest 50% of the milk sold was sold at a price of at most UGX. 400/= per litre. In terms of district; the districts with the highest median price of milk were: Yumbe, Amuru, Gulu, Bukwo, Kampala and Kalangala. The median price of milk per litre in Yumbe district is UGX. 1,000/=. While the median price of milk per litre in the other expensive districts was UGX. 600/= only. In other words, the cheapest 50% of the milk sold in these districts is sold at a price of at most UGX. 600/= per litre.

The districts with the least median price of milk per litre were: Lyantonde, Nakasongola, Moyo, Kotido, Kaabong, Ssembabule and Kiruhura. The median price of milk per litre in these districts was UGX. 200/= only. In other words, the cheapest 50% of the milk sold in these districts is sold at a price of at most UGX. 200/= per litre.

3.7 Summary of Findings

About a quarter of the households in Uganda (26.1%) owned cattle as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the karamoja sub-region slightly over half of the households (53.6%) owned cattle; while in the Central region slightly less than a fifth of the households (18.2%) owned cattle. In terms of district; Bududa (72.3%), Nakapiripirit (69.9%), and Kotido (68.1%) had the highest proportions of households owning cattle.

The estimated number of households owning cattle in Uganda was 1.7 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning cattle (0.63 million), while karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning cattle (0.11 million).

The overwhelming majority of the cattle-owning households (92.7%) owned indigenous cattle. As a reflection of the low level of adaptation of exotic breeds in the Livestock Sector; the results show that only 10.0% of the cattle-owning households, owned exotic-dairy or cross breed-cattle. In terms of region; Western region had the highest proportion of cattle-owning households keeping exotic-dairy or cross breed cattle (17.9%). In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportion of cattle-owning households rearing exotic-diary or cross breed-cattle were: Bududa, Bushenyi, Kampala, Wakiso, Sironko, Jinja, Kapchorwa, Kabarole, Mukono, and Kiruhura.

Amongst the cattle-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7) cattle. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Karamoja Sub-region had the highest average cattle herd size estimated to be 21 cattle, while a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Eastern region had the least average cattle herd size estimated to be four (4) cattle probably due to the fact that Eastern region had the least landholding size used for livestock rearing estimated to be 1.2 ha. In terms of district; Bundibugyo, Buliisa, Kotido, Kiruhura, Nakapiripirit, Lyantonde, Kiboga, and Ssembabule districts registered the highest average cattle herd sizes among the cattle-owning households highlighting the affinity of cattle rearing to the cattle corridor districts.

The national cattle herd was estimated to be 11.4 million cattle of which 2.5 million (22.3%) was in the Western Region, 2.5 million (21.8%) was in the Eastern Region, 2.5 million (21.7%) was in the Central Region, Karamoja sub-region had 2.3 million (19.8%) cattle and the rest of Northern Uganda had 1.6 million (14.4%) cattle. Kotido district registered the highest cattle herd of 694,250 (6.1%) cattle. In general, the districts with the highest number of cattle were: Kotido; Nakapiripirit; Kaabong; Kiboga; Moroto; Kiruhura; Rakai; Soroti; Ntungamo; Apac; Masaka; Yumbe; Nakasongola; Kumi; Mpigi; Masindi; Kamuli; Mubende; and Bushenyi.

The dominant cattle breed in Uganda is the indigenous cattle (93.6%).

The national cattle herd of indigenous cattle for Uganda was estimated to be 10.6 million as of 2008, representing 93.6% of the total cattle herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of indigenous cattle estimated to be 2.35 million (21.8%), while the Western Region had the least number of indigenous cattle estimated to be 2.22 million (20.7%).

The total number of milked cows in Uganda was estimated to be 1.52 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of milked cows estimated to be 0.41 million milked cows; while Northern Region had the least number of milked cows estimated to be 0.16 million milked cows.

On average 8.5 litres of milk are produced per milked cow per week in Uganda. This translates to approximately 1.85 million litres of milk per day. In terms of Region; milked cows in Central produced the highest amount of milk on average closely followed by those in the Western Region, while cows in the Northern Region produced the least amount of milk on the average. Milked cows in Central produced on average 9.8 litres of milk per milked cow per week; while milked cows in Northern region produced on average 5.2 litres of milk per milked cow per week.

About a third of all the milk produced in Uganda (34.7%) is sold. In terms of region Western region led in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold; while karamoja sub-region was least in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold. The results show that in the Western region 42.7% of all the milk produced was sold; while in karamoja sub-region only 6.4% of all the milk produced was sold. This shows that most of the milk produced in karamoja sub-region is used for home consumption.

The average price of milk per litre in Uganda was UGX. 442/= as of 2008. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the highest average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 540/=; while Western region had the least average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 355/=. In terms of district; Yumbe, Amuru, Tororo and Nakapiripirit districts registered the highest prices of milk per litre on the average. On the other hand; the districts with the lowest prices were Lyantonde, Moyo, Kaabong, Ibanda, Kotido, Nakasongola, Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Hoima, Bushenyi and Buliisa.

CHAPTER 4 GOAT NUMBERS

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the goats' population by discussing goat ownership; goat herd size; goat breeds; goat sex and age distribution; and trends in goat numbers.

4.2 Goat Ownership

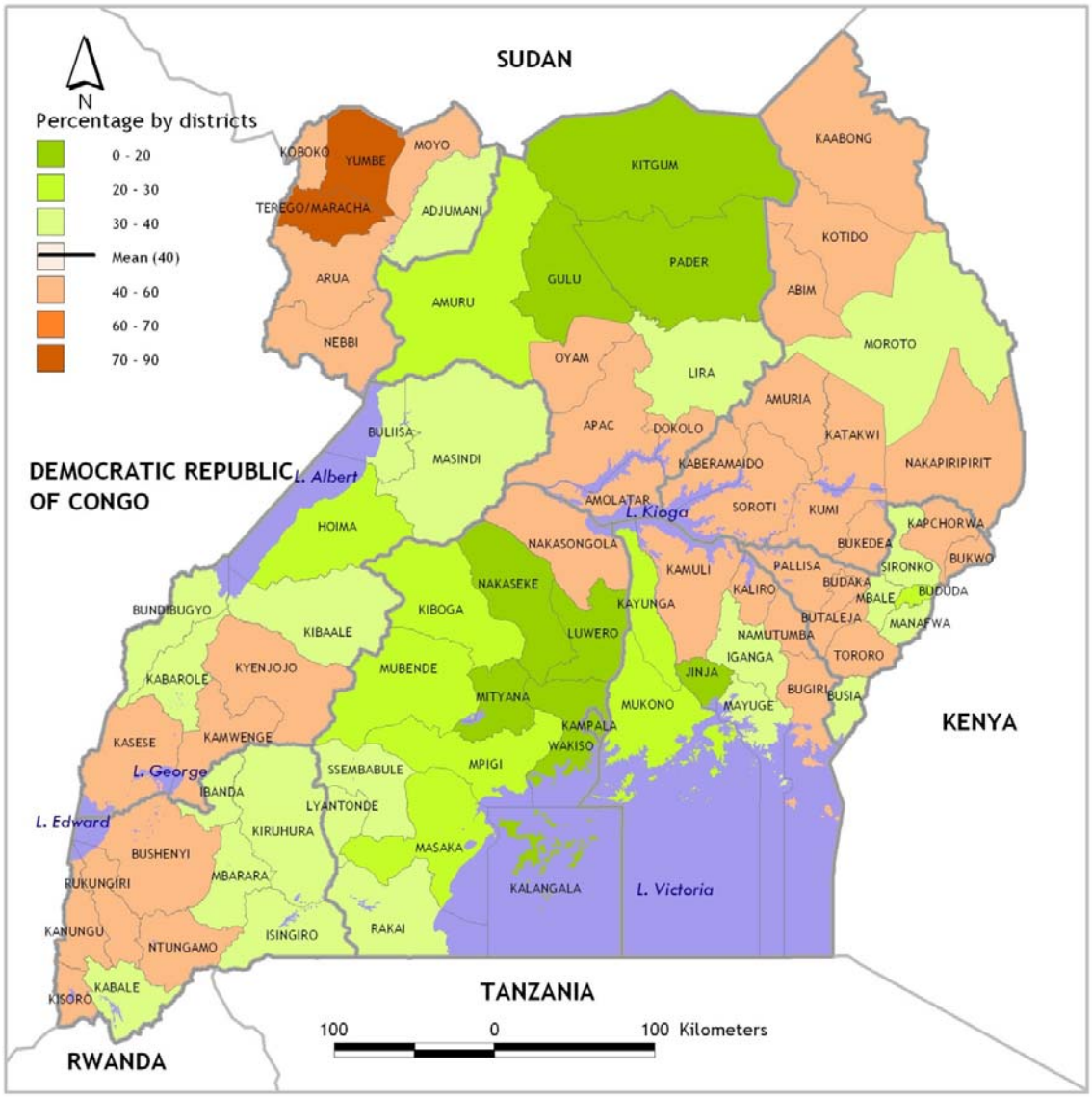
The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion and number of households owning goats; the proportions of households rearing indigenous and exotic goats; the mean goat herd size for all households; the mean goat herd size for goat-owning households; and the median goat herd size for goat-owning households in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 4.1.1 below.

Table 4.1.1: Goat Ownership

Region	HHs owning goats, % of all HHs	HHs owning goats, number	Indige-nous, %	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Meat, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, goat-owning HHs	Median herd size, goat-owning HHs
UGANDA	39.2	2,496,840	99.5	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.0	3
Central	21.5	401,880	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	4.2	3
Eastern	45.9	739,200	99.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.5	3
Northern	47.0	531,000	99.9	0.1	0.5	2.4	5.1	4
Western	45.7	715,980	99.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	4.8	4
karamoja sub-region	53.7	108,780	100.0	0.2	1.1	10.0	18.6	14

About four out of every ten of the households in Uganda (39.2%) owned goats as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Karamoja region slightly over half of the households (53.7%) owned goats, while in the Central region slightly over a fifth of the households (21.5%) owned goats. The Eastern region had the highest number of households owning goats (735,200 households) representing 29.6% of the total number of households owning goats in Uganda, see Figure 4.1.1.

Figure 4.1.1: Proportion of Households Owning Goats



The estimated number of households owning goats in Uganda was 2.5 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning goats (0.74million), while karamoja sub-region had the least numb er of households owning goats (0.11 million). Almost all the goat-owning households (99.5%) owned indigenous goats.

The proportion of households owning dairy, exotic or cross breed goats was dismal. Overall, only 0.5% of the goat-owning households in Uganda own dairy, exotic or cross breed goats.

4.3 Goat Herd Size

A typical household in Uganda owns on average two (2) goats. In terms of region; a typical household in karamoja sub-region had the highest average goat herd size estimated to be ten (10) goats, while a typical household in central region had the least average goat herd size estimated to be one (1) goat.

Amongst the goat-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) goats. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in karamoja sub-region the highest average goat herd size estimated to be 19 goats, while a typical household amongst the had goat-owning households in Eastern region had the least average goat herd size estimated to be 4 goats. In terms of district; Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts registered the highest average goat herd sizes among the goat-owning households highlighting the high concentration of goat rearing in karamoja sub-region. The average goat herd size for a typical goat-owning household in Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts was estimated to be 27, 20, 18 and 15 goats respectively.

Amongst the goat-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of goats own at most 3 goats. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of goats own at least 3 goats. In terms of region; -amongst the goat-owning households- karamoja sub-region had highest median number of goats estimated to be 14 goats. In other words; in karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of goats own at most 14 goats.

4.4 Goat Breeds

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the total number of goats; the proportions of indigenous goats of their kind to all goats; and the proportion of exotic-dairy and exotic-beef goats to all goats. The results of the findings are presented in Tables 4.1.2a&b below.

Table 4.1.2a: Goat Breeds

Region	Goats, total number	Indigenous			
		Indigenous, % of all goats	Mubende, % of indigenous	Small East African, % of indigenous	Kigezi, % of indigenous
UGANDA	12,449,656	98.7	14.5	83.3	2.2
Central	1,676,049	97.2	37.9	60.6	1.5
Eastern	2,599,978	99.1	6.0	93.6	0.4
Northern	2,696,097	99.7	4.3	95.4	0.2
Western	3,452,239	98.0	24.7	68.6	6.7
karamoja sub-region	2,025,293	99.5	2.8	96.9	0.3

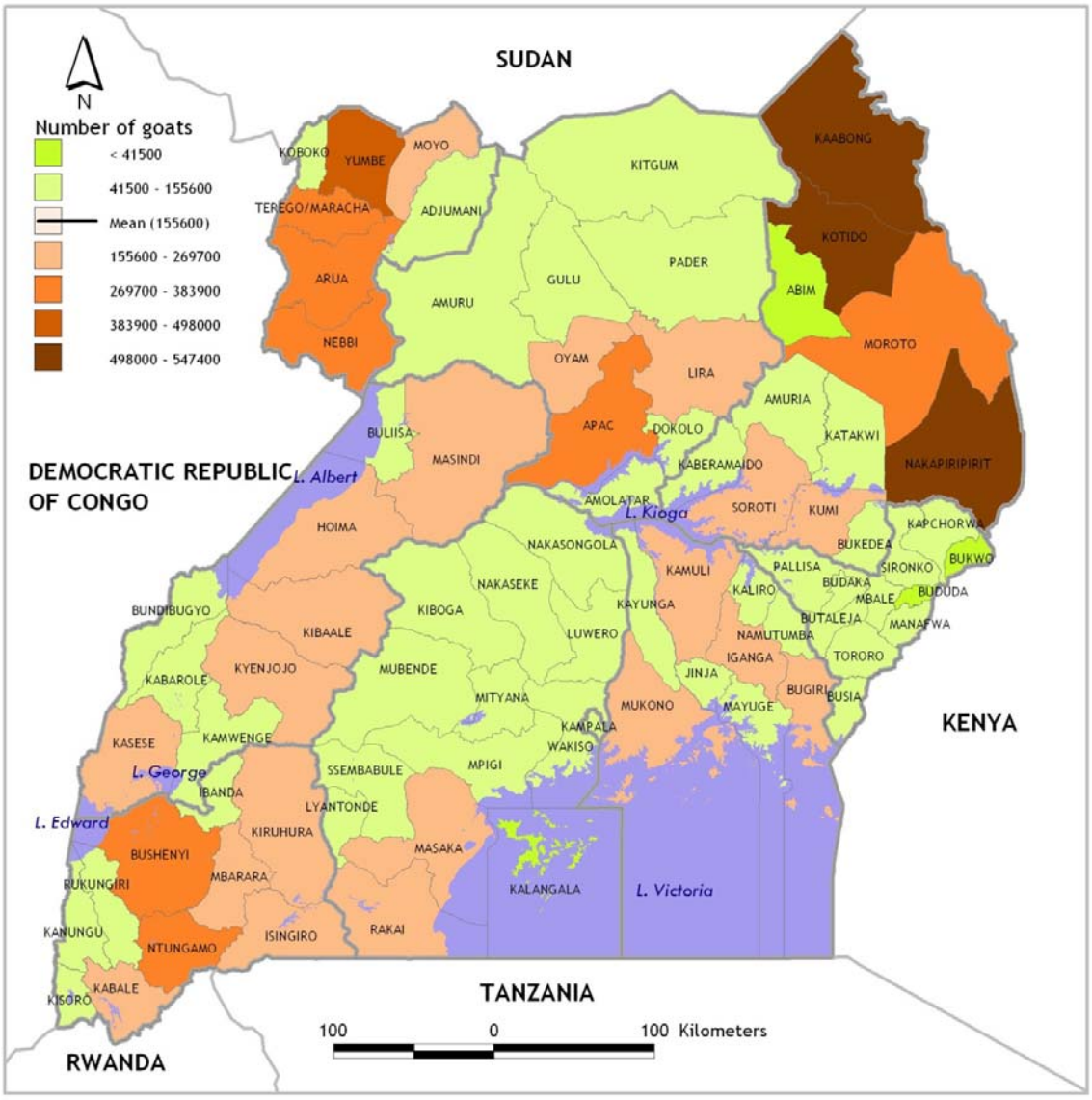
Table 4.1.2b: Goat Breeds Continued

Region	Exotic dairy, % of all goats	Exotic meat			
		% of all goats	Boer, % of exotic meat goats	Galla, % of exotic meat goats	Others, % of exotic meat goats
UGANDA	0.3	0.9	79.1	3.7	17.2
Central	0.7	2.2	75.3	4.2	20.5
Eastern	0.4	0.5	78.2	3.7	18.1
Northern	0.1	0.3	69.6	3.4	27.0
Western	0.4	1.6	82.5	3.6	13.9
karamoja sub-region	0.2	0.3	86.6	2.6	10.7

The national goat population in Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 2.7 million (21.7%) while Central Region had the lowest number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (13.5%) as seen in Table 4.1.2a. Nakapiripirit district registered the highest

number of goats compared to other districts. The total goat population in Nakapiripirit was estimated to be 547,370 goats (4.4%). Nakapiripirit district was closely followed by Kotido and Kaabong districts, which registered 535,140 and 525,390 goats respectively, see Figure 4.1.2. The results show that there are negligible differences in the total number of goats in these three districts.

Figure 4.1.2: Total Number of Goats by District



Almost all goats in Uganda are indigenous goats (98.7%). Amongst the indigenous goats; the dominant breed was the Small East African goat (83.3%) followed by the Mubende breed (14.5%). The Kigezi breed of goats accounted for only 2.2% of the proportion of indigenous goats in Uganda. In terms of region; the proportion of the Mubende breed of goats to the indigenous goat population was dismal except in the Central and Western regions. In the Central and Western regions; the proportions of the Mubende goat breed to the total indigenous goat population were 37.9% and 24.7% respectively.

4.5 Goat, sex and age distribution

Table 4.1.3a: Goat, sex and age distribution

Region	All goats			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	12,449,656	15.7	53.0	12,278,220	15.7	53.1
Central	1,676,049	14.1	51.7	1,620,128	14.0	51.8
Eastern	2,599,978	16.4	55.5	2,577,249	16.3	55.6
Northern	2,696,097	18.0	55.4	2,686,402	18.0	55.5
Western	3,452,239	9.9	53.8	3,380,297	9.8	53.9
karamoja sub-region	2,025,293	23.1	46.4	2,014,144	23.1	46.4

Table 4.1.3b: Goat, sex and age distribution (continued)

Region	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds			Meat, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	109,435	20.4	42.9	42,404	18.4	50.8
Central	33,062	18.9	43.2	10,966	17.7	53.3
Eastern	12,088	31.1	36.7	9,993	20.7	47.6
Northern	7,773	38.2	34.6	1,500	34.9	36.2
Western	51,037	15.3	46.3	15,352	14.6	53.2
karamoja sub-region	5,475	28.5	35.5	4,593	22.0	48.5

Again; Table 4.1.3a&b shows that the national goat herd size for Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%), while the Central Region had the least number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (13.5%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female goats to the total goats herd are 15.8% and 53.0% respectively.

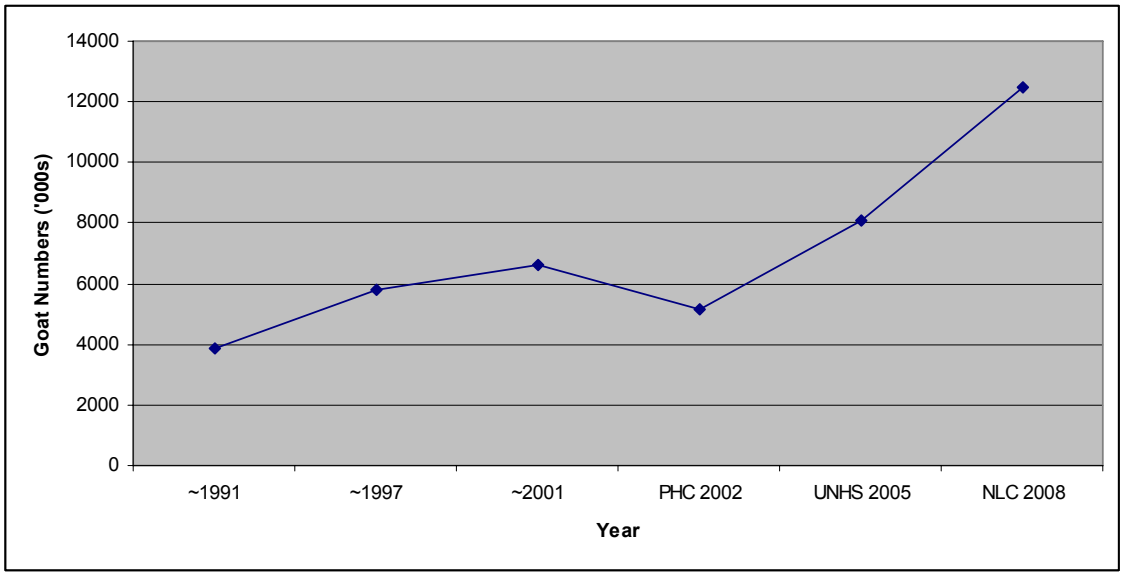
The national goat herd size of indigenous goats for Uganda was estimated to be 12.3 million as of 2008, representing 98.7% of the total goat herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Western Region had the highest number of indigenous goats estimated to be 3.4 million (27.5%), while the Central Region had the least number of indigenous goats estimated to be 1.6 million (13.3%). Overall, the proportions of indigenous adult male and female goats to the total indigenous goats are 15.7% and 53.1% respectively. The national goat herd of exotic-dairy goats for Uganda was estimated to be 0.11 million as of 2008, representing 0.9% of the total goat herd in Uganda. The national goat herd of exotic-beef goats for Uganda was estimated to be 0.042 million as of 2008, representing 0.3% of the total goat herd in Uganda.

4.6 Goat Trends ('000) 1991 - 2008

Compared to previous censuses and large scale surveys there was an increase in the total goat herd in Uganda. For instance the 2002 Population and Housing Census estimated the total goat herd in Uganda to be 5.2 million as of 2002. The Uganda National Household Survey 2005/06 estimated the total goat herd to be 8.5 million in 2005/06. Again, this increase may be attributed partly to: increased zeal in goat rearing due to emerging markets in the region, return of relative peace and stability in

most parts of the country, more precise estimates of the total goat herd due to the larger sample size, use of a more appropriate sampling frame, restocking and other initiatives by MAAIF aimed at contributing towards increasing the goat population.

Figure 4.1.3: Goats Trend ('000) 1991 – 2008



4.7 Summary of Findings

Overall, about four out of every ten of the households in Uganda (39.2%) owned goats as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Karamoja region slightly over half of the households (53.7%) owned goats, while in the Central region slightly over a fifth of the households (21.5%) owned goats. Eastern region had the highest number of households owning goats (735,200 households) representing 29.6% of the total number of households owning goats in Uganda.

The estimated number of households owning goats in Uganda was 2.5 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning goats (0.74million), while karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning goats (0.11 million). Almost all the goat-owning households (99.5%) owned indigenous goats.

The proportion of households owning dairy, exotic or cross breed goats was dismal. Overall, only 0.5% of the goat-owning households in Uganda own dairy, exotic or cross breed goats.

Amongst the goat-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) goats. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average goat herd size estimated to be 19 goats, while a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in Eastern region had the least average goat herd size estimated to be 4 goats. In terms of district; Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts registered the highest average goat herd sizes among the goat-owning households highlighting the high concentration of goat rearing in karamoja sub-region. The average goat herd size for a typical goat-owning household in Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts was estimated to be 27, 20, 18 and 15 goats respectively.

The national goat population in Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 2.7 million (21.7%) while Central Region had the lowest number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (13.5%) as seen in Table 4.1.2a. Nakapiripirit district registered the highest number of goats compared to other districts. The total goat population in Nakapiripirit was estimated to be 547,370 goats (4.4%). Nakapiripirit district was closely followed by Kotido and Kaabong districts, which registered 535,140 and 525,390 goats respectively.

Almost all goats in Uganda are indigenous goats (98.7%). Amongst the indigenous goats; the dominant breed was the Small East African goat (83.3%) followed by the Mubende breed (14.5%). The Kigezi breed of goats accounted for only 2.2% of the proportion of indigenous goats in Uganda. In terms of region; the proportion of the Mubende breed of goats to the indigenous goat population was dismal in all regions except in the Central and Western regions. In the Central and Western regions; the proportions of the Mubende goat breed to the total indigenous goat population were 37.9% and 24.7% respectively.

The national goat herd size of indigenous goats for Uganda was estimated to be 12.3 million as of 2008, representing 98.7% of the total goat herd in Uganda. Regionally, the Western Region had the highest number of indigenous goats estimated to be 3.4 million (27.5%), while the Central Region had the least number of indigenous goats estimated to be 1.6 million (13.3%). The national goat herd of exotic-dairy goats for Uganda was estimated to be 0.11 million as of 2008, representing 0.9% of the total goat herd in Uganda. The national goat herd of exotic-beef goats for Uganda was estimated to be 0.042 million as of 2008, representing 0.3% of the total goat herd in Uganda.

CHAPTER 5 SHEEP NUMBERS

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the sheep population by discussing sheep ownership; sheep flock size; sheep breeds; sheep sex and age distribution; and trends in sheep numbers.

5.2 Sheep Ownership

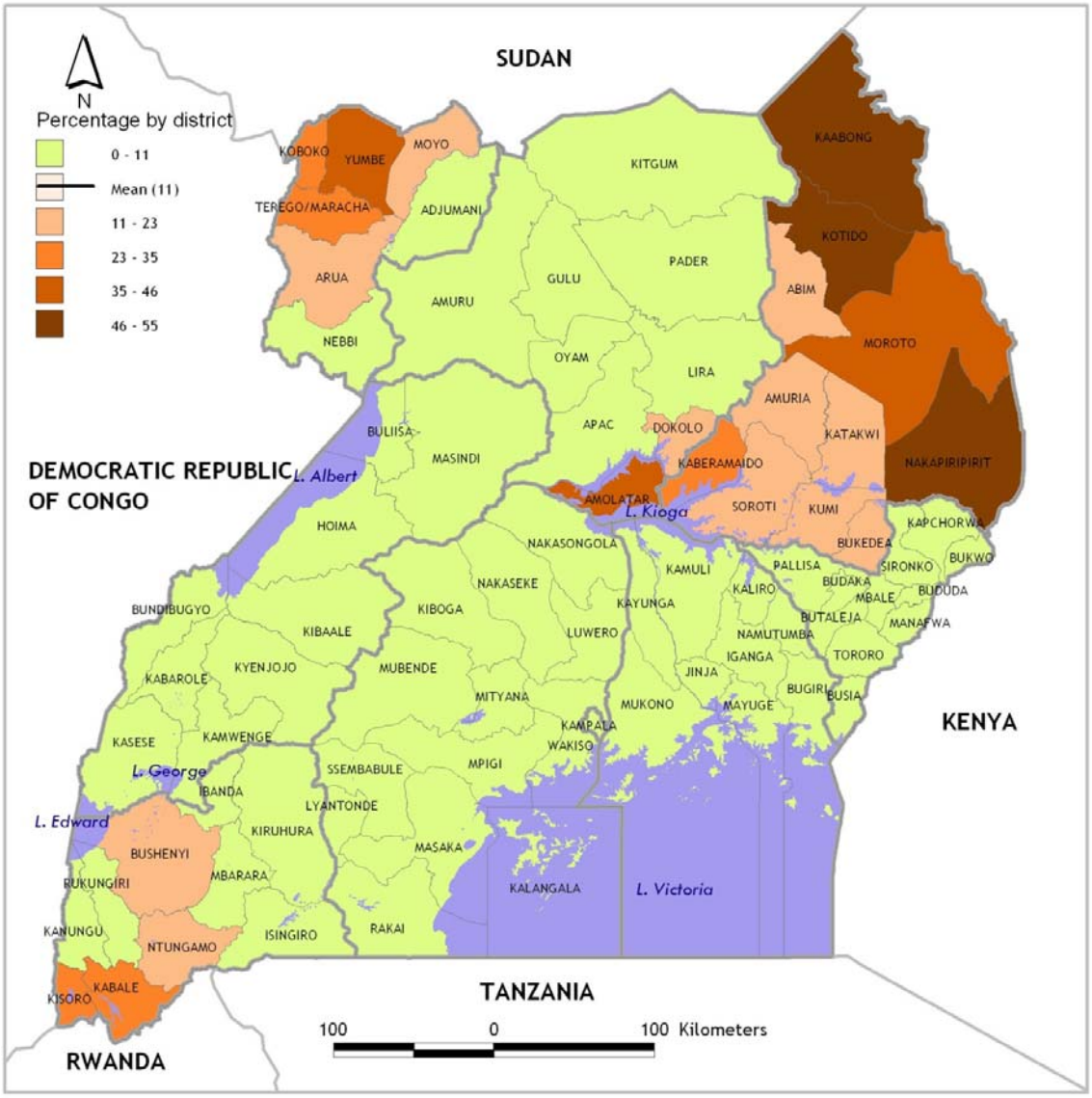
The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion and number of households owning sheep; the proportions of households rearing indigenous and exotic sheep; the mean sheep herd size for all households; the mean sheep herd size for sheep-owning households; and the median sheep herd size for sheep-owning households in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 5.1.1 below.

Table 5.1.1: Sheep Ownership

Region	HHs owning sheep, % of all HHs	HHs owning sheep, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, sheep-owning HHs	Median herd size, sheep-owning HHs
UGANDA	9.0	571,680	99.1	1.0	0.5	6.0	3
Central	4.4	81,690	98.5	1.7	0.1	3.3	2
Eastern	6.7	107,320	98.8	1.3	0.2	3.0	2
Northern	11.5	129,710	99.4	0.7	0.5	4.4	3
Western	10.2	159,980	99.2	0.9	0.4	3.5	2
karamoja sub-region	46.0	92,980	99.6	0.5	8.3	18.1	14

Overall, about a tenth of the households in Uganda (9.0%) owned sheep as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the karamoja sub-region slightly less than half of the households (46.0%) owned sheep, while in the Central region only 4.4% of the households owned sheep, see Figure 5.1.1.

Figure 5.1.1: Proportion of Households Owning Sheep



The estimated number of households owning sheep in Uganda was 0.57 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of households owning sheep (0.13 million), while Central region had the least number of households owning sheep (0.082 million).

Almost all the sheep-owning households (99.1%) owned indigenous sheep. In contrast only (1.0%) of the sheep-owning households owned exotic or cross breed sheep. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion of sheep-owning households keeping exotic or cross breed sheep (1.7%).

5.3 Sheep Flock Size

A typical household in Uganda owns on average (1) sheep. In terms of region; a typical household in karamoja sub-region had the highest average sheep flock size estimated to be 8 sheep, while a typical household in Central region had on average no sheep.

Amongst the sheep-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 6 sheep. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average sheep herd size estimated to be 18 sheep, while a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in Eastern region had the least average sheep herd size estimated to be three (3) sheep. In terms of district; Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts registered the highest average sheep herd sizes among the sheep-owning households highlighting the concentration of sheep rearing in Karamoja region. The average sheep herd size for a typical sheep-owning household in Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto, and Kaabong districts was estimated to be 30, 18, 14, and 14 sheep respectively.

The results show that amongst the sheep-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of sheep own at most three (3) sheep. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of sheep own at least three (3) sheep. In terms of region; -amongst the sheep-owning households- karamoja sub-region had the highest median number of sheep estimated to be 14 sheep, while Western, Eastern and Central regions had the least median number of sheep estimated to be two (2) sheep. In other words; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of sheep in karamoja sub-region own at most 14 sheep, while in other regions except Northern and Karamoja regions of Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of sheep own at most two (2) sheep.

5.4 Sheep Breeds

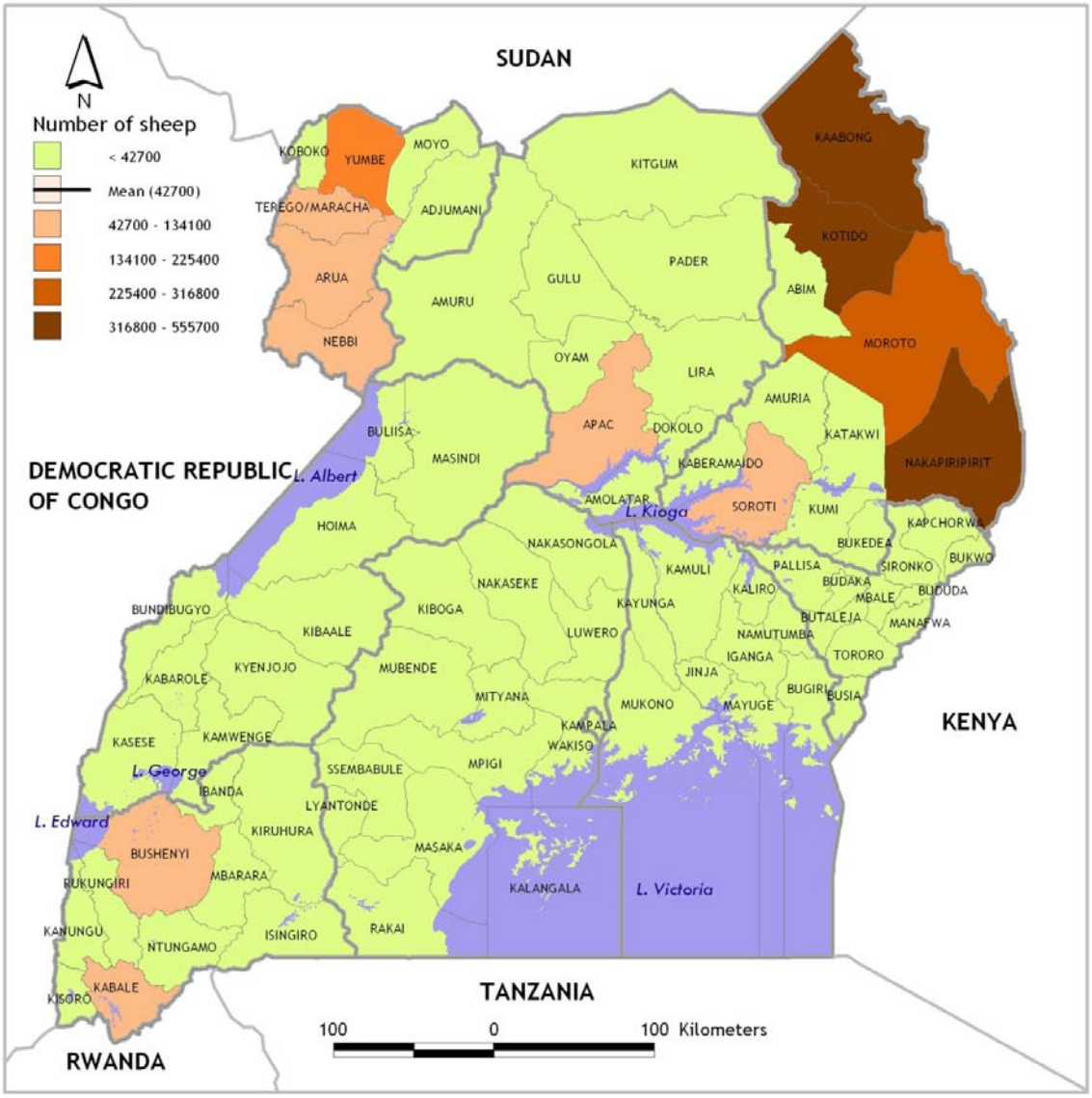
The Livestock Census gathered information about: the total number of sheep; and the proportions of indigenous and exotic sheep to all sheep. The results of the findings are presented in Table 5.1.2 below.

Table 5.1.2: Sheep Breeds

Region	Sheep, total number	Indigenous, % of all sheep	Exotic, % of all sheep
UGANDA	3,413,340	99.2	0.8
Central	272,020	98.4	1.6
Eastern	319,410	98.7	1.3
Northern	568,530	99.4	0.6
Western	567,870	98.9	1.1
karamoja sub-region	1,685,500	99.5	0.5

The national sheep herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the karamoja sub-region had the highest number of sheep estimated to be 1.69 million (49.4%), while the Western Region had the least number of sheep estimated to be 0.27 million (8.0%), see Table 5.1.2 and Figure 5.1.2. Almost all sheep in Uganda is indigenous (99.2%).

Figure 5.1.2: Total Number of Sheep by District



5.5 Sheep Sex and Age Distribution

Table 5.1.3: Sheep sex and age distribution

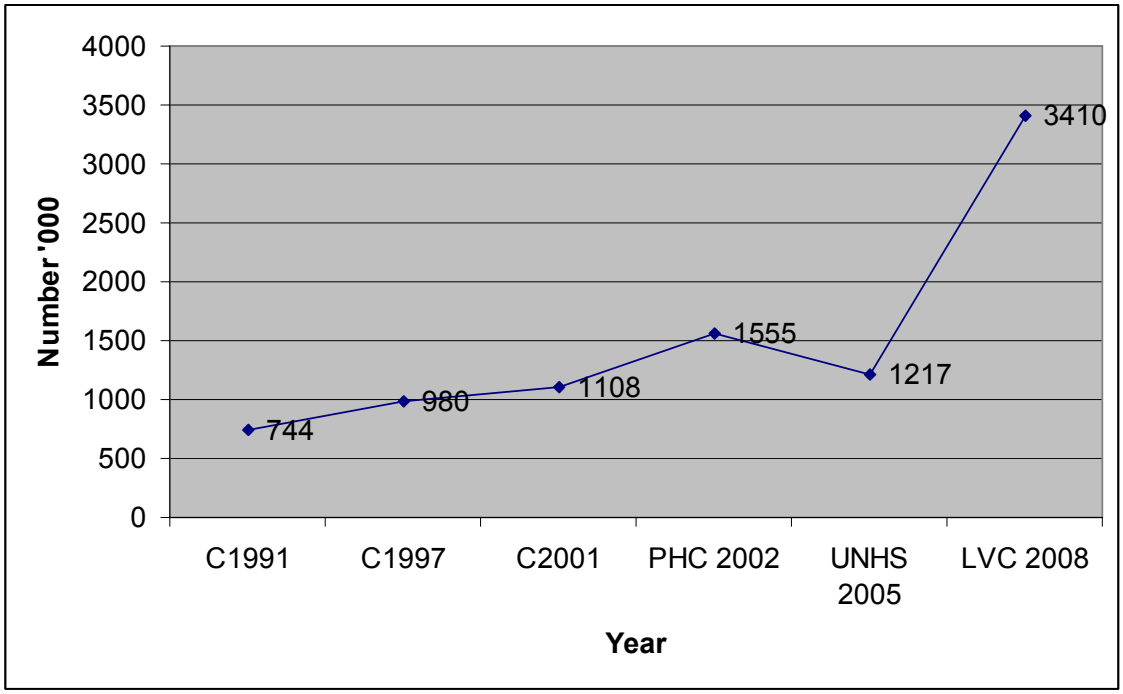
Region	All sheep			Indigenous			Exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	3,410,370	19.6	50.8	3,385,130	19.6	50.8	25,240	19.3	51.0
Central	269,600	18.8	51.7	265,680	18.7	51.7	3,920	22.9	47.8
Eastern	319,370	19.1	57.6	315,270	19.0	57.6	4,090	23.8	56.3
Northern	568,510	17.5	54.0	565,060	17.5	54.1	3,450	15.5	53.4
Western	567,390	11.7	55.7	561,450	11.6	55.8	5,930	12.6	53.8
karamoja sub-region	1,685,500	23.2	46.6	1,677,660	23.2	46.6	7,840	21.8	46.7

Again; Table 5.1.3 shows that the national sheep herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, karamoja sub-region had the highest number of sheep estimated to be 1.69 million (49.4%), while the Western Region had the least number of sheep estimated to be 0.27 million (8.0%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female sheep to the total sheep herd are 19.6% and 50.8% respectively.

The national sheep herd of exotic or cross breed sheep for Uganda was estimated to be 0.026 million as of 2008, representing 0.7% of the total sheep herd in Uganda.

5.4 Sheep Trends

Figure 5.1.3: Sheep Trends ('000) 1991 – 2008



5.5 Summary of Findings

Overall, about a tenth of the households in Uganda (9.0%) owned sheep as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the karamoja sub-region slightly less than half of the households (46.0%) owned sheep, while in the Central region only 4.4% of the households owned sheep.

The estimated number of households owning sheep in Uganda was 0.57 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of households owning sheep (0.13 million), while Central region had the least number of households owning sheep (0.082 million).

Almost all the sheep-owning households (99.1%) owned indigenous sheep. In contrast only (1.0%) of the sheep-owning households owned exotic or cross breed sheep. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion of sheep-owning households keeping exotic or cross breed sheep (1.7%).

Amongst the sheep-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 6 sheep. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average sheep herd size estimated to be 18 sheep, while a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in Eastern region had the least average sheep herd size estimated to

be three (3) sheep. In terms of district; Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kaabong districts registered the highest average sheep herd sizes among the sheep-owning households highlighting the concentration of sheep rearing in Karamoja region. The average sheep herd size for a typical sheep-owning household in Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Moroto, and Kaabong districts was estimated to be 30, 18, 14, and 14 sheep respectively.

The national sheep herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the karamoja sub-region had the highest number of sheep estimated to be 1.69 million (49.4%), while the Western Region had the least number of sheep estimated to be 0.27 million (8.0%).

CHAPTER 6 PIG NUMBERS

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the pig population by discussing pig ownership; pig herd size; pig sex and age distribution; and trends in pig numbers.

6.2 Pig Ownership

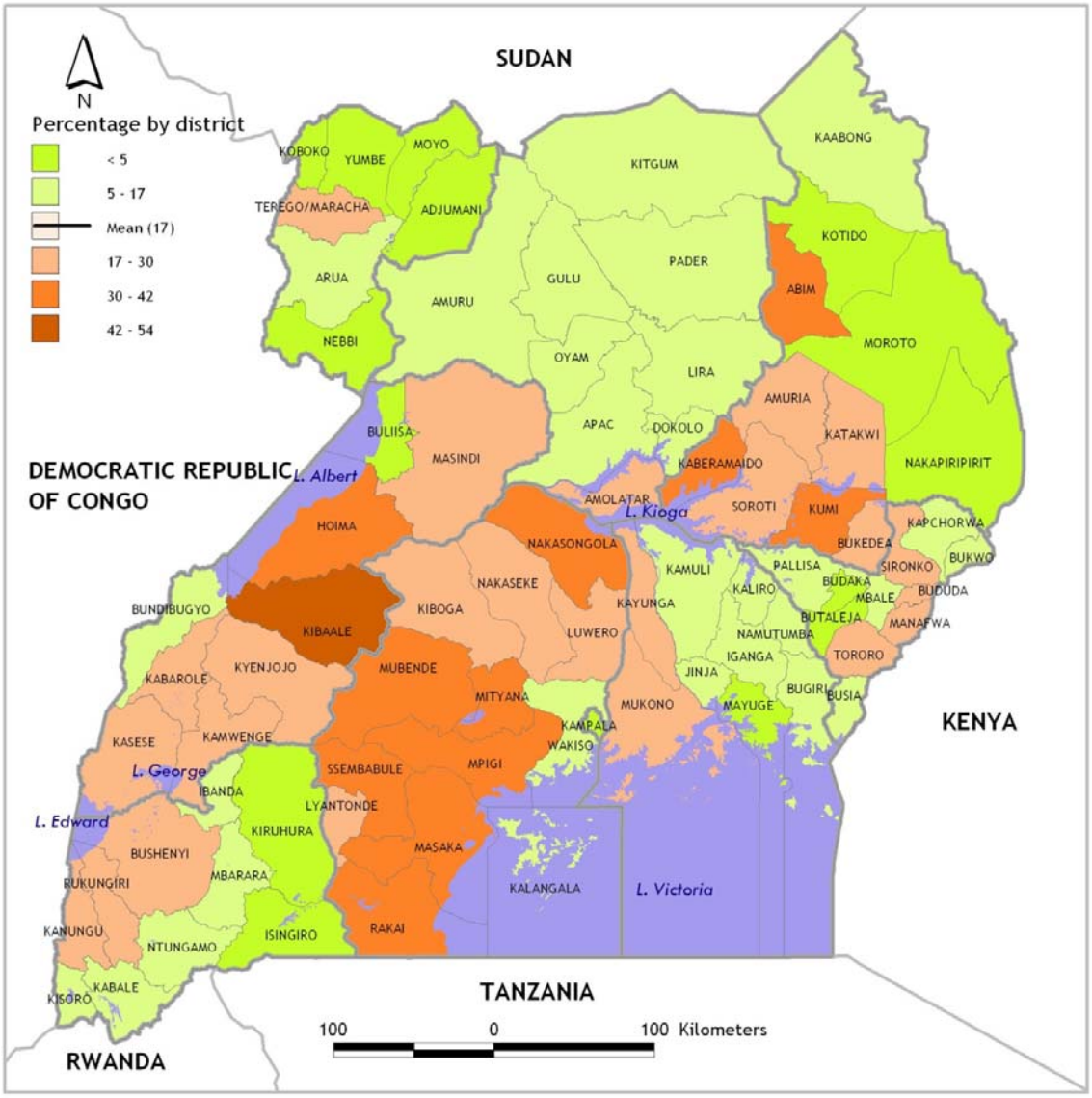
The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion and number of households owning pigs; the mean pig herd size for all households; the mean pig herd size for pig-owning households; and the median pig herd size for pig-owning households in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 6.1.1 below.

Table 6.1.1: Pig Ownership

Region	HHs owning pigs, % of all HHs	HHs owning pigs, number	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, pig-owning HHs	Median herd size, pig-owning HHs
UGANDA	17.8	1,135,130	0.5	2.8	2
Central	23.4	436,400	0.7	3.0	2
Eastern	16.3	262,360	0.4	2.7	2
Northern	9.3	105,070	0.3	3.2	2
Western	20.6	321,740	0.5	2.4	1
karamoja sub-region	4.7	9,570	0.3	6.1	3

Slightly less than a fifth of the households in Uganda (17.8%) owned pigs as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Central region about a quarter of the households (23.4%) owned pigs, while in the karamoja sub-region only 4.7% of the households owned pigs, see Figure 6.1.1.

Figure 6.1.1: Proportion of Households Owning Pigs



The estimated number of households owning pigs in Uganda was 1.1 million. In terms of region; Central region had the highest estimated number of households owning pigs (0.44 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning pigs (0.01 million).

6.3 Average Pig Herd Size

The findings show that a typical household in Uganda owns on average 1 pig. In terms of region; a typical household in central region had the highest average pig herd size estimated to be 1 pig, while a typical household in Karamoja sub-region had on average no pig

Amongst the pig-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average three (3) pigs. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the pig-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average pig herd size estimated to be 6 pigs, while a typical household amongst the pig-owning households in western region had the least average pig herd size estimated to be 2 pigs. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Yumbe, Koboko and Kampala districts registered the highest average pig herd sizes among the pig-owning households. The average pig herd size for a typical pig-owning household in Kotido, Moroto, Yumbe, Koboko and Kampala districts was estimated to be 11.7, 10, 11, 8 and 7 pigs respectively.

Amongst the pig-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of pigs own at most 2 pigs. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of pigs own at least 2 pigs. In terms of region; -amongst the pig-owning households- Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of pigs estimated to be (3) pigs, while western region had the least median number of pigs estimated to be one (1) pig. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of pigs own at most (3) pigs, while in western Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of pigs own at most one pig. Again in terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Yumbe, Koboko and Kampala districts registered the highest median pig herd sizes among the pig-owning households.

6.4 Pig Sex and Age distribution

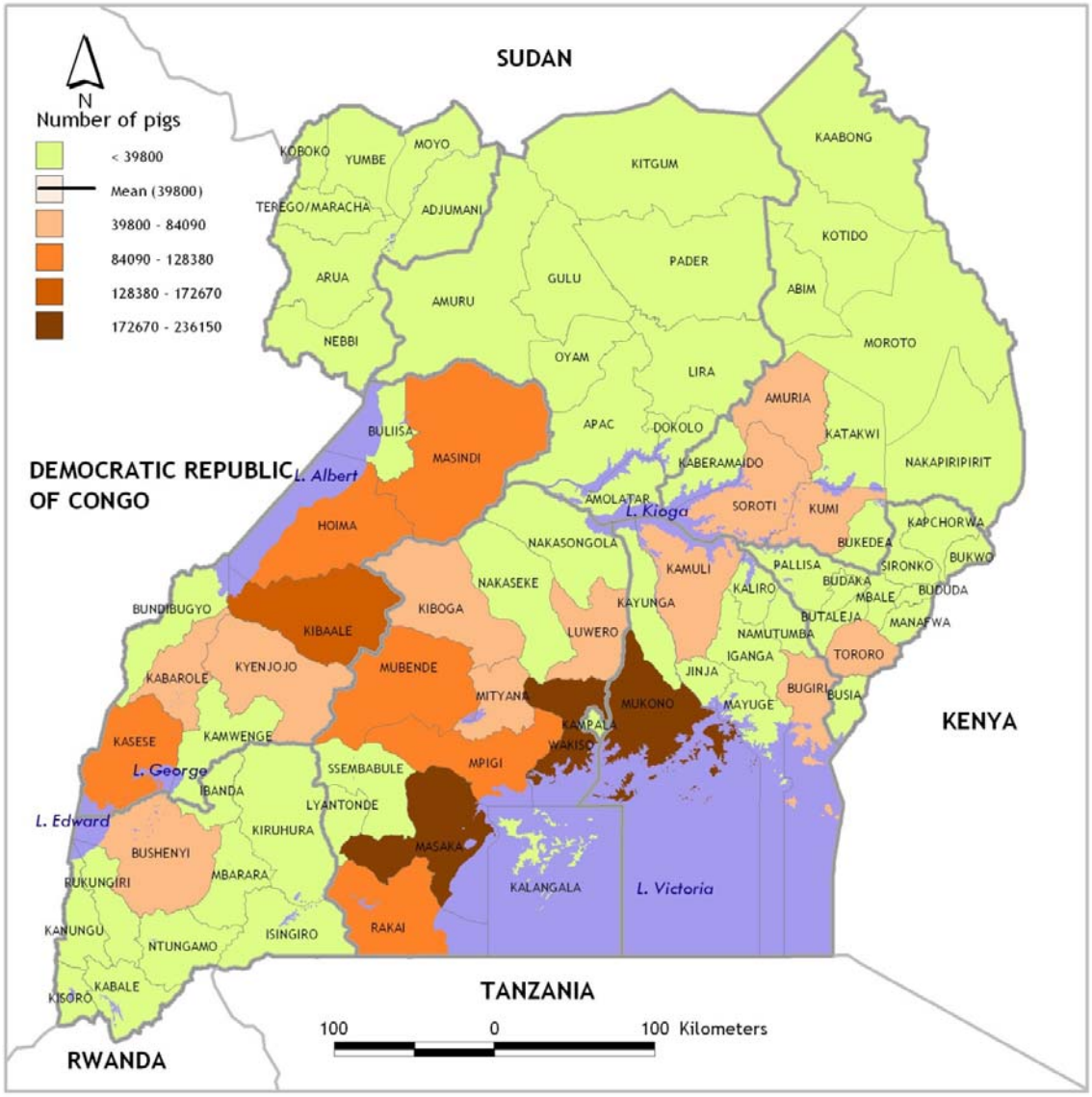
The Livestock Census also gathered information about: the total number of pigs; and the proportions of adult male and female pigs in Uganda. The results of the census are presented in Table 6.1.2 below.

Table 6.1.2: Percent Distribution of Pigs by sex and age

Region	Total	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	3,184,300	17.2	35.3
Central	1,307,460	16.2	35.5
Eastern	699,680	19.0	34.4
Northern	340,460	18.8	31.4
Western	778,350	16.2	37.9
Karamoja sub-region	58,360	14.8	35.3

Table 6.1.2 shows that the national pigs herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of pigs estimated to be 1.3 million (41.1%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of pigs estimated to be 0.06 million (18.3%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female pigs to the total pig population are 17.2% and 35.3% respectively. In terms of district; districts of Masaka (236,150 pigs), Soroti (75,000), Pader (39,430) and Kibaale (153,510) had the highest number of pigs in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively, see Figure 6.1.2.

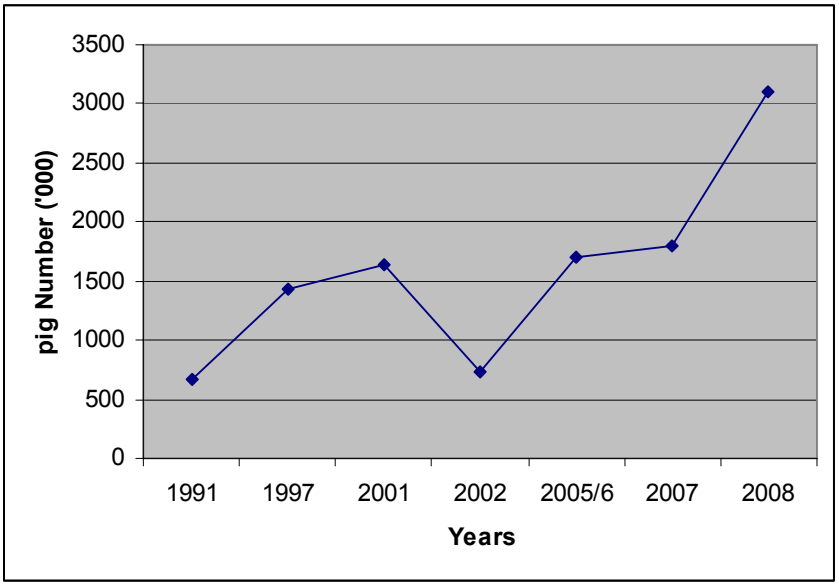
Figure 6.1.2: Total numbers of Pigs by District



6.5 Trends in Pig Numbers

In general, the number of pigs has been increasing except for PHC 2002 where there was a drastic fall from 1.6 million (Statistical Abstract) to 0.8 million pigs (PHC 2002). It is highly probable that there must have been some underreporting by respondents in PHC 2002.

Figure 6.1.3: Pig Trends ('000)



6.6 Summary of Findings

Overall, slightly less than a fifth of the households in Uganda (17.8%) owned pigs as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Central region about a quarter of the households (23.4%) owned pigs, while in the Karamoja sub-region only 4.7% of the households owned pigs.

The estimated number of households owning pigs in Uganda was 1.1 million. In terms of region; Central region had the highest estimated number of households owning pigs (0.44 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning pigs (0.01 million).

Amongst the pig-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average three (3) pigs. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the pig-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average pig herd size estimated to be 6 pigs, while a typical household amongst the pig-owning households in western region had the least average pig herd size estimated to be 2 pigs. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Yumbe, Koboko and Kampala districts registered the highest average pig herd sizes among the pig-owning households. The average pig herd size for a typical pig-

owning household in Kotido, Moroto, Yumbe, Koboko and Kampala districts was estimated to be 12, 10, 11, 8 and 7 pigs respectively.

The national pigs herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of pigs estimated to be 1.3 million (41.1%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of pigs estimated to be 0.06 million (18.3%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female pigs to the total pig population are 17.2% and 35.3% respectively. In terms of district; districts of Masaka (236,150), Soroti (75,000), Pader (39,430) and Kibaale (153,510) had the highest number of pigs in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively.

CHAPTER 7 POULTRY NUMBERS

7.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the poultry population by discussing chicken ownership; chicken distribution; average number of chicken owned by households; chicken breeds; chicken sex and age distribution; egg production; trends in chicken numbers; ducks and turkeys ownership; ducks distribution; turkey numbers; geese and guinea fowls; and other poultry.

7.2 Chicken Ownership

The livestock census gathered information about: the proportion and number of households owning Chickens; the proportions of households rearing indigenous and exotic Chickens; the mean chicken flock size for all household; the mean chicken flock size for chicken-owning households; and the median chicken flock size for Chicken-owning households in Uganda. The results of the findings are presented in table 7.1.1 below.

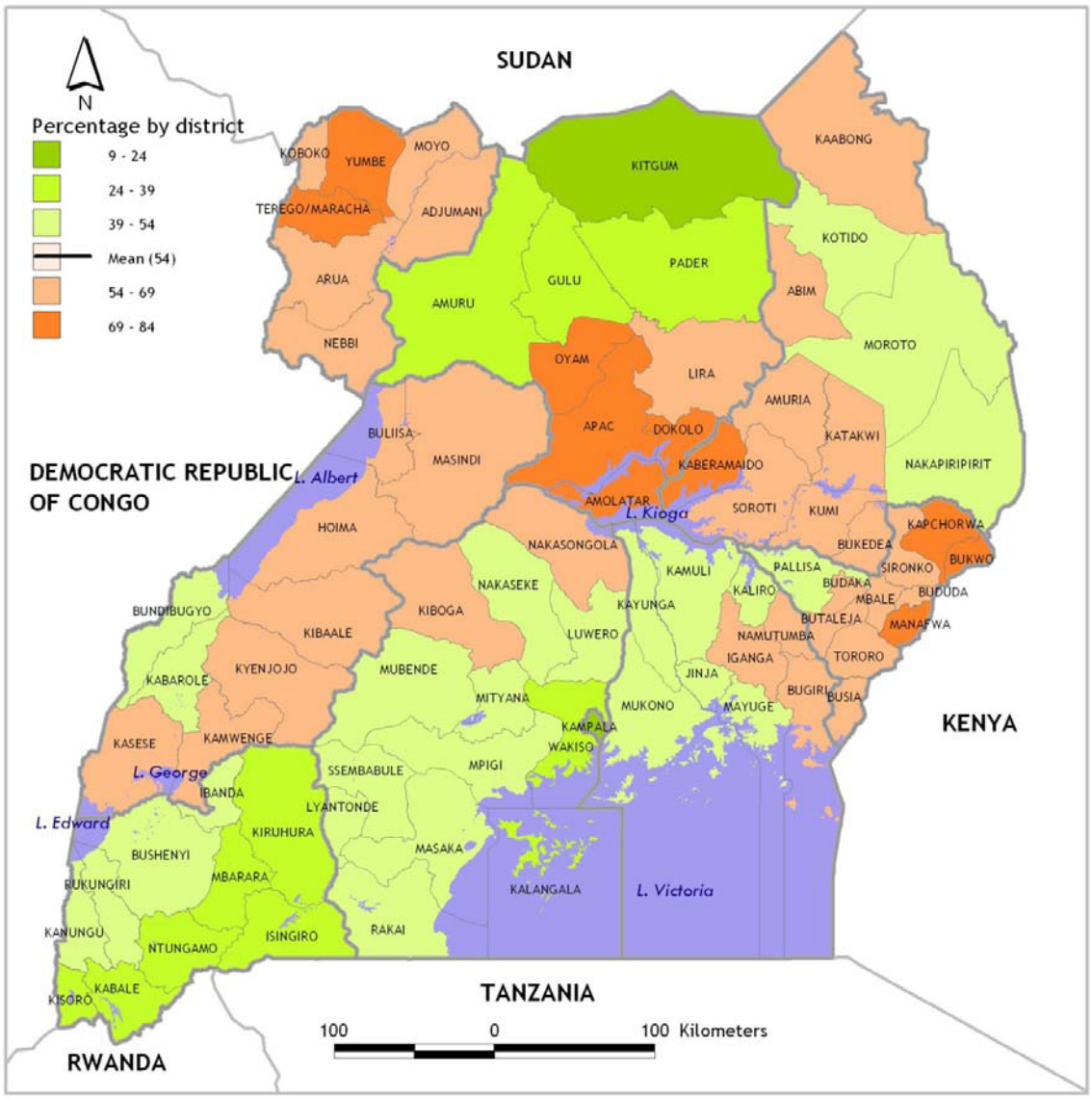
Table 7.1.1: Chicken Ownership

Region	HHs owning Chickens, % of all HHs	HHs owning Chickens, number	Indigenous, %	Exotic, %	Breeders, %	Mean chicken flock size, all HHs	Mean flock size, chicken - owning HHs	Median flock size, chicken-owning HHs
UGANDA	50.1	3,194,240	99.2	1.2	0.3	5.9	11.7	8
Central	37.4	696,960	97.5	3.6	0.6	5.6	15.1	7
Eastern	60.7	977,010	99.9	0.4	0.1	6.6	10.9	8
Northern	57.6	651,790	99.8	0.6	0.2	6.8	11.7	10
Western	48.6	761,470	99.5	0.8	0.2	4.6	9.5	6
Karamoja Sub-region	52.9	107,000	100.0	0.2	0.2	6.7	12.7	10

7.2.1 Chicken distribution (numbers and percentages)

Overall, about half of the households in Uganda (50.1%) owned Chicken as of the year 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region about six out of every ten of the households (60.7%) owned Chickens, while in the Central region slightly over a third of the households (37.4%) owned Chickens, see Figure 7.1.1.

Figure 7.1.1: Proportion of Households Owning Chickens



The estimated number of households owning chickens in Uganda was 3.2 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning chickens (0.98 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning chickens (0.11 million).

Almost all the chicken-owning households (99.2%) owned indigenous chickens. In contrast only (1.2%) of the chicken-owning households owned exotic chickens. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion of chicken owning households keeping exotic chickens (3.6%).

The proportion of households owning chicken breeders is dismal. Overall, only 0.3% of the chicken-owning households in Uganda own breeders. In terms of district; Lyatonde, Kampala, Gulu and Wakiso districts had the highest proportion of Chicken-owning households rearing chicken breeders. The proportions of chicken-owning households rearing chicken breeders in these districts were 2.6%, 2.1%, 1.5% and 1.2% respectively.

7.2.2 Average Number of Chickens owned by Households

A typical household in Uganda owns on average six (6) chickens. In terms of region; a typical household in northern region had the highest average chicken flock size estimated to be seven (7) chickens, while a typical household in western region had the least average chicken flock size estimated to be five (5) chickens.

Amongst the chicken-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average twelve (12) chickens. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in central region had the highest average chicken flock size estimated to be 15 chickens, while a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in western region had the least average chicken flock size estimated to be ten (10) chickens. In terms of district; Wakiso and Kampala districts registered the highest average chicken flock sizes among the chicken-owning households highlighting the affinity of poultry rearing to urbanization. The average chicken flock size for a typical chicken-owning household in Wakiso and Kampala districts was estimated to be 33 and 27 chickens respectively.

Amongst the chicken-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of chickens own at most eight (8) chickens. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of chickens own at least eight (8) chickens. In terms of region; -amongst the chicken-owning households- Northern region had highest median number of chickens estimated to be ten (10) chickens, while western region had the least median number of chickens estimated to be six (6) chickens. In other words; in northern Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of Chickens own at most ten (10) Chickens, while in western Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of Chickens own at most six (6) Chickens.

7.2.3 Chicken breeds

The livestock census gathered information about: the total number of chickens; the proportions of indigenous and exotic chickens to all chickens; the proportion of exotic-broilers and layers- to all chickens, and the proportion of breeder-broilers and layers-to all chickens. The results of the Census are presented in table 7.1.2 below.

Table 7.1.2: Chicken breeds

Region	All chickens			Indigenous			Exotic broilers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	37,443,880	13.0	34.2	32,834,580	12.3	32.3	1,536,500	44.4	0.0
Central	10,530,430	14.8	41.0	6,820,930	13.2	38.0	1,255,100	41.5	0.0
Eastern	10,696,100	10.8	30.5	10,413,170	10.6	29.9	74,040	58.3	0.0
Northern	7,644,420	13.3	28.1	7,516,770	13.1	28.0	61,660	51.2	0.0
Western	7,210,120	11.9	36.3	6,728,620	11.5	35.2	143,390	58.4	0.0
Karamoja Sub-region	1,362,820	19.1	32.5	1,355,090	19.1	32.5	2,300	76.7	0.0

The national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of chickens estimated to be 10.7 million (28.6%), while the Western Region had the least number of chickens estimated to be 7.2 million (19.3%), see Table 7.1.2 & Figure 7.1.2.

Figure 7.1.2: Total Number of Chickens by District

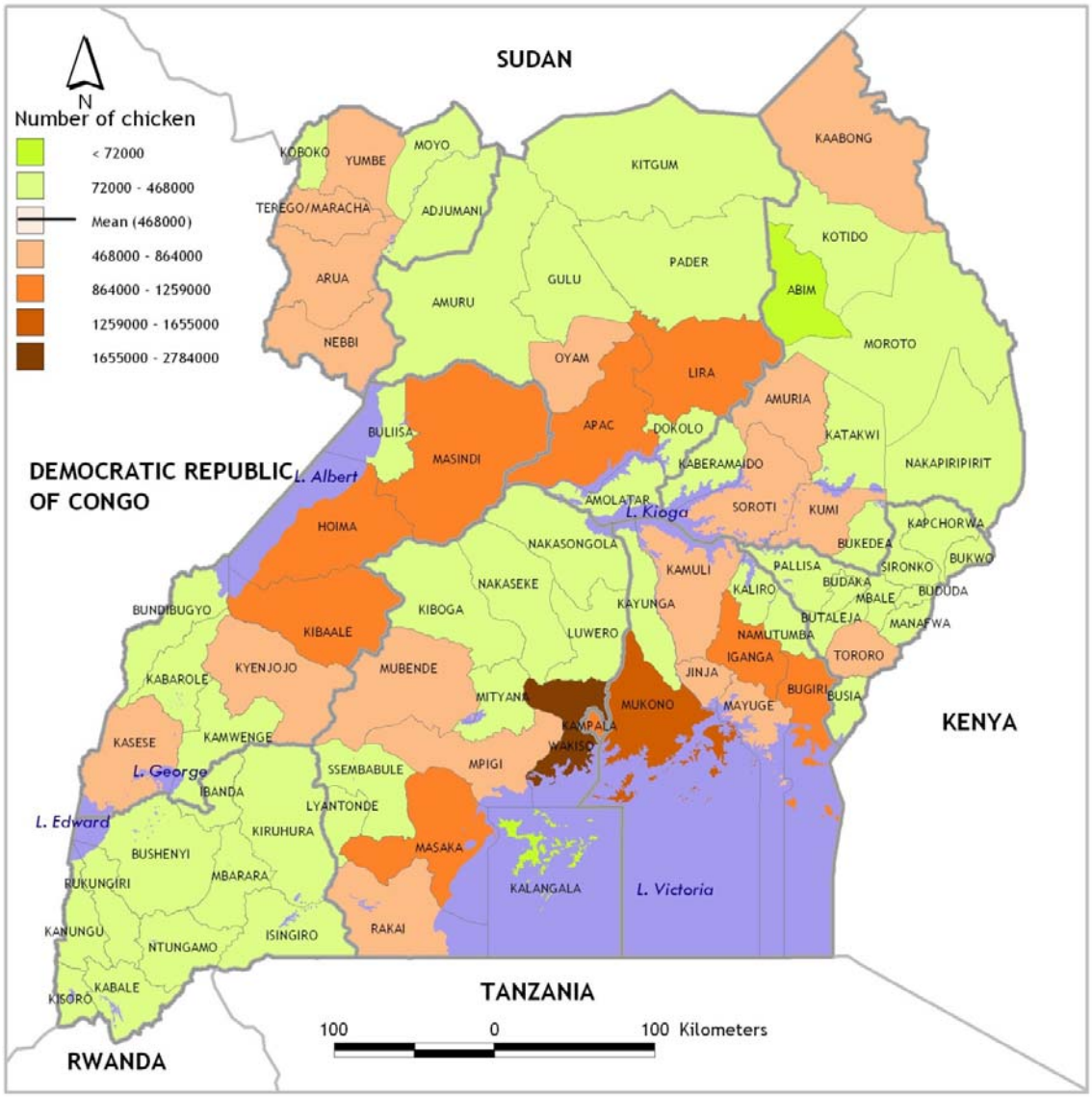
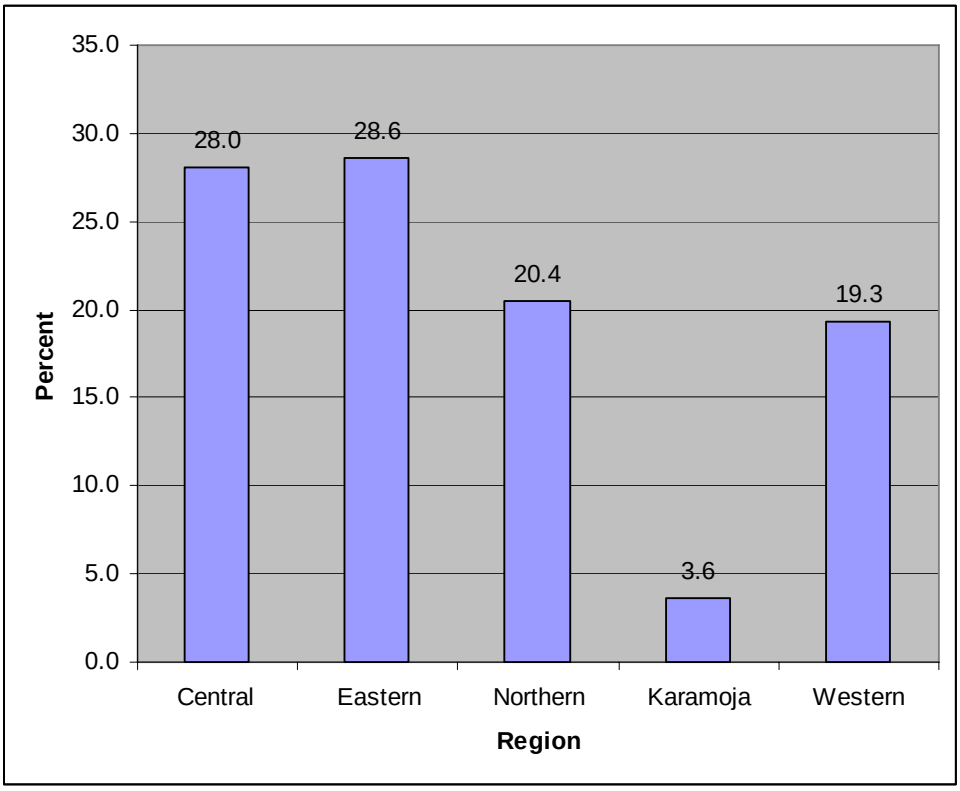


Figure 7.1.3: Percentage Distribution of Chicken by Region



Districts of Wakiso (2.8 million), Bugiri (0.9 million), Lira (1.1 million) and Masindi (1.0 million) had the highest number of chickens in Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively, see Annex 1.

Again, the results show a substantial increase in the total number of chickens compared to previous censuses and surveys. The Agricultural Module of the UNHS 2005/06 recorded an estimated chicken count of 23.5 million as of 2005/06 compared to 37.4 million recorded in 2008. This represents an increase of 13.9 million (37.2%) chickens over this period.

Table 7.1.2 also shows that the dominant chicken breed in Uganda is the indigenous chickens (87.7%) followed by the exotic layers (6.6%). In terms of region; almost all chickens in all regions except central region are indigenous. The proportions of indigenous chickens in Karamoja sub-region, Northern, Eastern and Western regions are 99.4%, 98.3%, 97.4%, and 93.3% respectively. Central region had the highest proportion of exotic layers estimated to be 1.9 million-77.3% of all exotic layers in Uganda. The relatively high proportion of exotic layers in central region especially in Kampala city and nearby districts reflects the high demand for eggs in urban areas especially the capital city-Kampala. In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportions of exotic layers were Wakiso (32.0%), Kampala (26.5%), Mpigi (24.5%), and Masaka (23.7%).

7.2.4 Chicken Sex and Age distribution

Again; Table 7.1.2 shows that the national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of chickens estimated to be 10.7 million (28.6%), while the Western Region had the least number of chickens estimated to be 7.2 million (19.3%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female chickens to the total chicken flock are 13.0% and 34.3% respectively.

The national chicken flock of indigenous chickens for Uganda was estimated to be 32.8 million as of 2008, representing 87.7% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of indigenous chickens estimated to be 10.4 million (31.7%), while the Western Region had the least number of indigenous chickens estimated to be 6.7 million (20.5%). Overall, the proportions of indigenous adult male and female chickens to the total indigenous chicken flock are 12.3% and 32.3% respectively. The results also show that the national chicken flock of exotic broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 1.5 million as of 2008, representing 4.1% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.3 million (79.7%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.002 million (0.15%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female broilers to the total exotic broilers flock are 44.4% and 0.0% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, Mukono, Mpigi, Masaka, Jinja, Mbarara, Kasese, Hoima, Lira and Gulu districts had the highest numbers of exotic broilers reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to markets. The total estimated number of exotic broilers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.65 million, 0.29 million and 0.19 million respectively, see Figure 7.1.4.

Figure 7.1.4: Total Number of Exotic Broilers by District

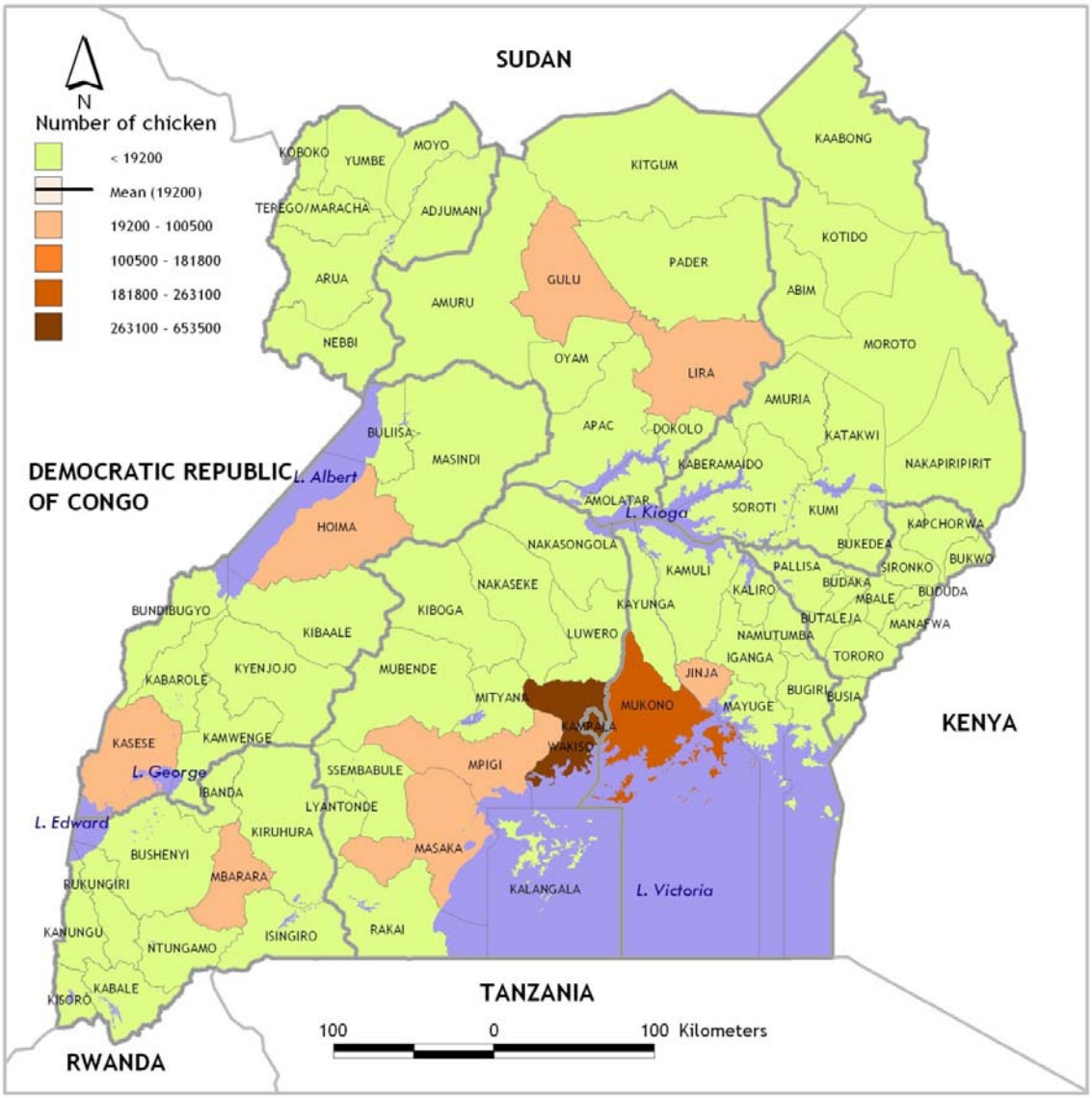


Table 7.1.3: Chicken breeds

Region	Exotic Layers			Breeder Broilers			Breeder Layers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	2,460,300	0.0	78.8	283,530	50.7	0.0	328,980	0.0	70.1
Central	1,901,120	0.0	79.7	259,440	50.6	0.0	293,840	0.0	70.2
Eastern	196,660	0.0	73.0	8,100	69.7	0.0	4,140	0.0	60.3
Northern	57,230	0.0	78.2	3,930	64.8	0.0	4,830	0.0	77.8
Western	302,670	0.0	77.6	11,290	33.6	0.0	24,150	0.0	69.9
Karamoja Sub-region	2,620	0.0	43.5	780	40.1	0.0	2,030	0.0	50.3

Table 7.1.3 shows that the national chicken flock of exotic layers for Uganda was estimated to be 2.5 million as of 2008, representing 6.6% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.9 million (77.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.003 million (0.11%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female layers to the total exotic layers flock are 0.0% and 78.8% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Masaka, Kampala, Mukono and Mpigi districts had the highest numbers of exotic layers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to urbanization. The total estimated number of exotic layers in Wakiso, Kampala, Mukono, and Mpigi were estimated to be 0.89 million, 0.28 million, 0.20 million, 0.19 million and 0.14 million respectively.

The national chicken flock of breeder broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 0.28 million as of 2008, representing 0.8% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of breeder broilers estimated to be 0.26 million (91.5%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of breeder broilers estimated to be 0.0008 million (0.3%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female breeder broilers to the total breeder broilers' flock are 50.7% and 0.0% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono districts had the highest numbers of breeder broilers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to markets. The total estimated number of breeder broilers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.18 million, 0.046 million, and 0.016 million respectively.

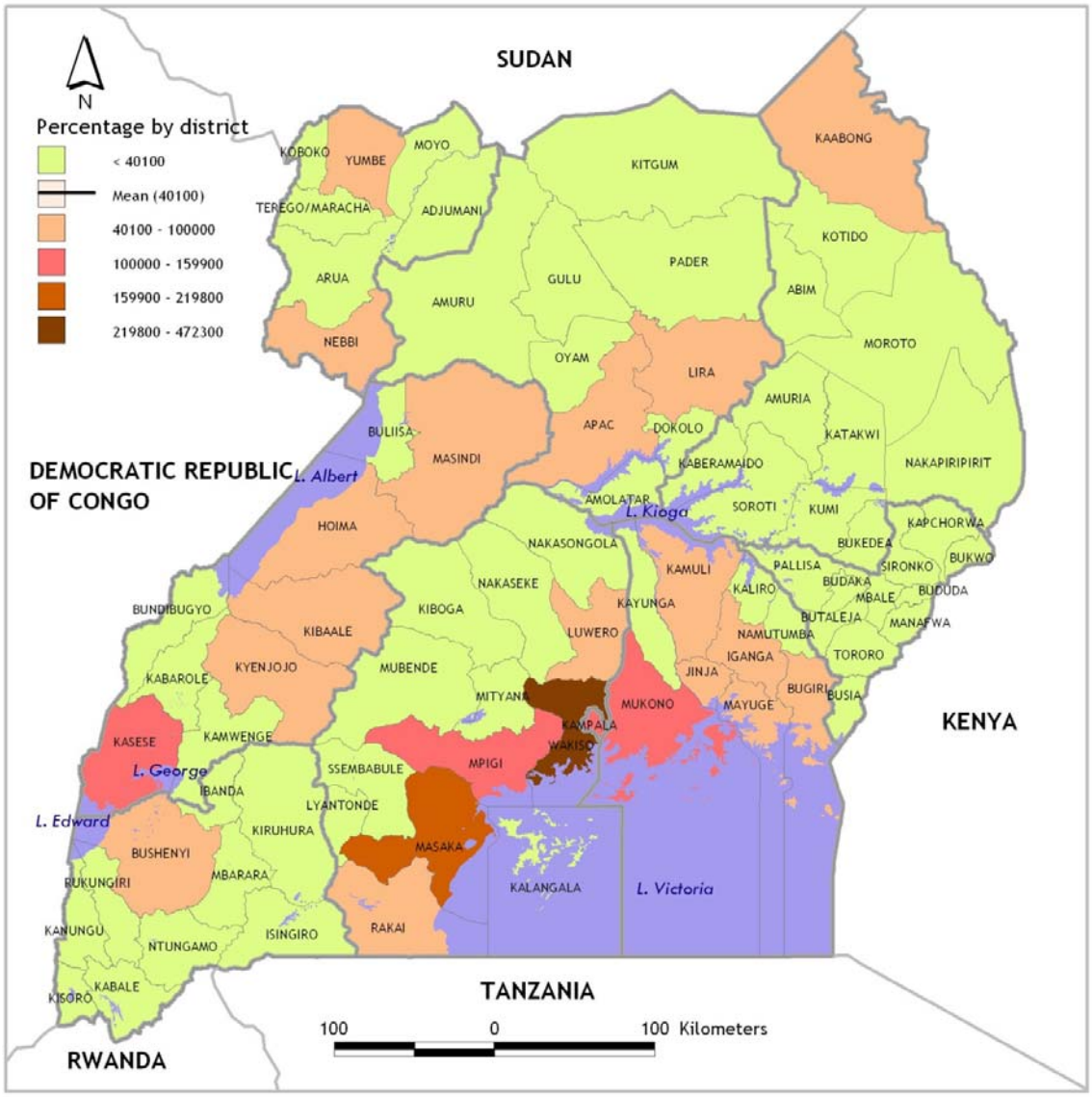
The national chicken flock of breeder layers for Uganda was estimated to be 0.33 million as of 2008, representing 0.9% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of breeder layers estimated to be 0.29 million (89.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had

the least number of breeder layers estimated to be 0.002 million (0.6%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female breeder layers to the total breeder layers' flock are 0.0% and 70.1% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono districts had the highest numbers of breeder layers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to markets. The total estimated number of breeder layers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.17 million, 0.047 million, and 0.039 million respectively.

7.2.5 Egg Production

Table 7.1.4 shows that the national chicken flock of egg-laying hens for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of layers estimated to be 1.4 million (42.9%), while the Northern Region had the least number of layers estimated to be 0.59 million (18.4%). Overall, the av erage egg production in Uganda was four (4) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. This translates to an estimated total of 1.97 million eggs produced in Uganda per day. In terms of region; egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while egg-laying hens in Central Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid five (5) eggs per week, while egg-laying hens in Central Uganda lay on average four (4) eggs per week.

Figure 7.1.5: Total Number of Egg Laying Hens by District



Overall, most of the egg-laying chickens (62.5%) are indigenous chickens, and 35.0% are exotic layers, while the rest (2.5%) are breeder layers. There were however, marked variations in the proportions of indigenous and exotic layers across regions. Most apparent was that unlike other regions were indigenous egg-layers were dominant; exotic layers were the dominant egg-layers in the Central region. Exotic layers accounted for 62.5% of the egg-laying hens in Central Uganda again reflecting the affinity of modern poultry rearing to markets.

Table 7.1.4: Chicken Egg Production

Region	All laying hens		Indigenous		Exotic layers		Breeder layers	
	Number of hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average
UGANDA	3,209,180	4.3	62.5	4.8	35.0	3.6	2.5	2.9
Central	1,376,390	4.0	32.2	4.5	62.5	3.8	5.2	2.8
Eastern	590,870	4.7	90.3	4.8	9.6	3.7	0.1	1.5
Northern	590,280	4.8	94.5	4.8	5.3	3.8	0.2	1.6
Western	651,640	4.4	72.2	5.1	26.8	2.4	1.0	3.8
Karamoja Sub-region	145,990	5.3	99.1	5.3	0.4	6.8	0.4	1.0

The average egg production in Uganda for indigenous egg-laying hens was five (5) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; indigenous egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while indigenous egg-laying hens in Central Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; indigenous egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid five (5) eggs per week, while indigenous egg-laying hens in Central Uganda lay on average five (5) eggs per week.

The average egg production in Uganda for exotic layers was four (4) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; exotic layers in Eastern and Northern region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while exotic layers in Western Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; exotic layers in Eastern and Western region laid four (4) eggs per week, while exotic layers in Western Uganda lay on average three (3) eggs per week. The reversed trend in terms of the average number of eggs laid by indigenous and exotic layers may be attributed to

improper management of exotic layers due to insufficient knowledge by poultry farmers on proper poultry management.

The average egg production in Uganda for breeder layers was three (3) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; breeder layers in Western region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while breeder layers in Karamoja sub-region laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; breeder layers in Western region laid four (4) eggs per week, while breeder layers in Karamoja sub-region lay on average one egg per week.

7.3 Ducks and Turkeys Ownership

The livestock census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning ducks; the number of ducks; the mean duck flock size for duck-owning households; the median duck flock size for duck-owning households; the number of households owning turkeys; the total number of turkeys; the mean turkey flock size for turkey-owning households; and the median turkey flock size for turkey-owning households in Uganda. The results of the findings are presented in Table 7.3.1 below.

Table 7.1.5: Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Region	Ducks				Turkeys			
	HHs owning ducks, %	Ducks - total number	Mean duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	Median duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	HHs owning turkeys, %	Turkeys - total number	Mean turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs	Median turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs
UGANDA	4.3	1,458,250	5.4	3.0	1.3	348,320	4.2	3
Central	2.8	271,300	5.1	3.0	6.0	44,730	4.0	2
Eastern	4.6	366,900	4.9	3.0	3.5	238,030	4.2	3
Northern	7.1	451,990	5.7	4.0	0.6	31,870	4.5	3
Western	3.6	300,610	5.3	3.0	0.4	21,900	3.8	2
Karamoja Sub-region	4.0	67,450	8.4	6.0	0.8	11,800	7.0	5

7.3.1 Ducks Distribution

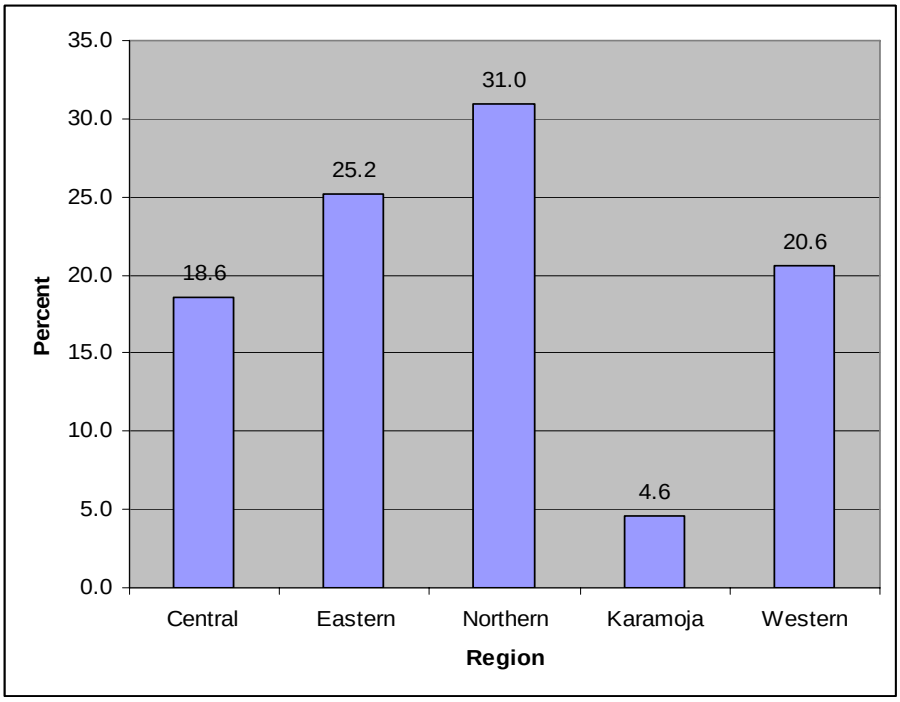
Only about one (1) out of every twenty five (25) of the households in Uganda (4.3%) owned ducks as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Northern region 7.1% of the households owned ducks, while in the Central region only 2.8% of the households owned ducks.

The national ducks flock for Uganda was estimated to be 1.46 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Northern Region had the highest number of ducks estimated to be 0.45 million (31.0%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of ducks estimated to be 0.067 million (4.6%), see Table 7.3.1.

Amongst the duck-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average six (6) ducks. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the duck-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average ducks flock size estimated to be nine (9) ducks, while a typical house hold amongst the duck-owning households in Eastern region had the least average duck flock size estimated to be five (5) ducks.

Amongst the duck-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of ducks own at most three (3) ducks. Likewise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of ducks own at least three (3) ducks. In terms of region;- amongst the duck-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of ducks estimated to be six (6) ducks. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of ducks own at most six (6) ducks.

Figure 7.1.6: Percentage Distribution of Ducks by region



7.4 Turkeys

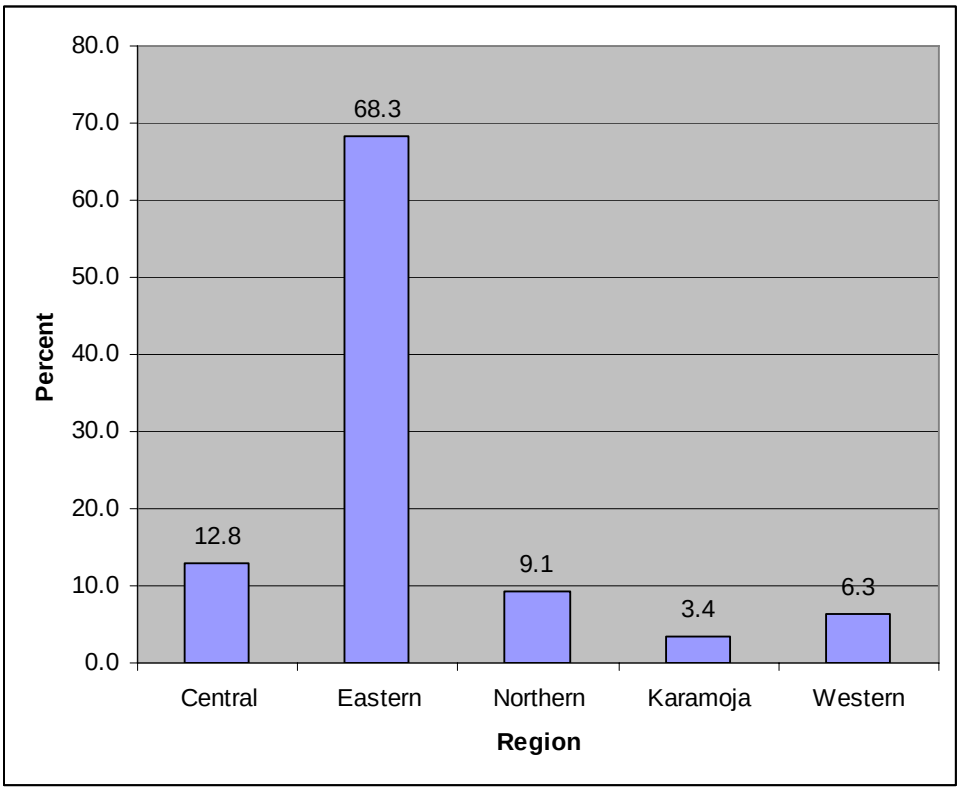
Only about 1 out of every 100 households in Uganda (1.3%) owned turkeys as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 3.5% of the households owned turkeys, while in the Western region only 0.4% of the households owned turkeys.

The national turkey number for Uganda was estimated to be 0.35 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of turkeys estimated to be 0.24 million (68.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of turkeys estimated to be 11,800 (3.4%), see Table 7.3.1

Amongst the turkey-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 4 turkeys. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the turkey-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average turkey flock size estimated to be seven (7) turkeys, while a typical household amongst the turkey-owning households in Central region had the least average turkey flock size estimated to be four (4) turkeys.

Amongst the turkey-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of turkeys own at most three (3) turkeys. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of turkeys own at least three (3) turkeys. In terms of region; -amongst the turkey-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of turkeys estimated to be five (5) turkeys. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of turkeys own at most five (5) turkeys.

Figure 7.1.7: Percentage Distribution of Turkeys by region



7.5 Geese and Guinea Fowls

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning geese; the total number of geese; the mean geese flock size for geese-owning households; the median geese flock size for geese-owning households; the total number of households owning guinea fowls; the total number of guinea fowls; the mean guinea fowl flock size for guinea fowl-owning households; and the median guinea fowl flock size for guinea fowl-owning households in Uganda. The results of the findings are presented in Table 7.5.1 below.

Table 7.5.1: Other poultry (not chickens) ownership (continued)

	Geese				Guinea fowl			
	HHs owning geese, %	Geese - total number	Mean geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	Median geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	HHs owning guinea fowl, %	Guinea fowl - total number	Mean guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs	Median guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs
UGANDA	0.1	48,860	7.2	5	0.5	151,430	4.5	3
Central	0.1	6,500	6.1	4	1.1	9,000	4.2	3
Eastern	0.2	25,680	7.1	5	1.2	85,640	4.3	3
Northern	0.1	7,310	8.3	7	0.9	50,150	4.9	3
Western	0.1	8,220	7.7	6	0.1	4,940	5.3	3.5
Karamoja sub-region	0.1	1,140	9.9	10	0.1	1,690	0.0	0

Only about 1 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.1%) owned geese as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 0.2% of the households owned geese.

The national geese flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.049 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of geese estimated to be 0.025 million (52.6%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of geese estimated to be 0.001 million (2.3%), see Table 7.5.1.

Amongst the geese-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7) geese. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the geese-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average geese flock size estimated to be ten (10) geese, while a typical household amongst the geese-owning households in Central region had the least average geese flock size estimated to be six (6) geese.

Amongst the geese-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of geese own at most five (5) geese. Likewise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of geese own at least five (5) geese. In terms of region;-amongst the geese-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of geese estimated to be ten (10) geese.

In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of geese own at most 10 geese.

Only about 5 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.5%) owned guinea fowls as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 1.2% of the households owned guinea fowls.

The national guinea fowl flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.15 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.086 million (56.6%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.002 million (1.1%), see Table 7.5.1.

Amongst the guinea fowl-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) guinea fowls. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the guinea fowl-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average guinea fowl flock size estimated to be eight (8) guinea fowls, while a typical household amongst the guinea fowl-owning households in Central region had the least average guinea fowl flock size estimated to be four (4) guinea fowls.

The results also show that amongst the guinea fowl-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of guinea fowls own at most three (3) guinea fowls. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of guinea fowls own at least three (3) guinea fowls. In terms of region;-amongst the guinea fowl-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of guinea fowls estimated to be four (4) guinea fowls. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of guinea fowls own at most four (4) guinea fowls.

7.6 Other Poultry

The livestock census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning other birds; the total number of other birds; the mean other birds flock size for other birds-owning households; and the median other birds flock size for other birds-owning households in Uganda. The results of the Census are presented in table 7.6.1 below.

Table 7.6.1: Other poultry (not chickens) ownership (continued)

Region	HHs owning other birds, %	Other birds – total number	Mean other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs	Median other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs
UGANDA	0.6	392,930	10.3	6
Central	1.4	48,670	18.2	6
Eastern	1.3	182,290	8.9	6
Northern	1.0	113,090	10.8	6
Western	0.2	35,750	11.0	6
Karamoja sub-region	0.2	13,130	27.5	10

The results show that overall, only about 6 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.6%) owned other birds as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Central region 1.4% of the households owned other birds.

The national other birds flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.39 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of other birds estimated to be 0.18 million (46.4%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of other birds estimated to be 0.014 million (3.3%), see Table 7.6.1.

Amongst the other birds-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average ten (10) other birds. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the other birds-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average other birds flock size estimated to be 28 other birds, while a typical household amongst the other birds-owning households in Eastern region had the least average other birds flock size estimated to be 9 other birds.

The results also show that amongst the other birds-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of other birds own at most six (6) other birds. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of other birds own at least six (6) other birds. In terms of region;- amongst the other birds-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of other birds estimated to be ten (10) other birds. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of other birds own at most ten (10) other birds.

7.7 Summary of Findings

Overall, about half of the households in Uganda (50.1%) owned chickens as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region about six out of every ten of the households (60.7%) owned chickens, while in the Central region slightly over a third of the households (37.4%) owned chickens.

The estimated number of households owning chickens in Uganda was 3.2 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning chickens (0.98 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning chickens (0.11 million).

Almost all the chicken-owning households (99.2%) owned indigenous chickens. In contrast only (1.2%) of the chicken-owning households owned exotic chickens. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion of chicken owning households keeping exotic chickens (3.6%).

The proportion of households owning chicken breeders is dismal. Overall, only 0.3% of the chicken-owning households in Uganda own breeders. In terms of district; Lyatonde, Kampala, Gulu and Wakiso districts had the highest proportion of Chicken-owning households rearing chicken breeders. The proportions of chicken-owning households rearing chicken breeders in these districts were 2.6%, 2.1%, 1.5% and 1.2% respectively.

Amongst the chicken-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average twelve (12) chickens. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in central region had the highest average chicken flock size estimated to be fiften (15) chickens, while a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in western region had the least average chicken flock size estimated to be ten (10) chickens. In terms of district; Wakiso and Kampala districts registered the highest average chicken flock sizes among the chicken-owning households highlighting the affinity of poultry rearing to urbanization. The average chicken flock size for a typical chicken-owning household in Wakiso and Kampala districts was estimated to be 33 and 27 chickens respectively.

The national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of chickens estimated to be 10.7 million (28.6%), while the Western Region had the least number of chickens estimated to be 7.2 million (19.3%).

Districts of Wakiso (2.8 million), Bugiri (0.9 million), Lira (1.1 million) and Masindi (1.0 million) had the highest number of chickens in Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively.

The national chicken flock of exotic layers for Uganda was estimated to be 2.5 million as of 2008, representing 6.6% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.9 million (77.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.003 million (0.11%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female layers to the total exotic layers flock are 0.0% and 78.8% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Masaka, Kampala, Mukono and Mpigi districts had the highest numbers of exotic layers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to urbanization. The total estimated number of exotic layers in Wakiso, Kampala, Mukono, and Mpigi were estimated to be 0.89 million, 0.28 million, 0.20 million, 0.19 million and 0.14 million respectively.

The national chicken flock of breeder broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 0.28 million as of 2008, representing 0.8% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of breeder broilers estimated to be 0.26 million (91.5%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of breeder broilers estimated to be 0.0008 million (0.3%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female breeder broilers to the total breeder broilers' flock are 50.7% and 0.0% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono districts had the highest numbers of breeder broilers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to urbanization. The total estimated number of breeder broilers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.18 million, 0.046 million, and 0.016 million respectively.

The national chicken flock of breeder layers for Uganda was estimated to be 0.33 million as of 2008, representing 0.9% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of breeder layers estimated to be 0.29 million (89.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of breeder layers estimated to be 0.002 million (0.6%). Overall, the proportions of adult male and female breeder layers to the total breeder layers' flock are 0.0% and 70.1% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono districts had the highest numbers of breeder layers again reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to urbanization. The total estimated number of breeder layers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.17 million, 0.047 million, and 0.039 million respectively.

Most of the egg-laying chickens (62.5%) are indigenous chickens, and 35.0% are exotic layers, while the rest (2.5%) are breeder layers. There were however, marked variations in the proportions of indigenous and exotic layers across regions. Most apparent was that unlike other regions were indigenous egg-layers were dominant; exotic layers were the dominant egg-layers in the Central region. Exotic layers accounted for 62.5% of the egg-laying hens in Central Uganda again reflecting the affinity of modern poultry rearing to urbanization.

The dominant chicken breed in Uganda is the indigenous chickens (87.7%) followed by the exotic layers (6.6%). In terms of region; almost all chickens in all regions except central region are indigenous. The proportions of indigenous chickens in Karamoja sub-region, Northern, Eastern and Western regions are 99.4%, 98.3%, 97.4%, and 93.3% respectively. Central region had the highest proportion of exotic layers estimated to be 1.9 million-77.3% of all exotic layers in Uganda. The relatively high proportion of exotic layers in central region especially in Kampala city and nearby districts reflects the high demand for eggs in urban areas especially the capital city-Kampala. In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportions of exotic layers were Wakiso (32.0%), Kampala (26.5%), Mpigi (24.5%), and Masaka (23.7%).

The national chicken flock of indigenous chickens for Uganda was estimated to be 32.8 million as of 2008, representing 87.7% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of indigenous chickens estimated to be 10.4 million (31.7%), while the Western Region had the least number of indigenous chickens estimated to be 6.7 million (20.5%). Overall, the proportions of indigenous adult male and female chickens to the total indigenous chicken flock are 12.3% and 32.3% respectively. The national chicken flock of exotic broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 1.5 million as at 2008, representing 4.1% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.3 million (79.7%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.002 million (0.15%). Overall, the proportions of exotic adult male and female broilers to the total exotic broilers flock are 44.4% and 0.0% respectively. In terms of district; Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono districts had the highest numbers of exotic broilers reflecting the affinity of commercial poultry rearing to urbanization. The total estimated number of exotic broilers in Wakiso, Kampala, and Mukono were estimated to be 0.65 million, 0.29 million and 0.19 million respectively.

The national chicken flock of egg-laying hens for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of layers estimated to be 1.4 million (42.9%), while the Northern Region had the least number of layers estimated to be 0.59 million (18.4%). Overall, the average egg production in Uganda was four (4) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. This translates to an estimated total of 1.97 million eggs produced in Uganda per day. In terms of region; egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while egg-laying hens in Central Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid five (5) eggs per week, while egg-laying hens in Central Uganda lay on average four (4)4 eggs per week.

The average egg production in Uganda for indigenous egg-laying hens was five (5) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; indigenous egg-laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while indigenous egg-laying hens in Central Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; indigenous egg-

laying hens in Karamoja sub-region laid five (5) eggs per week, while indigenous egg-laying hens in Central Uganda lay on average four (4) eggs per week.

The average egg production in Uganda for exotic layers was four (4) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; exotic layers in Eastern and Northern region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while exotic layers in Western Uganda laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; exotic layers in Eastern and Western region laid four (4) eggs per week, while exotic layers in Western Uganda lay on average three (3) eggs per week. The reversed trend in terms of the average number of eggs laid by indigenous and exotic layers may be attributed to improper management of exotic layers due to insufficient knowledge by poultry farmers on proper poultry management.

The average egg production in Uganda for breeder layers was three (3) eggs per egg-laying hen per week. In terms of region; breeder layers in Western region laid the highest average number of eggs per week compared to other regions, while breeder layers in Karamoja sub-region laid the least number of eggs per week on average. On average; breeder layers in Western region laid four (4) eggs per week, while breeder layers in Karamoja sub-region lay on average one egg per week.

Only about 1 out of every 25 of the households in Uganda (4.3%) owned ducks as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Northern region 7.1% of the households owned ducks, while in the Central region only 2.8% of the households owned ducks.

The national ducks flock for Uganda was estimated to be 1.46 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Northern Region had the highest number of ducks estimated to be 0.45 million (31.0%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of ducks estimated to be 0.067 million (4.6%).

Amongst the duck-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average six (6) ducks. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the duck-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average ducks flock size estimated to be eight (8) ducks, while a typical household amongst the duck-owning households in Eastern region had the least average duck flock size estimated to be five (5) ducks.

Only about 1 out of every 100 households in Uganda (1.3%) owned turkeys as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 3.5% of the households owned turkeys, while in the Western region only 0.4% of the households owned turkeys.

The national turkey number for Uganda was estimated to be 0.35 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of turkeys estimated to be 0.24 million (68.3%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of turkeys estimated to be 11,800 (3.4%).

Amongst the turkey-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average four (4) turkeys. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the turkey-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average turkey flock size estimated to be seven (7) turkeys, while a typical household amongst the turkey-owning households in Central region had the least average turkey flock size estimated to be four (4) turkeys.

Only about 1 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.1%) owned geese as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 0.2% of the households owned geese.

The national geese flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.049 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of geese estimated to be 0.025 million (52.6%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of geese estimated to be 0.001 million (2.3%).

Amongst the geese-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7) geese. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the geese-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average geese flock size estimated to be ten (10) geese, while a typical household amongst the geese-owning households in Central region had the least average geese flock size estimated to be six (6) geese.

Only about 5 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.5%) owned guinea fowls as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 1.2% of the households owned guinea fowls.

The national guinea fowl flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.15 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.086 million (56.6%), while the Karamoja sub-region had the least number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.002 million (1.1%).

Amongst the guinea fowl-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) guinea fowls. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the guinea fowl-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average guinea fowl flock size estimated to be six (6) guinea fowls, while a typical household amongst the guinea fowl-owning households in Central region had the least average guinea fowl flock size estimated to be four (4) guinea fowls.

CHAPTER 8 OTHER LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

8.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the "Other Livestock" population by discussing "Other Livestock" ownership; rabbit ownership; rabbit breeds; donkey ownership; donkey herd size; and horse and camel numbers.

8.2 Other Livestock Ownership

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning rabbits; the total number of rabbits; the mean rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households; the median rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households in Uganda; the proportion of households owning indigenous rabbits; the total number of indigenous rabbits; the mean indigenous rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households; and the median indigenous rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households in Uganda. The results of the Census are presented in Table 8.1.1 below.

Table 8.1.1: Other livestock ownership

	Rabbits (all)				Indigenous rabbits			
	HHs owning rabbits, %	Rabbits - total number	Mean number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning indige-nous rabbits, %	Indige-nous rabbits - total number	Mean number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs
UGANDA	1.1	373,190	5.2	3.0	1.0	304,640	4.9	3
Central	1.0	100,390	5.4	3.0	0.9	80,220	4.9	3
Eastern	0.9	78,400	5.7	3.0	0.8	71,320	5.7	3
Northern	0.8	50,650	5.7	4.0	0.7	43,910	5.6	4
Western	2.0	141,870	4.6	3.0	1.6	107,780	4.4	3
Karamoja sub-region	0.2	1,890	5.0	3.0	0.2	1,420	4.3	3

8.2.1 Rabbit Ownership

The results show that overall, only 1.1% of the households in Uganda owned rabbits as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region 2% of the households owned rabbits, while in the Karamoja sub-region only 0.2% of the households owned rabbits.

The estimated number of rabbits in Uganda was 0.37 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of rabbits (0.14 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of rabbits (0.002 million). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of rabbits were: Kabale (20,930), Kasese (16,870), Iganga (16,590), Kampala (12,480), Rakai (12,150), Masaka (12,090), Nyadri (11,370), Mukono (11,110) and Wakiso (10,360).

8.2.2 Rabbit Herd Size

Amongst the rabbit-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) rabbits. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the rabbit-owning households in the Eastern and Northern regions had the highest average rabbit herd size estimated to be six (6) rabbits, while a typical household amongst the rabbit-owning households in western region had the least average rabbit herd size estimated to be five (5) rabbits. In terms of district; Iganga, Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Mayuge, Bugiri, Isingiro, and Koboko districts registered the highest average rabbit herd sizes among the rabbit-owning households. The average rabbit herd size for a typical rabbit-owning household in Iganga, Arua, Yumbe, Moyo, Mayuge, and Bugiri, Isingiro, and Koboko districts was estimated to be 16, 9, 9, 8, 7, 7, 7, and 7 rabbits respectively.

Amongst the rabbit-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of rabbits own at most three (3) rabbits. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of rabbits own at least three(3) rabbits. In terms of region; -amongst the rabbit-owning households- Northern region had highest median number of rabbits estimated to be four (4) rabbits. In other words; in Northern region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of rabbits own at most four (4) rabbits. In terms of district; Yumbe, Moyo, Namutumba, Masindi, Arua, Amuru, and Bundibugyo districts registered the highest median rabbit herd sizes among the rabbit-owning households.

8.2.3 Rabbit Breeds

Only 1.0% of the households in Uganda owned indigenous rabbits as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region 1.6% of the households owned indigenous rabbits, while in the Karamoja sub-region only 0.2% of the households owned indigenous rabbits. However, 81.6% of all rabbits in Uganda are indigenous.

The estimated number of indigenous rabbits in Uganda was 0.30 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of indigenous rabbits (0.11 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of indigenous rabbits (0.0015 m illion). In terms of district ; the districts with the highest number of indigenous rabbits were: Kabale (20,930), Kasese (16,870), Iganga (16,590), Kampala (12,480), Rakai (12,150), Masaka (12,090), Nyadri (11,370), Mukono (11,110) and Wakiso (10,360).

Amongst the rabbit-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) indigenous rabbits. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the rabbit-owning households in the Eastern region had the highest average indigenous rabbit herd size estimated to be six (6) indigenous rabbits, while a typical household amongst the rabbit-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the least average indigenous rabbit herd size estimated to be four (4) indigenous rabbits. In terms of district; Iganga, Moyo, Yumbe, Arua, Koboko, Isingiro, Mayuge, Bugiri, and Kaliro districts registered the highest average rabbit herd sizes among the rabbit-owning households. The average indigenous rabbit herd size for a typical rabbit-owning household in Iganga, Moyo, Yumbe, Arua, Koboko, Isingiro, Mayuge, Bugiri, and Kaliro districts wa s estimated to be 17, 10, 9, 9, 8, 7, 7 and 7 indigenous rabbits respectively.

Amongst the rabbit-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of indigenous rabbits own at most three (3) indigenous rabbits. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of indigenous rabbits own at least three (3) indigenous rabbits. In terms of region; -amongst the rabbit-owning households- Northern region had highest median number of indigenous rabbits estimated to be four (4) indigenous rabbits. In other words; in Northern region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of indigenous rabbits own at most four (4) indigenous rabbits. In terms of district; Yumbe, Moyo, Namutumba, Masindi, Arua, Koboko, Amuru, and Bundibugyo districts registered the highest median rabbit herd sizes among the rabbit-owning households.

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning exotic rabbits; the total number of exotic rabbits; the mean exotic rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households; and the median exotic rabbit herd size for rabbit-owning households in Uganda; the proportion of households owning donkeys; the number of donkeys; the mean donkey herd size for donkey-owning households; and the median donkey herd size for donkey-owning households in. The results of the Census are presented in Table 8.2.1 below.

Table 8.1.2: Rabbits and Donkeys ownership

Region	Exotic rabbits				Donkeys			
	HHs owning exotic rabbits, %	Exotic rabbits - total number	Mean number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning donkeys, %	Donkeys - total number	Mean donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs	Median donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs
UGANDA	0.2	68,550	5.1	3	0.6	143,670	3.8	3.0
Central	0.2	20,170	5.6	3	0.0	730	1.9	2.0
Eastern	0.1	7,080	5.1	3	0.4	10,190	1.6	1.0
Northern	0.1	6,740	5.4	3	0.0	550	2.5	2.0
Western	0.5	34,090	4.7	3	0.0	960	2.2	2.0
Karamoja sub-region	0.0	470	8.7	4	14.8	131,240	4.4	3.0

The findings show that a dismal 0.2% of rabbit-owning households in Uganda own exotic rabbits. The total estimated number of exotic rabbits in Uganda as of 2008 was 0.069 million.

8.3 Donkeys

8.3.1 Donkey Ownership

The results show that only 0.6% of the households in Uganda owned donkeys as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Central region a negligible proportion of households owned donkeys, while in the Karamoja sub-region 14.8% of the households owned donkeys.

The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 0.15 million. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (0.134 million). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of donkeys were: Kotido (40,780), Nakapiripirit (36,180), Kaabong (34,530), Moroto (22,110), Kapchorwa (5,760), and Bukwo (2,430).

8.3.2 Donkey Herd Size

Amongst the donkey-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average four (4) donkeys. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the donkey-owning households in the

Karamoja sub-region had the highest average donkey herd size estimated to be four (4) donkeys, while a typical household amongst the donkey-owning households in Eastern region had the least average donkey herd size estimated to be two (2) donkeys.

Amongst the donkey-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of donkeys own at most three (3) donkeys. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of donkeys own at least three (3) donkeys. In terms of region; -amongst the donkey-owning households- Northern region and Karamoja sub-region had the highest median number of donkeys estimated to be three (3) donkeys. In other words; in Northern region and Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of donkeys own at most three (3) donkeys.

8.4 Horses and Camels

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning horses; the total number of horses; the mean horse herd size for horse-owning households; and the median horse herd size for horse-owning households in Uganda; the proportion of households owning camels; the number of camels; the mean camel herd size for camel-owning households; and the median camel herd size for camel-owning households in Uganda. The results of the Census are presented in Table 8.2.2 below.

Table 8.1.3: Horses and Camels Ownership

Region	Horses				Camels			
	HHs owning horses, %	Horses - total number	Mean horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	Median horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	HHs owning camels, %	Camel - total number	Mean camel herd size, camel-owning HHs	Median camel herd size, camel-owning HHs
UGANDA	0	1,590	3.5	3.0	0	32,870	10.5	7
Central	0	240	2.4	2.0	0	160	2.0	3
Eastern	0	220	2.0	2.0	0	340	3.1	2
Northern	0	150	3.0	3.5	0	230	4.0	4
Western	0	20	1.5	1.0	0	110	2.6	1
Karamoja sub-region	0.1	960	5.2	4.0	0	32,030	11.3	7.5

8.4.1 Horse Numbers

The results show that a negligible proportion of hou seholds in Uganda owned horses as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in Karamoja sub-region 0.1% of the households owned horses.

The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 1,590 horses. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (960 horses). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of donkeys were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

8.4.2 Camel Numbers

The estimated number of camels in Uganda was 32,870 camels. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of camels (32,030 camels). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of camels were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

8.5 Summary of Findings

The results show that overall, only 1.1% of the households in Uganda owned rabbits as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region 2% of the households owned rabbits, while in the Karamoja sub-region only 0.2% of the households owned rabbits.

The estimated number of rabbits in Uganda was 0.37 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of rabbits (0.14 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of rabbits (0.002 million). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of rabbits were: Kabale (20,930), Kasese (16,870), Iganga (16,590), Kampala (12,480), Rakai (12,150), Masaka (12,090), Nyadri (11,370), Mukono (11,110) and Wakiso (10,360).

Most of the rabbits in Uganda (81.6%) are indigenous. The estimated number of indigenous rabbits in Uganda was 0.30 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of indigenous rabbits (0.11 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of indigenous rabbits (0.0015 million). In terms of distri ct; the districts with the highest number of indigenous rabbits were: Kabale (20,930), Kasese (16,870), Iganga (16,590), Kampala (12,480), Rakai (12,150), Masaka (12,090), Nyadri (11,370), Mukono (11,110) and Wakiso (10,360).

Only 0.6% of the households in Uganda owned donkeys as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Central region a negligible proportion of households owned donkeys, while in the Karamoja sub-region 14.8% of the households owned donkeys.

The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 0.15 million. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (0.134 million). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of donkeys were: Kotido (40,780), Nakapiripirit (36,180), Kaabong (34,530), Moroto (22,110), Kapchorwa (5,760), and Bukwo (2,430).

A negligible proportion of households in Uganda owned horses as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in Karamoja sub-region 0.1% of the households owned horses.

The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 1,590 horses. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (960 horses). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of donkeys were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

The estimated number of camels in Uganda was 32,870 camels. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of camels (32,030 camels). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of camels were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

CHAPTER 9 DOGS AND CATS

9.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of the dogs and cats population by discussing dogs and cats ownership; and dogs and cats numbers.

9.2 Ownership of Dogs and Cats

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning dogs; the total number of dogs; the mean dog herd size for dog-owning households; the median dog herd size for dog-owning households in Uganda; the proportion of households owning cats; the total number of cats; the mean cat herd size for cat-owning households; and the median cat herd size for cat-owning households in Uganda. The results of the Census are presented in Table 9.1.1 below.

Table 9.1.1: Dog and Cat Ownership

Region	Dogs				Cats			
	HHs owning dogs, %	Dogs - total number	Mean number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	Median number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	HHs owning cats, %	Cats -total number	Mean number of cats, cat-owning HHs	Median number of cats, cat-owning HHs
UGANDA	14.4	1,580,930	1.7	1.0	10.1	640,690	1.3	1
Central	12.0	370,830	1.7	1.0	7.6	141,310.1	1.3	1
Eastern	11.1	312,010	1.7	1.0	9.2	147,570	1.3	1
Northern	16.9	313,460	1.6	1.0	16.0	180,840	1.3	1
Western	17.2	440,400	1.6	1.0	7.4	116,240	1.3	1
Karamoja sub-region	26.9	144,230	2.6	2.0	27.0	54,730	2.2	2

9.3 Dogs

Overall, 14.4% of the households in Uganda owned dogs as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region about a tenth of the households (11.2%) owned dogs, while in the Karamoja sub-region about a quarter (26.9%) of the households owned dogs.

The estimated number of dogs in Uganda was 1.6 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of dogs (0.44 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of dogs (0.14 million).

A typical dog-owning household in Uganda owns on average two (2) dogs. In terms of region; a typical dod-owning household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average dog herd size estimated to be three (3) dogs, while a typical dog-owning household in Western and Northern Regions had the least average dog herd size estimated to be two (2) dogs. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Namutumba, and Amuru districts registered the highest average dog herd sizes among the dog-owning households. The average dog herd size for a typical dog-owning household in each of these districts was estimated to be at least two (2) dogs.

Amongst the dog-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of dogs own at most one (1) dog. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of dogs own at least one (1) dog. In terms of region;- amongst the dog-owning households- Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of dogs estimated to be two (2) dogs. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of dogs own at most two (2) dogs. Again in terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, Kapchorwa, and Bukwo districts registered the highest median dog herd sizes among the dog-owning households.

9.4 Cats

A tenth of the households in Uganda (10.1%) owned cats as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region slightly over a twentieth of the households (7.4%) owned cats, while in the Karamoja sub-region over a quarter (27.0%) of the households owned cats.

The estimated number of cats in Uganda was 0.64 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of cats (0.18 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of cats (0.055 million).

A typical cat-owning household in Uganda owns on average one (1) cat. In terms of region; a typical household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average cat herd size estimated to be two (2) cats. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, and Kitgum districts registered the highest

average cat herd sizes among the cat-owning households. The average cat herd size for a typical cat-owning household in each of these districts was estimated to be at least two (2) cats.

Amongst the cat-owning households in Uganda; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of cats own at most one (1) cat. Like wise the top 50% of the households that own the highest number of cats own at least one (1) cat. In terms of region;- amongst the cat-owning households, Karamoja sub-region had highest median number of cats estimated to be two (2) cats. In other words; in Karamoja sub-region; the bottom 50% of the households that own the least number of cats own at most two cats. Again in terms of district; Kotido, Nakapiripirit, and Kaabong districts registered the highest median cat herd sizes among the cat-owning households.

9.5 Summary of Findings

Overall, 14.4% of the households in Uganda owned dogs as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region about a tenth of the households (11.2%) owned dogs, while in the Karamoja sub-region about a quarter (26.9%) of the households owned dogs.

The estimated number of dogs in Uganda was 1.6 million. In terms of region; Western region had the highest estimated number of dogs (0.44 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of dogs (0.14 million).

A typical dog-owning household in Uganda owns on average two (2) dogs. In terms of region; a typical dog-owning household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average dog herd size estimated to be three (3) dogs, while a typical dog-owning household in Western and Northern Regions had the least average dog herd size estimated to be two (2) dogs. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Namutumba, and Amuru districts registered the highest average dog herd sizes among the dog-owning households. The average dog herd size for a typical dog-owning household in each of these districts was estimated to be at least two (2) dogs.

A tenth of the households in Uganda (10.1%) owned cats as of the year 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Western region slightly over a twentieth of the households (7.4%) owned cats, while in the Karamoja sub-region over a quarter (27.0%) of the households owned cats.

The estimated number of cats in Uganda was 0.64 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of cats (0.18 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of cats (0.055 million).

A typical cat-owning household in Uganda owns on aver age one (1) cat. In terms of region; a typical cat-owning household in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average cat herd size estimated to be two (2) cats. In terms of district; Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, and Kitgum districts registered the

highest average cat herd sizes among the cat-owning households. The average cat herd size for a typical cat-owning household in each of these districts was estimated to be at least two (2) cats.

CHAPTER 10 BEE HIVES AND HONEY

10.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of ownership and category of beehives; honey production; and beehives by type.

10.2 Ownership & Category of Hives

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of households owning beehives; the total number of beehives; the proportion of colonized beehives to all beehives; total honey production in the six months prior to the Census; the average honey production per harvested colonized beehive in the six months prior to the Census in kilogrammes; proportion of local hives to all hives; proportion of colonized hives to all local hives in Uganda; and the average honey production per harvested colonized local beehive in the six months prior to the Census in kilogrammes. The results of the Census are presented in Table 10.1.1 below.

Table 10.1.1: Beehives

Region	All hives					Local hives		
	House-holds owning hives, %	Beehives, total number	Colonized, % of all hives	Total product-ion, last six months, kg	Honey production per harvested colonized hive, avg. last six months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all local hives	Honey production per harvested colonized local hive, avg. last 6 months, kg
UGANDA	**2.7**	**747,220**	**65.5**	**1,304,650**	**3.9**	**87.3**	**65.7**	**3.9**
Central	0.6	58,670	67.3	84,650	2.9	80.2	67.7	3.0
Eastern	1.7	75,470	72.1	127,370	3.4	80.5	73.2	3.4
Northern	6.8	304,610	65.5	637,300	5.1	91.4	65.8	5.1
Western	2.7	239,110	62.9	271,140	2.5	84.6	62.8	2.5
Karamoja sub-region	7.0	69,360	60.2	184,190	5.2	89.4	61.0	5.1

The results show that only 2.7% of all households in Uganda owned beehives as of 2008. In terms of region; Central region had the least proportion of households (0.6%) owning beehives; while the Karamoja Sub-region had the highest proportion of households (7.0%) owning beehives. In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportion of households owning beehives were: Yumbe (16.8%), Abim (12.8%), Nakapiripirit (11.6%), Amuria (11.3%), Amuru (11.3%), Pader (9.0%), Moroto (8.7%), and Nakasongola (8.4%).

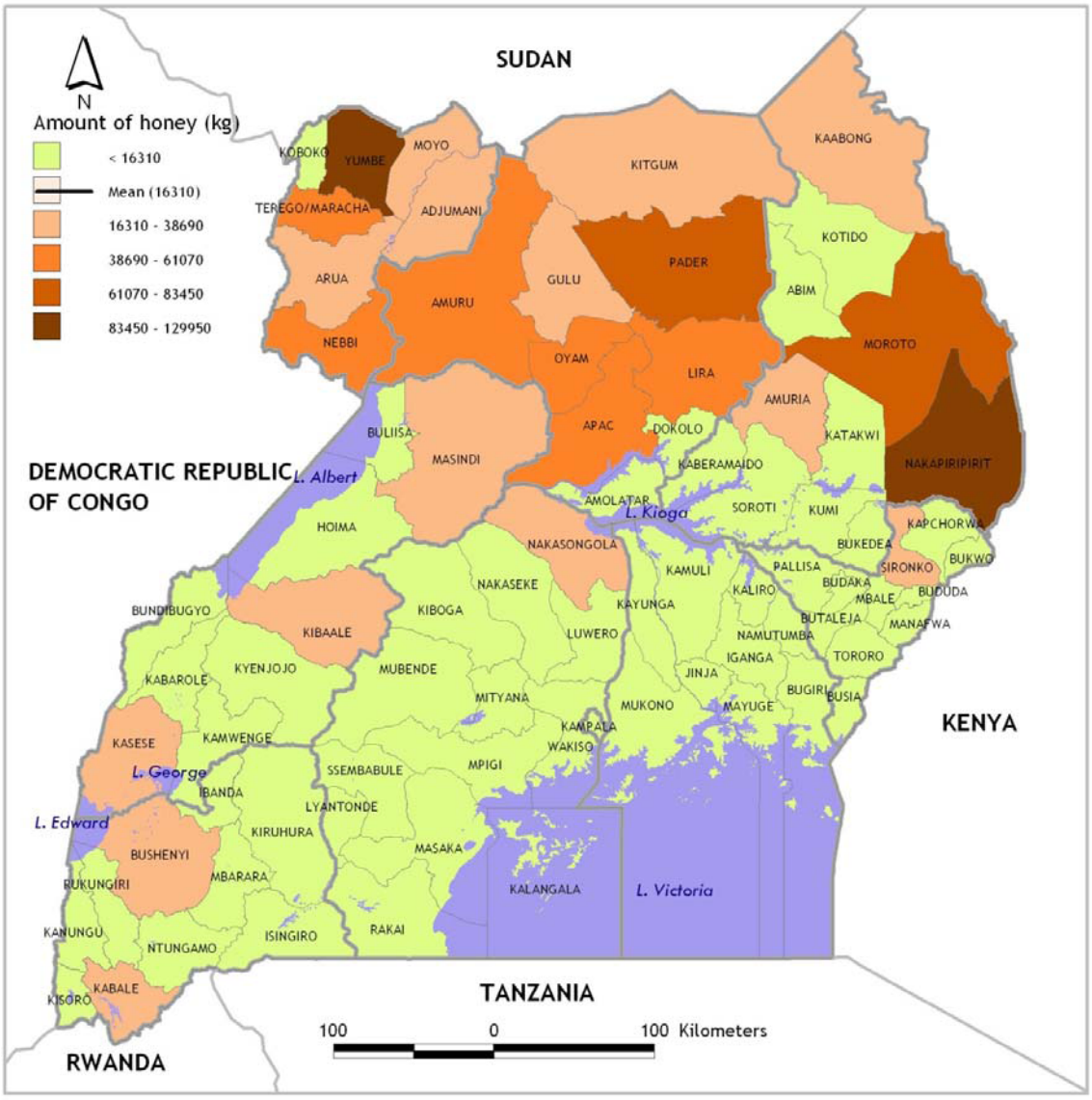
The total estimated number of beehives in Uganda as of 2008 was 0.75 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest number of beehives estimated to be 0.30 million beehives; while Central region had the least number beehives estimated to be 0.059 million beehives. In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of beehives were: Yumbe (57,770), Kabale (38,730), Amuru (36,890), Nakapiripirit (33,000), Arua (29,160) , Pader (26,950), Bushenyi (26,650), Kasese (23,640), Moroto (23,150), Kibaale (22,200), Nyadri (21,450), Lira (19,740), Amuria (19,530), and Nebbi (19,250).

About two thirds (65.5%) of all beehives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest proportion of colonized beehives estimated to be 72.1%; While Karamoja Sub-region had the least proportion of colonized beehives estimated to be 60.2%.

10.3 Honey Production

The estimated total production of honey in Uganda in the six months prior to the census was 1.3 million kilogrammes. This translates to an estimated total of 2600 metric tones of honey per annum. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest production of honey estimated to be 0.64 million kilogrammes; while Central region had the least production of honey estimated to be 0.085 million kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest production of honey in Uganda in terms of kilogrammes were: Yumbe (129,950), Nakapiripirit (87,920), Pader (81,320), Moroto (70,560), Amuru (57,080), Oyam (47,840), Nyadri (43,950), Nebbi (42,620), Apac (40,590), and Lira (40,480), see Figure 10.1.1.

Figure 10.1.1: Total Production of Honey in Kilogrammes by District



The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized beehives in the six months prior to the census was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized beehives in the Karamoja region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 5.2 kilogrammes per beehive; while Central region had the least average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 2.5 kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest average production of honey per beehive were Pader (7.3 Kgms), Nyadri (6.8 Kgms), Oyam (6.4 Kgms), Moroto (6.3 Kgms), Koboko (6.2 Kgms), Bududa (6.1 Kgms), and Gulu (6.0 Kgms).

About nine out of every ten of the beehives in Uganda (87.3%) are local beehives. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest proportion of local beehives estimated to be 91.4%; While Central region had the least proportion of local beehives estimated to be 80.2%. The results also show that about two thirds (65.7%) of the local beehives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Eastern

region had the highest proportion of colonized local beehives estimated to be 73.2%; While Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of colonized local beehives estimated to be 61.0%.

The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized local beehives in the six months prior to the census was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized local beehives in the Karamoja sub-region and Northern region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 5.1 kilogrammes per local beehive; while Western region had the least average production of honey per local beehive estimated to be 2.5 kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest average production of honey per local beehive were Nyadri (7.6 Kgms), Pader (7.3 Kgms), Gulu (6.4 Kgms), Bududa (6.3 Kgms), Moroto (6.1 Kgms), Moyo (6.0 Kgms), and Masindi (6.0 Kgms).

10.4 Beehives by type

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives to all beehives; the proportion of KTB hives that are colonized; total honey production in the six months prior to the Census; the average honey production per harvested colonized KTB beehive in the six months prior to the Census in kilogrammes; the proportion of Langstroth hives to all beehives; the proportion of Langstroth hives that are colonized; total honey production in the six months prior to the Census; the average honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth beehive in the six months prior to the Census in kilogrammes. The results of the Census are presented in Table 10.4.1 below.

Table 10.1.2: Beehives (continued)

Region	Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives			Langstroth hives		
	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all KTB hives	Honey production per harvested colonized KTB hive, avg. last 6 months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all Langstroth hives	Honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth hive, avg. last six months, kg
UGANDA	10.5	63.8	3.4	2.2	65.4	4.1
Central	15.9	64.1	3.6	3.9	71.9	3.9
Eastern	12.9	67.5	3.4	6.6	68.5	3.5
Northern	7.5	63.3	3.8	1.1	55.2	5.5
Western	13.1	63.0	3.0	2.3	67.2	3.7
Karamoja sub-region	8.5	51.1	3.5	2.0	66.4	5.2

About a tenth of all beehives in Uganda (10.5%) are KTB hives. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion KTB hives estimated to be 15.9%; while Northern region had the least proportion of KTB hives estimated to be 7.5%. In terms of district; Kampala district had the highest proportion of KTB hives estimated to be 88.1%. Other districts where over 60% of the beehives are KTB hives are: Wakiso (70.7%), Butaleja (69.1%), and Busia (60.2%).

Slightly less than two thirds (63.8%) of the KTB hives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest proportion of colonized KTB hives estimated to be 67.5%; While Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of colonized KTB hives estimated to be 51.1%.

The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized KTB hives in the six months prior to the census was 3.4 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized KTB hives in Northern region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 3.8 kilogrammes per KTB hive; while Western region had the least average production of honey per local beehive estimated to be 3.0 kilogrammes.

Only 2.2% of all beehives in Uganda are Langstroth hives. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest proportion of Langstroth hives estimated tobe 6.6%; while Northern region had the least proportion of Langstroth hives estimated to be 1.1%.

Slightly less than two thirds (65.4%) of the Langstroth hives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Central region had the highest proportion of colonized Langstroth hives estimated to be 71.9%; While Northern region had the least proportion of colonized Langstroth hives estimated to be 55.2%.

The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized Langstroth hives in the six months prior to the census was 4.1 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized Langstroth hives in Northern region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 5.5 kilogrammes per Langstroth hive; while Western region had the least average production of honey per Langstroth hive estimated to be 3.7 kilogrammes.

10.5 Summary of Findings

The results show that only 2.7% of all households in Uganda owned beehives as of 2008. In terms of region; Central region had the least proportion of households (0.6%) owning beehives; while the Karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion of households (7.0%) owning beehives. In terms of district; the districts with the highest proportion of households owning beehives were: Yumbe (16.8%), Abim (12.8%), Nakapiripirit (11.6%), Amuria (11.3%), Amuru (11.3%), Pader (9.0%), Moroto (8.7%), and Nakasongola (8.4%).

The estimated total number of beehives in Uganda as of 2008 was 0.75 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest number of beehives estimated to be 0.30 million beehives; while Central region had the least number beehives estimated to be 0.059 million beehives. In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of beehives were: Yumbe (57,770), Kabale (38,730), Amuru (36,890), Nakapiripirit (33,000), Arua (29,160), Pader (26,950), Bushenyi (26,650), Kasese (23,640), Moroto (23,150), Kibaale (22,200), Nyadri (21,450), Lira (19,740), Amuria (19,530), and Nebbi (19,250).

About two thirds (65.5%) of all beehives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest proportion of colonized beehives estimated to be 72.1%; While Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of colonized beehives estimated to be 60.2%.

The estimated total production of honey in Uganda in the six months prior to the census was 1.3 million kilogrammes. This translates to an estimated total of 2600 metric tones of honey per annum. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest production of honey estimated to be 0.64 million kilogrammes; while Central region had the least production of honey estimated to be 0.085 million

kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest production of honey in Uganda in terms of kilogrammes were: Yumbe (129,950), Nakapiripirit (87,920), Pader (81,320), Moroto (70,560), Amuru (57,080), Oyam (47,840), Nyadri (43,950), Nebbi (42,620), Apac (40,590), and Lira (40,480).

The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized beehives in the six months prior to the census was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized beehives in the Karamoja region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 5.2 kilogrammes per beehive; while Central region had the least average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 2.5 kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest average production of honey per beehive were Pader (7.3 Kgms), Nyadri (6.8 Kgms), Oyam (6.4 Kgms), Moroto (6.3 Kgms), Koboko (6.2 Kgms), Bududa (6.1 Kgms), and Gulu (6.0 Kgms).

About nine out of every ten of the beehives in Uganda (87.3%) are local beehives. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest proportion of local beehives estimated to be 91.4%; While Central region had the least proportion of local beehives estimated to be 80.2%. About two thirds (65.7%) of the local beehives in Uganda are colonized. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest proportion of colonized local beehives estimated to be 73.2%; While Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of colonized local beehives estimated to be 61.0%.

The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized local beehives in the six months prior to the census was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive. In terms of region; colonized local beehives in the Karamoja sub-region and Northern region had the highest average production of honey per beehive estimated to be 5.1 kilogrammes per local beehive; while Western region had the least average production of honey per local beehive estimated to be 2.5 kilogrammes. In terms of district; the districts with the highest average production of honey per local beehive were Nyadri (7.6 Kgms), Pader (7.3 Kgms), Gulu (6.4 Kgms), Bududa (6.3 Kgms), Moroto (6.1 Kgms), Moyo (6.0 Kgms), and Masindi (6.0 Kgms).

CHAPTER 11 FARM INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT AND IMPLEMENTS

11.1 Introduction

This Chapter gives an overview of farm infrastructure, equipment and implements by discussing ownership and numbers of: hoes; pangas; slashers; garden forks; feeding troughs; milk cans; and spray pumps.

11.2 Ownership and Number of Hoes and Pangas

The Livestock Census gathered information about: the proportion of livestock-raising households to all households; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own hoes; the average number of hoes owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own pangas; the average number of pangas owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own slashers; the average number of slashers owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own garden forks; the average number of garden forks owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own feeding troughs; the average number of feeding troughs owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own milk cans; the average number of milk cans owned per livestock-raising household; the proportion of livestock-raising households that own spray pumps; the average number of spray pumps owned per livestock-raising household; and the proportion of livestock-raising households owning dips. The results of the Census are presented in Table 11.1.1 below.

Table 11.1.1: Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements ownership by Livestock-raising households

Region	Livestock-raising households, % of all households	Hoe			Panga	
		Hoe, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of hoes owned per Livestock owning HH	Mean number of hoes owned per worker in Livestock owning HH	Panga, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of pangas owned per owning HH
UGANDA	70.8	86.8	2.5	0.55	74.1	1.3
Central	56.2	75.8	2.4	0.57	70.9	1.4
Eastern	79.6	90.5	2.8	0.60	72.3	1.2
Northern	78.8	89.8	2.4	0.47	65.2	1.3
Western	72.3	89.9	2.5	0.54	87.2	1.4
Karamoja sub-region	79.7	80.4	2.2	0.40	59.9	1.6

The results show that overall, 70.8% of all households in Uganda owned livestock as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that Central region had the least proportion of households owning at least one kind of livestock. In Central region, 56.2% of the households own livestock compared to other regions where over 72% of all households in those regions own livestock.

Overall about nine out of every ten of the livestock-raising households (86.8%) own hoes. In terms of region; Central region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning hoes; while Eastern region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning hoes in Central and Eastern regions were 75.8% and 90.5% respectively.

The average number of hoes owned per livestock-raising household was three (3) hoes. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Eastern region had the highest average number of hoes (3 hoes), while Karamoja sub-region had the least average number of hoes per livestock-raising household (2 hoes).

The average number of hoes owned per worker in livestock-raising households was one (1) hoes. In terms of region; workers in livestock-raising households in Eastern region had the highest average number of hoes (1 hoe), while workers in Karamoja sub-region had the least average number of hoes per worker in livestock-raising households (1 hoe).

About three quarters of the livestock-raising households (74.1%) own pangas. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning pangas; while Western region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning pangas in Karamoja sub-region and Western region were 59.9% and 87.2% respectively.

The average number of pangas owned per livestock-raising household was one (1) panga. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of pangas (2 pangas), while Eastern region had the least average number of pangas per livestock-raising household (1 panga).

11.3 Ownership and number of slashers, Garden Forks and Feeding troughs

Table 11.1.2: Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-Raising households (continued)

Region	Slasher		Garden fork		Feeding trough	
	Slasher, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of slashers owned per owning HH	Garden fork, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of garden forks owned per owning HH	Feeding troughs, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of feeding troughs owned per owning HH
UGANDA 33.1		**1.3**	**6.6**	**1.2**	**5.4**	**2.1**
Central	36.1	1.3	7.4	1.2	8.1	2.9
Eastern	31.4	1.2	3.4	1.1	5.6	1.9
Northern	35.2	1.3	6.8	1.2	2.4	1.6
Western	30.1	1.3	9.5	1.2	5.4	1.6
Karamoja sub-region	31.5	1.5	5.8	1.4	2.2	1.7

A third of the livestock-raising households (33.1%) own slashers. In terms of region; Western region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning slashers; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportions of households owning slashers in Western and Central regions were 30.1% and 36.1% respectively.

The average number of slashers owned per livestock-raising household was one (1) slasher. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of slashers (2 slashers), while Eastern region had the least average number of slashers per livestock-raising household (1 slasher).

Just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.6%) own garden forks. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning garden forks; while Western region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning garden forks in Eastern and Western regions were 3.4% and 9.5% respectively.

Overall , the average number of garden forks owned per livestock-raising household was one (1) garden fork for all regions.

The results show that overall; just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (5.4%) own feeding troughs. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning feeding troughs; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning feeding troughs in Karamoja sub-region and Central region were 2.2% and 8.1% respectively.

The average number of feeding troughs owned per livestock-raising household was two (2) feeding troughs. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Central region had the highest average number of feeding troughs (3 troughs), while Western and Northern regions had the least average number of feeding troughs per livestock-raising household (2 troughs).

11.4 Ownership and Number of Milk Cans and Spray Pumps

Table 11.1.3: Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-Raising households (continued)

Region	Milk can		Spray pump		Dip, % livestock raising HHs owning
	Milk cans, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of milk cans owned per owning HH	Spray pumps, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of spray pumps owned per owning HH	
UGANDA	3.2	1.7	6.3	1.1	0.4
Central	4.9	2.1	10.4	1.2	0.3
Eastern	2.0	1.4	4.0	1.1	0.4
Northern	2.2	1.6	3.2	1.2	0.4
Western	3.8	1.6	8.0	1.1	0.2
karamoja sub-region	7.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.6

Less than a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (3.2%) own milk cans. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning milk cans; while karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning milk cans in Eastern region and karamoja sub-region were 2.0% and 7.3% respectively.

The average number of milk cans owned per livestock-raising household was two (2) milk cans. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Central region had the highest average number of milk cans (2 milk cans), while Eastern region had the least average number of milk cans per livestock-raising household (1 milk can).

The results show that just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.3%) own spray pumps. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning spray pumps; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning spray pumps in karamoja sub-region and Central region were 3.2% and 10.4% respectively.

The average number of spray pumps owned per livestock-raising household was one (1) spray pump. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of

spray pumps (1 spray pump), while Eastern and Western regions had the least average number of spray pumps per livestock-raising household (1 spray pump).

The proportion of livestock raising households owning Dips is dismal. Overall; only 0.4% of the livestock raising households own dips.

11.5 Summary of Findings

The results show that overall about nine out of every ten of the livestock-raising households (86.8%) own hoes. In terms of region; Central region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning hoes; while Eastern region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning hoes in Central and Eastern regions were 75.8% and 90.5% respectively.

The average number of hoes owned per livestock-raising household was 3 hoes. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Eastern region had the highest average number of hoes (3 hoes), while karamoja sub-region had the least average number of hoes per livestock-raising household (2 hoes).

About three quarters of the livestock-raising households (74.1%) own pangas. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning pangas; while Western region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning pangas in karamoja sub-region and Western region were 59.9% and 87.2% respectively.

The average number of pangas owned per livestock-raising household was 1 panga. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of pangas (2 pangas), while Eastern region had the least average number of pangas per livestock-raising household (1 panga).

A third of the livestock-raising households (33.1%) own slashers. In terms of region; Western region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning slashers; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportions of households owning slashers in Western and Central regions were 30.1% and 36.1% respectively.

The average number of slashers owned per livestock-raising household was 1 slasher. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average number of slashers (2 slashers), while Eastern region had the least average number of slashers per livestock-raising household (1 slasher).

Just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.6%) own garden forks. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning garden forks; while

Western region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning garden forks in Eastern and Western regions were 3.4% and 9.5% respectively.

The average number of garden forks owned per livestock-raising household was 1 garden fork. In terms of region, all regions had at least a fork

Over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (5.4%) own feeding troughs. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning feeding troughs; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning feeding troughs in karamoja sub-region and Central region were 2.2% and 8.1% respectively.

The average number of feeding troughs owned per livestock-raising household was 2 feeding troughs. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Central region had the highest average number of feeding troughs (3 feeding troughs), while Western and Northern regions had the least average number of feeding troughs per livestock-raising household (2 feeding troughs).

Less than a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (3.2%) own milk cans. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning milk cans; while karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning milk cans in Eastern region and karamoja sub-region were 2.0% and 7.3% respectively.

The average number of milk cans owned per livestock-raising household was 2 milk cans. In terms of region; livestock-raising households in Central region had the highest average number of milk cans (2.1 milk cans), while Eastern region had the least average number of milk cans per livestock-raising household (1.4 milk cans).

Just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.3%) own spray pumps. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning spray pumps; while Central region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning spray pumps in karamoja sub-region and Central region were 3.2% and 10.4% respectively.

Overall, the average number of spray pumps owned per livestock-raising household was 1 spray pump for all regions.

The proportion of livestock raising households owning Dips is dismal. Overall; only 0.4% of the livestock raising households own dips.

CHAPTER 12 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Summary of Findings

The findings show that overall; about 4.5 million households (70.8%) rear at least one kind of livestock or poultry in Uganda. Regional analysis shows that Central region had the least proportion of households owning at least one kind of livestock. In Central region, 56.3% of the households own livestock compared to other regions where over 72% of all households in those regions own livestock.

Use of family labour for livestock rearing among the livestock-owning households in Uganda was almost universal. Overall 99.1% of the livestock owning households use family labour as the main source of labour for livestock rearing. This may be indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda. Further evidence of the small herd sizes and the subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing is revealed by the dismal proportion of livestock-rearing households that utilize permanently hired labour for livestock rearing. Overall; only 2.4% of the livestock rearing households utilize hired labour for livestock rearing in Uganda.

The average landholding size-excluding communal landholdings-for livestock rearing households was 2.2 ha. In terms of region; livestock rearing households in Central region had the highest average landholding size (3.5 ha), while Eastern region had the least average landholding size (1.2 ha). Again the small landholding size is indicative of the small herd sizes and subsistence nature of livestock and poultry rearing in Uganda. Only 2.4% of the households have planted pasture reflecting the over reliance on natural pature for livestock rearing in Uganda.

Overall; about a quarter of the households in Uganda (26.1%) owned cattle as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning cattle in Uganda was 1.7 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning cattle (0.63 million), while Karamoja sub-region had the least number of households owning cattle (0.11 million).

The overwhelming majority of the cattle-owning households (92.7%) owned indigenous cattle. Amongst the cattle-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average seven (7) cattle. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the cattle-owning households in Karamoja sub-region had the highest average cattle herd size estimated to be 21 cattle, while a typical house hold amongst the cattle-owning households in Eastern region had the least average cattle herd size estimated to be four (4) cattle due to the fact that Eastern region had the least landholding size used for livestock rearing estimated to be 1.2 ha.

The national cattle herd was estimated to be 11.4 million cattle of which 2.5 million (22.3%) was in the Western Region, 2.5 million (21.8%) was in the Eastern Region, 2.5 million (21.7%) was in the Central

Region, Karamoja sub-region had 2.3 million (19.8%) cattle and the rest of Northern Uganda had 1.6 million (14.4%) cattle. Kotido district registered the highest cattle herd of 694,250 (6.1%) cattle. In general, the districts with the highest number of cattle were: Kotido; Nakapiripirit; Kaabong; Kiboga; Moroto; Kiruhura; Rakai; Soroti; Ntungamo; Apac; Masaka; Yumbe; Nakasongola; Kumi; Mpigi; Masindi; Kamuli; Mubende; and Bushenyi.

The dominant cattle breed in Uganda is the indigenous cattle (93.6%) which translate to an estimated total of 10.6 million indigenous cattle as of 2008.

The total number of milked cows in Uganda was estimated to be 1.52 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of milked cows estimated to be 0.41 million milked cows; while Northern Region had the least number of milked cows estimated to be 0.16 million milked cows.

The results show that on average 8.5 litres of milk are produced per milked cow per week in Uganda. This translates to approximately 1.85 million litres of milk per day. In terms of Region; milked cows in Central produced the highest amount of milk on average closely followed by those in the Western Region, while cows in the Northern Region produced the least amount of milk on the average. Milked cows in Central produced on average 9.8 litres of milk per milked cow per week; while milked cows in Northern region produced on average 5.2 litres of milk per milked cow per week.

About a third of all the milk produced in Uganda (34.7%) is sold. In terms of region Western region led in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold; while karamoja sub-region was least in terms of the proportion of milk produced which is sold. In the Western region 42.7% of all the milk produced was sold; while in karamoja sub-region only 6.4% of all the milk produced was sold. This shows that most of the milk produced in karamoja sub-region is used for home consumption.

The average price of milk per litre in Uganda was UGX. 442/= as of 2008. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the highest average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 540/=; while Western region had the least average price of milk per litre estimated to be UGX. 355/=. In terms of district; Yumbe, Amuru, Tororo and Nakapiripirit districts registered the highest prices of milk per litre on the average. On the other hand; the districts with the lowest prices were Lyantonde, Moyo, Kaabong, Ibanda, Kotido, Nakasongola, Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Hoima, Bushenyi and Buliisa.

Overall, about four out of every ten of the households in Uganda (39.2%) owned goats as of the year 2008. The estimated number of households owning goats in Uganda was 2.5 million. In terms of region; Eastern region had the highest estimated number of households owning goats (0.74million). Almost all the goat-owning households (99.5%) owned indigenous goats. Amongst the goat-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average five (5) goats. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average goat herd size estimated to be 19 goats, while a typical household amongst the goat-owning households in Eastern region had the least average goat herd size estimated to be 4 goats.

The national goat population in Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 2.7 million (21.7%) while Central Region had the lowest number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (13.5%). Nakapiripirt district registered the highest number of goats compared to other districts. The total goat population in Nakapiripirit was estimated to be 547,370 goats (4.4%). Nakapiripirit district was closely followed by Kotido and Kaabong districts, which registered 535,140 and 525,390 goats respectively.

The results show that almost all goats in Uganda are indigenous goats (98.7%) which translates to an estimated total of 12.3 million indigenous goats.

About a tenth of the households in Uganda (9.0%)owned sheep as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning sheep in Uganda was 0.57 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of households owning sheep (0.13 million), while Central region had the least number of households owning sheep (0.082 million).

Almost all the sheep-owning households (99.1%) owned indigenous sheep. Amongst the sheep-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 6.0 sheep. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in karamoja sub-region had the highest average sheep herd size estimated to be 18 sheep, while a typical household amongst the sheep-owning households in Eastern region had the least average sheep herd size estimated to be three (3) sheep.

The national sheep herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the karamoja sub-region had the highest number of sheep estimated to be 1.69 million (49.4%), while the Western Region had the least number of sheep estimated to be 0.27 million (8.0%).

Slightly less than a fifth of the households in Uganda (17.8%) owned pigs as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning pigs in Uganda was 1.1 million. Amongst the pig-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average three (3) pigs.

The national pigs herd for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of pigs estimated to be 1.3 million (41.1%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of pigs estimated to be 0.06 million (18.3%).

About half of the households in Uganda (50.1%) owned chickens as of 2008. The estimated number of households owning chickens in Uganda was 3.2 million. Almost all the chicken-owning households (99.2%) owned indigenous chickens.

Amongst the chicken-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average twelve (12) chickens. In terms of region; a typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in Central region had the highest average chicken flock size estimated to be 15 chickens, while a

typical household amongst the chicken-owning households in western region had the least average chicken flock size estimated to be ten (9) chickens.

Eastern Region had the highest number of chickens estimated to be 10.7 million (28.6%), while the The national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Western Region had the least number of chickens estimated to be 7.2 million (19.3%). Districts of Wakiso (2.8 million), Bugiri (0.9 million), Lira (1.1 million) and Masindi (1.0 million) had the highest number of chickens in Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively.

The national chicken flock of exotic layers for Uganda was estimated to be 2.5 million as of 2008, representing 6.6% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of exotic broilers estimated to be 1.9 million (77.3%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of exotic broilers estimated to be 0.003 million (0.11%).

The dominant chicken breed in Uganda is the indigenous chickens (87.7%) followed by the exotic layers (6.6%).

The national chicken flock of indigenous chickens for Uganda was estimated to be 32.8 million as of 2008, representing 87.7% of the total chicken flock in Uganda. The national chicken flock of exotic broilers for Uganda was estimated to be 1.5 million as of 2008, representing 4.1% of the total chicken flock in Uganda.

The national chicken flock of egg-laying hens for Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Central Region had the highest number of layers estimated to be 1.4 million (42.9%), while the Northern Region had the least number of la yers estimated to be 0.59 million (18.4%).

Overall, the average egg production in Uganda was 4 eggs per egg-laying hen per week. This translates to an estimated total of 1.97 million eggs produced in Uganda per day.

Most of the egg-laying chickens (62.5%) are indigenous chickens, 35.0% are exotic layers, while the rest (2.5%) are breeder layers. There were however, marked variations in the proportions of indigenous and exotic layers across regions. Most apparent was that unlike other regions were indigenous egg-layers were dominant; exotic layers were the dominant egg-layers in the Central region. Exotic layers accounted for 62.5% of the egg-laying hens in Central Uganda reflecting the affinity of modern poultry rearing to urbanization.

Only about 1 out of every 25 of the households in Uganda (4.3%) owned ducks as of 2008. The national ducks flock for Uganda was estimated to be 1.46 million as of 2008.

Amongst the duck-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average six (6) ducks.

Overall, only about 1 out of every 100 households in Uganda (1.3%) owned turkeys as of the year 2008. The national turkey number for Uganda was estimated to be 0.35 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of turkeys estimated to be 0.24 million (68.3%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of turkeys estimated to be 11,800 (3.4%). Amongst the turkey-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 4 turkeys.

The results show that overall, only about 1 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.1%) owned geese as of the year 2008. The national geese flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.049 million as of 2008. Amongst the geese-owning households; a typical household in Uganda owns on average 7 geese.

Only about 5 out of every 1000 households in Uganda (0.5%) owned guinea fowls as of 2008. Regional analysis shows that in the Eastern region 1.2% of the households owned guinea fowls. The national guinea fowl flock for Uganda was estimated to be 0.15 million as of 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.086 million (56.6%), while the karamoja sub-region had the least number of guinea fowls estimated to be 0.002 million (1.1%).

Only 1.1% of the households in Uganda owned rabbits as of 2008. The estimated number of rabbits in Uganda was 0.37 million. Most of the rabbits in Uganda (81.6%) are indigenous. The estimated number of indigenous rabbits in Uganda was 0.30 million.

The results also show that only 0.6% of the households in Uganda owned donkeys as of 2008. The estimated number of donkeys in Uganda was 0.15 million. In terms of region; Karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (0.134 million).

A negligible proportion of households in Uganda owned horses as of 2008. The estimated number of horses in Uganda was 1,590. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of donkeys (960 horses).

The estimated number of camels in Uganda was 32,870. In terms of region; karamoja sub-region had the highest estimated number of camels (32,030). In terms of district; the districts with the highest number of camels were: Nakapiripirit and Moroto.

Overall, 14.4% of the households in Uganda owned dogs as of 2008. The estimated number of dogs in Uganda was 1.6 millionThe findings show that a typical dog-owning household in Uganda owns on average 1.7 dogs. In terms of region; a typical dog-owning household in karamoja sub-region had the highest average dog herd size estimated to be 2.6 dogs, while a typical dog-owning household in Western and Northern Regions had the least average dog herd size estimated to be 1.6 dogs.

A tenth of the households in Uganda (10.1%) owned cats as of 2008. The estimated number of cats in Uganda was 0.64 million. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest estimated number of cats (0.18 million), while karamoja sub-region had the least number of cats (0.055 million).

The findings show that a typical cat-owning household in Uganda owns on average 1 cats. In terms of region; a typical cat-owning household in karamoja sub-region had the highest average cat herd size estimated to be 2 cats.

Only 2.7% of all households in Uganda owned beehives as of 2008. The estimated total number of beehives in Uganda as of 2008 was 0.75 million. About two thirds (65.5%) of all beehives in Uganda are colonized.

The estimated total production of honey in Uganda in the six months prior to the survey was 1.3 million kilogrammes. This translates to an estimated total of 2600 metric tones of honey per annum. In terms of region; Northern region had the highest production of honey estimated to be 0.64 million kilogrammes; while Central region had the least production of honey estimated to be 0.085 million kilogrammes. The results show that about nine out of every ten of the beehives in Uganda (87.3%) are local beehives. The estimated average production of honey for the harvested colonized local beehives in the six months prior to the survey was 3.9 kilogrammes per beehive.

About nine out of every ten of the livestock-raising households (86.8%) own hoes. The average number of hoes owned per livestock-raising household was 3 hoes.

The results show that overall; about three quarters of the livestock-raising households (74.1%) own pangas.The average number of pangas owned per livestock-raising household was 1 panga.

Overall a third of the livestock-raising households (33.1%) own slashers. The average number of slashers owned per livestock-raising household was 1 slasher.

Just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (6.6%) own garden forks. The average number of garden forks owned per livestock-raising household was 1 garden fork.

The results show that overall just over a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (5.4%) own feeding troughs. The results show that the average number of feeding troughs owned per livestock-raising household was 2 feeding troughs.

Less than a twentieth of the livestock-raising households (3.2%) own milk cans. In terms of region; Eastern region had the least proportion of livestock-raising households owning milk cans; while karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion. The estimated proportion of households owning milk cans in Eastern region and karamoja sub-region were 2.0% and 7.3% respectively. The average number of milk cans owned per livestock-raising household was 2 milk cans.

12.2 Suggestions and Recommendations

Develop a comprehensive livestock and poultry sector development master plan to introduce high yielding and fasting growing exotic breeds and/or improved local breeds; increase the proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pastures; and train livestock and poultry farmers in modern livestock and poultry production and management practices and skills to mitigate the negative effects of the small household landholding sizes; the dismal proportion of livestock-raising households with planted pasture; the low levels of adaptation of exotic breeds and the limited utilization of hired labour coupled with the ever increasing human population on the growth prospects of the livestock and poultry sector.

Establish supporting infrastructure for livestock rearing like dams, valley tanks, boreholes, dip tanks, quarantine stations, milk cooling plants as well as well-equipped livestock markets. The supporting infrastructure should be spread across the country in proportion to the total number of livestock in a particular region or district using the livestock data generated in this census. Livestock movement routes and holding grounds should also be established.

Explore possibilities of undertaking and promoting livestock rearing as a commercial enterprise especially in the karamoja sub-region by taking advantage of the considerably higher average herd sizes in karamoja sub-region. The Census results show that though karamoja sub-region constitutes about a fifth of the total cattle herd in Uganda; slightly less than a fifth (16.3%) of the total goats herd; 60.4% of all horses in Uganda; 97.4% of all camels; and 91.3% of all donkeys in Uganda; only a small proportion of these products seem to be available for sale as evidenced for instance by the dismal proportion of milk produced in the karamoja sub-region that is sold. The census results show that only 6.4% of all milk produced in karamoja sub-region is sold. In addition government should continue and strengthen her efforts to combat both internal and external cattle rustling.

Bolster and promote bee keeping through: training bee keepers on modern management and production practices of bee keeping; and promte the use of Langstroth beehives as they yield higher amounts of honey on the average as evidenced by the census results.

GLOSSARY

Agriculture	This term is used to describe crops, livestock, and poultry and fishing activities.
EA	This term is used to describe an area with a population of about 200 households covering part , one or more neighbouring villages/LCIS.
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Reference Period	Period during which enumeration of livestock and characteristics took place i.e. February 18 - 25, 2008

Annex 1

ANNEX TABLES

Table 1: Households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	HHs rearing Livestock, % of all HHs	Female-headed, %		Heads Under 30 years of age, %		Heads over 50 years of age, %		Household size average,	
		own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs
UGANDA	70.8	26.5	29	24.5	30	30.6	27.2	6.1	5.4
Central	56.3	31.1	33.7	22.3	33.8	33.7	25.4	5.5	4.6
Eastern	79.5	22.2	23.8	25.4	28.3	30	28.6	6.4	5.9
Northern	78.7	27.9	31.3	26.5	29	26.7	26	6.4	6
Western	72.3	22.7	24.3	23.2	28.1	32.8	29.5	5.9	5.3
Karamoja sub-region	79.6	49	51.5	28.7	29.9	22.5	22.4	6.8	6.5
Central									
Kalangala	38.4	39.2	37	33.5	48.5	16.9	10	3.8	2.9
Kampala	21.9	38.8	43	26.5	47.5	24.9	12.4	5.5	4.1
Kiboga	73.4	22.3	23.4	24.2	29.3	31.6	28.5	5.7	5
Luwero	61.4	37	38.8	22	31.1	35.9	29.9	5.5	4.6
Masaka	74.4	33	33.4	19.7	26.6	38.5	33.5	5.2	4.6
Mpigi	77.9	31.3	32.1	21.2	25.7	37.1	34.3	5.4	4.9
Mubende	65.3	23.5	25	26.8	33.2	30.1	26.1	5.4	4.7
Mukono	63	32.4	31.5	21.5	29.1	34.8	29.4	5.5	4.7
Nakasongola	84.4	27.1	29.7	27	30.8	29.7	27.8	7.3	6.7
Rakai	78.4	25.4	26.8	21.9	26.1	33.6	31.4	5.4	4.9
Ssembabule	74	24.7	26.5	23.5	28.8	32.2	29.6	5.7	5.1
Kayunga	64.6	24.2	25.3	20.9	27.4	37.2	32.2	6.1	5.3
Wakiso	48.8	34.8	34.5	19.9	35.6	33.3	23.1	5.7	4.7
Lyantonde	75	21.9	23.4	24	27.5	28.7	26.4	6	5.4
Mityana	72.5	33.1	33.2	21.7	28.5	36.4	32.2	5	4.4
Nakaseke	65.4	32	32.6	23.6	27.5	32.2	30.3	5.6	4.8

Table 1 (cont'd): Households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	HHs rearing Livestock, % of all HHs	Female Headed %		Heads Under 30 years of age, %		Heads over 50 years of age, %		Household size average,	
		Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs
Eastern									
Bugiri	87.3	25.8	26	29.1	30.4	26.5	26	6.2	6
Busia	68.3	28.3	29.7	24.1	30.6	33.4	27.9	5.9	5.3
Iganga	75.7	20.3	21.6	23.6	27.4	29.7	28.1	6.4	5.9
Jinja	52.6	25.6	27.5	25.5	34.7	28	20.9	6.1	4.9
Kamuli	74.7	20.9	23.1	28.5	31.4	27.1	26.5	6.4	5.8
Kapchorwa	87.5	25.2	26.6	29.3	30.7	26.5	26.2	6.4	6.1
Katakwi	89.9	27.4	29.1	22.3	23.1	32.3	32.5	6.7	6.4
Kumi	86.8	22.7	23.7	22.8	24.7	31.6	31	7	6.6
Mbale	75.8	27	30.8	24.3	30.3	34.8	30.9	5.8	5.3
Pallisa	79.6	14.3	15.5	23.7	25.7	30.2	30.3	7.2	6.7
Soroti	83.9	23.5	26.3	27.2	29.7	27.5	26.1	6.5	6.1
Tororo	85.8	26.8	27.2	24.4	26.5	31.7	31.1	6	5.7
Kaberamaido	91.2	23.6	24.7	24.7	25.3	29	29.6	6.1	5.9
Mayuge	71.1	23.6	25.7	28.4	31.4	27.8	25.4	6.7	6.1
Sironko	85.1	23.8	24.3	23.3	24.9	35.5	35.1	5.4	5
Amuria	87.9	24.5	26.1	24.9	25.6	28.1	28.6	6.3	6
Budaka	79.6	19.4	20.2	23	25.1	30.3	30.6	7	6.5
Bududa	90.7	14	14.6	25.7	26.4	32.5	33	5.4	5.2
Bukedea	83.7	19.6	21.4	22.8	25.1	31	30.5	6.9	6.4
Bukwo	93.1	14.3	14.5	30	30.6	25.9	25.9	6.3	6.1
Butaleja	85.1	14.9	15.2	24.1	26.2	31.1	30.9	7.2	6.9
Kaliro	72.6	18	20.1	27.6	29.9	27.9	27.8	6.8	6.2
Manafwa	83.6	19.4	20.3	23.6	24.9	33.6	33.5	5.8	5.5
Namutumba	83.6	13.8	14.4	25	26	29.4	29.6	7.2	6.8

Table 1 (cont'd): Households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	HHs rearing Livestock, % of all HHs	Female-headed, %		Heads Under 30 years of age, %		Heads over 50 years of age, %		Household size average,	
		own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs
Northern									
Adjumani	78.2	36.6	39.1	29.9	31.4	21	22	6.8	6.3
Apac	88.5	23.1	23.8	26	27.6	28.1	27.7	6	5.8
Arua	73.3	24	25.6	25.2	28.4	27.7	25.5	6.2	5.7
Gulu	64.6	37.6	42.2	23.3	28.3	32	29	7.3	6.6
Kitgum	58.3	37.1	41.5	28	33.3	27.5	27.3	6	5.5
Kotido	85.6	55.6	56	24.1	25.1	23.7	23.6	7.6	7.5
Lira	79.8	29.3	31.5	30.1	31.1	26.5	26.3	5.9	5.6
Moroto	64	46.2	51.6	21.8	25	27.4	26.3	6.5	6.1
Moyo	77.4	37.5	40.4	24.9	27.5	23	23.1	6.5	6
Nebbi	79.5	31.7	35.2	26.1	29.9	30.5	27.9	5.8	5.5
Nakapiripirit	87.2	38.8	40.7	35.4	36.3	20.5	19.9	6.6	6.4
Pader	65.1	31.7	38.5	25.5	27.8	25.6	26.6	6.2	5.9
Yumbe	91.6	19.4	19.6	23.1	24.1	25	24.5	7.2	7
Abim	83.1	44.2	46.5	26.1	27.2	27.3	27.3	7.1	6.9
Amolatar	92.4	21.5	22.3	23	23.5	29.9	28.9	6.5	6.3
Amuru	68	35.8	41.7	32.6	34.3	21.6	21.9	6.5	6.1
Dokolo	90.3	18.9	20	23	24.1	30.1	30.2	6.3	6
Kaabong	86.2	55.9	57.5	32.1	33.4	18.7	18.5	6.6	6.5
Koboko	70.8	15.3	24.1	29.7	36	20.9	17.2	7	6.5
Nyadri	94.4	19.8	20	23.3	24.2	26.2	25.7	7.3	7.2
Oyam	93.8	25.2	26.2	29.8	30.5	26.2	26.3	5.9	5.8

Table 1 (cont'd): Households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	HHs rearing Livestock, % of all HHs	Female-headed, %		Heads Under 30 years of age, %		Heads over 50 years of age, %		Household size average,	
		own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs	Own Livestock	All HHs
Western									
Bundibugyo	74.1	24.4	27.6	36.3	39.5	24.8	23.8	6.1	5.6
Bushenyi	80.4	20	20.9	18.3	22	36.9	34.2	6.2	5.8
Hoima	77.4	25.1	27.1	29.6	33.3	28.1	26.5	5.9	5.4
Kabale	71.3	22.2	24.3	18.6	24.1	39.4	35.6	5.5	5
Kabarole	67.7	26.4	26.9	24.8	31.6	36.1	30.9	5.4	4.7
Kasese	78.5	23.4	23.9	22.3	24.8	30.4	28.3	6.4	5.9
Kibaale	81.9	20.8	21.6	30.8	34.2	25.8	24.7	5.7	5.2
Kisoro	71.7	25.3	26.1	22.6	27.1	37.1	33.7	5.2	4.9
Masindi	79.1	25.6	28.1	26.3	30.1	26.9	25.2	6.1	5.6
Mbarara	57.5	23.4	27.1	18.7	27.7	35	27.8	5.9	5.1
Ntungamo	76.2	20.7	21.7	15.5	19.6	38.7	35.2	6.2	5.8
Rukungiri	73.9	30.8	33	20.6	26	38.2	33.9	5.3	4.8
Kamwenge	79.7	22.3	23.3	26.1	29.3	28.8	27.4	5.5	5.1
Kanungu	69.9	23.6	25.3	22	27.6	34.1	30.3	5.5	5.1
Kyenjojo	70.7	19.2	19.5	24.6	30.6	32.7	29	5.9	5.3
Buliisa	51.1	23.5	27.1	23.1	35.7	32.9	23.5	7	5.7
Ibanda	56.7	22.5	25.3	19.1	28.9	36.3	29.1	5.6	4.8
Isingiro	50.8	19.6	22.2	19.5	27.9	32.5	27	6.1	5.2
Kiruhura	57.6	15.2	18.4	15.7	24.8	35	28	6.6	5.6

Table 2: Length of stay in current location; use of family labour

Geog. Unit	Period of residence in Current Location, Years		Family-Labour is main source of Labour, %
	Mean	Median	
UGANDA	18.4	13.2	99.1
Central region	16.7	10.8	98.6
Eastern region	18.8	14.1	99.2
Northern region	18.3	13.2	98.9
Western region	20.1	15.8	99.3
Karamoja sub-region	14.4	10.3	99.6
Central			
Kalangala	11.1	6.6	100
Kampala	10.5	7.2	98.9
Kiboga	15.8	10.6	99.7
Luwero	16.9	10.4	92.8
Masaka	19.6	14.4	99.8
Mpigi	18.5	13.1	99.5
Mubende	14.7	10.2	99.9
Mukono	17.1	11.4	99.3
Nakasongola	16.3	12.2	97.9
Rakai	20.1	15.3	99.9
Ssembabule	16.1	11.2	98.8
Kayunga	18.7	13.6	99.8
Wakiso	13.4	8.7	97.7
Lyantonde	17.9	15.2	99.5
Mityana	17.2	10.6	99.9
Nakaseke	17.4	10.6	99

Table 2 (cont'd): Length of stay in current location; use of family labour

Geog. Unit	Period of residence in Current Location, Years		Family-Labour is main source of Labour, %
	Mean	Median	
Eastern			
Bugiri	15.2	14.8	100
Busia	22.7	16.4	99.9
Iganga	19.2	13.3	99.6
Jinja	18.6	15.3	99.2
Kamuli	16.8	11.4	99.5
Kapchorwa	14.3	10.3	98.5
Katakwi	19.9	15.3	100
Kumi	20.9	15.2	99.4
Mbale	20.5	15.3	98.6
Pallisa	20.3	15.3	99.6
Soroti	17	11.2	99.9
Tororo	22.3	18.2	99.6
Kaberamaido	16.4	11.6	97.8
Mayuge	16	12.3	99.8
Sironko	17	11.3	99.8
Amuria	23.2	20.2	98.4
Budaka	22.6	20.1	97.4
Bududa	17.5	10.7	98.9
Bukedea	18.2	10.2	97.7
Bukwo	12.7	8.4	99.7
Butaleja	21.9	15.8	96.9
Kaliro	21.3	15.3	99.9
Manafwa	16.8	10.5	99.6
Namutumba	24.4	20.5	99.7

Table 2 (cont'd): Length of stay in current location; use of family labour

Geog. Unit	Period of residence in Current Location, Years		Family-Labour is main source of Labour, %
	Mean	Median	
Northern			
Adjumani	17.6	13.2	100
Apac	19.7	14.5	98.7
Arua	22.6	20.6	99.8
Gulu	15.1	7.6	100
Kitgum	16.2	10.3	98.6
Kotido	14	11.3	99.5
Lira	19.2	15.1	99.8
Moroto	18.3	10.3	99.9
Moyo	14.7	13.2	99.7
Nebbi	21.5	17.3	99.7
Nakapiripirit	12.7	9.2	99
Pader	15.9	7.3	99.1
Yumbe	18.6	16.2	97.6
Abim	12.9	10.2	99.9
Amolatar	16	11.5	99.9
Amuru	7	4.1	90.9
Dokolo	20.1	16.2	99.9
Kaabong	13.6	10.2	99.7
Koboko	13.7	10.2	98.2
Nyadri	22.7	20.3	98.6
Oyam	16.2	12.2	99.9

Table 2 (cont'd): Length of stay in current location; use of family labour

Geog. Unit	Period of residence in Current Location, Years		Family-Labour is main source of Labour, %
	Mean	Median	
Western			
Bundibugyo	18.5	12.3	99.8
Bushenyi	24.3	20.3	100
Hoima	18	12.3	99.7
Kabale	23.1	18.6	98.3
Kabarole	20.6	15.4	99.9
Kasese	18.4	15.1	99.9
Kibaale	15.6	11.3	99.9
Kisoro	21.5	17.9	96.4
Masindi	15.9	10.3	99.6
Mbarara	20.1	15.5	99.5
Ntungamo	26.5	23.3	99.9
Rukungiri	22.7	19.6	99.6
Kamwenge	16.8	13.2	99.9
Kanungu	19.3	14.5	99.6
Kyenjojo	18.4	13.5	99.8
Buliisa	21.3	15.1	98.1
Ibanda	20.5	16.4	97.5
Isingiro	19.8	15.6	99.8
Kiruhura	15.6	11.5	96.8

Table 3: Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal lands used

Geog. Unit	Landholding size, ha, mean	Landholding size, ha, Median	Agricultural Land, %	Planted Pasture, %	Natural Pasture, %	Other Uses, %
UGANDA	2.2	4.9	46.1	2.4	43.2	0.1
Central region	3.5	0.9	23.5	1.9	68	0.1
Eastern region	1.2	0.8	68	3.1	21.6	0.1
Northern region	2.6	1.2	61.1	1.2	28.5	0.1
Western region	2.1	0.8	41.8	3.7	44.7	0.1
Karamoja sub-region	1.6	1.2	72.1	0.6	16.8	0.1
Central						
Kalangala	2.3	0.8	28.1	1.3	64.3	0.1
Kampala	0.4	0.1	21	8.5	40.2	0.3
Kiboga	13.1	1.4	7.6	1.2	81.9	0.1
Luwero	2.1	0.8	40.6	2.1	45.7	0.1
Masaka	1.2	0.8	57.7	3.7	30.7	0.1
Mpigi	3.5	0.8	22	1.3	73	0
Mubende	3.3	1.2	38.9	1.4	55	0
Mukono	1.1	0.6	57.9	3.4	29.5	0.1
Nakasongola	17.1	2	9	1.3	88.3	0
Rakai	2.5	0.8	34.3	1.5	59.5	0
Ssembabule	7	1.2	17.2	3.3	74.7	0
Kayunga	1.9	0.8	39.2	1.4	47.1	0.1
Wakiso	1	0.6	47.9	6.6	24.6	0.2
Lyantonde	5.8	0.8	13.7	1.9	79.7	0
Mityana	1.3	0.8	52.6	4.2	32.1	0.1
Nakaseke	11.4	1.6	7.6	0.9	88.7	0

Table 3(cont'd): Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal lands used

Geog. Unit	Landholding size, ha, mean	Landholding size, ha, Median	Agricultural Land, %	Planted Pasture, %	Natural Pasture, %	Other Uses, %
Eastern						
Bugiri	1.3	0.8	63.7	1.5	28.6	0.1
Busia	1	0.8	62.3	1.3	25.7	0.1
Iganga	1	0.8	63.6	5.9	20	0.1
Jinja	0.6	0.4	63.5	8.9	9.8	0.2
Kamuli	1.5	0.8	59.7	2.9	31.3	0.1
Kapchorwa	1	0.4	46.2	3.2	44.6	0.1
Katakwi	2.1	1.6	72.3	1.9	23.9	0
Kumi	1.2	0.8	87.7	0.9	7.1	0
Mbale	0.8	0.6	70.6	6.3	13.2	0.1
Pallisa	1.1	0.8	76.7	1.5	12.8	0.1
Soroti	1.4	1.2	70.3	2.8	24.3	0
Tororo	1.2	0.8	72.6	1.5	17.1	0.1
Kaberamaido	1.7	1.6	63.5	1.1	29.7	0.1
Mayuge	1.2	0.8	69.1	4.3	23.8	0
Sironko	1.3	0.4	82.8	6.1	7.4	0
Amuria	1.9	1.6	68.9	1.9	25.7	0
Budaka	0.9	0.8	77	2.7	14.4	0.1
Bududa	0.7	0.4	65.6	17.1	7.2	0.1
Bukedea	1.4	0.8	82.4	0.8	13.4	0
Bukwo	2.1	0.4	21.7	1.1	3.9	0.7
Butaleja	1	0.8	65.1	2.8	23.5	0.1
Kaliro	1.3	0.8	65	1.2	21.7	0.1
Manafwa	0.6	0.4	78.2	6.7	9.6	0.1
Namutumba	2.7	1	59.1	2.2	33.3	0.1

Table 3(cont'd): Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal lands used

Geog. Unit	Landholding size, ha, mean	Landholding size, ha, Median	Agricultural Land, %	Planted Pasture, %	Natural Pasture, %	Other Uses, %
Northern						
Adjumani	1.7	1.2	62.9	0.7	23.2	0.1
Apac	1.6	1.2	73.1	2.7	20.7	0
Arua	1.4	0.8	57	2.7	28.5	0.1
Gulu	4.7	1.6	42	1.2	19.9	0.4
Kitgum	5.9	2.4	62.2	0.2	26.9	0.1
Kotido	1	0.8	86.5	0	4.9	0.1
Lira	1.5	1.2	64.9	2.4	25.9	0.1
Moroto	1.7	1.2	74.6	0.3	16.7	0.1
Moyo	1.8	0.8	52.8	1	37.9	0.1
Nebbi	1.4	1.2	61.7	0.4	25.2	0.1
Nakapiripirit	1.8	1.2	69	0.8	25.3	0
Pader	5.8	2.8	75.8	1.7	20.9	0
Yumbe	3.8	1.6	52	0.3	43.3	0
Abim	2	1.2	51.1	1.1	17.3	0.3
Amolatar	3.4	1.6	37.3	1	58.8	0
Amuru	4.4	2.1	51.1	0.8	33.9	0.1
Dokolo	1.5	1.2	76.8	1.5	18.1	0
Kaabong	1	0.8	99.9	0	0.1	0
Koboko	1.7	1.2	48.4	3	38	0.1
Nyadri	1.2	0.8	63.1	1.6	25.5	0.1
Oyam	2	1.6	66.2	0.7	30	0

Table 3(cont'd): Landholdings of households that engage in livestock rearing, excluding communal lands used

Geog. Unit	Landholding size, ha, mean	Landholding size, ha, Median	Agricultural Land, %	Planted Pasture, %	Natural Pasture, %	Other Uses, %
Western						
Bundibugyo	1.4	0.8	53	3.8	39.6	0
Bushenyi	1.1	0.8	55.6	5.6	33	0.1
Hoima	2.7	1.2	41.3	4	42.3	0.1
Kabale	0.9	0.6	78.4	5.8	7.5	0.1
Kabarole	1	0.6	58.3	8.4	24.7	0.1
Kasese	1.1	0.6	54.3	2.5	10.7	0.3
Kibaale	2.5	1.2	49.2	2.9	36.7	0.1
Kisoro	0.9	0.4	84.7	2	6.7	0.1
Masindi	4.9	1.2	28.1	5.3	52.2	0.1
Mbarara	1.7	0.8	42.9	2.6	49.4	0.1
Ntungamo	1.6	0.8	43.8	1.9	51.4	0
Rukungiri	1.4	0.8	52.1	5.1	30.6	0.1
Kamwenge	2.2	0.8	40.4	2.7	52.3	0
Kanungu	1.3	0.8	60.1	2.7	26.7	0.1
Kyenjojo	3	1.2	44.2	2.8	43.8	0.1
Buliisa	1.8	1	56.1	2.7	36.3	0
Ibanda	1.8	0.8	37.5	3.4	39.9	0.2
Isingiro	2.9	0.8	33.3	2.1	61.3	0
Kiruhura	8.2	2	15.3	2.6	80.6	0

Table 4: Labor use of households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	Family Labour					Permanently employed labour			
	Family Workers per household, mean	Adult Males, %	Adult Females, %	Boys, %	Girls, %	Proportion of Livestock-rearing HHs that utilize Permanently employed labour, %	Mean number Per HH, for all livestock-rearing HHS that had permanently employed labour	Mean number Per HH, for all permanent worker employing HHs	Casually hired employees for livestock activities, proportion of HHs that utilize, %
UGANDA	4.6	22.3	24.3	28	25.4	2.4	0.1	2.5	3
Central	4.2	20.97	24.4	28.2	26.4	3.7	0.1	2.1	3.3
Eastern	4.6	21.56	24.4	28.4	25.6	1.5	0	2.9	2.3
Northern	4.9	23.25	24	28.4	24.3	1.6	0.1	4.4	2.1
Western	4.5	23.18	25	26.7	25.1	3.2	0.1	1.9	4.3
Karamoja sub-region	5.5	24.02	20.3	30.4	25.3	0.7	0	3.3	3
Central									
Kalangala	3	26.86	31.4	21	20.7	1.4	0	1.1	2.8
Kampala	3.4	26.9	27.8	23.8	21.5	5.7	0.1	1.7	6.5
Kiboga	4.6	21.87	23.3	28.6	26.2	2.7	0.1	1.9	3.6
Luwero	4.7	18.53	22.5	30.6	28.4	7.2	0.3	4.6	2.6
Masaka	4.2	19.92	24.5	28.4	27.2	2.2	0	1.8	2.9
Mpigi	4.5	19.55	23	30.1	27.4	1.9	0	2.6	2.9
Mubende	4.4	21.52	23.8	28.3	26.4	2.1	0	1.8	2.7
Mukono	4.4	19	23.5	29.8	27.7	4.1	0.1	1.6	2.1
Nakasongola	5.5	19.12	21.8	30.2	28.9	7.5	0.1	2	3.4
Rakai	4.4	20.86	24.3	27.7	27.1	2.4	0	1.4	3.6
Ssembabule	3.9	23.53	26.3	26.4	23.7	1.9	0	1.7	3.6
Kayunga	4.5	20.56	25.1	28	26.3	2.1	0	1.5	3.1
Wakiso	3.6	22.95	27.1	25.5	24.5	6.3	0.1	1.8	3.8
Lyantonde	4	24.39	24.6	27.5	23.5	4.7	0.1	1.8	5.7
Mityana	3.7	20.93	25.2	27.9	26	2.3	0	1.8	1.7
Nakaseke	4.7	20.02	21	30.3	28.7	3.4	0.1	2.9	3.8

Table 4(cont'd): Labor use of households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	Family Labour					Permanently employed labour			
	Family Workers per household, mean	Adult Males, %	Adult Females, %	Boys, %	Girls, %	Proportion of Livestock-rearing HHs that utilize Permanently employed labour, %	Mean number Per HH, for all livestock-rearing HHS that had permanently employed labour	Mean number Per HH, for all permanent worker employing HHs	Casually hired employees for livestock activities, proportion of HHs that utilize, %
Eastern									
Bugiri	4.9	21.19	22.7	29.5	26.5	1.7	0	1.1	1.5
Busia	3.9	22.45	27.9	27.3	22.3	0.4	0	1.3	1.4
Iganga	4.7	19.1	23	30.3	27.6	1	0	2.4	1
Jinja	3.6	21.74	27.6	27.9	22.8	1.1	0	1.6	1.5
Kamuli	4.4	20.75	24.3	29.2	25.8	1.6	0	2.2	1.8
Kapchorwa	4.5	24.98	24.8	26.2	24.1	2.9	0.1	3	4.6
Katakwi	5.4	20.14	22.4	29.2	28.3	0.5	0	2.8	2.3
Kumi	5.3	21.29	25.2	28.2	25.3	1.4	0.1	3.8	4.2
Mbale	4	23.76	27.7	25.4	23.1	1.7	0.1	3.6	3
Pallisa	5	21.39	24.5	28.9	25.3	0.6	0	3.1	1.1
Soroti	4.8	21.81	24.6	28	25.5	0.7	0	1.5	3.8
Tororo	4.5	23.05	25.8	27.2	23.9	1.3	0	2.3	2.5
Kaberamaido	4.4	22.42	23.4	28.5	25.7	2.1	0.1	6	2.8
Mayuge	4.5	21.42	25.2	29	24.4	0.8	0	1.9	0.9
Sironko	3.6	26.68	27.9	23.4	22	1.5	0	1.6	3.8
Amuria	5	19.8	21.5	30.5	28.2	1.6	0.1	4.6	2.6
Budaka	5.5	19.91	23.7	29.3	27.1	2.7	0.2	5.8	2.1
Bududa	4.3	23.63	23.9	27.5	24.9	2.6	0.1	3.6	2.4
Bukedea	5.7	19.74	23.4	29.1	27.7	7.4	0.2	2.6	4
Bukwo	4.4	25.22	25.4	26.2	23.2	0.5	0	2.2	3
Butaleja	5.4	20.7	24.2	29.4	25.7	2.9	0.2	6	2.9
Kaliro	5.3	20.23	22.9	29.7	27.2	0.5	0	1.5	1.1
Manafwa	4.6	21.39	23	28	27.6	0.7	0	2.3	1.9
Namutumba	5	19.77	23.2	29.7	27.4	1.8	0	1.8	2.1

Table 4(cont'd): Labor use of households that engage in livestock rearing

Geog. Unit	Family Labour					Permanently employed labour			
	Family Workers per household, mean	Adult Males, %	Adult Females, %	Boys, %	Girls, %	Proportion of Livestock-rearing HHs that utilize Permanently employed labour, %	Mean number Per HH, for all livestock-rearing HHS that had permanently employed labour	Mean number Per HH, for all permanent worker employing HHs	Casually hired employees for livestock activities, proportion of HHs that utilize, %
Northern									
Adjumani	4.4	25.41	25.9	28.2	20.4	0.2	0	1.6	0.3
Apac	4.9	20.3	21.9	30	27.8	2.1	0.1	3.7	0.7
Arua	4.7	24.25	27.4	26.2	22.1	0.7	0	1.7	2.1
Gulu	5.1	24.6	23.6	28.3	23.4	0	0	4	1.5
Kitgum	4.1	26.61	21.6	28.6	23.2	2.6	0.1	3.6	2.2
Kotido	6.2	20.37	18.2	34.6	26.9	0.5	0	6.9	1
Lira	4.9	24.01	24	27	25	0.4	0	2.8	3.3
Moroto	5.5	23.3	23.2	26.6	26.9	0.1	0	4.8	5
Moyo	5.5	23.35	24.2	27.9	24.5	0.4	0	1.8	0.5
Nebbi	4.6	22.56	25.1	27.5	24.8	0.6	0	3.3	0.9
Nakapiripirit	4.3	29.61	17.7	34.4	18.3	1.7	0	1.9	2.2
Pader	4.4	25.54	24.3	27.7	22.5	1.3	0.1	3.9	1.1
Yumbe	6.3	19.78	22.7	31	26.5	4.4	0.2	4.3	4.7
Abim	4.4	26.07	23.5	27.5	22.9	0.9	0	1.8	1.6
Amolatar	5	24	23.9	27.3	24.7	1.1	0	1.3	0.9
Amuru	4.6	23.75	21.7	30.2	24.3	13	0.7	5.8	13.4
Dokolo	5.1	21.72	23.1	28.9	26.3	0.2	0	3.6	0.4
Kaabong	6.1	23.45	20.4	28.8	27.3	0.6	0	5	3.4
Koboko	5.1	23.5	24.1	28.7	23.7	2.6	0.1	4.5	3
Nyadri	5	24.64	25.7	28.3	21.4	0.8	0.1	6.9	2.1
Oyam	4.4	23.2	23	29.2	24.7	0.1	0	3.6	0.3

Table 5: Cattle ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning cattle, % of all HHs	HHs owning cattle, number	Own indige-nous, % cattle-owing HHs	Own dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Own beef, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, cattle-owning HHs	Median herd size, cattle-owning HHs	HHs using zero-grazing, % cattle-owing HHs
UGANDA	26.1	1,663,150	92.7	10	1	1.8	6.9	3	0.5
Central region	18.2	339,170	88.6	16.1	1.3	1.3	7.3	2	0.7
Eastern region	39.1	630,000	92.5	9.1	1.3	1.5	3.9	3	0.3
Northern region	26.4	298,040	99.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	5.5	3	0.9
Western region	18.4	287,480	88	17.9	0.8	1.6	8.9	4	0.5
Karamoja sub-region	53.6	108,450	100	0.2	0.6	11.1	20.8	15	0.8
Kalangala	4.6	860	87.5	18.6	1.8	0.3	6.8	2	0
Kampala	2	7,710	70.4	35.2	2	0.1	4.1	2	0
Kiboga	28.9	18,780	98.3	6.7	2.5	5.6	19.4	6	0.1
Luwero	17.5	15,570	91.4	12.4	1.7	0.9	5.1	2	0.1
Masaka	23.9	45,100	90.4	13.2	1	1.2	5	2	0.2
Mpigi	42.6	41,210	97.1	5.5	0.7	2.2	5.3	2	0.7
Mubende	21.2	24,940	97.3	7.5	1.7	1.8	8.4	3	1.3
Mukono	20.5	50,550	77.9	28.2	0.7	0.6	3.1	2	1.4
Nakasongola	46.7	13,400	99.5	2.5	1.1	7.8	16.6	6	0.8
Rakai	20.5	20,900	97.6	5.8	0.9	2.7	13.4	5	0.6
Ssembabule	21.4	9,370	96.9	18.6	7.1	4	18.9	13	1.1
Kayunga	23.5	16,470	88.4	14.5	1.2	1.3	5.4	2	1.7
Wakiso	13	37,240	69.3	35.2	1	0.4	3.1	2	0.9
Lyantonde	20.8	3,340	93.4	22.9	3.1	4.3	20.5	12	0
Mityana	33.3	22,740	90.8	14.2	0.4	1.1	3.3	2	0
Nakaseke	29.6	10,980	93.7	12.2	2.2	4.3	14.6	6	0

Table 5(cont'd): Cattle ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning cattle, % of all HHs	HHs owning cattle, number	Own indige-nous, % cattle-owing HHs	Own dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Own beef, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, cattle-owning HHs	Median herd size, cattle-owning HHs	HHs using zero-grazing, % cattle-owing HHs
Bugiri	23.4	25,700	99.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	4.6	3	0.1
Busia	12.9	7,320	99.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.7	2	0
Iganga	32.7	42,790	97.2	4.5	0.4	1	2.9	2	0.2
Jinja	14.2	14,400	73.5	32.8	0.9	0.4	2.8	2	0.3
Kamuli	35.3	46,210	96.3	6.8	0.7	1.6	4.6	2	0.1
Kapchorwa	59.9	22,850	80.7	29.7	0.9	2.5	4.2	3	0
Katakwi	60.5	19,780	100	0.1	0.4	4.2	6.9	5	0
Kumi	59.2	40,850	99.8	0.6	0.4	3.2	5.4	4	0.1
Mbale	31.2	27,520	77.4	25.5	2	0.7	2.3	2	0
Pallisa	43.1	38,970	99.4	1.3	0.1	1.5	3.5	2	0.4
Soroti	49.9	48,070	99.9	0.5	0.4	2.8	5.7	4	0.3
Tororo	36.4	34,230	99.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.5	2	0.6
Kaberamaido	44	16,160	100	0.3	0.6	2.1	4.7	3	0.3
Mayuge	23.8	23,480	97.8	3.8	0.5	0.9	3.6	2	0.1
Sironko	51.3	40,080	71.2	33	1.6	1.2	2.3	2	0.1
Amuria	54.6	34,270	99.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	5	4	0.1
Budaka	39.9	12,540	99.3	1.5	0.2	1.3	3.2	2	0.1
Bududa	72.3	25,250	54.9	41.7	15.6	1.5	2	2	0.1
Bukedea	54.5	18,020	99.7	0.9	0.4	2.6	4.8	4	0.9
Bukwo	61	6,280	88.5	22.6	0.7	2.3	3.7	3	1.4
Butaleja	44.6	17,430	99.5	0.8	0.4	2	4.4	3	0.4
Kaliro	42	15,070	99.8	0.8	1.5	1.8	4.3	3	0.2
Manafwa	46.4	33,170	86.3	15.9	2.1	1.1	2.3	2	0.5
Namutumba	49.4	19,560	99.8	0.7	0.5	1.9	3.9	2	1.1

Table 5(cont'd): Cattle ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning cattle, % of all HHs	HHs owning cattle, number	Own indige-nous, % cattle-owing HHs	Own dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Own beef, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, cattle-owning HHs	Median herd size, cattle-owning HHs	HHs using zero-grazing, % cattle-owing HHs
Adjumani	17.3	9,670	100	0	0.2	1.9	10.9	6	0.3
Apac	43.8	46,680	99.8	0.5	0.2	2.1	4.8	3	1.2
Arua	20.4	18,640	99.9	0.3	0.2	1.3	6.3	3	0.1
Gulu	13.6	9,540	92.6	12.2	0.3	0.6	4.2	2	1.9
Kitgum	15.9	11,600	99.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.3	2	1
Kotido	68.1	22,460	100	0.2	0.4	21.1	30.9	22	0.3
Lira	33.7	44,960	99.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	3.5	2	0.3
Moroto	37	22,110	100	0.1	0.2	5.9	16	9	1
Moyo	19.2	12,280	99.9	0.3	0.3	1.6	8.5	5	0.5
Nebbi	11.6	12,260	99.9	0.4	0.5	1	8.3	5	2.9
Nakapiripirit	69.9	29,390	99.9	0.3	1.5	16	23	15	0.5
Pader	21.1	19,330	100	0	0	0.6	3	2	0.6
Yumbe	25	16,910	99.9	0.3	0.7	3.3	13.2	8	1.1
Abim	22.5	2,330	100	0.1	0	1.3	5.8	4	0.2
Amolatar	54.1	12,650	100	0.5	0.5	3.5	6.4	4	0.7
Amuru	11	5,130	98.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	6.4	3	0.6
Dokolo	51.1	16,250	100	0	0.2	1.9	3.6	2	0.3
Kaabong	56.3	32,160	99.9	0.3	0.3	9.1	16.1	12	1.2
Koboko	24.1	7,020	100	0.3	0.3	1.9	7.7	6	3.1
Nyadri	35.5	25,570	100	0.1	0.2	1.7	4.8	3	1.2
Oyam	43	29,550	99.9	0.2	0.2	1.7	4	3	0.5

Table 5(cont'd): Cattle ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning cattle, % of all HHs	HHs owning cattle, number	Own indige-nous, % cattle-owing HHs	Own dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Own beef, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, cattle-owning HHs	Median herd size, cattle-owning HHs	HHs using zero-grazing, % cattle-owing HHs
Bundibugyo	6.4	3,880	99.2	1.5	0.7	2.7	42.2	39.5	0
Bushenyi	28.8	48,450	70.2	35.6	0.5	1.2	4.3	3	0.3
Hoima	12.4	12,980	93.7	12.2	0.6	1	8.5	5	0
Kabale	25.9	26,190	95.1	6.7	0.1	1	3.8	2	0.8
Kabarole	18.3	15,530	75.9	29.5	0.4	0.8	4.3	3	1
Kasese	4.5	5,530	87.3	20.8	0	0.8	17.6	11	0
Kibaale	17.9	20,780	96.6	6.2	1	1.5	8.4	3	0.3
Kisoro	14.1	7,520	96.7	4.4	0.2	0.5	3.7	2	0
Masindi	11.1	12,140	96.1	8.3	2.2	2	17.6	13	1
Mbarara	19	16,570	83.9	21.6	0.9	1.7	9.1	5	0.5
Ntungamo	26.6	23,290	92.1	15.4	1.3	2.6	9.8	5	1.6
Rukungiri	21.2	12,900	82.5	24.4	0.2	1	4.7	3	0.2
Kamwenge	21.1	14,100	96.2	10.6	0.9	1.8	8.6	4	0
Kanungu	14.4	7,120	94.7	8.9	0.5	0.6	4.4	2	0.4
Kyenjojo	23.8	24,940	95	12.1	1	1.8	7.4	4	0.2
Buliisa	7.8	1,120	99.8	0.2	0.5	2.4	30.9	20	0.6
Ibanda	17	8,210	88.1	18.9	1.6	1.1	6.7	4	0.3
Isingiro	14.4	11,450	96.6	10.8	0.9	2.3	15.8	9	0.2
Kiruhura	31.5	14,780	87.4	27.9	2.5	7.3	23.2	19	0.3

Table 6: Cattle breeds

Geog. Unit	Cattle, total number	% of all cattle	Ankole, % of indigenous	Zebu / Nganda, % of indigenous	% of all cattle	% of all cattle
UGANDA	11,408,740	93.6	29.6	70.4	0.8	5.6
Central	2,475,860	90.2	57.9	42.1	0.2	7.9
Eastern	2,488,470	94.3	5.4	94.6	0.7	5.1
Northern	1,641,840	99.4	10.5	89.5	0.2	0.4
Western	2,548,620	87.1	68.3	31.7	0.8	12.2
Karamoja sub-region	2,253,960	87.4	8.4	91.6	0.5	12.1
Central						
Kalangala	5,810	87.4	8.4	91.6	0.5	12.1
Kampala	31,610	72.9	39.4	60.6	0.8	26.4
Kiboga	365,150	94.6	85.7	14.3	2.9	2.5
Luwero	79,790	90.7	26.9	73.1	2.5	6.8
Masaka	224,600	89.3	44.3	55.7	2	8.7
Mpigi	216,620	95.7	52.2	47.8	1	3.3
Mubende	208,530	94	74.3	25.7	2.5	3.5
Mukono	155,820	73.7	10.5	89.5	0.5	25.8
Nakasongola	222,190	98.5	45.6	54.4	0.5	1
Rakai	279,590	97.4	57.7	42.3	0.7	1.9
Ssembabule	177,470	89.1	91.4	8.6	3.4	7.5
Kayunga	88,810	90.8	13.8	86.2	1.5	7.8
Wakiso	114,770	62.4	22.5	77.5	0.9	36.7
Lyantonde	68,570	84.5	96.6	3.4	4.4	11.1
Mityana	75,770	87.3	23.6	76.4	0.7	12
Nakaseke	160,740	89.4	78.9	21.1	3.4	7.2

Table 6(cont'd): Cattle breeds

Geog. Unit	Cattle, total number	% of all cattle	Ankole, % of indigenous	Zebu / Nganda, % of indigenous	% of all cattle	% of all cattle
Eastern						
Bugiri	118,430	98.6	4.7	95.3	0.1	1.2
Busia	26,790	99.7	2.8	97.2	0.1	0.1
Iganga	125,310	95.9	6.4	93.6	0.3	3.7
Jinja	40,250	71.1	5.5	94.5	0.9	28
Kamuli	211,820	94.4	10.3	89.7	0.5	5.2
Kapchorwa	95,560	76.9	2.8	97.2	0.5	22.6
Katakwi	136,970	99.8	3.2	96.8	0.2	0.1
Kumi	220,060	99.5	2.3	97.7	0.3	0.3
Mbale	63,830	77.4	4.2	95.8	1.4	21.3
Pallisa	136,230	99.1	3.3	96.7	0.1	0.8
Soroti	271,630	99.4	7.2	92.8	0.3	0.2
Tororo	119,590	99.3	2.9	97.1	0.2	0.6
Kaberamaido	76,110	99.4	23.1	76.9	0.4	0.2
Mayuge	85,520	97.4	13.1	86.9	0.2	2.3
Sironko	92,560	73.3	2.9	97.1	0.9	25.7
Amuria	171,380	99.4	4.5	95.5	0.4	0.2
Budaka	40,230	98.6	3.3	96.7	0.2	1.3
Bududa	50,810	51.9	2.9	97.1	11.7	36.4
Bukedea	86,140	99.3	1.3	98.7	0.3	0.4
Bukwo	23,360	84.3	2.4	97.6	0.6	15.1
Butaleja	77,250	99.3	2.6	97.4	0.4	0.3
Kaliro	65,360	97.9	3.6	96.4	1.5	0.6
Manafwa	76,600	86.4	2.2	97.8	1.5	12.1
Namutumba	76,700	99.1	3.2	96.8	0.5	0.5

Table 6(cont'd): Cattle breeds

Geog. Unit	Cattle, total number	% of all cattle	Ankole, % of indigenous	Zebu / Nganda, % of indigenous	% of all cattle	% of all cattle
Northern						
Adjumani	105,230	99.9	6.6	93.4	0.1	0
Apac	225,090	99.7	18.6	81.4	0.1	0.2
Arua	117,160	99.8	7.6	92.4	0.1	0.1
Gulu	40,130	93	29.8	70.2	0.2	6.9
Kitgum	38,460	97.4	15.3	84.7	1.3	1.3
Kotido	694,250	99.6	3.7	96.3	0.2	0.1
Lira	159,530	99.1	7.9	92.1	0.4	0.5
Moroto	352,870	99.8	1.4	98.6	0.2	0.1
Moyo	103,870	99.7	2.9	97.1	0.2	0.1
Nebbi	101,950	99.6	2.1	97.9	0.2	0.2
Nakapiripirit	674,750	99.3	1.7	98.3	0.5	0.2
Pader	57,090	99.9	7	93	0	0.1
Yumbe	223,650	99.7	4.1	95.9	0.2	0.1
Abim	13,630	99.9	1.7	98.3	0	0.1
Amolatar	81,270	99.6	41.3	58.7	0.1	0.3
Amuru	33,060	98.7	31.4	68.6	0.3	1
Dokolo	58,900	99.5	14.3	85.7	0.4	0.2
Kaabong	518,470	99.8	1.4	98.6	0.1	0.1
Koboko	54,200	99.6	5.9	94.1	0.2	0.1
Nyadri	123,640	99.8	3.7	96.3	0.2	0.1
Oyam	118,600	99.5	5.2	94.8	0.2	0.2

Table 6(cont'd): Cattle breeds

Geog. Unit	Cattle, total number	% of all cattle	Ankole, % of indigenous	Zebu / Nganda, % of indigenous	% of all cattle	% of all cattle
Northern						
Bushenyi	207,180	62.7	78.2	21.8	0.4	36.9
Hoima	110,000	94.8	35.4	64.6	0.2	5
Kabale	98,550	90	28.9	71.1	0.1	9.9
Kabarole	67,120	68.7	51.3	48.7	0.2	31.1
Kasese	97,240	95.2	93.3	6.7	0	4.8
Kibaale	174,930	97.2	28.1	71.9	0.3	2.5
Kisoro	28,080	95.4	8.2	91.8	0.2	4.4
Masindi	213,400	94.7	77.6	22.4	3	2.4
Mbarara	149,990	78.1	93.8	6.2	0.9	20.9
Ntungamo	229,000	89	96.1	3.9	0.7	10.3
Rukungiri	60,060	69.4	77.6	22.4	0.2	30.3
Kamwenge	120,910	91.9	89.3	10.7	0.9	7.2
Kanungu	31,120	90.2	75.1	24.9	0.3	9.5
Kyenjojo	184,540	90.7	57.2	42.8	0.6	8.7
Buliisa	34,800	99.9	28	72	0.1	0.1
Ibanda	55,130	82.5	90.5	9.5	1	16.4
Isingiro	180,350	94.1	96.9	3.1	0.7	5.2
Kiruhura	342,320	80.5	94	6	1.3	18.2

Table 7: Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All cattle			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	11,408,740	13.9	40.8	10,643,620	14.2	40.5
Central Region	2,475,860	72.2	45.3	2,209,620	7.1	45
Eastern Region	2,488,470	20.8	36.9	2,345,610	21.3	36.4
Northern Region	1,641,840	22.1	37.5	1,631,030	22.1	37.5
Western Region	2,548,620	6.3	45.9	2,212,210	6.4	45.8
Karamoja sub-region	2,253,960	15.9	37.2	2,245,140	15.8	37.2
Central						
Kalangala	5,810	6.3	50.5	5,080	6.1	50.9
Kampala	31,610	18	46.5	23,040	20.5	42.7
Kiboga	365,150	4.6	44.5	330,870	4.4	44.6
Luwero	79,790	6.8	44	72,380	6.8	43.7
Masaka	224,600	9	46	197,210	9.1	45.8
Mpigi	216,620	6.8	46.7	207,370	6.8	46.5
Mubende	208,530	8.2	44	194,980	8	43.9
Mukono	155,820	8	49.8	114,840	8.1	49.9
Nakasongola	222,190	5.6	41.7	218,860	5.5	41.7
Rakai	279,590	10.9	41.2	269,010	11	41.2
Ssembabule	177,470	3.9	45.6	158,050	3.4	46.2
Kayunga	88,810	5.9	43.4	78,980	5.8	43.5
Wakiso	114,770	10.7	54.4	71,520	12.4	52.7
Lyantonde	68,570	4	46.3	57,900	3.7	47.2
Mityana	75,770	9.4	47.1	65,880	9.7	46.5
Nakaseke	160,740	5.2	46.2	143,650	4.5	47

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All cattle			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern						
Bugiri	118,430	21.2	38.6	116,810	21.4	38.3
Busia	26,790	14	40.2	26,720	14	40.2
Iganga	125,310	15	41	120,210	15.3	40.7
Jinja	40,250	13.7	47.8	28,620	16.8	45.8
Kamuli	211,820	10.2	38.2	199,760	10.3	38
Kapchorwa	95,560	20.8	36.9	73,490	23.4	35
Katakwi	136,970	19.7	34.2	136,630	19.7	34.2
Kumi	220,060	21.1	34.9	218,860	21.1	34.9
Mbale	63,830	13.5	40.9	49,360	14	40.1
Pallisa	136,230	23.2	33.3	135,010	23.3	33.2
Soroti	271,630	29.1	37.2	270,140	29.1	37.2
Tororo	119,590	23	38	118,700	23.1	37.9
Kaberamaido	76,110	35.6	31.5	75,650	35.6	31.4
Mayuge	85,520	11.7	43.2	83,320	11.7	43.2
Sironko	92,560	15.4	45.7	67,860	16.2	44.3
Amuria	171,380	29.6	30.3	170,370	29.5	30.3
Budaka	40,230	20.8	35.5	39,650	21.1	35.2
Bududa	50,810	18.8	45.6	26,340	20.1	46.9
Bukedea	86,140	27.8	33	85,560	27.8	33
Bukwo	23,360	21.4	31.6	19,680	23.5	30.1
Butaleja	77,250	18.2	32.6	76,730	18.2	32.6
Kaliro	65,360	15.6	32.5	63,990	15.7	32.5
Manafwa	76,600	19.2	41.2	66,190	19.8	40.3
Namutumba	76,700	20.7	34.7	75,990	20.7	34.6

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All cattle			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern						
Adjumani	105,230	17.3	35.4	105,160	17.3	35.4
Apac	225,090	27.9	36.2	223,560	27.9	36.2
Arua	117,160	14	46.3	116,920	14	46.3
Gulu	40,130	28.2	36.8	37,310	29.7	35.8
Kitgum	38,460	38.5	30	37,460	38.5	30.1
Kotido	694,250	17.3	34.5	691,810	17.3	34.5
Lira	159,530	35.4	29	158,030	35.6	28.9
Moroto	352,870	13.6	40.8	352,050	13.6	40.8
Moyo	103,870	14	43.7	103,590	13.9	43.6
Nebbi	101,950	12	42.1	101,570	12	42.1
Nakapiripirit	674,750	12.3	39.5	670,170	12.3	39.5
Pader	57,090	38.5	23.5	57,030	38.5	23.5
Yumbe	223,650	10.1	40.9	222,980	10	40.9
Abim	13,630	28.2	26.3	13,620	28.1	26.3
Amolatar	81,270	24.3	31.3	80,910	24.3	31.3
Amuru	33,060	29.7	29.4	32,650	30	29.2
Dokolo	58,900	41.3	31.7	58,460	41.2	31.7
Kaabong	518,470	19.7	35.9	517,490	19.7	35.9
Koboko	54,200	12.7	46.3	54,000	12.6	46.3
Nyadri	123,640	15	47.6	123,350	15.1	47.6
Oyam	118,600	27.1	33.4	118,060	27	33.5

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All cattle			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Western						
Bundibugyo	163,910	6.1	39.3	162,990	6.2	39.3
Bushenyi	207,180	5.2	49.3	129,820	5.7	49.6
Hoima	110,000	10.2	46.4	104,280	9.8	46.4
Kabale	98,550	6.5	48.9	88,620	6.6	48.9
Kabarole	67,120	6.5	48.2	46,120	6.9	48
Kasese	97,240	4.2	48.7	92,540	4.2	48.7
Kibaale	174,930	9.4	46.6	169,370	9.3	46.6
Kisoro	28,080	5.8	50.3	26,780	5.8	50
Masindi	213,400	10.8	41.2	197,950	10.8	41.1
Mbarara	149,990	4.2	47	117,110	4.4	46.7
Ntungamo	229,000	4.4	47.8	203,910	4.2	48
Rukungiri	60,060	5.4	49.1	41,520	5.6	48.9
Kamwenge	120,910	7.7	44.6	111,130	7.6	45
Kanungu	31,120	6.9	50.2	28,050	7.1	50.2
Kyenjojo	184,540	9.2	42.4	167,350	9.1	42.5
Buliisa	34,800	7.2	50.9	34,750	7.2	50.9
Ibanda	55,130	6.9	43.7	45,410	6.8	43.8
Isingiro	180,350	4.1	45.7	169,050	3.9	45.9
Kiruhura	342,320	3.2	46.2	275,440	3	46.5

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	Beef, exotic or cross breeds			Dairy, exotic, or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	75,440	18	37.2	624,590	7.2	47.8
Central	34,430	12.4	37.5	187,270	7.7	50.2
Eastern	16,580	30.6	33.6	125,280	10.6	46.8
Northern	3,490	35	32	6,310	15.8	45
Western	14,890	12.5	41.8	302,960	5.3	46.8
Karamoja sub-region	6,060	19.4	37.3	2,760	16.5	37.8
Central						
Kalangala	30	16.3	44.9	700	6.9	47.9
Kampala	240	50.8	43.2	8,340	10.2	56.9
Kiboga	6,080	7.8	39.4	5,970	10.1	44.2
Luwero	1,990	4.7	37	5,410	8.2	51
Masaka	1,810	13.9	36.5	16,770	7.5	49.9
Mpigi	2,150	8.5	42.8	7,100	7.7	53.5
Mubende	2,560	14.4	51.5	6,770	12	44.4
Mukono	790	24.1	43.1	40,190	7.4	49.8
Nakasongola	1,030	13.2	37	2,300	10.2	40.3
Rakai	1,710	11.8	30.2	5,020	8.2	48
Ssembabule	6,040	7	36.8	13,380	8.1	42.9
Kayunga	1,170	14.5	24.2	6,420	6.6	45.5
Wakiso	990	31.7	31.4	41,630	7.4	57.9
Lyantonde	1,930	3.8	38.9	7,410	6.1	41.2
Mityana	450	7.7	46.3	8,230	6.7	51.8
Nakaseke	5,450	22.7	31.7	11,630	5.8	42.8

Table 7 (cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	Beef, exotic or cross breeds			Dairy, exotic, or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern						
Bugiri	160	33.5	44.9	1,460	5.6	63.8
Busia	30	0	0	40	16.8	50
Iganga	400	38.3	27.7	4,700	5.4	50.8
Jinja	370	4.9	73.9	11,260	6.1	51.7
Kamuli	960	12.2	32.6	10,400	7	42.2
Kapchorwa	500	29.4	30.7	21,570	11.9	43.5
Katakwi	250	35.5	46.9	90	12.3	18.8
Kumi	640	23.1	30.7	550	16.4	39.3
Mbale	870	42.3	17.7	13,320	9.5	45.2
Pallisa	100	30.6	46.1	1,120	12.5	44.8
Soroti	930	33.3	33.9	570	17.2	36.2
Tororo	200	19.4	36.2	690	9.4	46.7
Kaberamaido	300	43.1	28.5	150	13.6	58.4
Mayuge	200	32.7	37.2	2,000	11.8	42.3
Sironko	860	52.5	30.8	23,820	11.6	50.3
Amuria	610	50.6	19.8	390	30.3	35.5
Budaka	60	9	58.2	520	5.6	57.7
Bududa	5,960	33.4	36.3	18,510	12.4	46.8
Bukedea	250	29.9	15.6	340	8.6	46.8
Bukwo	150	29.4	21.5	3,530	9.2	40.5
Butaleja	280	17.9	22.8	240	12	45.1
Kaliro	1,010	11.7	29.8	370	7.3	38.2
Manafwa	1,150	26	38.7	9,270	13.7	47.6
Namutumba	350	19.3	36.3	360	18.1	50.4

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	Beef, exotic or cross breeds			Dairy, exotic, or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern						
Adjumani	60	28.6	14.3	0	25	0
Apac	280	41	31.8	370	11.6	55.8
Arua	120	34.7	30.8	120	18.3	54.7
Gulu	60	50	39.4	2,760	7.9	50.1
Kitgum	480	49.1	15.9	510	30.9	37.1
Kotido	1,670	18.3	31.7	770	14.5	24.2
Lira	630	36.7	26.2	880	14.2	47.4
Moroto	640	15.7	47.4	180	24.1	44.6
Moyo	170	19	43	120	22.9	48.4
Nebbi	210	31.5	56.2	170	22.3	38.4
Nakapiripirit	3,390	18.1	38.8	1,190	13.5	50.2
Pader	0	-	-	60	50	0
Yumbe	460	43.1	24.4	210	5.8	41.3
Abim	0	-	-	10	66.7	33.3
Amolatar	110	29.5	36.6	240	8.6	42.3
Amuru	90	0	52	330	12.5	41.1
Dokolo	220	49.3	18.4	100	40	20
Kaabong	360	42.2	32	610	21.7	28.7
Koboko	130	18.2	40.9	70	22.7	33
Nyadri	210	7.7	67	80	0	44.8
Oyam	260	26.9	36.5	280	72.9	18

Table 7(cont'd): Cattle, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	Beef, exotic or cross breeds			Dairy, exotic, or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Bundibugyo	30	0	0	120	0	44.8
Bushenyi	910	11	47.3	76,450	4.2	48.8
Hoima	200	43.1	47.9	5,520	16.3	48
Kabale	120	0	55.3	7,650	5.7	49.6
Kabarole	150	13.2	61.5	20,840	5.4	48.6
Kasese	20	62.5	0	4,690	4.1	48.8
Kibaale	600	26	41.9	4,280	11.8	46.6
Kisoro	40	100	0	1,060	2.7	60.1
Masindi	1,290	26.3	36.8	5,030	8.4	43.8
Mbarara	1,330	8.6	41	30,320	3.3	48.3
Ntungamo	1,540	6.6	42.5	23,550	6.1	46.6
Rukungiri	140	11.1	43.4	15,960	4.7	49.8
Kamwenge	1,050	17.3	32.4	8,720	8.1	40.5
Kanungu	110	18.2	62.1	2,270	3.9	49.8
Kyenjojo	1,120	18.7	33.7	16,080	9.5	41.4
Buliisa	20	75.2	24.8	20	42	0
Ibanda	380	17	42.7	8,730	7.1	43.3
Isingiro	1,330	10.7	49.1	9,310	6.5	41.4
Kiruhura	4,520	5.3	43.1	62,350	4.1	45.3

Table 8: Dairy production

Geog. Unit	Milked cows, Number	Milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows, %	Milk production (litres) per milked cow in past week, Average	Milk production Sold, %	Price per litre (UGX), Mean	Price per litre (UGX), Median
UGANDA	1,519,580	32.8	8.5	34.7	442	400
Central Region	376,080	34.2	9.8	39.1	428	400
Eastern Region	310,480	33.9	7.3	35.8	459	400
Northern Region	158,540	25.7	5.2	42.4	517	400
Western Region	413,300	35.6	9.7	42.7	355	300
Karamoja sub-region	261,190	31.1	7.8	6.4	540	400
Central						
Kalangala	830	28.3	10.3	42.1	641	600
Kampala	6,040	41.1	14.2	41.9	611	600
Kiboga	59,130	38.8	8.4	31.9	314	300
Luwero	10,710	30.5	5.7	43.9	373	300
Masaka	24,870	25	10.6	41.4	480	400
Mpigi	30,560	30.2	7.3	22.2	418	400
Mubende	27,900	31	6.6	22.8	330	400
Mukono	25,900	33.3	16.3	46.3	448	400
Nakasongola	35,170	38	3.8	20.4	265	200
Rakai	36,220	31.9	7.4	29.1	396	400
Ssembabule	31,740	39.2	12.1	24.6	322	200
Kayunga	13,570	36.1	7.9	35.3	385	300
Wakiso	22,290	35.9	25.6	63.7	561	500
Lyantonde	14,690	47.2	13.8	50.7	223	200
Mityana	9,550	27.2	16.6	38.6	366	400
Nakaseke	26,920	36.3	4.8	47.7	296	250

Table 8 (cont'd): Dairy production

Geog. Unit	Milked cows, Number	Milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows, %	Milk production (litres) per milked cow in past week, Average	Milk production Sold, %	Price per litre (UGX), Mean	Price per litre (UGX), Median
Eastern						
Bugiri	14,750	32.3	5.9	44	551	400
Busia	3,430	31.8	5	39.6	622	500
Iganga	17,770	34.6	7.2	28.4	393	400
Jinja	6,420	33.4	21.9	45.8	431	400
Kamuli	32,800	40.7	10.1	35.3	356	300
Kapchorwa	16,050	45.5	6.2	33.5	606	500
Katakwi	18,400	39.3	3	5.6	412	400
Kumi	23,130	30.2	4.4	24.1	370	400
Mbale	8,860	34.1	14.8	56.9	440	400
Pallisa	12,600	27.8	5.3	27.2	379	400
Soroti	27,790	27.5	3.2	29.6	338	400
Tororo	11,740	25.8	7.6	18.6	744	500
Kaberamaido	6,960	29.1	10.1	49.2	468	400
Mayuge	12,060	32.6	8.7	53.4	449	500
Sironko	12,740	30.1	14	51.3	418	400
Amuria	19,310	37.2	4.3	8	386	400
Budaka	4,680	32.8	4.1	29.7	355	400
Bududa	7,680	33.1	16.8	55.9	527	400
Bukedea	10,030	35.3	3.9	13.6	389	400
Bukwo	3,940	53.4	5.6	20.1	686	600
Butaleja	9,470	37.6	6.3	32.9	393	400
Kaliro	9,510	44.8	5.8	22.5	344	300
Manafwa	10,610	33.7	9.3	28.2	674	500
Namutumba	9,750	36.6	6	21.5	487	400

Table 8 (cont'd): Dairy production

Geog. Unit	Milked cows, Number	Milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows, %	Milk production (litres) per milked cow in past week, Average	Milk production Sold, %	Price per litre (UGX), Mean	Price per litre (UGX), Median
Northern						
Adjumani	7,310	19.6	2.7	50.5	283	300
Apac	23,920	29.5	4.5	47.2	516	400
Arua	4,470	8.2	6.1	53.8	507	500
Gulu	4,620	31.3	13.8	60.2	609	600
Kitgum	2,780	24.1	6.8	21.3	568	500
Kotido	34,470	14.4	4.6	0.1	263	200
Lira	17,190	37.2	6.8	38.2	492	400
Moroto	48,570	33.7	10.7	2.3	409	400
Moyo	10,330	22.8	6.6	49.9	232	200
Nebbi	12,190	28.4	5.3	59.5	312	250
Nakapiripirit	111,660	41.9	7.5	12.6	739	400
Pader	4,210	31.4	9.1	37.8	666	500
Yumbe	29,660	32.4	2.6	43	1,047	1000
Abim	1,470	41	4.2	21	553	400
Amolatar	10,560	41.5	6.1	31.5	405	400
Amuru	1,590	16.3	4	42.9	770	600
Dokolo	5,540	29.8	4.9	21.8	451	400
Kaabong	65,010	35	7.9	2.2	241	200
Koboko	4,570	18.2	1.6	47.9	374	400
Nyadri	6,790	11.5	4.6	36.7	642	600
Oyam	12,790	32.2	7.2	28	462	400

Table 8 (cont'd): Dairy production

Geog. Unit	Milked cows, Number	Milked cows as a proportion of all adult cows, %	Milk production (litres) per milked cow in past week, Average	Milk production Sold, %	Price per litre (UGX), Mean	Price per litre (UGX), Median
Western						
Bundibugyo	20,420	31.9	1.3	16.8	327	300
Bushenyi	34,530	33.8	17.9	44.9	294	280
Hoima	16,610	32.5	5.6	27.2	290	300
Kabale	10,170	21.6	9.3	40.5	331	300
Kabarole	10,060	31.1	13.1	33.7	422	400
Kasese	20,740	43.8	11.3	66.2	336	300
Kibaale	24,030	29.6	7.2	44.5	378	400
Kisoro	4,960	35.4	3.5	31	397	400
Masindi	33,840	40.2	3.5	23.8	320	300
Mbarara	27,140	38.8	9.9	48.1	601	250
Ntungamo	42,160	38.5	11.2	36.5	287	300
Rukungiri	10,170	36	14.5	37.7	279	300
Kamwenge	16,480	30.6	8.9	32	307	250
Kanungu	4,120	26.9	8	53.6	410	400
Kyenjojo	27,670	35.4	6.2	34.2	386	400
Buliisa	3,720	21	2.7	46	296	300
Ibanda	8,890	37.3	14.6	40.5	259	250
Isingiro	28,960	35.3	4.2	28.5	626	300
Kiruhura	68,620	43.4	14.7	48.2	323	200

Table 9: Goat ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning goats, % of all HHs	HHs owning goats, number	Indige-nous, %	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Meat, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, goat-owning HHs	Median herd size, goat-owning HHs
UGANDA	39.2	2,496,840	99.5	0.5	1.1	2	5	3
Central	21.5	401,880	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	4.2	3
Eastern	45.9	739,200	99.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.5	3
Northern	47	531,000	99.9	0.1	0.5	2.4	5.1	4
Western	45.7	715,980	99.4	0.7	1.5	2.2	4.8	4
Karamoja sub-region	53.7	108,780	100	0.2	1.1	10	18.6	14
Kalangala	6.6	1,230	97.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	4.7	2
Kampala	3.7	14,510	99.2	1.1	1.2	0.2	4.4	3
Kiboga	28.4	18,520	99.6	0.3	0.9	1.6	5.7	4
Luwero	22.8	20,320	98.7	1.9	2	0.8	3.4	2
Masaka	33	62,290	98	1.8	3.3	1.3	3.9	3
Mpigi	30.6	29,590	99.2	0.5	1	1.1	3.5	2
Mubende	26.3	30,910	99.4	0.3	1.9	1.2	4.5	3
Mukono	26.2	64,630	99.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	3.2	2
Nakasongola	48.4	13,880	99.5	0.4	1.1	3.1	6.3	4
Rakai	36.4	37,140	99.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	4.4	3
Ssembabule	37	16,240	98.8	1.3	2.1	2.6	7	5
Kayunga	34.8	24,400	99.7	0.1	0.6	1.2	3.4	2
Wakiso	12.9	36,980	97.2	1	3.3	0.5	3.6	2
Lyantonde	44.7	7,190	98.8	0.5	4.4	3.6	8.2	5
Mityana	22.7	15,510	99.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	3.3	2
Nakaseke	23.1	8,540	99.7	0.2	1.4	1.3	5.7	4

Table 9 (cont'd): Goat ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning goats, % of all HHs	HHs owning goats, number	Indige-nous, %	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Meat, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, goat-owning HHs	Median herd size, goat-owning HHs
Bugiri	48.5	53,180	99.9	0.3	0.3	2	4.2	3
Busia	35.1	19,830	99.8	0.2	0.9	1.3	3.7	3
Iganga	41.1	53,730	99.2	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.2	2
Jinja	22.4	22,720	98.7	0.8	1.8	0.7	3.2	2
Kamuli	45.2	59,230	99.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	3.7	3
Kapchorwa	50.7	19,330	99.7	0.6	0.5	2	3.9	3
Katakwi	61.6	20,140	100	0	0.4	3.2	5.2	4
Kumi	61	42,110	99.9	0.1	0.4	2.4	4	3
Mbale	39.7	35,010	99.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.8	2
Pallisa	49.9	45,110	99.9	0.2	0.5	1.6	3.3	3
Soroti	57.2	55,130	99.7	0.1	1	2.5	4.3	4
Tororo	53	49,820	99.8	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.1	3
Kaberamaido	61	22,410	100	0.1	0.2	2.7	4.4	4
Mayuge	40.1	39,550	99.8	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.4	3
Sironko	40.6	31,740	99	2.9	0	1	2.5	2
Amuria	48.4	30,360	99.9	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.7	3
Budaka	51.1	16,040	99.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	3.2	3
Bududa	30.9	10,790	99.4	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.4	2
Bukedea	49.9	16,530	100	0	0.6	1.7	3.3	3
Bukwo	60.2	6,210	99.7	0.5	0.5	2.3	3.8	3
Butaleja	54.1	21,120	99.8	0.3	0.5	1.8	3.4	3
Kaliro	45.9	16,450	99.8	0.1	0.6	1.6	3.4	3
Manafwa	44.1	31,530	98.9	1.8	0.9	1.1	2.5	2
Namutumba	53.3	21,110	99.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	3.3	3

Table 9 (cont'd): Goat ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning goats, % of all HHs	HHs owning goats, number	Indige-nous, %	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Meat, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, goat-owning HHs	Median herd size, goat-owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	42.3	23,620	100	0	0.3	2.4	5.6	4
Apac	58.7	62,650	100	0	0.2	2.6	4.5	3
Arua	53.9	49,190	99.9	0	0.4	3	5.5	4
Gulu	24	16,780	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.9	3
Kitgum	19	13,880	99	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.9	2
Kotido	60.8	20,060	100	0.4	0.1	16.2	26.7	19
Lira	35.5	47,370	100	0	0.3	1.2	3.4	3
Moroto	36.1	21,630	100	0.1	0.2	6.4	17.6	12
Moyo	53.2	34,080	100	0	1	3	5.6	4
Nebbi	53.5	56,560	99.9	0	0.8	2.9	5.3	4
Nakapiripirit	64.2	26,990	100	0.3	0.3	13	20.3	13
Pader	22.4	20,520	98.7	0	1.3	0.6	2.8	2
Yumbe	75	50,780	100	0.1	1.1	6.1	8.1	6
Abim	50.5	5,250	100	0	0.3	3.6	7.1	5
Amolatar	63	14,740	99.9	0	0.5	3	4.8	4
Amuru	30.5	14,230	100	0.2	0.3	1.4	4.7	3
Dokolo	56.8	18,040	99.7	0.3	0.7	2.3	4	3
Kaabong	61	34,850	100	0.1	2.9	9.2	15.1	12
Koboko	54.8	15,970	100	0.1	0.1	3.5	6.4	5
Nyadri	75.4	54,310	100	0.6	0.4	4	5.3	4
Oyam	55.7	38,280	100	0	0.2	2.5	4.5	4

Table 9 (cont'd): Goat ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning goats, % of all HHs	HHs owning goats, number	Indige-nous, %	Dairy, exotic or cross breeds, %	Meat, exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, goat-owning HHs	Median herd size, goat-owning HHs
Bundibugyo	44.7	27,000	99.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	4.9	3
Bushenyi	57.6	97,060	99.6	0.3	1.9	2.2	3.9	3
Hoima	34.1	35,740	99.8	0.2	1.2	1.8	5.2	4
Kabale	43.6	44,180	99	0.5	2.7	2	4.6	3
Kabarole	44.6	37,750	99	0.8	2.3	1.8	4.1	3
Kasese	48	58,820	97.9	4.3	0.8	1.9	3.9	3
Kibaale	38.8	45,010	99.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	4.4	3
Kisoro	47.6	25,340	99.8	0.4	0.5	1.8	3.8	3
Masindi	39.6	43,200	99.9	0.1	0.3	2.1	5.4	4
Mbarara	35.7	31,130	99.6	0.4	1.8	2	5.7	4
Ntungamo	60.6	53,000	99.8	0.3	1.5	3.1	5.2	4
Rukungiri	53.8	32,790	99.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	4.1	3
Kamwenge	47.3	31,620	99.1	0.4	3.6	2.3	4.9	3
Kanungu	48.4	23,890	99.3	0.4	1.2	2.1	4.4	3
Kyenjojo	50.2	52,590	99.7	0.3	1.1	2.4	4.8	4
Buliisa	40	5,760	100	0.2	0.1	3	7.5	5
Ibanda	43.2	20,790	99.1	0.8	2.7	1.9	4.3	3
Isingiro	39.3	31,190	99.6	0.3	1.3	2.8	7.1	5
Kiruhura	40.8	19,140	99	0.6	4.5	4	9.9	7

Table 10: Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	Goats, total number	% of all goats	Mubende, % of indigenous	Small East African, % of indigenous	Kigezi, % of indigenous	% of all goats
UGANDA	12,449,656	98.7	14.5	83.3	2.2	0.3
Central	1,676,049	97.2	37.9	60.6	1.5	0.7
Eastern	2,599,978	99.1	6	93.6	0.4	0.4
Northern	2,696,097	99.7	4.3	95.4	0.2	0.1
Western	3,452,239	98	24.7	68.6	6.7	0.4
Karamoja sub-region	2,025,293	99.5	2.8	96.9	0.3	0.2
Central						
Kalangala	5,762	94.2	49.2	50.8	0	2.4
Kampala	64,072	98.3	54.4	41.4	4.1	0.8
Kiboga	105,250	97.9	49.8	49.8	0.4	0.2
Luwero	68,527	96.4	28.2	70.4	1.4	2
Masaka	244,706	95.8	33.9	64.3	1.9	1.1
Mpigi	102,828	98.1	41.4	56.1	2.5	0.4
Mubende	139,400	97.5	79.9	19.4	0.7	0.2
Mukono	206,704	98	19.4	79.8	0.8	0.8
Nakasongola	87,823	98.5	27.5	72.4	0.1	0.2
Rakai	163,806	97.4	14.3	85	0.7	0.4
Ssembabule	113,204	96.4	56.2	40.7	3.1	1
Kayunga	82,701	99.4	17.2	82.3	0.6	0.1
Wakiso	132,964	96.3	33.7	63.1	3.2	0.6
Lyantonde	58,642	93.1	52.1	46.2	1.7	0.4
Mityana	51,029	97.1	45.9	52.5	1.7	1.1
Nakaseke	48,634	98.3	51.4	47.4	1.2	0.2

Table 10 (cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	Goats, total number	% of all goats	Mubende, % of indigenous	Small East African, % of indigenous	Kigezi, % of indigenous	% of all goats
Eastern						
Bugiri	220,778	99.6	8.1	91.8	0.2	0.1
Busia	73,565	99.5	3.6	95.8	0.6	0
Iganga	169,915	98.6	9.4	90.1	0.4	1.1
Jinja	71,893	98.1	6.9	92.4	0.7	0.6
Kamuli	219,194	98.4	9.1	90.2	0.7	0.3
Kapchorwa	75,073	98.9	3.3	96.3	0.3	0.5
Katakwi	104,932	99.8	2.7	97.1	0.2	0.1
Kumi	168,887	99.6	2.8	96.8	0.4	0.1
Mbale	96,617	98.7	8.3	91.3	0.4	0.7
Pallisa	149,003	99.6	4.9	94.7	0.3	0.2
Soroti	236,839	99.3	3.7	95.8	0.4	0.1
Tororo	154,058	99.6	4.4	95.2	0.3	0.1
Kaberamaido	97,516	99.8	6.3	93.4	0.3	0.1
Mayuge	135,669	99.5	9.5	90.2	0.3	0.2
Sironko	79,141	97.6	7.8	91.4	0.8	2.4
Amuria	113,110	99.5	7	92.4	0.6	0.1
Budaka	51,942	98.8	5.5	94.2	0.3	0.3
Bududa	25,885	97.1	10.1	89.2	0.7	2.3
Bukedea	54,810	99.5	1.5	98.4	0.2	0
Bukwo	23,312	99.6	3.6	96.3	0.1	0.2
Butaleja	71,609	99.5	3.9	95.7	0.4	0.2
Kaliro	56,090	99.4	3.9	95.8	0.3	0.2
Manafwa	79,928	97.7	3.5	96.1	0.4	1.8
Namutumba	70,212	99.8	8.4	91.2	0.4	0.1

Table 10 (cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	Goats, total number	% of all goats	Mubende, % of indigenous	Small East African, % of indigenous	Kigezi, % of indigenous	% of all goats
Northern						
Adjumani	131,282	99.9	6.2	93.7	0.1	0
Apac	279,649	99.8	5.3	94.2	0.5	0.1
Arua	273,012	99.8	2.7	97.2	0.2	0
Gulu	65,301	99.8	5.1	94.4	0.5	0
Kitgum	54,815	99.1	6.3	93.6	0.1	0.2
Kotido	535,138	99.6	4.3	95.4	0.3	0.4
Lira	161,711	99.8	4.1	95.7	0.2	0
Moroto	380,172	99.9	1.8	98	0.2	0.1
Moyo	190,341	99.5	3.3	96.6	0.1	0
Nebbi	302,576	99.5	4.1	95.9	0.1	0
Nakapiripirit	547,365	99.6	2.9	96.6	0.5	0.3
Pader	57,807	99.2	5.6	94	0.3	0
Yumbe	409,793	99.6	3.8	96.1	0.1	0
Abim	37,229	99.9	1.4	98.6	0	0
Amolatar	70,318	99.8	7.5	92.4	0.1	0
Amuru	67,092	99.8	5.3	94.4	0.3	0.1
Dokolo	71,815	99.3	5.5	94.1	0.3	0.2
Kaabong	525,389	99.1	1.9	97.9	0.2	0.1
Koboko	101,602	100	5.8	94	0.2	0
Nyadri	286,929	99.6	3.8	95.8	0.4	0.2
Oyam	172,052	99.9	3.5	96.4	0.2	0

Table 10 (cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	Goats, total number	% of all goats	Mubende, % of indigenous	Small East African, % of indigenous	Kigezi, % of indigenous	% of all goats
Western						
Bundibugyo	131,765	99.5	14.9	84.1	1	0.2
Bushenyi	376,561	98.4	19.2	79.8	1	0.2
Hoima	187,128	99	30	69.3	0.7	0.1
Kabale	201,597	97.9	5.3	59.2	35.5	0.2
Kabarole	155,264	97.4	24.4	74.8	0.8	0.6
Kasese	227,518	97.2	8.5	91.2	0.3	2.4
Kibaale	199,572	99	46.8	49.1	4.1	0.3
Kisoro	96,815	99.4	9.5	31.4	59.1	0.3
Masindi	233,423	98.9	31	68.5	0.5	0.1
Mbarara	176,464	96.4	10.3	88.9	0.7	0.2
Ntungamo	273,284	98.8	18.5	68.4	13	0.2
Rukungiri	134,757	98.7	36.8	58.3	4.9	0.5
Kamwenge	154,422	95.2	59.5	37.5	3	1
Kanungu	105,498	98.8	6	77.8	16.1	0.3
Kyenjojo	254,966	98.3	32.5	67	0.5	0.3
Buliisa	43,326	99.9	42.3	56.6	1.1	0.1
Ibanda	89,704	96.7	25.3	70.8	3.9	0.7
Isingiro	221,491	98.6	28.8	65.6	5.6	0.2
Kiruhura	188,686	94.7	31.4	68.1	0.5	0.4

Table 10(cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	% of all goats	Boer, % of exotic meat goats	Galla, % of exotic meat goats	Others, % of exotic meat goats
UGANDA	0.9	79.1	3.7	17.2
Central	2.2	75.3	4.2	20.5
Eastern	0.5	78.2	3.7	18.1
Northern	0.3	69.6	3.4	27
Western	1.6	82.5	3.6	13.9
Karamoja sub-region	0.3	86.6	2.6	10.7
Central				
Kalangala	3.4	100	0	0
Kampala	0.9	74.1	6.8	19.2
Kiboga	1.9	77.2	5.5	17.3
Luwero	1.6	67.7	6.7	25.7
Masaka	3.1	89.7	1.5	8.9
Mpigi	1.6	28.5	0.3	71.2
Mubende	2.4	98.5	0.2	1.2
Mukono	1.2	82.3	3.2	14.6
Nakasongola	1.3	94.9	0.3	4.8
Rakai	2.2	72	20.8	7.2
Ssembabule	2.6	73	7.4	19.6
Kayunga	0.5	91.1	0	8.9
Wakiso	3	20.2	2.7	77.1
Lyantonde	6.5	97.7	0.1	2.2
Mityana	1.8	66.5	0	33.5
Nakaseke	1.5	84.7	2.2	13

Table 10(cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	% of all goats	Boer, % of exotic meat goats	Galla, % of exotic meat goats	Others, % of exotic meat goats
Eastern				
Bugiri	0.3	86.3	9.1	4.6
Busia	0.5	11.6	0	88.4
Iganga	0.4	68.5	26.5	5
Jinja	1.3	88	0	12
Kamuli	1.2	93	2.2	4.8
Kapchorwa	0.6	54.3	0	45.7
Katakwi	0.2	96.4	3.6	0
Kumi	0.4	52.9	3.2	43.9
Mbale	0.6	85.4	6.1	8.4
Pallisa	0.3	93.8	0.4	5.8
Soroti	0.6	79.7	0.2	20.1
Tororo	0.3	68.8	1	30.2
Kaberamaido	0.1	100	0	0
Mayuge	0.3	61.1	3.5	35.3
Sironko	0	100	0	0
Amuria	0.5	97.8	1.4	0.8
Budaka	0.9	91.7	4.8	3.5
Bududa	0.6	41.6	19	39.3
Bukedea	0.5	92.2	0.8	7
Bukwo	0.2	100	0	0
Butaleja	0.3	74.3	4.4	21.3
Kaliro	0.4	68.3	1	30.7
Manafwa	0.5	41.9	2.5	55.6
Namutumba	0.1	71.2	13.6	15.2

Table 10(cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	% of all goats	Boer, % of exotic meat goats	Galla, % of exotic meat goats	Others, % of exotic meat goats
Adjumani	0.1	83.2	0	16.8
Apac	0.2	96.4	0	3.6
Arua	0.2	100	0	0
Gulu	0.1	100	0	0
Kitgum	0.7	61.6	30.5	7.9
Kotido	0	62.3	0	37.7
Lira	0.2	68.1	19.8	12.1
Moroto	0.1	32.4	67.6	0
Moyo	0.5	100	0	0
Nebbi	0.5	35.2	0	64.8
Nakapiripirit	0.2	40.5	0	59.5
Pader	0.8	2.3	0	97.7
Yumbe	0.4	75.1	1.5	23.4
Abim	0.1	45.9	0	54.1
Amolatar	0.2	100	0	0
Amuru	0.1	57	21.5	21.5
Dokolo	0.5	92.2	7.8	0
Kaabong	0.8	100	0	0
Koboko	0	100	0	0
Nyadri	0.2	73.8	0	26.2
Oyam	0.1	63.1	2.7	34.2

Table 10(cont'd): Goat breeds

Geog. Unit	% of all goats	Boer, % of exotic meat goats	Galla, % of exotic meat goats	Others, % of exotic meat goats
Western				
Bundibugyo	0.3	97.7	2.3	0
Bushenyi	1.4	76.7	5.2	18.1
Hoima	0.9	77.4	12.6	9.9
Kabale	1.9	71.7	2.1	26.2
Kabarole	2	90.3	0.4	9.3
Kasese	0.4	74.7	12.2	13.1
Kibaale	0.7	88.6	0	11.4
Kisoro	0.3	33.2	10.1	56.7
Masindi	1.1	16.3	3	80.7
Mbarara	3.4	90.7	4.5	4.9
Ntungamo	1	69.2	2.4	28.5
Rukungiri	0.8	49.3	46	4.7
Kamwenge	3.7	95.9	0	4.1
Kanungu	0.9	100	0	0
Kyenjojo	1.4	95	0	5
Buliisa	0.1	100	0	0
Ibanda	2.6	82.5	2.9	14.6
Isingiro	1.2	97.7	1.5	0.8
Kiruhura	4.8	89.9	2.3	7.8

Table 11: Goat, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All goats			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	12,449,656	15.7	53	12,278,220	15.7	53.1
Central	1,676,049	14.1	51.7	1,620,128	14	51.8
Eastern	2,599,978	16.4	55.5	2,577,249	16.3	55.6
Northern	2,696,097	18	55.4	2,686,402	18	55.5
Western	3,452,239	9.9	53.8	3,380,297	9.8	53.9
Karamoja sub-region	2,025,293	23.1	46.4	2,014,144	23.1	46.4
Central						
Kalangala	5,762	13.2	53.7	5,430	12.8	53.8
Kampala	64,072	23.9	44.6	62,967	23.9	44.4
Kiboga	105,250	13.4	49.2	100,421	13.3	49.3
Luwero	68,527	14.8	51.1	66,048	14.4	51.9
Masaka	244,706	14.1	52.3	232,244	14	52.4
Mpigi	102,828	14.2	52.7	100,839	14.2	52.7
Mubende	139,400	12	50.4	134,693	11.9	50.3
Mukono	206,704	14.7	54	202,527	14.5	54.3
Nakasongola	87,823	14.6	50.5	86,545	14.5	50.6
Rakai	163,806	13	53.5	159,387	12.8	53.9
Ssembabule	113,204	8.9	51.7	109,143	8.7	52.2
Kayunga	82,701	13.6	54.5	81,614	13.6	54.6
Wakiso	132,964	19.1	49.9	128,003	19.2	50
Lyantonde	58,642	8.6	51.6	53,333	8.4	51.6
Mityana	51,029	15.5	53.5	49,115	15.3	53.4
Nakaseke	48,634	13.8	49.6	47,819	13.6	50.1

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All goats			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern						
Busia	73,565	16	56.5	73,195	16	56.6
Iganga	169,915	15.8	51.1	167,514	15.6	51.1
Jinja	71,893	16.2	53.1	70,517	16.1	53.4
Kamuli	219,194	14.8	52.1	215,760	14.7	52.3
Kapchorwa	75,073	15.5	55.1	74,272	15.4	55.4
Katakwi	104,932	18.5	58.1	104,697	18.5	58.1
Kumi	168,887	16.8	59.6	168,104	16.7	59.6
Mbale	96,617	14.9	58.6	95,250	14.7	58.7
Pallisa	149,003	15.9	54.6	148,357	15.8	54.8
Soroti	236,839	17.7	58.3	235,106	17.7	58.4
Tororo	154,058	16.1	59.4	153,416	16	59.5
Kaberamaido	97,516	19.5	58.3	97,279	19.5	58.3
Mayuge	135,669	14.9	51.3	134,941	14.9	51.3
Sironko	79,141	14.9	60.1	77,203	14.9	60.3
Amuria	113,110	16.1	58.7	112,524	16	58.8
Budaka	51,942	16.7	52.1	51,290	16.7	52.2
Bududa	25,885	18.3	55.6	25,064	18.1	56
Bukedea	54,810	16.1	62.5	54,516	16	62.6
Bukwo	23,312	13.4	57	23,205	13.3	57.2
Butaleja	71,609	17.2	51.1	71,223	17	51.2
Kaliro	56,090	17.3	53.5	55,726	17.1	53.6
Manafwa	79,928	15.1	58.9	78,056	15.1	59.1
Namutumba	70,212	16.9	50.4	70,093	16.9	50.4

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All goats			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern						
Apac	279,649	21.1	53.3	278,825	21	53.3
Arua	273,012	16.9	57.8	272,385	16.9	57.8
Gulu	65,301	23.1	53.2	65,189	23.1	53.2
Kitgum	54,815	24.8	45.1	54,300	24.9	45.1
Kotido	535,138	25.7	43	532,840	25.7	43
Lira	161,711	22.1	57.1	161,213	22	57.2
Moroto	380,172	20.3	50.3	379,102	20.4	50.3
Moyo	190,341	17.7	55.6	189,440	17.6	55.7
Nebbi	302,576	15.7	54.8	301,063	15.7	54.9
Nakapiripirit	547,365	21.1	49.5	544,431	21.1	49.5
Pader	57,807	20.6	54	57,361	20.6	53.9
Yumbe	409,793	13.4	54.1	407,964	13.3	54.2
Abim	37,229	21.7	45.7	37,185	21.7	45.7
Amolatar	70,318	19	53.3	70,098	18.9	53.4
Amuru	67,092	21.3	50.2	66,920	21.1	50.3
Dokolo	71,815	22.9	56.8	71,338	22.9	56.9
Kaabong	525,389	24.5	43.8	520,586	24.5	43.9
Koboko	101,602	14	57.4	101,553	14	57.4
Nyadri	286,929	16.1	61.8	285,713	16	61.9
Oyam	172,052	22.8	53.6	171,843	22.8	53.6

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All goats			Indigenous		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Western						
Bushenyi	376,561	8	57.3	370,360	7.8	57.5
Hoima	187,128	16.4	51.4	185,164	16.3	51.5
Kabale	201,597	8.3	57.3	197,354	8.1	57.4
Kabarole	155,264	9	52.5	151,208	8.7	52.8
Kasese	227,518	9.8	55.5	221,220	9.6	55.4
Kibaale	199,572	11.3	52.4	197,333	11.2	52.4
Kisoro	96,815	6.1	58.1	96,083	6	58.1
Masindi	233,423	18.2	52	230,269	18.2	52
Mbarara	176,464	8.2	54.1	169,771	8.2	54.1
Ntungamo	273,284	7.1	54.3	269,776	6.9	54.4
Rukungiri	134,757	6.6	55.8	132,458	6.5	56
Kamwenge	154,422	9.2	52.5	147,013	9	52.8
Kanungu	105,498	6.6	56.5	103,974	6.5	56.5
Kyenjojo	254,966	10.7	51.8	250,684	10.6	52
Buliisa	43,326	16.8	53.8	43,180	16.8	53.8
Ibanda	89,704	7.6	53.1	86,628	7.5	53.1
Isingiro	221,491	8	51.8	218,273	8	51.9
Kiruhura	188,686	8.2	50.3	178,628	8	50.5

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	Meat, Exotic or cross breed			Dairy, exotic or cross breed		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	109,435	20.4	42.9	42,404	18.4	50.8
Central	33,062	18.9	43.2	10,966	17.7	53.3
Eastern	12,088	31.1	36.7	9,993	20.7	47.6
Northern	7,773	38.2	34.6	1,500	34.9	36.2
Western	51,037	15.3	46.3	15,352	14.6	53.2
Karamoja sub-region	5,475	28.5	35.5	4,593	22	48.5
Central						
Kalangala	196	27.5	56.9	136	6.7	43.8
Kampala	598	35.8	37.2	507	8.1	76
Kiboga	1,456	14.1	44.3	225	11.6	32.8
Luwero	1,079	29.4	23.6	1,400	21.4	35.7
Masaka	6,134	17.8	49	2,797	19.3	51.6
Mpigi	1,596	12.6	55.2	392	27.1	56.3
Mubende	2,480	16.7	50.9	210	13.3	59
Mukono	2,473	27.8	35.4	1,704	21.4	53
Nakasongola	1,131	19.9	45.8	148	24.2	60.6
Rakai	3,579	21.1	35.6	603	12.8	68.5
Ssembabule	2,901	16.1	31.6	1,160	10.4	55.4
Kayunga	321	28	35.6	66	35.7	52.1
Wakiso	4,034	18.6	46	823	13.4	59.7
Lyantonde	3,621	11.2	51.1	161	20.4	46.5
Mityana	728	27.5	49.6	555	17.3	63.2
Nakaseke	734	24.4	20.3	81	40.4	51

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Region	Meat, Exotic or cross breed			Dairy, exotic or cross breed		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern						
Bugiri	606	26	40.6	233	43.2	37.3
Busia	336	16.5	31.2	34	100	0
Iganga	606	40.7	33.9	1,795	23.6	54.5
Jinja	927	24.7	35.4	449	21.5	37
Kamuli	2,556	27.2	34.9	731	18.6	39
Kapchorwa	449	27.1	26.7	352	22.9	32.3
Katakwi	160	51.5	25.2	75	7.4	29.6
Kumi	638	25.7	46.7	121	31.7	44.5
Mbale	556	39.5	36.8	653	20.1	57.6
Pallisa	374	54.9	10.5	264	21.8	35.9
Soroti	1,456	21	47.4	193	33.5	33
Tororo	452	45.8	32.7	152	19.2	67.6
Kaberamaido	92	74	15.6	145	16.7	41.7
Mayuge	452	24	40.2	276	23.6	43.3
Sironko	9	100	0	1,917	17.6	50.4
Amuria	519	45.2	32	62	17.4	70.9
Budaka	472	19.5	50.4	169	18.9	37.6
Bududa	155	38.1	52.3	607	20.2	40.2
Bukedea	276	30.6	40.2	19	0	100
Bukwo	35	57.5	0	50	36.3	19.2
Butaleja	234	48.8	24.1	121	33	38.2
Kaliro	237	40.7	35	117	33.7	34.8
Manafwa	423	31.9	39.7	1,408	12.1	55.1
Namutumba	70	73.8	26.2	50	28.5	59.8

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Region	Meat, Exotic or cross breed			Dairy, exotic or cross breed		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Adjumani	76	81	0	9	0	100
Apac	521	65.8	25	175	22.1	25.1
Arua	562	39.2	36.1	37	0	61.2
Gulu	86	0	29.9	25	50	50
Kitgum	387	13.6	35.9	128	50	50
Kotido	84	41.8	42	2,214	18.9	43.3
Lira	344	40.7	30.7	30	50	25
Moroto	212	11.3	40.5	352	18.6	57
Moyo	901	38.8	41.5	0	-	-
Nebbi	1,501	27.7	36.9	12	0	100
Nakapiripirit	894	30.8	58.9	1,475	28.2	55
Pader	446	23.7	57.2	0	-	-
Yumbe	1,636	45.6	27.5	193	12.6	43.7
Abim	44	12.7	33.2	0	-	-
Amolatar	162	59.8	32.8	0	-	-
Amuru	77	100	0	73	69.8	30.2
Dokolo	360	30	37.2	117	4.8	58.7
Kaabong	4,241	28.8	30.2	552	20.4	46.3
Koboko	41	50	25	9	0	0
Nyadri	461	33.2	29.1	692	45.2	28.3
Oyam	210	38.8	58.4	0	-	-

Table 11(cont'd) Goat, sex and age distribution

Region	Meat, Exotic or cross breed			Dairy, exotic or cross breed		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Western						
Bundibugyo	329	33.6	49.6	306	23.1	56.5
Bushenyi	5,340	18.6	45.7	814	17.4	51.7
Hoima	1,644	29.7	42.6	278	6.1	59.3
Kabale	3,685	22.6	46.2	396	14.4	70.3
Kabarole	3,165	18.8	38.3	892	15.8	46.6
Kasese	807	35.3	47	5,491	14.1	59.7
Kibaale	1,389	12.7	57.8	654	18.4	57.4
Kisoro	294	13.8	68.7	323	12.3	51
Masindi	491	20.6	40.6	183	45.2	24.9
Mbarara	5,621	9.2	51.4	390	7.7	63.6
Ntungamo	2,851	16.7	41.9	494	15.2	60.8
Rukungiri	1,058	15.8	35.4	620	19.4	46.3
Kamwenge	5,765	12.4	47.3	1,581	8.4	39.8
Kanungu	922	12.3	55.2	332	22.3	52.2
Kyenjojo	3,603	17	37.1	678	14.3	54.1
Buliisa	25	13.6	52.2	23	7.4	79
Ibanda	2,259	8.3	56.1	609	16.6	39.3
Isingiro	2,645	12.7	49.6	441	9.8	46.5
Kiruhura	9,146	11.3	45.7	845	13.5	45.4

Table 12: Sheep ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning sheep, % of all HHs	HHs owning sheep, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, sheep-owning HHs	Median herd size, sheep-owning HHs
UGANDA	9	571,680	99.1	1	0.5	6	3
Central	4.4	81,690	98.5	1.7	0.1	3.3	2
Eastern	6.7	107,320	98.8	1.3	0.2	3	2
Northern	11.5	129,710	99.4	0.7	0.5	4.4	3
Western	10.2	159,980	99.2	0.9	0.4	3.5	2
Karamoja sub-region	46	92,980	99.6	0.5	0	18.1	14
Central							
Kalangala	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Kampala	0.6	2,500	98.1	3.3	0	3.5	2
Kiboga	10.8	7,010	99.7	0.4	0.4	3.8	3
Luwero	5.3	4,710	97.4	2.6	0.1	2.8	2
Masaka	4.2	7,910	97.9	2.5	0.2	3.7	2
Mpigi	8.3	8,060	99	1.6	0.2	2.9	2
Mubende	7.6	8,990	99.1	1.1	0.3	3.5	2
Mukono	4.5	11,100	97.8	2.3	0.1	2.8	2
Nakasongola	5.2	1,500	99.7	0.3	0.2	4.6	3
Rakai	4.9	4,970	99.2	0.8	0.2	3.7	2
Ssembabule	6.8	3,000	99.7	0.3	0.3	4.7	3
Kayunga	4.1	2,880	97.8	2.2	0.1	2.8	2
Wakiso	3.1	9,010	97.5	2.9	0.1	3.1	2
Lyantonde	6.5	1,050	99.2	0.9	0.3	5.3	3
Mityana	9.7	6,640	98.9	1.3	0.3	2.7	2
Nakaseke	6.4	2,350	98.9	1.3	0.3	4	3

Table 12(cont'd): Sheep ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning sheep, % of all HHs	HHs owning sheep, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, sheep-owning HHs	Median herd size, sheep-owning HHs
Eastern							
Bugiri	3.3	3,630	97.8	2.4	0.1	3.9	3
Busia	1.7	960	100	0	0.1	3	2
Iganga	1.6	2,100	99.7	0.3	0	2.4	2
Jinja	0.8	760	98.3	1.7	0	2.2	2
Kamuli	1.5	1,930	97.6	2.8	0.1	3.4	2
Kapchorwa	7.8	2,970	97.6	3.3	0.3	3.3	2
Katakwi	22.4	7,320	99	1.5	0.8	3.5	3
Kumi	15.2	10,490	98.9	1.2	0.4	3	2
Mbale	2.9	2,590	99	1	0.1	2	2
Pallisa	8.8	7,920	99.5	0.5	0.2	2.6	2
Soroti	16.8	16,190	98.6	1.5	0.6	3.3	2
Tororo	5.7	5,370	99.5	0.5	0.1	2.4	2
Kaberamaido	25.4	9,350	99.5	0.7	0.9	3.6	3
Mayuge	2.2	2,170	96.9	3.9	0.1	3.7	2
Sironko	6.4	4,980	99.1	0.9	0.1	2	2
Amuria	19.8	12,450	99.7	0.3	0.6	2.9	2
Budaka	5.1	1,600	99	1	0.1	2.5	2
Bududa	5.2	1,800	98.9	1.7	0.1	2.2	2
Bukedea	11.6	3,830	97.8	2.5	0.3	2.6	2
Bukwo	7.1	730	92.3	10.3	0.2	2.9	2
Butaleja	8.3	3,220	97	3	0.2	3	2
Kaliro	2	710	98.7	1.3	0.1	3	2
Manafwa	3.3	2,320	98.1	2.1	0.1	2.1	2
Namutumba	4.9	1,930	99.4	0.6	0.2	3.5	2

Table 12(cont'd): Sheep ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning sheep, % of all HHs	HHs owning sheep, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, sheep-owning HHs	Median herd size, sheep-owning HHs
Northern							
Adjumani	10.9	6,100	99.4	0.6	0.5	4.3	3
Apac	10.7	11,380	98.5	1.6	0.4	4	3
Arua	12	10,960	99.6	0.5	0.5	4.2	3
Gulu	1.8	1,270	99.2	0.8	0.1	3.4	2
Kitgum	2.7	1,950	98.4	1.6	0.2	5.9	3
Kotido	55.4	18,270	99.7	0.4	16.8	30.4	22
Lira	3.5	4,600	98.5	1.5	0.1	2.8	2
Moroto	35.8	21,420	100	0.1	5.1	14.3	10
Moyo	14	8,960	99.8	0.2	0.6	4.2	3
Nebbi	9.6	10,190	100	0	0.4	4.5	3
Nakapiripirit	52.3	22,000	98.7	1.5	9.3	17.7	12
Pader	1.8	1,680	100	0	0.1	3.8	3
Yumbe	36.4	24,610	99.8	0.2	2.2	6.1	4
Abim	13.9	1,440	99.2	0.8	0.8	5.8	4
Amolatar	37.3	8,720	98.7	1.4	1.5	3.9	3
Amuru	4.3	2,000	100	0	0.2	4.9	3
Dokolo	17.5	5,570	99.3	0.7	0.5	2.9	2
Kaabong	52.3	29,850	99.9	0.2	7.4	14.2	11
Koboko	25.7	7,500	99.1	1	1.1	4.4	4
Nyadri	26.6	19,120	99.3	0.7	0.9	3.5	3
Oyam	7.4	5,100	99.3	0.7	0.3	3.8	3

Table 12(cont'd): Sheep ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning sheep, % of all HHs	HHs owning sheep, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic or cross breeds, %	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, sheep-owning HHs	Median herd size, sheep-owning HHs
Western							
Bundibugyo	4.1	2,450	100	0	0.2	6.1	5
Bushenyi	16.9	28,450	98.8	1.2	0.5	2.8	2
Hoima	4.1	4,290	99.2	0.8	0.2	6	3
Kabale	25.3	25,580	99.4	1	0.8	3.3	2
Kabarole	4.7	4,020	98.4	1.9	0.2	3.4	2
Kasese	7.7	9,430	99.8	0.4	0.2	2.6	2
Kibaale	5.8	6,740	98.9	1.1	0.2	3.6	3
Kisoro	25.6	13,600	100	0.3	0.7	2.9	2
Masindi	4.2	4,580	98	2.3	0.2	5.5	4
Mbarara	7	6,090	99.4	0.7	0.3	3.7	3
Ntungamo	12.5	10,910	99.7	0.3	0.5	3.8	3
Rukungiri	11	6,720	99.6	0.4	0.3	2.9	2
Kamwenge	9.9	6,620	99.6	0.6	0.4	4	2
Kanungu	9.5	4,710	99.3	0.8	0.3	2.7	2
Kyenjojo	8.9	9,330	98.7	1.6	0.4	4.1	3
Buliisa	4.3	610	99.5	0.5	0.3	6.3	4
Ibanda	9.5	4,560	99.4	0.6	0.3	3.1	2
Isingiro	8	6,380	98.5	1.6	0.4	4.7	3
Kiruhura	10.4	4,900	99.2	0.8	0.6	5.7	5

Table 13: Sheep breeds

	Sheep, total number	Indigenous, % of all sheep	% of all sheep
UGANDA	3,413,340	99.2	0.8
Central |	272,020	98.4	1.6
Eastern	319,410	98.7	1.3
Northern	568,530	99.4	0.6
Western	567,870	98.9	1.1
	1,685,500	-	-
Central			
Kalangala |	0	-	-
Kampala	8,790	97.6	2.4
Kiboga	26,940	99.7	0.3
Luwero	13,280	98.3	1.7
Masaka	29,400	98.3	1.7
Mpigi	23,220	98.6	1.4
Mubende	31,430	98.3	1.7
Mukono	30,810	98	2
Nakasongola	6,840	99.8	0.2
Rakai	18,300	98.6	1.4
Ssembabule	14,220	99.8	0.2
Kayunga	8,080	94.7	5.3
Wakiso	27,560	97.4	2.6
Lyantonde	5,590	99.4	0.6
Mityana	18,130	98.5	1.5
Nakaseke	9,440	99	1

Table 13(cont'd): Sheep breeds

	Sheep, total number	Indigenous, % of all sheep	% of all sheep
Eastern			
Bugiri	14,280	98.1	1.9
Busia	2,910	100	0
Iganga	5,060	99.8	0.2
Jinja	1,690	95.5	4.5
Kamuli	6,560	98.6	1.4
Kapchorwa	9,850	95.5	4.5
Katakwi	25,510	98.9	1.1
Kumi	30,990	98.9	1.1
Mbale	5,110	99	1
Pallisa	20,490	99.7	0.3
Soroti	53,040	98.7	1.3
Tororo	13,090	99.1	0.9
Kaberamaido	33,570	99.2	0.8
Mayuge	8,010	95.8	4.2
Sironko	9,810	99.3	0.7
Amuria	35,940	99.8	0.2
Budaka	3,990	99.5	0.5
Bududa	4,010	98	2
Bukedea	10,010	97.8	2.2
Bukwo	2,140	87.1	12.9
Butaleja	9,730	97.9	2.1
Kaliro	2,140	98.8	1.2
Manafwa	4,790	98.4	1.6
Namutumba	6,690	99.5	0.5

Table 13(cont'd): Sheep breeds

	Sheep, total number	Indigenous, % of all sheep	% of all sheep
Northern			
Adjumani	26,030	99.9	0.1
Apac	45,980	97.8	2.2
Arua	45,920	99.8	0.2
Gulu	4,290	98.6	1.4
Kitgum	11,510	98.9	1.1
Kotido	555,690	99.6	0.4
Lira	12,750	98.7	1.3
Moroto	307,030	99.9	0.1
Moyo	37,740	99.7	0.3
Nebbi	46,080	100	0
Nakapiripirit	389,680	98.8	1.2
Pader	6,300	100	0
Yumbe	151,360	99.8	0.2
Abim	8,380	99.4	0.6
Amolatar	34,290	98.9	1.1
Amuru	9,770	100	0
Dokolo	16,360	99.3	0.7
Kaabong	424,730	99.8	0.2
Koboko	33,250	99.3	0.7
Nyadri	67,540	99	1
Oyam	19,350	99.4	0.6

Table 13(cont'd): Sheep breeds

	Sheep, total number	Indigenous, % of all sheep	% of all sheep
Western			
Bundibugyo	14,830	100	0
Bushenyi	79,760	98.9	1.1
Hoima	25,590	99.6	0.4
Kabale	83,200	98.6	1.4
Kabarole	13,510	97.4	2.6
Kasese	24,890	99.6	0.4
Kibaale	24,360	99.1	0.9
Kisoro	39,560	99.8	0.2
Masindi	25,020	98.8	1.2
Mbarara	22,600	98.7	1.3
Ntungamo	41,560	99.7	0.3
Rukungiri	19,330	99.6	0.4
Kamwenge	26,240	98.4	1.6
Kanungu	12,860	98.8	1.2
Kyenjojo	38,230	97.5	2.5
Buliisa	3,880	99.4	0.6
Ibanda	14,120	99.6	0.4
Isingiro	30,300	99	1
Kiruhura	28,020	98.4	1.6

Table 14: Sheep, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All Sheep			Indigenous			Dairy, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	3,410,370	19.6	50.8	3,385,130	19.6	50.8	25,240	19.3	51
Central	269,600	18.8	51.7	265,680	18.7	51.7	3,920	22.9	47.8
Eastern	319,370	19.1	57.6	315,270	19	57.6	4,090	23.8	56.3
Northern	568,510	17.5	54	565,060	17.5	54.1	3,450	15.5	53.4
Western	567,390	11.7	55.7	561,450	11.6	55.8	5,930	12.6	53.8
Karamoja sub-region	1,685,500	23.2	46.6	1,677,660	23.2	46.6	7,840	21.8	46.7
Central									
Kalangala	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-
Kampala	8,790	33.2	41.5	8,580	30.1	41.3	210	39.3	50.5
Kiboga	26,270	16.9	50.6	26,180	17	50.6	90	0	48.9
Luwero	13,280	19.9	53.9	13,040	19.9	54.1	230	19.5	44.3
Masaka	28,650	18.1	50.1	28,160	18	50.1	500	19.8	48.3
Mpigi	23,220	17.5	53.4	22,900	17.4	53.5	320	23.7	46
Mubende	31,090	15.3	51.1	30,680	15.3	51.2	410	13.4	41.2
Mukono	30,810	21.3	53.1	30,190	21.3	53.1	620	19.5	53
Nakasongola	6,840	20.4	49.6	6,830	20.4	49.6	10	15.2	15.2
Rakai	18,160	15.4	56.4	17,900	15.4	56.3	260	14.8	65.2
Ssembabule	14,220	11.8	51.4	14,190	11.8	51.4	20	0	33.3
Kayunga	7,710	17	56	7,560	17.3	55.8	150	4.7	61.5
Wakiso	27,540	26.4	50	26,830	26.1	50.2	710	36.5	43.1
Lyantonde	5,590	13.3	48.6	5,560	13.4	48.6	30	3	48.5
Mityana	18,000	18.5	54.2	17,740	18.4	54.4	260	25	42.5
Nakaseke	9,440	18.4	49.6	9,350	18.1	49.7	90	49.7	35

Table 14(cont'd): Sheep, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All Sheep			Indigenous			Dairy, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern									
Bugiri	14,280	22	53.1	14,020	21.3	53.3	260	58.4	40.1
Busia	2,910	20.5	57.1	2,910	20.5	57.1	0	-	-
Iganga	5,060	24.6	51.2	5,050	24.6	51.2	10	0	50
Jinja	1,690	32.7	49.8	1,610	32.1	50.8	80	44.1	27.9
Kamuli	6,540	21.6	51.1	6,450	21.1	51.2	90	50.5	44.5
Kapchorwa	9,850	16.5	58	9,400	16.4	58	450	18.5	58.9
Katakwi	25,510	19.6	58.9	25,220	19.6	58.9	290	24.3	60.2
Kumi	30,990	19.1	61.2	30,640	19.1	61.2	350	20.7	61.5
Mbale	5,110	14.2	61.4	5,060	14.2	61.4	50	7.3	59.4
Pallisa	20,490	18.2	58.1	20,430	18.3	58.1	60	0	68.2
Soroti	53,010	18.9	57.6	52,340	18.9	57.6	670	21.1	58.7
Tororo	13,090	19.6	59.3	12,970	19.7	59.5	110	9	37.5
Kaberamaido	33,570	19.9	55.2	33,290	19.9	55.4	270	16.4	40.8
Mayuge	8,010	22.5	49.8	7,680	22.8	49.3	330	14.7	59.9
Sironko	9,810	15.5	64.6	9,740	15.5	64.6	70	17.5	64.7
Amuria	35,940	15.8	61.2	35,890	15.8	61.2	60	13	67
Budaka	3,990	20.3	53	3,970	20.4	52.8	20	16	84
Bududa	4,010	18.9	57.6	3,930	19	57.6	80	14.8	57.6
Bukedea	10,010	19.1	62.1	9,790	18.8	62.2	220	31.9	59.3
Bukwo	2,140	15.6	56.9	1,860	14	56.7	270	25.9	58.2
Butaleja	9,730	19.3	50.7	9,530	19.2	50.3	200	23.4	69.4
Kaliro	2,140	23	54.1	2,120	23	54.2	30	27	49.6
Manafwa	4,790	19.9	59.1	4,720	19.8	59	80	25	66.7
Namutumba	6,690	24.4	46.6	6,660	24.3	46.6	30	41	51

Table 14(cont'd): Sheep, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	All Sheep			Indigenous			Dairy, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern									
Adjumani	26,030	18.9	53.8	25,990	18.9	53.7	40	0	100
Apac	45,970	20	50.1	44,960	19.9	50.3	1,010	22.7	43.1
Arua	45,920	19.9	56.6	45,820	20	56.5	100	0	62.5
Gulu	4,290	24.6	51.6	4,230	24.9	51.4	60	0	66.7
Kitgum	11,510	28.2	43.7	11,380	28.5	43.1	130	0	100
Kotido	555,690	24.7	44.7	553,560	24.7	44.7	2,130	22.3	39.8
Lira	12,750	22.5	57.1	12,590	22.5	57.1	160	18.6	57.8
Moroto	307,030	19.6	51.7	306,870	19.6	51.7	160	14.3	51
Moyo	37,740	17.9	54.7	37,620	17.8	54.8	120	28.6	50
Nebbi	46,080	16.1	52.6	46,060	16.1	52.6	20	9.1	45.5
Nakapiripirit	389,680	22.6	48.6	385,080	22.6	48.6	4,590	21.5	50.9
Pader	6,300	22.6	53.1	6,300	22.6	53.1	0	-	-
Yumbe	151,360	12.8	53.5	151,080	12.8	53.5	270	10.1	54.7
Abim	8,380	27.2	41.4	8,340	27.2	41.4	50	27.8	53.7
Amolatar	34,290	18.6	53.5	33,920	18.7	53.5	370	6.1	52.1
Amuru	9,770	25.9	41.8	9,770	25.9	41.8	0	-	-
Dokolo	16,360	22.5	57.6	16,240	22.6	57.5	120	11.7	68.8
Kaabong	424,730	24.2	43.8	423,820	24.2	43.8	910	23.4	41.1
Koboko	33,250	15	53.9	33,000	15	53.9	250	9.3	52
Nyadri	67,540	17.2	60.9	66,860	17.2	61	680	16.6	55
Oyam	19,350	26	49.7	19,230	26	49.7	120	31.6	39.7

Table 14(cont'd): Sheep, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	All Sheep			Indigenous			Dairy, exotic or cross breeds		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Western									
Bundibugyo	14,820	18.6	47.3	14,820	18.6	47.3	0	-	-
Bushenyi	79,760	9.2	59.4	78,910	9.2	59.4	850	16.7	53.7
Hoima	25,590	19.3	52.1	25,490	19.4	52	100	7.3	70.9
Kabale	83,060	7.9	61	81,940	7.8	60.8	1,120	10.7	72.5
Kabarole	13,510	12.3	57.2	13,160	12.2	57.4	350	16.2	47.5
Kasese	24,890	12.8	58	24,790	12.8	58.1	100	14.7	35.3
Kibaale	24,330	18	52.3	24,110	18.1	52.4	220	5.9	46.8
Kisoro	39,550	5.5	60.3	39,480	5.5	60.4	70	0	28.2
Masindi	24,940	21.2	48.7	24,660	21.3	48.5	280	15.8	65.6
Mbarara	22,590	11.3	55.5	22,300	11.2	55.7	290	18.9	41
Ntungamo	41,560	9.7	55.8	41,430	9.7	55.8	120	22.9	44.9
Rukungiri	19,260	9.9	59.7	19,190	9.8	59.7	70	16.8	71.5
Kamwenge	26,240	12.2	52.2	25,830	12.3	52.1	410	6.8	55.8
Kanungu	12,850	8.6	58.6	12,700	8.5	59	150	22.5	29.6
Kyenjojo	38,230	15.4	50.8	37,270	15.5	50.9	960	11.6	45.7
Buliisa	3,880	17.3	57.1	3,860	17.2	56.9	30	25	75
Ibanda	14,000	11.2	54.2	13,930	11.2	54.1	60	19.4	61.2
Isingiro	30,300	11.8	52.2	30,000	11.8	52.3	300	9.9	39.2
Kiruhura	28,020	11.9	48.6	27,580	12	48.6	440	7.8	51.4

Table 15: Pig ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning pigs, % of all HHs	HHs owning pigs, number	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, pig-owning HHs	Median herd size, pig-owning HHs
UGANDA	17.8	1,135,130	0.5	2.8	2
Central	23.4	436,400	0.7	3	2
Eastern	16.3	262,360	0.4	2.7	2
Northern	9.3	105,070	0.3	3.2	2
Western	20.6	321,740	0.5	2.4	1
Karamoja sub-region	4.7	9,570	0.3	6.1	3
Central					
Kalangala	15.6	2,940	0.3	2.2	1
Kampala	1.4	5,500	0.1	7	4
Kiboga	30	19,540	0.8	2.5	2
Luwero	25.7	22,850	0.7	2.6	2
Masaka	42.3	79,730	1.3	3	2
Mpigi	40.8	39,520	1.1	2.7	2
Mubende	31.2	36,750	0.8	2.7	2
Mukono	23	56,680	0.7	3.2	2
Nakasongola	41.8	11,990	1.2	2.9	2
Rakai	39.4	40,190	1	2.6	2
Ssembabule	34	14,910	0.8	2.4	2
Kayunga	19.7	13,800	0.5	2.8	2
Wakiso	17.2	49,520	0.7	4	2
Lyantonde	22	3,530	0.5	2.2	1
Mityana	41.6	28,400	1.2	2.8	2
Nakaseke	28.5	10,560	0.8	2.8	2

Table 15(cont'd): Pig ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning pigs, % of all HHs	HHs owning pigs, number	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, pig-owning HHs	Median herd size, pig-owning HHs
Eastern					
Bugiri	15.8	17,340	0.6	3.8	2
Busia	14.3	8,100	0.3	1.8	1
Iganga	6.1	7,970	0.2	3.5	2
Jinja	7.5	7,550	0.3	3.6	2
Kamuli	15.5	20,250	0.4	2.7	2
Kapchorwa	8.6	3,290	0.2	2.5	1
Katakwi	23	7,530	0.6	2.6	1
Kumi	38.7	26,730	1	2.5	2
Mbale	11	9,710	0.3	2.4	1
Pallisa	10.1	9,090	0.3	2.8	2
Soroti	29.6	28,480	0.8	2.6	2
Tororo	22.6	21,260	0.5	2.1	1
Kaberamaido	34.5	12,690	0.9	2.5	1
Mayuge	3.9	3,860	0.2	4.8	2
Sironko	17.5	13,670	0.4	2.4	2
Amuria	25.7	16,100	0.7	2.6	1
Budaka	4.9	1,530	0.2	3.3	2
Bududa	22.3	7,800	0.6	2.7	1
Bukedea	28.5	9,410	0.7	2.5	2
Bukwo	7.4	760	0.2	2.2	1
Butaleja	4.6	1,800	0.1	2.5	2
Kaliro	15.6	5,590	0.4	2.6	2
Manafwa	25.9	18,520	0.5	2.1	1
Namutumba	8.4	3,320	0.3	3.7	2

Table 15(cont'd): Pig ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning pigs, % of all HHs	HHs owning pigs, number	Mean herd size, all HHs	Mean herd size, pig-owning HHs	Median herd size, pig-owning HHs
Northern					
Adjumani	4.9	2,740	0.1	2.7	1
Apac	10.5	11,210	0.3	2.5	1
Arua	11.5	10,480	0.3	2.2	1
Gulu	8.9	6,200	0.4	4.3	2
Kitgum	10.5	7,660	0.5	5	2
Kotido	0.3	110	0	11.7	8
Lira	6.7	8,940	0.2	3.2	2
Moroto	0.9	550	0.1	10	7
Moyo	5.3	3,390	0.1	2.7	1
Nebbi	5.1	5,430	0.2	3.7	1
Nakapiripirit	0.1	60	0	5.6	2.5
Pader	10.7	9,740	0.4	4	2
Yumbe	2.4	1,620	0.3	10.8	10
Abim	33.3	3,460	1.7	5	2
Amolatar	23.6	5,530	0.5	2.1	1
Amuru	6.4	3,000	0.4	6.4	3
Dokolo	15.5	4,930	0.4	2.8	1
Kaabong	9.4	5,380	0.6	6.3	4
Koboko	0.1	40	0	7.8	9
Nyadri	20.1	14,440	0.4	2	1
Oyam	14.1	9,720	0.4	2.9	2

Table 16: Pigs, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All pigs		
	Pigs, total number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	3,184,300	17.2	35.3
Central	1,307,460	16.2	35.5
Eastern	699,680	19	34.4
Northern	340,460	18.8	31.4
Western	778,350	16.2	37.9
Karamoja Sub-region	58,360	14.8	35.3
Central			
Kalangala	6,550	19.8	33.2
Kampala	38,310	15.9	33.2
Kiboga	49,590	15.9	35.3
Luwero	59,040	16.3	38.1
Masaka	236,150	16.1	34.3
Mpigi	108,080	15.3	38
Mubende	98,490	15.7	33.1
Mukono	181,850	14.9	35.5
Nakasongola	35,280	22.6	37.6
Rakai	102,870	18.5	36.6
Ssembabule	35,400	16.9	35
Kayunga	38,070	16.1	35.8
Wakiso	199,960	15.6	35.4
Lyantonde	7,770	20.6	40
Mityana	80,350	14.7	35.4
Nakaseke	29,710	18.1	36.1

Table 16(cont'd): Pigs, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All pigs		
	Pigs, total number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern			
Busia	14,200	17	41.9
Iganga	27,680	19.6	32.5
Jinja	26,860	18.6	34.5
Kamuli	55,240	17.9	33.1
Kapchorwa	8,070	21.3	34.7
Katakwi	19,380	22.1	35.2
Kumi	67,650	21.9	35.8
Mbale	23,310	18	33.2
Pallisa	25,300	16.7	32
Soroti	75,450	19.3	36.2
Tororo	45,260	19.7	38.1
Kaberamaido	31,610	18.1	35.8
Mayuge	18,340	12.3	26.5
Sironko	32,730	19.5	35.8
Amuria	41,320	18.8	36.1
Budaka	5,040	14.6	30.5
Bududa	21,390	19.2	29.4
Bukedea	23,260	19	33.8
Bukwo	1,660	19.8	40.2
Butaleja	4,500	18.2	37.7
Kaliro	14,770	19.6	32
Manafwa	38,910	20.3	35.1
Namutumba	12,290	19.6	29.6

Table 16(cont'd): Pigs, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All pigs		
	Pigs, total number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern			
Adjumani	7,450	20.3	38.2
Apac	28,440	20.1	31.4
Arua	22,930	21.3	43.1
Gulu	26,570	17.7	28.6
Kitgum	38,440	19.8	27.6
Kotido	1,320	18.4	20.9
Lira	28,630	17.9	29.1
Moroto	5,530	20.7	31.8
Moyo	9,030	22.9	38.6
Nebbi	19,890	13.8	31.4
Nakapiripirit	320	48.8	27.8
Pader	39,430	14.1	24
Yumbe	17,510	11.8	30
Abim	17,350	17.8	27.8
Amolatar	11,500	20.4	34.9
Amuru	19,180	18.9	28.4
Dokolo	13,600	21.9	31.2
Kaabong	33,830	18.6	27.5
Koboko	270	16.1	32.2
Nyadri	29,220	24.7	40.8
Oyam	28,350	20.6	30.7

Table 16(cont'd): Pigs, sex and age distribution

Geog. Unit	All pigs		
	Pigs, total number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Western			
Bundibugyo	14,690	15.6	32.1
Bushenyi	57,470	16.5	44.5
Hoima	104,670	17.1	37.5
Kabale	22,250	19.6	43.9
Kabarole	40,780	17.3	37.5
Kasese	85,810	12	34.9
Kibaale	153,510	14.6	36.2
Kisoro	10,170	12.2	39.1
Masindi	87,620	20.2	35.7
Mbarara	12,240	17	39.7
Ntungamo	8,900	17.4	42.2
Rukungiri	25,180	15.4	39.7
Kamwenge	34,280	16.7	38.5
Kanungu	22,900	18.5	42.3
Kyenjojo	73,340	16.3	38.8
Buliisa	850	12.9	32.6
Ibanda	12,160	15.6	41.5
Isingiro	7,550	21	44
Kiruhura	3,970	17.1	35.2

Table 17: Chicken ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning chickens, % of all HHs	HHs owning chickens, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic, %	Breeders, %	Mean chicken flock size, all HHs	Mean flock size, chicken - owning HHs	Median flock size, chicken-owning HHs
UGANDA	50.1	3,194,240	99.2	1.2	0.3	5.9	11.7	8
Central	37.4	696,960	97.5	3.6	0.6	5.6	15.1	7
Eastern	60.7	977,010	99.9	0.4	0.1	6.6	10.9	8
Northern	57.6	651,790	99.8	0.6	0.2	6.8	11.7	10
Western	48.6	761,470	99.5	0.8	0.2	4.6	9.5	6
Karamoja Sub-region	52.9	107,000	100	0.2	0.2	6.7	12.7	10
Central								
Kalangala	25.9	4,870	98.8	2.3	0.2	3.1	11.9	7
Kampala	10	39,040	88.8	13.8	2.1	2.7	27	5
Kiboga	55.1	35,810	99.7	0.9	0.2	6.6	12	9
Luwero	44.6	39,680	99	2	0.2	5.2	11.7	7
Masaka	50.4	95,070	98.8	1.7	0.6	5.9	11.7	7
Mpigi	49.7	48,080	98.8	1.8	0.2	6.2	12.5	7
Mubende	45.6	53,600	99.5	0.9	0.4	4.6	10	7
Mukono	44.8	110,620	98.3	3.2	0.5	6.3	14	7
Nakasongola	68	19,480	99.9	0.3	0.2	10	14.8	12
Rakai	54	55,070	99.6	0.8	0.3	4.9	9.1	7
Ssembabule	47.5	20,810	99.9	0.4	0.1	4.4	9.3	7
Kayunga	45.9	32,230	99.5	1	0.1	4.7	10.2	7
Wakiso	29.3	84,090	90.5	12.1	1.2	9.7	33.1	7
Lyantonde	47.4	7,620	99.5	0.1	2.6	4.6	9.7	7
Mityana	49.9	34,050	99	2.1	0.3	5.3	10.7	8
Nakaseke	45.5	16,850	99.6	0.9	0.1	5.2	11.5	8

Table 17(cont'd): Chicken ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning chickens, % of all HHs	HHs owning chickens, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic, %	Breeders, %	Mean chicken flock size, all HHs	Mean flock size, chicken - owning HHs	Median flock size, chicken-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	69.3	76,040	99.9	0.3	0	8.6	12.4	9
Busia	56.9	32,180	100	0.2	0	6.9	12.2	9
Iganga	56	73,290	99.6	0.7	0.1	6.9	12.3	8
Jinja	41.2	41,730	99.1	1.9	0.1	5.2	12.6	8
Kamuli	52.7	69,060	99.8	0.5	0.1	5.5	10.5	7
Kapchorwa	70.5	26,920	99.9	0.5	0.2	7.5	10.6	9
Katakwi	65.7	21,480	99.9	0.3	0.2	8.8	13.3	11
Kumi	66.5	45,940	99.9	0.2	0.4	8	12	10
Mbale	59.1	52,080	99.9	0.3	0.1	5.2	8.8	7
Pallisa	52.9	47,870	100	0.2	0.2	4.9	9.2	7
Soroti	68.7	66,190	99.8	0.3	0.2	8.4	12.2	10
Tororo	66.4	62,400	100	0.1	0.1	6.3	9.5	6
Kaberamaido	82.6	30,340	100	0	0	10	12.1	10
Mayuge	52.8	52,110	99.9	0.2	0	6.2	11.7	7
Sironko	63.5	49,660	100	0.2	0.2	5	7.9	6
Amuria	69.2	43,420	100	0.3	0.1	8.7	12.6	11
Budaka	55.6	17,460	99.9	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.9	7
Bududa	69.3	24,190	99.9	0.4	0.2	5.9	8.5	7
Bukedea	61.1	20,220	99.9	0.4	0.1	6.5	10.6	9
Bukwo	81.8	8,430	99.9	0.4	0.5	9.2	11.3	10
Butaleja	62.2	24,310	99.9	0.1	0.1	6.5	10.4	8
Kaliro	48.1	17,250	100	0.1	0.1	5.3	11	7
Manafwa	69.9	49,950	100	0.1	0.1	6.2	8.9	7
Namutumba	61.8	24,490	99.9	0.2	0.1	7.6	12.3	8

Table 17(cont'd): Chicken ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning chickens, % of all HHs	HHs owning chickens, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic, %	Breeders, %	Mean chicken flock size, all HHs	Mean flock size, chicken - owning HHs	Median flock size, chicken-owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	62.3	34,770	99.9	0.2	0	7	11.3	9
Apac	74.4	79,310	100	0.1	0.1	8.8	11.8	9
Arua	55	50,210	99.9	1.9	0.7	6.4	11.7	10
Gulu	36.8	25,780	96.8	5.1	1.5	4.3	11.6	8
Kitgum	22.3	16,250	99.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	8.6	6
Kotido	50.9	16,770	100	0.2	0.2	6.7	13.1	10
Lira	65.5	87,230	99.7	0.5	0.1	8.4	12.8	10
Moroto	41.2	24,650	99.9	0.1	0.2	4.4	10.6	7
Moyo	56.5	36,210	99.7	0.3	0.4	5.8	10.3	8
Nebbi	60.3	63,680	99.9	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.2	7
Nakapiripirit	50.8	21,350	100	0.2	0.2	7.5	14.7	11
Pader	25.1	22,970	100	0.3	0	1.6	6.5	4
Yumbe	75.9	51,400	100	0.1	0.1	10.5	13.8	12
Abim	62.6	6,500	100	0	0	5.9	9.4	8
Amolatar	80.5	18,830	100	0	0.1	11.3	14.1	12
Amuru	29.3	13,660	99.6	0.7	0.2	3	10.4	7
Dokolo	78.8	25,020	99.9	0.1	0	9.2	11.6	10
Kaabong	66.1	37,730	100	0.3	0.1	8.9	13.4	12
Koboko	58.2	16,980	100	0.2	0	7.2	12.3	11
Nyadri	77.8	56,040	100	0.2	0.1	11	14.2	12
Oyam	77.7	53,440	100	0	0	9.5	12.2	10

Table 17(cont'd): Chicken ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning chickens, % of all HHs	HHs owning chickens, number	Indige-nous, %	Exotic, %	Breeders, %	Mean chicken flock size, all HHs	Mean flock size, chicken - owning HHs	Median flock size, chicken-owning HHs
Western								
Bundibugyo	53.9	32,550	99.8	0.4	0	5.2	9.6	8
Bushenyi	39.7	66,910	99.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	5.4	3
Hoima	63.8	66,860	99.7	1.1	0.3	9	14.1	11
Kabale	35.5	35,920	99.1	1.6	0.3	2.2	6.1	4
Kabarole	47.5	40,220	99.5	0.8	1.1	4.2	8.8	7
Kasese	59	72,260	98.6	2.1	0.1	6.1	10.4	7
Kibaale	65.6	76,070	99.9	0.4	0.2	7.6	11.6	9
Kisoro	35.9	19,100	99.8	0	0.3	2.1	5.8	4
Masindi	65	70,920	99.7	0.8	0.1	9.2	14.2	11
Mbarara	29	25,220	98.6	1.6	0.4	2.8	9.5	4
Ntungamo	35.8	31,330	99.8	0.3	0.1	2.1	5.9	4
Rukungiri	39.6	24,090	99.3	1.1	0.2	2.3	5.7	4
Kamwenge	59.4	39,720	99.9	0	0.2	5.1	8.5	7
Kanungu	51.5	25,410	99.7	0.7	0.2	4	7.7	6
Kyenjojo	61.7	64,590	99.9	0.2	0.1	5.5	9	7
Buliisa	56.3	8,110	99.7	0.4	0.2	6.9	12.3	10
Ibanda	41.9	20,170	99.6	0.8	0.4	3	7.2	5
Isingiro	32.5	25,810	99.8	0.4	0.2	2.6	7.9	6
Kiruhura	34.5	16,190	99.8	0.4	0.2	3	8.8	7

Table 18: Chicken breeds

Geog. Unit	All chickens			Indigenous			Exotic broilers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	37,443,880	13	34.2	32,834,580	12.3	32.3	1,536,500	44.4	0
Central	10,530,430	14.8	41	6,820,930	13.2	38	1,255,100	41.5	0
Eastern	10,696,100	10.8	30.5	10,413,170	10.6	29.9	74,040	58.3	0
Northern	7,644,420	13.3	28.1	7,516,770	13.1	28	61,660	51.2	0
Western	7,210,120	11.9	36.3	6,728,620	11.5	35.2	143,390	58.4	0
Karamoja sub-region	1,362,820	19.1	32.5	1,355,090	19.1	32.5	2,300	76.7	0
Central									
Kalangala	58,090	16.8	42.5	50,370	15.8	41.6	3,070	58.1	0
Kampala	1,053,030	24.7	40.8	387,990	18.8	46.1	292,970	54.7	0
Kiboga	428,600	11.9	34.3	400,220	12.5	34	12,990	5	0
Luwero	464,940	11	42.7	383,320	11.5	35.8	10,200	68.9	0
Masaka	1,108,360	12.1	42.7	883,590	13.4	35.9	20,390	57	0
Mpigi	600,950	11.9	46.6	426,680	13.7	37.7	28,210	44.2	0
Mubende	536,340	12.8	34.2	511,310	11.6	34.1	12,320	76.4	0
Mukono	1,551,700	15.1	39	1,114,490	12	37.2	185,880	49.9	0
Nakasongola	287,830	13.7	36.7	284,100	13.6	36.3	870	73.9	0
Rakai	503,620	14.7	40.9	461,100	15.2	38.4	4,740	77.7	0
Ssembabule	194,460	12.3	35.8	189,950	12.5	34.4	60	89.7	0
Kayunga	327,600	10.3	33.1	291,700	11	32.2	13,370	13.4	0
Wakiso	2,783,510	15.5	44.4	886,560	14.3	46.3	653,510	32.7	0
Lyantonde	73,590	11.3	37.8	68,620	11	36.2	0	100	0
Mityana	364,400	11.3	40	310,520	12.1	36.8	9,270	36.2	0
Nakaseke	193,390	12.1	38	170,410	12.3	37.6	7,240	33	0

Table 18(cont'd): Chicken breeds

Geog Unit	All chickens			Indigenous			Exotic broilers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Eastern									
Bugiri	943,070	11.6	28.7	931,530	11.6	28.6	4,790	34.1	0
Busia	391,310	11	29.1	385,600	10.5	28.8	2,540	100	0
Iganga	904,490	10.9	29	855,140	11.4	28.6	4,490	14.7	0
Jinja	524,160	14.8	36.3	408,130	10.5	32.6	43,830	69.4	0
Kamuli	724,490	10.4	33.1	675,910	10.3	30.2	6,520	87.8	0
Kapchorwa	285,540	11.4	32.1	283,380	11.4	31.7	30	77.8	0
Katakwi	286,230	14.6	34.1	285,820	14.5	34.1	40	83.7	0
Kumi	549,130	10.5	30.5	546,350	10.5	30.4	130	30.9	0
Mbale	459,870	10.2	32	451,600	10.4	32.4	5,380	5.3	0
Pallisa	440,040	8.9	27	436,540	8.9	26.7	90	76.1	0
Soroti	808,290	10.4	30.9	802,720	10.4	30.7	970	40.5	0
Tororo	591,550	9.6	28.9	588,830	9.5	28.9	780	44.7	0
Kaberamaido	367,920	10.9	28.6	367,890	10.9	28.6	0	100	0
Mayuge	607,880	8.6	28.6	590,370	8.8	27.2	1,800	0	0
Sironko	391,130	11.6	33.6	390,670	11.6	33.5	50	68.5	0
Amuria	545,390	10.9	30.2	543,430	10.9	30.2	1,270	18.2	0
Budaka	172,630	9.7	28.5	171,460	9.7	28	20	100	0
Bududa	205,700	13.8	36.1	204,710	13.8	36.1	260	29	0
Bukedea	215,250	9.8	30	214,360	9.8	30.1	570	47.5	0
Bukwo	94,990	9.7	30.4	94,720	9.7	30.3	70	34.5	0
Butaleja	251,950	11.5	26.9	251,550	11.4	26.8	200	100	0
Kaliro	188,940	9.8	28	187,030	9.9	27.9	60	40.9	0
Manafwa	444,270	10.1	34.2	444,020	10.1	34.2	20	100	0
Namutumba	301,880	9.9	25.9	301,410	9.9	25.9	120	59.8	0

Table 18(cont'd): Chicken breeds

Geog Unit	All chickens			Indigenous			Exotic Broilers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Adjumani	391,630	15.4	28.4	388,230	15.5	27.8	50	100	0
Apac	939,650	12.6	27	936,880	12.6	26.8	40	72.7	0
Arua	588,820	11.3	29.2	582,520	11.4	28.8	1,490	21.3	0
Gulu	299,830	19.5	24.2	261,310	16.1	26.1	32,300	45.1	0
Kitgum	139,290	18.6	28.3	137,430	18.6	27.8	490	62.7	0
Kotido	219,600	21.3	30.8	218,910	21.3	30.9	160	10.5	0
Lira	1,116,900	14.7	27.1	1,059,800	14.1	26.2	22,260	63.1	0
Moroto	261,000	19.3	34.2	255,650	19	34.5	2,030	81.8	0
Moyo	373,090	17	32.2	370,400	16.8	32.1	1,270	93.7	0
Nebbi	583,700	13	32.8	581,610	13	32.6	260	65.9	0
Nakapiripirit	314,310	19.3	31.2	313,960	19.3	31.2	60	59.7	0
Pader	150,320	17.5	30.2	150,100	17.5	30.2	180	23.4	0
Yumbe	709,480	10.8	30.1	708,180	10.8	30.1	260	42.9	0
Abim	61,330	18.9	29.8	61,330	18.9	29.8	0	-	-
Amolatar	265,080	12.7	26.5	265,060	12.7	26.5	0	-	-
Amuru	142,120	15.6	26.1	140,230	15.5	26.5	1,780	30.6	0
Dokolo	291,030	13.5	27.6	290,980	13.5	27.6	0	-	-
Kaabong	506,590	18	33.4	505,250	18	33.3	50	100	0
Koboko	209,510	10.9	31.4	207,460	11	30.7	0	-	-
Nyadri	793,210	10.2	28.2	785,950	10.3	28.1	1,290	16	0
Oyam	650,760	12.6	23.5	650,640	12.6	23.5	0	-	-

Table 18(cont'd): Chicken breeds

Geog Unit	All chickens			Indigenous			Exotic Broilers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Bundibugyo	312,930	13.6	35	310,690	13.7	34.6	170	42.3	0
Bushenyi	364,570	10.4	45.6	331,850	11.3	43.7	1,280	36	0
Hoima	942,840	12.4	32.6	833,230	11.2	31.8	46,730	52.1	0
Kabale	218,800	11.6	49.6	190,590	13	45.1	1,110	50	0
Kabarole	352,530	9.7	38.1	330,080	10.2	36.4	950	31.4	0
Kasese	752,800	13.6	34.5	656,500	9.8	32	43,530	87.4	0
Kibaale	879,030	10.9	33.1	872,510	10.9	32.8	1,270	13.6	0
Kisoro	111,350	10.4	39.5	105,910	10.9	41.5	0	-	-
Masindi	1,007,180	12.3	32.8	951,520	12.4	31.2	7,070	59.6	0
Mbarara	239,470	15	43.1	164,840	12.9	44.2	31,070	43.1	0
Ntungamo	184,760	12.1	44.8	178,750	12.4	43.4	50	100	0
Rukungiri	138,100	11	42.2	132,630	11.4	40.3	330	45.3	0
Kamwenge	339,190	11.7	35.7	338,250	11.7	35.7	200	100	0
Kanungu	196,560	8.3	35.1	184,240	8.8	35.4	6,920	1.6	0
Kyenjojo	579,740	11.7	36.1	576,850	11.6	36.1	680	57.7	0
Buliisa	99,930	13.2	32.7	99,320	13.2	32.4	40	30.8	0
Ibanda	144,300	11	40.3	135,500	11.6	37.3	110	100	0
Isingiro	203,560	12.5	39.8	195,380	12.4	38	1,290	94.4	0
Kiruhura	142,460	12.6	36.3	140,000	12.7	36.1	590	6.3	0

Table 19: Chickens, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	Exotic Layers			Breeder Broilers			Breeder Layers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
UGANDA	2,460,300	0	78.8	283,530	50.7	0	328,980	0	70.1
Central	1,901,120	0	79.7	259,440	50.6	0	293,840	0	70.2
Eastern	196,660	0	73	8,100	69.7	0	4,140	0	60.3
Northern	57,230	0	78.2	3,930	64.8	0	4,830	0	77.8
Western	302,670	0	77.6	11,290	33.6	0	24,150	0	69.9
Karamoja sub-region	2,620	0	43.5	780	40.1	0	2,030	0	50.3
Central									
Kalangala	4,000	0	76.7	0	-	-	650	0	100
Kampala	278,540	0	77.7	46,210	58.7	0	47,310	0	73.7
Kiboga	12,190	0	86.7	1,230	21.1	0.2	1,970	0	9.9
Luwero	66,470	0	86.9	940	15.8	0	4,010	0	93.2
Masaka	187,170	0	80.7	8,920	47.9	0	8,310	0	59.2
Mpigi	135,120	0	81.8	1,840	13.2	0	9,110	0	91.3
Mubende	11,700	0	75.7	330	51.7	0	690	0.9	50.2
Mukono	196,550	0	82.7	15,740	48	0	39,050	0	71.4
Nakasongola	2,320	0	100	340	30.4	0	210	0	100
Rakai	36,400	0	79.4	310	43.5	0	1,070	0	14.8
Ssembabule	4,390	0	92.9	10	100	0	50	0	100
Kayunga	21,900	0	65.3	230	7.2	0	400	0	100
Wakiso	887,090	0	79.5	181,400	49.8	0	174,940	0	68.5
Lyantonde	1,010	0	100	1,680	45	0	2,270	0	88
Mityana	41,910	0	71.4	250	48.9	0	2,440	0	61.1
Nakaseke	14,360	0	56	10	0	0	1,370	0	99.4

Table 19(cont'd): Chickens, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	Exotic Layers			Breeder Broilers			Breeder Layers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Bugiri	6,720	0	63.4	0	-	-	30	0	100
Busia	3,170	0	100	0	-	-	0	-	-
Iganga	42,870	0	41.2	750	27.1	0	1,250	0	20
Jinja	67,820	0	84.9	4,380	97.8	0	0	0	100
Kamuli	41,300	0	85.4	250	39.9	0	510	0	96.8
Kapchorwa	1,910	0	86.7	30	34.7	0	190	0	18.4
Katakwi	60	0	100	290	26.4	0	20	0	50
Kumi	1,550	0	49.1	560	30.9	0	540	0	82.3
Mbale	2,690	0	34.4	90	77	0	110	0	63.5
Pallisa	3,240	0	65.6	120	79.5	0	50	0	46.5
Soroti	3,440	0	78.3	540	46.4	0	620	0	91.1
Tororo	1,310	0	80.9	520	15	0	110	0	67
Kaberamaido	10	0	50	0	0	0	10	0	0
Mayuge	15,710	0	83.1	0	-	-	0	-	-
Sironko	230	0	89.8	40	100	0	130	0	100
Amuria	520	0	89.3	100	69.2	0	70	0	47.8
Budaka	1,130	0	100	20	100	0	0	0	50
Bududa	540	0	51.4	30	58.4	0	150	0	51.6
Bukedea	200	0	48.3	50	50	0	80	0	61.1
Bukwo	140	0	92.6	10	64.3	0	50	0	41.7
Butaleja	50	0	61.7	20	73.5	0	130	0	100
Kaliro	1,710	0	44.2	80	25.6	0	50	0	73.1
Manafwa	150	0	98	60	73.2	0	10	0	33.3
Namutumba	170	0	55.2	160	30	0	10	0	50

Table 19(cont'd): Chickens, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	Exotic Layers			Breeder Broilers			Breeder Layers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Northern									
Adjumani	3,170	0	96.2	170	100	0	0	-	-
Apac	2,430	0	99.3	110	16.6	0	190	0	81.7
Arua	4,040	0	86.4	0	-	-	780	0	62
Gulu	4,420	0	100	1,810	100	0	0	-	-
Kitgum	1,250	0	95	60	50	0	60	0	50
Kotido	260	0	24.8	240	49.5	0	30	0	43.1
Lira	31,900	0	73.6	550	33.5	0	2,390	0	79.9
Moroto	1,150	0	18.2	330	28.3	0	1,840	0	48.1
Moyo	170	0	80.9	190	88.5	0	1,060	0	100
Nebbi	1,650	0	98.1	90	50	0	90	0	66.7
Nakapiripirit	100	0	33.3	90	61.2	0	90	0	61.5
Pader	30	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-
Yumbe	200	0	43.8	730	6.9	0	110	0	11.1
Abim	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Amolatar	0	-	-	20	100	0	0	-	-
Amuru	40	0	100	30	0	0	30	0	55.2
Dokolo	20	0	100	30	100	0	0	-	-
Kaabong	1,110	0	75	120	37.8	0	70	0	100
Koboko	2,060	0	97.4	0	-	-	0	-	-
Nyadri	5,720	0	48.8	140	14.3	0	110	0	27.4
Oyam	110	0	28.6	0	-	-	0	-	-

Table 19(cont'd): Chickens, sex and age distribution

Geog Unit	Exotic Layers			Breeder Broilers			Breeder Layers		
	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %	Number	Adult male, %	Adult female, %
Bundibugyo	2,080	0	100	0	-	-	0	-	-
Bushenyi	30,870	0	68.1	130	58.7	0	430	0	96.1
Hoima	60,860	0	65.7	170	19.6	0	1,850	0	95.7
Kabale	25,280	0	82.5	80	83.7	0	1,740	0	93.8
Kabarole	17,130	0	65.9	580	14.4	0	3,800	0	76.7
Kasese	52,420	0	94.3	130	0	0	210	0	100
Kibaale	4,400	0	98.8	230	75.3	0	620	0	100
Kisoro	0	-	-	50	21.6	0	5,390	0	0.1
Masindi	39,080	0	75.8	5,620	32.3	0	3,900	0	93.5
Mbarara	40,130	0	74.5	2,890	41.5	0	540	0	93
Ntungamo	5,630	0	91.5	160	1.3	0	170	0	43.8
Rukungiri	4,160	0	94.3	80	14.7	0	900	0	100
Kamwenge	390	0	100	210	11.6	0	140	0	55.8
Kanungu	5,250	0	72.8	120	5.8	0	30	0	25
Kyenjojo	1,930	0	47.8	270	28.4	0	10	0	70.1
Buliisa	480	0	97.9	60	42.4	0	30	0	88.1
Ibanda	6,690	0	87.3	140	82.7	0	1,850	0	96.5
Isingiro	4,710	0	99.3	0	-	-	2,190	0	98
Kiruhura	1,170	0	97.1	350	20.2	0	340	0	43.7

Table 20: Chicken egg production

Region	All laying hens		Indigenous		Exotic layers		Breeder layers	
	Number of hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average
UGANDA	3,209,180	4.3	62.5	4.8	35	3.6	2.5	2.9
Central	1,376,390	4	32.2	4.5	62.5	3.8	5.2	2.8
Eastern	590,870	4.7	90.3	4.8	9.6	3.7	0.1	1.5
Northern	590,280	4.8	94.5	4.8	5.3	3.8	0.2	1.6
Western	651,640	4.4	72.2	5.1	26.8	2.4	1	3.8
Karamoja sub-region	145,990	5.3	99.1	5.3	0.4	6.8	0.4	1
Central								
Kalangala	7,120	4.6	73.3	5.6	24.1	2.2	2.6	0.1
Kampala	151,710	4.1	28.4	3.5	62.5	4.4	9.1	3.9
Kiboga	30,050	4.7	74	4.8	25.6	4.2	0.4	0.3
Luwero	62,000	3.3	40.3	3.8	55.9	3	3.8	1
Masaka	218,790	5	24.3	4.6	75.1	5.2	0.5	0.6
Mpigi	101,980	3.5	19.9	4.1	75.3	3.2	4.7	5.5
Mubende	34,850	5	83.9	4.7	15.7	6.3	0.4	5.1
Mukono	150,490	3.9	44.2	4.4	52.4	3.4	3.4	5.7
Nakasongola	18,770	4.5	96.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	0.7	7
Rakai	40,260	5.6	62.4	5.8	37.5	5.2	0.1	7
Ssembabule	10,280	5.5	89.1	5.4	10.8	6.1	0.1	6
Kayunga	20,870	5.4	66.3	5.7	31.8	5	1.9	0.9
Wakiso	472,250	3.2	16.6	4.2	74.6	3.1	8.8	2
Lyantonde	6,770	6.3	82.3	6.1	14.8	7	3	6.8
Mityana	37,510	4.7	50.1	5.5	48.3	3.8	1.7	3.7
Nakaseke	12,710	3.1	77.3	3.8	12	1	10.7	0.7

Table 20(cont'd): Chicken egg production

Region	All laying hens		Indigenous		Exotic layers		Breeder layers	
	Number of hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average
Eastern								
Bugiri	53,790	5	99.3	5	0.7	7	0	0
Busia	18,390	5.1	96.1	5	3.9	7	0	0
Iganga	56,860	3.6	84.1	4	15.5	1.3	0.4	0.6
Jinja	43,810	5.1	59.8	6.4	40.2	3.3	0	0
Kamuli	59,540	4.8	67.8	4.4	31.9	5.5	0.3	1.3
Kapchorwa	22,780	4.8	93.4	5	6.6	2.2	0.1	3.4
Katakwi	14,340	4.7	99.6	4.7	0.4	5.7	0	0
Kumi	25,110	4.4	97.9	4.5	2	0.3	0.2	5.1
Mbale	20,740	5.2	95.8	5.3	4.2	1.3	0	0
Pallisa	12,990	4.7	99.7	4.7	0.3	1.5	0	5
Soroti	33,880	4.6	98.7	4.6	1.3	5.8	0	0
Tororo	29,150	4.9	96.5	4.8	3.4	6.8	0	3.7
Kaberamaido	19,230	4.9	100	4.9	0	0	0	0
Mayuge	42,730	3.7	87.7	3.9	12.3	2.6	0	0
Sironko	20,470	5.4	99.2	5.4	0.4	4	0.4	1.8
Amuria	23,530	4.2	99.6	4.2	0.4	3.6	0	0
Budaka	4,970	4.1	93.7	4.2	6.3	2.7	0	0
Bududa	13,660	5.1	99.4	5.2	0.4	3.1	0.2	2.5
Bukedea	11,910	4.7	99.5	4.7	0.3	2.3	0.3	1.9
Bukwo	6,040	5.7	99.6	5.7	0.4	1	0	0
Butaleja	11,420	5.1	99.9	5.1	0.1	7	0	0
Kaliro	5,550	4.5	99.9	4.5	0	1	0.1	7
Manafwa	29,780	5.5	99.8	5.5	0.2	0.6	0	0
Namutumba	10,180	4.6	99.9	4.6	0.1	1	0.1	1

Table 20(cont'd): Chicken egg production

Region	All laying hens Number of hens laying	Indigenous		Exotic layers		Breeder layers		
		Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average
Northern								
Apac	45,360	4.5	99.6	4.5	0.2	6.7	0.2	6.4
Arua	25,870	4.6	98.5	4.7	1.1	2.1	0.4	1
Gulu	11,660	5	100	5	0	0	0	0
Kitgum	11,650	6.1	99.4	6.1	0.3	2.1	0.3	1
Kotido	16,450	5	99.7	5	0.3	6.6	0	0
Lira	70,930	4.5	64.7	5.2	35.3	3.1	0.1	2.5
Moroto	22,870	5	97.3	5.1	0.1	0.5	2.6	1
Moyo	25,230	5.8	99.8	5.8	0.1	7	0	2
Nebbi	48,320	4.8	99.8	4.8	0.1	1	0.1	1
Nakapiripirit	38,790	4.2	100	4.2	0	7	0	0
Pader	12,380	5.5	100	5.5	0	0	0	0
Yumbe	44,200	5.3	99.8	5.3	0.2	7	0	0
Abim	4,070	5.5	100	5.5	0	0	0	0
Amolatar	19,500	3.5	100	3.5	0	0	0	0
Amuru	20,050	1.9	99.6	1.9	0	0	0.4	0.2
Dokolo	12,750	5.1	99.9	5.1	0.1	7	0	0
Kaabong	63,810	6.2	99.1	6.2	0.9	7	0	0
Koboko	9,980	5.1	88.9	4.8	11.1	7	0	0
Nyadri	35,960	4.4	97	4.3	3	6.8	0	0
Oyam	31,900	3.3	100	3.3	0	0	0	0

Table 20(cont'd): Chicken egg production

Region	All laying hens Number of hens laying	Indigenous			Exotic layers		Breeder layers	
		Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average	% of all hens laying	Egg production, number per week, average
Northern								
Bushenyi	43,370	5.5	66.5	5.6	33	5.3	0.5	6.7
Hoima	57,510	3.3	77.1	3.9	22.2	1	0.8	1.5
Kabale	36,040	4.6	51.9	5.1	44.3	3.9	3.7	5.4
Kabarole	23,470	4.4	67.4	4	26.5	5.5	6.1	3.5
Kasese	110,220	2.4	25.2	5.9	74.8	1.2	0	0
Kibaale	56,420	5.6	95	5.6	4.1	6.1	0.8	6
Kisoro	10,180	3.9	100	3.9	0	0	0	7
Masindi	78,660	4.3	80.6	5.1	17.3	0.4	2.1	3
Mbarara	26,480	5	63.9	5.5	36.1	4.1	0.1	6
Ntungamo	19,960	3.7	84.1	4.3	15.9	0.4	0	0
Rukungiri	13,660	5.3	69	5.2	31	5.6	0	0
Kamwenge	29,280	5.8	98.9	5.8	1.1	7	0.1	7
Kanungu	15,250	5.5	81.6	5.8	18.4	4.2	0	0
Kyenjojo	46,750	4.8	99	4.8	0.9	0.3	0	5
Buliisa	5,810	4.8	95.4	4.9	4.6	2.6	0	0
Ibanda	15,940	5.3	76.7	5	23.3	6.3	0.1	4
Isingiro	18,230	5.7	90.5	6	5.9	4.8	3.6	1
Kiruhura	14,280	5.9	95	5.8	4.2	6.9	0.8	7

Table 21: Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning ducks, %	Ducks - total number	Mean duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	Median duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	HHs owning turkeys, %	Turkeys - total number	Mean turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs	Median turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs
UGANDA	4.3	1,458,250	5.4	3	1.3	348,320	4.2	3
Central	2.8	271,300	5.1	3	6	44,730	4	2
Eastern	4.6	366,900	4.9	3	3.5	238,030	4.2	3
Northern	7.1	451,990	5.7	4	0.6	31,870	4.5	3
Western	3.6	300,610	5.3	3	0.4	21,900	3.8	2
Karamoja sub-region	4	67,450	8.4	6	0.8	11,800	7	5
Central								
Kalangala	5.7	8,080	7.6	5	0.3	160	2.7	2
Kampala	1.1	28,150	6.3	5	0.5	5,670	2.9	2
Kiboga	1.6	4,580	4.4	3	0.3	880	4.1	2
Luwero	1.7	7,030	4.5	3	0.3	1,400	4.8	2
Masaka	5.6	58,720	5.6	4	1.6	16,220	5.5	3
Mpigi	2.6	10,460	4.1	3	0.4	1,140	3	2
Mubende	2.4	12,520	4.5	3	0.4	1,610	3.5	3
Mukono	4	49,520	5	3	0.6	5,560	3.5	2
Nakasongola	5	6,320	4.4	3	0.4	550	5.2	3
Rakai	3.2	15,400	4.8	4	0.3	1,100	3.5	3
Ssembabule	5	10,010	4.6	3	1.2	2,530	5	3
Kayunga	4.9	14,330	4.2	3	0.3	760	3.4	3
Wakiso	2	33,350	5.8	4	0.5	4,850	3.2	2
Lyantonde	3.2	2,390	4.6	3	0.5	260	2.9	2
Mityana	2.8	8,450	4.4	3	0.7	1,790	3.8	3
Nakaseke	1.3	2,000	4	3	0.3	240	2.1	2

Table 21 (cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning ducks, %	Ducks - total number	Mean duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	Median duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	HHs owning turkeys, %	Turkeys - total number	Mean turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs	Median turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	11.3	74,330	6	4	1.5	6,230	3.9	3
Busia	5.4	13,040	4.3	3	1.4	3,780	4.8	2
Iganga	2.1	13,470	5	3	1.2	6,550	4.1	3
Jinja	1.8	10,460	5.8	4	0.6	2,460	4.1	2
Kamuli	2.7	15,540	4.4	3	0.5	2,420	4	3
Kapchorwa	1.8	2,900	4.3	3	0.4	430	2.6	2
Katakwi	3.9	4,900	3.8	3	2.4	3,420	4.4	3
Kumi	3.6	9,940	4	3	7.1	20,360	4.2	3
Mbale	3.5	13,100	4.2	3	6.9	26,160	4.3	3
Pallisa	6	20,750	3.8	3	7.5	27,930	4.1	3
Soroti	6.2	23,910	4	3	5	19,680	4.1	3
Tororo	6.9	24,620	3.8	2	8.5	33,540	4.2	2
Kaberamaido	8.2	13,150	4.3	3	1.9	1,850	2.7	2
Mayuge	7	59,740	8.6	5	1.5	13,680	9	5.5
Sironko	2.9	8,500	3.7	3	6.6	19,770	3.8	2
Amuria	2.2	5,700	4.2	3	1.8	4,670	4.1	3
Budaka	6.1	6,930	3.6	3	7.3	8,940	3.9	3
Bududa	1.3	2,150	4.9	3	4.2	6,060	4.1	2
Bukedea	3.7	4,400	3.6	3	4.3	5,600	4	3
Bukwo	4.9	1,760	3.5	3	0.2	130	4.9	4
Butaleja	9	18,520	5.3	3	5.8	10,400	4.6	3
Kaliro	2.4	3,690	4.3	3	1.4	2,300	4.5	3
Manafwa	2.7	7,400	3.8	3	3.4	8,660	3.6	2
Namutumba	3.9	7,990	5.2	3	1.6	3,030	4.8	3

Table 21 (cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning ducks, %	Ducks - total number	Mean duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	Median duck flock size, duck-owning HHs	HHs owning turkeys, %	Turkeys - total number	Mean turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs	Median turkey flock size, turkey-owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	6.5	26,270	7.2	5	0.4	970	4	4
Apac	7.1	34,900	4.6	3	0.8	4,040	4.5	3.5
Arua	4.2	21,470	5.6	4	0.3	1,400	5.8	2
Gulu	13.6	62,360	6.6	4	1.3	5,210	5.7	3
Kitgum	7	31,950	6.2	5	0.4	1,230	4.1	3
Kotido	3.7	12,740	10.6	8	1.1	3,860	10.7	7
Lira	5.1	30,930	4.6	3	0.9	4,930	4	3
Moroto	4.4	18,830	7.2	5	0.9	3,080	5.6	4
Moyo	3.7	15,810	6.6	5	0.2	780	5.4	3
Nebbi	4.8	34,730	6.9	5	0.2	1,300	5.6	3.5
Nakapiripirit	4.1	15,650	9	6	0.4	1,100	6.4	5
Pader	9.4	43,200	5	3	0.3	1,140	4.5	3
Yumbe	2.3	10,890	7.1	5	0.3	1,100	6.4	3
Abim	5.9	3,370	5.5	4	3.2	2,210	6.7	5
Amolatar	11.9	15,780	5.7	3	1.3	1,190	3.9	3
Amuru	15.5	44,750	6.2	4	0.8	2,560	6.5	4
Dokolo	11.7	14,780	4	3	0.6	620	3.3	2
Kaabong	3.3	16,850	9.1	6	0.5	1,550	5.8	4.5
Koboko	4.2	9,740	8	7	0.4	650	5.3	4
Nyadri	8.6	32,530	5.3	4	1.1	2,140	2.8	2.5
Oyam	6.9	21,920	4.6	3	1	2,610	3.9	2

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning geese, %	Geese - total number	Mean geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	Median geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	HHs owning guinea fowl, %	Guinea fowl - total number	Mean guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs	Median guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs
UGANDA	0.1	48,860	7.2	5	0.5	151,430	4.5	3
Central	0.1	6,500	6.1	4	1.1	9,000	4.2	3
Eastern	0.2	25,680	7.1	5	1.2	85,640	4.3	3
Northern	0.1	7,310	8.3	7	0.9	50,150	4.9	3
Western	0.1	8,220	7.7	6	0.1	4,940	5.3	3.5
Karamoja sub-region	0.1	1,140	9.9	10	0.1	1,690	7.5	4
Central								
Kalangala	0	10	1	1	0	30	3	3
Kampala	0	810	4.8	3	0.2	2,320	3.2	2
Kiboga	0.1	680	13.3	6	0	80	2.9	3
Luwero	0	100	4.1	2.5	0.1	200	2.9	2
Masaka	0.1	940	6.4	4	0.1	640	4.6	4
Mpigi	0	200	8.8	6	0	120	7.2	2
Mubende	0	250	4.9	4	0	330	5.9	7
Mukono	0.1	910	6.2	6	0.1	1,210	4.8	6
Nakasongola	0.2	140	3.3	3	0.2	110	2.1	2
Rakai	0	0	0	0	0	70	5.4	8
Ssembabule	0.1	260	5.3	3	0	130	7	8
Kayunga	0.1	810	7.9	4	0.2	850	5.8	4
Wakiso	0.1	910	5	3	0.2	2,790	5.1	3
Lyantonde	0.1	20	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mityana	0.1	280	7	5.5	0.1	110	2.4	2
Nakaseke	0.1	190	7.8	2	0	20	5.6	2

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning geese, %	Geese - total number	Mean geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	Median geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	HHs owning guinea fowl, %	Guinea fowl - total number	Mean guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs	Median guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	0.1	810	8.5	7	0.3	1,940	5.1	4
Busia	0.1	270	4.8	4	0.4	840	3.9	4
Iganga	0.1	1,550	8.7	8	0.4	2,680	4.7	4
Jinja	0.1	720	9.9	11	0.1	390	6	3
Kamuli	0.1	1,580	9.5	6	0.1	520	5	3.5
Kapchorwa	0.1	180	6.1	6	0	40	3	3
Katakwi	1	2,260	6.8	5	3.7	6,140	5.1	4
Kumi	0.2	760	5	4	4.3	11,360	3.8	3
Mbale	0.1	200	3.6	3.5	1.8	6,080	4	3
Pallisa	0.4	2,570	6.3	5	3	11,040	4.1	3
Soroti	0.3	1,970	6.5	5	2.2	9,540	4.6	3
Tororo	0.4	2,180	6.2	4	2.5	9,090	3.9	3
Kaberamaido	0.1	270	7.9	11	1.1	1,530	3.7	3
Mayuge	0.3	2,970	9.3	8	0.2	1,370	6.2	2.5
Sironko	0.1	420	6.5	5	0.3	1,220	4.8	2
Amuria	0.5	1,870	6.3	4	2.2	5,270	3.9	3
Budaka	0.4	910	6.8	5	4	5,840	4.7	3
Bududa	0	30	2.5	2.5	0.1	200	4.6	4
Bukedea	0.3	790	6.9	4	2.2	3,100	4.3	3
Bukwo	0	60	15	15	0	0	0	0
Butaleja	0.4	780	5.1	4	1.9	4,090	5.5	3
Kaliro	0.2	530	8.7	6	0.3	820	7	5
Manafwa	0.2	650	5.8	4	0.7	1,680	3.6	2
Namutumba	0.3	1,330	11	6.5	0.5	850	4.5	2

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning geese, %	Geese - total number	Mean geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	Median geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	HHs owning guinea fowl, %	Guinea fowl - total number	Mean guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs	Median guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	0.1	240	4.9	1	0.8 (0.21)	2,980	7	4
Apac	0.1	590	5.1	4	1.3	4,780	3.4	2
Arua	0.1	550	7	5	0.7	2,540	3.9	3
Gulu	0.1	840	13.1	6	0.5	2,130	6	3.5
Kitgum	0	0	0	0	0.5	2,710	8.2	6
Kotido	0.1	260	11.6	12.5	0	40	11.2	11.5
Lira	0.1	1,260	8.4	6	1	4,720	3.6	2
Moroto	0	110	11	11	0	40	4	4
Moyo	0.1	440	12.3	12	0.5	1,510	4.8	4
Nebbi	0	260	6.3	4.5	0.7	4,250	5.9	3
Nakapiripirit	0	160	10.7	10	0	210	10.6	11.5
Pader	0	0	0	0	0.1	670	5.5	5
Yumbe	0.1	210	5.6	4	2.1	9,150	6.6	3
Abim	0.3	240	7.2	7	0.5	180	3.4	2
Amolatar	0	60	8	8	1.4	1,310	4.1	3
Amuru	0	70	6	4.5	0.2	520	6.7	3
Dokolo	0	60	3.5	3.5	1.2	1,500	4	2.5
Kaabong	0.1	360	10.8	12	0.2	1,220	8.7	7
Koboko	0.3	1,120	10.9	11	0.9	1,630	6.5	4
Nyadri	0.2	1,030	8.8	6	2.3	6,920	4.1	3
Oyam	0.1	590	7.7	7	0.9	2,830	4.8	3

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning geese, %	Geese - total number	Mean geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	Median geese flock size, geese-owning HHs	HHs owning guinea fowl, %	Guinea fowl - total number	Mean guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs	Median guinea fowl flock size, guinea fowl - owning HHs
Bundibugyo	0	0	0	0	0	170	7.4	7.5
Bushenyi	0	140	2.6	2	0	250	3.1	2.5
Hoima	0.3	2280	6.4	6	0.2	650	3.5	4
Kabale	0	120	2.7	2	0	0	0	0
Kabarole	0	160	4.7	5.5	0	210	5.5	2.5
Kasese	0.1	1170	12.1	12.5	0	30	2	2
Kibaale	0.1	1050	12	8	0	480	15.4	26
Kisoro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Masindi	0.2	2120	10.5	7.5	0.3	2030	6.3	6
Mbarara	0	60	1.8	1.5	0	170	5	5
Ntungamo	0	70	5.5	5.5	0	10	1	1
Rukungiri	0	80	5.6	5.5	0	20	3	3
Kamwenge	0	160	6.6	7	0	50	12	12
Kanungu	0	50	7	7	0	0	0	0
Kyenjojo	0	300	7.3	5	0	0	0	0
Buliisa	0	40	6.1	3	0.3	190	4.1	2
Ibanda	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1
Isingiro	0	270	6.4	5	0.1	680	7.4	6.5
Kiruhura	0	160	13.2	16	0	10	1	1

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning other birds, %	Other birds - total number	Mean other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs	Median other birds flock size, other birds - owning HHs
UGANDA	0.6	392,930	10.3	6
Central	1.4	48,670	18.2	6
Eastern	1.3	182,290	8.9	6
Northern	1	113,090	10.8	6
Western	0.2	35,750	11	6
Karamoja sub-region	0.2	13,130	27.5	10
Central				
Kalangala	0	0	27.3	6.5
Kiboga	0.1	360	6.9	6
Masaka	0.1	1,180	8.8	6
Mubende	0.1	400	6.7	5
Nakasongola	0.4	1,280	12.7	8
Ssembabule	0.1	210	7.5	6
Wakiso	0.3	19,270	26.2	8
Mityana	0	230	10.9	7
Nakaseke	0	20	2.3	2

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning other birds, %	Other birds - total number	Mean other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs	Median other birds flock size, other birds - owning HHs
Eastern				
Bugiri	2.3	25,790	9.9	7
Busia	1.1	6,870	10.6	8
Iganga	0.7	9,760	10.8	7
Jinja	0.7	6,280	7.9	6
Kamuli	0.5	6,190	9.6	6
Kapchorwa	0.3	690	5.6	6
Katakwi	0.3	1,290	12.3	8
Kumi	2.2	13,530	8.9	7
Mbale	1.6	13,900	9.7	7
Pallisa	2.3	17,400	8.4	7
Soroti	1.3	9,110	7.3	6
Tororo	2.1	17,500	8.6	7
Kaberamaido	1.1	2,280	5.8	5
Mayuge	0.6	4,320	6.9	6
Sironko	0.4	2,010	6.8	4
Amuria	0.8	5,030	10.5	7
Budaka	3	7,460	7.8	6
Bududa	0.2	280	4.8	6
Bukedea	2.8	7,980	8.5	6
Bukwo	0.2	220	10.5	6
Butaleja	1.7	5,970	8.9	6.5
Kaliro	1.9	7,160	10.5	8
Manafwa	1.5	8,280	8	6
Namutumba	0.7	2,970	10	7

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning other birds, %	Other birds - total number	Mean other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs	Median other birds flock size, other birds - owning HHs
Northern				
Adjumani	0.9	4,720	9.9	8
Apac	0.8	6,520	7.5	6
Arua	0.4	3,000	8.3	6
Gulu	0.6	4,160	9.6	8
Kitgum	1.3	22,310	23	12
Kotido	0	40	5.7	5
Lira	0.7	7,480	8.3	6
Moroto	0.2	1,390	11.7	8
Moyo	0.7	5,380	11.3	10
Nebbi	0.6	6,300	10.4	8
Nakapiripirit	0.2	1,180	15.3	15
Pader	1	7,420	8.3	8
Yumbe	2.7	15,990	8.6	6
Abim	1	1,360	12.8	7
Amolatar	0.1	160	6.7	6
Amuru	1	7,100	14.4	12
Dokolo	0.7	1,650	7.5	4
Kaabong	0.3	9,160	53.1	40.5
Koboko	1.2	3,040	8.6	6
Nyadri	2.1	13,460	8.9	7
Oyam	0.9	4,400	6.8	4

Table 21(cont'd): Other poultry (not chickens) ownership

Geog. Unit	HHs owning other birds, %	Other birds - total number	Mean other birds flock size, other birds -owning HHs	Median other birds flock size, other birds - owning HHs
Western				
Bundibugyo	0	30	2	2
Bushenyi	0.2	2,790	7.7	3
Hoima	0.2	1,110	5.9	4
Kabale	0	320	6.3	4
Kabarole	0	110	3	2
Kasese	0.3	5,870	13.6	6
Kibaale	0	0	0	0
Kisoro	0	10	5	5
Masindi	1.7	23,570	12.5	10
Mbarara	0	240	6.3	3.5
Ntungamo	0	80	13	13
Rukungiri	0.1	150	3.5	3
Kamwenge	0.1	420	6.1	4.5
Kanungu	0.1	100	3.4	3.5
Kyenjojo	0	20	2	2
Buliisa	0.4	550	9.3	9
Ibanda	0.1	390	8.6	6
Isingiro	0	10	2	2
Kiruhura	0	0	0	0

Table 22: Other livestock ownership

	Rabbits (all)				Indigenous rabbits			
	HHs owning rabbits, %	Rabbits - total number	Mean number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning indige-nous rabbits, %	Indige-nous rabbits - total number	Mean number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs
UGANDA	1.1	373,190	5.2	3	1	304,640	4.9	3
Central	1	100,390	5.4	3	0.9	80,220	4.9	3
Eastern	0.9	78,400	5.7	3	0.8	71,320	5.7	3
Northern	0.8	50,650	5.7	4	0.7	43,910	5.6	4
Western	2	141,870	4.6	3	1.6	107,780	4.4	3
Karamoja sub-region	0.2	1,890	5	3	0.2	1,420	4.3	3
Central								
Kalangala	0.1	60	4.6	3.5	0.1	60	5.4	4
Kampala	0.6	12,480	6.3	3	0.5	12,480	6.4	3
Kiboga	0.7	1,370	3.7	3	0.6	1,370	3.5	3
Luwero	1.2	3,500	4.5	3	1	3,500	4.1	3
Masaka	1.3	12,090	6.7	4	1.2	12,090	5.4	3
Mpigi	0.9	3,120	4	3	0.8	3,120	3.8	3
Mubende	1	6,020	5.6	3	1	6,020	5.2	3
Mukono	1.1	11,110	5.3	3	1	11,110	4.7	3
Nakasongola	0.2	110	3.9	2	0.1	110	3	2
Rakai	2.1	12,150	5.9	4	2.1	12,150	5.7	4
Ssembabule	0.7	1,070	4.3	3	0.5	1,070	4.6	4
Kayunga	0.6	1,700	4.4	3	0.6	1,700	4.1	2
Wakiso	1	10,360	5.2	3	0.8	10,360	4.4	3
Lyantonde	1	620	4.9	3.5	0.9	620	4.3	3
Mityana	1.3	3,230	4.2	3	1.2	3,230	3.9	3
Nakaseke	0.9	1,230	3.9	3	0.9	1,230	3.5	3

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

	Rabbits (all)				Indigenous rabbits			
	HHs owning rabbits, %	Rabbits - total nu €mber	Mean number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning indige-nous rabbits, %	Indige-nous rabbits - total number	Mean number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	0.8	5,860	7.2	4	0.8	5,860	7	4
Busia	0.7	1,580	5.4	3	0.6	1,580	4.5	3
Iganga	0.9	16,590	16.1	3.5	0.8	16,590	16.5	3
Jinja	0.6	2,460	4.3	3	0.6	2,460	4.3	3
Kamuli	0.3	1,470	3.9	3	0.3	1,470	3.8	3
Kapchorwa	1	940	2.6	2	1	940	2.6	2
Katakwi	0.2	250	3.6	2	0.2	250	3.7	2
Kumi	0.4	810	3.8	2	0.3	810	3.7	2
Mbale	1.3	4,730	5.2	3	1	4,730	5.6	3
Pallisa	0.5	2,000	4.8	3	0.5	2,000	4.8	3
Soroti	0.4	840	4.3	3	0.2	840	4	2
Tororo	0.9	4,570	6.1	4	0.8	4,570	6.3	4
Kaberamaido	0.4	530	4.1	3	0.4	530	4.1	3
Mayuge	0.9	6,280	7.4	5	0.9	6,280	7.3	5
Sironko	3.5	9,790	3.6	3	3.4	9,790	3.6	3
Amuria	0.3	330	3.6	3	0.2	330	3.2	3
Budaka	0.6	850	5.6	4	0.5	850	5.1	4
Bududa	3.2	4,670	4.3	3	3.1	4,670	4.2	3
Bukedea	0.4	380	4.6	3	0.3	380	4.2	2
Bukwo	0.4	80	2	2	0.4	80	2	2
Butaleja	0.2	400	4.2	2	0.2	400	4.3	2
Kaliro	0.3	850	6.9	4	0.3	850	7	4
Manafwa	1.4	3,600	3.7	2	1.4	3,600	3.7	2
Namutumba	0.5	1,450	6.9	6	0.5	1,450	6.9	6

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Rabbits (all)				Indigenous rabbits			
	HHs owning rabbits, %	Rabbits - total number	Mean number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning indige-nous rabbits, %	Indige-nous rabbits - total number	Mean number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs
Northern								
Apac	0.5	1,860	3.6	2	0.5	1,860	3.6	2
Arua	0.7	4,910	9.3	5	0.6	4,910	9	5
Gulu	1.4	3,340	5.8	4	0.9	3,340	5.1	4
Kitgum	0.2	140	4.1	3	0	140	4.5	4.5
Kotido	0.2	270	5.2	3	0.2	270	4.6	3
Lira	0.3	1,050	5	2	0.2	1,050	4	3
Moroto	0.1	130	6.7	4	0.1	130	3	3
Moyo	0.2	630	7.9	6.5	0.1	630	9.7	8
Nebbi	0.6	2,440	4.7	4	0.5	2,440	4.6	4
Nakapiripirit	0.1	160	4.5	3.5	0.1	160	4.4	3
Pader	0.2	770	4.5	4.5	0.2	770	4.4	4
Yumbe	1.4	7,840	9.1	8	1.2	7,840	9.4	8
Abim	0.5	280	6.8	3.5	0.4	280	6.8	3.5
Amolatar	0.3	140	2.2	2	0.3	140	2.2	2
Amuru	1.5	4,820	6.8	5	1.5	4,820	6.8	5
Dokolo	0.4	210	2.5	2	0.3	210	2.4	2
Kaabong	0.3	580	3.8	3	0.3	580	3.9	3
Koboko	0.5	1,060	7	5	0.5	1,060	7.5	5.5
Nyadri	3.3	11,370	4.9	3	3.3	11,370	4.8	3
Oyam	1.1	3,250	4.3	3	1.1	3,250	4.2	2

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Rabbits (all)				Indigenous rabbits			
	HHs owning rabbits, %	Rabbits - total number	Mean number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of rabbits, rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning indige-nous rabbits, %	Indige-nous rabbits - total number	Mean number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of indige-nous rabbits, indig. rabbit-owning HHs
Western								
Bundibugyo	1.1	3,720	5.9	5	1.1	3,720	5.6	5
Bushenyi	2.4	8,470	3.7	3	1.4	8,470	3.7	3
Hoima	1.3	6,000	5	4	1.2	6,000	4.8	4
Kabale	6.7	20,930	3.6	3	6	20,930	3.5	2
Kabarole	1.7	5,140	3.8	3	1.6	5,140	3.7	3
Kasese	3.7	16,870	6.5	4	2.8	16,870	5	4
Kibaale	1.3	8,390	5.9	3	1.2	8,390	6	3
Kisoro	1.7	320	3.3	3	0.3	320	2.4	2
Masindi	0.5	2,920	6.2	6	0.5	2,920	5.8	6
Mbarara	1.3	6,580	6.2	4	1.2	6,580	6.2	4
Ntungamo	1.8	4,890	4.2	3	1.4	4,890	4.1	3
Rukungiri	2.5	6,030	4.3	3	2.3	6,030	4.3	3
Kamwenge	0.7	940	4.1	3	0.4	940	3.9	3
Kanungu	2.9	4,470	3.6	2	2.7	4,470	3.3	2
Kyenjojo	1.2	2,850	4.4	3	0.7	2,850	4	3
Buliisa	0.2	90	3.5	3	0.2	90	3.8	3
Ibanda	1.3	2,260	3.7	3	1.3	2,260	3.7	3
Isingiro	1.1	5,810	7.1	4	1	5,810	7.1	4
Kiruhura	0.6	1,090	4.5	4	0.5	1,090	4.4	4

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

	Exotic rabbits				Donkeys			
	HHs owning exotic rabbits, %	Exotic rabbits - total number	Mean number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning donkeys, %	Donkeys - total number	Mean donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs	Median donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs
UGANDA	0.2	68,550	5.1	3	0.6	143,670	3.8	3
Central	0.2	20,170	5.6	3	0	730	1.9	2
Eastern	0.1	7,080	5.1	3	0.4	10,190	1.6	1
Northern	0.1	6,740	5.4	3	0	550	2.5	2
Western	0.5	34,090	4.7	3	0	960	2.2	2
Karamoja sub-region	0	470	8.7	4	14.8	131,240	4.4	3
Central								
Kalangala	0	10	1	1	0	10	1	1
Kampala	0.1	2,160	4.3	3	0	0	-	-
Kiboga	0.1	230	4	1	0	20	3	3
Luwero	0.3	1,370	5	2	0	10	1.3	1.5
Masaka	0.3	4,570	9.1	4	0	20	1	1
Mpigi	0.1	500	4	2	0	50	2	1
Mubende	0.2	850	4.7	3	0	100	4.4	3
Mukono	0.2	3,460	5.8	4	0	70	2.4	2
Nakasongola	0.1	100	6	4	0	0	-	-
Rakai	0.1	720	5.3	4	0.1	110	2.1	2
Ssembabule	0.2	270	2.9	2	0	10	2	2
Kayunga	0.1	230	4.4	3	0	0	2	1.5
Wakiso	0.3	4,890	5.8	3	0.1	280	1.6	1.5
Lyantonde	0.1	160	7.4	4.5	0	0	1	1
Mityana	0.2	520	4	2	0	40	1.6	1
Nakaseke	0.1	140	4.1	4	0	20	4	4

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Exotic rabbits				Donkeys			
	HHs owning exotic rabbits, %	Exotic rabbits - total number	Mean number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning donkeys, %	Donkeys - total number	Mean donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs	Median donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	0.1	320	3.1	3	0	0	-	-
Busia	0.1	690	8.2	4	0	0	-	-
Iganga	0.1	2,300	13	4	0	0	-	-
Jinja	0	90	2.7	2	0	50	10	10
Kamuli	0	80	3.4	3	0	80	2.9	2.5
Kapchorwa	0.1	70	2.9	3	9.9	5,760	1.5	1
Katakwi	0	20	3.1	4	0.1	90	2.2	2
Kumi	0	140	4.7	4	0	40	2	2
Mbale	0.4	1,110	3.4	3	0	90	2.8	4
Pallisa	0	10	2	2	0	0	1	1
Soroti	0.2	700	4.7	3	0	20	1.4	1
Tororo	0.1	330	3.8	2	0	10	1.7	2
Kaberamaido	0	0	5	5	0	0	-	-
Mayuge	0	80	2.1	1	0.1	290	5.7	5
Sironko	0.1	220	4	2	0.3	330	1.5	1
Amuria	0.2	440	19.5	19.5	0	40	2.1	2
Budaka	0	120	4.8	3	0	0	-	-
Bududa	0	80	4.5	4	0.1	80	3	3
Bukedea	0.1	220	2	2	0	40	2.9	3
Bukwo	0	0	2	2	17.2	2,430	1.4	1
Butaleja	0	10	1.7	1	0	10	1	1
Kaliro	0	0	4.5	4.5	0	60	9.4	3
Manafwa	0	60	3.4	2	0.6	650	1.6	1
Namutumba	0	0	10.2	8	0	130	14.1	2

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Exotic rabbits				Donkeys			
	HHs owning exotic rabbits, %	Exotic rabbits - total number	Mean number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning donkeys, %	Donkeys - total number	Mean donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs	Median donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs
Northern								
Apac	0.1	190	4	3	0	20	2	2
Arua	0.1	700	8	8	0	0	-	-
Gulu	0.5	2,450	6.2	2	0	10	1	1
Kitgum	0.2	580	13.6	4	0	120	4	4
Kotido	0	100	4.5	5	28.3	39,720	4.3	3
Lira	0.1	1,040	5.7	5	0	90	2.3	2
Moroto	0	280	7	7	11	22,110	3.4	3
Moyo	0.1	150	5	5	0	0	-	-
Nebbi	0.1	330	4.2	4	0	50	3	3
Nakapiripirit	0	20	6.4	6	15.6	36,180	5.5	4
Pader	0	80	3.1	3	0	10	1	1
Yumbe	0.2	630	2.7	2	0.1	120	3.3	4
Abim	0.1	50	2	2	0	10	3	3
Amolatar	0	0	1.7	1.5	0.1	30	2	2
Amuru	0	60	6.4	5	0	10	1	1
Dokolo	0.2	130	3	3	0	20	3	3
Kaabong	0	20	4.5	3.5	13.2	33,220	4.4	3
Koboko	0.1	30	3.5	3	0	0	-	-
Nyadri	0	190	4.1	4	0	40	2	2
Oyam	0.1	110	3.2	2	0	30	2	2

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Exotic rabbits				Donkeys			
	HHs owning exotic rabbits, %	Exotic rabbits - total number	Mean number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	Median number of exotic rabbits, exotic rabbit-owning HHs	HHs owning donkeys, %	Donkeys - total number	Mean donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs	Median donkey herd size, donkey-owning HHs
Western								
Bundibugyo	0.1	290	3	2	0	0	-	-
Bushenyi	1.1	6,510	9.9	5.5	0	50	1.9	1
Hoima	0.2	720	2.8	2.5	0	10	6	6
Kabale	1	3,220	3.4	3	0	30	1.8	1
Kabarole	0.1	300	4.2	4.5	0	20	2.4	2
Kasese	1	12,470	3.5	2.5	0.2	460	2	1.5
Kibaale	0.1	250	3.9	3	0	0	-	-
Kisoro	1.4	2,600	2.8	2	0	0	-	-
Masindi	0.1	280	4.4	3	0	10	1	1
Mbarara	0.2	710	3.3	2.5	0	10	3	3
Ntungamo	0.5	1,670	4.9	3	0	30	1.6	1.5
Rukungiri	0.3	440	2.3	2	0	80	4	3
Kamwenge	0.3	900	2	3	0	60	2.5	2.5
Kanungu	0.4	740	3.6	3.5	0	0	-	-
Kyenjojo	0.5	2,660	4.5	4.5	0	10	1	1
Buliisa	0	10	0	0	0	0	-	-
Ibanda	0.1	50	0	0	0	30	2.1	1
Isingiro	0.1	150	4.5	4	0	10	1.2	2
Kiruhura	0.1	130	2	2	0.1	160	3.5	4

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Horses				Camels			
	HHs owning horses, %	Horses - total number	Mean horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	Median horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	HHs owning camels, %	Camel - total number	Mean camel herd size, camel-owning HHs	Median camel herd size, camel-owning HHs
Central	0	240	2.4	2	0	160	2	3
Eastern	0	220	2	2	0	340	3.1	2
Northern	0	150	3	3.5	0	230	4	4
Western	0	20	1.5	1	0	110	2.6	1
Karamoja sub-region	0.1	960	5.2	4	0	32,030	11.3	7.5
Central								
Kalangala	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kampala	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kiboga	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Luwero	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Masaka	0	5	1	1	0	0	-	-
Mpigi	0	20	4	4	0	0	-	-
Mubende	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Mukono	0	60	3	4	0	61	2.9	4
Nakasongola	0	10	1.8	1.5	0	0	-	-
Rakai	0	7	1	1	0	0	-	-
Ssembabule	0	9	3	3	0	1	1	1
Kayunga	0	0	-	-	0	5	5	5
Wakiso	0	84	2.1	1	0	61	1.3	1.5
Lyantonde	0	20	4	4	0	0	-	-
Mityana	0	6	1.2	1.5	0	15	2	2
Nakaseke	0	16	4	4	0	16	4	4

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Horses				Camels			
	HHs owning horses, %	Horses - total number	Mean horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	Median horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	HHs owning camels, %	Camel - total number	Mean camel herd size, camel-owning HHs	Median camel herd size, camel-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Busia	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Iganga	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Jinja	0	0	-	-	0	45	10	10
Kamuli	0	0	-	-	0	19	8	8
Kapchorwa	0	23	1	1	0	31	1.7	1.5
Katakwi	0	7	3	3	0	0	-	-
Kumi	0	14	3.5	3.5	0	9	4	4
Mbale	0	43	4	4	0	43	4	4
Pallisa	0	3	1	1	0	10	1.6	1.5
Soroti	0	11	2.5	2.5	0	2	1	1
Tororo	0	4	1.3	1.5	0	0	-	-
Kaberamaido	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Mayuge	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Sironko	0	0	-	-	0	33	2.9	3
Amuria	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Budaka	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Bududa	0	0	-	-	0	16	2.4	3.5
Bukedea	0	32	4	4	0	32	4	4
Bukwo	0	17	2	2	0	9	1.5	1.5
Butaleja	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kaliro	0	0	-	-	0	47	20	20
Manafwa	0	64	1.5	1	0	43	1.6	1.5
Namutumba	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Horses				Camels			
	HHs owning horses, %	Horses - total number	Mean horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	Median horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	HHs owning camels, %	Camel - total number	Mean camel herd size, camel-owning HHs	Median camel herd size, camel-owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Apac	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Arua	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Gulu	0	13	1	1	0	0	-	-
Kitgum	0	61	4	4	0	61	4	4
Kotido	0	77	3	3	0	170	6.3	5.5
Lira	0	30	3	3	0	0	-	-
Moroto	0	210	4.9	4.5	0	5,467	8.8	6
Moyo	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Nebbi	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Nakapiripirit	0	495	5.5	4	0	26,175	12.1	8
Pader	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Yumbe	0	50	4	4	0	99	4	4
Abim	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Amolatar	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Amuru	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Dokolo	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kaabong	0	173	6.8	10	0	222	7.5	6
Koboko	0	0	-	-	0	47	8	8
Nyadri	0	0	-	-	0	22	2	2
Oyam	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Horses				Camels			
	HHs owning horses, %	Horses - total number	Mean horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	Median horse herd size, horse-owning HHs	HHs owning camels, %	Camel - total number	Mean camel herd size, camel-owning HHs	Median camel herd size, camel-owning HHs
Western								
Bundibugyo	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Bushenyi	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Hoima	0	0	-	-	0	1	1	1
Kabale	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kabarole	0	10	2	2	0	0	-	-
Kasese	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kibaale	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kisoro	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Masindi	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Mbarara	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Ntungamo	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Rukungiri	0	0	-	-	0	59	6	6
Kamwenge	0	0	-	-	0	21	5	5
Kanungu	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Kyenjojo	0	0	-	-	0	9	-	1
Buliisa	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Ibanda	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Isingiro	0	6	1	1	0	17	1	1
Kiruhura	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

	Dogs				Cats			
	HHs owning dogs, %	Dogs - total number	Mean number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	Median number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	HHs owning cats, %	Cats - total number	Mean number of cats, cat-owning HHs	Median number of cats, cat-owning HHs
UGANDA	14.4	1,580,930	1.7	1	10.1	640,690	1.3	1
Central	12	370,830	1.7	1	7.6	141,310	1.3	1
Eastern	11.1	312,010	1.7	1	9.2	147,570	1.3	1
Northern	16.9	313,460	1.6	1	16	180,840	1.3	1
Western	17.2	440,400	1.6	1	7.4	116,240	1.3	1
Karamoja sub-region	26.9	144,230	2.6	2	27	54,730	2.2	2
Central								
Kalangala	9.9	3,440	1.8	1	2.3	440	1.2	1
Kampala	7.7	58,100	1.9	1	6.9	27,060	1.5	1
Kiboga	15.1	14,990	1.5	1	8.5	5,510	1.2	1
Luwero	12.8	17,880	1.6	1	6.8	6,060	1.2	1
Masaka	10.6	30,870	1.5	1	6.4	12,010	1.2	1
Mpigi	14.9	23,000	1.6	1	10.1	9,810	1.2	1
Mubende	13.6	24,980	1.6	1	7.7	9,030	1.2	1
Mukono	12.4	50,640	1.7	1	7.1	17,560	1.2	1
Nakasongola	31.5	16,300	1.8	1	25.6	7,340	1.3	1
Rakai	10	14,320	1.4	1	4.2	4,320	1.2	1
Ssembabule	17	11,080	1.5	1	13.2	5,790	1.2	1
Kayunga	8.4	9,740	1.6	1	6.5	4,580	1.2	1
Wakiso	13.1	64,940	1.7	1	7.4	21,370	1.3	1
Lyantonde	21	5,670	1.7	1	12.2	1,960	1.3	1
Mityana	15.5	16,130	1.5	1	8.6	5,890	1.2	1
Nakaseke	14.8	8,760	1.6	1	6.9	2,570	1.2	1

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Dogs				Cats			
	HHs owning dogs, %	Dogs - total number	Mean number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	Median number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	HHs owning cats, %	Cats - total number	Mean number of cats, cat-owning HHs	Median number of cats, cat-owning HHs
Eastern								
Bugiri	11	20,090	1.7	1	14	15,400	1.3	1
Busia	9.7	8,230	1.5	1	15.4	8,720	1.2	1
Iganga	5.1	12,060	1.8	1	3.5	4,560	1.4	1
Jinja	3.4	6,030	1.7	1	2.1	2,120	1.3	1
Kamuli	7.9	18,740	1.8	1	2.1	2,710	1.3	1
Kapchorwa	36	26,960	2	2	18.6	7,090	1.3	1
Katakwi	28.3	16,190	1.7	1	31.5	10,290	1.4	1
Kumi	13.3	16,110	1.8	1	8.4	5,780	1.2	1
Mbale	7.7	10,920	1.6	1	10.1	8,940	1.2	1
Pallisa	5.3	8,090	1.7	1	3.1	2,830	1.1	1
Soroti	22	37,000	1.7	1	13.4	12,920	1.2	1
Tororo	13.2	20,400	1.6	1	12	11,290	1.3	1
Kaberamaido	19.4	11,500	1.6	1	24.3	8,910	1.3	1
Mayuge	4.9	8,490	1.7	1	2.5	2,500	1.3	1
Sironko	11.9	15,560	1.7	1	6.9	5,420	1.2	1
Amuria	22.4	23,310	1.7	1	22.7	14,240	1.2	1
Budaka	3.6	1,900	1.7	1	3.8	1,190	1.2	1
Bududa	12.1	7,550	1.8	1	6.8	2,380	1.2	1
Bukedea	15.6	8,620	1.7	1	9.9	3,290	1.2	1
Bukwo	39.8	8,710	2.1	2	26.2	2,700	1.3	1
Butaleja	6.7	4,780	1.8	1	6.6	2,570	1.3	1
Kaliro	4.5	2,990	1.9	1	1.6	569	1.4	1
Manafwa	10	12,770	1.8	1	13.8	9,860	1.2	1
Namutumba	5.9	5,010	2.1	1	3.3	1,300	1.7	1

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Dogs				Cats			
	HHs owning dogs, %	Dogs - total number	Mean number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	Median number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	HHs owning cats, %	Cats - total number	Mean number of cats, cat-owning HHs	Median number of cats, cat-owning HHs
Northern								
Adjumani	17.8	17,640	1.8	1	10.5	5,880	1.3	1
Apac	16.4	25,610	1.5	1	25.3	27,020	1.2	1
Arua	14.7	21,160	1.6	1	7.8	7,160	1.3	1
Gulu	13.9	16,730	1.7	1	18.8	13,130	1.5	1
Kitgum	16.1	20,400	1.7	1	11.4	8,290	2.3	1
Kotido	34.7	34,710	3	2	42	13,870	2.4	2
Lira	16.8	34,940	1.6	1	17.5	23,280	1.3	1
Moroto	24.2	32,630	2.3	2	20.1	12,020	2	1
Moyo	11.6	10,900	1.5	1	7.4	4,730	1.3	1
Nebbi	18.7	33,130	1.7	1	12.9	13,680	1.5	1
Nakapiripirit	32.3	37,510	2.8	2	39.3	16,530	2.4	2
Pader	18.8	29,740	1.7	1	9.3	8,490	1.5	1
Yumbe	17	19,230	1.7	1	13.6	9,210	1.5	1
Abim	18.3	4,340	2.3	2	28.2	2,920	1.9	1
Amolatar	24.8	9,740	1.7	1	38.7	9,040	1.2	1
Amuru	20.3	20,100	2.1	1	10.3	4,800	1.7	1
Dokolo	16.9	8,010	1.5	1	23.8	7,570	1.2	1
Kaabong	22.9	35,040	2.7	2	16.4	9,380	2.1	2
Koboko	15.6	7,040	1.5	1	12.5	3,640	1.1	1
Nyadri	20.4	22,720	1.5	1	23.5	16,940	1.2	1
Oyam	15.1	16,380	1.6	1	26.2	17,990	1.2	1

Table 22(cont'd): Other livestock ownership

Region	Dogs				Cats			
	HHs owning dogs, %	Dogs - total number	Mean number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	Median number of dogs, dog-owning HHs	HHs owning cats, %	Cats - total number	Mean number of cats, cat-owning HHs	Median number of cats, cat-owning HHs
Western								
Bundibugyo	11.9	12,730	1.8	1	11	6,630	1.6	1
Bushenyi	17.2	43,630	1.5	1	4.6	7,720	1.2	1
Hoima	19.9	36,700	1.8	1	10.4	10,930	1.3	1
Kabale	11.7	17,940	1.5	1	3.6	3,630	1.1	1
Kabarole	17.9	26,710	1.8	1	3.9	3,350	1.3	1
Kasese	11.7	24,220	1.7	1	3.4	4,160	1.3	1
Kibaale	14.7	29,680	1.7	1	5.2	6,030	1.3	1
Kisoro	2.8	2,280	1.5	1	0.3	180	1.1	1
Masindi	20.7	38,710	1.7	1	17.6	19,230	1.4	1
Mbarara	19.8	27,340	1.6	1	9.2	8,000	1.2	1
Ntungamo	22.7	31,020	1.6	1	7.4	6,470	1.2	1
Rukungiri	17.7	15,580	1.4	1	7.1	4,300	1.1	1
Kamwenge	21.2	22,070	1.6	1	9.7	6,490	1.2	1
Kanungu	12.8	9,290	1.5	1	3.3	1,630	1.1	1
Kyenjojo	26.1	48,800	1.8	1	7	7,280	1.2	1
Buliisa	14	3,920	1.9	1	18.8	2,710	1.4	1
Ibanda	16.8	11,460	1.4	1	8.1	3,890	1.1	1
Isingiro	14.9	18,480	1.6	1	6	4,780	1.2	1
Kiruhura	26.6	19,840	1.6	1	18.8	8,840	1.3	1

Table 23: Beehives

	All hives					Local hives		
	House-holds owning hives, %	Beehives, total number	Colonized, % of all hives	Total product-ion, last six months, kg	Honey production per harvested colonized hive, avg. last six months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all local hives	Honey production per harvested colonized local hive, avg. last 6 months, kg
UGANDA	2.7	747,220	65.5	1,304,650	3.9	87.3	65.7	3.9
Central	0.6	58,670	67.3	84,650	2.9	80.2	67.7	3
Eastern	1.7	75,470	72.1	127,370	3.4	80.5	73.2	3.4
Northern	6.8	304,610	65.5	637300	5.1	91.4	65.8	5.1
Western	2.7	239,110	62.9	271,140	2.5	84.6	62.8	2.5
Karamoja sub-region	7	69,360	60.2	184,190	5.2	89.4	61	5.1
Central								
Kalangala	0.1	80	50.6	140	3.2	100	50.6	3.2
Kampala	0	570	96.2	120	3.4	8	76.2	3
Kiboga	1.7	3,970	61.8	10,910	5.3	85.4	61.9	5.2
Luwero	0.6	2,400	65.6	3,900	3.6	83	71.9	3.6
Masaka	0.9	7,160	74.5	8,670	2.6	85.4	74.4	2.4
Mpigi	0.3	1,010	71.1	1,070	2.8	68.4	73.8	4.8
Mubende	1.2	5,830	75.5	9,400	3.5	77.4	73	3.9
Mukono	0.1	2,060	67.8	880	0.8	21.8	70.3	2.8
Nakasongola	8.4	13,890	63.8	21,940	2.8	89.7	64.1	2.8
Rakai	1.9	9,210	65.1	9,890	2.1	76.2	69.2	2
Ssembabule	1.4	1,940	80.9	4,600	3.7	91	83	3.6
Kayunga	0.6	2,390	65.7	2,720	1.7	97	65.8	1.7
Wakiso	0.1	890	73.8	270	1.2	13.4	78.4	1.5
Lyantonde	1.7	1,150	73.5	2,590	4.1	75.2	74.9	4.4
Mityana	0.2	350	71.2	480	3.7	73	78.2	1.5
Nakaseke	1.6	5,770	56.5	7,060	3.6	86.1	56.4	3.6

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

	All hives					Local hives		
	House-holds owning hives, %	Beehives, total number	Colonized, % of all hives	Total product-ion, last six months, kg	Honey production per harvested colonized hive, avg. last six months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all local hives	Honey production per harvested colonized local hive, avg. last 6 months, kg
Eastern								
Bugiri	0.4	950	87.9	960	1.9	48.3	83.9	1.8
Busia	0.5	960	70.5	240	3	29.5	69.3	3
Iganga	0.3	1,670	82	350	1.5	69.5	78.3	1.1
Jinja	0.1	370	76.3	750	3.3	77	76.2	3
Kamuli	0.7	2,780	75.7	2,730	2.2	72.2	75	2
Kapchorwa	4.5	5,500	69.8	13,200	4.2	90.9	71	4.3
Katakwi	3.9	2,720	75.8	4,770	3.3	89.7	77.7	3.3
Kumi	2	3,170	75.3	4,010	2.4	80.6	74.6	2.4
Mbale	0.7	1,750	68.2	1,680	3	41.6	65.6	3.1
Pallisa	0.2	890	55.9	1,220	3.2	64.6	65.1	3.5
Soroti	3.4	9,410	71.1	11,780	2.4	73.6	71.3	2.3
Tororo	0.6	1,160	70	1,080	2.4	53	72	2.5
Kaberamaido	6.9	7,120	77.5	11,480	3.4	87.9	77.6	3.5
Mayuge	0.2	740	71.2	520	2.2	98.5	70.8	2.3
Sironko	3.1	7,520	73.1	20,520	4.8	75.6	78.5	4.9
Amuria	11.3	19,530	68.8	30,040	3	92.8	69.5	3
Budaka	0.1	130	81.3	140	1.4	59.3	90	1.2
Bududa	3.6	3,040	72	11,360	6.1	71.1	78.2	6.3
Bukedea	1.4	1,210	72.6	1,670	2.3	85.3	76.1	2.4
Bukwo	5.1	1,940	69.6	4,150	4.2	89	68.6	4.1
Butaleja	0.2	250	62.3	140	3.5	25.5	52	1
Kaliro	0.4	310	79.5	540	3	86.2	78.9	3.1
Manafwa	1.5	2,200	77.7	3,990	3.1	67.1	79.9	3.1
Namutumba	0.1	130	39.9	50	1.7	74.2	53.8	1.7

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

	All hives					Local hives		
	House-holds owning hives, %	Beehives, total number	Colonized, % of all hives	Total product-ion, last six months, kg	Honey production per harvested colonized hive, avg. last six months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all local hives	Honey production per harvested colonized local hive, avg. last 6 months, kg
Northern								
Adjumani	6.7	14,360	63	16,900	3.5	84.1	66.5	3.2
Apac	5.6	13,820	76.1	40,590	5.4	93	77	5.2
Arua	6.4	29,160	73.1	26,260	4.3	95	74.3	4.5
Gulu	4.7	12,410	63.9	26,530	6	89.9	65.1	6.4
Kitgum	5.5	17,320	50.6	29,430	4.5	92.4	50.6	4.7
Kotido	0.9	830	58.6	1,550	5.3	98.4	58.1	5.2
Lira	5.5	19,740	65.2	40,480	4.5	92.9	65.9	4.5
Moroto	8.7	23,150	59.2	70,560	6.3	89	59.1	6.1
Moyo	3.1	10,800	71.5	27,350	5.1	64.4	66.3	6
Nebbi	4.7	19,250	64.9	42,620	4.3	93.4	63.1	4.3
Nakapiripirit	11.6	33,000	61.6	87,920	4.9	88.4	62.2	4.8
Pader	9	26,950	53.5	81,320	7.3	98.7	53.3	7.3
Yumbe	16.8	57,770	65.4	129,950	4.5	93	65.8	4.5
Abim	12.8	4,490	53.3	5,360	2.8	98	53.7	2.8
Amolatar	5.7	4,720	79.4	11,830	4	89.4	80.5	4.1
Amuru	11.3	36,890	73.2	57,080	4.4	97.6	74.3	4.4
Dokolo	3.7	2,780	82.8	4,410	3.5	89.9	82	3.4
Kaabong	4.4	7,890	61.6	18,800	4.7	88.9	66.1	4.1
Koboko	2.9	4,370	71.7	10,770	6.2	84.2	69	5.7
Nyadri	7.7	21,450	65.7	43,940	6.8	82.8	63.5	7.6
Oyam	7.6	12,820	77.9	47,840	6.4	96.5	78.5	5.9

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

	All hives					Local hives		
Region	**House-holds owning hives, %**	**Beehives, total number**	**Colonized, % of all hives**	**Total product-ion, last six months, kg**	**Honey production per harvested colonized hive, avg. last six months, kg**	**% of all hives**	**Colonized, % of all local hives**	**Honey production per harvested colonized local hive, avg. last 6 months, kg**
Western								
Bundibugyo	1.1	3,910	25	3,510	5	75	29.8	5
Bushenyi	2.5	26,650	73.4	36,590	2.6	73.7	72.5	2.6
Hoima	2.7	8,760	69.2	14,850	4.6	78	70	4.4
Kabale	4.5	38,730	52.2	27,910	1.7	96.3	52.1	1.7
Kabarole	1.9	10,020	68.3	11,340	2.3	71.1	66	2.1
Kasese	3.7	23,640	75.7	23,990	1.9	92.4	75.8	1.8
Kibaale	3.3	22,200	60.9	27,050	3.4	88.9	63.1	3.4
Kisoro	4	14,530	56.8	12,380	1.9	96	57.6	1.9
Masindi	2.7	13,850	59.5	28,030	5.7	72.7	59.5	6
Mbarara	1.4	7,890	64.1	10,370	3.1	77.3	65.5	2.7
Ntungamo	2.2	11,410	59.3	11,490	2.2	75.2	59.2	2.3
Rukungiri	2.9	10,290	59	12,890	2.8	76.8	59.9	2.6
Kamwenge	1.9	8,280	64.6	7,200	1.9	93.5	64.3	1.8
Kanungu	4.4	9,980	64.7	10,770	2.1	82.5	62.5	1.9
Kyenjojo	2.9	14,500	62.4	16,310	2.4	79.6	60.8	2.4
Buliisa	0.7	310	74.5	610	4.3	58.4	65.4	5.3
Ibanda	1.2	2,770	77.3	3,910	2.5	84.2	79.5	2.5
Isingiro	1.7	7,630	69.6	7,170	1.9	95.7	70.5	2
Kiruhura	1.8	3,770	64.5	4,750	2.5	78.2	63.2	2.7

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

Region	Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives			Langstroth hives		
	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all KTB hives	Honey production per harvested colonized KTB hive, avg. last 6 months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all Langstroth hives	Honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth hive, avg. last six months, kg
UGANDA	10.5	63.8	3.4	2.2	65.4	4.1
Central	15.9	64.1	3.6	3.9	71.9	3.9
Eastern	12.9	67.5	3.4	6.6	68.5	3.5
Northern	7.5	63.3	3.8	1.1	55.2	5.5
Western	13.1	63	3	2.3	67.2	3.7
Karamoja sub-region	8.5	51.1	3.5	2	66.4	5.2
Central						
Kalangala	0	--	0	0	--	0
Kampala	88.1	100	0	3.8	50	2
Kiboga	12.2	62.4	7.5	2.4	57.1	13.3
Luwero	14.2	23.7	2.2	2.8	93.4	3.3
Masaka	11.7	74.2	3	2.9	81	1.7
Mpigi	30	65.9	1.5	1.6	50	1.5
Mubende	16.5	82.5	2.5	6.1	87.7	10
Mukono	39.1	63.9	1.5	39	70.3	1.2
Nakasongola	9	58.5	4.5	1.3	77.1	5.2
Rakai	23.6	51.9	3.7	0.2	100	0
Ssembabule	8.5	57.7	4.2	0.5	100	1
Kayunga	1.8	37.1	13.3	1.1	100	1.3
Wakiso	70.7	73.1	1.2	15.9	73.3	5.5
Lyantonde	19.7	70	2.8	5.1	66.7	0
Mityana	25.4	49.4	8.7	1.5	100	0
Nakaseke	9.1	64	5	4.8	43.7	4

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

Region	Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives			Langstroth hives		
	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all KTB hives	Honey production per harvested colonized KTB hive, avg. last 6 months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all Langstroth hives	Honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth hive, avg. last six months, kg
Eastern						
Bugiri	37.2	88.2	2.1	14.6	100	1.7
Busia	60.2	66.1	0	10.3	100	0
Iganga	4.2	66.9	3.7	26.3	94.3	0
Jinja	21.7	75.3	4.6	1.3	100	0
Kamuli	20.3	78.5	1.9	7.5	75.4	6.6
Kapchorwa	8.7	55.8	6.1	0.4	100	17.5
Katakwi	8.1	51.7	1.6	2.2	88	2.4
Kumi	11.6	71.2	1.8	7.8	87.9	3.4
Mbale	39.8	77.8	2.7	18.6	53.5	1.1
Pallisa	10.4	76.6	3.1	25	23.4	1.8
Soroti	9.8	71.8	3.8	16.6	70	4
Tororo	40.1	69.5	2	6.9	58.3	3.6
Kaberamaido	11.6	75.7	2.4	0.5	100	4
Mayuge	1.5	100	1	0	--	0
Sironko	21	52.2	3.9	3.4	81.5	3.9
Amuria	2.3	73.9	3.3	5	52.8	1.2
Budaka	40.7	68.5	3.6	0	--	0
Bududa	24.4	60.2	5.6	4.4	38.7	10
Bukedea	7.1	57.7	0.9	7.5	47	0.7
Bukwo	10.8	76.8	4.2	0.2	100	4
Butaleja	69.1	63.1	4.6	5.5	100	0
Kaliro	13.8	83	1.9	0	--	0
Manafwa	29.3	70.4	3.2	3.6	96.3	3.3
Namutumba	25.8	0	0	0	--	0

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

Region	Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives			Langstroth hives		
	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all KTB hives	Honey production per harvested colonized KTB hive, avg. last 6 months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all Langstroth hives	Honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth hive, avg. last six months, kg
Northern						
Adjumani	15.8	44.1	6.9	0.1	100	0
Apac	6.9	64.5	8.4	0.1	100	5
Arua	4.9	50.5	2.5	0.1	50	0
Gulu	10.1	53.8	5.2	0	--	0
Kitgum	6.3	43.4	4	1.3	82.1	9
Kotido	1.6	92.5	1.1	0	--	0
Lira	6.4	55.8	4.2	0.7	56.3	4.5
Moroto	10.7	59.5	1	0.3	66.9	0
Moyo	32.1	83.9	3.2	3.5	54.3	4.4
Nebbi	5.9	90	3.9	0.7	100	9.3
Nakapiripirit	7.6	52.3	4.5	4	66	5.2
Pader	1.3	68.5	9	0	--	0
Yumbe	5.6	61.5	2	1.3	53.9	3.3
Abim	1.7	26	1	0.3	100	3
Amolatar	10.6	69.5	7.2	0	--	0
Amuru	0.4	86.9	6.7	1.9	14	2.1
Dokolo	9.7	90.1	4.7	0.4	100	0
Kaabong	11.1	25.2	14.9	0	--	0
Koboko	15.3	86.9	1.4	0.5	50	1
Nyadri	16.7	76.9	4.1	0.6	68.3	11.4
Oyam	3.5	63.3	6	0	--	0

Table 23(cont'd): Beehives

Region	Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives			Langstroth hives		
	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all KTB hives	Honey production per harvested colonized KTB hive, avg. last 6 months, kg	% of all hives	Colonized, % of all Langstroth hives	Honey production per harvested colonized Langstroth hive, avg. last six months, kg
Western						
Bundibugyo	25	10.7	5	0	--	0
Bushenyi	24.3	76.6	2.6	2	72.4	4.5
Hoima	14.1	59.3	5.9	7.9	78.7	5.2
Kabale	3.3	54	2.3	0.4	50.5	1.8
Kabarole	20.4	78.6	3	8.5	63.1	3.3
Kasese	7.4	73.3	4.6	0.2	100	0.7
Kibaale	10.8	42.3	3.4	0.4	71.4	2
Kisoro	2.7	22.7	3.4	1.3	67.3	3.3
Masindi	25.7	60.8	4.6	1.6	44	0
Mbarara	15.3	50.6	3.7	7.3	77.8	3.3
Ntungamo	22.5	60.4	1.9	2.3	53.8	2
Rukungiri	19.7	54.9	2.7	3.5	60.7	11.3
Kamwenge	5.3	65.2	3.2	1.2	85.4	2.8
Kanungu	15.3	73.9	3.2	2.2	84.5	2.5
Kyenjojo	14.4	74.4	2.8	5.9	54.2	1.9
Buliisa	3.9	85.7	15	37.7	87.3	5.9
Ibanda	15.1	65.6	1.6	0.7	66.7	6
Isingiro	4.3	48.9	3.4	0	--	0
Kiruhura	17.4	67.2	2.4	4.4	76.9	1.5

Table 24: Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by Livestock-raising households

	Livestock-raising households, % of all households	Hoe			Panga	
		Hoe, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of hoes owned per owning HH	Mean number of hoes owned per worker in owning HH	Panga, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of pangas owned per owning HH
UGANDA	70.8	86.8	2.5	0.55	74.1	1.3
Central region	56.2	75.8	2.4	0.57	70.9	1.4
Eastern region	79.6	90.5	2.8	0.6	72.3	1.2
Northern region	78.8	89.8	2.4	0.47	65.2	1.3
Western region	72.3	89.9	2.5	0.54	87.2	1.4
Karamoja sub-region	79.7	80.4	2.2	0.4	59.9	1.6
Central						
Kalangala	38.9	62.5	1.4	0.48	60.8	1.5
Kampala	21.9	16.9	0.3	0.08	16	1.3
Kiboga	73.5	88.3	2.7	0.57	86	1.5
Luwero	61.4	88.4	3	0.6	81.1	1.3
Masaka	74.4	85.4	2.8	0.67	81.2	1.3
Mpigi	74.5	84.8	2.8	0.62	78.8	1.2
Mubende	65.3	81.4	2.4	0.57	78.3	1.4
Mukono	63	81.9	2.6	0.59	74.5	1.3
Nakasongola	84.4	89.2	4.7	0.85	80.7	3
Rakai	78.4	91.2	3	0.68	88.6	1.3
Ssembabule	74	83.9	2.6	0.66	80.3	1.4
Kayunga	64.6	63.3	2	0.44	54.5	1.2
Wakiso	48.8	64.7	1.7	0.5	58.8	1.4
Lyantonde	75	81.6	2.4	0.59	79.3	1.3
Mityana	72.5	88.6	2.7	0.72	84.7	1.4
Nakaseke	65.4	75.6	2.2	0.49	72	1.4

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Livestock-raising households, % of all households	Hoe			Panga	
		Hoe, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of hoes owned per owning HH	Mean number of hoes owned per worker in owning HH	Panga, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of pangas owned per owning HH
Eastern						
Bugiri	87.3	92.3	2.8	0.57	78.9	1.3
Busia	68.3	91	2.7	0.7	72.8	1.2
Iganga	75.7	79.4	2.8	0.62	60	1.2
Jinja	52.6	84.8	2.8	0.78	72	1.2
Kamuli	74.7	94.2	3.3	0.76	74	1.2
Kapchorwa	87.5	93.2	2.4	0.53	89.3	1.3
Katakwi	89.9	81.2	2.2	0.42	62.9	1.3
Kumi	86.8	92.9	2.4	0.45	62.8	1.2
Mbale	75.8	89.2	2.5	0.62	80.9	1.3
Pallisa	79.6	92.1	3	0.59	69.6	1.2
Soroti	83.9	90.8	2.4	0.49	55	1.1
Tororo	85.8	92.9	3	0.66	71	1.2
Kaberamaido	91.2	94.6	2.8	0.61	55.3	1.2
Mayuge	70.8	83	2.9	0.71	70.1	1.2
Sironko	85.1	94.8	2.6	0.71	92.3	1.4
Amuria	87.9	88	2.4	0.48	59.9	1.3
Budaka	79.6	91.4	3.2	0.58	74.2	1.2
Bududa	90.7	94.6	2.5	0.57	93	1.5
Bukedea	83.7	93.8	2.4	0.39	73	1.2
Bukwo	93.1	90.5	2.1	0.48	83.9	1.3
Butaleja	85.1	95.3	3.5	0.63	82.8	1.3
Kaliro	72.6	94.8	3.6	0.68	62.4	1.1
Manafwa	83.6	95.8	2.8	0.6	89.4	1.3
Namutumba	87.1	92	3.5	0.82	69.1	1.2

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Livestock-raising households, % of all households	Hoe			Panga	
		Hoe, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of hoes owned per owning HH	Mean number of hoes owned per worker in owning HH	Panga, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of pangas owned per owning HH
Northern						
Apac	88.5	91.2	2.3	0.47	54	1.1
Arua	73.3	92.7	2	0.43	74.3	1.2
Gulu	64.6	83.6	2.5	0.51	58.4	1.3
Kitgum	58.3	86.8	2.2	0.53	78.2	1.4
Kotido	85.6	73.9	1.8	0.29	50.5	1.5
Lira	79.8	90.2	2.2	0.45	62.9	1.3
Moroto	64	85.1	2.4	0.46	64	1.6
Moyo	77.4	93.8	2.7	0.49	72	1.3
Nebbi	79.5	95.8	2.6	0.56	78.6	1.2
Nakapiripirit	87.2	79.5	2	0.46	73.6	1.8
Pader	65.1	93.9	2.7	0.63	56.6	1.3
Yumbe	91.6	85.1	2.4	0.36	67.6	1.3
Abim	83.1	92.8	2.4	0.53	54.8	1.3
Amolatar	92.4	88.8	2.6	0.55	61.1	1.1
Amuru	67.9	88.3	2.4	0.4	55.9	1.3
Dokolo	90.3	95.6	2.6	0.52	61.9	1.2
Kaabong	86.2	79.1	2.3	0.38	53.4	1.5
Koboko	70.8	94.4	2.1	0.41	80.6	1.2
Nyadri	94.4	96.2	2.5	0.5	74	1.3
Oyam	93.8	91.6	2.2	0.51	65.1	1.2

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Livestock-raising households, % of all households	Hoe			Panga	
		Hoe, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of hoes owned per owning HH	Mean number of hoes owned per worker in owning HH	Panga, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of pangas owned per owning HH
Western						
Bundibugyo	74.1	76.1	2.1	0.43	75.7	1.7
Bushenyi	80.4	95.3	2.5	0.51	94.5	1.4
Hoima	77.4	90.6	2.8	0.57	86.4	1.6
Kabale	71.3	91.1	2.5	0.62	88	1.3
Kabarole	67.7	79.3	2	0.5	77.9	1.5
Kasese	78.5	84.1	2.6	0.58	79.4	1.3
Kibaale	81.9	93.9	2.8	0.57	92.4	1.5
Kisoro	71.7	96.5	2.1	0.67	92.8	1.3
Masindi	79.1	95.7	2.9	0.56	85	1.3
Mbarara	57.5	89.7	2.2	0.5	89.1	1.5
Ntungamo	76.2	92.6	2.3	0.46	91.8	1.5
Rukungiri	73.9	93.8	2.4	0.56	92.4	1.4
Kamwenge	79.7	86	2.3	0.61	83.6	1.3
Kanungu	69.9	92	2.4	0.52	88.7	1.3
Kyenjojo	70.7	87	2.4	0.51	85.4	1.5
Buliisa	51.1	82.6	2.4	0.45	78.3	1.3
Ibanda	56.7	97.4	2.7	0.72	95.3	1.4
Isingiro	50.8	82.8	2.1	0.51	82.5	1.5
Kiruhura	57.6	88.4	2.4	0.44	88.4	1.5

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Slasher		Garden fork		Feeding trough	
	Slasher, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of slashers owned per owning HH	Garden fork, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of garden forks owned per owning HH	Feeding troughs, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of feeding troughs owned per owning HH
UGANDA	33.1	1.3	6.6	1.2	5.4	2.1
Central	36.1	1.3	7.4	1.2	8.1	2.9
Eastern	31.4	1.2	3.4	1.1	5.6	1.9
Northern	35.2	1.3	6.8	1.2	2.4	1.6
Western	30.1	1.3	9.5	1.2	5.4	1.6
Karamoja sub-region	31.5	1.5	5.8	1.4	2.2	1.7
Central						
Kalangala	29.7	1.3	4.3	1.3	5.5	2.3
Kampala	13	1.2	4.8	1.2	5.4	4
Kiboga	35.1	1.2	7.4	1.1	13.8	1.9
Luwero	47.4	1.2	6.5	1.1	11.9	2.1
Masaka	27.3	1.2	8.6	1.2	7.3	2.9
Mpigi	35.2	1.2	7.8	1.2	5.8	2
Mubende	31	1.3	4.7	1.1	5	2
Mukono	43.6	1.3	7.4	1.2	7.8	3.1
Nakasongola	78	4.8	3.8	1.1	15.5	4.9
Rakai	33	1.2	10.8	1.1	8.3	1.9
Ssembabule	12.8	1.2	4.5	1.1	3.8	1.6
Kayunga	20.9	1.2	3.4	1.1	9.3	2.1
Wakiso	47.2	1.3	9.8	1.3	11.3	4
Lyantonde	16.6	1.2	8.2	1.3	5.6	1.6
Mityana	56.6	1.3	8.9	1.1	7.2	2.3

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by Livestock-raising households

Region	Slasher		Garden fork		Feeding trough	
	Slasher, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of slashers owned per owning HH	Garden fork, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of garden forks owned per owning HH	Feeding troughs, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of feeding troughs owned per owning HH
Eastern						
Bugiri	62.1	1.3	2.9	1.1	7.9	5
Busia	63.4	1.2	5.7	1	5.7	2
Iganga	33.4	1.2	3	1.1	3.6	2.3
Jinja	35	1.2	4.3	1.1	3.9	2.5
Kamuli	32	1.3	2.1	1.1	3.4	1.8
Kapchorwa	15.6	1.1	4.1	1.1	7.6	1.2
Katakwi	9.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	0.3	1.3
Kumi	15.3	1.1	2.7	1.1	1	1.2
Mbale	31.7	1.1	3.5	1.1	10.6	1.5
Pallisa	21.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1	1.8
Soroti	19.1	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.6	2.9
Tororo	42.1	1.2	6.4	1.1	1.4	1.8
Kaberamaido	15.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.2	1.4
Mayuge	29.4	1.2	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.9
Sironko	20.5	1.1	4.7	1.1	28.8	1.3
Amuria	7.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9
Budaka	28.1	1.1	2.7	1.1	2.8	1.4
Bududa	40.4	1.2	6.9	1.1	23	1.3
Bukedea	20.6	1.2	3.2	1.5	2.2	1.7
Bukwo	6.8	1	1.2	1	4.7	1.1
Butaleja	45.1	1.2	3.9	1.2	2.3	1.3
Kaliro	32.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.5
Manafwa	33.1	1.1	5	1.2	13.5	1.3
Namutumba	53.1	1.2	3.1	1.3	2.1	1.8

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Slasher		Garden fork		Feeding trough	
	Slasher, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of slashers owned per owning HH	Garden fork, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of garden forks owned per owning HH	Feeding troughs, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of feeding troughs owned per owning HH
Northern						
Adjumani	43.9	1.4	5.6	1.2	0.2	1.2
Apac	18.6	1.1	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.9
Arua	58.8	1.2	8.7	1.1	1.5	2.1
Gulu	44	1.8	9	1.1	6.5	1.5
Kitgum	30.8	1.3	4.9	1.2	0.9	1.5
Kotido	13.4	1.5	3.4	1.5	0.5	1.2
Lira	23.9	1.3	7.3	1.1	2.6	2.6
Moroto	15.5	1.4	3.8	1.2	2.2	1.2
Moyo	46.7	1.2	10.1	1.1	0.9	1.7
Nebbi	49.8	1.1	5.7	1.1	10.2	1.1
Nakapiripirit	54.9	1.7	6.5	1.6	5.8	1.9
Pader	16.8	1.1	7.6	1.1	0.7	1.5
Yumbe	46.4	1.2	13	1.2	2.3	1.5
Abim	24.2	1.3	7.4	1.2	1.5	1.5
Amolatar	14.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.4
Amuru	17.1	1.3	5.5	1.3	0.6	1.7
Dokolo	12.1	1.1	3.2	1.1	0.1	1
Kaabong	38.2	1.5	7.8	1.5	0.8	1.5
Koboko	68.6	1.1	6.4	1.1	0.8	1.5
Nyadri	59.4	1.3	6.3	1.1	2.5	1.5
Oyam	23.2	1.1	9.4	1.1	0.6	1.3

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Slasher		Garden fork		Feeding trough	
	Slasher, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of slashers owned per owning HH	Garden fork, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of garden forks owned per owning HH	Feeding troughs, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of feeding troughs owned per owning HH
Western						
Bundibugyo	61	1.7	3.9	1.2	2.1	2.1
Bushenyi	18.4	1.2	17.4	1.2	7.2	1.4
Hoima	66.5	1.4	9	1.3	7.7	2.2
Kabale	11.1	1.2	6.8	1.2	3.2	1.8
Kabarole	29.8	1.3	7.5	1.2	3	1.7
Kasese	33.1	1.3	6.1	1.1	4	2.5
Kibaale	25.5	1.3	4.8	1.1	5.4	1.5
Kisoro	9.4	1.2	8.2	1.5	3.5	1.5
Masindi	75.8	1.2	14.5	1.1	3.9	1.5
Mbarara	27.3	1.2	15.1	1.3	7.4	1.9
Ntungamo	16.2	1.2	11.5	1.2	5.5	1.2
Rukungiri	16.8	1.2	5.9	1.2	10.5	1.4
Kamwenge	15.1	1.2	3.4	1.1	3.8	1.1
Kanungu	7.1	1.2	5.1	1.1	4.6	1.4
Kyenjojo	27.3	1.2	9.3	1.1	2.8	1.3
Buliisa	42.1	1.2	3.1	1	0.4	1.6
Ibanda	21.5	1.2	8.1	1.2	12	1.5
Isingiro	11.2	1.2	17.6	1.3	3.5	1.3
Kiruhura	32.5	1.5	7.1	1.3	15.8	1.1

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Milk can		Spray pump		Dip, % livestock raising HHs owning
	Milk cans, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of milk cans owned per owning HH	Spray pumps, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of spray pumps owned per owning HH	
UGANDA	3.2	1.7	6.3	1.1	0.4
Central	4.9	2.1	10.4	1.2	0.3
Eastern	2	1.4	4	1.1	0.4
Northern	2.2	1.6	3.2	1.2	0.4
Western	3.8	1.6	8	1.1	0.2
Karamoja sub-region	7.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.6
Kalangala	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.1	0
Kampala	2.4	1.9	3.2	1.1	0.3
Kiboga	8	1.8	15.2	1.1	0.1
Luwero	4.7	1.6	8.9	1	0.2
Masaka	3	1.8	10.8	1.1	0.1
Mpigi	2.1	1.3	10	1.1	0.1
Mubende	1.3	1.6	10.6	1.2	0.1
Mukono	3	1.5	7.5	1.1	0.3
Nakasongola	49	9	45.4	2.3	0.1
Rakai	3.3	2.6	9.9	1	0.1
Ssembabule	3.9	1.8	16.2	1.2	0.3
Kayunga	3.2	1.3	8.2	1	0.1
Wakiso	8.1	1.9	9.5	1.2	1.5
Lyantonde	3.6	1.4	12.9	1	0.1
Mityana	2.5	1.2	12.3	1.1	0.1
Nakaseke	4.2	1.5	11.6	1.1	0.1

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Milk can		Spray pump		Dip, % livestock raising HHs owning
	Milk cans, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of milk cans owned per owning HH	Spray pumps, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of spray pumps owned per owning HH	
Bugiri	1.1	1.3	3.6	1.1	0.8
Busia	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.1	0
Iganga	2.7	1.5	3.3	1.1	0.1
Jinja	2.1	1.5	4.5	1.1	0.1
Kamuli	1.8	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.1
Kapchorwa	7.5	1.5	8.9	1	0.1
Katakwi	1.3	1.1	4.5	1.2	0.1
Kumi	0.7	1.3	4.3	1	1.5
Mbale	1	1.4	2.8	1	0
Pallisa	1.1	1.2	2.3	1	0.1
Soroti	0.8	1.3	3.7	1.1	1.1
Tororo	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.2
Kaberamaido	3.3	2.9	6.2	1.3	0.1
Mayuge	1.1	1.2	3.5	1	0
Sironko	2.4	1.2	4.5	1	0.1
Amuria	2.8	1.7	5.8	1.3	1.2
Budaka	0.8	1.3	2	1.1	0.3
Bududa	6.5	1.2	3.4	1	2
Bukedea	4.2	1.5	7.1	1.3	1.5
Bukwo	0.8	1.2	12.5	1	0.4
Butaleja	3.5	1.3	2.3	1	0.1
Kaliro	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.1	0
Manafwa	1.6	1.2	4.6	1.1	0.5
Namutumba	2.5	1.6	3.4	1.3	0.8

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Milk can		Spray pump		Dip, % livestock raising HHs owning
	Milk cans, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of milk cans owned per owning HH	Spray pumps, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of spray pumps owned per owning HH	
Northern					
Apac	3.6	1.6	4.8	1.3	1.6
Arua	0.5	2	2.8	1.1	0.1
Gulu	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.1	0.1
Kitgum	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.4
Kotido	4.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9
Lira	0.7	1.2	3.4	1.1	0.4
Moroto	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.1
Moyo	0.6	1.4	3.4	1.1	0
Nebbi	1.1	1.3	3	1	0.2
Nakapiripirit	18.5	2	7.5	1.3	1.3
Pader	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	0
Yumbe	3.5	2.4	6.9	1.3	0.7
Abim	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6
Amolatar	1.8	1.2	4.2	1	0
Amuru	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5
Dokolo	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0
Kaabong	4.2	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.4
Koboko	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.1
Nyadri	0.7	1.5	3.9	1.1	0.2
Oyam	0.9	1	2.8	1.1	0

Table 24(cont'd): Farm infrastructure, equipment, and implements, ownership by livestock-raising households

Region	Milk can		Spray pump		Dip, % livestock raising HHs owning
	Milk cans, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of milk cans owned per owning HH	Spray pumps, % livestock raising HHs owning	Mean number of spray pumps owned per owning HH	
Western					
Bundibugyo	0.4	1.2	3.6	1	0
Bushenyi	3.9	1.2	6.3	1	0.2
Hoima	6.3	2.4	14.5	1.9	0.5
Kabale	2.2	1.5	6.2	1.1	0
Kabarole	3.8	1.5	7	1.1	0
Kasese	1.6	2.1	3.9	1.1	0.1
Kibaale	6.6	2	7.5	1.1	0.1
Kisoro	1.9	1.3	3.4	1.1	0
Masindi	2.5	1.3	9.2	1.1	0.2
Mbarara	5.9	1.5	12	1.1	0.1
Ntungamo	4.1	1.4	7.8	1	0
Rukungiri	5.5	2	4.9	1	0.1
Kamwenge	1.5	1.3	7.8	1	0.2
Kanungu	1.3	1.4	6.4	1	0.1
Kyenjojo	3.4	1.4	8.1	1	0.2
Buliisa	0.4	1.1	5.3	1.1	1.7
Ibanda	4.4	1.5	9.2	1	0.1
Isingiro	2.6	1.3	8.8	1	0
Kiruhura	16	1.4	28.8	1.1	2.7

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
WITH
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Strictly Confidential

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS - 2008
FORM 1: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

	CODE		
DISTRICT			
COUNTY			
SUBCOUNTY			
PARISH			
VILLAGE/ENUMERATION AREA			

	ENUMERATOR	SUPERVISOR
NAME		
SIGNATURE		
DATE		

SUMMARY INFORMATION

S/ No.	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER			CATTLE				GOATS			SHEEP		PIGS	BEES	CHICKEN			OTHER POULTRY AND BIRDS	RABBITS		HORSES	DONKEYS	CAMELS	DOGS	CATS
				Indigenous	Exotic		Milk Production (Ltrs)	Indigenous	Exotic		Indigenous	Exotic	Total	Prodn. (Kgs)	Indige-nous	Exotic	Breeding Stock		Indigenous	Exotic					
					Dairy	Beef			Dairy	Meat															
1.																									
2.																									
3.																									
4.																									
5.																									
6.																									
7.																									
8.																									
9.																									
10.																									
11.																									
12.																									
13.																									
14.																									
15.																									
16.																									
17.																									
18.																									
19.																									
20.																									
21.																									
22.																									
23.																									
24.																									
25.																									
TOTAL																									

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS - 2008

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Household Number				Date of Interview *(dd/mm/yy)*				Start Time (hh/mm)					End Time (hh/mm)				

SECTION 2: DATA AND INFORMATION ON LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND OTHER DOMESTIC BUT NON-AGRICULTURAL ANIMALS

2.0.0 Particulars of the Household head/holding

NAME *(Write at least two names of the Household head using capital letters)*	SEX *(1=Male, 2=Female)*	AGE *(Years Completed)*	No. of persons in Household	Legal Status of Holding

2.0.1 Are the following livestock currently reared/kept by the Household (Fill in the boxes below with 1=Yes, 2=No)

Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry/ Birds	Rabbits	Donkeys/ Horses/ Camels	Dogs/ Cats	Apiary (Bees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

If the response is 1 (YES) for any of the responses in the table above, continue to fill in the questionnaire for the enterprises that are currently undertaken.

If the response is 2 (NO) for ALL the enterprises in the table above, end the interview and move to the next household.

2.1.0 When did you start rearing /keeping livestock? (State the month and the year in the form mm/yyyy) Month:___/___ Year:____/____/____/____

2.1.1 For how long has this household been staying in this area consecutively? (State number of years and months) No. of: Years _____ Months _____

2.2.0 Livestock Production Systems and Land Ownership

For which Livestock are the following production systems applied in your household?
(Fill in the blank boxes for questions 1-12 in the table below with 1=Yes, 2=No)

S/No.	Production System	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Rabbits	Horses/Camels/ Donkeys	Dogs/Cats
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Zero Grazing								
2.	Tethering								
3.	Communal Grazing								
4.	Intensive								
5.	Semi-Intensive								
6.	Free Range								
7.	Fenced Farm								
8.	Stall fed								
9.	Communal								
10.	Open System								
11.	Confined								
12.	Other (Specify)								
13.	Livestock Shelter/stables/pens/houses								
14.	Main type of labour employed *(1-Family, 2=Hired Casual, 3=Hired permanent)*								
15.	Main purpose of livestock products *(1=Subsistence, 2=Commercial)*								
16.	Main Source of water *(1-Spring, 2=Swamp, 3=River, 4=Lake, 5=Tap, 6=Borehole, 7=Other)*								
17.	Enterprise Ownership *(1-Own, 2=Own Partly, 3=Keep for Others)*								
18.	Land Ownership *(1-Own, 2=Own Partly, 3=Rent, 4=Other)*								
19.	Land Tenure *(1-Mailo, 2=Leasehold, 3=Freehold, 4=Customary)*								

2.2.1 Labour Employed by Source and by Sex

TYPE	MALE		FEMALE	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Family				
Casual (Hired)				
Permanent (Hired)				

2.2.2 Land Use (Excluding Communal Land)

LAND USE	SIZE IN ACRES
Holding Size	
Agricultural Land	
Pasture Planted	
Pasture Natural	
Other Uses	

SECTION 3: LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS

3.1 Cattle Population and Milk Sales

S/No.	Breed	Adults		Yearlings (1 year to before breeding)			Calves		TOTAL
		Bull	Cow	Steers	Bulls	Heifers	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
a)	**Indigenous**								
1.	Ankole Long horned								
2.	Short horn Zebu/Nganda								
3.	Indigenous Sub - Total								
b)	**Exotic/Cross Breed**								
4.	Dairy - Fresian								
5.	- Guernsey								
6.	- Jersey								
7.	- Ayrshire								
8.	- Others (Specify)								
9.	Dairy Sub - Total								
10.	Beef - Boran								
11.	- Sahiwal								
12.	- Bosmara								
13.	- Red Poll								
14.	- Others (Specify)								
15.	Beef Sub - Total								
16.	**TOTAL CATTLE**								
c)	**Milk Production/Sales in the last 1 week**								
17.	No. of milked cows								
18.	Total Milk Production (in litres)								
19.	Average Production (in litres per cow)								
20.	Milk sold (in litres)								
21.	Farm gate Price (Per litre)								

SECTION 3: Continued *(Fill in the numbers of the populations of livestock in the respective tables)*

3.2 Goats Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (6 months and above)		Kids		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Indigenous					
1	Mubende					
2	Small East African					
3	Kigezi					
4	Indigenous Sub-Total					
	Exotic					
5	Dairy - Toggenburg					
6	- Saanen					
7	Dairy Sub-Total					
8	Meat - Boer					
9	- Galla					
10	- Others (Specify)					
11	Meat Sub-Total					
12	**TOTAL GOATS**					

3.3 Sheep Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (6 months and above)		Lambs		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Indigenous					
	Exotic					
2	Merino					
3	Dopper					
4	Exotic Sub-Total					
5	**TOTAL SHEEP**					

3.4 Pigs Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (8 months and above)		Piglets		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Duroc					
2	Landrace					
3	Large white					
4	Combrough					
5	Yorkshire					
6	Others (specify)					
7	**TOTAL PIGS**					

3.5 Poultry/Birds Population and Eggs

S/No.	Type	Number of			Total Birds (Col 2+3+4)	Number Laying	Average Egg Production (Last 1 week)
		Chicks	Male	Female			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Indigenous** - Chicken						
2	- Ducks						
3	- Turkeys						
4	- Ostriches						
5	- Geese						
6	- Guinea Fowls						
7	Others (Specify)						
8	Indigenous Sub-Total						
9	**Exotic** - Broilers						
10	- Layers						
11	Exotic Sub-Total						
12	**Breeders** - Broilers						
13	- Layers						
14	Breeders Sub-Total						
15	**TOTAL POULTRY**						

3.6 Rabbits Population

Type	No. of		Total
	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Indigenous			
2. Exotic			
3. TOTAL			

3.7 Population of Horses, Donkeys, Camels

S/No.	Type	No. of		Total
		Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Donkeys			
2	Horses			
3	Camels			

3.8 Population of Dogs and Cats

S/No.	Type	No. of		Total
		Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Dogs			
2	Cats			

3.9 Bee Hives Population

Type	Colonised	Not Colonised	Prodn (Kgs, last 6 months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Local			
2. KTB			
3. Langstroth			
4. TOTAL			

4.0 Farm Infrastructure, Equipment and Implements

NAME	CODE	NO.
Store for Inputs	01	
Hand Hoe	02	
Panga	03	
Slasher	04	
Garden Fork	05	
Tractor	06	
Tractor Trailer	07	
Milking Machine	08	
Feeding Troughs	09	
Milk Cans	10	
Spray pump	11	
Spray race	12	
Dip	13	

INSTITUTIONAL FARM QUESTIONNAIRE

Strictly Confidential

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
WITH
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS - 2008

FORM 2: PRIVATE LARGE SCALE & INSTITUTIONAL FARM QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

	CODE		
DISTRICT			
COUNTY			
SUB-COUNTY			
PARISH			
VILLAGE / ENUMERATION AREA			

	SUPERVISOR
NAME	
SIGNATURE	
DATE	

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS - 2008

Farm Number				Date of Interview *(dd / mm / yy)*				Start Time (hh/mm)					End Time (hh/mm)

SECTION 2: DATA AND INFORMATION ON LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND OTHER DOMESTIC BUT NON-AGRICULTURAL ANIMALS

2.0.0 Particulars of the Farm

NAME *(Write the names of the Farm using capital letters)*	LEGAL STATUS

2.0.1 Are the following livestock currently reared/kept by the Farm (Fill in the boxes below with 1=Yes, 2=No)

Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry/ Birds	Rabbits	Donkey/ Horse/ Camel	Dogs/ Cats	Apiary (Bees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

If the response is 1 (YES) for any of the responses in the table above, continue to fill in the questionnaire for the enterprises that are currently undertaken.

If the response is 2 (NO) for ALL the enterprises in the table above, end the interview and move to the next household.

2.1.0 When did you start rearing /keeping livestock? (*State the month and the year in the form* ***mm/yyyy***) **Month:___/___ Year:____/____/____/____**

2.1.1 How long ago was this farm established? *(State number of years and months)* **No. of: Years _____ Months _____**

2.2.0 Livestock Production Systems and Land Ownership

For which Livestock are the following production systems applied on your farm?
(Fill in the blank boxes for questions 1-12 in the table below with 1=Yes, 2=No)

S/No	Production System	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Rabbits	Horses/ Camels/ Donkeys	Dogs/ Cats
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Zero Grazing								
2	Tethering								
3	Communal Grazing								
4	Intensive								
5	Semi-Intensive								
6	Free Range								
7	Fenced Farm								
8	Stall fed								
9	Communal								
10	Open System								
11	Confined								
12	Other (Specify)								
13	Livestock shelter/stables/pens/houses								
14	Main type of labour employed *(1=Family, 2= Hired casual, 3=Hired permanent)*								
15	Main purpose of livestock products *(1=Subsistence, 2=Commercial)*								
16	Main Source of water *(1=Spring, 2=Swamp, 3=River, 4=Lake, 5=Tap, 6=Borehole, 7=other)*								
17	Enterprise Ownership (*1=Own, 2=Own Partly, 3=Keep for others*)								
18	Land Ownership (*1=Own, 2=Own Partly, 3=Rent, 4=Other*)								
19	Land Tenure *(1=Mailo, 2=Leasehold, 3=Freehold, 4=Customary)*								

2.2.1 Labour Employed by Source and by Sex

TYPE	MALE		FEMALE	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
Family				
Casual (Hired)				
Permanent (Hired)				

2.2.2 Land Use (Excluding C

LAND USE
Holding Size
Agricultural Land
Pasture Planted
Pasture Natural
Other Uses

SECTION 3: LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS

3.1 Cattle Population and Milk Sales

S/ No.	Breed	Adults		Yearlings (1 year to before breeding)			Cal
		Bull	Cow	Steer	Bulls	Heifers	Male
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
a)	**Indigenous**						
1	Ankole Long horned						
2	Short horn Zebu/ Nganda						
3	Indigenous Subtotal						
b)	**Exotic/ Cross Breed**						
4	Dairy - Friesian						
5	- Guernsey						
6	- Jersey						
7	- Ayrshire						
8	- Others (Specify)						
9	Dairy Sub-total						
10	Beef - Boran						
11	- Sahiwal						
12	- Bosmara						
13	- Red Poll						
14	- Others (Specify)						
15	Beef - Subtotal						
16	**TOTAL CATTLE**						
c)	**Milk Production/Sales in the last 1 week**						
17	No of milked cows						
18	Total milk Production (In litres)						
19	Average Production (In litres per cow)						
20	Milk sold (In litres)						
21	Farm gate Price (Per litre)						

SECTION 3: Continued (*Fill in the numbers of the populations of livestock in the respective tables*)

3.2 Goats Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (6+ mths)		Kids		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Indigenous					
1	Mubende					
2	Small East African					
3	Kigezi					
4	Indigenous Subtotal					
	Exotic					
5	Dairy - Toggenburg					
6	- Saanen					
7	Dairy Subtotal					
8	Meat - Boer					
9	- Galla					
10	- Others (Specify)					
11	Meat Subtotal					
12	**TOTAL GOATS**					

3.3 Sheep Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (6+ mths)		Lambs		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Indigenous					
	Exotic					
2	Merino					
3	Dopper					
4	Exotic Subtotal					
5	**TOTAL SHEEP**					

3.4 Pigs Population

S/No.	Breed	Adults (8+ mths)		Piglets		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Durocs					
2	Landrace					
3	Large white					
4	Combrough					
5	Yorkshire					
6	Others (specify)					
7	**TOTAL PIGS**					

3.5 Poultry/Birds Population and Eggs

S/No.	Type	Number of			Total Birds (Col 2+3+4)	Number Laying	Average Egg Production (Last 1 week)
		Chicks	Male	Female			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	**Indigenous -** Chicken						
2	- Ducks						
3	- Turkeys						
4	- Ostriches						
5	- Geese						
6	- Guinea Fowls						
7	Others (Specify)						
8	Indigenous -subtotal						
9	Exotic - Broilers						
10	- Layers						
11	Exotic Subtotal						
12	Breeders - Broilers						
13	- Layers						
14	Breeders Subtotal						
15	**TOTAL POULTRY**						

3.6 Rabbits Population

Type	No. of		Total
	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Indigenous			
2. Exotic			
3. TOTAL			

3.7 Population of Horses, Donkeys, Camels

S/No.	Type	No. of		Total
		Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Donkeys			
2	Horses			
3	Camel			

3.8 Population of Dogs and Cats

S/No.	Type	No. of		Total
		Male	Female	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Dogs			
2	Cats			

3.9 Bee Hives Population

Type	Colonised	Not Colonised	Production (Kgs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Local			
2. KTB			
3. Langstroth			
4. TOTAL			

4.0 Farm Infrastructure, Equipment and Implements

NAME	CODE	NO.
Store for Inputs	01	
Hand Hoe	02	
Panga	03	
Slasher	04	
Garden Fork	05	
Tractor	06	
Tractor Trailer	07	
Milking Machine	08	
Feeding Troughs	09	
Milk Cans	10	
Spray pump	11	
Spray race	12	
Dip	13	