



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS 2021

ABRIDGED VERSION

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This report presents findings of the National Livestock Census 2021 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries.

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FOREWORD



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in close collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) undertook the National Livestock Census (NLC) in May 2021. This was in line with the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020.

The overall objective of the NLC 2021 was to have information on the structure and organization of the livestock sector in Uganda. This report contains information on the population of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry, rabbits, and pack animals by region, sub-region, and district. Milk and honey production are also included.

The NLC 2021 is intended to provide data to government, local authorities, researchers, academia, and other stakeholders to aid planning and decision-making processes. The statistical data generated during the Census will be used for bench marking inter-censal surveys. The NLC 2021 also provides a sampling frame for future livestock data collection exercises. In addition, information from NLC 2021 is used by MAAIF as basis for evidence-based delivery of extension services to farmers in the livestock sub-sector.

The Bureau would like to thank the Government of Uganda (GoU) for funding the NLC 2021. Appreciation is also extended to management and staff of MAAIF, and its Agencies for providing technical support and actively participating in the NLC 2021 implementation. In addition, UBOS would like to thank the District Local Governments (DLG) for the support provided during census enumeration. Special thanks go to our esteemed respondents, who provided information on which the findings of this report are based.

UBOS therefore calls upon all stakeholders to use the results of the NLC 2021.

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Executive Summary

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics conducted the National Livestock Census (NLC) 2021 with an overall goal of providing information on the structure and organization of the livestock sector in Uganda. Specifically, the NLC 2021 provides inter alia a frame for livestock sample surveys; statistics on basic characteristics of livestock, farm infrastructure, farm equipment and machinery as well as aspects of the management of agricultural holdings disaggregated by sex. This information is used as benchmark data to validate and improve the reliability of livestock statistics generated from annual surveys and administrative sources.

Livestock-keeping Households

The NLC 2021 revealed that there were 6.8 million Households that were keeping at least one Livestock type. This is estimated to be about 72.8 percent of the 9.3 million projected households in 2021. Disaggregation by gender showed that 4.5 million livestock-keeping households were male-headed representing 65.9 percent while 2.3 million constituting 34.1 percent were female-headed. The youth headed livestock-keeping households (18 – 30 years) were 1.4 million representing 20.1 percent of all livestock-keeping households.

Cattle Population and Milk Production

The total cattle population was 14.5 million, an increase of 26.9 percent from 11.4 million reported in 2008. Indigenous cattle constituted 77 percent while exotic/cross breed represented 23 percent.

The regional distribution of the total cattle population as per the NLC 2021 findings show that, the Eastern and Western regions had the highest number of cattle estimated at 3.3 million cattle (23 percent), followed by the Central region with 3.0 million cattle representing 20.8 percent and least was recorded in the Northern as well as Karamoja with about 2.4 million cattle representing 17 percent.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Karamoja had the highest number of cattle with 2.4 million (16.7%). This was followed by Ankole with 1.8 million (12.4%) and Buganda North with 1.6 million (11.0%). The least number of cattle were reported in Kigezi with 305 thousand cattle (2.1%) and Bukedi with 469 thousand cattle (3.2%). In terms of breed,

Ankole sub-region had the highest population of exotic/cross breed cattle with 1.1 million contributing 32.6% of the total exotic/cross breed cattle population in Uganda in 2021. This was followed by Buganda North with 741 thousand (22.3%) and Buganda South with 633 thousand (19.0%). The sub-regions with the least population of exotic/cross breed cattle were Bukedi, Teso, Acholi, Karamoja, Lango, and West Nile each contributing less than 0.5 percent of the total exotic/cross breed cattle population in the country in 2021.

At district level, Kotido with 718 thousand cattle, followed by Amudat with 677 thousand cattle, Kabongo with 490 thousand cattle, and Kiruhura with 402 thousand had the highest cattle population in the country in 2021.

The total milk production in 2021 was estimated at 71.7 million litres per week, translating to an annual production of 3.7 billion litres compared to 667.5 million litres recorded in 2008. This was a five-fold increase in the milk production in the country. The highest percentage of milk production was in the Western Region contributing 40.0 percent, followed by Central with 34.3 percent while Northern region had the least with 3.7 percent of the total milk production. Ankole produced the highest amount of milk estimated at 1.2 billion litres in 2021, followed by Buganda South with 668.3 million litres of milk and Buganda North with 610.5 million litres. The least annual milk production was reported in Acholi sub-region with 45.3 million litres.

Goat Population

The total goat population was 17.4 million goats in 2021, an increase of 39.4 percent from 12.4 million goats reported in 2008. Indigenous goats constituted 97.2 percent of the total goat population, while exotic/cross constituted 2.8 percent.

Western region had the highest goat population of 4.6 million, contributing 26.3 percent to the national herd size. This was followed by Northern region with 4.1 million, contributing 23.4 percent to the national herd size.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Karamoja had the highest number of goats with 2.6 million (15.2%). This was followed by West Nile with 1.99 million goats (11.5%) and Ankole with about 1.98 million goats (11.4%). The least number of goats were reported in Bukedi with 508 thousand goats (2.9%) and Elgon with 569 thousand goats (3.3%).

At district level, Amudat with 1.1 million goats, followed by Kaabong with 515 thousand goats, Kotido with 492 thousand goats, and Isingiro with 422 thousand had the highest goat population in the country in 2021.

Sheep Population

The total sheep population was 4.4 million in 2021, an increase of 27.8 percent from 3.4 million sheep reported in 2008. Indigenous sheep constituted 98.2 percent of the total sheep population in Uganda, while exotic/cross breed represented 1.8 percent.

Karamoja region had the highest sheep population of 1.8 million, contributing 40.4 percent to the national herd size. This was followed by Western region with about 900 thousand, contributing 20.6 percent to the national herd size.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Karamoja had the highest number of sheep with 1.8 million (40.4%). This was followed by Teso with 405 thousand (9.3%) and West Nile with about 398 thousand sheep (9.1%). The least number of sheep were reported in Busoga with 55 thousand sheep (1.3%), and Bukedi with 65 thousand sheep (1.5%).

Pig Population

The total pig population was 7.1 million in 2021, an increase of 122.5 percent from 3.2 million pigs reported in 2008.

At regional level, Western and Central regions each with about 2.3 million pigs the highest pig population with each contributing about 32 percent to the national herd size. Karamoja region had the least population with about 82 thousand pigs contributing only 1.2 percent to the total pig population.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Buganda South had the highest number of pigs with 1.2 million pigs (17.2%). This was followed by Buganda North with 1.1 million (15.0%) pigs and Bunyoro with 0.7 million (10.5%). The least number of pigs were reported in Karamoja with 82 thousand pigs (1.2%) and Bukedi with 227 thousand (3.2%).

At district level, Wakiso with 426 thousand pigs, followed by Mukono with 231 thousand pigs, and Kagadi with 195 thousand had the highest pig population in the country in 2021.

Chicken Population

In 2021, the chicken population was 57.8 million, an increase of 54.5 percent from 37.4 million chicken reported in 2008. Indigenous chicken constituted 69.9 percent while exotic/cross breed represented 30.1 percent.

The Central region had the highest population of 20.7 million chicken representing 35.7 percent of the total chicken population. This was followed by Eastern region with 15.8 million (27.3%), while Karamoja region had the least number of chicken with 1.4 million (2.6%).

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Buganda South had the highest number of chickens with 11.2 million contributing 19.3 percent of the total chicken population. This was followed by Buganda North with 9.5 million (16.4%) chicken and Busoga with 5.6 million (9.7%) chicken. The least number of chicken was reported in Kigezi with 1.0 million (1.8%) and Karamoja with 1.5 million (2.6%) chicken.

At district level, Wakiso had the highest chicken population with 5.6 million chicken, followed by Mukono with 3.4 million chicken and Luwero with 1.4 million chicken.

Rabbit Population

The total rabbit population was 2.2 million in 2021, a five-fold increase in the rabbit population from 373,200 rabbits reported in 2008.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Buganda South had the highest number of rabbits with 499 thousand (22.3%). This was followed by Ankole with 393 thousand rabbits (17.6%) and Tooro with 272 thousand rabbits (12.2%). The least number of rabbits were reported in Karamoja with about three (3) thousand rabbits (0.1%) and Lango with about 31 thousand rabbits (1.4%).

At district level, Wakiso with 236 thousand rabbits, followed by Kasese with 75 thousand rabbits, Ntungamo with 72 thousand and Bunyangabu with 71 thousand had the highest rabbit population in the country in 2021.

Population of Pack Animals

The population of donkeys was 63 thousand in 2021, which was a decrease of 56.3 percent from 144 thousand donkeys reported in 2008. The population of Camels in Uganda was 12 thousand camels.

Sub-regional analysis indicated that Karamoja had the highest number of donkeys with 46 thousand and camels with about 10 thousand.

Beehives

In NLC 2021, the total number of hives was estimated at 2.6 million hives. This was a twofold increase from the 747 thousand hives reported in 2008. The number of colonised hives at the date of interview was reported at 1.8 million representing 72.0 percent of all the hives in 2021.

Access to Extension Services

The findings revealed that 56.5 percent of the livestock-keeping households had access to extension services in 2021. Access to Extension services was reported highest among cattle keeping households estimated at 72.2 percent followed by pig keeping households with 64.6 percent while the least was reported among household that practice apiculture at 26.6 percent.

Farm Equipment and Infrastructure

The commonly used farm implements by livestock-keeping households were hand farm tools (hoes and pangas) representing at 81.4 percent of the livestock-keeping households and only 0.2 percent owned a tractor. In addition, 11.3 percent of the livestock-keeping households owned spray pumps.

Findings on farm infrastructure revealed that 9.4 percent of the livestock-keeping households owned a water reservoir (overhead tanks, ponds), 11.8 percent owned a store for inputs (vet drugs, tools) and 5.7 percent owned a store for animal feeds. About 3 percent of the cattle keeping households owned cattle crush.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The National Livestock Census (NLC) is a count of livestock populations by type as well as collection of information on livestock production systems, selected livestock products, ownership, labour, and machinery used for livestock rearing during a reference period. Collection of livestock data in Uganda originates from colonial times, when the Ministry responsible for Agriculture established the Agricultural Reporting Service (ARS) system and District Veterinary Officers provided livestock numbers.

Over the years, this evolved with the support of international organizations like the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Department of Technical Cooperation of the United Kingdom who financed the 1963/65 Agriculture Census where collection of livestock data was also included.

The second census which was called the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock was conducted during 1990/91 but excluded Karamoja, Teso and Acholi sub-regions due to insecurity.

The third census of livestock was conducted in February 2008 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in close collaboration with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The NLC 2008 was undertaken in the 80 districts as of July 2007 on a sample enumeration basis.

The NLC 2021 marked the fourth of the censuses, backed by collaborative efforts between the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

1.1 Rationale

The global surge in demand for animal-sourced foods, projected to double in developing countries over the next two decades, underscores the rationale for collection of livestock statistics to inform evidence-based decisions and policy formulation

In Uganda, livestock production contributes 4.0 percent to GDP at current prices in 2022/23. With projections of Uganda's transformative growth over the next three decades where GDP is expected to increase by 175 percent and consumption of livestock products to more than triple (ASL, 2050), the Livestock Census aligns with key international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the goal of "zero hunger" in monitoring progress towards attaining the set targets. It also adheres to the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS), emphasizing the need for countries to compile a minimum set of crop and livestock statistics. This not only strengthens the nexus between agriculture

and aspects like food security but also addresses the increasing call to measure the impacts of development policies and programs.

1.2 Objectives

The long-term objective of the NLC 2021 was to have information on the structure and organization of the livestock sector in Uganda: Specifically, the census was to:

1. Generate statistics on basic characteristics of livestock, farm infrastructure, farm equipment and machinery; and aspects of the management of agricultural holdings disaggregated by sex.
2. Provide a frame for livestock sample surveys.
3. Provide benchmark data which will be used to validate and improve the reliability of livestock statistics generated from annual surveys and administrative sources.
4. Build national capacity for the development of the livestock sector.

1.3 Methodology

The NLC 2021 enumerated Household-based farms as well as Private Large Scale and Institutional Farms (PLS&IFs) in all the 135 districts of Uganda as of July 2019. This covered a diverse range of variables, including cattle, goat, sheep, pigs, poultry, rabbits, horses, donkeys, and camels' populations, as well as milk and egg production. Similarly, inclusion of production systems by livestock type, access to extension services, labour used, enterprise ownership among others were considered.

Districts were classified as cattle corridor (56) and non-cattle corridor districts (79). A classical census approach covering all Enumeration Areas (EAs) in the cattle corridor was used. As for the non-cattle corridor, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed and 20 percent of EAs were sampled. The sampling frame was derived from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC).

1.3.1 Sample Size

The total number of Enumeration Areas covered during the livestock census was 32,163 of which, 23,443 EAs about 73% were in the 559 Sub-Counties of the cattle corridor where complete enumeration was undertaken. Only 8,720 EAs, representing 27 percent were sampled from the 961 Sub-counties of the non-cattle corridor districts.

1.3.2 Enumeration

Census enumeration was done using the Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI). Questionnaires were designed following consultations with key stakeholders in the agricultural field and policymakers. Enumerator instruction manuals were developed as guiding documents for the enumerators and supervisors for quality assurance.

1.3.3 Census Management

UBOS and MAAIF spearheaded the management of the census, covering planning, execution, and monitoring. District supervisors, often Heads of Production and Marketing, steered the recruiting and training of sub-county supervisors, parish supervisors, and enumerators. A cascading training approach was employed for the three tiers of training from the national level for National Supervisors to Local Government (LG) levels for Sub- County Supervisors, Parish Supervisors, and Enumerators.

1.3.4 Data Process

Data processing was strategically planned in two phases, involving the data entry of summary sheets and then the household and PLS&IFs questionnaires.

Recruitment of support staff for data entry, editing, coding, and overall assistance enhanced the completion of the data entry process. CSPRO was utilized for data entry, while the cleaning and analysis of data were performed using the STATA version 17 statistical software.

1.3.5 Coverage

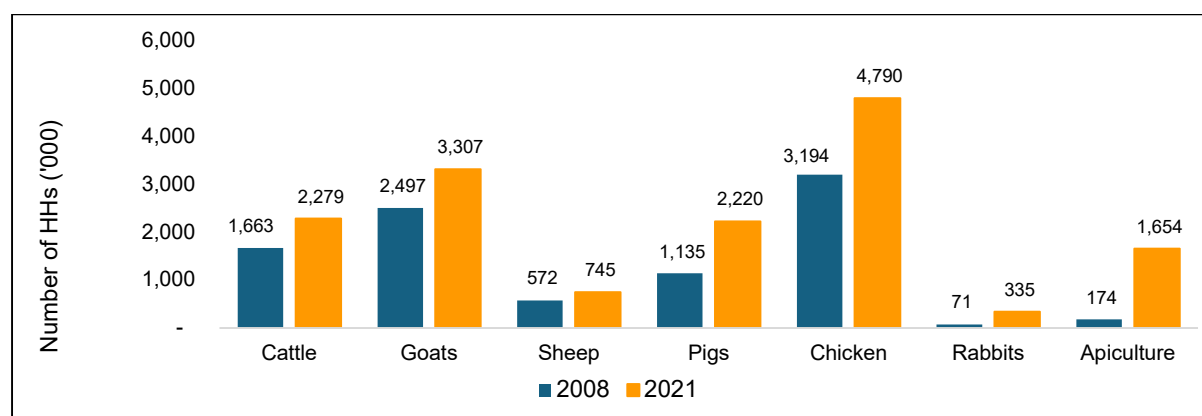
Overall, the NLC 2021 targeted 32,163 EAs and 31,195 EAs were covered constituting a coverage rate of 97 percent. The response rate based on the expected number of households reported in National Population and Housing Census 2014 was 69 percent.

CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVESTOCK-KEEPING HOUSEHOLDS

2.0 Highlights

- Findings from the NLC 2021 revealed that there were 6.8 million households that were keeping at least one Livestock type. This is estimated to be about 72.8 percent of the 9.3 million projected households in 2021.
- The male-headed livestock-keeping households were 4.5 million representing 65.9 percent of the total livestock-keeping households in 2021. Female-headed livestock-keeping households were 2.3 million constituting 34.1 percent.
- Youth-headed livestock-keeping households (18 – 30 years) were 1.4 million representing 20.1 percent of all livestock-keeping households when compared to 28.7 percent in 2008.
- The average household size of a livestock-keeping household in Uganda was estimated to be six (6) people.
- Access to veterinary extension services among livestock-keeping households in Uganda was estimated to be 56.5 percent.

Figure 2. 1: Number of Livestock Keeping Households ('000) by Livestock Type



- The total number of cattle-keeping households increased by 37 percent.
- The total number of goat-keeping households increased by 32.4 percent.
- The total number of sheep-keeping households increased by 30.1 percent.

- The total number of pig-keeping households increased by 95.6 percent from 1.1 million in 2008 to 2.1 million in 2021.
- The total number of chicken keeping households increased by 49.9 percent.
- The total number of rabbit-keeping households increased by about five (5) times.
- The total number of households practicing apiculture increased by about 10 times.

Much as there was an increase in the absolute number of households that kept different livestock types in 2021 when compared with those reported in 2008, there was a general decrease in the percentage share of households that kept different livestock types between 2008 and 2021 as shown in Figure 2.1b.

More specifically, the percentage share of households that kept cattle, goats, and sheep in 2021 reduced when compared with 2008. The percentage share of households that kept Rabbits increased from 1.1 percent in 2008 to 4.9 percent in 2021. Similarly, the percentage of households that practised apiculture decreased from 2.7 percent from 2.4 percent in 2021.

2.1 Households that Engage in Livestock Keeping

The NLC 2021 gathered information about the proportion of households keeping livestock; the proportions of households keeping livestock by sex and age of household head. This information was analysed at sub-region level. The results are presented in Table 2.1.

Results indicate that the number of Livestock-keeping households in Uganda increased to 6.8 million in 2021 from 4.5 million in 2008. This implies that 72.8 percent of the 9.3 million households in the country were keeping livestock in 2021 compared to 71 percent in 2008.

Comparison across the regions revealed that Eastern region had the highest proportion of livestock-keeping households representing 28.7 percent, followed by Western region with 25.5 percent, Central region with 22.1 percent, Northern region with 20.2 percent and the least livestock-keeping households were reported in Karamoja region constituting 3.5 percent of the total number of households in Uganda.

Table 2. 1: Distribution of Livestock-keeping Households by Selected Household Characteristics

	Total Number of HHs	Livestock-keeping HHs			Female-headed HHs that kept livestock	HH Heads aged 18-30 years that kept livestock	Average Household size, for livestock keeping HHs
		Number	% on all HHs, within	% on Livestock-keeping HH, across	% on Livestock-keeping HHs, within	% on Livestock-keeping HHs, within	
UGANDA	9,315,900	6,779,747	72.8	100.0	34.1	20.1	6.0
Central	2,504,460	1,497,763	59.8	22.1	41.8	18.7	5.4
Eastern	2,473,123	1,946,800	78.7	28.7	31.2	21.5	6.4
Northern	1,632,522	1,372,626	84.1	20.2	35.0	23.2	6.2
Western	2,399,286	1,726,794	72.0	25.5	27.3	17.0	5.6
Karamoja	306,509	235,765	76.9	3.5	54.8	22.9	6.9
Sub-region							
Acholi	517,649	449,179	86.8	6.6	42.3	24.8	6.1
Ankole	834,450	578,786	69.4	8.5	25.7	12.5	5.6
Bukedi	327,894	268,106	81.8	4.0	27.8	20.7	6.7
Bunyoro	568,863	405,704	71.3	6.0	31.8	22.8	5.8
Busoga	1,107,282	814,463	73.6	12.0	34.5	23.2	6.5
Elgon	597,070	475,940	79.7	7.0	29.1	19.9	5.7
Karamoja	306,509	235,765	76.9	3.5	54.8	22.9	6.9
Kigezi	428,098	306,151	71.5	4.5	23.3	14.4	5.1
Lango	460,060	404,539	87.9	6.0	27.5	23.3	5.7
Buganda North	1,044,911	687,661	65.8	10.1	40.7	19.9	5.5
Buganda South	1,459,549	810,102	55.5	11.9	42.7	17.8	5.4
Teso	440,878	388,291	88.1	5.7	29.0	20.5	7.0
Tooro	567,874	436,153	76.8	6.4	28.3	19.5	5.8
West Nile	654,813	518,907	79.2	7.7	34.4	21.7	6.8

Across sub-regions, Busoga with 834 thousand (12.0%) had the highest number of livestock-keeping households, followed by Buganda South with 810 thousand (11.9%), and Buganda North with 687 thousand (10.1%). Karamoja had lowest number of livestock-keeping households with 235 thousand representing 3.5 percent.

Within sub-regions, Teso had the highest proportion of households keeping livestock with 88.1 percent, followed by Lango with 87.9 percent and Acholi with 86.8 percent. Buganda North with 65.8 percent and Buganda South with 55.5 percent had the least.

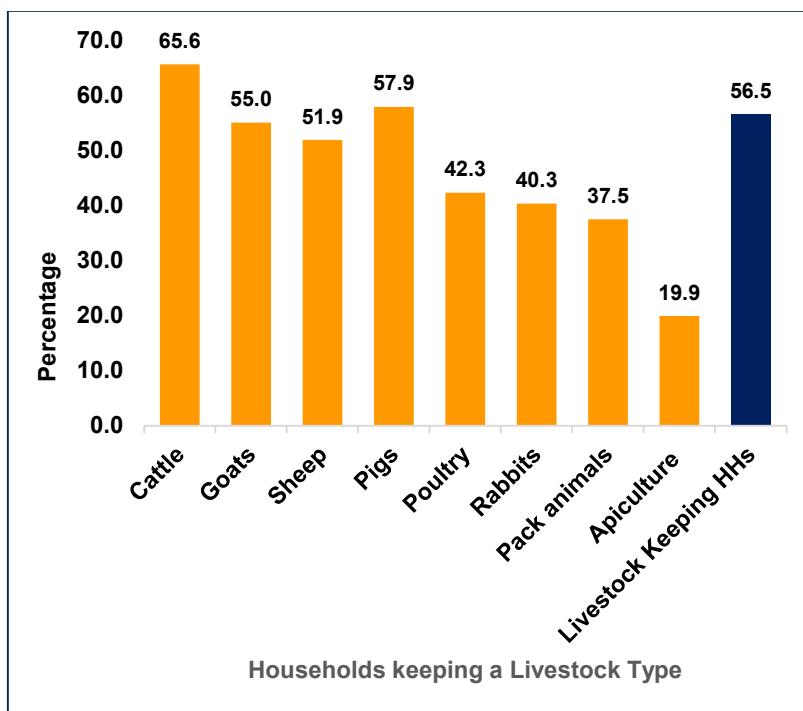
The percentage of female-headed livestock-keeping households in Uganda increased from 27.0 percent in 2008 to about 34.1 percent in 2021. At regional level, Karamoja had the highest percentage of female headed households with 54.8 percent, followed by Central region with 41.8 percent and the least was Western region with 27.3 percent. At sub-region level, Karamoja had the highest percentage of female-headed households with 54.8 percent followed by Buganda South with 42.7 percent and Acholi with 42.3 percent. Kigezi ranked the least with only 23.3 percent.

The results further show that, one (1) in every five (20.1%) of livestock-keeping households in Uganda was headed by a youth in 2021 compared to 24.5 percent in 2008. However, in absolute terms, the population of youth-headed livestock-keeping households increased from 1.1 million in 2008 to 1.4 million in 2021. Within Sub-regions, Ankole with 12.4 percent and Kigezi with 14.3 percent ranked least in proportion of livestock-keeping households headed by youth.

2.2 Access to Extension Services

Extension services are key in supporting agriculture households to develop their technical and management capacity in the sector.

Figure 2. 2: Access to Extension Services by Livestock-keeping Households



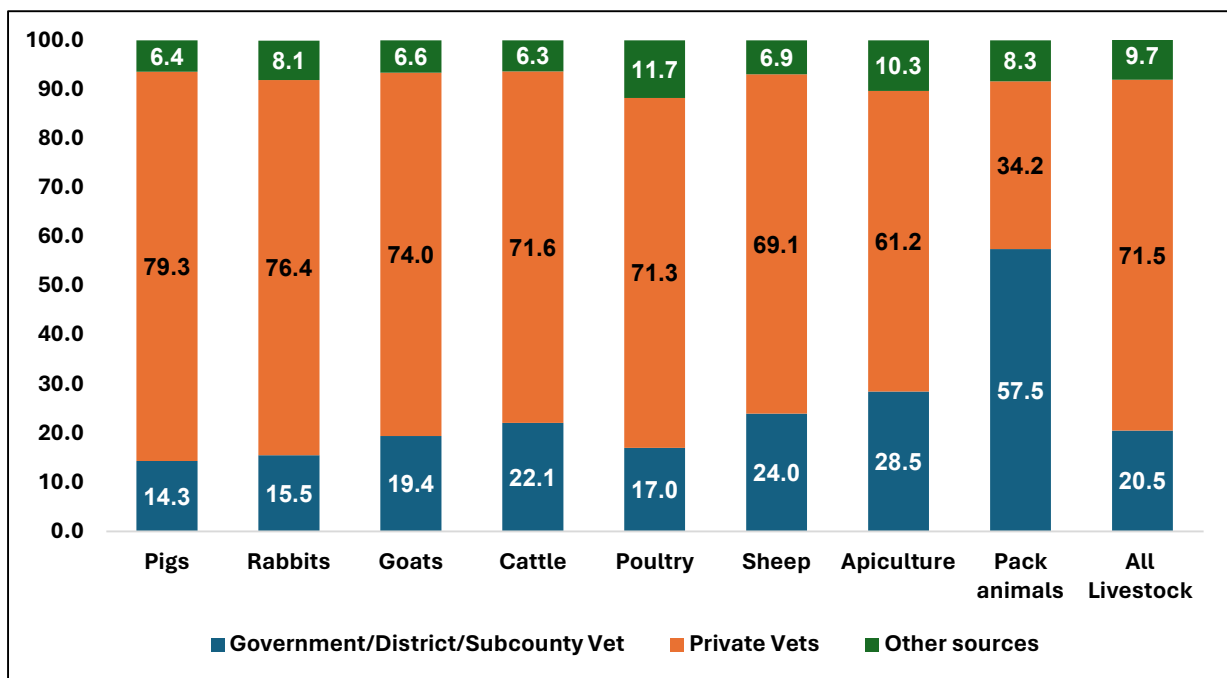
- About 6 in every 10 livestock keeping HHs (56.5%) in Uganda had access to extension services in 2021
- Access to extension services was highest among the cattle keeping HHs at 65.5 percent.
- Access to extension services was lowest among households practicing apiculture at 19.9 percent.

2.3 Source of Extension Services

The majority (71.5%) of livestock keeping HHs received livestock extension services from Private Veterinarians, while 21 percent receive from government, and 9.7 percent from other sources in 2021.

Government extension services were mostly accessed by HHs keeping Pack animals (57.4%), followed by those in apiculture (28.5%), sheep (24%) and cattle (22.2%), see Figure 2.4 below.

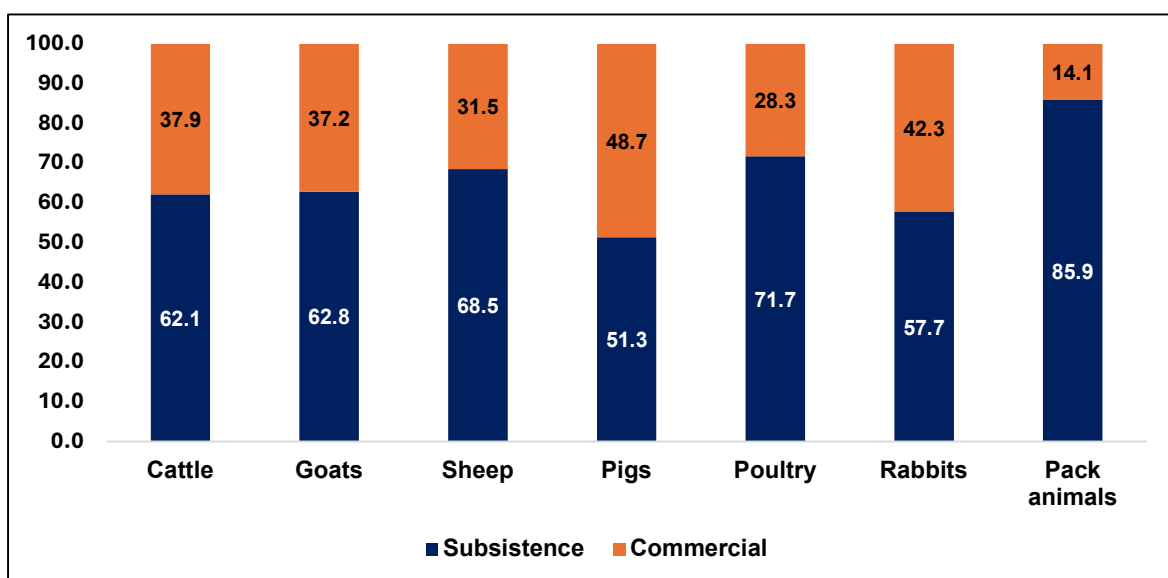
Figure 2. 3: Sources of Extension Services by Livestock Type



2.4 Main Purpose of Production

The Purpose for which HHs produce their livestock products is key in measuring subsistence economy among livestock keeping households. Results indicate that more than 50.0 percent of livestock keeping HHs keep livestock for subsistence purpose.

Figure 2. 4: Livestock Keeping Households by Main Purpose of Production



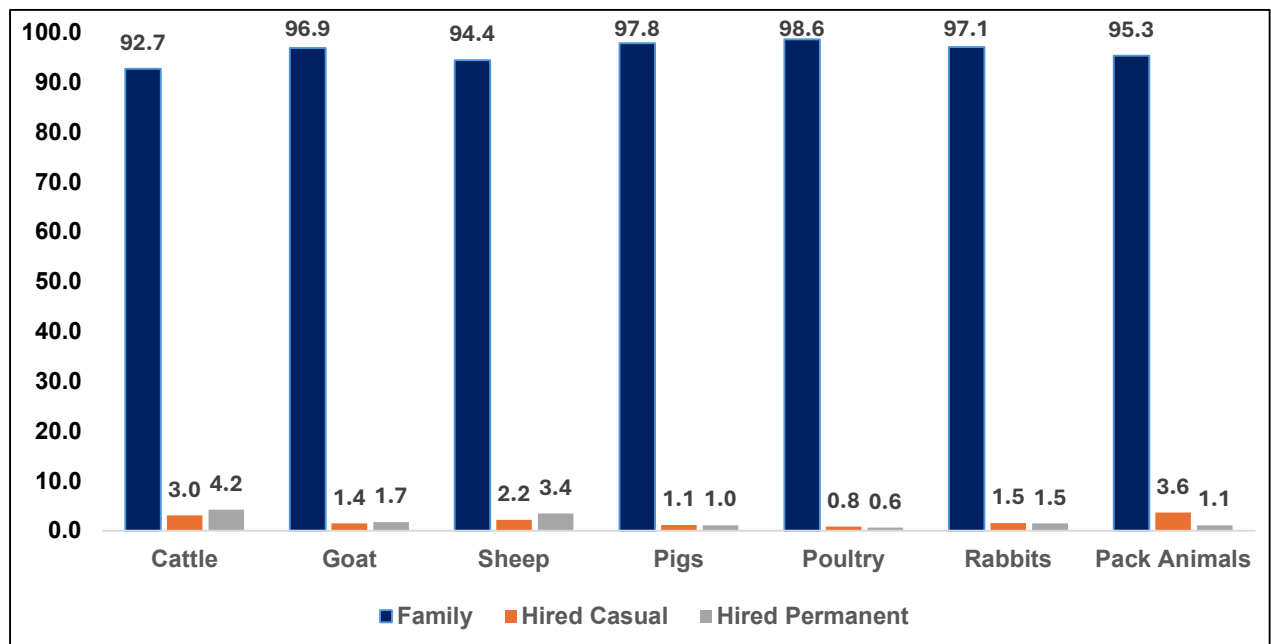
- Almost 5 in every 10 of the pig-keeping households kept pigs for commercial purposes.
- Similarly, about 4 in every 10 cattle, goat, and rabbit keeping households did so for commercial purposes.
- Production for subsistence was highest among households keeping pack animals (85.9%) followed by households that kept poultry (71.7%).

2.5 Type of Labour Used by Livestock-keeping Households

The type of labour employed is indicative of the household's herd size, whether small or large. Households make decisions to hire or utilize family labour based on their specific farm needs.

The findings show that livestock-keeping households in Uganda majorly relied on family labour and nearly every livestock-keeping household reported using family labour in the livestock rearing activities representing over 92 percent across all the livestock types. The least labour used by the livestock-keeping households was permanently hired labour constituting only 1.8 percent, see Figure 2.6 below.

Figure 2. 5: Type of Labour used by Livestock-keeping Households

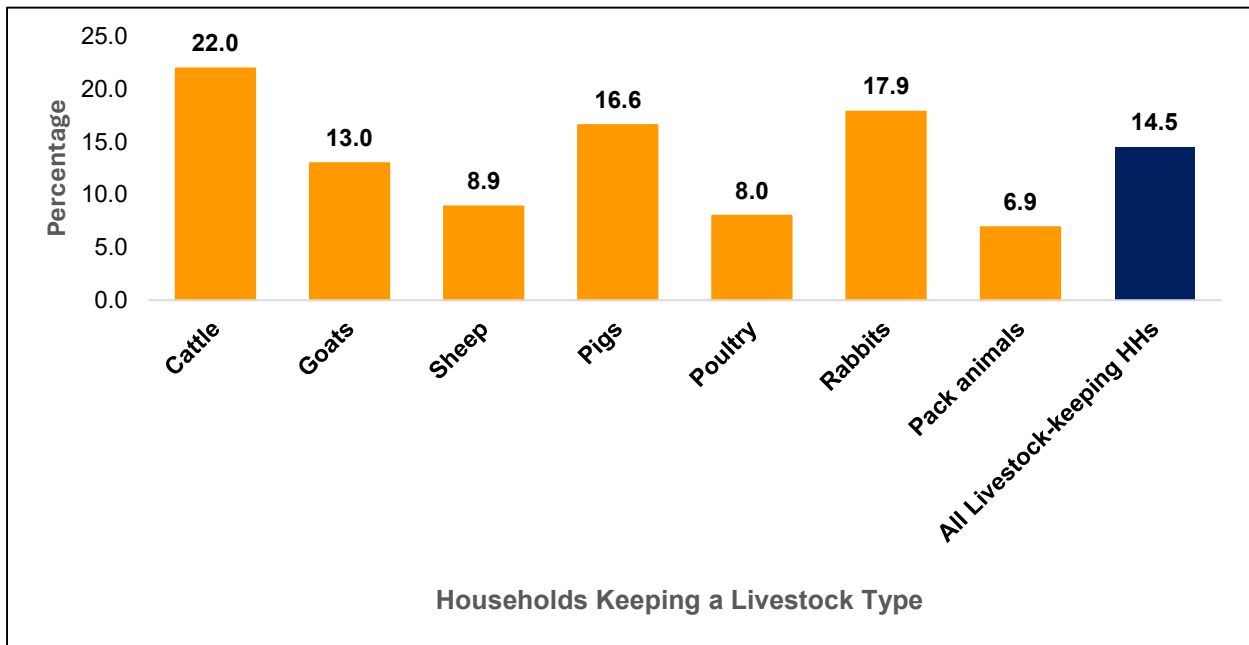


2.6 Pasture Planting

Results indicated that there was an overall increase in the livestock keeping-households who reported to be planting pastures from 2.4 percent reported in NLC 2008 to 14.5 percent in 2021 for the main pasture consuming livestock types.

Twenty-two (22) percent of cattle keeping HHs planted pasture, followed by rabbit keeping households at 18 percent and Pig-keeping households at 17 percent. Pasture planting was least among households keeping pack animals with only 6.9 percent, see Figure 2.7 below.

Figure 2. 6: Pasture Planting by Livestock-keeping Households



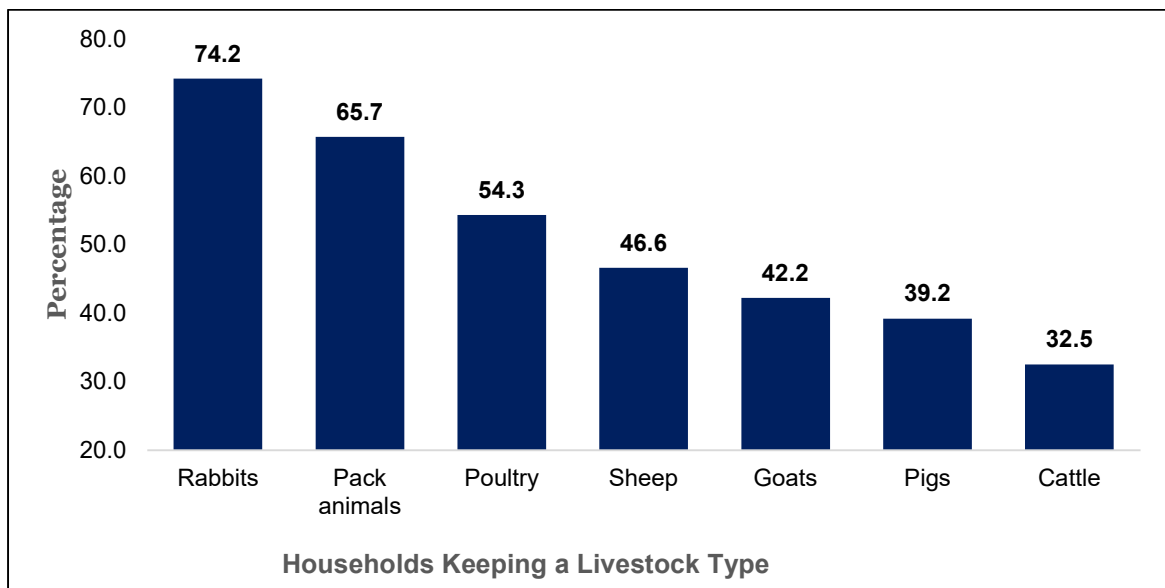
2.7 Ownership of Livestock Shelter/ Enclosure

The provision of adequate shelter or enclosure is vital in livestock management. These structures play a pivotal role in safeguarding the well-being of animals, providing protection from adverse weather conditions and potential threats.

Overall, over 30 percent of households keeping different livestock types had shelter/ enclosure for their livestock in 2021.

Notably, the presence of shelter was highest among rabbit-keeping households with 74.2 percent, followed by households keeping pack animals with 65.7 percent, and least among cattle keeping households with 32.5 percent, see Figure 2.7 below.

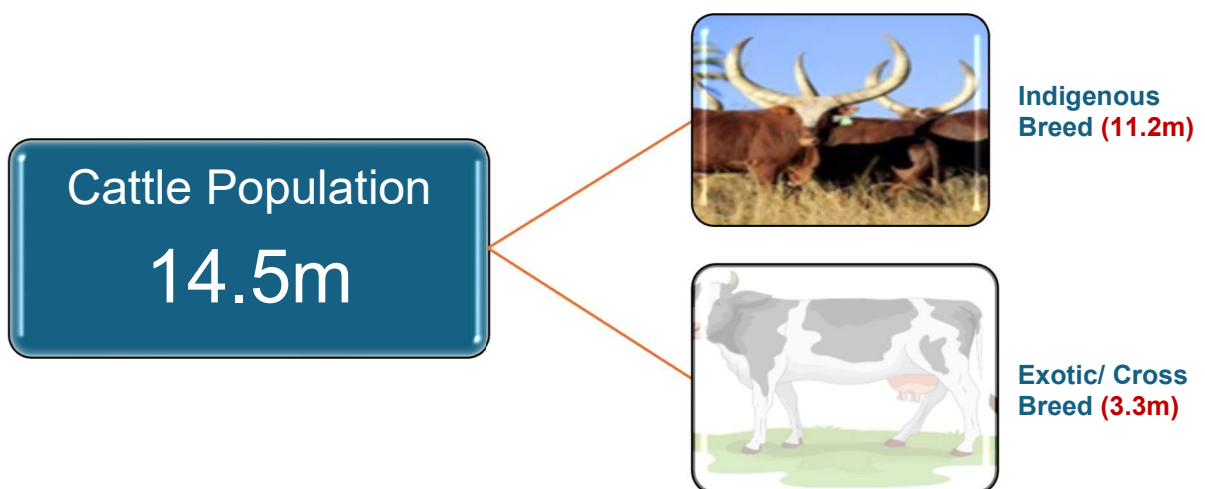
Figure 2. 7: Ownership of Livestock Shelter



CHAPTER 3: CATTLE POPULATION

3.0 Highlights

- The total number of cattle-keeping households was estimated at 2.3 million, constituting 33 percent of 6.8 million livestock-keeping households in 2021.
- About 8 in every 10 (80.6%) cattle keeping-households kept indigenous cattle, and 18.6 percent kept exotic/cross breed.
- The results show that 17.3 percent of cattle-keeping HHs kept dairy exotic or cross breed and only 1.9 percent kept beef exotic or cross breed cattle.
- The total cattle population in Uganda was 14.5 million according to NLC 2021, compared to 11.4 million in 2008. This implies a 27.2 percent increase in the cattle population.
- Seventy-seven (77) percent of the cattle population is of Indigenous breed while 23 percent is exotic/cross breed.
- Adult cattle constitute 62.5 percent of the total cattle population (18.2% bulls and 44.3% cows).
- The average herd size for cattle keeping household is 6 heads of cattle.
- Total milk production is 71.7 million litres per week, translating to 3.72 billion litres per year.



3.1 Cattle-Keeping Households

This section presents the number of households (HHs) engaged in cattle keeping, cattle populations, average herd size by breed, sex, and age in different sub-regions in Uganda.

Cattle production remains one of the main activities for the livestock keeping households. This has continued to be a source of livelihood and proteins for both livestock and non-livestock households. Cattle production plays a significant role in the provision of beef, milk, and the other fat by-products such as ghee and cheese.

3.1.1 Distribution of Cattle Keeping Households

Findings from the NLC 2021 showed that the number of cattle-keeping households in Uganda increased from 1.7 million in 2008 to 2.3 million households in 2021, representing 37 percent increase.

Regionally, Eastern region had the highest numbers of cattle keeping-households who kept cattle with 950 thousand, representing about 41.7 percent. This was followed by the northern region with 512 thousand HHs (22.4%), and least number of cattle-keeping households was reported in Karamoja estimated at 130 thousand (5.7%), refer to Table 3.1 below.

At sub-regional level, Busoga had the highest number of cattle-keeping households of about 328 thousand, followed by Elgon with 266 thousand and Teso with 229 thousand. The least number of cattle-keeping households was recorded in Bunyoro with 42 thousand followed by Kigezi with about 75 thousand.

Findings in Table 3.1 below show that on average, six (6) heads of cattle were kept by the cattle-keeping households in Uganda. In Karamoja, the number was beyond the national average with a single cattle-keeping household keeping about 17 heads of cattle while the least number was reported in the Eastern region of about four (4) heads of cattle per cattle keeping household. At sub-regional level, Karamoja had the highest with 17 heads of cattle per cattle-keeping household, followed by Ankole with 12 heads of cattle. The least was recorded in Elgon with only two (2) heads of cattle.

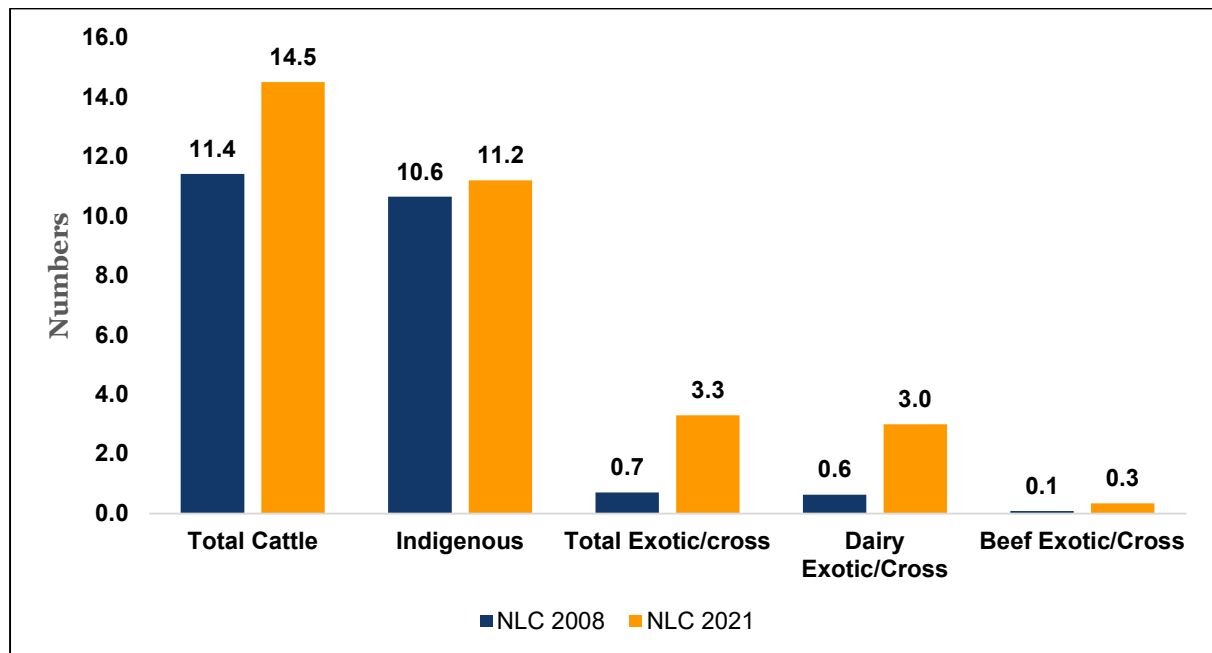
Table 3. 1: Cattle Keeping Households by Sub-region and Average Herd Size

	HHs keeping cattle					% of all Livestock HHs	Average herd size
	Number	1 to 2 Cattle	3 to 5 Cattle	6 to 14 Cattle	Above 15 Cattle		
UGANDA	2,278,811	1,117,763	653,019	355,979	152,050	100	6.0
Region							
Central	347,646	191,376	85,036	37,548	33,686	15.3	8.1
Eastern	950,377	537,845	272,112	120,294	20,127	41.7	3.5
Northern	512,402	213,031	173,528	104,275	21,567	22.5	4.7
Western	338,496	134,936	89,673	64,525	49,361	14.9	9.0
Karamoja	129,891	38,326	31,801	30,167	29,596	5.7	16.8
Sub-region							
Acholi	159,560	60,803	53,827	37,198	7,732	7.0	5.2
Ankole	137,120	43,023	34,046	29,966	30,085	6.0	11.9
Bukedi	128,022	65,377	41,776	18,084	2,786	5.6	3.7
Bunyoro	42,125	15,463	11,229	8,425	7,008	1.8	10.7
Busoga	327,803	191,137	95,665	34,709	6,291	14.4	3.3
Elgon	265,520	196,191	56,500	11,450	1,379	11.7	2.3
Karamoja	129,891	38,326	31,801	30,167	29,596	5.7	16.8
Kigezi	74,978	44,965	19,702	8,119	2,192	3.3	3.8
Lango	209,450	100,432	74,528	31,280	3,210	9.2	3.8
Buganda North	179,019	99,116	44,412	18,577	16,914	7.9	8.4
Buganda South	168,627	92,261	40,626	18,969	16,771	7.4	7.9
Teso	229,032	82,972	78,782	57,370	9,908	10.1	5.1
Tooro	84,273	30,997	24,581	18,152	10,543	3.7	8.4
West Nile	143,392	51,720	45,113	35,862	10,697	6.3	5.6

3.2 Cattle Population By Breed

The national total cattle population according to the NLC 2021 was 14.5 million cattle. This is an increase in the cattle population by 27.2 percent from 11.4 million cattle in 2008. The total population of indigenous breeds was 11.2 million in 2021 compared to 10.6 million in 2008, while that of exotic /cross was 3.3 million compared to 0.7 million in 2008, see Figure 3.1 below.

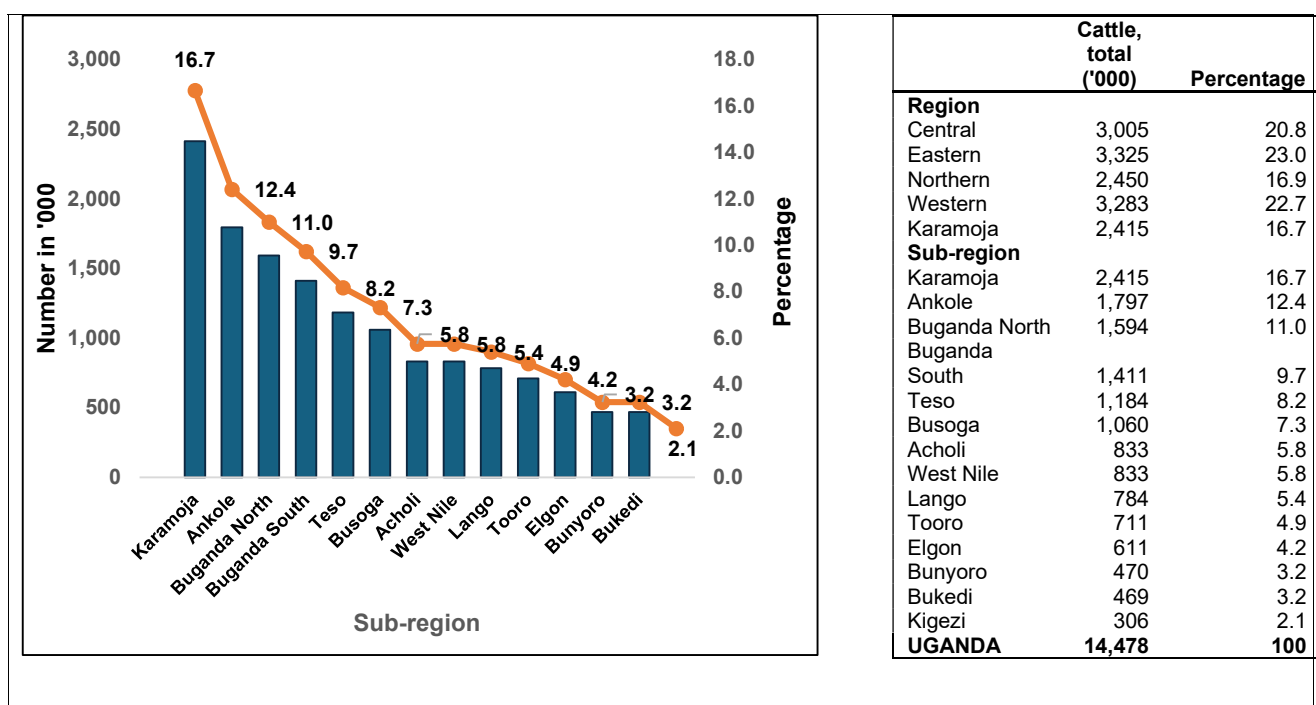
Figure 3. 1: Cattle Population by Breed in millions



Regional analysis showed that Eastern and Western regions had the highest number of cattle estimated at 3.3 million cattle (23 percent), followed by the Central region with 3.0 million cattle representing 20.8 percent and the least was recorded in the Northern and as Karamoja with about 2.4 million cattle representing 17 percent of the overall estimated cattle population during the 2021, see Figure 3.2 below.

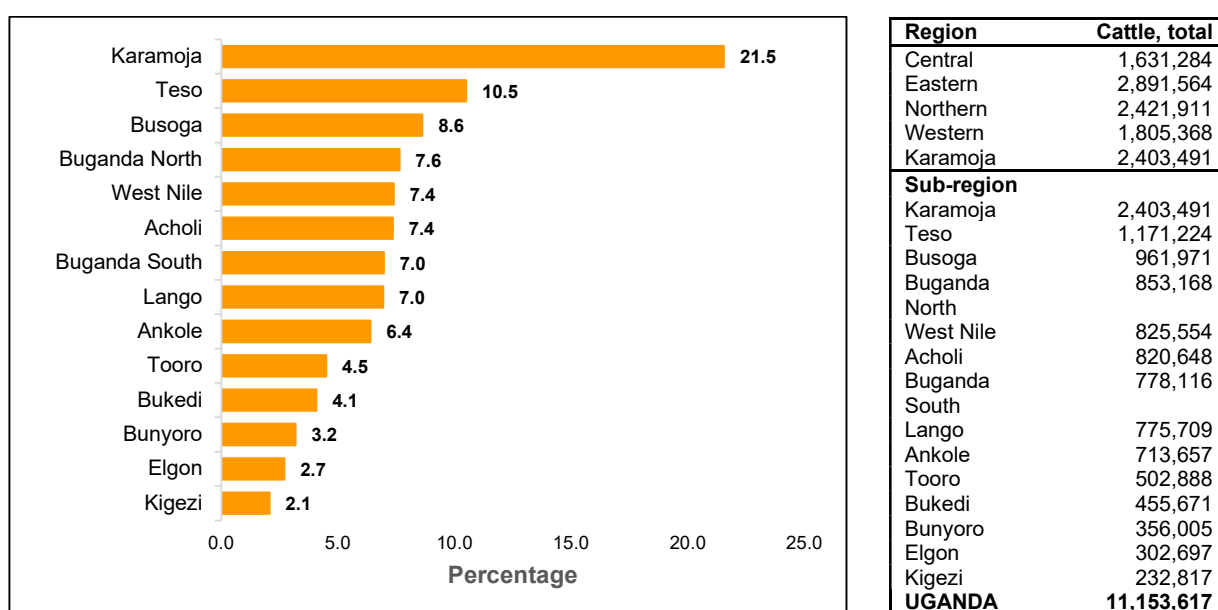
At sub-regional level, Karamoja with 2.4 million cattle representing 16.7 percent had the highest number, followed by Ankole with 1.8 million cattle (12.4 percent) and North Buganda with 1.6 million cattle (11.0%), while the least population was registered in Bunyoro and Bukedi each with about 0.5 million cattle (3.2%), followed by Kigezi with 0.3 million cattle representing 2.1 percent, see Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3. 2: Cattle Population by Sub-region



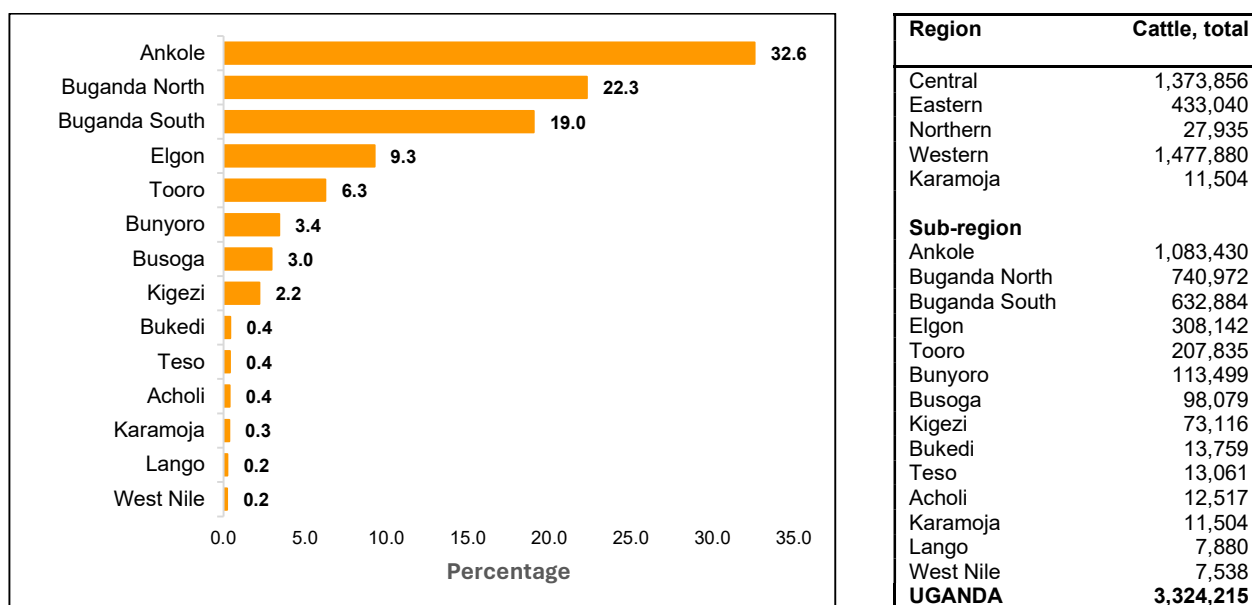
Karamoja had the highest percentage of indigenous cattle constituting 21.5 percent (2.4 million) of the total indigenous cattle population in Uganda, followed by Teso with 10.5 percent (1.2 million), and Busoga with 8.3 percent (about 1 million). The lowest indigenous cattle population was recorded in Kigezi sub-region with 2.1 percent (0.2 million), see Figure 3.3 above.

Figure 3. 3: Indigenous Cattle Population across Sub-regions



Ankole had the highest percentage of exotic/cross breed cattle of 32.6 percent (1.1 million), followed by Buganda North with 22.3 percent (0.7million), and Buganda South with 19 percent (about 0.6 million). The lowest exotic/ cross cattle population was recorded in West Nile with 0.2 percent (about 7,500 cattle), followed by Lango with about 7,900 cattle, see Figure 3.4 below.

Figure 3. 4: Exotic Cattle population across Sub-regions



Region	Cattle, total
Central	1,373,856
Eastern	433,040
Northern	27,935
Western	1,477,880
Karamoja	11,504
Sub-region	
Ankole	1,083,430
Buganda North	740,972
Buganda South	632,884
Elgon	308,142
Tooro	207,835
Bunyoro	113,499
Busoga	98,079
Kigezi	73,116
Bukedi	13,759
Teso	13,061
Acholi	12,517
Karamoja	11,504
Lango	7,880
West Nile	7,538
UGANDA	3,324,215

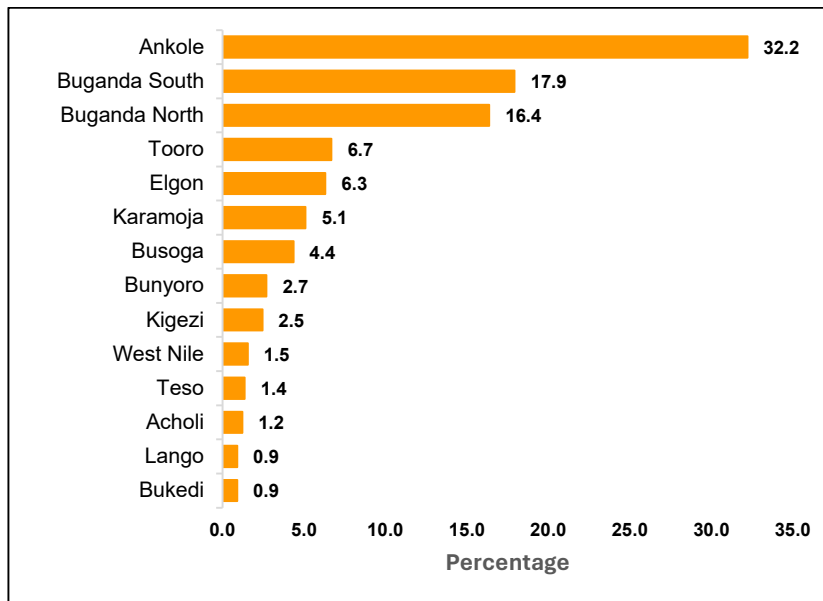
3.3 Milk Production

An estimated number of 1.9 million cows of which 1.2 million indigenous and 0.7 million exotics were milked in 2021, constituting 30 percent of the adult cow population in the country.

The findings revealed that Uganda produced about 3.7 billion litres of milk in 2021, an average of 71.7 million litres per week. This was a five (5) fold increase in milk production from 667.5 million litres in 2008. Exotic/ cross breed contributed 75.0 percent of the milk production, while the indigenous cattle contributed 25.0 percent in 2021.

At regional level, Western region produced the highest volume of milk constituting 44.0 percent of the total milk produced in 2021, followed by Central region with 34.3 percent and the least was Northern region 3.7 percent. At sub-regional level, Ankole had the highest milk production contributing 32.2 percent of the total milk produced in the country. This was followed by Buganda South with 17.9 percent and Buganda North with 16.4 percent. Bukedi and Lango had the lowest contribution to the total milk produced with less than one (1) percent each, see Figure 3.4 below.

Figure 3. 4: Annual Milk Production by Sub-region (%)

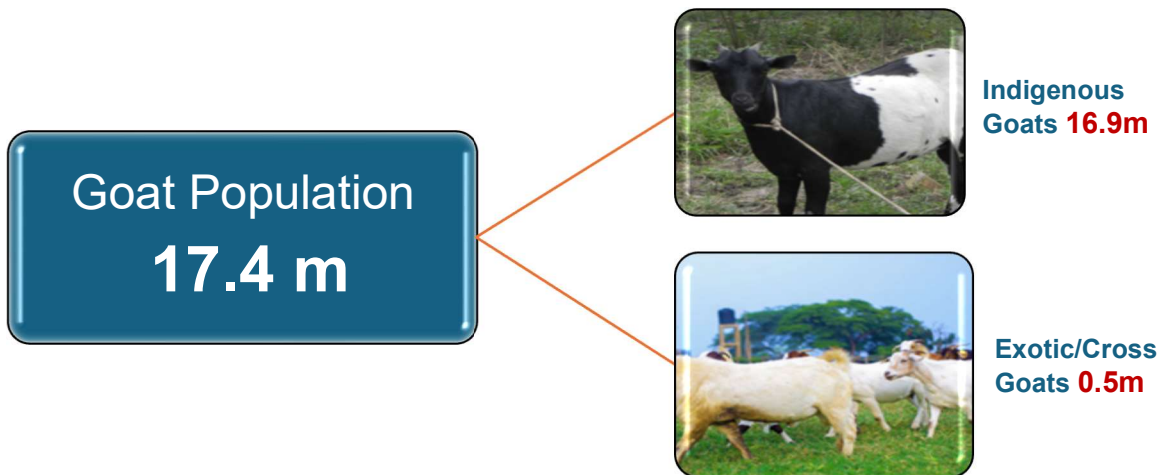


Region	'000 Litres
Central	1,278,815
Eastern	482,188
Northern	136,419
Western	1,642,463
Karamoja	189,830
Sub-region	
Ankole	1,201,162
Buganda North	668,293
Buganda South	610,523
Elgon	249,165
Tooro	235,265
Bunyoro	189,830
Busoga	162,542
Kigezi	100,671
Bukedi	91,465
Teso	57,602
Acholi	50,837
Karamoja	45,254
Lango	33,564
West Nile	33,544
UGANDA	3,729,716

CHAPTER 4: GOAT POPULATION

4.0 Highlights

- The total number of goat-keeping households was 3.3 million, constituting 48.8 percent of the livestock-keeping households. In addition, the overall number of goat-keeping HHs increased from 2.5 million in 2008 to 3.3 million in 2021 registering an increment of 32.4 percent over a period of 13 years.
- About nine in every ten (94.5%) goat keeping households kept indigenous goats, and 1.8 percent keep exotic/cross goats.
- The total goat population in Uganda was 17.4 million according to NLC 2021.
- 97.2 percent of the goat population is of Indigenous breed while 2.8 percent consists of exotic/cross breed.
- Adult goats constituted 74.2 percent of the total goat population. 24.0 percent were He-goats while 76.0 percent were She-goats.
- The average herd size for goat keeping household was about 5 goats.



4.1 Goat-keeping Households

During the NLC of 2021, information was collected on number of households that kept goats by breed, and number of goats kept by each goat keeping household. This information was used to establish the average goat herd size for all households and goat-keeping households by breed.

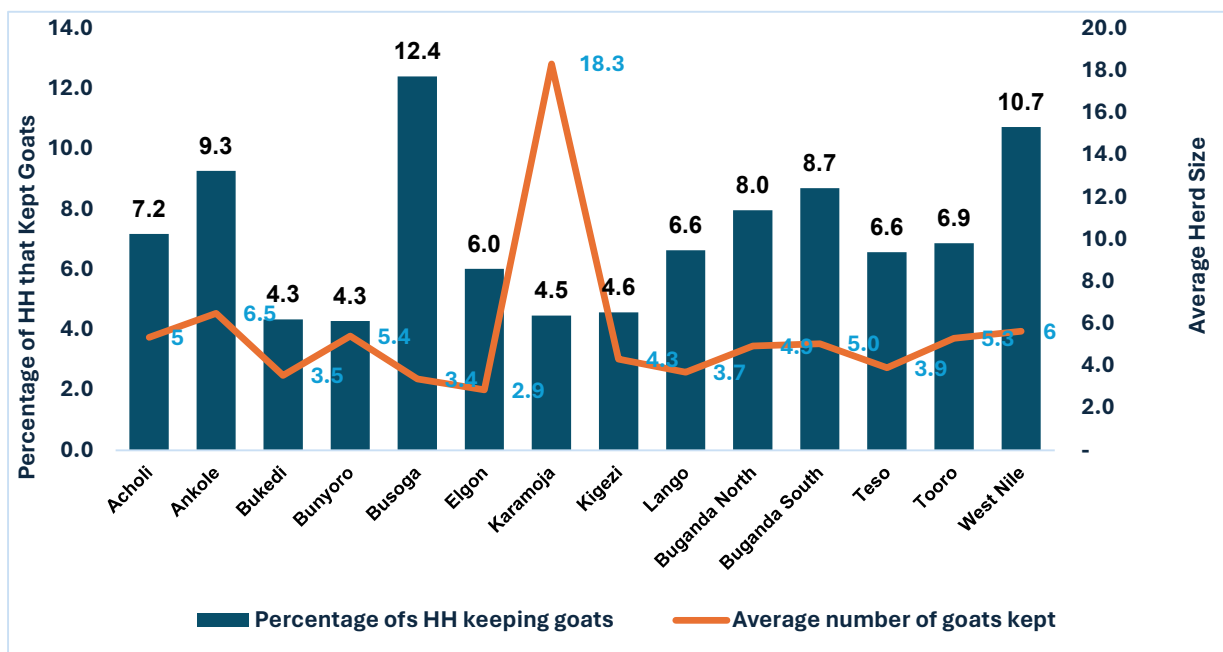
The results show that the percentage of households that kept goats in 2021 of the total households (HHs) in Uganda decreased to 34.9 percent, compared to 39.2 percent in 2008. In addition, the overall number of goat-keeping HHs increased from 2.5 million in 2008 to 3.3 million in 2021 registering an increment of 32.4 percent over a period of 13 years.

The percentage contribution of goat-keeping households to the livestock-keeping households in the country was 48.8 percent. Across regions, Eastern region with 29.3 percent had the highest percentage of goat keeping households, followed by Western region with 25.0 percent. Karamoja with 4.5 percent contributed the least percentage to goat keeping households in the country.

At sub-regional level, Busoga with 12.4 percent, followed by West Nile with 10.7 percent and Ankole with 9.3 percent contributed the highest percentage to goat keeping households in the country whereas Bukedi and Bunyoro each with 4.3 percent contributed the least percentage of goat keeping households, see detail in Figure 4.1 below.

The average number of goats kept by a goat-keeping household in 2021 was 5 goats which was a no change when compared with the average herd size recorded in 2008. Karamoja recorded the highest average herd size for goats with 18 goats, followed by Western region with 6 goats. The sub-region with the highest average herd size per goat-keeping household was Karamoja with about 18 goats per goat keeping household, followed by Ankole with 7 per goat keeping household and West Nile with about 6 per goat-keeping household. Elgon and Busoga each 3 per household had the least.

Figure 4. 1: Goat-keeping Households and Average Herd Size



4.2 Goat Population by Breed

The national total goat population according to the NLC 2021 was 17.4 million goats. The population of goats increased by 39.4 percent to 17.4 million from 12.4 million in NLC 2008, see Figure 4. 2.

Figure 4. 2: Goat Population by Breed in Millions

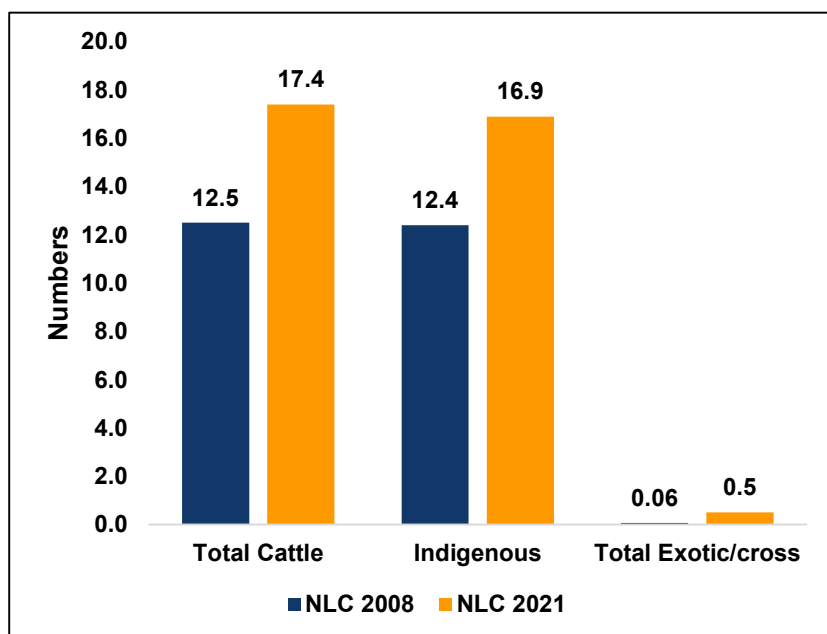


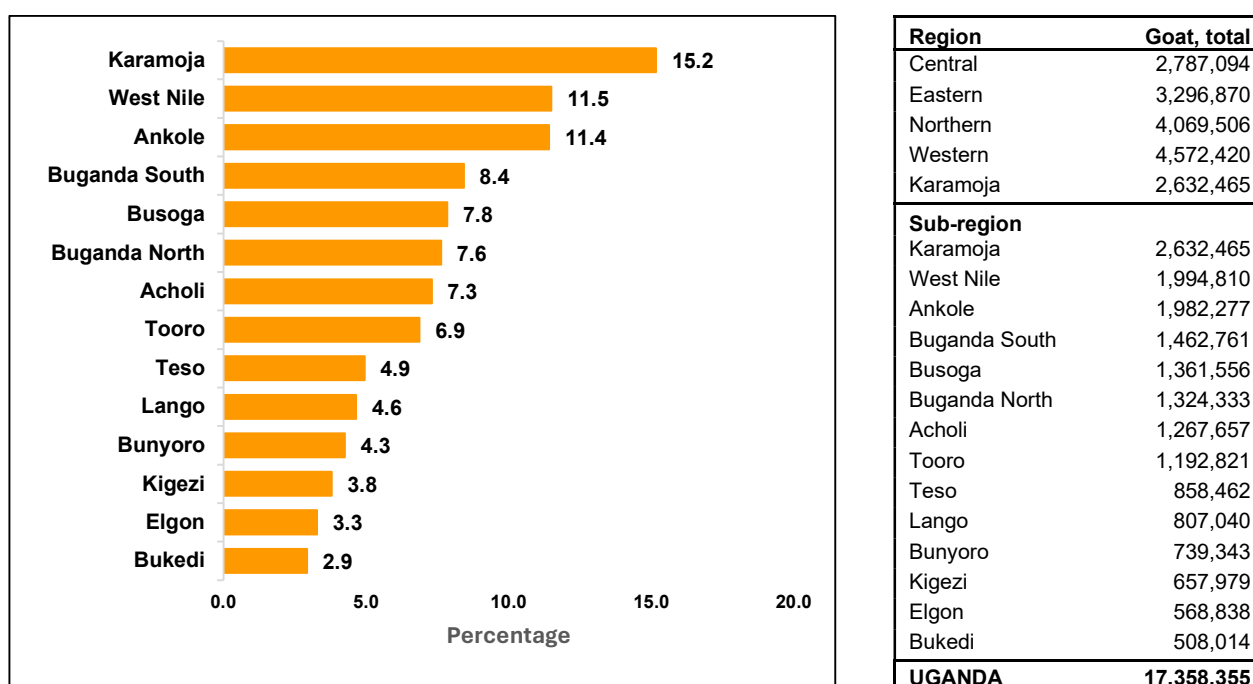
Figure 4.2 further shows that, the population of indigenous goat increased by 36 percent to 16.9 million in 2021 from 12.4 million in 2008, while that of exotic goats increased by 7 times to 0.5 million in 2021 from about 60 thousand in 2008.

4.3 Goat Population by Region and Sub-region

The NLC 2021 results show that, Western region had the highest goat population of 4.6 million, contributing 26.3 percent to the national herd size. This was followed by Northern region with 4.1 million, contributing 23.4 percent to the national herd size.

Karamoja sub-region had the highest goat population of 2.6 million (15.2%), followed by West Nile and Ankole each with about 2 million goats (11.5%) while Bukedi had the lowest goat population with 0.5 million (2.9%) followed Elgon with 0.6 million (3.3%), see Figure 4.3.

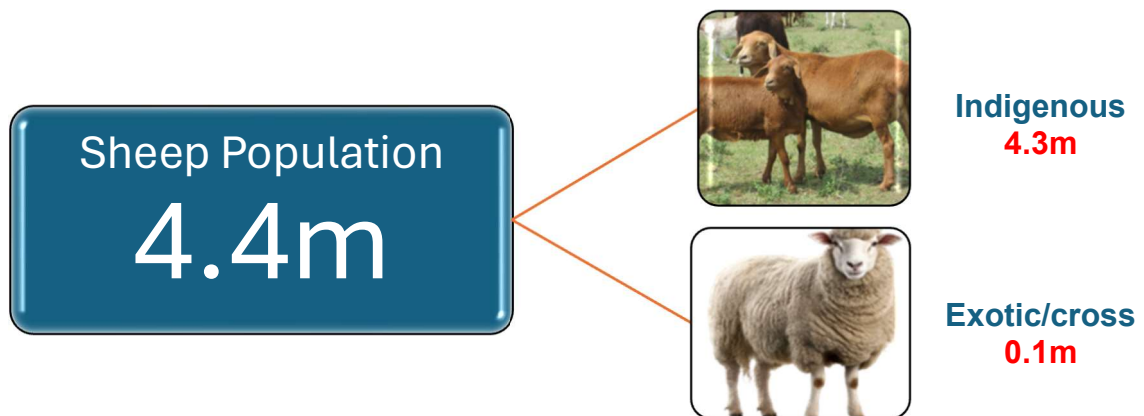
Figure 4. 3: Goat Population by Sub-region



CHAPTER 5: SHEEP POPULATION

5.0 Highlights

- The total number of sheep-keeping households was 0.7 million, constituting 11 percent of the livestock keeping households. There was an increase in sheep keeping households from 0.6 million in 2008 to 0.7 million in 2021 registering an increment of 30.3 percent over a period of 13 years.
- About 9 in every 10 (92.7%) of sheep-keeping households kept indigenous sheep, and only 1.8 percent kept exotic/cross sheep.
- The total sheep population in Uganda was 4.4 million according to NLC 2021.
- The results show that 98.2 percent (4.3 million) of the sheep population was of Indigenous breed while only 1.8 percent (0.1 million) was of exotic/cross breed.
- Adult sheep constituted 77.1 percent of the total sheep population (27.1 percent were Rams and 72.9 percent were ewes).
- The average flock size for a sheep-keeping household was about 6 sheep.



5.1 Sheep Keeping Households

From the Table 5.1 above, analysis indicated that 11 percent of the livestock keeping households in Uganda owned sheep. The sub-regional analysis shows that Teso sub-region had the highest number of sheep-keeping households (15.6%) that kept sheep followed by Karamoja (15.0%) and West Nile (13.8%). Bukedi sub region had the least percentage of livestock keeping households who kept sheep with 2.0 percent.

The results in the Table 5.1 further indicate that 92.7 percent of the sheep keeping households kept indigenous sheep while only 1.8 percent kept exotic or cross breed sheep. At sub-region level, Teso (15.2%), West Nile (14.3%), and Karamoja (13.6%) had the highest proportion of sheep-keeping households keeping indigenous sheep while Bukedi and Bunyoro each with 2.1 percent had the least percentage of sheep-keeping households who kept indigenous sheep. Conversely, exotic/ cross breed sheep was most common in the Buganda south sub region households with 24.0 percent of sheep-keeping households in the region keeping exotic sheep, followed by Elgon with 22.0 percent. Bukedi (1.5%), and Acholi (1.1%) had the least proportion of exotic/cross breed sheep.

A typical livestock-keeping household in Uganda kept an average of one (1) sheep. In terms of region, a typical livestock-keeping household in Karamoja owned the highest average number of sheep (8.5).

Amongst the sheep-keeping households, a typical sheep-keeping household in Uganda kept an average of six (6) sheep in 2021 as observed in Table 5.1. In terms of sub region, Karamoja had the highest average number of sheep per sheep-keeping household in 2021 with about 16 sheep, followed by Tooro with 5.6 sheep, while Elgon was the least with an average of about 2.7 sheep per sheep-keeping household.

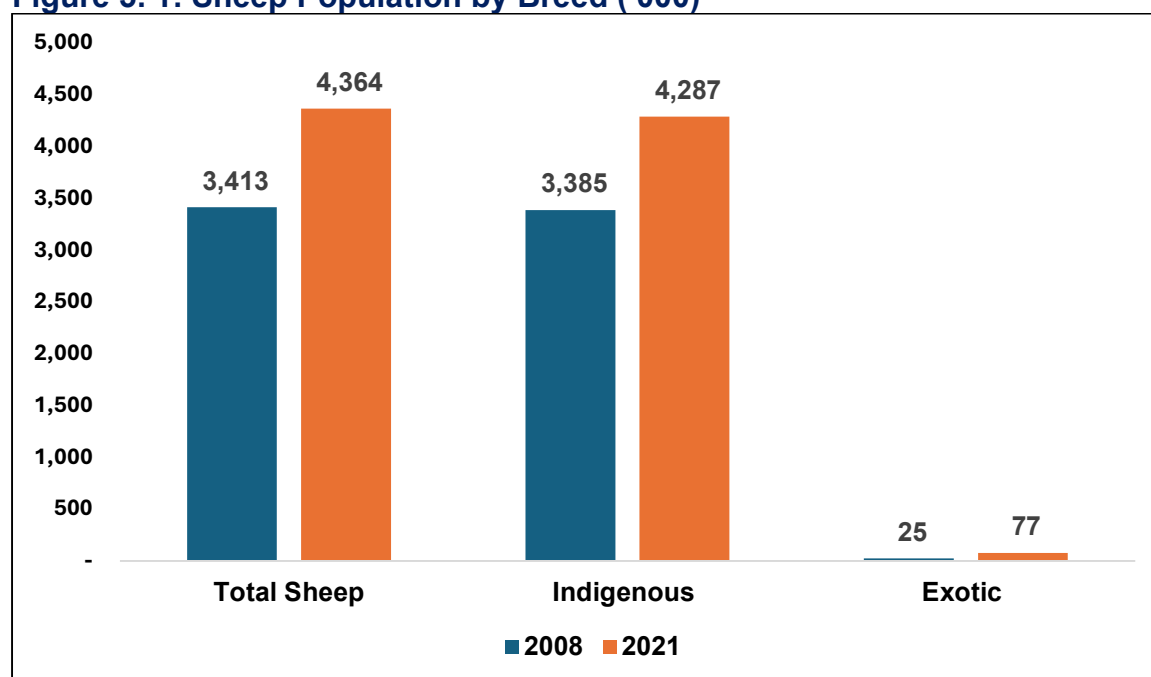
Table 5. 1: Sheep-keeping Households and Average Flock Size

	Number	% of all Livestock HHs		Indigenous	Exotic or cross	All HHs	All Livestock Keeping HHs	Sheep-keeping HHs	Indigenous - Sheep Keeping HHs	Exotic - Sheep Keeping HHs
UGANDA	744,839	11.0	100	92.7	1.8	0.5	0.7	5.7	5.5	0.1
Central	94,321	6.3	5.0	93.5	4.9	0.2	0.3	4.6	4.3	0.3
Eastern	172,209	8.8	13.0	91.0	2.5	0.2	0.3	3.4	3.3	0.1
Northern	179,517	13.1	20.0	96.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.7	3.7	0.0
Western	187,385	10.9	17.3	94.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	4.8	4.7	0.1
Karamoja	111,406	47.3	44.8	84.5	0.4	6.6	8.5	15.7	15.6	0.1
Acholi	30,811	6.9	4.1	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.8	3.8	0.0
Ankole	70,694	12.2	9.5	93.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	5.3	5.2	0.1
Bukedi	14,827	5.5	2.0	96.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	4.3	4.2	0.1
Bunyoro	16,321	4.0	2.2	90.3	3.5	0.2	0.2	5.2	4.8	0.3
Busoga	16,136	2.0	2.2	94.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.2	0.2
Elgon	25,398	5.3	3.4	87.9	11.5	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.4	0.4
Karamoja	111,406	47.3	15.0	84.5	0.4	6.6	8.5	15.7	15.6	0.1
Kigezi	68,423	22.3	9.2	96.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	3.9	3.8	0.0
Lango	45,744	11.3	6.1	97.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.0
Buganda North	46,267	6.7	6.2	94.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	4.4	4.2	0.1
Buganda South	48,054	5.9	6.5	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.3	4.8	4.5	0.4
Teso	115,847	29.8	15.6	90.6	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	3.4	0.0
Tooro	31,946	7.3	4.3	97.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	5.6	5.5	0.1
West Nile	102,963	19.8	13.8	95.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	3.8	3.8	0.0

5.2 Sheep Population by Breed

The NLC 2021 gathered information about the total population of sheep in Uganda by breed and sub-region. The results are presented in Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2 below.

Figure 5. 1: Sheep Population by Breed ('000)



The Figure 5.1 shows significant increase in the total national sheep herd for Uganda by 30 percent from 3.4 million in 2008 to about 4.4 million sheep in 2021.

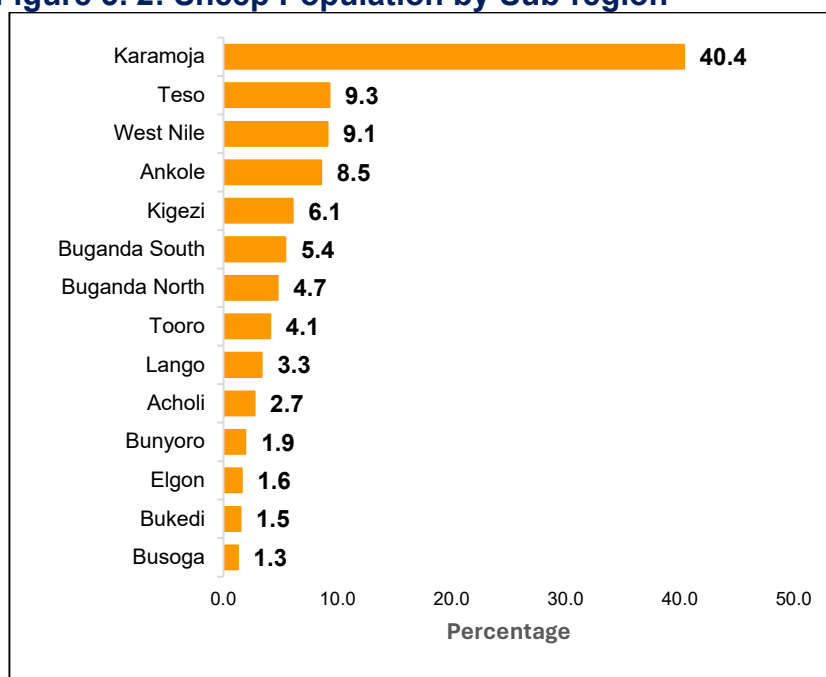
In terms of breeds, the population of indigenous sheep increased by 26.6 percent from 3.3 million in 2008 to 4.29 million in 2021, while the population of exotic sheep increased by about 3 times from about 27,300 sheep registered in 2008 to about 76,900 sheep 2021.

5.3 Distribution Sheep Population by Sub-region

The NLC 2021 results show that, Karamoja region had the highest sheep population of about 1.8 million, contributing 40.4 percent to the national herd size. This was followed by Western region with 0.9 million, contributing 20.6 percent to the national herd size.

At regional level, Karamoja had the highest sheep population of about 1.8 million (40.4%), followed by Teso with 405 thousand sheep (9.3%) and West Nile with 398 thousand sheep (9.1%), while Busoga had the lowest sheep population with about 55 thousand (1.3%) followed by Bukedi with about 65 thousand sheep (1.5%).

Figure 5. 2: Sheep Population by Sub-region



Region	Sheep, total
Central	442,862
Eastern	596,141
Northern	662,071
Western	900,073
Karamoja	1,762,609
Sub-region	
Karamoja	1,762,609
Teso	405,225
West Nile	397,692
Ankole	373,027
Kigezi	264,242
Buganda South	235,984
Buganda North	206,878
Tooro	178,943
Lango	145,500
Acholi	118,879
Bunyoro	83,861
Elgon	70,261
Bukedi	65,177
Busoga	55,478
UGANDA	4,363,756

CHAPTER 6: PIG POPULATION

6.0 Highlights

- The total number of pig-keeping households was 2.2 million, constituting 32.8 percent of the livestock keeping households. In addition, the number of pig-keeping households increased from 1.1 million households reported in the NLC 2008 representing an increase of 95.6 percent in the number of pig-keeping households.
- The total pig population in Uganda was about 7.1 million according to NLC 2021. This was an increment of two (2) times from 3.2 million in 2008.
- Adult pigs constituted 60.1 percent of the total pig population.
- The average herd size for a pig keeping household is about 3 pigs.

6.1 Pig-keeping Households

The results of NLC 2021 show that there were 2.2 million pig-keeping household in 2021 contributing 32.8 percent of all livestock keeping households compared to about 1.13 million households reported in the NLC 2008 representing an increase by 95.6 percent in the number of households that kept pigs.

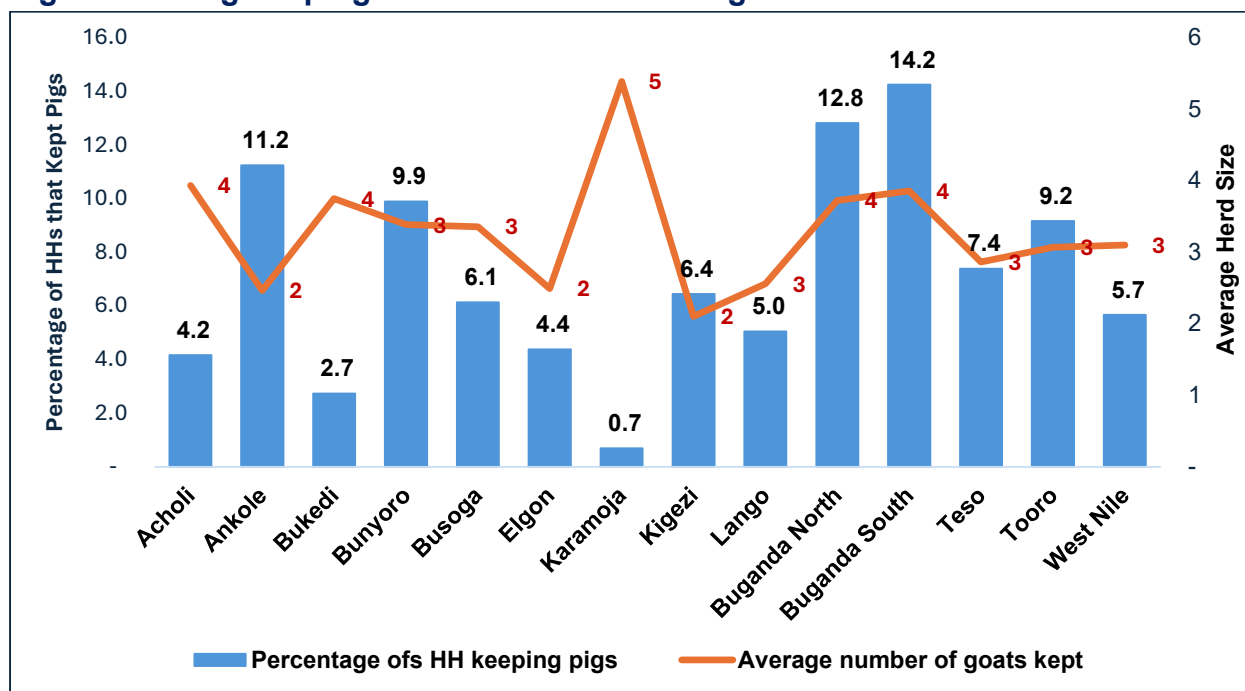
At regional level, Western region with 816 thousand households had the highest number of pig-keeping households followed by Central region with 601 thousand households each contributing 36.8 percent and 27.1 percent respectively.

At sub-regional level, Buganda South with 316 thousand, followed by Buganda North with 285 thousand had the highest number of pig-keeping households contributing 14.2 percent and 12.8 percent respectively to the total pig keeping households in the country. Karamoja, with 15 thousand contributing 0.7 percent had the least number of pig-keeping households in the country, see Figure 6.1.

On the other hand, the average number of pigs kept by a pig-keeping household in 2021 was 3 pigs which was a no change when compared with the average herd size of about 3 for pigs for pig-keeping households recorded in 2008. Karamoja with 5 pigs had the highest average herd size per pig-keeping household, followed by Western region with 4 pigs. The sub-region with the highest average herd size per pig-keeping household was Karamoja with about 5 pigs per pig-keeping household, followed by Buganda South, Ankole and

Buganda North each with an average of about 4 pigs per pig-keeping household, see Figure 6.1 below.

Figure 6. 1: Pig-keeping Households and Average Herd Size



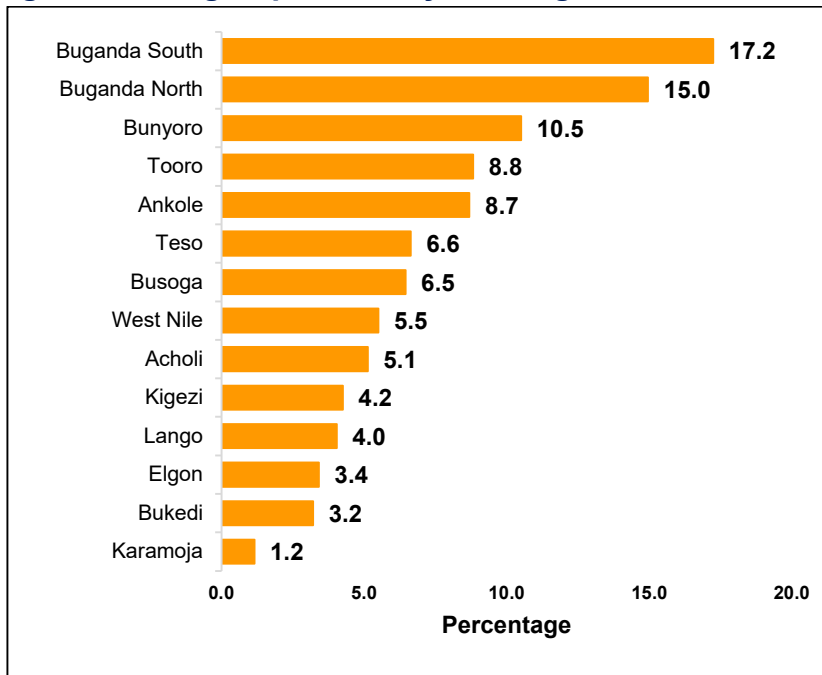
6.2 Pig Population by Sub-region

The results of the NLC 2021 indicate that, the total pig population was 7.1 million 2021. The population of pigs increased by 123 percent to 7. 1 million in 2021 from 3.2 million in 2008.

At regional level, Western and Central regions each with about 2.3 million pigs, the highest pig population with each contributing about 32 percent to the national herd size. Karamoja region had the least population with about 82 thousand pigs contributing only 1.2 percent to the total pig population.

At sub-regional level, Buganda South with 1.2 million had the highest pig population, contributing 17.2 percent to the national herd size. This was followed by Buganda North with 1.1 million and Bunyoro with a population of 744 thousand pigs contributing 10.5 percent to the national herd size. Karamoja with 82 thousand pigs contributing 1.2 percent, followed by Bukedi with 227 thousand pigs contributing 3.2 percent and Elgon with 242 thousand pigs had the least population of pigs.

Figure 6. 2: Pig Population by Sub-region



Region	Pig total
Central	2,280,512
Eastern	1,396,397
Northern	1,039,415
Western	2,285,618
Karamoja	82,001
Sub-region	
Buganda South	1,220,985
Buganda North	1,059,527
Bunyoro	743,927
Tooro	624,902
Ankole	615,769
Teso	470,067
Busoga	456,958
West Nile	389,697
Acholi	363,256
Kigezi	301,021
Lango	286,462
Elgon	241,957
Bukedi	227,415
Karamoja	82,001
UGANDA	7,083,943

CHAPTER 7: POULTRY

7.0 Highlight

- The total number of chicken-keeping households was 4.8 million, constituting 70.6 percent of the livestock keeping households in 2021.
- About 98 percent of the chicken keeping households keep indigenous chicken, and 3.2 percent keep exotic.
- The total chicken population in Uganda was 57.8 million according to the NLC 2021.
- The results show that 69.9 percent of the chicken population was Indigenous, while 30.1 percent was exotic.
- The average flock size for chicken-keeping household was 10.8 chicken.

7.1 Chicken-keeping Households

Overall, 7 in every 10 households that kept livestock in Uganda kept chicken in 2021. The NLC 2021 results show that 4.8 million households kept chicken compared to 3.2 million registered in NLC 2008. This indicates a 49.9 percent increase in the number of households that keep chicken since 2008.

The regional distribution of chicken keeping households showed that the Eastern region had nearly a third (31.5%) of the chicken keeping Households in Uganda. The Western and Northern regions had almost similar percentages of households keeping chicken with 22.8 percent and 22.5 percent respectively while the Karamoja region had the least with 2.7 percent.

Across sub-regional level, Busoga had the highest number of households keeping chicken estimated to be 629 thousand, followed by Buganda South with 501 thousand and Buganda North with 483 thousand Karamoja with 128 thousand and Kigezi with 149 thousand had the least number of households keeping chicken. By sub-region, the results show that Busoga, Buganda South and Buganda North had the most households keeping chicken with 13.1 percent, 10.5 percent and 10.1 percent respectively while Karamoja and Kigezi sub-regions had the least households keeping chicken with 2.7 percent and 3.1 percent respectively among all livestock keeping households in each sub region, see Table 7.1 for details.

Table 7. 1: Chicken keeping households and average flock size.

Region	HHs keeping Chicken			As % of Chicken keeping HHs by breed		Average flock size based on:				
	Number	as % of all Chicken Keeping HHs	as % of all Livestock HHs	Indigenous	Exotic	All HHs	All Livestock Keeping HHs	Chicken -keeping HHs	Indigenou s - Chicken Keeping HHs	Exotic - Chicken Keeping HHs
UGANDA	4,789,693	100	70.6	100	100	5.8	7.9	10.8	8	2.9
Central	984,711	20.6	65.7	19.6	60.0	7.0	11.6	17.3	6.6	10.7
Eastern	1,509,773	31.5	77.6	32.1	8.0	6.2	7.8	9.8	9.0	0.8
Northern	1,075,447	22.5	78.3	22.8	6.2	6.1	7.3	9.2	8.7	0.5
Western	1,092,245	22.8	63.3	22.8	25.2	3.9	5.3	8.1	6.8	1.4
Karamoja	127,517	2.7	54.1	2.7	0.7	4.8	6.2	10.1	9.9	0.2
Sub region										
Acholi	364,567	7.6	81.2	7.7	3.8	7.1	8.3	10.1	9.3	0.8
Ankole	330,429	6.9	57.1	6.8	11.2	3.2	4.5	7.5	5.9	1.6
Bukedi	205,771	4.3	76.7	4.4	0.6	6.8	8.3	10.6	9.9	0.7
Bunyoro	297,541	6.2	73.3	6.3	5.1	6	8	10.1	8.4	1.6
Busoga	628,711	13.1	77.2	13.3	5.1	5	6.7	8.5	7.1	1.4
Elgon	380,256	7.9	79.9	8.1	1.9	5.8	7.1	8.9	8.2	0.6
Karamoja	127,517	2.7	54.1	2.7	0.7	4.8	6.2	10.1	9.9	0.2
Kigezi	149,107	3.1	48.7	3.1	4.2	2.3	3.2	6.5	5	1.4
Lango	330,322	6.9	81.7	7	0.5	7.5	8.5	10.3	10.1	0.2
Buganda North	483,259	10.1	70.3	9.9	18.2	6.6	10	13.9	7.1	6.8
Buganda South	501,451	10.5	61.9	9.7	41.8	7.2	12.9	20.5	6.2	14.3
Teso	295,035	6.2	76	6.3	0.4	9.6	10.9	13.4	13.3	0.1
Tooro	315,169	6.6	72.3	6.6	4.7	4.3	5.6	7.6	6.8	0.8
West Nile	380,557	7.9	73.3	8.1	1.9	4.3	5.5	7.3	6.9	0.4

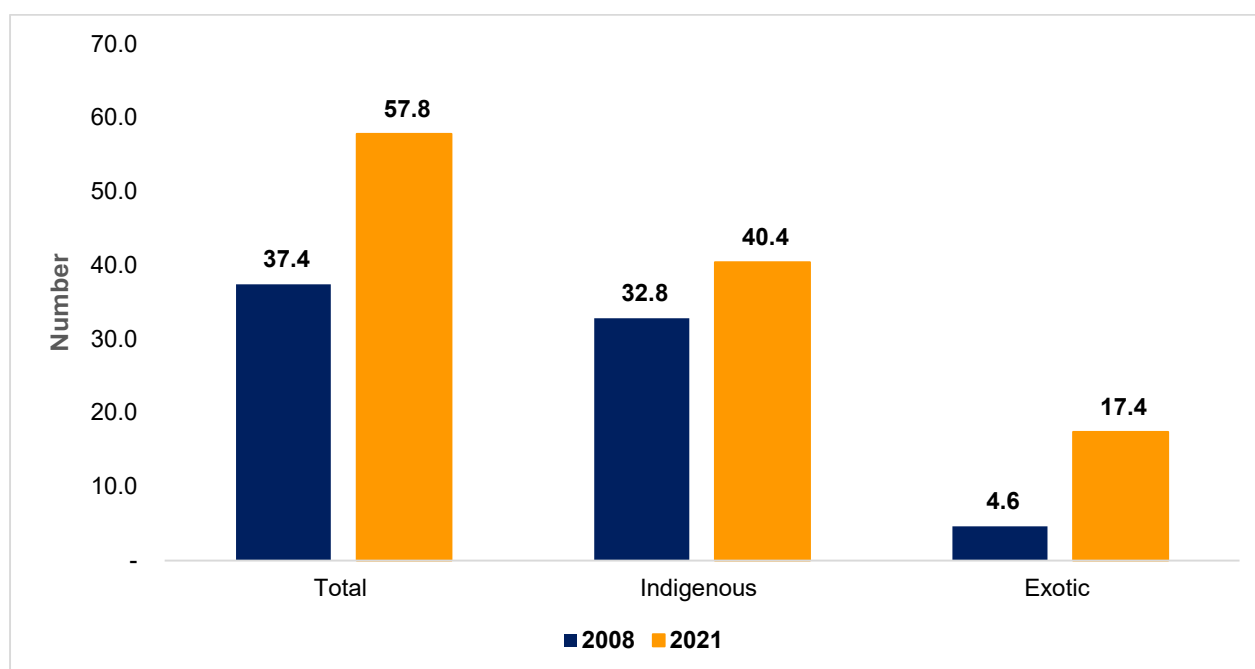
7.2 Chicken Population by Breed

The national chicken flock size is 57.8 million in 2021 compared to 37.4 million chickens recorded in NLC 2008: hence registering an increase of 54.5 percent in the chicken population.

Indigenous chicken population increased by 23 percent to 40.4 million in 2021 from 32.8 million in 2008.

Exotic chicken population increased by three (3) times to 17.4 million in 2021 from 4.6 million in 2008.

Figure 7. 1: Chicken Population by Breed in Millions



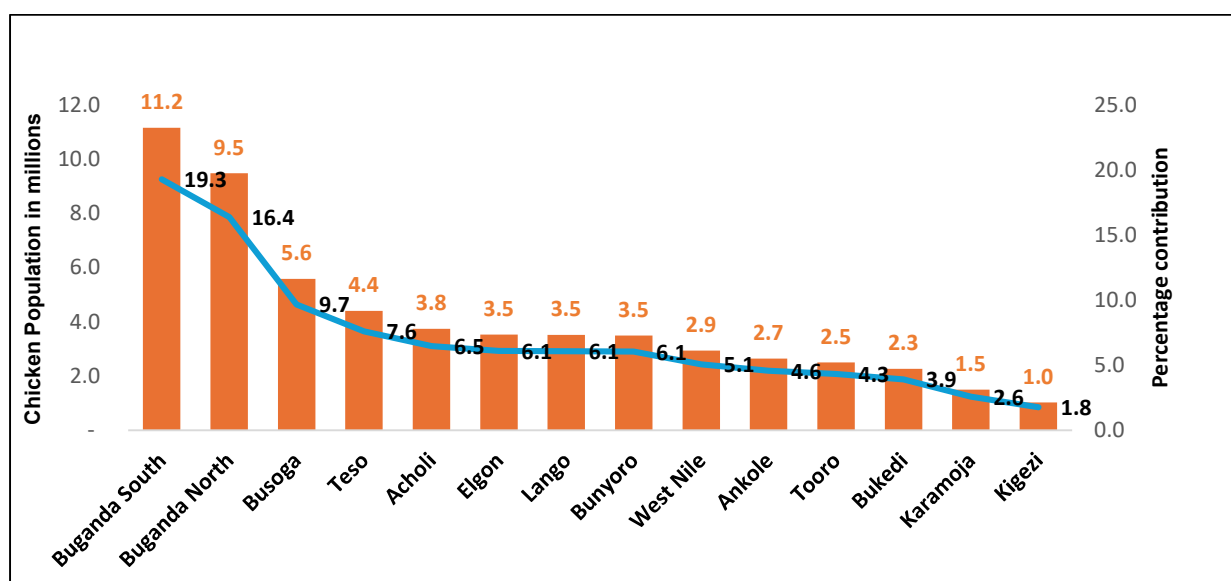
7.3 Distribution of Chicken Population by Region and Sub-region

The Central region had the highest population of 20.7 million chicken representing 35.7 percent of the total chicken population. This was followed by Eastern region with 15.8 million (27.3%), while Karamoja region had the least number of chicken with 1.4 million (2.6%).

At sub-regional level, Buganda South had the highest number of chicken estimated at 11.2 million (19.3%), followed by Buganda North with 9.5 million (16.4%) and Busoga 5.6 million (9.7%) respectively. Kigezi had the least number of chicken with 1.0 million (1.8%) followed by Karamoja with 1.5 million chicken (2.6%), see Figure 7.3 below for details.

At the district level, Wakiso with 5.6 million (9.6%), Mukono with 3.4 million (5.9%) and Luwero with 1.4 million (2.5%) have the highest number of chicken while Moroto with 40 thousand (0.1%) and Kalangala with 39 thousand (0.1%) have the least number of chicken.

Figure 7. 2: Chicken Population by sub-region



7.4 Egg Production by Breed

The National flock of egg laying hens in 2021 was estimated to be 6.4 million. This doubled from 2008 where the number was estimated to be 3.2 million.

The results of the NLC 2021 show that the Central Region had the highest number of laying hens in Uganda with about 4.1 million followed by Western with 0.9 million while Karamoja had the least with about 120 thousand laying hens.

At sub-regional level, Buganda North and Buganda South had the highest number of hens laying estimated to be 2.04 million (31.8%) and 2.01 million (31.4%). These two accounted for over half (63.3%) of the total number of hens laying in Uganda. Bukedi with 106 thousand and Kigezi with 94 thousand laying hens had the least number of laying hens in the country.

Overall, the average egg production, in 2021, was five (5) eggs per egg laying hen per week compared to 2008 where it was four (4) eggs per egg laying hen per week. This translated to an estimated daily production of 4.2 million eggs in 2021 compared to 1.97 million eggs produced daily in 2008 which was more than double increase by 132 percent.

Overall, most of the laying hens were exotic i.e. 65.5 percent while indigenous were 33.8 percent which was different from 2008. The indigenous laying hens had a higher average egg production per week of 5 eggs compared to the exotic laying hens that produced on

average 4 eggs per week. This was also similar to the results of the Census conducted in 2008.

For all the sub regions, the average egg production per week per indigenous layer was about five (5) eggs like the results of NLC 2008. However, notable differences were observed across all the sub regions for the exotic layers with the highest average egg production per week per exotic layer recorded in Elgon (6 eggs) and the least (3 eggs) from Lango, Teso and Karamoja.

Exotic layers accounted for 88.9% and 88.4% of the egg laying hens in Buganda South and Buganda North respectively reflecting the affinity of modern poultry rearing to major domestic consumption markets, see Table 7.6 below and Annex Table 7.4.

Table 7. 2: Egg production

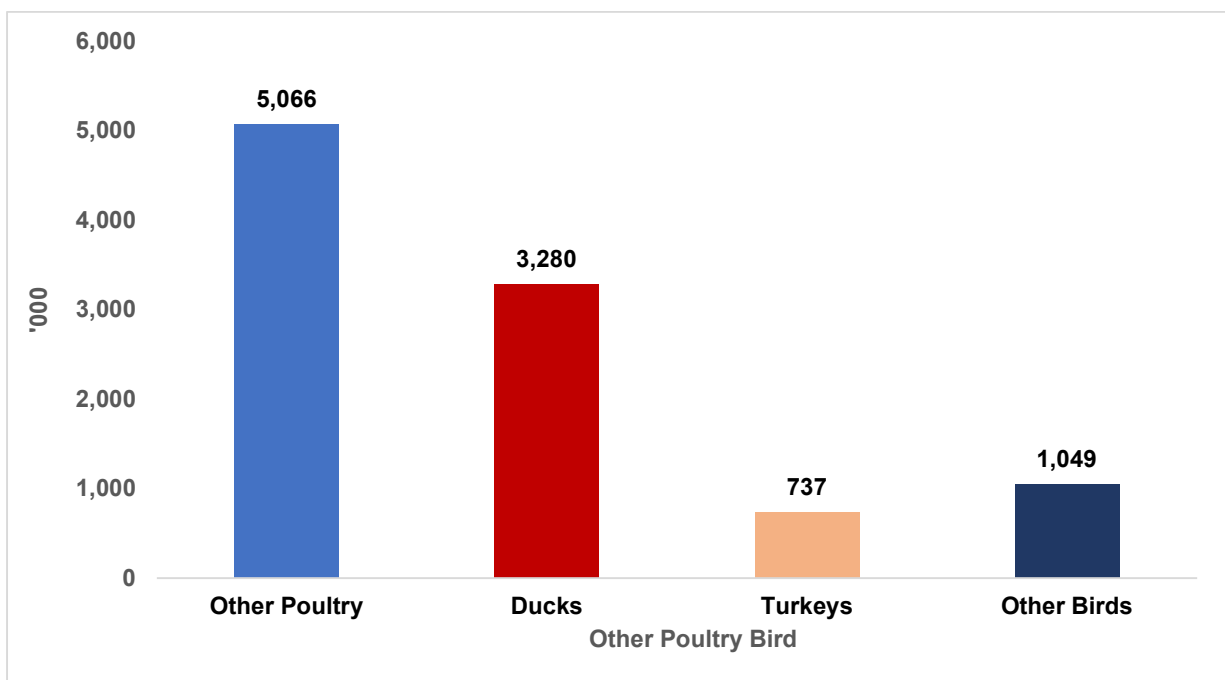
	All laying hens			Indigenous layers		Exotic layers		Breeder layers	
	Number of hens laying	% Across	Average Egg production per week (number)	% All hens laying	Average Egg production per week (Number)	% All hens laying	Average Egg production per week	% All hens laying	Average Egg production per week
UGANDA	6,404,598	100	4.5	33.8	5	65.5	4.3	0.7	189.4
Central	4,053,137	63.3	4.4	10.2	5.0	89.8	4.3	1.1	178.1
Eastern	769,367	12.0	5.1	75.3	5.2	24.7	4.9	0.2	112.1
Northern	521,046	8.1	4.7	96.7	4.7	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
Western	942,892	14.7	4.7	58.3	5.2	41.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Karamoja	118,155	1.8	5.0	99.4	5.1	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0
Sub region									
Acholi	200,784	3.1	4.8	97.6	4.8	2.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Ankole	402,492	6.3	4.7	51.1	5.3	48.9	4.1	0.0	0.0
Buganda North	2,039,327	31.8	4.5	10.5	5.3	88.4	4.5	1.1	174.1
Buganda South	2,013,810	31.4	4.2	10.0	4.7	88.9	4.2	1.1	182.7
Bukedi	94,134	1.5	5.1	78.9	5.1	21.1	4.9	0.00	0.00
Bunyoro	233,134	3.6	4.6	64.5	5.0	35.5	3.9	0.00	0.00
Busoga	319,415	5.0	4.9	60.7	5.1	38.9	4.7	0.4	69.6
Elgon	185,562	2.9	5.5	77.4	5.4	22.6	5.9	0.0	0.0
Karamoja	118,155	1.8	5	99.4	5.1	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0
Kigezi	106,429	1.7	4.7	56.6	5.1	43.4	4.3	0.0	0.0
Lango	132,996	2.1	4.7	92.0	4.8	8.00	3.2	0.0	0.0
Teso	170,256	2.7	5.0	98.2	5.1	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0
Tooro	200,837	3.1	4.5	66.1	5.1	33.9	3.5	0.0	0.0
West Nile	187,266	2.9	4.6	99.0	4.6	1.0	4.7	0.0	0.0

7.5 Other Poultry

The NLC 2021 gathered information about other Poultry that included; Ducks, Turkeys, Ostriches, Geese, Guinea Fowls and other Birds. The total number of households keeping other poultry in 2021 was about 765 thousand constituting 11.3 percent of all livestock keeping households.

The NLC 2021 results show that the total population of other poultry was 5.1 million; of which 3.3 million were ducks and 737 thousand were turkeys. Busoga with 671 thousand (13.2%) had the highest number of other poultry population, followed by West Nile with 573 thousand (11.3%) and Teso with 543 thousand (10.7%). While Karamoja with 115 thousand (2.3%) and Kigezi with 63 thousand (1.2%) had the least population of other poultry, see Figure 7.3 below.

Table 7. 3: Other Poultry Population by Type ('000)



CHAPTER 8: RABBIT POPULATION

8.0 Highlights

- The total number of rabbits keeping households was 332 thousand constituting 4.9 percent of the livestock-keeping households. An increase in rabbit keeping households from 70,708 recorded in 2008.
- The total rabbit population in Uganda was 2.2 million according to NLC 2021. This was an increment of six (6) times from 373,200 in 2008.
- The average herd (litter) size for a rabbit keeping household was about 7 rabbits.

8.1 Rabbits Population

The NLC 2021 gathered information about the households keeping rabbits; the total number of rabbits; the average litter size for rabbit-keeping households in Uganda; the households keeping indigenous rabbits; the total number of indigenous rabbits; the average indigenous rabbit litter size for rabbit-keeping households. The results of the Census are presented in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8. 1: Rabbit Population and Average Litter Size

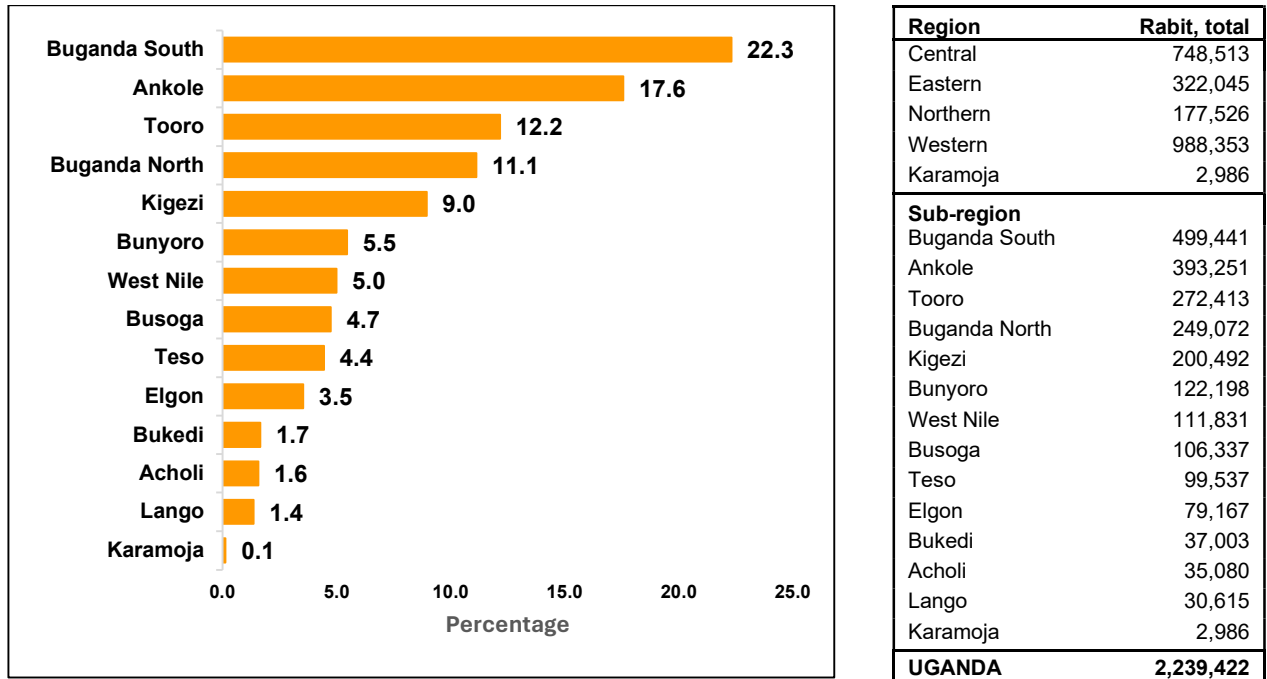
Sub-region	Total, number	HHs keeping rabbits, % of Livestock Keeping HHs	Mean litter size*
Acholi	35,080	1.3	6.2
Ankole	393,251	10.6	6.4
Bukedi	37,003	1.9	7.2
Bunyoro	122,198	5.2	5.8
Busoga	106,337	2.1	6.2
Elgon	79,167	3.6	4.6
Karamoja	2,986	0.2	5.6
Kigezi	200,492	13.8	4.8
Lango	30,615	1.4	5.6
Buganda North	249,072	4.6	7.8
Buganda South	499,441	6.9	8.9
Teso	99,537	4.4	5.9
Tooro	272,413	8.9	7
West Nile	111,831	2.9	7.4
UGANDA	2,239,422	4.9	6.7

The Table 8.1 above shows that, overall, the estimated number of rabbits in Uganda was 2.2 million in 2021. The results also indicate that the percentage of livestock-keeping households who kept rabbits increased to 4.9 percent in 2021 from 1.1 percent in 2008.

The Table 8.1 further show that, a typical rabbit-keeping households in Uganda kept seven (7) rabbits when compared to 5 rabbits in 2008.

At the sub-regional level; Buganda South had the highest average rabbit litter size where a typical household amongst the rabbit-keeping households was estimated to keep nine (9) rabbits while typical rabbit-keeping households in Karamoja and Elgon sub-region had the least average rabbit litter size estimated at 5 rabbits respectively.

Figure 8. 1: Rabbit Population by Sub-region



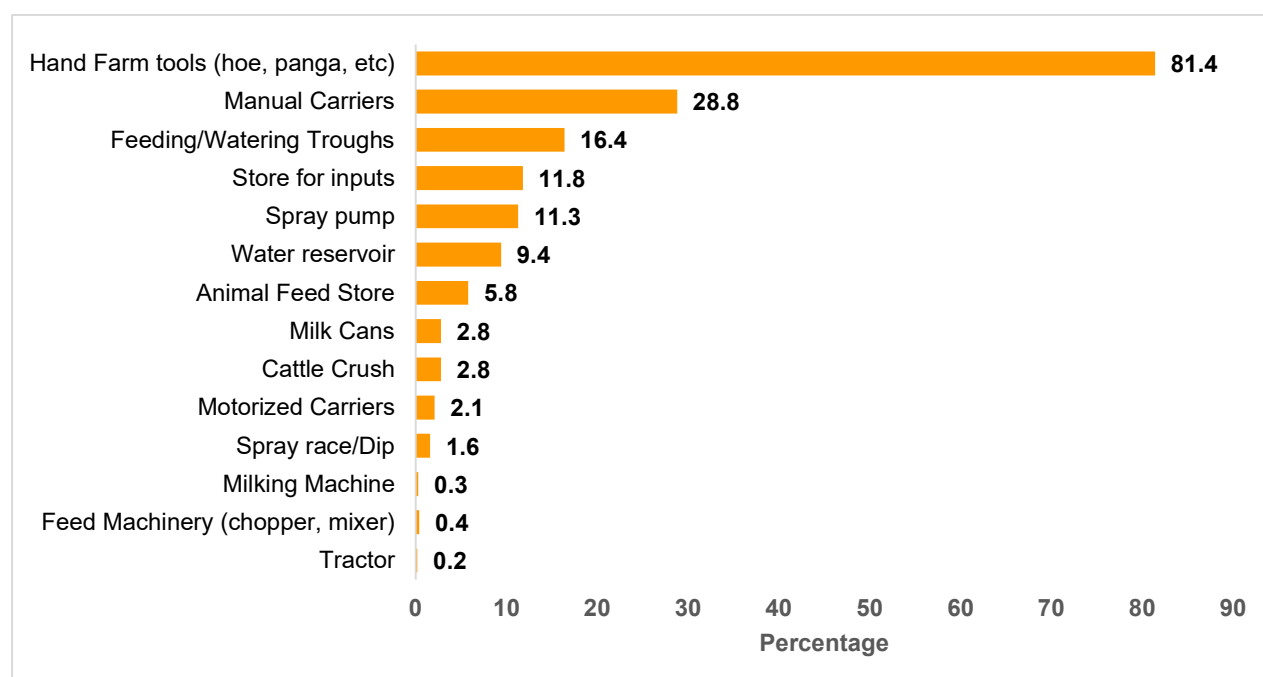
Buganda South had the highest rabbit population of 499 thousand (22.3%), followed by Ankole with 393 thousand (17.6%) and Tooro with about 272 thousand (12.2%), while Karamoja had the lowest rabbit population of about 3,000 (0.1%).

CHAPTER 9: FARM INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND IMPLEMENTS

9.0 Highlights

- The commonly used farm implement was hand tools (hoe and panga), by the majority of livestock keeping households (81.4 percent).
- Livestock keeping households who owned manual carriers (bicycles, wheelbarrows, carts, etc.) were 28.8 percent.
- Those who owned feeding/ watering troughs constituted 16.4 percent.
- Only 11.3 percent owned spray pumps.
- About 12 percent had stores for inputs such as tools, vet medicine, and 5.8 percent owned stores for feeds.
- Livestock keeping households who owned a water reservoir (overhead tanks, ponds, etc.) constituted 9.4 percent.
- Livestock keeping households who owned a tractor constituted 0.2 percent.

Figure 9. 1: Farm Infrastructure, Equipment, And Implements



CHAPTER 10: CHALLENGES/LIMITATIONS

10.0 Challenges

Covid-19 Pandemic:- The NLC 2021 was implemented at a time when Covid-19 was at its peak when the country was still undergoing lockdown with limited access to households. This negatively affected the movement of the field teams during the data collection and retrieval of the field materials.

Traditional Briefs:- There was fear among some farmers regarding declaration of the number of animals they kept. This was partly due to tribal and cultural beliefs in some parts of the country. This lengthened the interview process.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD):- There was an outbreak of FMD during the period of enumeration in some districts. This had impact on movement and access to farms by the field teams because of fear by livestock-households of the possibility of field teams spreading the virus from one farm to another.

Use of PAPI:- The use of PAPI approach in data collection posed challenges especially during the retrieval of questionnaire booklets from the field during the difficult times of COVID-19 subsequently affecting timely reporting.

Despite the challenges and limitations aforementioned, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other government stakeholders ensured that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that were put in place by Ministry of Health to curb the spread of COVID-19 and by MAAIF in relation to FMD were strictly adhered to while conducting the NLC activities.

Furthermore, Uganda Bureau of Statistics carried out advocacy and sensitization programs in collaboration with other key stakeholders at various levels of government which included Chief Administrative Officers, District Veterinary Officers, Production Officers, Planners, Local Council leaders and extension workers. In addition, supervisors at different levels were allocated to oversee the exercise.

10.1 Recommendations

Since Uganda Bureau of Statistics is pursuing the agenda for innovation, modernization, and transformation of statistical services, future agricultural censuses should leverage on the CAPI approach.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics should plan for a comprehensive listing of all Private Large-Scale and Institutional farms to generate a frame for future livestock censuses.