



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

A SUMMARY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 2008

By

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

ADB:	African Development Bank
CV:	Coefficients of Variation
DS:	District Supervisors
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:	Population and Housing Census
SE:	Standard Error
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNHS:	Uganda National Household Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Uganda obtained funds from the African Development Bank (ADB) to implement the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP). The goal of NLPIP is to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction in line with the sector goal. 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 the domestic and export markets.

The Government of Uganda noted that livestock data in Uganda as a whole was grossly lacking and thus agreed with ADB that a Livestock Census should be carried out in all the 80 districts of Uganda supported by the Project.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), together with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), conducted a National Livestock Census in all the 80 districts (as of July 2007). The enumeration exercise was carried out during the period of 18th – 25th February 2008. The Census was conducted by UBOS/MAAIF under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998.

The National Livestock Census was therefore, a big step by the Government to establish a livestock database in all districts in order to support policy and planning for future livestock strategies. Data and information on Livestock, Poultry and other Domestic Animals included; Particulars of the Household head; Production systems, enterprises and land ownership; Goats population; Sheep population; Pigs population; Poultry/ birds population and eggs; Rabbits population; Horses, donkeys, and camels population; Farm infrastructure, equipment and implements; Apiary and Beehives; Labour employed by source and by sex; Cattle population, milk production and milk sales.

The Census involved participation of stakeholders at national, district and sub-county levels for purposes of coordination, supervision and technical backstopping.

Scope/Coverage

This census covered both household-based farms as well as institutional farms. While a complete enumeration of all institutional farms was conducted in all districts; a representative sample of household-based farms was enumerated.

As mentioned earlier, the National Livestock Census was carried out in all the 80 districts of Uganda. A representative sample of at least 50 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected in each district - an EA is an area with a population of about 200 households covering part, one or more neighbouring villages/LCIs. The number of selected EAs in each district depended on the number of livestock rearing households in the district. Countrywide a total of 8,870 EAs were selected. By design, all households in the selected EAs were supposed to be enumerated.

Data Collection Instruments

Two main instruments were used during data collection, namely: the household questionnaire and the Institutional farms questionnaire. The household questionnaire was used to gather information from households, while the institutional farms questionnaire was used to gather information from the Institutional farms.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

A Summary Report on the major livestock species is presented in this Report. It includes numbers of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken, ducks and turkeys by **Regions**. Although Karamoja is not recognized as a Region, the figures for Karamoja have been separated because of the large numbers of livestock in that area. The **District** figures are in the Appendix tables. Graphical distribution of the above livestock species is also shown.

Other species still to be analyzed include; rabbits, donkeys, camels, horses, geese and Guinea fowls. Tables will also be generated showing households owning livestock, indigenous and exotic/cross breed numbers, labour use of households that engage in livestock rearing, dairy production, chicken egg production, farm infrastructure, equipment and implement ownership by livestock raising households.

WAY FORWARD

Three reports are currently under preparation, namely: A full National Livestock Census Report-including a general report (with detailed tables on most of the variables on which data was collected)-; an administrative report (detailing how the entire survey was managed); and Thematic maps report that will contain shaded area and dot maps showing information on selected variables at various administrative levels where possible.

The full National Livestock Census Report is expected by the end of **June, 2009**.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The 2008 National Livestock Census was conducted as one of the activities under the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP). The Government of Uganda obtained funds from the African Development Bank (ADB) to implement the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP). The goal of NLPIP is to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction in line with the sector goal. 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 the domestic and export markets. The project components are:

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

The main beneficiaries of the project are the livestock farmers, traders, butchers, consumers, and the livestock sub-sector as a whole.

The National Livestock Census

It was observed that livestock data in Uganda as a whole was grossly lacking and thus agreed that a Livestock Census should be carried out in all the 80 districts of Uganda. Comprehensive data on livestock populations and their distribution in Uganda was last collected way back during the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NCAL), 1990/91 funded by UNDP and executed by FAO. Up to date and comprehensive data on livestock populations and their distribution in Uganda was therefore lacking. Until today, the best estimate of the livestock populations and their distribution was based on the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002 Agricultural Module as well as the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/06 Agricultural Module.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), together with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), conducted a National Livestock Census in all the 80 districts (as of July 2007). The enumeration exercise was carried out during the period of 18th – 25th February 2008. The Census was conducted by UBOS/MAAIF under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998.

The National Livestock Census was therefore, a big step by the Government to establish a livestock database in all districts in order to support policy and planning for future livestock strategies.

The Census involved participation of stakeholders at national, district and sub-county levels for purposes of coordination, supervision and technical backstopping.

Objective of the National Livestock Census

The objective of the National Livestock Census was to establish Livestock and poultry numbers at national and district levels.

Specific Objectives

- To obtain data on basic characteristics of livestock such as age, sex, breed, use and livestock system.
- To obtain information on farm infrastructure, equipment and implements.
- To establish ownership and tenure regime for land used for livestock rearing.
- To establish labour use of households that engage in livestock rearing.

National Livestock Census organization

National Task Force

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) appointed a Task Force of 24 officials to plan and implement the Livestock

Census. This Task Force was composed of officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

The Overall Supervisors were; Executive Director, Uganda Bureau of Statistics; Director, Animal Resources; and Commissioner, Agricultural Planning and Development.

Regional Supervisors

There were 15 Regional Supervisors at the level of Commissioners and Directors. Their role was to oversee census activities during the enumeration exercise in a specified region and address administrative issues that arose.

National Supervisors

There were 63 National Supervisors from MAAIF and UBOS. Their role was to oversee census activities in all the 80 districts during enumeration and address technical and administrative issues as they arose. The National Supervisors trained District and Sub-county Supervisors. They also sensitized and explained to the livestock farmers the purpose and objectives of the Livestock Census.

District Supervisors

Each district had a District Supervisor (DS) who was assisted by an Assistant DS and Sub-County Supervisors.

The main tasks of the DS were to;

1. Recruit Enumerators in a district
2. Work hand in hand with the National Supervisor in the training of enumerators.
3. Provide technical backstopping to the enumeration exercise.
4. Update the district administration on all census matters.

Sub County Supervisors

Each sub county had a supervisor whose main assignments were;

1. To participate in the recruitment of Enumerators.
2. To supervise all Enumerators in the Sub county.

Enumerators

The main task of an enumerator was to interview all households in the selected EAs/villages, and record all responses on the questionnaire.

Data Management and Processing

Data Processing was carried out at the Data processing Centre in UBOS Entebbe. The Data Processing team consisted of a Data Manager, 5 Statisticians, 2 Programmers, 2 Systems Supervisors, 4 Data Entry Supervisors, 4 Administrators, 9 Data Editors and 50 Data Entry Operators.

Data Analysis

The Lead Consultant during the data analysis was Mr. Felix Wamono, from the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Makerere University assisted by a team of agricultural statisticians from UBOS and MAAIF.

Scope/Coverage

This census covered both household-based farms as well as institutional farms. While a complete enumeration of all institutional farms was conducted in all districts; a representative sample of household-based farms was enumerated.

As mentioned earlier, the National Livestock Census was carried out in all the 80 districts of Uganda. A representative sample of at least 50 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected in each district - an EA is an area with a population of about 200 households covering part, one or more neighbouring villages/LCIs. The number of selected EAs in each district depended on the number of livestock rearing households

in the district. Countrywide a total of 8,870 EAs were selected. By design, all households in the selected EAs were supposed to be enumerated.

Data Collection Instruments

Two main instruments were used during data collection, namely: the household questionnaire and the Institutional farms questionnaire. The household questionnaire was used to gather information from households, while the institutional farms questionnaire was used to gather information from the Institutional farms.

Sample Design

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design in which districts formed strata at the first stage was used in this census. At the second stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs)/villages were systematically selected from each selected sub-county. All households in the selected EAs were supposed to be completely enumerated.

The sample of EAs for the National Livestock Census was selected using the 2002 PHC sampling frame. Countrywide, a total of 8,870 EAs was selected. These EAs were allocated to each district on the basis of the number of households with cattle. The use of households with cattle gave a representative spread of EAs by district. This 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 censuses conducted in the past in this country and other developing countries; 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.

Precision of Estimates

On the basis of the huge sample and the high precision of estimates as evidenced by the minimal coefficients of variation of almost all estimates (<20%); the results to be presented in the next section provide among other things; the most precise estimate of

the total number of livestock of their kind in this country as of 2008 and should be used as a benchmark for any future livestock surveys and censuses in Uganda.

2.0 SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENSUS

2.1. NUMBER OF CATTLE:

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.

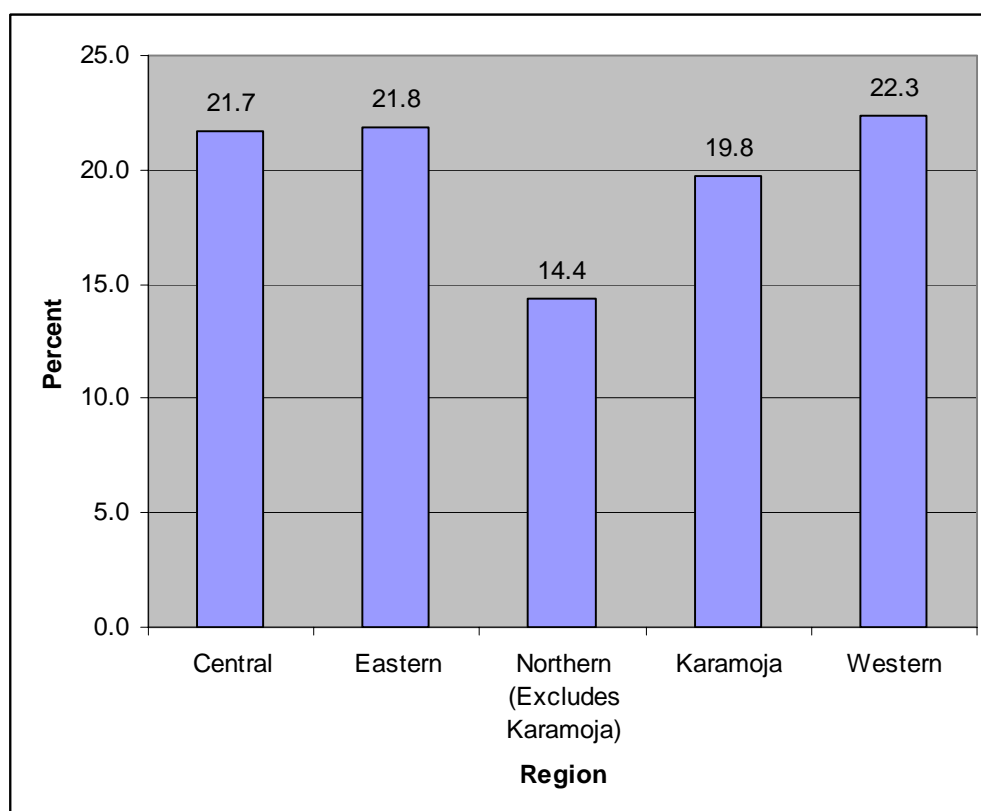
Kampala¹ district had approximately 32,000 heads of cattle. This represents a total reduction of 16,000 heads of cattle in the city in comparison to the results of the Agricultural Module of the Population and Housing Census of 2002 that showed that there were about 48,000 heads of cattle in Kampala. 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. EAs with Household cattle sum greater than 10 in Kampala is shown in Annex 2.

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 herd stood at 7.5 million cattle as of 2005/06. 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.

Table 2.1: Number of Cattle by region

Region	Number of Cattle	Percent
Central	2,475,860	21.7
Eastern	2,488,470	21.8
Northern	1,641,840	14.4
Karamoja	2,253,960	19.8
Western	2,548,620	22.3
Uganda	11,408,750	100.0

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Cattle by region



Possible explanations for the increase in Livestock numbers include but are not limited to:

Use of a more appropriate sampling frame:

For the first time in the history of agricultural census/sample survey taking in Uganda, a more appropriate sampling frame for cattle 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.

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.

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.

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 countries 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 cattle national herd.

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 utilised for cattle rearing; promoting genetic improvement; improving livestock nutrition; improving beef marketing system; supporting and guiding the training and delivery of advisory services; improve research in beef production; formulating and reviewing supportive policies and legislation; and generating data on livestock.

3.0. NUMBER OF GOATS

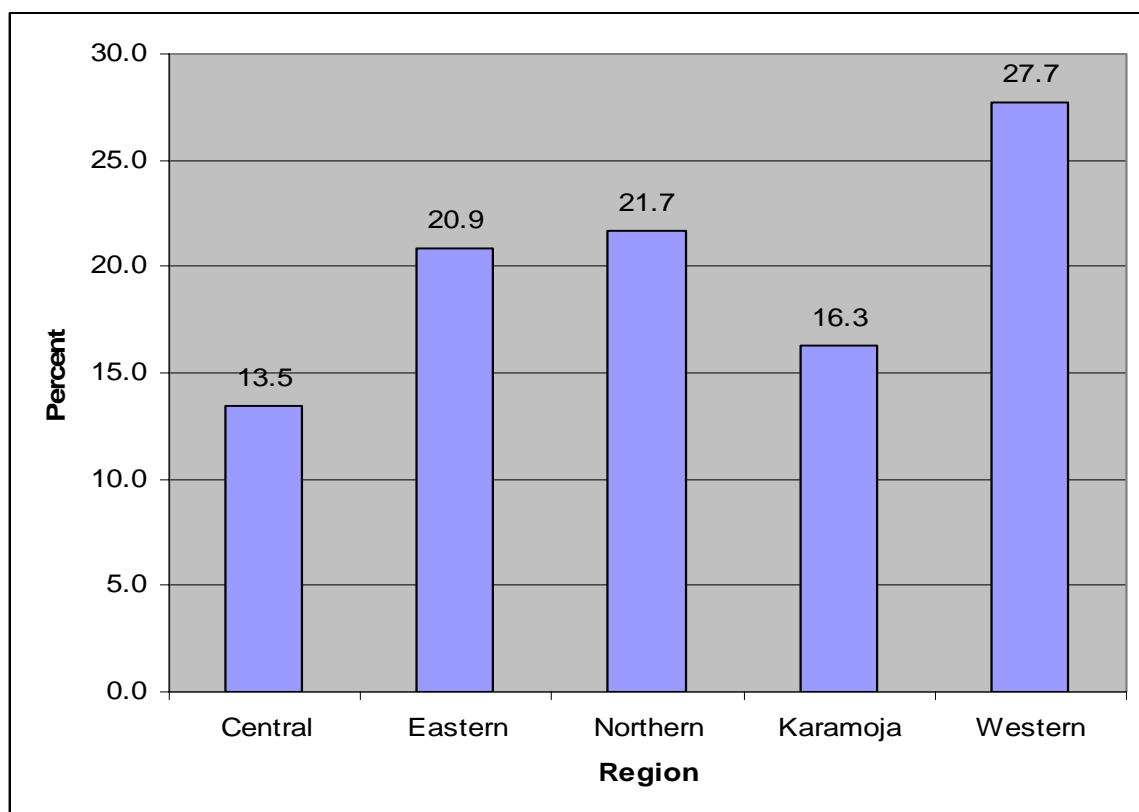
The national goat population in Uganda was estimated to be 12.5 million as of 2008. Western Region had the highest number of goats estimated to be 3.5 million (27.7%) of the total herd, followed by Northern Region with 2.7 million (21.7%) while Central Region had the lowest number of goats estimated to be 1.7 million (15.4%) as seen in Table 3.1. 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%). Kotido district was closely followed by Kotido and Kaabong districts, which registered 535,140 and 525,390 goats respectively. The results show that there are negligible differences in the total number of goats in these three districts.

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 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 cattle population.

Table 3.1: Number of Goats by region

Region	Number of Goats	Percent
Central	1,676,050	13.5
Eastern	2,599,980	20.9
Northern	2,696,100	21.7
Karamoja	2,025,300	16.3
Western	3,452,240	27.7
Uganda	12,449,670	100.0

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Goats by Region



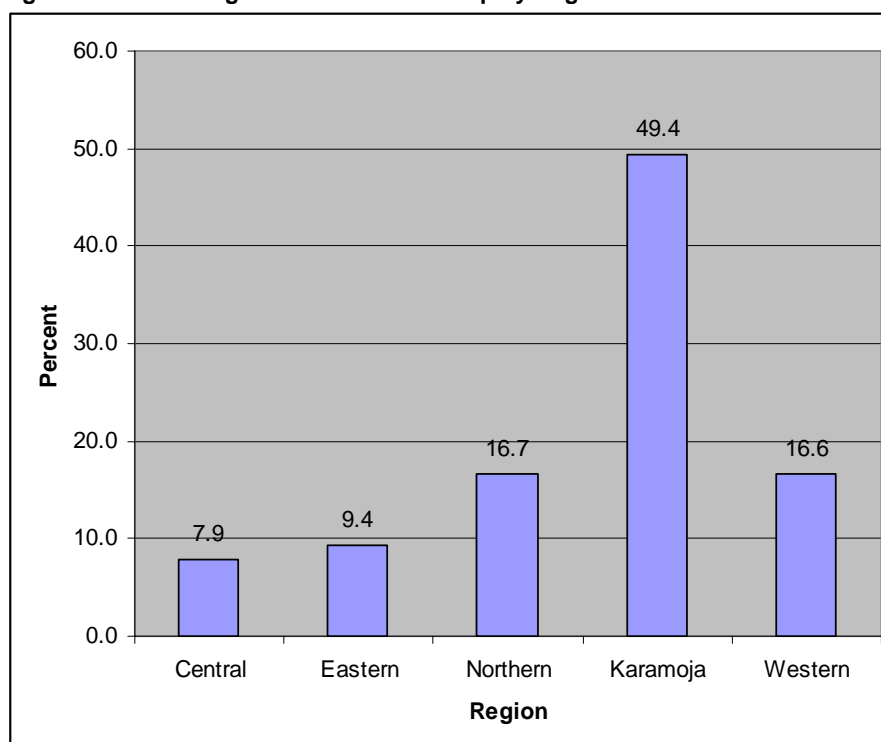
4.0. NUMBER OF SHEEP

The national sheep flock was estimated to be 3.4 million as 2008. The Karamoja Region had 1.7 million (49.4%) sheep, Central 269,600 (7.9%), Eastern 319,370 (9.4%) and Western 568,510 (16.7%). Kotido had the highest number of sheep totaling to 555,690.

Table 4.1: Number of Sheep by region

Region	Number of Sheep	Percent
Central	269,600	7.9
Eastern	319,370	9.4
Northern	568,510	16.7
Karamoja	1,685,500	49.4
Western	567,390	16.6
Uganda	3,410,370	100.0

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Sheep by Region



5.0. NUMBER OF PIGS

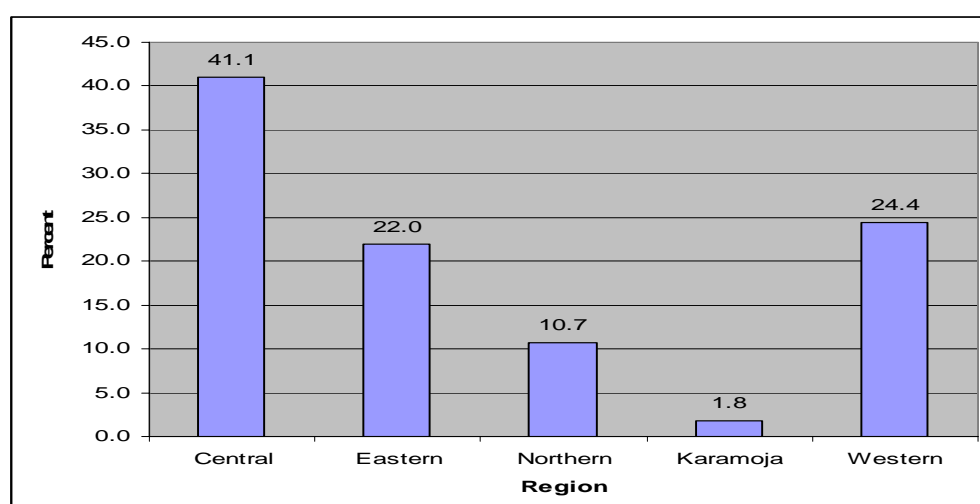
The total number of pigs in Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million. Regionally, the Central Region with 1.3 million (41.1%) had the highest number of pigs, followed by the Western Region with 778,350 (24.4%). The Northern Region had the least pig population estimated to be 340,460 (10.7%) pigs.

Table 5.1: Number of Pigs by Region

Region	Number of Pigs	Percent
Central	1307,460	41.1
Eastern	699,680	22.0
Northern	340,460	10.7
Karamoja	58,360	1.8
Western	778,350	24.4
Uganda	3,184,310	100.0

Districts of Masaka (236,150 pigs), Soroti (75,450), Pader (39,430) and Kibaale (153,500) had the highest number of pigs in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Pigs by Region



6.0. NUMBER OF CHICKEN:

The national chicken flock for Uganda was estimated to be 37.4 million as at 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%), see Table 6.1.

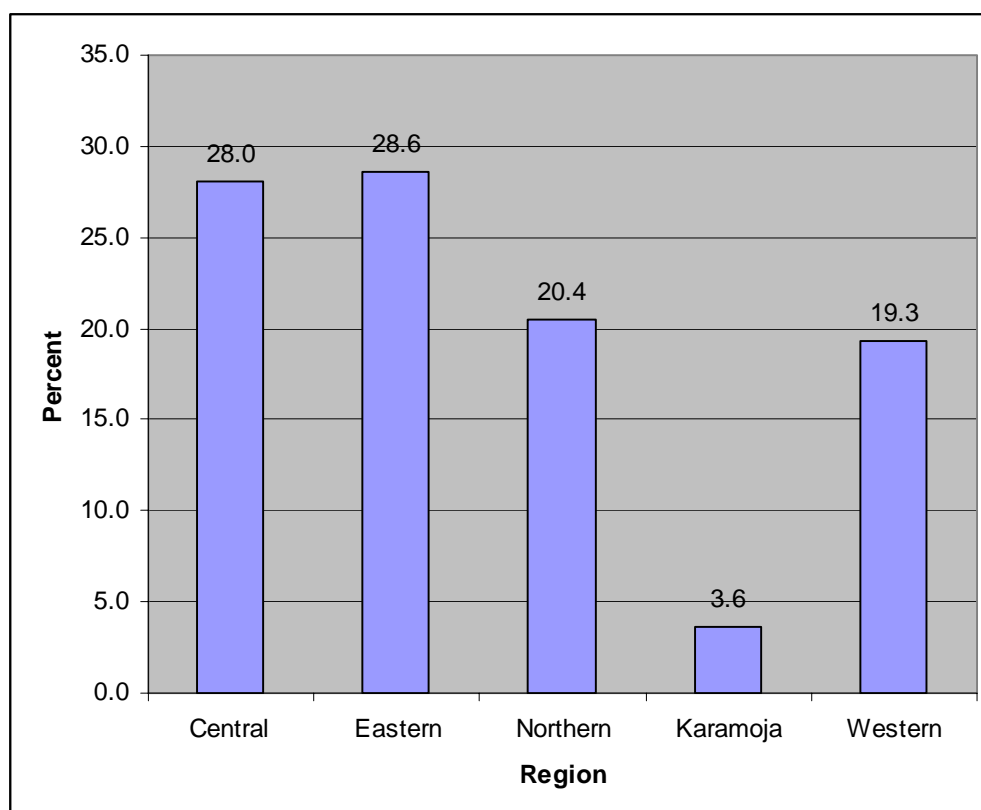
Districts of Wakiso (2.8 million), Bugiri (0.9 million), Lira (1.1 million) and Masindi (1.0 million) had the highest number of chicken in Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions respectively, see Annex 1.

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 6.1: Number of Chicken by region

Region	Number of Chicken	Percent
Central	10,472,340	28.0
Eastern	10,696,100	28.6
Northern	7,644,420	20.4
Karamoja	1,362,820	3.6
Western	7,210,120	19.3
Uganda	37,385,800	100.0

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Chicken by region



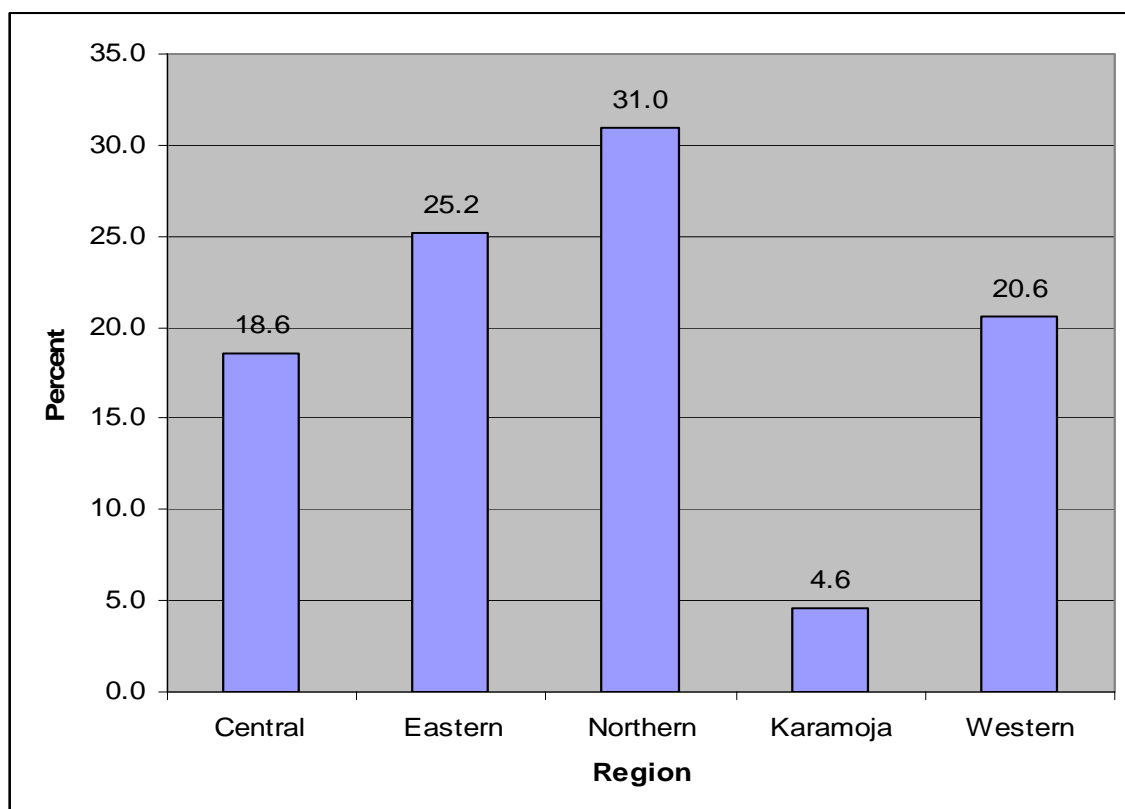
7.0. NUMBER OF DUCKS:

The national ducks flock for Uganda was estimated to be 1.5 million as at 2008. Regionally, the Northern Region had the highest number of ducks estimated to be 0.45 million (31.0%), while the Central Region had the least number of ducks estimated to be 0.3 million (20.6%), see Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Number of Ducks by region

Region	Duck Numbers	Percent
Central	271,300	18.6
Eastern	366,900	25.2
Northern	451,990	31.0
Karamoja	67,450	4.6
Western	300,610	20.6
Uganda	1,458,250	100.0

Figure 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Ducks by region



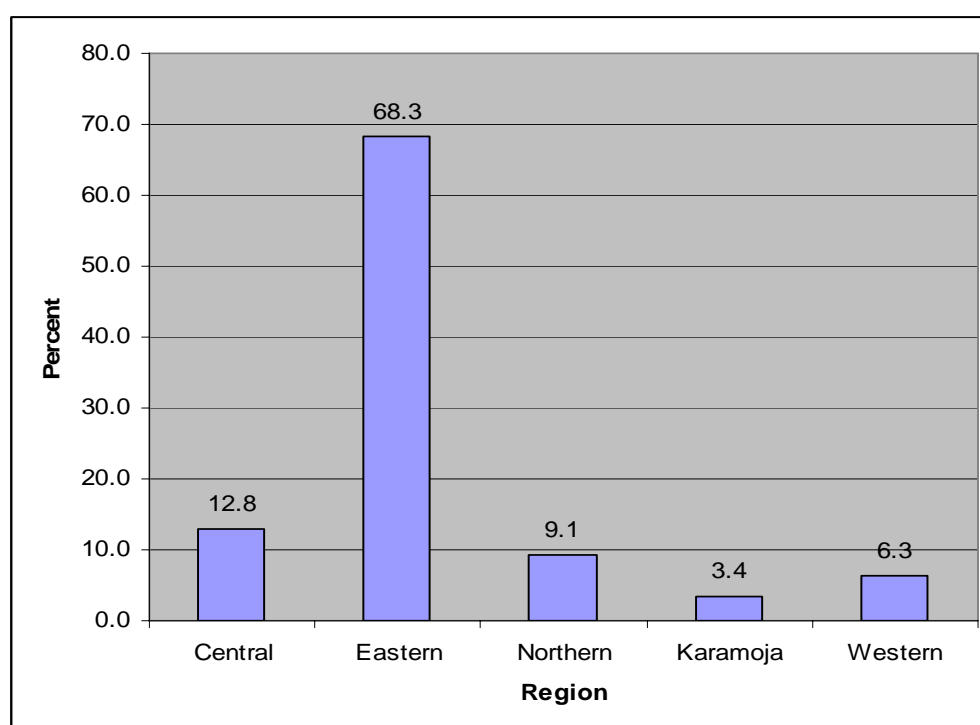
8.0. NUMBER OF TURKEYS:

Table 8.1: Number of Turkeys by region

Region	Number of Turkeys	Percent
Central	44,730	12.8
Eastern	238,030	68.3
Northern	31,870	9.1
Karamoja	11,800	3.4
Western	21,900	6.3
Uganda	348,330	100.0

The national turkey number for Uganda was estimated to be 0.35 million as at 2008. Regionally, the Eastern Region had the highest number of turkeys estimated to be 0.24 million (68.3%), while the Western Region had the least number of turkeys estimated to be 22,000 (6.3%), see Table 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Turkeys by region



11. 0 WAY FORWARD

Three reports are currently under preparation, namely: A full National Livestock Census Report-including a general report (with detailed tables on most of the variables on which data was collected)-; an administrative report (detailing how the entire survey was managed); and Thematic maps report that will contain shaded area and dot maps showing information on selected variables at various administrative levels where possible.

Annex 1 – District Numbers

Table 1: Total Cattle Herd, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

District	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	5814	1069.8	18.4
Kampala	31614	5226.0	16.5
Kiboga	365154	43436.9	11.9
Luwero	79787	8981.0	11.3
Masaka	224600	18058.5	8.0
Mpigi	216621	24114.9	11.1
Mubende	208535	26788.9	12.8
Mukono	155820	7650.4	4.9
Nakasongola	222185	23009.8	10.4
Rakai	279594	36094.7	12.9
Ssembabule	177473	21674.4	12.2
Kayunga	88814	15087.3	17.0
Wakiso	114769	7713.5	6.7
Lyantonde	68572	12854.8	18.7
Mityana	75767	3647.4	4.8
Nakaseke	160737	27930.1	17.4
Bugiri	118427	11270.1	9.5
Busia	26787	3940.2	14.7
Iganga	125307	6599.4	5.3
Jinja	40247	4057.6	10.1
Kamuli	211815	9486.6	4.5
Kapchorwa	95564	5781.5	6.0
Katakwi	136966	6237.2	4.6
Kumi	220055	8909.5	4.0
Mbale	63826	3973.9	6.2
Pallisa	136225	6433.9	4.7
Soroti	271634	10280.3	3.8
Tororo	119587	7258.6	6.1
Kaberamaido	76109	7291.1	9.6
Mayuge	85523	14659.9	17.1
Sironko	92562	4998.9	5.4
Amuria	171375	7633.0	4.5
Budaka	40231	2361.9	5.9
Bududa	50809	2428.4	4.8
Bukedea	86141	5509.7	6.4
Bukwo	23360	2703.1	11.6
Butaleja	77247	4693.4	6.1
Kaliro	65364	3122.2	4.8
Manafwa	76602	3727.7	4.9
Namutumba	76704	6910.5	9.0
Adjumani	105229	17540.7	16.7
Apac	225088	14059.3	6.2
Arua	117157	19354.6	16.5
Gulu	40130	5132.3	12.8
Kitgum	38457	7192.9	18.7

Kotido	694247	51643.7	7.4
Lira	159533	7319.0	4.6
Moroto	352867	40290.3	11.4
Moyo	103873	14342.6	13.8
Nebbi	101952	19957.4	19.6
Nakapiripirit	674746	55115.1	8.2
Pader	57087	8553.2	15.0
Yumbe	223649	43631.7	19.5
Abim	13635	2490.9	18.3
Amolatar	81269	6724.8	8.3
Amuru	33063	5905.7	17.9
Dokolo	58902	3946.2	6.7
Kaabong	518465	62528.3	12.1
Koboko	54204	7038.5	13.0
Nyadri	123640	10311.9	8.3
Oyam	118603	10778.9	9.1
Bundibugyo	163913	90686.9	55.3
Bushenyi	207184	9398.6	4.5
Hoima	109998	14780.3	13.4
Kabale	98552	6498.0	6.6
Kabarole	67115	4566.5	6.8
Kasese	97243	41548.7	42.7
Kibaale	174926	50803.3	29.0
Kisoro	28083	3115.3	11.1
Masindi	213402	33019.2	15.5
Mbarara	149992	14111.5	9.4
Ntungamo	229004	19573.2	8.5
Rukungiri	60061	4813.1	8.0
Kamwenge	120906	13857.9	11.5
Kanungu	31120	2764.7	8.9
Kyenjojo	184537	13903.4	7.5
Buliisa	34801	7898.5	22.7
Ibanda	55126	6444.5	11.7
Isingiro	180345	24689.1	13.7
Kiruhura	342315	32522.3	9.5

Table 2: Total Goat Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

District	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	5762	1058.3	18.4
Kampala	64072	6589.7	10.3
Kiboga	105250	8245.5	7.8
Luwero	68527	4437.8	6.5
Masaka	244706	20820.8	8.5
Mpigi	102828	5780.4	5.6
Mubende	139400	8388.6	6.0
Mukono	206704	9084.3	4.4
Nakasongola	87823	7718.2	8.8
Rakai	163806	15155.2	9.3
Ssembabule	113204	8711.2	7.7
Kayunga	82701	4453.5	5.4
Wakiso	132964	13308.6	10.0
Lyantonde	58642	5519.3	9.4
Mityana	51029	3204.7	6.3
Nakaseke	48634	6379.3	13.1
Bugiri	220778	30627.8	13.9
Busia	73565	7947.0	10.8
Iganga	169915	8100.3	4.8
Jinja	71893	6294.6	8.8
Kamuli	219194	7951.4	3.6
Kapchorwa	75073	4597.4	6.1
Katakwi	104932	5581.6	5.3
Kumi	168887	5763.0	3.4
Mbale	96617	5293.9	5.5
Pallisa	149003	5535.8	3.7
Soroti	236839	7883.9	3.3
Tororo	154058	6288.0	4.1
Kaberamaido	97516	6779.5	7.0
Mayuge	135669	13828.9	10.2
Sironko	79141	4095.6	5.2
Amuria	113110	5284.1	4.7
Budaka	51942	2861.7	5.5
Bududa	25885	1915.4	7.4
Bukedea	54810	3283.6	6.0
Bukwo	23312	2458.8	10.5
Butaleja	71609	4127.8	5.8
Kaliro	56090	2546.8	4.5
Manafwa	79928	5170.2	6.5
Namutumba	70212	5997.9	8.5
Adjumani	131282	16739.4	12.8
Apac	279649	17377.1	6.2
Arua	273012	28495.0	10.4
Gulu	65301	7037.3	10.8
Kitgum	54815	10671.9	19.5
Kotido	535138	39236.9	7.3
Lira	161711	7647.7	4.7

Moroto	380172	37396.2	9.8
Moyo	190341	20249.7	10.6
Nebbi	302576	30220.6	10.0
Nakapiripirit	547365	45008.4	8.2
Pader	57807	8884.1	15.4
Yumbe	409793	42990.0	10.5
Abim	37229	4291.5	11.5
Amolatar	70318	5235.2	7.4
Amuru	67092	7622.3	11.4
Dokolo	71815	4650.5	6.5
Kaabong	525389	49939.1	9.5
Koboko	101602	10918.1	10.7
Nyadri	286929	13749.7	4.8
Oyam	172052	18188.0	10.6
Bundibugyo	131765	20890.9	15.9
Bushenyi	376561	25427.8	6.8
Hoima	187128	30683.8	16.4
Kabale	201597	12061.8	6.0
Kabarole	155264	7371.9	4.7
Kasese	227518	17937.7	7.9
Kibaale	199572	23345.7	11.7
Kisoro	96815	6595.8	6.8
Masindi	233423	30875.0	13.2
Mbarara	176464	11794.5	6.7
Ntungamo	273284	13255.1	4.9
Rukungiri	134757	7168.9	5.3
Kamwenge	154422	12501.7	8.1
Kanungu	105498	6409.8	6.1
Kyenjojo	254966	13186.9	5.2
Buliisa	43326	4533.9	10.5
Ibanda	89704	5920.4	6.6
Isingiro	221491	15154.6	6.8
Kiruhura	188686	11762.4	6.2

Table 3: Total Sheep Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

District	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	0	0.0	-
Kampala	8790	1534.5	17.5
Kiboga	26270	2532.7	9.6
Luwero	13275	1067.0	8.0
Masaka	28652	3419.7	11.9
Mpigi	23221	1805.0	7.8
Mubende	31094	2871.3	9.2
Mukono	30808	2587.3	8.4
Nakasongola	6839	1123.6	16.4
Rakai	18158	2540.6	14.0
Ssembabule	14219	1729.2	12.2
Kayunga	7707	734.6	9.5
Wakiso	27542	4014.6	14.6
Lyantonde	5590	873.7	15.6
Mityana	18000	1745.6	9.7
Nakaseke	9439	1835.2	19.4
Bugiri	14280	2311.8	16.2
Busia	2908	641.6	22.1
Iganga	5064	803.9	15.9
Jinja	1691	359.7	21.3
Kamuli	6540	574.6	8.8
Kapchorwa	9852	1422.6	14.4
Katakwi	25511	1915.3	7.5
Kumi	30994	1708.7	5.5
Mbale	5108	938.3	18.4
Pallisa	20488	1537.8	7.5
Soroti	53010	3510.4	6.6
Tororo	13086	764.5	5.8
Kaberamaido	33566	5023.8	15.0
Mayuge	8010	3893.8	48.6
Sironko	9806	874.2	8.9
Amuria	35942	2361.9	6.6
Budaka	3987	531.7	13.3
Bududa	4012	473.6	11.8
Bukedea	10013	843.3	8.4
Bukwo	2137	446.4	20.9
Butaleja	9732	1225.1	12.6
Kaliro	2144	262.9	12.3
Manafwa	4795	574.0	12.0
Namutumba	6691	1768.8	26.4
Adjumani	26030	5058.7	19.4
Apac	45967	5391.1	11.7
Arua	45922	7481.0	16.3
Gulu	4289	869.5	20.3
Kitgum	11509	6128.5	53.3
Kotido	555688	41178.9	7.4

Lira	12749	1375.0	10.8
Moroto	307028	26226.1	8.5
Moyo	37742	6643.2	17.6
Nebbi	46084	6225.4	13.5
Nakapiripirit	389676	35325.9	9.1
Pader	6298	2283.9	36.3
Yumbe	151356	27335.9	18.1
Abim	8381	1407.3	16.8
Amolatar	34293	3561.4	10.4
Amuru	9773	2024.7	20.7
Dokolo	16361	2168.0	13.3
Kaabong	424729	43495.0	10.2
Koboko	33250	3870.2	11.6
Nyadri	67543	4668.3	6.9
Oyam	19347	3250.7	16.8
Bundibugyo	14824	6153.6	41.5
Bushenyi	79757	5966.8	7.5
Hoima	25593	8523.4	33.3
Kabale	83060	6642.9	8.0
Kabarole	13510	1953.3	14.5
Kasese	24890	4097.8	16.5
Kibaale	24329	2899.6	11.9
Kisoro	39554	4295.9	10.9
Masindi	24943	4288.6	17.2
Mbarara	22588	3082.2	13.6
Ntungamo	41556	3559.3	8.6
Rukungiri	19262	2084.3	10.8
Kamwenge	26239	4177.5	15.9
Kanungu	12849	2272.2	17.7
Kyenjojo	38235	2762.3	7.2
Buliisa	3884	866.3	22.3
Ibanda	13997	2083.0	14.9
Isingiro	30298	3455.5	11.4
Kiruhura	28017	2274.6	8.1

Table 4: Total Pig Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

District	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	6547	969.1	14.8
Kampala	38306	5490.2	14.3
Kiboga	49595	3916.8	7.9
Luwero	59040	3934.7	6.7
Masaka	236148	14670.9	6.2
Mpigi	108082	6860.2	6.3
Mubende	98487	7246.2	7.4
Mukono	181846	12911.9	7.1
Nakasongola	35283	4177.7	11.8
Rakai	102870	10332.7	10.0
Ssembabule	35399	4790.4	13.5
Kayunga	38067	3031.5	8.0
Wakiso	199962	13419.4	6.7
Lyantonde	7770	996.2	12.8
Mityana	80346	4335.8	5.4
Nakaseke	29706	3475.7	11.7
Bugiri	65453	16825.4	25.7
Busia	14203	1924.6	13.6
Iganga	27684	3899.7	14.1
Jinja	26856	3835.2	14.3
Kamuli	55239	3847.9	7.0
Kapchorwa	8070	1100.6	13.6
Katakwi	19381	1591.4	8.2
Kumi	67650	2951.1	4.4
Mbale	23315	2844.7	12.2
Pallisa	25302	1935.1	7.6
Soroti	75449	3506.3	4.6
Tororo	45256	3255.2	7.2
Kaberamaido	31607	2973.2	9.4
Mayuge	18345	4788.4	26.1
Sironko	32733	3158.3	9.6
Amuria	41318	2843.5	6.9
Budaka	5043	702.5	13.9
Bududa	21386	2890.5	13.5
Bukedea	23264	2203.4	9.5
Bukwo	1657	319.4	19.3
Butaleja	4497	731.7	16.3
Kaliro	14775	1187.9	8.0
Manafwa	38905	2352.3	6.0
Namutumba	12287	3008.6	24.5
Adjumani	7449	1472.2	19.8
Apac	28442	3316.0	11.7
Arua	22927	2912.5	12.7
Gulu	26569	4928.5	18.5
Kitgum	38444	9659.0	25.1
Kotido	1318	718.5	54.5
Lira	28631	4479.7	15.6

Moroto	5534	2368.7	42.8
Moyo	9034	1751.9	19.4
Nebbi	19895	6155.5	30.9
Nakapiripirit	322	125.7	39.0
Pader	39430	14684.8	37.2
Yumbe	17511	14468.6	82.6
Abim	17354	2258.9	13.0
Amolatar	11503	1726.7	15.0
Amuru	19180	5125.8	26.7
Dokolo	13602	2319.5	17.1
Kaabong	33829	22596.1	66.8
Koboko	272	135.8	49.9
Nyadri	29222	3032.6	10.4
Oyam	28350	5160.0	18.2
Bundibugyo	14692	5507.7	37.5
Bushenyi	57467	4857.5	8.5
Hoima	104669	15439.0	14.8
Kabale	22255	1693.7	7.6
Kabarole	40781	2713.7	6.7
Kasese	85812	14781.0	17.2
Kibaale	153512	10483.4	6.8
Kisoro	10171	2048.4	20.1
Masindi	87616	15097.2	17.2
Mbarara	12243	1961.5	16.0
Ntungamo	8899	1474.5	16.6
Rukungiri	25176	1866.6	7.4
Kamwenge	34280	3872.4	11.3
Kanungu	22900	1816.0	7.9
Kyenjojo	73345	6337.8	8.6
Buliisa	849	214.1	25.2
Ibanda	12164	1574.8	12.9
Isingiro	7552	1350.4	17.9
Kiruhura	3967	827.6	20.9

Table 5: Total Chicken Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

District	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	58088	9709.0	16.7
Kampala	1053031	96576.2	9.2
Kiboga	428601	28315.8	6.6
Luwero	464943	30482.9	6.6
Masaka	1108363	70910.6	6.4
Mpigi	600950	43297.1	7.2
Mubende	536342	29346.3	5.5
Mukono	1551702	111057.3	7.2
Nakasongola	287834	24825.0	8.6
Rakai	503623	37889.8	7.5
Ssembabule	194462	17654.3	9.1
Kayunga	327603	20873.4	6.4
Wakiso	2783509	398312.4	14.3
Lyantonde	73588	7914.0	10.8
Mityana	364398	20848.9	5.7
Nakaseke	193392	20830.7	10.8
Bugiri	943073	117118.1	12.4
Busia	391312	45413.3	11.6
Iganga	904493	158472.7	17.5
Jinja	524159	57524.1	11.0
Kamuli	724489	36775.0	5.1
Kapchorwa	285543	13978.1	4.9
Katakwi	286229	16862.5	5.9
Kumi	549135	21340.4	3.9
Mbale	459868	28275.6	6.1
Pallisa	440035	18383.8	4.2
Soroti	808290	33303.5	4.1
Tororo	591552	31534.9	5.3
Kaberamaido	367924	22631.2	6.2
Mayuge	607880	70398.1	11.6
Sironko	391125	19352.6	4.9
Amuria	545388	28207.1	5.2
Budaka	172627	10976.8	6.4
Bududa	205703	10949.0	5.3
Bukedea	215251	13834.2	6.4
Bukwo	94993	9482.4	10.0
Butaleja	251946	15313.0	6.1
Kaliro	188942	12622.9	6.7
Manafwa	444266	22009.5	5.0
Namutumba	301875	23261.2	7.7
Adjumani	391626	68649.1	17.5
Apac	939652	46983.4	5.0
Arua	588824	39219.3	6.7
Gulu	299830	38468.4	12.8
Kitgum	139286	30012.7	21.5
Kotido	219598	20222.7	9.2

Lira	1116903	56010.9	5.0
Moroto	260997	22100.0	8.5
Moyo	373086	42149.1	11.3
Nebbi	583704	52630.6	9.0
Nakapiripi~t	314308	23833.9	7.6
Pader	150317	19831.6	13.2
Yumbe	709483	72805.6	10.3
Abim	61330	5699.0	9.3
Amolatar	265076	21978.0	8.3
Amuru	142121	19600.7	13.8
Dokolo	291027	17566.6	6.0
Kaabong	506585	54932.6	10.8
Koboko	209513	21666.4	10.3
Nyadri	793213	34870.8	4.4
Oyam	650758	54141.8	8.3
Bundibugyo	312931	34731.5	11.1
Bushenyi	364568	39067.1	10.7
Hoima	942843	79616.8	8.4
Kabale	218800	17192.4	7.9
Kabarole	352530	20686.1	5.9
Kasese	752800	79797.8	10.6
Kibaale	879032	65615.9	7.5
Kisoro	111347	14652.7	13.2
Masindi	1007182	146666.3	14.6
Mbarara	239470	41536.4	17.3
Ntungamo	184760	12961.1	7.0
Rukungiri	138100	9821.0	7.1
Kamwenge	339191	17932.2	5.3
Kanungu	196564	18248.5	9.3
Kyenjojo	579743	31232.4	5.4
Buliisa	99932	8036.8	8.0
Ibanda	144301	10528.4	7.3
Isingiro	203564	18075.0	8.9
Kiruhura	142459	8615.0	6.0

Table 6: Total Ducks Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

Geog. Unit	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	8080	1534.9	19.0
Kampala	28148	3134.1	11.1
Kiboga	4582	789.0	17.2
Luwero	7032	1092.7	15.5
Masaka	58723	8712.4	14.8
Mpigi	10456	972.4	9.3
Mubende	12525	1499.9	12.0
Mukono	49517	6614.0	13.4
Nakasongola	6316	1449.4	22.9
Rakai	15399	3286.8	21.3
Ssembabule	10011	1593.2	15.9
Kayunga	14327	1933.9	13.5
Wakiso	33350	4912.8	14.7
Lyantonde	2392	575.0	24.0
Mityana	8449	1083.0	12.8
Nakaseke	1995	418.3	21.0
Bugiri	74332	16867.5	22.7
Busia	13041	1589.8	12.2
Iganga	13469	2245.5	16.7
Jinja	10456	2215.7	21.2
Kamuli	15538	1787.4	11.5
Kapchorwa	2898	472.3	16.3
Katakwi	4902	743.0	15.2
Kumi	9936	887.5	8.9
Mbale	13100	2025.3	15.5
Pallisa	20748	1485.6	7.2
Soroti	23910	2389.9	10.0
Tororo	24624	1712.3	7.0
Kaberamaido	13146	3139.2	23.9
Mayuge	59740	25993.6	43.5
Sironko	8496	1078.1	12.7
Amuria	5703	935.4	16.4
Budaka	6933	618.3	8.9
Bududa	2153	510.4	23.7
Bukedea	4400	520.2	11.8
Bukwo	1761	852.1	48.4
Butaleja	18524	3720.0	20.1
Kaliro	3694	621.9	16.8
Manafwa	7405	1113.1	15.0
Namutumba	7995	1255.0	15.7
Adjumani	26267	9325.5	35.5
Apac	34899	4395.1	12.6
Arua	21468	5767.6	26.9
Gulu	62358	11275.6	18.1
Kitgum	31949	6118.5	19.2
Kotido	12737	4019.4	31.6
Lira	30927	6010.4	19.4

Moroto	18834	4540.4	24.1
Moyo	15808	3553.4	22.5
Nebbi	34727	7130.4	20.5
Nakapiripi~t	15653	3582.9	22.9
Pader	43197	8349.4	19.3
Yumbe	10888	2911.1	26.7
Abim	3373	817.7	24.2
Amolatar	15780	4081.7	25.9
Amuru	44754	5592.3	12.5
Dokolo	14777	2014.8	13.6
Kaabong	16849	5312.1	31.5
Koboko	9742	2264.7	23.2
Nyadri	32534	3922.4	12.1
Oyam	21918	3944.8	18.0
Bundibugyo	27645	5083.9	18.4
Bushenyi	19971	6962.4	34.9
Hoima	26898	8275.6	30.8
Kabale	5726	920.5	16.1
Kabarole	8990	1732.6	19.3
Kasese	45036	7689.6	17.1
Kibaale	34194	20672.1	60.5
Kisoro	1481	413.3	27.9
Masindi	39362	8960.0	22.8
Mbarara	5966	863.0	14.5
Ntungamo	8814	2583.5	29.3
Rukungiri	5858	651.9	11.1
Kamwenge	11237	2571.8	22.9
Kanungu	8701	1464.6	16.8
Kyenjojo	6712	1295.8	19.3
Buliisa	18542	3860.2	20.8
Ibanda	6851	1129.5	16.5
Isingiro	13905	2822.8	20.3
Kiruhura	4719	834.9	17.7

Table 7: Total Turkeys Numbers, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation

Geog. Unit	Number	SE	CV
Kalangala	157	56.7	36.2
Kampala	5675	949.4	16.7
Kiboga	883	297.8	33.7
Luwero	1398	423.3	30.3
Masaka	16223	6427.7	39.6
Mpigi	1143	209.9	18.4
Mubende	1614	378.3	23.4
Mukono	5558	910.4	16.4
Nakasongola	550	206.6	37.6
Rakai	1097	286.8	26.1
Ssembabule	2528	529.4	20.9
Kayunga	760	177.8	23.4
Wakiso	4852	840.2	17.3
Lyantonde	259	89.0	34.3
Mityana	1786	421.2	23.6
Nakaseke	245	91.0	37.2
Bugiri	6229	1128.3	18.1
Busia	3777	971.1	25.7
Iganga	6550	2894.1	44.2
Jinja	2463	1011.2	41.0
Kamuli	2421	321.6	13.3
Kapchorwa	427	134.3	31.4
Katakwi	3423	543.3	15.9
Kumi	20360	1149.1	5.6
Mbale	26162	3596.7	13.7
Pallisa	27928	1665.8	6.0
Soroti	19677	1862.7	9.5
Tororo	33535	2490.2	7.4
Kaberamaido	1850	408.1	22.1
Mayuge	13677	10449.6	76.4
Sironko	19769	1911.4	9.7
Amuria	4670	665.3	14.2
Budaka	8940	839.4	9.4
Bududa	6061	986.5	16.3
Bukedea	5596	590.1	10.5
Bukwo	126	77.2	61.3
Butaleja	10397	1842.7	17.7
Kaliro	2298	330.0	14.4
Manafwa	8658	1111.7	12.8
Namutumba	3030	805.2	26.6
Adjumani	971	767.5	79.0
Apac	4043	689.3	17.0
Arua	1402	1042.2	74.3
Gulu	5211	1992.6	38.2
Kitgum	1234	501.2	40.6
Kotido	3863	2502.1	64.8
Lira	4927	1052.6	21.4

Moroto	3075	770.7	25.1
Moyo	776	312.8	40.3
Nebbi	1304	641.7	49.2
Nakapiripirit	1095	372.0	34.0
Pader	1144	454.6	39.7
Yumbe	1097	446.2	40.7
Abim	2213	473.8	21.4
Amolatar	1189	387.5	32.6
Amuru	2558	695.5	27.2
Dokolo	623	208.2	33.4
Kaabong	1551	1046.1	67.4
Koboko	648	318.2	49.1
Nyadri	2137	352.2	16.5
Oyam	2606	728.5	27.9
Bundibugyo	519	210.7	40.6
Bushenyi	2343	340.5	14.5
Hoima	2677	2084.9	77.9
Kabale	865	321.9	37.2
Kabarole	1742	471.2	27.1
Kasese	4694	1477.0	31.5
Kibaale	2140	967.8	45.2
Kisoro	128	102.6	80.1
Masindi	1843	521.0	28.3
Mbarara	711	178.1	25.1
Ntungamo	457	155.5	34.0
Rukungiri	515	159.1	30.9
Kamwenge	363	152.6	42.1
Kanungu	427	138.0	32.3
Kyenjojo	598	153.7	25.7
Buliisa	115	57.7	50.4
Ibanda	153	65.2	42.5
Isingiro	1370	465.4	34.0
Kiruhura	235	83.5	35.6

Annex 2

EAs with Household cattle sum greater than 10 in Kampala

District Name	County name	Sub county Name	Parish Name	Village name
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	NAKAWA DIVISION	MUTUNGO	ZONE V 'D'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	NAKAWA DIVISION	BUTABIKA	KIROMBE ZONE B 'G'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	NAKAWA DIVISION	BUKOTO II	BUTUKIRWA ZONE 'A'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	RUBAGA DIVISION	BUSEGA	KIBUMBIRO B ZONE B
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	RUBAGA DIVISION	NATEETE	KAJUMBI ZONE F
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	RUBAGA DIVISION	NATEETE	KAJUMBI ZONE F
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	RUBAGA DIVISION	KASUBI	KAWAALA CENTRAL C
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	CENTRAL DIVISION	KAMWOKYA II	KISENYI II C
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	KAWEMPE DIVISION	KAZO WARD	KAZO ANGOLA ZONE 'B'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	KAWEMPE DIVISION	KYEBANDO	KANYANYA QUARTERS 'A'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	KAWEMPE DIVISION	KYEBANDO	KISALOSALO
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	KAWEMPE DIVISION	KAZO WARD	CORNER 'L'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	KAWEMPE DIVISION	KANYANYA	KIYANJA B
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	MAKINDYE DIVISION	BUZIGA	KIRUDDU - BUZIGA 'I'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	MAKINDYE DIVISION	LUKULI	KALULE ZONE 'A'
KAMPALA	KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL	MAKINDYE DIVISION	KANSANGA - MUYENGA	WHEELING 'A'