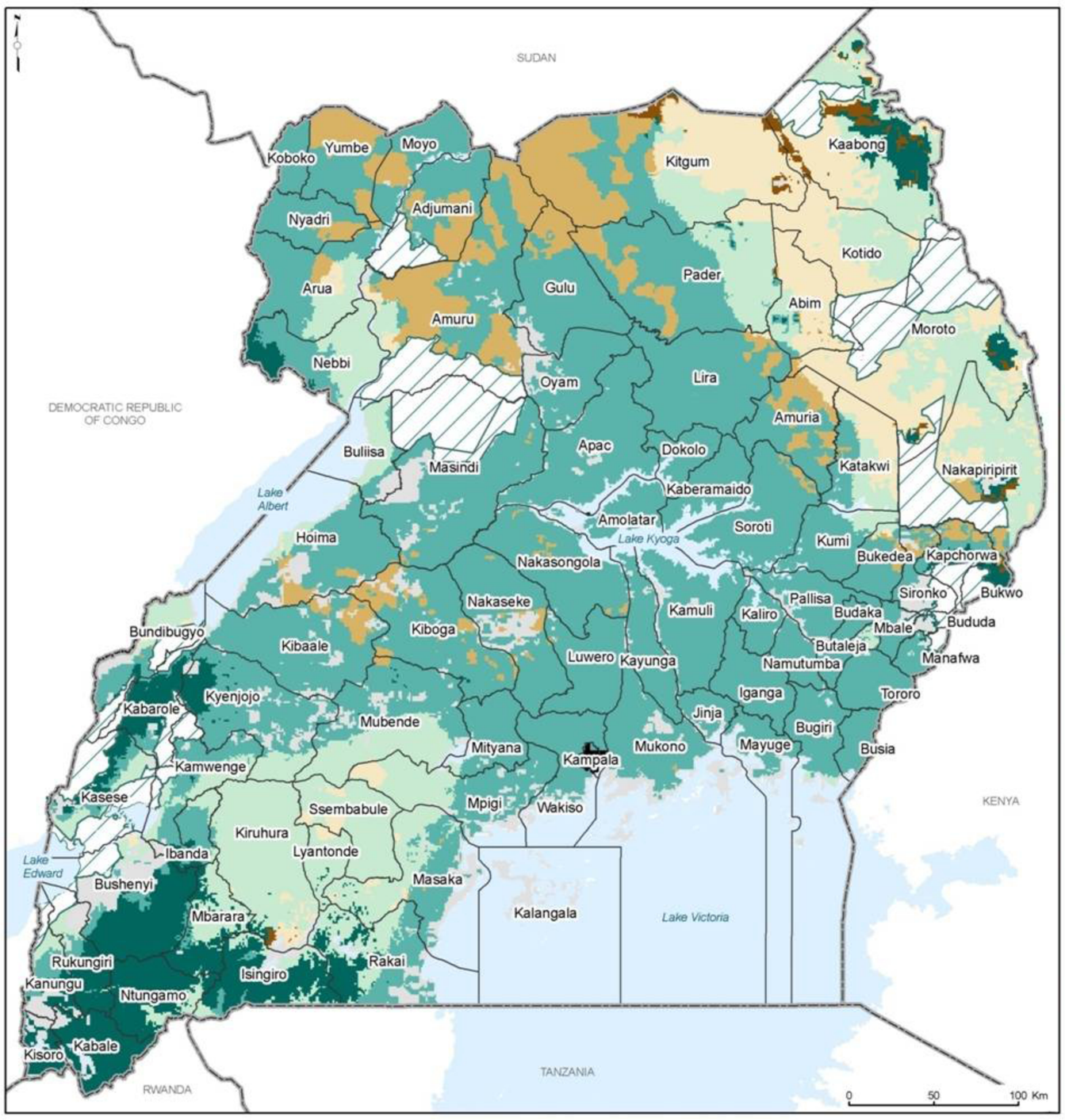
Mapping a Better Future

Spatial Analysis and Pro-Poor Livestock Strategies in Uganda



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

- Livestock only, rangeland-based arid/ semi-arid
- Livestock only, rangeland-based humid/ sub-humid
- Livestock only, rangeland-based temperate/ tropical highland
- Mixed rainfed crop-livestock, arid/ semi-arid
- Mixed rainfed crop-livestock, humid/ sub-humid
- Mixed rainfed crop-livestock, temperate/ tropical highland
- Other
- Urban

OTHER FEATURES

- District boundaries
- Major National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (over 50,000 ha)
- Water bodies

Sources: International boundaries (NIMA, 1997), district administrative boundaries (UBOS, 2006a), subcounty administrative boundaries (UBOS, 2002a), water bodies (NFA, 1996; NIMA, 1997; Brakenridge et al., 2006), and livestock production systems (Thornton et al., 2002).

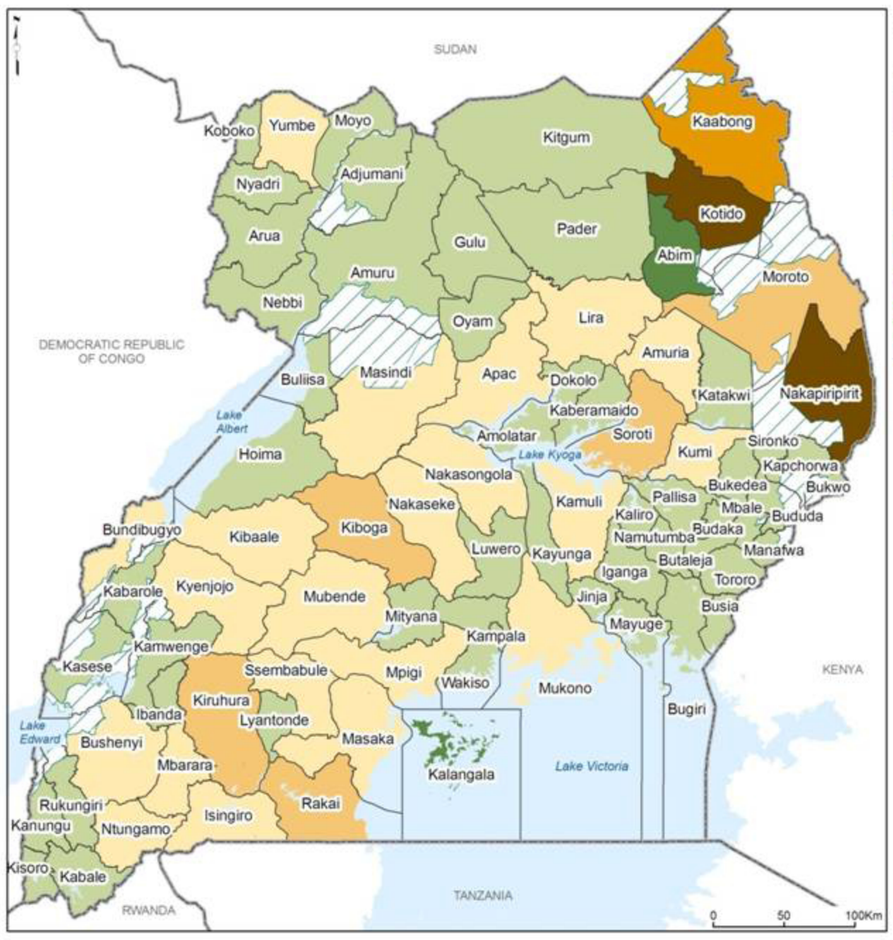
LAND AREA AND HUMAN POPULATION IN UGANDA BY LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEM, 2005

Production System		Land Area (000 square kilometer)	Land Area (percent)	Population: Total Population in all Rural Subcounties (000)	Population (percent)	Population: Average Population Density for all Rural Subcounties (persons/square kilometer)
Rangeland-Based Livestock- Only Systems	Arid and Semi-arid	19	9.4	653	2.8	35
	Humid and Sub-humid	17	8.6	727	3.1	42
	Temperate and Tropical Highlands	1	0.6	75	0.3	62
Total: Rangeland-Based Livestock-Only Systems		*37*	*18.5*	*1,455*	*6.3*	*39*
Mixed Rainfed Crop-Livestock Systems	Arid and Semi-arid	36	18.0	2,822	12.2	77
	Humid and Sub-humid	97	47.8	12,759	55.3	132
	Temperate and Tropical Highlands	16	7.9	3,490	15.1	219
Total: Mixed Rainfed Crop-Livestock Systems		*149*	*73.7*	*19,072*	*82.6*	*128*
Other Livestock Systems		16	7.7	2,554	11.1	164
TOTAL		**202**	**100.0**	**23,081**	**100.0**	**114**

Source: Authors' calculation. The data are derived from combining the livestock production systems (Map 1) with the rural population figures from the 2002 Uganda population and housing census (UBOS, 2002b), using GIS overlay functions.

Uganda's diverse agroclimatic and soil conditions support various agricultural activities. The combination of crops and livestock produced across Uganda varies considerably (see map above). In the north, large areas are too dry to support much cropping, thus households rely extensively on livestock for their living. In contrast, across much of the rest of the country, a wide range of crops and livestock can be found. This variability translates in a very distinct distribution of the 11.4 million head of cattle and the 1.7 million of cattle owners counted in Uganda's 2008 national livestock census (see map below on the left and right respectively).

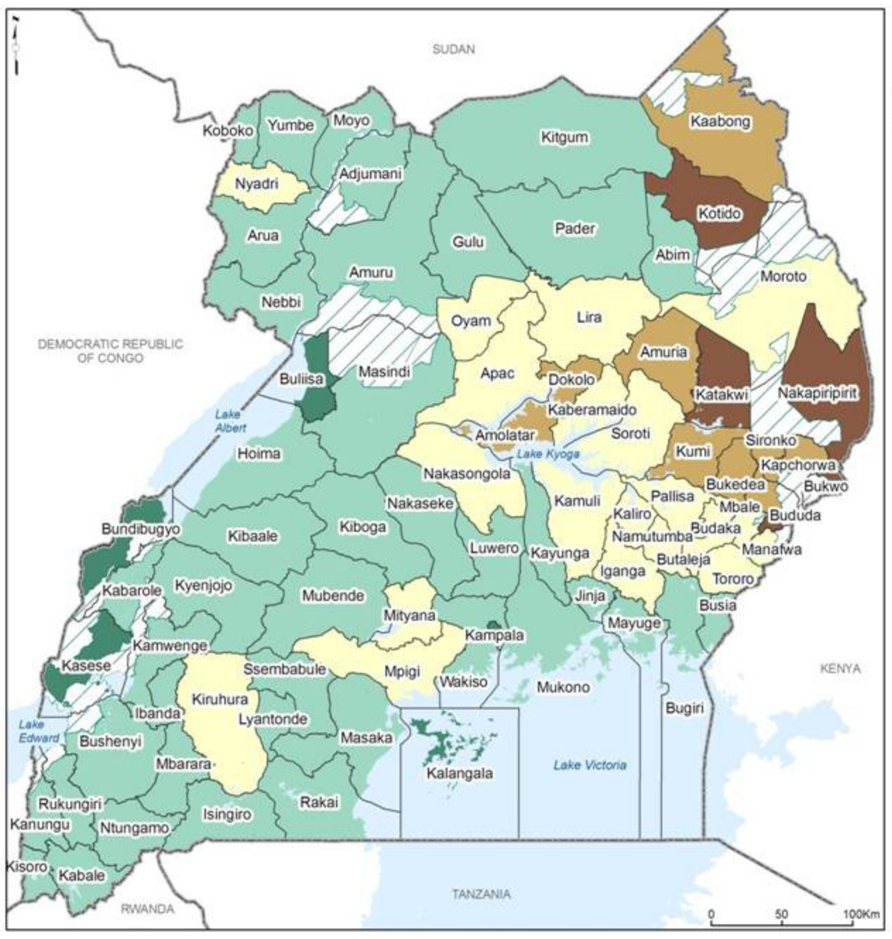
Livestock are kept by the poorer households as well as the wealthier, with the poorer households more likely to have small stock and the wealthier more likely to own cattle. Livestock are valued by the majority of poor livestock keepers in Uganda for the multiple contributions they make to livelihoods, including enabling saving, providing security, accumulating assets, financing planned expenditures, providing livestock products, and maintaining social capital.



CATTLE DISTRIBUTION

(number of cattle)

- <= 17,000
- 17,000 - 140,000
- 140,000 - 270,000
- 270,000 - 395,000
- 395,000 - 520,000
- 520,000 - 695,000



CATTLE OWNERSHIP

(percent of households with cattle)

- <= 10
- 10 - 30
- 30 - 50
- 50 - 60
- 60 - 80

Sources: International boundaries (NIMA, 1997), district administrative boundaries (UBOS, 2006a), subcounty administrative boundaries (UBOS, 2002a), water bodies (NFA, 1996; NIMA, 1997; Brakenridge et al., 2006), and number of cattle, cattle ownership, and dairy cattle ownership (MAAIF and UBOS, 2009).

Find more at http://www.wri.org/publication/mapping-a-better-future-livestock

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES
UBOS
Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative
A Living from Livestock
ILRI
INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE