

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first Census of Agriculture in Uganda was undertaken in 1963/1965, the second in 1990/1991, and the third in 2008/2009. Agriculture modules were included in the Population and Housing Censuses (PHCs) conducted in 2002 and 2014. Uganda also conducted a National Livestock Census (NLC) in 2008. The metadata review and data presented here refer to the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09.¹

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The UCA 2008/2009 was conducted under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act 1998 (Act No. 12 of 1998).

Institutional framework and international collaboration

UBOS conducted the UCA 2008/2009 in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). Technical assistance was provided by FAO, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD).²

The NLC 2008 was a collaborative effort between the MAAIF – the implementing agency – and UBOS, which provided technical support.

Census staff

Overall, 1 066 field census staff, including 936 interviewers and 130 district supervisors, were involved in the UCA data collection.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: the day of the interview, for inventory items.

Reference periods:

- the agricultural year 2008/2009 (from July 2008 to June 2009), for crops;
- the last 12 months, for agricultural inputs, agricultural equipment, labour input, etc.; and
- the last five years, for access to credit.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The enumeration period for the UCA 2008/2009 was from July 2008 to September 2009. The enumeration period for the NLC 2008 was from 18 February to 25 February 2008.

5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

The **census scope** covered agricultural activities (crop and livestock production), as well as aquaculture activities.

The **statistical unit** was the agricultural holding (farm), defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by “an individual or by a household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe or a cooperative or government parastatals”.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The CA 2008/2009 covered all 80 districts in the country, as of July 2007.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

For both the UCA 2008/2009 and the NLC 2008, no thresholds or other exclusions were applied.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The UCA 2008/2009 was conducted using the modular approach. The agricultural module of the PHC 2002 provided the frame (list) for the holdings in the household sector to enable the conduct of three supplementary modules (see “Questionnaire(s)” subsection below).

Frame

The list frame for the household-based agricultural holdings (for both the CA 2008/09 and the NLC 2008) was provided by the agricultural module of the PHC 2002. District supervisors compiled lists of institutional farms and large-scale farms.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

“Private large-scale” and “institutional” farms were surveyed on a complete enumeration basis. A sample was applied to the population of “small- and medium-scale” household-based agricultural holdings.

¹ Methodological information on the NLC 2008 is also presented.

² The Government of the Republic of Uganda obtained funds from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to implement the NLC 2008 through the National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project (NLPIP).

Sample design (if sampling was used)

For the UCA 2008/2009, a stratified two-stage sample design was used for *small* and *medium-scale* household-based agricultural holdings. During the first stage, EAs were selected with PPS, and during the second stage, households, which were the ultimate sampling units, were selected using systematic sampling. During the first stage, the sample covered 3 606 EAs; then, a sample of ten agricultural households (holdings) was selected from each EA, resulting in a total sample of 36 060 holdings.

For the NCL 2008, a two-stage stratified cluster-sampling design was applied. The private large-scale and institutional farms were surveyed on a complete enumeration basis, as their proportion and contribution to total livestock production is substantial. The small- and medium-scale household-based agricultural holdings were sampled and surveyed, amounting to 15 percent of the total number of households in Uganda as of 2008.

Data collection methods

Area measurement was used in the UCA. The PAPI method was employed for both the UCA 2008/2009 and the NLC 2008.

Questionnaire(s)

The CA 2008/2009 comprised four separate forms (questionnaires)³: (i) UCA form 2, the “Agricultural household and holding characteristics module”; (ii) UCA form 4, the “Crop area module”; (iii) UCA form 5, the “Crop production module”; and (iv) UCA form 6, for private large-scale and institutional farms. There was no questionnaire for livestock, because livestock items were collected in the NCL 2008.

The NCL 2008 comprised two three-page questionnaires, one for small- and medium-size agricultural holdings and another for private large-scale and institutional farms.

All 16 core items recommended by FAO for the WCA 2010 were covered by the census questionnaire.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

GPS equipment was used for plot area measurement. Census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

There was concurrent collection and processing of the data. As soon as this was completed, the questionnaires were sent directly to the data processing centre, UBOS.⁴ CSPro was used for data processing, including data entry, editing and management of the information within a batch. MS Access and Visual Basic were used for general data management, while STATA was used for data editing and analysis and Microsoft Excel was used for tabulation.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Significant emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the exercise, from the planning stage to questionnaire design, training, supervision, data entry, validation and cleaning/editing. Standard errors and coefficients of variation for the main variables are presented in the UCA reports.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The results of the UCA 2008/2009 and the NLC 2008 were made available in printed reports, CD-ROMs, the websites of CountrySTAT-Uganda, of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. The results are also available upon request.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. 2017. *Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020)*. 18-22 September 2017, Nairobi, Kenya. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture*: [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 30 August 2019]. <http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020kenya/en/>

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. 2019. Uganda National Data Archive. In: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics* [online]. Kampala, Uganda. [Cited 2 September 2019]. www.ubos.org/nada

Uganda Bureau of Statistics. 2010. *Uganda Census of Agriculture 2008/2009 – Volume II, Methodology Report*. Kampala, Uganda. (also available at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Methodology_4/UGA_ENG_MET_2008-09.pdf).

14. CONTACT

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Address: Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala, Uganda

Telephone: (+256) 414706000

E-mail: ubos@ubos.org, webmaster@ubos.org

Website: Uganda Bureau of Statistics – <http://www.ubos.org/>

Website: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries – <http://www.agriculture.go.ug/>

Website: CountrySTAT Uganda – <http://countrystat.org/home.aspx?c=UGA>

³ In addition, the agricultural module of the PHC 2002 contained a form to identify household-based agricultural holdings.

⁴ The concurrent collection and processing of data provided an advantage, in that the data processing was a means of monitoring data quality and providing immediate feedback to the field operations team and the district supervisors.

UGANDA – CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2008/2009 – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS	
	Holdings
Total	3 945 753
Civil persons	3 469 321
An individual	2 374 582
Two or more individuals	1 094 739
Not declared	476 432

HOLDERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR, BY SEX	
	Number
Total	3 575 065
Male	2 821 070
Female	753 994

MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX	
	Number
Total	19 254 223
Male	9 723 027
Female	9 531 196
Engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	11 599 777
Male	5 751 673
Female	5 848 104

METHODS OF IRRIGATION		
	Holdings	Area irrigated (ha)
Total holdings with irrigated land	31 357	6 925
Surface	n.a.	1 525
Sprinkler	n.a.	343
Localized irrigation	n.a.	5 057

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION WATER		
	Holdings	Area irrigated (ha)
Total holdings with irrigated land	31 357	6 925
Surface water	5 864	n.a.
River/lake/pond	1 304	n.a.
Dam/reservoir	1 274	n.a.
Deep well/tube well	5 063	n.a.
Shallow well	16 482	n.a.
Municipal/town council water supply	880	n.a.
Harvested water	2 086	n.a.
Other sources of water	4 427	n.a.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED ON THE HOLDING		
	Holdings	Units
Total tractors of all kinds	27 828	32 806
Ploughs (machine-powered)	66 891	91 755
Other (machine-powered)	n.a.	
Trailers	3 569	3 349
Harrow/cultivator	4 125	6 479
Planter	7 647	10 950

TEMPORARY CROPS HARVESTED	
	Area (ha)
Total	n.a.
Cereals	n.a.
Maize	1 014 260
Finger millet	249 987
Sorghum	399 252
Rice	75 085
Oilseed crops	n.a.
Sesame	175 596
Soybeans	36 444
Groundnuts	345 232
Root/tuber crops	n.a.
Cassava	871 389
Sweet potatoes	440 256
Irish potatoes	32 758
Leguminous crops	n.a.
Beans	617 521
Field peas	43 837
Cowpeas	23 818
Pigeon peas	29 801

PERMANENT CROPS	
	Area (ha)
Total	n.a.
Bananas	915 878
Coffee	193 405