

LIVESTOCK SECTOR BRIEF

UGANDA

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations • **FAO**

Livestock Information, Sector Analysis
and Policy Branch • **AGAL**



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Data contained in this Livestock Sector Brief are taken from official sources. Official sources are no guarantee for data accuracy and the figures reported in this brief should be taken as indicative and not be used for official purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assumes no responsibility for its accuracy, completeness and coherence.

PREFACE

The Livestock Sector Briefs (LSB) are intended to provide a quick overview and an approximate outlook for the livestock sector of the respective country using figures and quantitative indicators originating from official sources. The LSBs are complemented by a synthesis of policy documents available in the public domain.

The majority of the data in the LSBs refer to the country as a whole and come from FAOSTAT, which is available on the internet (<http://faostat.external.fao.org/default.jsp>). FAO, as part of its mandate, compiles information and data on various aspects of food and agriculture from all countries. The data are analysed and interpreted to support FAO's programmes and activities and, in accordance with the basic functions of the Organization, they are disseminated to the public through publications, CD-ROM, diskettes and the Internet. The country level data are officially submitted to the Division for Statistics of FAO (ESS) by various ministries of the respective countries. For details of data collection procedures see <http://faostat.fao.org/abcdq/about.htm>. The figures submitted often display inconsistencies across ministries, for example reported meat production does not always match reported meat consumption when taking into account imports and exports. FAO tries to reconcile the figures, to the effect that FAO statistics may differ from those originally submitted.

The LSBs utilise FAOSTAT data from the following domains: human population, land use, agriculture production, food supply and agricultural and food trade. These are used to derive a standard set of indicators that can quickly be compared across the countries.

Data on the economy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators CD-Rom, which is also available online <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> and is updated every year. Animal health data are taken from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) HANDISTATUS II <http://www.oie.int/hs2/>. These are official data supplied by member nations.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Human population, land and socio-economics

Human population	25.0 million
Population density on total land	126.9 persons/sqkm
Annual growth rate (1990-2000)	3.0 %
Population in agriculture	19.5 million
As proportion of total population	78.0 %
Total land area	197,100 sqkm
Agricultural land	123,120 sqkm
As proportion of total land	62.5 %
Land under pasture	51,120 sqkm
As proportion of total land	41.5 %
Irrigated area	90 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people	49.2 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people in agriculture	63.1 ha
Agricultural population density on agricultural land	158.4 persons/sqkm
GDP ¹	8,833 million US\$
GDP annual growth rate (1990-2000)	7 %
GDP per capita/year ¹	359 US\$
GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2000)	4.1 %
Agriculture, GDP	3,428 million US\$
As proportion of total GDP	38.8 %
Livestock, GDP ¹	493 million US\$
As proportion of agricultural GDP	14.4 %
Human development Rank	146 Ranking ²
Human development index	0.493
Poverty incidence ³	
Total	44 %
Urban	na %
Rural	na %

¹Constant 1995 US\$ ²The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point – from 177 countries, as compiled by the UNDP; ³National poverty line; na: not available

Source: World Bank (2002); UNDP (2004); FAO (2005a)

Human population trends

Values expressed in 1,000

Population segment	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	12,465	17,359	23,487	25,004	3.4	3.1
Rural	11,368	15,422	20,662	21,967	3.1	3.0
Urban	1,096	1,937	2,825	3,037	5.9	3.8

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Uganda is a low-income agricultural economy with livestock contributing over 5 percent to GDP. The government initiated an Economic Recovery Programme in 1987 and since 1990 has successfully undertaken structural reforms embracing liberalised markets for agricultural input and output markets, trade and investment. In the early 1990s a civil sector reform was implemented, and in 1997 the Local Government Act passed.
- Macroeconomic stability is a central objective of the government's current and future economic policies. The following targets have been set for medium-term macro-economic management: (i) achieving real annual GDP growth rates of 7 percent; (ii) maintaining a competitive market-determined exchange rate; (iii) holding gross international reserves at around 5 months of imports of goods and non-factor services; (iv) maintaining low inflation (no more than 5 percent per annum).

Trends in agricultural¹ land

Values expressed in sqkm

Land type	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	106,800	119,620	122,720	123,120	1.1	0.3
Cropped ²	56,800	68,500	71,600	72,000	1.9	0.4
Pastures	50,000	51,120	51,120	51,120	0.2	0.0

¹The sum of area under arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures

²Arable and permanent crops

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Ugandan farmers fall in three typologies: subsistence, semi-commercial, and commercial. Subsistence farming account for three-fourths of households, producing predominantly for self-consumption and using traditional technologies. Only coffee and tea are grown in large modern estates.
- The 1995 Constitution establishes that every person has a right to own land, and that land can be held under customary, freehold, *mailo* or leasehold tenure. (ii) The 1998 Land Act provides for the registration of the rights of occupants in the *mailo* land and the issue of certificates of ownership, and sets procedures for conversion of leasehold and customary holdings to freehold. Despite of these laws, the land tenure pattern is still uncertain: in the fertile central area of Buganda, there are both leaseholders and landowners; the remainder of the land is under the authority

of the Uganda Land Commission, and farmers often have not registered titles and tenure insecurity is pervasive.

2. LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

Livestock populations

Values expressed in 1,000

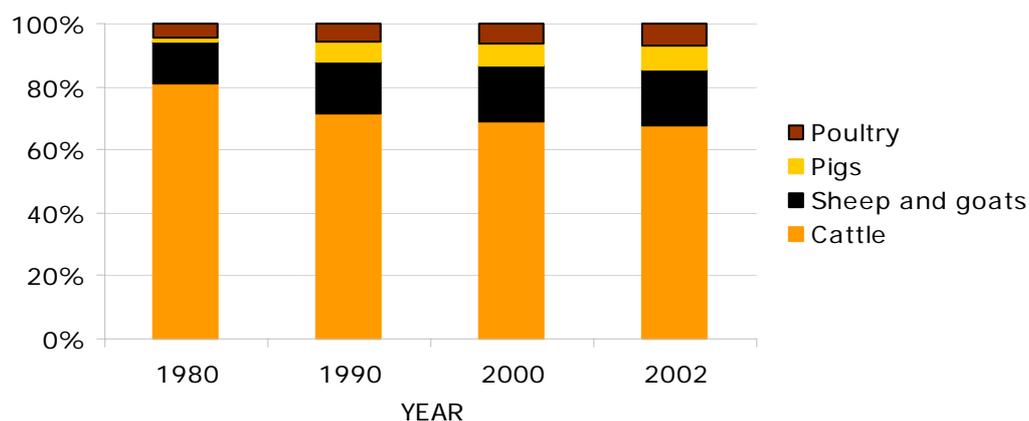
Species	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Cattle	4,771	4,913	5,966	6,075	0.3	2.0
Sheep and goats	3,862	5,490	7,477	7,993	3.6	3.1
Pigs	187	1,160	1,573	1,710	20.0	3.1
Poultry	13,200	18,960	26,974	32,638	3.7	3.6
Total LUs	2,941	3,427	4,315	4,505	1.5	2.3

LU: Livestock unit; **conversion factors:** cattle (0.50), sheep and goats (0.10), pigs (0.20) and poultry (0.01)

Source: FAO (2005a)

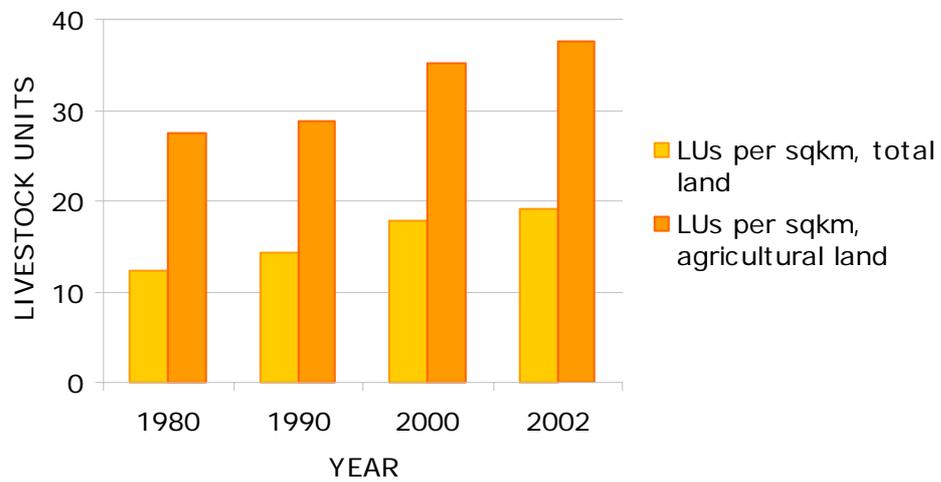
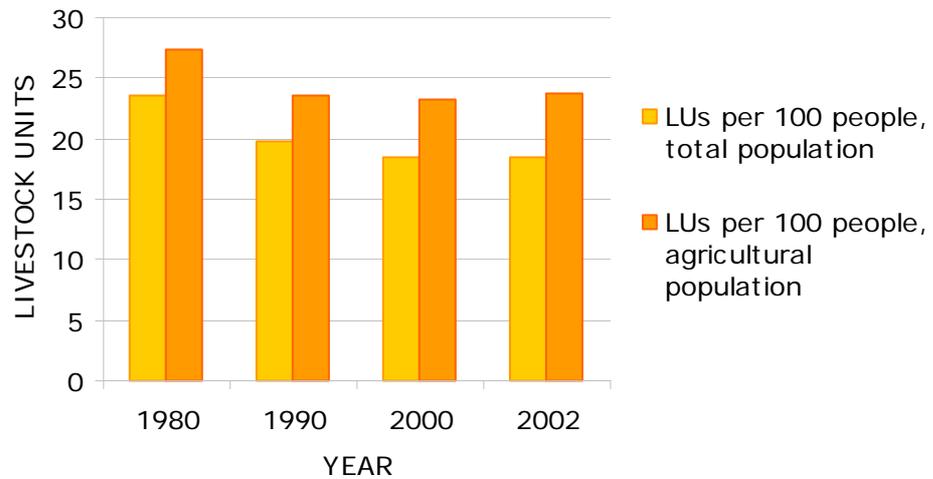
- Smallholder farmers own about 90 percent of all cattle and almost 100 percent of goats, sheep and poultry. About 40 percent of total rural households keep chickens and other poultry, about 20 percent own cattle, and almost one-third own goats. Since around 45 percent of rural dwellers are estimated to be poor, policies favouring the livestock sector could contribute to poverty reduction.

Contribution of different species to total livestock units



Source: FAO (2005a)

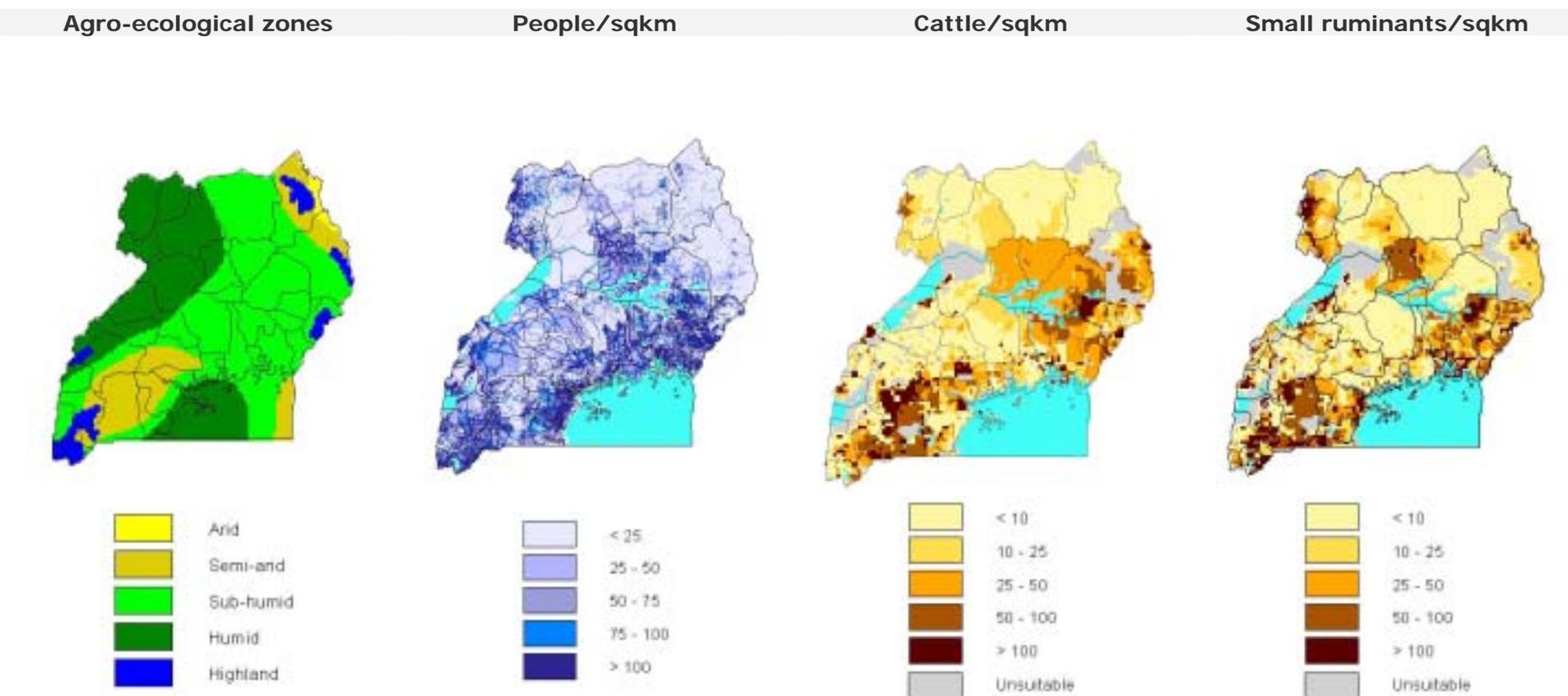
Selected indicators of livestock resources



Source: FAO (2005a)

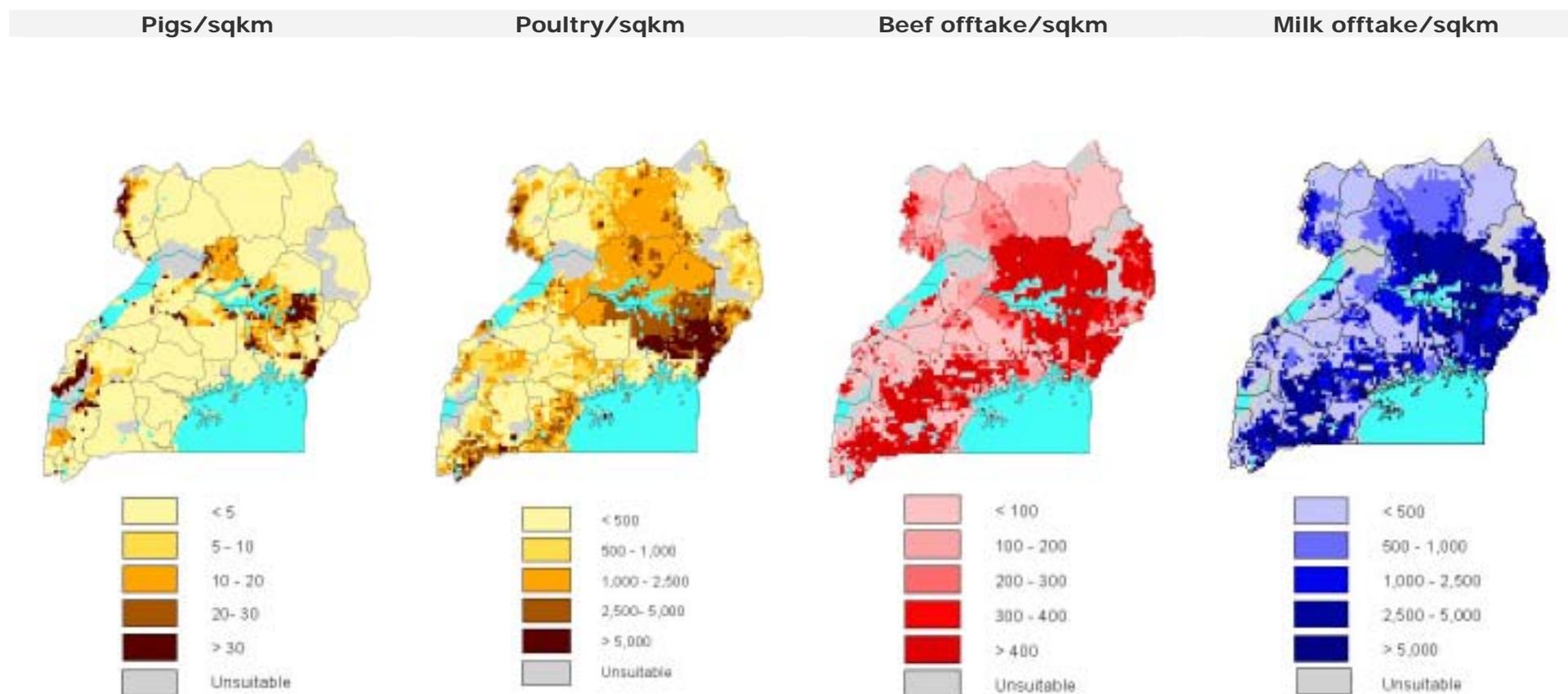
Agro-ecological zones and densities of livestock species (2000)

Density calculated on total land area¹



¹Densities for livestock populations and production is based on total land suitable for livestock production

Source: FAO (2001); LandScan (2002), FAO (2005b)



Source: FAO (2005b); FAO (2003)

- Pastoralists are mainly found in the north-eastern districts, where human population density and rainfall are low, and in western Uganda, where people given freehold and leasehold title to their land are increasingly practicing mixed-farming. In the other areas of the country, agro-pastoralism and mixed-farming systems dominate, alongside with around 50 fattening farms and some thousands dairy farms, mainly located in Mbarara district and around Kampala.

3. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

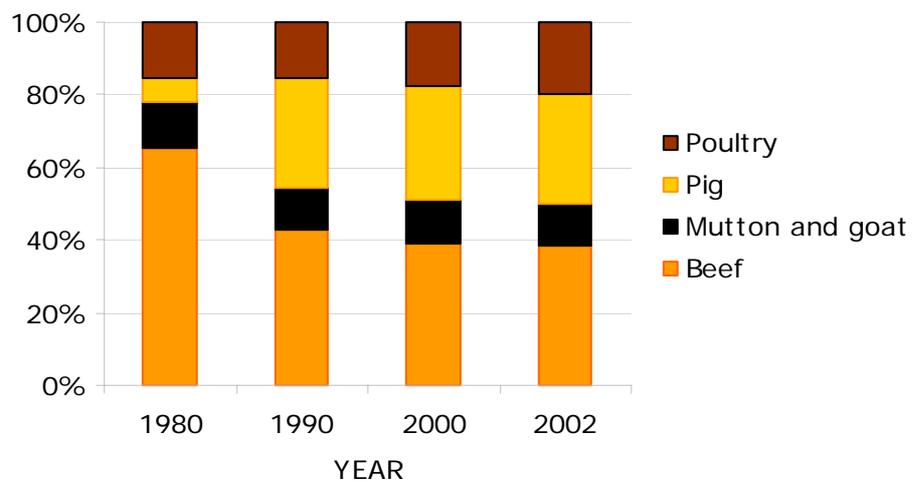
Trends in annual production of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	145.4	207.2	266.2	292.8	3.6	2.5
Beef	85.9	81.2	96.8	106.0	-0.6	1.8
Mutton and goat	16.4	21.8	29.9	31.1	2.9	3.2
Pig	8.4	57.6	77.4	84.0	21.2	3.0
Poultry	20.3	29.6	44.1	53.6	3.9	4.1
Milk, total	333.9	429.8	511.0	700.0	2.6	1.7
Eggs, total	10.6	15.2	20.0	20.0	3.7	2.8

Source: FAO (2005a)

Composition of total meat production



Source: FAO (2005a)

Carcass weights and percentage slaughtered by species

Species/year	Carcass weight (kg/animal)				Percentage slaughtered/year			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	12.0	11.0	10.8	11.6
Sheep	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	31.0	35.0	35.2	36.2
Goat	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	35.0	31.8	32.1	30.8
Pigs	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	75.0	82.8	82.0	81.9
Poultry	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	118.1	120.3	125.7	126.4

Source: FAO (2005a)

Milk yields and proportion of dairy animals

Species/year	Milk yield (kg/year)				Percentage milked			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	350	350	350	350	20.0	25.0	24.5	32.9

Source: FAO (2005a)

Egg yields and proportion of laying birds

Species/year	Eggs (kg/year)				Percentage laying			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Chicken	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	40.0	40.1	37.1	30.6

Source: FAO (2005a)

Estimated feed used for livestock production

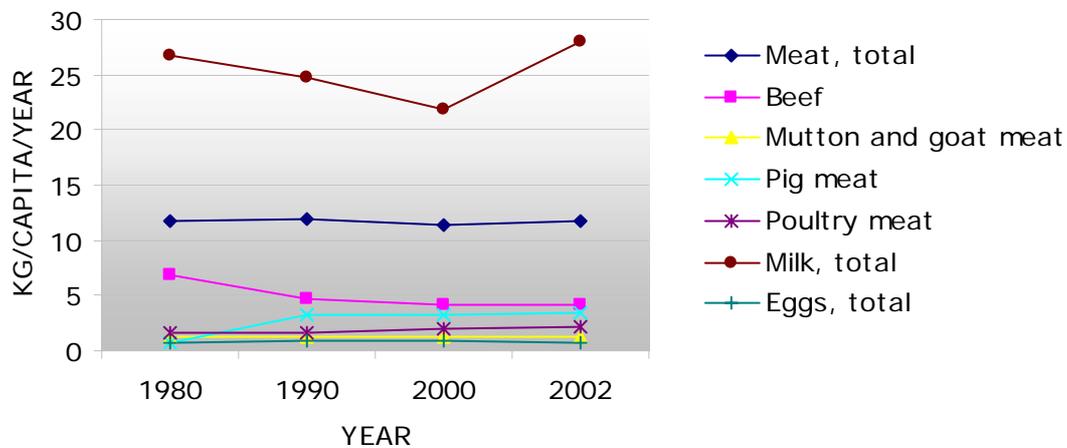
1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Maize	39.6	65.4	111.3	124.6	5.1	5.5
Barley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Sorghum	31.4	36.0	37.1	43.0	1.4	0.3
Millet	45.9	59.0	53.4	59.0	2.5	-1.0
Wheat						
Brans	74.2	99.7	140.1	168.8	3.0	3.5
Rice Paddy, equivalent						
Roots and Tuber, dry equivalent	150.7	248.8	638.2	662.0	5.1	9.9
Pulses						
Oil crops						

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita production of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

- Livestock production has been increasing over the last two decades, but did not keep pace with population growth. Furthermore, increased number of animals slaughtered contributed to the entire output growth, while growth in productivity (carcass wt/yield and offtake rate) has been stagnant for all meat, with only pigs and poultry witnessed minor gains in offtake rate.
- The government of Uganda has set up a detailed strategy of development for the livestock sector. It consists of: 1) carrying out effective animal disease control; 2) formulation and implementation of appropriate animal health standards and regulations; 3) promoting genetic improvement and better animal nutrition; 4) training and delivery of advisory services; 5) supporting livestock research; 6) improving livestock and livestock products marketing system. Key actors are the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the National Animal Genetic Resources Center and Data Bank (NAGRC - DB), the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI), the Economic Planning Board (EBP), and the Uganda Beef Producers Associations (UBPA), as well as private investors, local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs).

4. CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, MILK AND EGGS

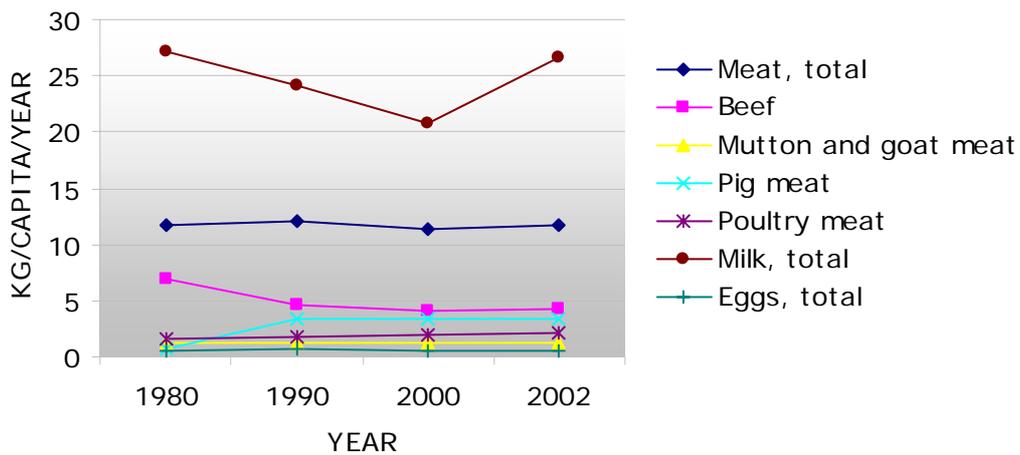
Trends in annual consumption of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	145.7	207.5	266.3	293.0	3.6	2.5
Beef	86.1	81.5	96.8	106.0	-0.6	1.7
Sheep and goat	16.4	21.8	29.9	31.1	2.9	3.2
Pig	8.4	57.6	77.5	84.2	21.2	3.0
Poultry	20.3	29.6	44.1	53.6	3.9	4.1
Milk, total	339.2	420.6	485.9	667.0	2.2	1.5
Eggs, total	7.9	11.4	14.9	14.4	3.7	2.7

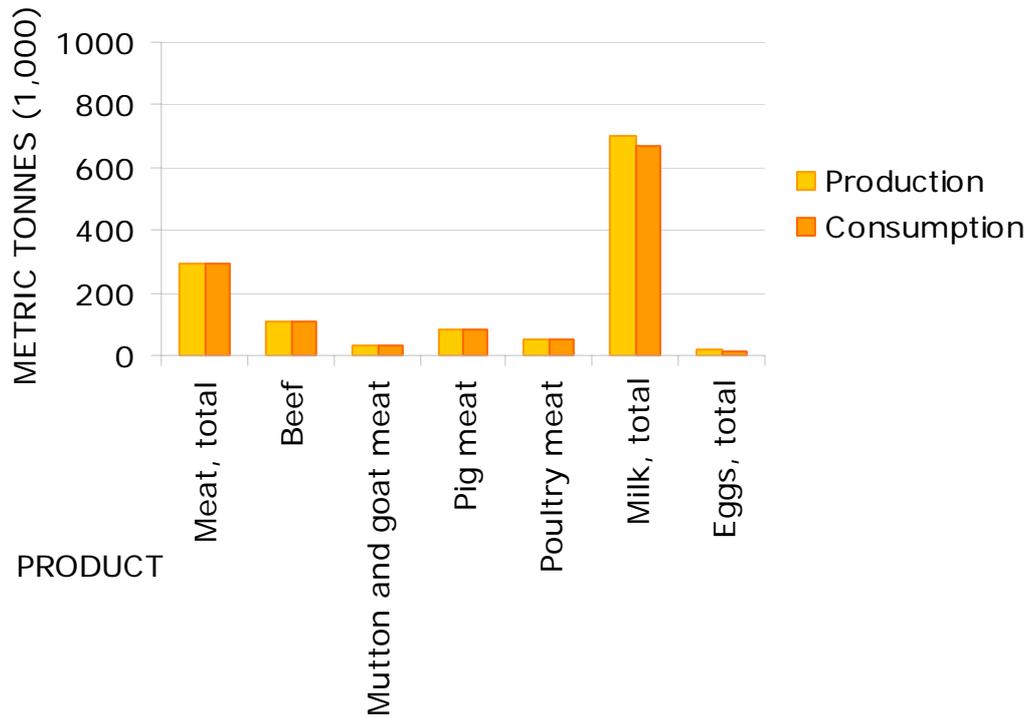
Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

Production versus consumption for meat, milk and eggs (2002)



Source: FAO (2005a)

5. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Trade in agricultural and livestock¹ products

Values in million US\$

Product	Exports				Imports			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Total	242.0	311.7	663.1	697.8	324.0	833.7	1,366.4	1,588.8
Agricultural	344.3	172.9	261.3	252.4	45.1	28.1	133.2	153.3
% agricultural	142.3	55.5	39.4	36.2	13.9	3.4	9.7	9.6
Livestock	0.0	6.1	14.1	9.6	6.0	6.6	1.5	3.4
% livestock	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2

¹Total trade in goods and services expressed in current US\$. Source: World Bank (2002)
Agricultural trade refers to all agricultural products, while livestock trade refers to trade in livestock products and live animals. Source: FAO (2005b)

Export/import 'dependency' for livestock products

Product	Exports as percentage of production				Imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.04	0.06
Beef	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.32	0.01	0.01
Sheep and goat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.16
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Milk, equivalent	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	6.53	3.68	0.49	0.89
Eggs, total	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.04

Source: FAO (2005a)

Product	Net exports as percentage of production				Net imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.06
Beef	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.32	0.01	0.01
Sheep and goat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.16
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Milk, equivalent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.53	3.68	0.28	0.86
Eggs, total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.04

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Uganda runs a trade deficit of around 10 per cent of GDP, which reflects the composition of the import basket (manufactures, equipment and machinery) as compared to the narrow export basket (for the most part coffee and other cash crops), despite a number of recent efforts to diversify agricultural exports from traditional towards non-traditional crops, such as sesame seeds, maize, beans, horticulture and fish. The European Union is Uganda's main trading partner; as a result of regional integration, trade with the other sub-Saharan African countries has been however increasing and today Kenya is the largest single supplier, accounting for nearly one fourth of total merchandise imports.

- Livestock trade is de facto non-existent. Exports are limited because of the prevalence of diseases and lack of any export-standard abattoir; live animals, meat and milk accounted for less than 0.5 percent of imports value in 2002.
- In 2001 the Government presented a strategy 'to promote production, processing and marketing of selected strategic exports'. One group of commodities which was identified was livestock/livestock products including meat (particularly beef, goat and sheep meat), milk, and hides, skins and leather products.
- Uganda is member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Cotonou Agreement, the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), which aims at establishing a full free trade area among most of south and southeast African countries, and the East Africa Co-operation (EAC), with the aim of establishing a single market and investment area between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Trade in live animals

Species	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (count)												
Cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	500	-500	0	0	0	0	6	-6
Sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	-240
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-12
Poultry (1,000)	0	150	-150	0	60	-60	27	411	-384	16	656	-640
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	800	-800	0	0	0	0	4	-4
Sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	-111
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2
Poultry (1,000)	0	120	-120	0	80	-80	20	365	-345	14	328	-314
Total	0	120	-120	0	880	-880	20	366	-345	14	445	-431

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trade in livestock products

Product	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (metric tonnes)												
Meat, total	0	203	-203	0	270	-270	15	106	-90	5	170	-165
Beef and buffalo	0	195	-195	0	260	-260	0	9	-9	2	12	-10
Mutton and goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	3	1	2
Pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	79	-64	0	134	-134
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	-14	0	15	-15
Other	0	8	-8	0	10	-10	0	1	-1	0	8	-8
Milk, equivalent	0	22,140	-22,140	0	15,498	-15,498	996	2,360	-1,364	161	5,915	-5,754
Eggs, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	-19	0	6	-6
Hides and skins	0	0	0	3,710	0	3,710	13,015	140	12,875	12,857	35	12,822
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Meat, total	0	450	-450	0	600	-600	20	251	-231	11	417	-406
Beef and buffalo	0	450	-450	0	600	-600	0	15	-15	3	19	-16
Mutton and goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-6	8	1	7
Pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	193	-173	0	354	-354
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	-34	0	24	-24
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	19	-19
Milk, equivalent	0	5,480	-5,480	0	5,130	-5,130	296	822	-526	125	2,527	-2,402
Eggs, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	-41	0	10	-10
Hides and skins	0	0	0	6,136	0	6,136	13,716	61	13,654	9,448	22	9,426
Total	0	5,930	-5,930	6,136	5,730	406	14,032	1,176	12,856	9,584	2,976	6,608

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Total number of cases/outbreaks of selected diseases reported in all susceptible species

Disease	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
African swine fever	245/7	110/...	.../...	2,738/32	6,403/51	5,918/57	469/28
Avian Influenza ¹							
Bluetongue	(11/1987)	(11/1987)	(11/1987)	(11/1987)	(11/1987)	(11/1987)	(11/1987)
BSE ²	000	000	000	000	000	000	
CBPP ³	299/14	100/...	.../1	217/46	1,383/49	5,232/58	4,371/66
Classical swine fever	000	000	000	000	000	000	
Foot and mouth disease	273/1	120/8	.../15	1,286/30	2,877/38	3,075/28	27,006/35
Lumpy skin disease	395/10	500/2	.../...	15,361/54	2,795/102	3,368/83	1,987/80
Newcastle disease	26,422/21	10,000/...	.../...	642,260/58	160,533/110	31,767/103	39,327/86
Peste des petits ruminants	000	000	000	000	000	000	
Rift Valley fever	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Rinderpest	(07/1994)	(07/1994)	(07/1994)	(07/1994)	(07/1994)	(07/1994)	(07/1994)
Sheep and goat pox	000	000	000	000	000	000	
Swine vesicular disease	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Vesicular stomatitis	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

¹ Highly pathogenic avian influenza; ² Bovine spongiform encephalopathy; ³ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

no/ no number of cases/outbreaks, ... no information available, - disease not reported, 000 disease never reported; (month/year) date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years

Source: OIE (2004)

- Animal diseases are one of the key problems facing livestock keepers: animal health services are generally considered inaccessible, and, when available, overly expensive, due to the need to pay both for drugs and transport. The Decentralisation Statute devolved to districts many of the functions that had been formerly performed by sector ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) retains regulatory and policy-making functions, and responsibility for disease control, surveillance and monitoring; vets and para-vets are employed by local governments.

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