



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

FAO  
STATISTICS LIBRARY

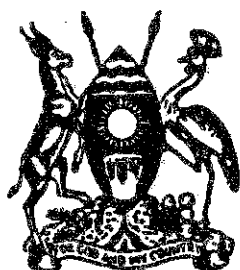
25 MAR 1994

**REPORT**  
**ON**  
**UGANDA NATIONAL CENSUS**  
**OF**  
**AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**  
**(1990 - 1991)**

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME:**  
**LARGE SCALE INSTITUTIONAL FARMS**

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,  
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES  
P.O. BOX 102,  
ENTEBBE, UGANDA.

SEPTEMBER, 1993



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

FAO  
STATISTICS LIBRARY

25 MAR 1994

REPORT  
ON  
UGANDA NATIONAL CENSUS  
OF  
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK  
(1990 - 1991)  
SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME:  
LARGE SCALE INSTITUTIONAL FARMS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,  
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES  
P.O. BOX 102,  
ENTEBBE, UGANDA.

SEPTEMBER, 1993



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**REPORT**  
**ON**  
**UGANDA NATIONAL CENSUS**  
**OF**  
**AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**  
**(1990 - 1991)**

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME:**  
**LARGE SCALE INSTITUTIONAL FARMS**

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,  
ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES  
P.O. BOX 102,  
ENTEBBE, UGANDA.

SEPTEMBER, 1993

PAM  
311.3 (676.1)  
M 66  
(1990-91)  
Suppl.  
SBL

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

REPORT

ON

UGANDA NATIONAL CENSUS

OF

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1990/91

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT: LARGE SCALE INSTITUTIONAL FARMS

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

September, 1993



FOREWORD

This Report is a Supplementary Report, to the earlier five Census Volumes published by the the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock Office. It gives data on Large Scale Institutional Farms covering: size and status, crop areas and production, livestock numbers, production and sales, agricultural inputs, implements, machinery, farm buildings and employees.

The data presented in this report is for the 26 rural districts in which census field activities were successfully conducted. The districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Kumi, Moroto and Soroti were not covered due to the prevailing security situation. On the other hand, Kampala district which was not covered in the main Census Volumes, due to its urban nature, is included in this report.

Unlike the agricultural holdings which were covered on a sample basis, the Large Scale Institutional Farms were enumerated on a complete enumeration basis.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda is grateful to the UNDP and the FAO who respectively funded and executed the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock.

The Government also wishes to acknowledge the effort and co-operation exhibited by the Managers of the Large Scale Institutional Farms in providing the required information and the efforts of the census field staff. Also, the Government is grateful to the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock Office for the successful technical guidance upon which the production of this report has been made possible.



V.B. Sekitoleko

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES.

September 14, 1993  
Date: .....





CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD .....	(iii)
LIST OF TABLES .....	(vii)
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
2. SIZE AND STATUS OF FARMS .....	5
3. CROP AREA AND PRODUCTION .....	15
4. LIVESTOCK CHARACTERISTICS .....	46
5. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS .....	59
6. FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, AND BUILDINGS .....	69
7. FARM LABOUR .....	86
APPENDIX I: LISTING FORM: NCAL 10 .....	92
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE: NCAL 11 .....	93
APPENDIX III: MAP OF UGANDA .....	107



LIST OF TABLES

	<b>Page</b>
<u>Size and Status of Farms</u>	
TABLE 2.01	Number and Area of Farms by Status ..... 8
TABLE 2.02	Number of Farms by Type ..... 11
TABLE 2.03	Area of Farms by Land Utilisation ..... 12
<u>Crop Area and Production</u>	
TABLE 3.01	Area and Production of Maize ..... 24
TABLE 3.02	Area and Production of Finger Millet ..... 25
TABLE 3.03	Area and Production of Sorghum ..... 26
TABLE 3.04	Area and Production of Wheat ..... 27
TABLE 3.05	Area and Production of Rice ..... 27
TABLE 3.06	Area and Production of Beans ..... 28
TABLE 3.07	Area and Production of Groundnuts ..... 29
TABLE 3.08	Area and Production of Soya Beans ..... 30
TABLE 3.09	Area and Production of Sunflower ..... 31
TABLE 3.10	Area and Production of Simsim ..... 32
TABLE 3.11	Area and Production of Cabbages ..... 33
TABLE 3.12	Area and Production of Tomatoes ..... 34
TABLE 3.13	Area and Production of Carrots ..... 35
TABLE 3.14	Area and Production of Onions ..... 36
TABLE 3.15	Area and Production of Egg Plants ..... 37
TABLE 3.16	Area and Production of Cotton ..... 38
TABLE 3.17	Area and Production of Irish Potatoes ..... 39
TABLE 3.18	Area and Production of Sweet Potatoes ..... 40
TABLE 3.19	Area and Production of Cassava ..... 41
TABLE 3.20	Area and Production of Oranges ..... 42

TABLE 3.21	Area and Production of Pineapples .....	42
TABLE 3.22	Area and Production of Bananas .....	43
TABLE 3.23	Area and Production of Coffee .....	44
TABLE 3.24	Area and Production of Tea .....	44

### Livestock Characteristics

TABLE 4.01	Numbers of Cattle by Breed and Type .....	50
TABLE 4.02	Number of Pigs by Age and Sex .....	52
TABLE 4.03	Numbers of poultry by Type .....	54
TABLE 4.04	Number of Beehives by Type .....	56
TABLE 4.05	Quantities of Livestock Products and Sales..	57

### Agricultural Inputs

TABLE 5.01	Quantities of Improved/Unimproved Seed, Inorganic Fertilisers and Organic Manure Used.....	63
TABLE 5.02	Quantities of Drugs and Feeds Used .....	64
TABLE 5.03	Quantities of Salt and Other Inputs (nes) Used .....	65
TABLE 5.04	Quantities of Herbicides and Vaccines Used .....	66
TABLE 5.05	Quantities of Pesticides and Fungicides Used .....	67

### Farm Implements, Machinery and Buildings

TABLE 6.01	Number of Cattle Dips, Incubators, Hammer Mills, Water Pumps, Spray Pumps, Spray Races and Crushers .....	76
TABLE 6.02	Number of Hoes, Pangas, Axes, Hand Slashers, Slashers and Tractor Trailers .....	77
TABLE 6.03	Number of Bulldozers, Tractors, Tractor Ploughs, Ox-ploughs, Harrows, Planters and Weeders .....	78

TABLE 6.04	Number of Generators, Coffee Processors, Shellers, Weigh Bridges, Wire Strainers, Saws and Valley Dams .....	79
TABLE 6.05	Number and Area of Milking Parlours, Cow Sheds, Office Buildings and Other Buildings..	80
TABLE 6.06	Number and Size of Residential Buildings, Stores, Barns and Calf Pens .....	82
TABLE 6.07	Number of Tractors by Source .....	84
TABLE 6.08	Number of Tractor Ploughs by Source .....	85
 <u>Farm Labour</u>		
TABLE 7.01	Number of Farm Employees by Sex .....	88
TABLE 7.02	Number of Farm Employees by Occupation .....	90

(x)

## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### Background

1.01 This Report is a supplementary volume to the Census Report which is in five volumes namely:

- Volume I: Methodology of the Census
- Volume II: Holding Characteristics
- Volume III: Crop Area, Yield and Production
- Volume IV: Livestock Characteristics
- Volume V: Agricultural Inputs, Implements and Labour

The Supplementary Report presents results of the census on Large Scale Institutional Farms (LSIFs) during the reference period 1990/91.

1.02 This was the first time that data on LSIFs were collected using a consistent set of definitions, concepts, and methodology. Prior to this Census, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, collected data mainly through a reporting system rather than through a well designed and structured questionnaire.

1.03 Data for the Census were collected by using two sets of questionnaires. One set was used to collect data from the agricultural holdings which account for the bulk of agricultural and livestock production. Due to their large number, and the limitation of resources these holdings were covered on a sample basis. The second set of questionnaires was used to collect data on LSIFs and the data for these were collected on a complete enumeration basis.

### Objectives of LSIF Census

1.04 In order to complete the coverage of the agricultural sector, it was necessary to collect information on the LSIFs as well as the agricultural holdings. The National Census of Agriculture and Livestock achieved this goal through a sample census of agricultural holdings as well as a complete enumeration of LSIFs. The objectives of the LSIFs' component were: (i) to obtain to the extent possible, a complete and up-to-date list of LSIFs (ii) to obtain baseline data on: the structure of modern agriculture; farm status; type and size; land utilisation; agricultural machinery and implements; crop areas and production; livestock numbers and sales of livestock and livestock by-products; farm labour.

### **Definition of a Large Scale Institutional Farm (LSIF)**

1.05 Before embarking on the questionnaire design for Large Farms, the Census Technical Committee consulted existing literature in order to obtain a definition of a Large Farm. It was realised that no such clear-cut definition of a Large Farm existed and also that it would be extremely difficult to provide a working definition of a Large Farm. It was therefore decided, for practical purposes, to deal with only LSIFs which were well established, easy to define and identify and whose frame construction was within the capacity of the Census Office to handle. The LSIFs were expected to be few in number but with special characteristics such as a higher proportion of marketed output compared to holdings in the traditional sector, better organisation and a higher level of mechanisation.



### Scope

1.06 The items covered for the LSIFs were obtained from the variables suggested during the Data Users and Producers Workshop held in Jinja in November 1987. The Census Technical Committee held meetings which designed the questionnaire based on the variables mentioned above.

### Coverage

1.07 Data collection for LSIFs was carried out in the same 26 districts in which data collection for the main census was successfully undertaken. The districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Kumi, Moroto and Soroti were not covered due to the then existing security situation. On the other hand Kampala, which was not covered in earlier volumes due to its urban nature, was covered in the LSIFs' Census.

### Data Collection

1.08 Through listing, Census Supervisors obtained an up-to-date frame of LSIFs for each district. It is worth noting that staff of the Census Office consulted the list from the Census of Establishments carried out by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, to ensure co-ordination and avoid the possibility of duplication with its attendant potential for resource wastage.

1.09 After obtaining the list of LSIFs for each district, and in conformity with the work programme, the respondents (Farm Managers) completed questionnaire number NCAL 11 (See Appendix 11). In many cases, the questionnaire was completed with the assistance of the Census Supervisors.

1.10 Very few cases of non-response were experienced. This was due to the effort made by the Supervisors who frequently checked on the Farm Managers and ensured that the completed questionnaires were retrieved for onward transmission to the Census Office at Entebbe. Of all the 450 LSIFs listed, 373 (83%) responded.

#### Accuracy of the Data

1.11 The LSIFs covered in the Census were known for their long established practice of record keeping. The Farm Managers obtained the data from the farm records and used them to complete the questionnaire. Also, given that the census of LSIFs was conducted on a complete enumeration basis, it is considered that the reliability of the data is good. However, during the editing of the forms it was found that the data on crop production was generally very poor and inconsistent with the areas harvested. For this reason, average yield rates have been applied to the reported areas to estimate the production figures.

1.12 The reader of this Supplementary Report should, however, bear in mind that 'Large Farms' operated by private individuals were not covered in the LSIFs' Census. Due to the lack of a clear-cut definition of a Large Farm, the 'Large Farms' were left in the frame of small-scale and medium-scale holders. Since these 'Large Farms' are few compared with the small and medium scale holdings, they had a relatively low chance of being selected. Future censuses/ surveys should consider the treatment of Large Farms in the Private Sector more carefully and, if possible, treat them as a separate strata of the census/survey.

Chapter 2

SIZE AND STATUS OF FARMS

Introduction

2.1 This chapter provides information on LSIFs by status and size (area). It also provides information on the distribution of LSIFs by their various agricultural practices as well as by the various land-use patterns.

Comments on the Tables

Table 2.01: Number and Area of Farms by Status

2.2 This table shows that out of the 373 LSIFs, in the 27 districts which were included in the census, the breakdown by management was as follows:

146 or 39%	were managed by the Government
165 or 44%	were managed by Other Institutions
49 or 13%	were managed by Cooperatives
13 or 4%	were managed by Parastatals.

It is evident from this summary that most LSIFs belonged to either Government or 'Other Institutions' (See figure 2.01a).

2.3 In terms of land area, the average size of an LSIF was 110 ha. Of the total land area covered by these LSIFs of 41,152 ha, Government LSIFs accounted for 23,019 ha or 56% of the total area, followed by Cooperative farms with 9,331 ha or 23%. Other Institutions had 7,062 ha or 17% while Parastatals had 1,740 ha or 4% (See figure 2.01b).

Table 2.02: Number of Farms by Type

2.4 Out of the 373 LSIFs which responded, 177 or 48% were engaged in mixed agricultural practice i.e. crops and livestock. These were followed by pure crop production with 119 or 32%. Dairy farms were 42 or 10%, ranches were 22 or 6% and the rest (poultry, apiary and others) were 11 and accounted for 4%.

2.5 Looking at the breakdown by District. Mpigi District ranked highest in mixed farming followed by Kabale and Mukono then Bushenyi and Mbarara. Focusing on crop farming, Masaka featured highest followed by Kabale, while Mpigi and Kabarole came out as leading districts for dairy farms.

Table 2.03: Area of Farms by Land Utilization

2.6 This table shows the distribution of land in terms of area by the various land-use categories. Out of the total area of 41,152 ha operated by these LSIFs, 19,267 ha or 47% was under temporary fallow, 8,216 ha (20%) under temporary crops, 7,710 ha (19%) were under other pasture, 3,638 ha (9%) under permanent crops, 2,051 ha (5%) under improved pasture, and 270 ha or less than 1% was categorised as all other land (rocks, buildings, bush, forest, etc.) (see figure 2.03).

2.7 It is worth mentioning that during the census exercise many of the farms were undergoing rehabilitation and reconstruction because of major deterioration during the 1970s and early 1980s. Thus, it is not surprising that land under temporary fallow (47%) and temporary crops (20%) covered a significant percentage of the total land.



TABLE 2.01 Number and Area (Ha) of Farms by District and Status, 1990/91.

DISTRICT	FARM STATUS									
	GOVERNMENT		PARASTATALS		CO-OPERATIVES		OTHER INSTITUTIONS:		TOTAL	
	No. of Farms	Area	No. of Farms	Area	No. of Farms	Area	No. of Farms	Area	Farms	Area
Apac	6	4558	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4558
Arua	3	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	118
Bundibugyo	1	24	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	36
Bushenyi	3	109	1	42	5	677	19	514	28	1342
Hoima	-	-	3	221	1	26	2	88	6	335
Iganga	12	432	1	31	1	13	3	38	17	514
Jinja	4	29	-	-	-	-	4	377	8	406
Kabale	7	663	-	-	13	270	9	186	29	1119
Kabarole	6	691	-	-	-	-	12	445	18	1136
Kamuli	6	599	-	-	-	-	1	109	7	708
Kampala	2	14	-	-	-	-	6	84	8	98
Kapchorwa	1	43	-	-	1	713	1	18	3	774
Kasese	5	3842	-	-	4	5262	2	74	11	9178
Lira	5	1379	-	-	-	-	2	146	7	1525
Luwero	4	522	-	-	3	179	6	619	13	1320
Masaka	12	55	-	-	4	368	12	527	28	950
Masindi	5	788	2	537	1	155	1	142	9	1622
Mbale	6	303	-	-	-	-	1	65	7	368
Mbarara	5	868	1	101	-	132	15	965	21	2066
Moyo	3	1691	-	-	-	-	2	11	5	1702
Mpigi	17	1130	-	-	-	-	27	433	44	1565
Mubende	6	500	-	-	4	492	4	564	14	1556
Mukono	7	295	4	647	3	442	15	754	29	2138
Nebbi	5	1579	-	-	1	57	1	41	7	1677
Rakai	3	168	-	-	4	281	12	666	19	1115
Rukungiri	2	63	1	161	3	264	4	44	10	532
Tororo	10	2556	-	-	-	-	4	138	14	2694
TOTAL	146	23019	13	1740	48	9331	166	7062	373	41152

Fig. 2.01a: Number of Farms by Status  
(1990/1991)

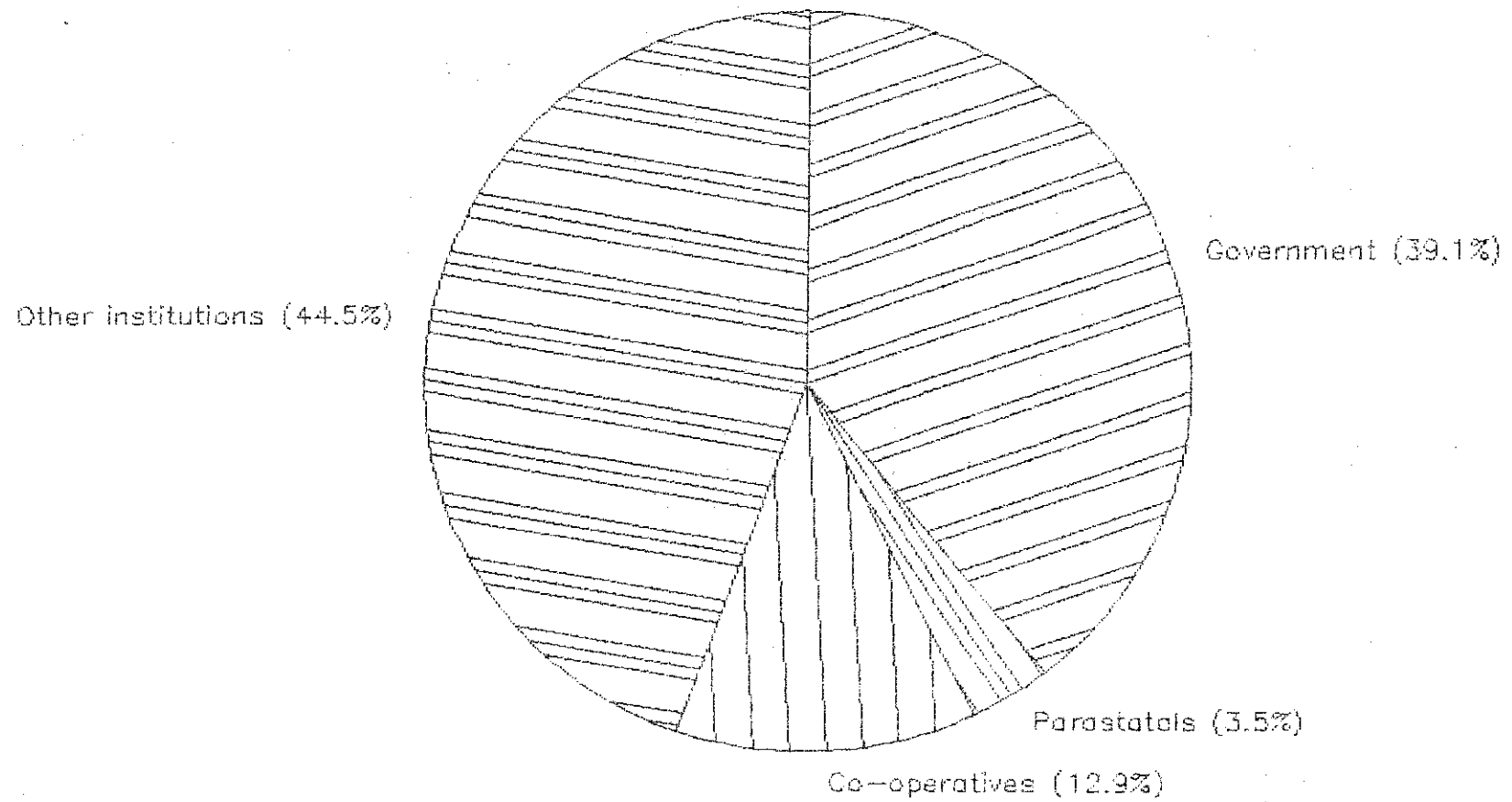


Fig. 2.01b Area (Ha) of Farms by Status  
(1990/1991)

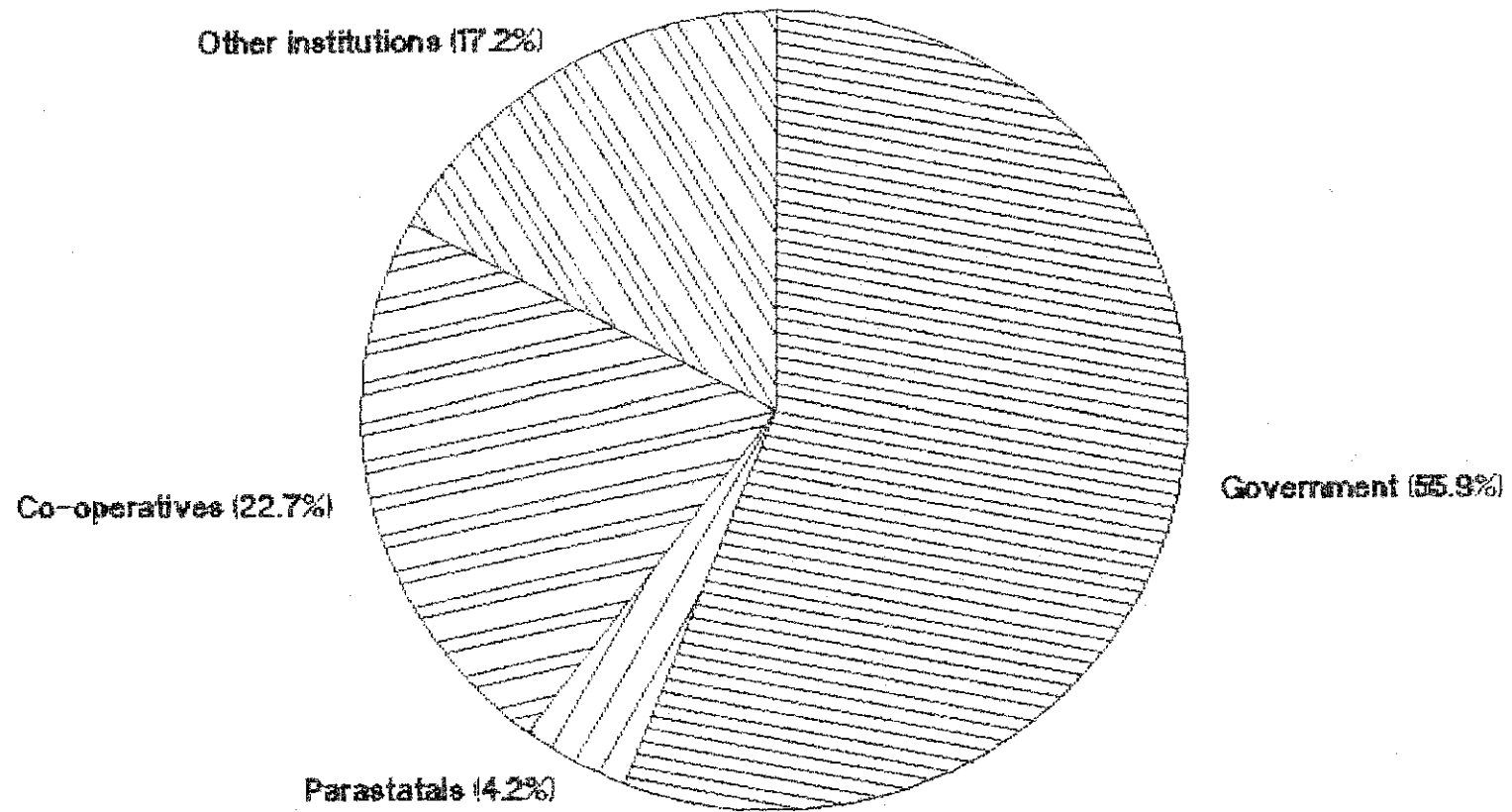




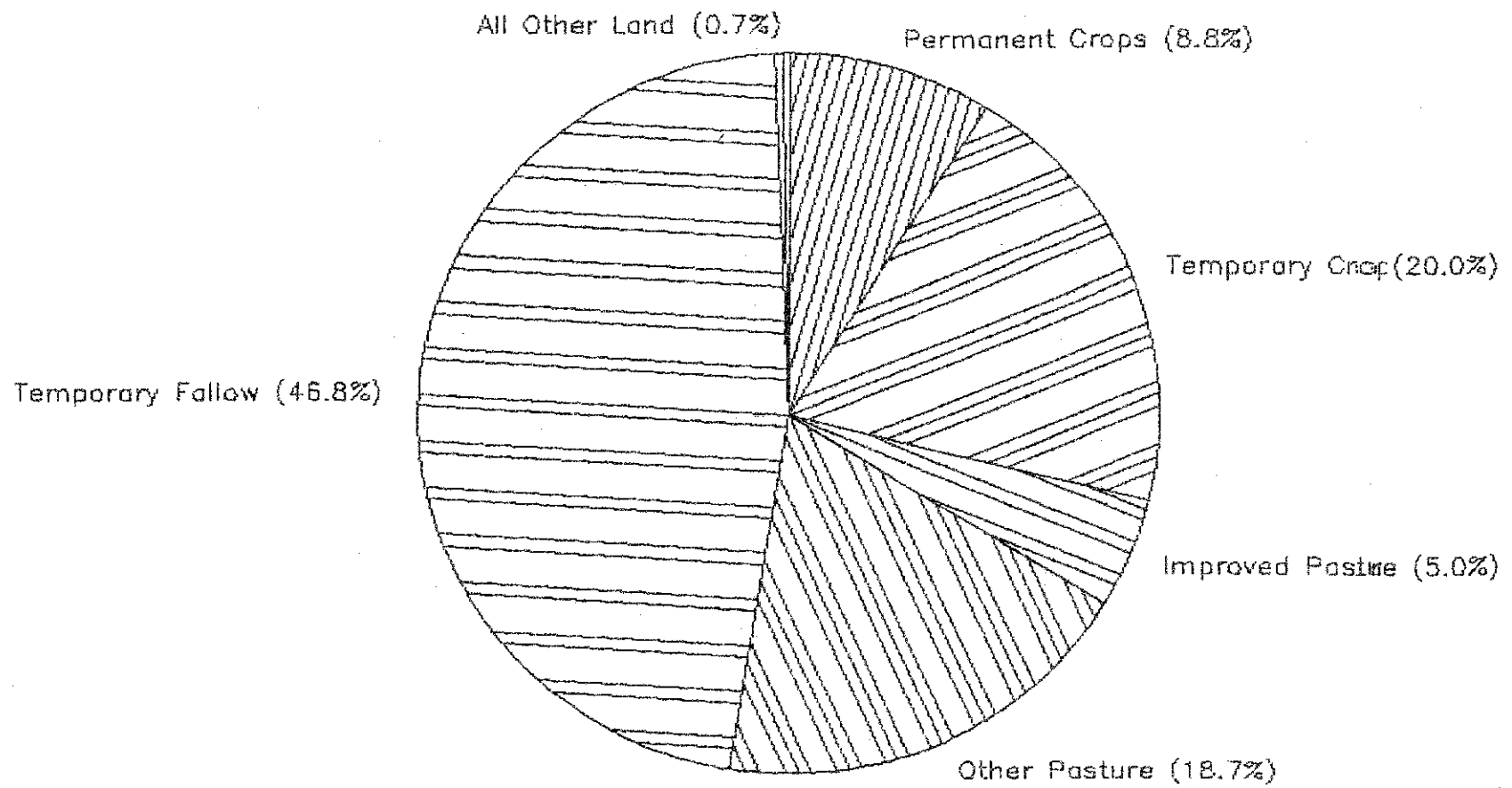
TABLE 2.02 Number of Farms by District and Type, 1990/91

DISTRICT	TYPE OF FARM							TOTAL
	Mixed	Dairy	Crop	Ranches	Poultry	Apiary	Others	
Apac	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	6
Arua	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Bundibugyo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bushenyi	18	3	5	1	1	1	2	28
Hoima	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	6
Iganga	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	17
Jinja	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	8
Kabale	10	5	14	1	1	1	1	29
Kabarole	8	8	3	1	1	1	1	18
Kampala	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
Kamuli	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	7
Kaochorwa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Kasasa	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	11
Lira	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	7
Luwero	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	13
Masaka	8	1	18	1	1	1	1	28
Masindi	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	9
Mbale	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Mbarara	12	4	4	1	1	1	1	21
Moyo	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Mpigi	23	8	9	1	2	1	2	44
Mubende	5	1	4	4	1	1	1	14
Mukono	15	2	11	1	1	1	1	29
Nebbi	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7
Rakai	12	1	3	2	1	1	1	19
Rukungiri	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	10
Tororo	10	1	1	4	1	1	1	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>373</b>

TABLE 2.03 Land Utilization by District, 1990/91.

DISTRICT	AREA UNDER:						TOTAL
	Permanent :Crops	Temporary :Crops	Improved :Pasture	Other :Pastures	Temporary :Fallow	All other :Land	
Apac	-	209	-	-	4343	6	4558
Arua	3	18	-	29	62	6	118
Bundibugyo	1	11	2	4	17	1	36
Bushenyi	38	405	37	703	149	10	1342
Hoima	107	2	1	1	224	-	335
Iganga	8	138	6	99	258	5	514
Jinja	5	52	3	263	79	4	406
Kabale	29	425	80	178	387	20	1119
Kabarole	25	109	112	253	623	14	1136
Kampala	6	28	28	8	26	2	98
Kamuli	75	58	28	62	479	6	708
Kapchorwa	-	459	-	5	307	3	774
Kasese	330	3722	104	1774	3245	3	9178
Lira	125	86	-	25	1287	2	1525
Luwero	16	159	303	204	626	12	1320
Masaka	186	96	12	177	467	12	950
Masindi	2	150	16	614	834	6	1622
Mbale	28	36	80	52	165	7	368
Mbarara	141	282	402	815	409	17	2066
Moyo	1	96	-	5	1594	6	1702
Mpigi	73	302	277	272	628	13	1565
Mubende	193	85	65	886	311	16	1556
Mukono	558	140	81	367	961	31	2138
Nebbi	1500	34	-	80	60	3	1677
Rakai	44	76	4	233	742	16	1115
Rukungiri	132	8	204	139	11	38	532
Tororo	12	1030	206	462	973	11	2694
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3638</b>	<b>8216</b>	<b>2051</b>	<b>7710</b>	<b>19267</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>41152</b>

Fig 2.03: Land Utilization in Hectares,  
(1990/91)





### Chapter 3

#### CROP AREA AND PRODUCTION

##### Introduction

- 3.1 With a fairly well established system of farm record keeping, it was possible to obtain data on crop areas in hectares and production in metric tones (mt) for Large Scale Institutional Farms (LSIFs). Recording of data on form NCAL 11 was carried out by Farm Managers and where it was felt necessary, assistance was rendered by the District Census Supervisors. With the exception of data for permanent crops, recording was done for the area under a crop and its production by first season and second season for the agricultural year 1990/91.
- 3.2 On crop areas, provision was made in the questionnaire to record both planted area and harvested area. Data recorded however showed that in nearly all cases the area planted and harvested were the same and so only one set of data is given. At the editing stage it was found that many of the reported production levels were inconsistent with the areas planted. Production has therefore been estimated by applying average yield rates to the crop area data.
- 3.3 No provision was made in the questionnaire for including constituent crops in the case of crop mixtures. After consulting some farms, it was found unusual for LSIFs to grow crops in mixtures. Hence NCAL 11 was designed with this view in mind.
- 3.4 The contribution of large scale production to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is of significant importance. Thus these data are of particular importance in the calculation of the National Accounts.

3.5 The reader will also wish to note that data is only provided for those districts producing the various crops; missing districts indicate zero area and production. Kampala is also excluded from this set of tables since no crops were grown on the LSIFs in this urban district

### Comments on the Tables

#### Table 3.01: Maize

3.6 The total area under maize was recorded at 2,169 ha with a production of 3,253 mt. Kasese district was responsible for some 53% of both the total area as well as the production. All 26 districts reported growing maize but the next most important district Mbarara, only accounted for 6% of area and production indicating the dominance of Kasese in maize production on LSIFs. Considering production by season, some 45% of maize was produced in the first season with the remaining 55% in the second.

#### Table 3.02: Finger Millet

3.7 The total area under finger millet was recorded at 234 ha with a production of 156 mt. Only 15 out of the 26 districts reported growing finger millet. The two leading districts were Tororo and Moyo each accounting for some 21% of the area under the crop and also of the production. Other significant finger millet growing districts were Bushenyi, Lira and Kasese. Considering production by season, some 63% of finger millet was produced in the first season with the remaining 37% in the second.

Table 3.03: Sorghum

3.8 The total area under Sorghum was recorded at 119 ha with a production of 170 mt. Kabale district dominated production of this crop with 86 mt (51%) from 58 ha. Altogether 12 out of 26 districts grew sorghum on LSIFs. Considering production by season, some 64% of sorghum was produced in the first season with the remaining 36% in the second. Within the districts, however, the seasonal variation was more marked. Kabale district produced over 90% of its sorghum during the first season while Masindi district only produced sorghum during the second season.

Table 3.04 Wheat:

3.9 The total area under wheat was recorded at 340 ha with a production of 751 mt. Only 6 out of the 26 districts reported growing wheat and these were dominated by Kapchorwa district which accounted for 93% of the total area and production. Considering production by season, some 95% of wheat was produced in the first season with the remaining 5% in the second. Within the districts, however, the seasonal variation was more marked. Only one district (Kabarole) grew wheat in both seasons. The main producing district, Kapchorwa, only grew wheat in the first season.

Table 3.05: Rice

3.10 The total area under rice was recorded at 1,376 ha with a production of 1,744 mt. Only 5 out of the 26 districts reported the growing of rice on LSIFs.

Tororo district dominated rice production accounting for around 90% of the total area and production. Considering production by season, some 93% of rice was produced in the first season with the remaining 7% in the second. Within the districts, however, the seasonal variation was more marked. Only two districts, Iganga and Kasese, grew rice in both seasons. The main producing district, Tororo, only grew rice in the first season and Moyo and Mpigi districts only grew rice in the second season.

Table 3.06: Beans

3.11 The total area under beans was recorded at 731 ha with a production of 586 mt. 23 of the 26 districts reported the growing of beans on LSIFs. The three major producing districts were Kasese, Kabale and Mbarara accounting for 28%, 21% and 13% of crop area and production respectively. Considering production by season, some 57% of the bean crop was produced in the first season with the remaining 43% in the second.

Table 3.07: Groundnuts

3.12 The total area under groundnuts was recorded at 216 ha with a production of 187 mt. 18 of the 26 districts reported the growing of groundnuts on LSIFs. Kasese district dominated production producing some 39% of the total followed by Masindi district (11%). Considering production by season, only 41% of the groundnut crop was produced in the first season with the bulk of the crop (59%) being produced in the second season.



Table 3.08: Soya Beans

3.13 The total area under soya beans was recorded at 246 ha with a production of 249 mt. 17 of the 26 districts reported the growing of soya beans on LSIFs with production being centered on Kasese district (51%). Mpigi district was also a major producer of soya beans (24%) as was Tororo (8%). Considering production by season, only 41% of the groundnut crop was produced in the first season with the bulk of the crop (59%) being produced in the second season.

Table 3.09: Sunflower

3.14 This is an oil crop which is mostly grown in Eastern and Northern Regions. The total area was 127 ha producing some 102 mt. 12 of the 26 districts reported growing sunflower on LSIFs with Kasese district leading in both area and production and accounting for some 30% of the total. Apac, Luwero and Tororo districts also grew significant proportions of the crop. Considering production by season, only 34% of the sunflower crop was produced in the first season with the bulk of the crop (66%) being produced in the second season.

Table 3.10 Simsim

3.15 This is also an oil crop with a very high export potential. However, only five districts reported growing the crop with Apac district leading with 12 mt (48%) of total production from an area of 23 ha (50%) of the total area under simsim. The majority of the crop was grown in the second season (84%) and Apac district was the only one in which the crop was grown in both seasons. The total area recorded was 46 ha with production estimated at 25 mt.

Table 3.11: Cabbages

3.16 The total area under cabbages was recorded as 77 ha producing some 2,601 mt. 16 of the 26 districts reported growing cabbages on LSIFs. Kabale district had the highest production of 525 mt (20%) from an area of 15 ha. Mbarara, Kasese and Bushenyi districts also produced significant proportions of the total (15%, 13% and 11% respectively). Considering production by season, some 60% of the cabbage crop was produced in the first season with the remainder (40%) being produced in the second season. All districts growing cabbages produced the crop in the first season but only 11 districts grew cabbages in the second season.

Table 3.12: Tomatoes

3.17 The total area under tomatoes was recorded as 130 ha with a production of 3,170 mt. Although 16 of the 26 districts were reported as growing tomatoes, production was concentrated in Kasese district which accounted for some 77% of total production. The second season produced 58% of the crop with only 42% being produced in the first season.

Table 3.13: Carrots

3.18 The total area under carrots was reported as 6 ha with a production of 15 mt. Only 5 out of the 26 districts reported growing carrots. Only one district reported production in both seasons with the second season being favoured for the growing of carrots.

Table 3.14: Onions

3.19 The total area under onions was reported as 78 ha with a production of 334 mt. Although 15 of the 26 districts reported growing the crop, production was

concentrated in Kasese district which accounted for 86% of the total production. Of note was the seasonal pattern with 85% of production taking place in the second season.

Table 3.15: Egg-plants

3.20 The total area under egg-plant was reported as 21 ha with a production of 113 mt. Only 12 of the 26 districts reported growing egg-plant with Kasese district recording the largest area and accounting for 18% of the total production. It was also observed that production was concentrated in the first season.

Table 3.16: Cotton

3.21 The total area under cotton was recorded as 2,485 ha with a production of 2,118 mt. 15 out of the 26 districts reported growing of cotton with Kasese district dominating production (70% of total). Bushenyi district was also a major producing district. Production was concentrated in the second season (92%).

Table 3.17: Irish Potatoes

3.22 The total area under irish potatoes was recorded at 81 ha with production estimated at 563 mt. Only 8 out of the 26 districts reported growing irish potatoes with production being concentrated in Kabale district (82% of the total). Some 70% of production took place in the first season.

Table 3.18: Sweet Potatoes

3.23 The total area under sweet potato was 306 ha with production estimated at 1,251 mt. Only the LSIFs in Kapchorwa district reported no sweet potato.

The highest production was from Mpigi district which accounted for 20% of total production and Kasese district was the second largest producer (16%). The large proportion of districts producing sweet potato reflects the traditional nature of this crop. Concerning the seasonal pattern, over 60% of production took place in the first season. While all the districts produced sweet potato in the first season, 5 districts did not produce in the second season and production levels were generally lower.

Table 3.19: Cassava

3.24 Cassava, like sweet potato is another traditional root crop and again nearly all the districts reported growing this crop (22 out of 26). The total area of cassava was recorded as 295 ha with a production of 2,317 mt. Two districts, Kasese and Kamuli dominated production producing 37% of total production between them. Concerning the seasonal pattern, very little seasonal variation was observed with the growing of cassava.

Table 3.20: Oranges

3.25 The growing of oranges by LSIFs was recorded in only three districts. The total area was 107 ha and production 70 mt. Two areas, Kamuli and Lira, dominated production.

Table 3.21: Pineapples

3.26 Pineapples were grown on LSIFs in 8 out of the 26 districts on an area of 42 ha. Total production was recorded at 773 mt. with Masaka, Luwero, Mubende and Mukono being the key producing districts.

Table 3.22: Bananas

3.27 The total area under bananas at the time of the census was 225 ha producing some 1,263 mt during the 1990/91 season. Of the 18 districts recorded as growing bananas, Mbarara district recorded the largest area and production. Other key producing districts were Mpigi, Bushenyi and Masaka.

Table 3.23: Coffee

3.28 The total area on LSIFs under coffee was recorded as 324 ha with production in the 1990/91 season recorded as 38 mt. Only 8 districts reported growing coffee and production was concentrated in Mukono district.

Table 3.24: Tea:

3.29 The total area under tea was recorded as 773 ha with production in the 1990/91 season recorded at 1,946 mt. Only 7 of the 26 districts reported growing tea with Mukono district dominating production (53%). The average yield was 2.5 mt/ha.

TABLE 3.01 Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Maize by District and Season, 1990/91.

DISTRICT	FIRST SEASON		SECOND SEASON		TOTAL	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Apac	25	38	8	12	33	50
Arua	5	8	-	-	5	8
Bundibugyo	2	3	-	-	2	3
Bushenyi	6	9	9	13	14	21
Hoima	6	8	-	-	6	8
Iganga	38	57	39	58	76	114
Jinja	17	25	6	9	23	34
Kabale	8	12	44	66	52	78
Kabarole	35	52	74	111	109	163
Kamuli	6	8	4	7	10	15
Kapchorwa	53	80	-	-	53	80
Kasese	509	763	647	970	1156	1734
Lira	5	7	5	7	10	14
Luwero	18	28	16	24	34	51
Masaka	13	19	10	16	23	35
Masindi	82	124	28	42	111	166
Mbale	11	17	1	2	12	19
Mbarara	16	24	113	170	129	194
Moyo	11	17	4	5	15	22
Mpigi	30	45	40	60	70	104
Mubende	12	18	13	20	25	38
Mukono	9	13	8	12	17	25
Nebbi	9	14	9	13	18	27
Rakai	18	27	79	119	98	147
Rukungiri	3	5	2	4	6	8
Tororo	36	55	26	39	62	93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1778</b>	<b>2169</b>	<b>3253</b>

TABLE 3.02 Area (ha) and Production (mt) of Finger Millet by District and Season, 1990/91.

DISTRICT	FIRST SEASON		SECOND SEASON		TOTAL	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Apac	1	1	-	-	1	1
Bushenyi	14	22	8	13	22	35
Hoima	-	-	1	1	1	1
Iganga	-	-	2	2	2	2
Kabale	1	1	-	-	1	1
Kabarole	1	2	-	-	1	2
Kamuli	2	3	-	-	2	3
Kasese	4	5	12	18	16	23
Lira	18	26	-	-	18	26
Luwero	7	11	3	5	10	16
Mbale	2	3	-	-	2	3
Mbarara	2	2	8	11	10	13
Moyo	17	26	16	24	33	50
Nebbi	-	-	4	7	4	7
Tororo	31	46	3	5	34	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>234</b>

