



Ministry of Agriculture,
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NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE
MITIGATION ACTION ON

CLIMATE-SMART DAIRY LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAINS IN UGANDA

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AgDevCo	Africa Agricultural Development Company
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
EADD	East Africa Dairy Development
ESCO	Energy Service Companies
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plan
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PCP	Pearl Capital Partners
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
ROU	Republic of Uganda
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Yield	Yield Uganda Investment Fund

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COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Uganda, in East Africa, is bordered on the east by Kenya, on the north by South Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania and Lake Victoria. It has a total land area of 241,548 km² and is divided into 117 administrative districts (Figure 1).

The country lies astride the Equator, between latitudes 4° 12' N and 1° 29' S and longitudes 29° 34' W, and 35° 0' E. The average daily temperatures range from 15°-30° C. More than two-thirds of the country is a plateau, lying between 1,000 and 1,500 metres above sea level. Based on topography, Uganda has been divided into four relief regions:

- Above 2,000 metres: 2 percent of the land area
- 1,500 – 2,000 metres: 5 percent of the land area
- 900 – 1,500 metres: 84 percent of the land area
- Below 900 metres: 9 percent of the land area (Mwebaze, 2006)

More than 75 percent of the country has an equatorial climate that is modified by the high altitude. Precipitation is fairly reliable, varying from 600 to 1,000 mm in Karamoja in the northeast received in a single rainy season and from 1,000 to 1,500 mm in the high rainfall areas on the shores of Lake Victoria, in the highlands around Mt. Elgon in the east, the Ruwenzori mountains in the south-west and some parts of Masindi and Gulu received in two rainy seasons. Rainfall distribution has generally been categorized as:

- High: Over 1,750 mm per annum, 4 percent of the land area
- Moderate: 1,000-1,750 mm per annum, 70 percent of the land area
- Low: Under 1,000 mm per annum, 26 percent of the land area (Mwebaze, 2006)

Figure 1: Map of Uganda



Source: United Nations Geospatial Information Section¹

About 80 percent of the country's total land area is arable, although it is estimated that only slightly over 30 percent is productively utilized. The vegetation is mainly composed of savannah grasslands, woodlands, bush land and tropical rain forest (UBOS, 2012; MAAIF, 2010; UBOS, 2015) (Figure 2). Perennial crops that include coffee and green bananas dominate the southern parts of Uganda, while livestock farming is dominant in the drier areas northern and western parts of the country. Other crops grown include cotton, tobacco, tea, maize, beans and flowers. Coffee is the most important export commodity, accounting for 18.5 percent of total exports in 2011, followed by fish and fish products, which accounted for 5.6 percent (CEPIA, 2014).

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