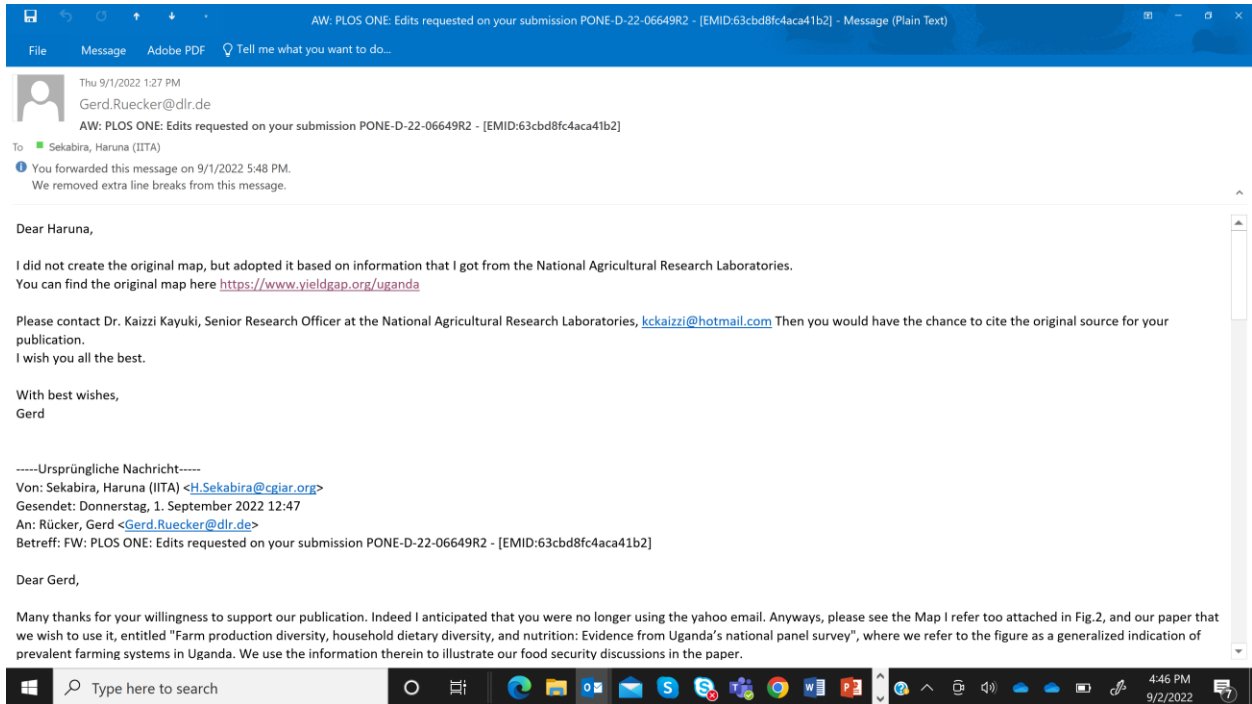
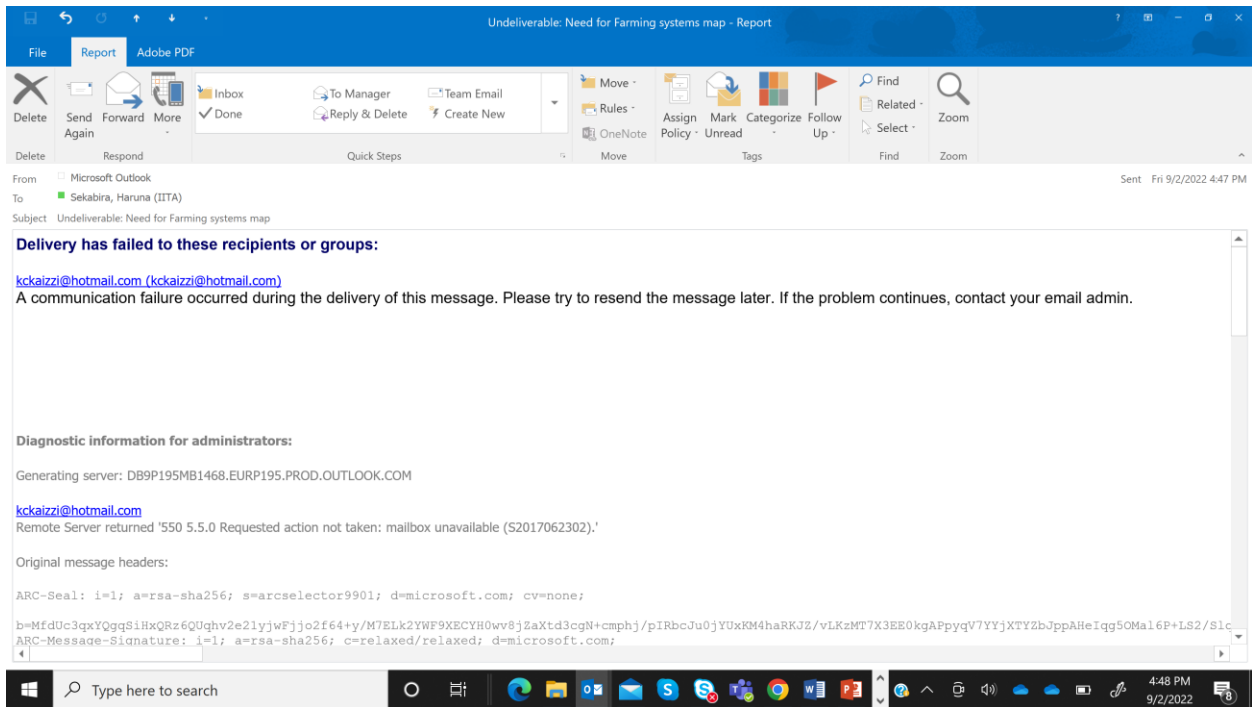


I contacted Dr. Gerd Reucker for the permissions as in the email screen shot below, but he too didn't have the original information needed to grant permissions on the map. See in screen shot below



On advice from Gerd that he didn't have the original files, I tried to contact Dr. Kayizzi as below



Because Dr. Kayizzi's email was no longer functional, I went to the Global yield Gap Atlas website as directed by Gerd, where I found in the image below that actually their data is available for use under the CC 4.0 license; see the quotation on the right-hand side of the screen shot

<https://www.yieldgap.org/uganda#>

Description of cropping systems, climate, and soils in Uganda (by Dr. K. Kaizzi)

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the Uganda economy. It contributes about 20 percent of GDP, accounts for 48 percent of exports and provides a large proportion of the raw materials for industry^[1]. The sector employs 73 percent of the population aged 10 years and older. About 4.0 million households in Uganda survive on small-holder farming and a significant proportion, (about 30%), of the population live below the poverty line and suffer food insecurity. About 25% of Ugandans are poor, corresponding to nearly 7.5 million in 1.2 million households^[2]. Incidence of poverty remains higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with the poor in rural areas representing 27% of the population versus 9% in the urban areas. Therefore agriculture will be the key determinant in the country's efforts to reduce poverty in the immediate years ahead.

With a GDP per capita of USD 506 in 2008/09 and expected to reach USD 900 in 2014/15, Uganda is classified as a "Least Developed Country". It is confronted with the challenges of low productivity in the agricultural sector and major deficiencies in infrastructure and human development. In 2009 Uganda was ranked 157th out of 182 countries with data on the UNDP's Human Development Report with a Human Development Index of 0.514 which has been increasing steadily from 0.272 in 1995 to 0.581 in 2006 before reducing to 0.514 in 2009.

Agriculture has the potential to significantly increase its contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction. In 2008/09, agriculture grew by 2.6%. It has been estimated that if agriculture in Uganda grew at 2.8% per year, as experienced in the last eight years, the poverty rate would be reduced modestly to 27% by 2015. However if greater investments were made in agriculture and the sector grew at 5.9% per year to 2015, the national poverty rate would be reduced by an additional 9% points to 18% of the population and absolute number of poor people to 6.9 million. Therefore, investing more in agriculture to achieve higher economic growth rates is an effective vehicle for reducing poverty.

National Development Plan

The government of Uganda adopted a National Development Plan in 2010 with a vision: "A transformed Ugandan Society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years". This implies changing from a predominantly peasant low income to a middle income within 30 years.

Uganda drafted the Agricultural Sector Development and Investment Plan (DSIP) for the next five years and covers all sub-sectors of agriculture i.e. crops, livestock, fisheries and environment. This builds on the four

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Then I changed the image cited from Gerd Reucker et al to one directly accessed from the Global Yield Gap Atlas as seen below – which I cite in the paper as the reference below.

Global Yield Gap Atlas (2022). Description of cropping systems, climate, and soils in Uganda. Accessed from: <https://www.yieldgap.org/uganda#> on 2nd September 2022

