BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
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ASSESSINGFACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO LOW MILK PRODUCTION IN PECE DIVISION, GULU DISTRICT

BY

KIDEGA PETER

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I, Kidega Peter, declare that this dissertation has never been submitted to any university or any other higher institutions of learning in partial fulfillment of the requirements for any academic award.

Signature..... Date. 10/09/2014

APPROVAL

This dissertation is submitted with the approval of my academic supervisor:

Dr. Okwany Patrick (BVM)

Department of Animal Production and Management

Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Sciences

Busitema University

Signature..... Date. 10/09/2014

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my mother Ms.Oroma Rose and my benefactor Madam Jolly Grace Laker Lastly friends and relatives who played very fundamental roles in my education may God award them abundantly.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BOU: Bank of Uganda

DDA: Dairy Development Authority

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

MOFPED: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

MOLFD: Ministry of livestock development.

PMA: Plan for Modernization of Agriculture

FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease

MTTI: Ministry of Tourism Trade and Industry

NUSAF: Northern Uganda Social Action Fund

UIA: Uganda Investment Authority

PRDP: Peace Recovery and Development Plan

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

NAADS: National Agricultural Advisory Services

NGOS : Non-Governmental Organization

ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute

UNHS: Uganda National Household Survey

UNPS: Uganda National Panel Survey

WHO: World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted in Pece division Gulu district to assess the factors contributing to low milk production. 103 respondents were interviewed using structured questionnaires. The data collected wasanalyzed using statistical package of social science (spss version 16)to find frequencies and percentages which were presented using tables, graphs and pie charts. The study identified that majority of farmers (42.7%) fed dairy cattle on natural pastures which are qualitatively low in nutrients. (36.9%) crop residues and (20.4%) fed grasses and legumes. (85%) respondents provided no supplements to dairy cattle, the high cost and unavailability of protein rich concentrates resulted in inconsistent and inadequate concentrate supplementation for increased milk yield .Most of the farmers provided drinking water for their animals (77.7%). From the study it was found out that (84.4%) of the farmers sprayed their animals to control ectoparasites. Most of the respondents (87%)did not provided houses/shed for dairy cattle

This predisposes animals to foot rot, cold stress and production decrement. The study revealed that (81.4%) of farmers had no access to extension service deliverywhich limits farmers access to improved dairy technologies. The study revealed that(82.5%) experienced disease incidence, common diseases are(66%) tick-borne diseases, (10.2%) mastitis, (8.7%) Trypanosomiasis, (7.7%) Helminthosis and(7.4%)lumpy skin disease.Basing on the findings of the study it is recommended that in order to improve milk production among dairy farmers in the study area there is need for technical and institutional intervention to alleviate the constraints through dissemination of appropriate technologies like disease control strategy, feeding, extension service delivery, improved dairy animals awareness which will increase milk productivity

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agricultural sector is one of the sector that employs almost 66 percent of the Uganda labor force population (MoFPED, 2011 and 2012) and a key sector in Uganda poverty eradication (Ssewanyana and Okidi, 2007). Livestock sector maintained a steady growth of 3 percent per annum and this is partly contributed to by the dairy sector due to increasing demand for milk(Mbowa*et al.*, 2012). Higher rates are realized as the country continues to pursue its policies of agricultural modernization and commercialization (Stall et al., 2001). Dairy sector contributes about half of the total livestock GDP which contributes nearly 20 percent of total GDP (BoU and PMA, 2009; Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI, 2007). According to the national livestock census 2008 shows that a quarter of Ugandan households (about 1.7 million) own cattle and the national herd population is estimated to be 11.4 million (MAAIF, 2010).The breeds commonly reared are the indigenous cows which are reared by 93 percent of the households and the rest are either exotic or crosses Small holder farmers predominates the agricultural sector in Uganda, Tanzania and other sub-Saharan countries (Mumba, 2011).

According to DDA, (2008) over the decade the dairy sector has continued to grow at an average rate of 8-10 percent per annum, this is attributed to favorable policy and institutional reforms. Most Dairy farming is concentrated in the cattle corridor district which stretches from south western through central to the north eastern region (about half of the country). On average, about 60% of the households keep livestock mainly cattle in the cattle corridor (DDA, 2008).

The nation total milk production has been growing steadily over the last two decades, from estimated 395 million litres in 1986 to 1.5 billion litres per year in 2007(DDA,2008).About 2 Percent of the milk produced is exported to regional markets such as Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya and Democratic Republic of Congo (DDA, 2009), the export of UHT milk to importing countries was 0.55 million litres between 2000 and 2007. Out of the milk produced annually 70 percent is marketed while 30 percent is consumed by household producing milk. The per capita milk consumption is about 50 percent which is below the recommended 200 litres according to FAO/WHO (cited in World Bank, 2009).Overall consumption of milk is growing at an average of 8 percent per annum (DDA,2008).

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