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**FACTORS AFFECTING DAIRY PRODUCTION IN MUKURA SUB COUNTY, NGORA
DISTRICT.**

**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD OF
THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

OCTOBER 2022

DECLARATION

I Obenyu Francis, declare that this research report is my original work and has not been submitted for award of any qualification in any university.

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APPROVAL

This research dissertation has been submitted with approval of the academic supervisor;

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Signature:.....Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to the almighty GOD for the sufficient grace in preparation of this work, my Mom TAMALI INODU, may the almighty GOD keep blessing her abundantly.

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Background. The global milk production in 2020 reached nearly 906 million tonnes, up to 2.0 percent from 2019, driven by output increases in all geographical regions, except in Africa, where production remained stable(FAO, 2021). Dairy sub sector in Uganda is vital to people's livelihood.

Dairy farming in Ngora and Mukura Sub County, in particular is characterized by lack of improved dairy production technologies and inadequate business knowledge among farmers. The situation is even further worsened by poor dairy management handling practices. Several farmers have kept traditional cows whose milk production is somewhere between 1.94 liters per cow per day(Musa et al., 2019), a production outcome which is considered very low. This results in inadequate milk for even home consumption, with average milk output of 17.5 for Friesian, , 10.0 for cross breeds is and 5.0 litres per cow per day for the local breeds (Tumetegyereize T., Hyuha t., 1999).

Materials and methods. The factors affecting dairy production in mukura sub county, ngora district. A non structured questionnaire and oral interviews were used, oral interview were guided by the questionnaire and this were used to assess the factors affecting dairy production in Mukura sub county ,Ngora district. There were 52 farmers who were interviewed from the study area for the factors affecting dairy production in Mukura sub county.

Results. a total of 52 farmers were interviewed, 26 from kummel and 26 from ajeluk. The factors which affected dry production in the study area included ;poor breeding methods, poor access to veterinary services, transport means, and the type of transport used.

Conclusions .the factors which affected dairy production in the study area were; poor breeds of cattle reared, poo veterinary services, poor transport means, experience in dairy farming and the type of transport used

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.I	Artificial Insemination
DDA	Dairy Development Authority
FAO Organisation	Food and Agricultural
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
LCs	Local councils
N.G.O	Non-Government Organisation
NAADS services	National Agricultural Advisory
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation

CHAPTER ONE;

1.0 Introduction:

1.1 Background:

The global milk production in 2020 reached nearly 906 million tonnes, up to 2.0 percent from 2019, driven by output increases in all geographical regions, except in Africa, where production remained stable(FAO, 2021).

Dairy sub sector in Uganda is vital to people's livelihood. In the Annual financial year report 2020/2021, Dairy development authority reported that dairy sub sector has striven to provide wealth and improved health for Ugandan over the years. Indicating annual milk production growth rate of 6 percent(DDA, 2021) This is exemplified by the data below:

Uganda's Milk production (Billion Litres) of the last six years (2015 – 2021)

Table 1.

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021						
Production	2.08	2.20	2.28	2.51	2.52	2.6
2.8						

(DDA, 2021)

It is established that out of 96% of people who live in rural areas, approximately 60% of households keep mainly indigenous cattle(Kabwanga Ismail Tijjan & Atila Yetişemiyen, 2015)

Interms of regional production, the western region is the highest producer of milk(35.6%) followed by central (34.2%) and eastern (33.9%) and lastly northern region (25.7%) (Staal & Kaguongo, 2003). However during dry season, the northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of Uganda experienced drastic reduction in milk output due to insufficient waters and pastures to feed dairy animals as result of instinctive sunshine that strikes the region

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