FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOW MILK PRODUCTION AMONG SMALL HOLDER DAIRY FARMERS IN BUYOBO SUB COUNTY IN SIRONKO DISTRICT.

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other university for the award of an academic certificate.

…….. **……...**

WAKIRO ALLAN **Date**

APPROVAL

This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

…….. ……

Mr Dramadri Gerald Afayo **Date**

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my beloved mum (Irene Nabude) and dad (Peter Makwasi) for their moral and financial support, self-sacrifice and determination to ensure my success. Also to my friends and class mates David Wozei, Masha Daniel, Lubokho Joshua who worked with me during this time. Finally I dedicate my work to my dear supervisor and lecturer Mr Dramadri Gerald Afayo for the guidance and support during the course of this project.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial insemination
COMESA	Common market for eastern and south Africa
DFID	Department for international development
EADD	East Africa dairy development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOU	Government of Uganda
ICT	Information and communication technology
IFAD	International funds for agriculture development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
NARO	National Agriculture Research Institute
UDDA	Uganda Dairy Development Authority
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
SDCP	Smallholder dairy commercialization program
SRA	Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture
SSMV	Small Scale Milk Vendors

UHT Ultra heat treatment

USAID United States Agency for international development

ABSTRACT

Dairy farming remains the economic backbone of livestock farmers in high potential areas like Buyobo Sub County. However, in such areas, milk production has been quite low. This is an indication that there are constraints which results in low milk production. For potential milk yields to be realized, all production constraints and their individual effects on milk production must be identified. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors influencing milk production in Buyobo sub County through a qualitative analysis of milk production, and the performance of the dairy enterprises at the farm level. The specific objectives of the study were: 1. To identify the how marketing factors influence milk production in Buyobo small scale dairy farmers; 2. To establish how farmers' awareness on dairy farming affects milk production in Buyobo sub county; 3. To identify how demographic characteristic of small- scale dairy farmers influence milk production in Buyobo sub county; 4. To establish how cattle breeds variability affects milk production in Buyobo sub county. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 60 small scale farms in Buyobo sub county of Sironko district and key informants were also interviewed. With the use of SPSS version 20, data from the survey was analyzed and presented using descriptive statistics. The results from the study showed that there are constraits that influence milk production in the area with farmers' exotic breeds producing more than farmers with cross breeds of cows. Majority of farmers from Buyobo sub county sold their milk locally to shops and milk collection centres in the area. More than half of the farmers in Buyobo sub county do not receive training on dairy farming with the government and the private sector has provided most of the training for a small number of selected farmers in the sub county. Majority of farmers in Mauche had most of their cattle in the foundation of breeding. This study recommends that the government should: promote commercial dairy farming, and more so promote the stocking of quality dairy breeds through easily accessible financial arrangements; strive to help the farmers improve their breeds by registering them and offering semen through the government veterinary doctors and extension officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Smallholder dairy is a farming system that promotes regular monetary earnings to people who normally access cash once a season after the sale harvested crops. The regular monthly monetary earnings from the sale of milk and milk products have favorable effects on the cash flow charts of rural households and improve the lifestyles of the rural people. It helps African People to get involved into the mainstream of cash economy and poverty alleviation ventures of their countries. Smallholder dairy increases milk production base of the country, improves household nutrition, empowers women and youth in income generation ventures and agricultural development.

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, Sustainable production, processing and consumption of milk and dairy products benefit People and the planet, and can help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Milk is one of most produced and valuable agricultural commodities worldwide. In 2013, with a total production of 770 billion liters valued at USD 328 billion, milk ranked third by production tonnage and was the top agricultural commodity in value terms the world over. Milk contributes 27% to the global value added of livestock and 10% to that of agriculture. Milk is a local commodity. It is produced and consumed in basically all world's countries and, in most of them, it ranks among the top five agricultural commodities in both quantity and value term. Whole fresh cow milk represents 82.7% of global milk production, followed by milk from buffaloes (13.3%), goats (2.3%), sheep (1.3%) and camels (0.4%). Below is a table showing the world's largest milk producing countries as of 2019

Rank	Country	Production in million tones
1	INDIA	196.18
2	USA	99.16
3	PAKISTAN	47.30
4	BRAZIL	35.17

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