

**DETERMINANTS OF ADOPTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN
BEEKEEPING PROJECTS: THE CASE OF FARMERS IN ORIAMO SUB COUNTY,
KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT.**

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DECLARATION

I Emaru Jude with the university registration number BU/UP/2018/3399 declare that this report has been compiled by me and it has not yet been submitted to any institution or organization for any award

Signed..... Date.....

APPROVAL

I confirm that this research report has been prepared under my supervision and it has been successfully finished.

Signature.....

Date.....

MR. OGUZU EVANS (SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

This Research project is dedicated to my Aunt Rev Sister Florence osara and my uncle Rev Fr Hillary Eragu and to my father and mother for the massive support they gave to me throughout my studies.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL –Arid and Semi-arid

Km – Kilometer

Kg – Kilogram

Ush – Uganda Shillings

PTD – Participatory Technology Development

NARO- National Agricultural Research Organization

IAR4D- Integrated Agricultural Research 4 Development.

PTD- Participatory Technology Development

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ABSTRACT

This study was, therefore, designed to find out the determinants of adoption of modern technologies in beekeeping projects in Uganda, with particular emphasis on the farmer's beekeeper's in Oriamo Sub County, kaberamaido district of Uganda. The objectives of the study were to establish the social/cultural factors that influence adoption of modern beekeeping technologies; determine how managerial factors influence adoption of the new technologies; assess how institutional

factors influence the adoption and also determine the influence of economic factors on adoption of modern beekeeping technologies. The target population for this study was the beekeeping farmers in Oriamo Sub County, kaberamaido district of Uganda where a sample size of 35 respondents were drawn. The study employed descriptive research design with the use of personal interviews, questionnaires, observation guides and key informant interview guides to collect data from the sampled respondents. The collected data was cleaned, edited, coded and then entered into SPSS (version 21) for analysis. The findings of the study revealed that socio-cultural factors highly influenced adoption of beekeeping technologies among the beekeeping farmers in Oriamo sub-County. Among the social /cultural factors identified were sex of the house hold head, marital status, education levels, size of the house hold, size of land and cultural beliefs. Further, the study revealed that managerial skills (human, technical and conceptual skills) are very necessary for adoption of modern technologies; and that they are acquired through training and awareness creation. It was also found out that institutions like finance institutions and extension services do positively influence adoption of new technologies through farmer education and capacity building. The study further revealed that economically, movable comb hives (New technology) produced higher net returns per colony compared with local hives (Old technology) and that adoption of new technologies increased farmers yields and net benefits. The study therefore, concluded that social/cultural factors, managerial skills,

institutional and economic factors actually do influence adoption of new beekeeping technologies in one way or the other and therefore recommended that Extension Officers responsible for introducing new technologies should always address these factors before and during introduction of new technologies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Kukonza et al (2009), improving the standards of living of rural people through Modern beekeeping is still a challenge despite the technological advances. The beekeeping enterprise among other initiatives in Agriculture and Livestock farming had not received sufficient attention in the past, as it does presently (Matami, 2008). It has been promoted widely in many countries as a major rural development engine (Bees for development 2000). Not only does the practice of beekeeping have intrinsic health benefits through providing a food source of great nutritional value; but it also requires relatively few inputs and capitalizes on a readily supply of pollen and nectar from crops they pollinate. Beekeeping is therefore, emerging as a very successful agricultural practice for rural areas in developing countries mainly due to its economic benefits from its products (Kukonza, 2009). For example, in Uganda honey, beeswax, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom are major financial products (Karealem et al, 2007), with pollination as the major biodiversity benefits (Delaplane et el, 2008). Gichora, (2003) notes that beekeepers in regions such as Abalang parish in Oriamo Sub County in kaberamaido district of Uganda had continued to practice traditional methods of beekeeping despite the introduction of modern beekeeping methods in nearly thirty years before her study. The Kumam people could count on one another to keep traditional beekeeping practices alive since all of them had either received instructions from family member or a local beekeeper. Oriamo Sub County of kaberamaido (the location of this study) is a tropical area, the soil has mostly sandy loam soils of ferritic type. Its bottom has mainly alluvium. The area has vegetation, which can best be described as wooden savannah, forests and riparian vegetation and tree vegetation species being the most prevalent tree. This kind of vegetation is favorable for beekeeping. The main ethnic community found in Oriamo sub-County is the Kumam with a population of 31,900, (2017, population census). Population growth rate was 4.3 percent; Household size 5 Geographical area of 1054.5 Km²; average annual income US \$200 in paid income; with infant mortality of 27/1000. (ICROSS, 2005 courtesy of RELMA, 2005).

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