



**BUSITEMA  
UNIVERSITY**  
*Pursuing Excellence*

**FACTORS HINDERING ADOPTION OF IMPROVED DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS  
BY SMALL SCALE DAIRY FARMERS IN BUKHULO SUB-COUNTY, SIRONKO  
DISTRICT**

**BY**

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ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR AWARD OF THE BACHELOR DEGREE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND  
MANAGEMENT**

**OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**MAY 2015**

**DECLARATION**

I **WANGWA RICHARD** declare that this work is original and to the best of my Knowledge it has never been submitted for the award of a diploma or degree in any other institution.

Signed .....  .....

**WANGWA RICHARD**

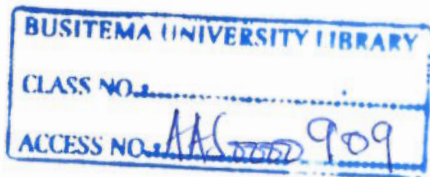
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SIGNED .....  .....

DATE 31.08.2015 .....



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved parents Mr. Mayuni Sabuulo Makayi, Ms. Nanyama Mary, my dear wife Mrs Elizabeth Wangwa, my children Nataliya Joanita, and Mayuni Joel, family members, and relatives.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI Artificial insemination

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GOs- Government Organizations

L- Litre

MAAIF- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

NAADS-National Agricultural Advisory Services

NGO- Non Governmental Organization

NUSAFII- Northern Uganda Settlement Action Fund phase two

T.V- Television

UBOS- Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## ABSTRACT

This study was about determining the factors hindering adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds in Bukhulo sub-county. The study objectives included establishing the socio economic factors, finding out technological factors, and determining the institutional factors hindering adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds by small scale dairy cattle farmers in Bukhulo sub-county.

The study sampled 66 respondents' adopters and non adopters, an adopter was defined as a farmer at least who has kept one improved dairy cattle breed and a non adopter was the one with zero improved dairy cattle breed.

Study findings under socio economic factors hindering adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds by small scale dairy farmers, in Bukhulo sub-county indicated that majority of farmers has little land. This is because land has to be divided amongst all the male children of the family and nowadays including the female children in cases of inheritance. In addition most small scale dairy farmers have limited capital in terms of money to purchase more pieces of land so as to enlarge their dairy farms. The other factors also included source of funding and culture,

Under technological factors hindering adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds by small scale dairy farmers, It was found out that its expensive to purchase improved dairy breeds of cattle, the breeds are so expensive that even maintaining them calls for much more than a mere purchase.

The study indicated that the farmers who did not attend extension services didn't adopt the improved dairy cattle breeds since they had no information on management practices under institutional factors hindering adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds by small scale dairy farmers in Bukhulo sub-county.

It was therefore concluded that little land, improved dairy cattle breeds being expensive, failure of farmers to attend extension trainings has hindered adoption of improved dairy cattle breeds by small scale dairy farmers in Bukhulo sub-county.

It's recommended that farmers need to adopt family planning methods and avoid polygamous families, attend extension trainings and carry out cross breeding in Bukhulo Sub County.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter consisted of the back ground, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and scope of the study, significance of the study, justification and conceptual frame work.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The livestock sector continues to grow annually at 3%, with dairy production contributing about half of the total livestock GDP, which in turn contributes to nearly 20% to the total agricultural GDP (BoU and PMA 2009 as cited in Mbowa, Shinyekwa, and Lwanga 2012).

Dairy cows are a major source of animal-based protein and minerals for the entire household, dependable and stable source of cash income through the sale of mainly fluid milk and also milk by-products to a very limited scale. They provide farmyard manure that is essential in the low-input smallholder integrated farming systems typical of East Africa. Generally, dairy cows are greatly considered as some of the most important assets for Ugandan households (BoU and PMA 2009) with potential for high asset-to-cash convertibility.

As reported by Zimbe J (2012), NGOs have been instrumental in restocking and improving dairy cow productivity through numerous donor-funded smallholder support programs. The targeting of specific groups, such as women for adoption of improved dairy cattle, as done by Send a Cow, Heifer International, and also NAADs has greatly improved small scale dairy production. This has potentially improved household welfare.

However, the official figures suggest that improved dairy cattle remain a very small proportion of total cattle population. In 1999, these were reported to be about 5% of the total. But evidence from recent random surveys suggests that the proportion may be significantly higher overall, and over 50% in some areas specializing in dairy production, S. J. Staal (2003). And also data from 2008 national livestock census indicated that 30-45% of households in the districts of Sironko and Bulambuli own exotic and cross breed dairy cattle (UBOS 2008), but still indigenous cattle remains popular. Hence it was deemed necessary to carry out this research if more households are to own these improved breeds.

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