



**THE IMPACT OF DAIRY GOAT DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES IN BUSANO  
SUB COUNTY, MBALE DISTRICT**



BY

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## DECLARATION

I, **ARINAITWE RASHID**, declare that this dissertation is original and has not been submitted to any university or any other institution of learning for any academic award.

Signature  .....

Date 18/08/2014 .....

## APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted with the approval of my supervisor;

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## DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my parents; **Mr. Muruhura Cassim** and **Mrs. Namugga Idaya** who sacrificed a lot of resources in upbringing and educating me. .

May the Almighty Allah reward them abundantly.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND SYMBOLS

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
TASO	The AIDS Support Organization
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	The World Health Organization
<i>et.al.</i>	and others
%	Percent



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## ABSTRACT

Goats are deeply embedded in almost every African culture and are friends to the rural people of Sub-Saharan Africa. They provide socioeconomic services and products such as milk and meat thereby meeting nutritional needs of the rapidly increasing rural human populations. This is why the goat is referred to as the poor man's cow.

The government of Uganda identified goat-keeping as one of the strategies important in reducing poverty to a level below 28% by 2015. In Mbale, goat production represents an important food animal industry segment with goat's milk viably contributing in the challenge to prevent Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV. FARM Africa introduced dairy goats to alleviate poor nutrition, bad health and address the low income status of the beneficiaries. The introduction of such novel technologies may bring about benefits and costs to the recipient communities which must be independently evaluated to give credit to any claims by the implementing agencies. This study was, therefore, designed to evaluate the impact of the new dairy goat development technology in Busano sub-county. The specific objectives were to identify the types of dairy goats introduced and the social and economic benefits brought about by the dairy goat technology. The data collected was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS, version 16.0) and results presented in pie-charts and frequency tables.

The study revealed that farmers of Busano sub-county kept crosses of Toggenburg and Small East African goats for producing food for home consumption and generating income that was being spent to address social needs which included meeting their health and education requirements. It is therefore recommended that: dairy goat technology is spread to more regions of Uganda with favourable climate; bio-repositories are created to preserve the genetic material of indigenous goats and; selection of future beneficiaries ensures gender equity.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

More than 95% of the goat population is found in developing countries (FAO, 2006). The livestock census of 2009 established the goat population in Uganda at 12.5 million (UBOS, 2009). In Mbale, goat production represents an important segment of the food animal industry (Farm-Africa Working Papers, 2007) with goat's milk being used as a viable contribution in the challenge to prevent Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV (MoH, 2006). It is against this backdrop that FARM-Africa, in August 2003, initiated a Goat and Animal Healthcare project to supply goats to the project beneficiaries in order to improve the welfare and livelihood security of households in the target communities. The project aimed at increasing the productivity of dairy goats through an intensive dairy goat production system and provision of improved genetic material, good management and healthcare.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem**

FARM-Africa has, in the recent past, distributed dairy goats in Mbale, Sironko, Bududa, Manafwa and Kapchorwa districts. However, the social and economic impact of the dairy goat project on the people of Busano Sub County in Mbale district has never been independently evaluated. There is no information relating to the success or failure of this project in alleviating poor nutrition, bad health and the low income status of the people of Busano Sub County.

### **1.3 General/Main Objective**

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impact of FARM-Africa's dairy goat development technologies in Busano Sub-County, Mbale district, Uganda

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives were:

- 1.4.1 To establish the specific dairy goat breeds being kept by the beneficiaries of FARM-Africa's Goat and Healthcare project in Busano Sub-County, Mbale district.
- 1.4.2 To determine the social and economic benefits brought about by the introduction of dairy goats to the community of Busano Sub-County, Mbale district.

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