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**CONSTRAINTS TO SURVIVABILITY OF FRESIAN CROSSES IN SOROTI WESTERN  
DIVISION**

**BY**

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MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**JULY, 2014**

**DECLARATION**

I **IKONYAT JULIUS** declare that this dissertation is original and has not been submitted to another university or any other institution of learning for the award of any degree

Signature.....

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**APPROVAL**

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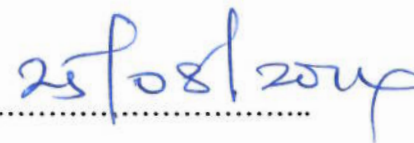
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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research study to my parents Mr and Mrs Ochen Wilbert and my brothers and sister.

I would also like to dedicate it to academicians and development partners who would like to bring about development through Friesian production in teso and Uganda as a country.

In a special way, I dedicate this study to my academic supervisor Dr. Okwany Patrick (BVM)  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGDP	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
UBOS	Uganda Beareu of Statistics
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
LSD	Lumpy Skin Diseases
ECF	East Coast Fever
TBDs	Tick Borne Diseases
ECF	East coast fever

## ABSTRACT

Many constraints affect survivability of Friesians and their crosses in Soroti western division and Uganda as a whole. In Soroti and Teso in general, production is characterized with poor nutrition especially dry season, poor disease control yet there is high disease incidences, poor grazing and feeding systems with little or no supplementation, and extreme temperatures with little to no housing at all therefore most cows sleep under big trees. This will continue hindering Friesian cross survivability and farming in the region. Government and other development organisations have provided cross Friesians as a technology to poverty eradication these have high productivity but with huge account of the constraints, little benefit has yet been realised. More than 130 households in western division and northern division have benefited by Opondo (2001) and MAAIF (2000). The research studies the constraints to Friesian cross survivability in Soroti western division. Sample frame was only Friesian and Friesian cross farmers and sample size of 60 respondents determined by Taylor formula (1998) at 90% confidence level. Literature review and NAADS records from western division formed secondary data while primary data was got through structured questionnaires, group discussions and observation. Data was analysed using special package for social scientists. Charts, bar graphs and tables with frequencies and percentages were used to present the data. 86.7% of the respondents faced scarcity of the feeds, 78.3% pests and diseases as compared to those with 21.7%, land shortage, 23.3% land conflict and 33.3% water shortage. With management factors, 43.3% provide shelter for the animals and of those 46.2% clean the animal house once daily as recommended. Only 30% spray once in a week. Most (53.3%) of the respondents animals were affected with other diseases like LSD FMD anaplasimosis, brucellosis and so on, 48.3% had experienced mastitis , 40% East coast fever, 33.3% Trypanosomosis and 23.3% Fasciolisis. This is similar to Ocaido *et al.*, (2009), in Soroti district. The government and other development partners should therefore intervene and train the Friesian and Friesian cross farmers on better management factors because are the major causes of diseases, proper nutrition throughout the year through preserving feeds could be great avenues to maintain and increases Friesian cross survivability in soroti western division.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Back Ground

This research studied constraints to survivability of Friesian crosses in Soroti western division. The estimated world cattle and buffalo population is about 1,003,000,000 cattle producing 594 tons of milk (ser *et al.*, 1996) In Ugandan, Livestock production, as a component of agriculture, contributes 17% of Agricultural Gross Domestic Products (AGDP), representing about 9% of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Byarugaba. 2007; Busuulwa. 2009). The estimated Uganda cattle population is about 11.4 million (UBOS 2009) only 5.6% of the total population of cattle in Uganda are exotic or crosses and indigenous breeds taking the largest percentage of 93.7%. This low population of the exotics is due to the fear that they are more prone to many constraints in the tropics. (MAAIF AND UBOS 2009). The Eastern Region had a share of nearly 30.75% cattle. MAAIF AND MFPED (2000) and National livestock report, (2008), indicated that Soroti and eastern had population of cross Friesian of about 0.9%. In Soroti the government and other development organisations have provided cross Friesians as a technology to poverty eradication. More than 130 households in western division and northern division have benefited (Opondo 2001 and MAAIF 2000). Soroti municipality is located in eastern Uganda and covers an area of 50sqkm. Western division has got 23cells with 4wards and projected population of 16320 people with an annual population growth rate of 2%. Soroti western division has sufficient resources and a fairly good environment for potential Friesian cross farming. Management practices which include zero grazing, proper housing among others are being used in United Kingdom and North America for Friesians and their crosses because they are heavy and high yielding therefore need to move less to save for production. (Thomas, 2011) Management systems in Uganda are basically extensive and semi-intensive and characterized by low supplementation. (Tambi, 1981) The best way to utilize supplementation program is through zero grazing under confinement other than free range grazing in pasture systems because nutrient intake can be controlled that is one sole reason cattle under intensive systems do have better growth rate among others. (Lawrence, 2004). According to Mohi and Bhatti (2006), and Kumar (2011), farmers' opinions in Bangladesh indicate 50% disease constraints, 51% management factors, and more than 60% nutritional factors.

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