



**THE IMPACT OF RESTOCKING ON LIVELIHOODS OF LIVESTOCK KEEPERS IN  
KAPIR SUB COUNTY, NGORA DISTRICT**

**BY**

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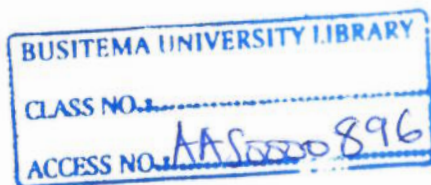
**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
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**DECLARATION**

I, **KAYONDO Deus**, declare that this research dissertation has not been submitted to any other University or institution of learning for the award of any degree.

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## **DEDICATION**

This report is a special dedication in memory of my grandmother, Bakamunaga Beatrice (RIP) whose great love could not wait to see my yield. Her love, support and prayer is an inspiration and will live longer in my minds and the minds of my family. This research is also a dedication to the family of my father Mr. Nkabyemera Joakim, my friends; Tukamushaba Aloysius, Tubenawe Augustine, Ekunyuk Cyrus and Alemu David whose love and support have been expedite.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

LID: Livestock in Development

VSF: Veterinarios Sin Fronteras

LC: Local Council

NGO: Nongovernmental Organisations

APM: Animal Production and Management

LTRS: Litres/Liters

PAG: Pentecostal Assembly of God

DVO: District Veterinary Officer

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Science

SOCADIDO: Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organization

SODIFA: Soroti District Farmers Association

MYMFO: Matilong Youth Mixed Farming Organization

UWFT: Uganda Women Finance Trust

TEDDO: Teso Diocese Development Organization

SDDP: Soroti District Development Programme

SDDO: Soroti Diocese Development Organization

## ABSTRACT

Livestock systems occupy about 30 per cent of the planet's ice-free terrestrial surface area and directly support the livelihoods of 600 million poor smallholder farmers in the developing world. The livestock industry in Uganda constitutes an important sub sector of the economy accounting for 9% and 17% of the National and Agricultural GDP respectively and Small farmers and pastoralists own about 95% of cattle and 98% small ruminants that produce the bulk of milk and meat. Kapingiri sub county as any other part of Teso, suffered from insurgency due to civil wars and cattle rustling which resulted in depleted livestock numbers. In an attempt to restore livestock production of poor pastoralists, restocking programs were carried out to alleviate poverty but little study had been carried out to determine its impacts in improving livelihoods. The study was designed to determine the benefits of restocking projects to livelihoods of the poor pastoral communities, clarified the need for such projects and further investigated and demonstrated the use of livestock as a key factor in improving livelihoods. Questionnaire and interviews were administered to randomly select household heads. It was found out that most of the pastoralist societies live in large families influenced by a number of forces. Cattle and goats were the main animals restocked and Livestock keepers rely mainly on livestock and their products to survive. Therefore restocking should consider existing situation, introduce high prolific and productive livestock.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Livestock systems occupy about 30 per cent of the planet's ice-free terrestrial surface area and are a significant global asset with a value of at least \$1.4 trillion (Steinfeld *et al.* 2006). Livestock directly support the livelihoods of 600 million poor smallholder farmers in the developing world and keeping livestock is an important risk reduction strategy for vulnerable communities, and livestock are important providers of nutrients and traction for growing crops in smallholder systems (Thornton *et al.*, 2006), and has a big role in human development and protein from livestock is needed for physical and mental development. Livestock production is as well important to socio-economic change i.e. improved income and quality of life (Philip, 2010).

The livestock industry in Uganda constitutes an important sub sector of the economy accounting for 9% of the national GDP and 17% of the Agricultural GDP (Mugenyi, 2005). It is estimated that Uganda has 6.3 million cattle, 6.8 million goats, 1.1 million sheep, 1.7 million pigs, 36.2 million poultry, as the major livestock products being meat, milk, eggs, and hides and skins. Small farmers and pastoralists own about 95% of cattle and 98% small ruminants that produce the bulk of milk and meat (Olaho, 2005).

Many organizations both government and NGOs have been involved in restocking projects in areas with depleted livestock numbers. In Teso, restocking was focused on rehabilitation of the region after the lost economy due to long periods of insurgency and cattle rustling that hit the region in 1990's and early 2000. Livestock was introduced to community groups to replace the lost herds and increase productivity (Ojala, 2005).

As Livestock and crop farming are the main source of food production and income in rural farming, in Teso Farming system region, encompassing the districts of Ngora, Kumi, Soroti, Katakwi and Bukedea in Northern Eastern Uganda, is characterized by a bi-modal rainfall, a prolonged dry season and periodic droughts. The region is therefore predominantly agro-pastoral as livestock are more resilient to the climatic fluctuations, compared to crops (Oluka, 2003).

According to Oxby (1994), poor pastoralists once restocked would be able to leave a more desirable life style, based upon livestock.

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