



**FACTORS LIMITING COMMERCIALISATION OF SMALL SCALE POULTRY
FARMING IN KADERUNA SUB-COUNTY BUDAKA DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I **KEDI EMMANUEL**, hereby declare that this dissertation is out of my original concept and has never been submitted to any University or institute of higher learning for any academic qualification.

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my parents, lecturers of the department of Animal Production and Management and academic colleagues.

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I take this opportunity to offer my gratitude to the almighty God for the gift of life and knowledge all through.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services.
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization.
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture.
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics.
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development.
USE	Universal Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted with a view to identify factors that limited commercialization of small scale poultry production in selected villages of Kaderuna sub-county. 100 farmers were randomly selected and interviewed using questionnaires. Interview and observation guides were also used to obtain data. The study was conducted between the months of February and May 2015.

Poultry diseases stood as the major challenge by 98% of the farmers in form of Newcastle disease and Gumboro and mainly in the dry season, though farmers 52% attempted to treat birds themselves using traditional, commercial and human medicine, they only consulted veterinary personnel when birds failed to recover. Birds scavenged and sometimes 92% of the farmers supplemented them with leftover food, field grains, commercial feeds and vegetables which were of poor quality, given mostly on ground surface by 65% of the farmers and others used dirty troughs, broken jerry cans, pots and plates. Due to poor and irregular extension services, as only 15% of the farmers had access to extension services, they lacked awareness about all the aspects of poultry production like feeding, health, housing, breeding and marketing. Other limitations were accidents from vehicle, bicycles and motorcycles, theft and vermin incidences

Based on this, it was concluded that feeding, diseases and extension service delivery limited commercial poultry production and remained serious issues in the study area. It was thus recommended that conscious efforts should be put up by farmers to ensure safety of their birds and good feeding routine for increased productivity and beneficial returns, with the guidance of the subject matter specialists like animal husbandry and veterinary officers.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground.

The world poultry population has been estimated to be about 16.2 million with 17.6% in the developing countries (Gueye, 2002). Commercial poultry production in the world encompasses a number of different species including the chicken reared for laying eggs (layers) or meat production (broilers), turkeys, ducks and other water fowls and game birds (USDA, 2002).

In Africa indigenous poultry makes up over 70% of the total poultry population (Kingori *et al.*, 2010). Commercial poultry production in Nigeria applies to a wide variety of birds of several species including chicken, guinea fowl, pigeons, ducks, geese, turkey etc.

Kitalyi (1998) found out that in East Africa over 75% of these households keep indigenous poultry and Uganda is not exception to this situation.

According to MAAIF (2006), poultry industry is estimated to consist of 21.8 million birds and estimated to consist of mainly chicken comprising of 10 million birds. The national chicken flock was 37.4 million and composed of 3.7 million (15.8%) exotic/crossbred chicken and 19.8 million (84.2%) local ones. The Eastern Region had 7.4 million birds (37.3%). The Central and Northern regions 4.3 million (21.7%) and 4.2 million (21.3%) respectively. The Western Region, with 3.9 million. (Kugonza, 2008). Over 90% of Uganda's birds are indigenous stock reared under backyard system and the other 10% consists of improved exotic commercial stock (Olaboro, 1990). Constraints to increased production and productivity of local poultry include, but not limited to, low genetic potential of local poultry, lack of knowledge in animal husbandry, poor feeds in quality and quantity, poor housing, poor health, predators and thefts, lack of planned breeding and poor marketing structures. (Busulwa, 2009). The village flocks consist of unimproved local chicken typically 5-20birds per family (Okot, 1990). Mortalities due to diseases and predation have been so high that poultry production has been too low and irregular in African countries (Kitalyi, 1988).

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