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**ASSESSMENT OF GENDER ROLES IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN ARAPAI
SUBCOUNTY - SOROTI DISTRICT**



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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
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AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I **TAINIKA BRIAN** declare that this dissertation is my possess work and has in no way been submitted or offered in any structure to any University or any other institution of higher learning for any academic honor.

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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved mother, brothers, sisters and my late Dad.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
Fig	Figure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLG	Higher Local Government
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LDCs	Low Developed Countries
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National Households Survey

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Arapai Sub County to analyze the gender roles in poultry production with emphasis on pattern of access to extension services, gender division of labor and level of involvement in decision-making. Ninety nine (99) respondents were selected for the study through multi stage random sampling technique. The study showed that men had more access to extension services requiring technical aspects like training in health management (31.3%), construction of the poultry house (47.5%), training on marketing (38.4%) and advice on source of inputs (32.3%). There was gender division of labor in poultry production, however, activities involving technical aspects and of economic value were done by men, like; construction of the poultry house (44.4%), actual marketing of poultry and poultry products (44.5%), purchase of inputs (49.5%) and administration of drugs (37.4%). Decision on sale of poultry and its products were mainly made by men (44.4%) while use of earnings from poultry was decided by the whole family (43.4%). This study concluded that both women and men play a key role in poultry production. However, women are limited in decision making hence it is recommended that Support systems for women farmers within holistic gender sensitive extension framework be put in place to enhance women's capacity in poultry production.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The world poultry population is estimated to be 16.2 million and approximately 71.6% in developing countries (Gueye, 2005). In East Africa, over 80% of the population lives in rural areas, and over 75% of these households keep indigenous chicken (Kitalyi, 1998). Poultry is one of the subsidiaries for economic and social component in agriculture sector as well as representing an important system to feed the fast growing human population of developing countries and providing income to poor small scale farmers, especially women. Among the future prospects for these countries, poultry farming holds a prominent place in development plans but the role of small-scale, family-based poultry production in developing countries is not highly considered (Dadheech, 2014). Despite increases in agricultural production over the past two decades, gender inequality have not diminished significantly in many developing countries. The situation to such poor achievements is that gender inequality and cultural issues have been inadequately addressed in most research as noted by (Hawkes et al., 2012). Jiggins et al., (1997) argued that women play pivotal role in food security because of their strategic position in the household and productive work they do outside their households. Despite their considerable involvements and contributions in livestock production, women's roles have been underestimated (IFAD, 2007). This limits national economic growth as noted by (world bank, 2001). Since women own most of the chicken (63%), it is on this note that gender gaps should be appropriately addressed since it has a negative impact on livestock productivity and economic growth (Adinya et al., 2013).

1.2 Problem statement

Amanda et al., (2006) noted that without addressing gender inequality in control of resources, Uganda's economic growth would remain subdued, yet FAO (2010) noted that women access to productive resources triggers national productivity by 20%. Despite the above facts, there is scanty information on the gender roles in poultry production among rural farmers. This is because the subject has not been sufficiently studied and yet most rural areas like Arapai sub-county are actively involved in poultry production with over 69 % of the household rearing poultry (*National Population and Housing Census 2014*)

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