

**ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTORS THAT HAVE LED TO
LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF LOCAL BREEDS OF
CHICKEN IN WAKISO DISTRICT-
A CASE STUDY WAKISO SUB COUNTY**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S
DEGREE OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I ASABA Geresom, do declare that this is my original research report prepared as part of my requirement for the award of Bachelors Degree of science education of Busitema University and has never been presented to any university or institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signature:

Date:

ASABA GERESOM (STUDENT)

APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled “an assessment of the factors that have led to low productivity of local breeds of chicken in Wakiso district” is the original and individual work of Asaba Geresom. It has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the board of examiners of the faculty of science and education, Busitema University with my due approval.

Academic supervisor:

SIGNATURE:

Date

MR.OGUZU EVANS (LECTURER)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my parents Mr. Kato Johnson mwesigwa and Mrs.cristine Kato and my friend Lydia Nakijoba for their parental love and support they have given me during my course of education up to date and I pray that God rewards them with what they deserve in their life. . May the almighty bless them abundantly.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

UBOS	Uganda bureau of statistics
MAAIF	Ministry of agriculture Animal Industry and fisheries
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
NCD	NEWCASTLE DISEASES
KG	Kilogram
NARO	National Agriculture Research Organisation
UFAAS	Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory services

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ABSTRACT

A study's main objective was to assess the factors that result to low performance of indigenous breeds of chicken production in farmer's livelihood in Wakiso sub-county, Wakiso district. The data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire which was administered to 57 respondents, data was analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, were percentages and figures were got. Farmers with chicken flock ranging from 6 to 62 were selected and care was put on the birds of five months and above.

The results indicate that Majority of the respondents were female (70%) and male (30%), and birds were kept for home consumption (89%), commercial and subsistence (11%). Indigenous chicken ranking as source of income was tertiary (94.7%), secondary (5.3%) and primary (0%) and majority had spent above 20 years in farming(38%),5-10 years (30%), less than 5 years (23%) and 11-20 years (9%). the production system was majorly extensive (94%) and intensive (6%). Majority of the chicken was reared with the purpose tertiary (94.7%), secondary (5.3%) and primary (0%).

Most of the chicken reached sexual maturity at mean of 7.4months for male and 6.8months ranging from 6-9months and 5.5-8months for male and female respectively, the average of the first mating for cocks was at 7.8months and the first laying was at 7.4months for hens. The mean clutch size was 10.6eggs per hen with 3 clutches in a year, laying an average of 49.9eggs per year and the average body weight for mature cocks (adult) was 1778.4g and 1265 for adult hen.

The hatchability was high (89.2%) and the chick survival rate was 53.2% well as at the age 6.6 weeks majority of the hens had weaned there chicks, the mean egg weight was 39.7g. the parameters indicate low productivity which is typical of the extensive management of the indigenous chicken production.

The study found out presence of parasite and diseases, lack of information on advisory services, poor health and absence of reliable source of vaccines, poor and absence of feeds that result to low performance of local breeds of chicken, and various ways of improving on productivity such as carrying out proper hygiene in the chicken house, consultation from extension workers and following regular vaccination schedule.

Based on the findings, we suggest some policy recommendations.

We recommend that there should be public information and education programs on indigenous poultry production, there is need to inform indigenous poultry farmers on better method of improving the performance of indigenous chicken.