



**ROLE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN
LUWERO SUB COUNTY, LUWERO DISTRICT, UGANDA**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
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14	If so, what do you use the credit for?		
15	If not, where do you obtain credit from?		
16	Where do you sell your animals and their products?		
17	Do co-operatives notify you of available market for your sells?	1 2	1=Yes, 2=No
18	How has the cooperative society improved your livestock rearing?		
19	What problems do you face as a member of co-operative?		
20	How could these problems be solved?		
21	What major changes do you think are needed in the next five years to make cooperatives more effective?		

DECLARATION

I, **Jodrio Geoffrey**, declare that this study is original and has never been submitted before to any other University or institution of higher learning for any academic/ degree award.

Signature

Jodrio Geoffrey
.....

Date

19/Aug/2013
.....

Approval

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with the approval of my supervisor; **Dr. Omadang Leonard**; BVM, PGDWHM, MVPM. Lecturer Department of Animal Production and Management, Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Busitema University.

Signature

Dr. Omadang Leonard
.....

Date

29/August/2013
.....

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my parents, family and friends.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Resistance Movement
USD	United States Dollar
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
H/C	Heads of cattle
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
TAS	Tanzania shillings

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in order to assess the role of co-operative societies in livestock development in Luwero Sub County, Luwero district, Uganda. The primary data for this research were obtained from a sample size of 138 respondents who were livestock farmers who belonged to cooperative societies in the study area using purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used was an opened and closed ended questionnaire administration and the primary data obtained were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS version 16.0) software. The results showed that (58.7%) of the respondents were above 35 years of age, (53.6%) were female and 56.8% had more than primary education. Thirteen point eight percent (13.8%) had access to market information. Seventy nine point seven percent (79.7%) of the respondents had access to credit and (31.16%) utilized their credit for livestock rearing. Seventy point two-nine (70.29%) benefitted from being members of co-operative societies. Most of the farmers (28.3%) kept both poultry and pigs. The major problem faced by the respondents was that of high interest rates (33.3%). The study concluded that co-operative societies played important roles in livestock development in Luwero Sub County as they provided credit facilities, trainings on livestock husbandry management practices and upgrade of livestock breeds through Artificial insemination. The study recommendations included the need to avail the farmers with market and market information, lowering of interest rates on credit so that more farmers can obtain credit since it is a limiting factor.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agriculture is considered to be the backbone of Uganda and livestock is a component of agriculture. Farmers keep livestock and get products like; milk, meat and eggs. Access to market is a challenge and yet some of the products are perishable and this leads to the farmers incurring losses. Some farmers may want to expand their farms or even purchase inputs before they start realizing products from their animals but they are limited by lack of credit to enable them accomplish those tasks.

Livestock contribute about 30% of the Agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP) in the developing world, and about 40% of the global GDP. Due to growing populations, increasing urbanisation, which raised the demand for easily cooked nutritious food, and rising incomes which allow people to express their food preferences, the demand for livestock products is the fastest growing agricultural market, especially for the products in which smallholders can be competitive.

There is no way to reach the goal of doubling of food production by 2050 without making livestock production more efficient, but this must be achieved while at the same time reducing the negative impacts of livestock products on human health and livestock on the environment. In countries such as China, India, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda there are doubts about the capacities of their animal industries to respond to the rapidly increasing demand for foods of animal origin (Swanepoel *et al.*, 2010).

Cooperatives, as a special type of corporation owned and controlled by the members that use their services, have existed formally since the industrial revolution. Typically, cooperatives are formed to promote the shared economic welfare of individuals and groups that have determined that they can wield more market influence collectively than individually.

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