



**BUSITEMA
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Pursuing Excellence

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN BWANSWA SUB COUNTY,
KIBAALE DISTRICT.**

BY

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SEPTEMBRE 2015

DECLARATION

I **KIIZA IVAN**, declare to the best of my understanding that the information in this dissertation is my own work and has never been submitted to any institution for any award.

Signature... *for Kiiza Ivan* date... *28th / 9 / 2015*

This research dissertation has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor.

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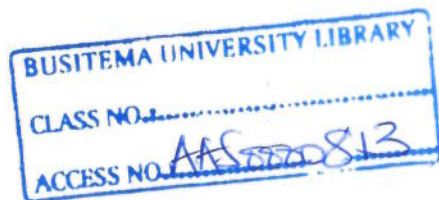
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my mum, Mrs. NYAMAHUNGE ANNET, my brothers and sisters, and friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to thank the Almighty God for the gift of life up to this achievement.

Sincere appreciation goes to my mum Mrs. NYAMAHUNGE ANNET, for her unceasing support and care and love all this far and to my brothers and sisters for their words of encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DVO	district veterinary officer
IFPRI	international food policy research institute
MAAIF	ministry of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries
NAADS	national agricultural advisory services
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
PMA	plan for modernization of agriculture
UBOS	Uganda bureau of statistics
UNPS	Uganda national panel survey

ABSTRACT

The study was cross sectional, and was carried out in Bwanswa sub county, kibaale district to evaluate the contributions of agriculture extension services to the development of livestock production. Lack of information on how far extension services contribute to livestock production in Bwanswa sub county triggered the study; data was collected from 100 respondents using a questionnaire, analyzed using Microsoft office excel spread sheet and presented in tables and graphs. The study found out that 89% of the respondents received extension services, and the major sources of extension services were mass media (61.79%) and extension staff (55.05%). The major providers of extension services were NAADS (82.02%), large scale farmers (19.1%), government extension workers (12.35%) and NGOs (11.23%). The major forms of extension services received were livestock health management (67%), breeding (51%) and value addition (46%). 78.7% of the respondents were members of farmer groups and found the groups helpful; 81.94% said the groups increase production and 88.88% said the groups increased the resources available. Only 21.34% of the respondents received livestock inputs, the major inputs supplied were goats. The study revealed that 44.94% of the respondents noticed a moderate increase in production while 43.82% had a high increase in production as a result of extension services. The study concluded that agriculture extension services such as advisory services and farmer empowerment significantly contributed to the development of the livestock industry in Bwanswa sub county, kibaale district; while some of the extension services such as input delivery did not have significant contribution. The study recommended that there is need to increase the number of extension workers to cover more farmers, make regular audits to find out the performance of extension services, increase the number of beneficiaries of livestock inputs.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The study was to assess the contribution of agriculture extension services to the livestock industry in Bwanswa Sub County, Kibaale district. The study revealed that most farmers benefited from the extension services. The extension services that were found to be of major benefit to the farmers of Bwanswa Sub County were advisory services, farmer empowerment, while input delivery had very few beneficiaries. The study recommended that extension services should be strengthened by equally emphasizing all the core components of extension such as monitoring and evaluation, input delivery, farmer institutional development, advisory services and so on. The study also recommended that the government should carry out regular assessments and audits of the extension systems to find out the performance so as to easily fill the gaps in extension.

1.2 Background

Extension impacts have been associated with improvements in productivity and household income. A worldwide review of extension services shows that the impact of extension services on rural livelihoods is mixed: very high rates of return in some cases and negligible achievements in other cases (Rivera.W.M., Qamar.M.K., and Crowder.L.V, 2001)

Agricultural extension in Uganda has undergone a number of transformations from regulatory 1920- 1956, advisory 1956-1963, advisory Education 1964-1971, dormancy 1972-1981, recovery 1982- 1999, Educational 1992-1996, participatory education 1997-1998, Decentralized Education 1997- 2001 and now Agricultural services under contract extension systems. Each of those up to 1997- 2001 had strengths to build on and weaknesses to change or improve, but had challenges of the socio-economic and political environment. In addition there have been marked changes in the concept of agriculture, which is increasingly seen in terms of commercial or farming for market with emphasis on modernization of agriculture and use of participatory approaches in the process. The importance of agricultural extension in agricultural and rural development is widely known, so it is not surprising that agricultural extension has attracted substantial investment of public resources since the 1950s, when national agricultural advisory

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