

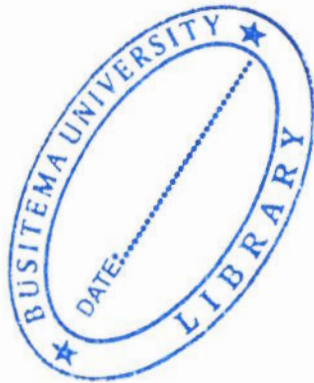


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**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT BUDAKA SUB COUNTY
BUDAKA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PRODUCTION and MARKETING DEPARTMENT**



3

BY

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BU/UP/2018/4095

**A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR
DEGREE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY MAY, 2022**

DECLARATION

I TALYAMBIRI JAMES declare that this industrial report is the Original of my work and has never been submitted to any university or any other higher institution of learning for any academic award. Any duplication of this document without any prior permission from me is considered illegal.

Sign:  Date: 18/05/2022

Field supervisor: Higgenyi Siraji

Organization: Budaka District local Government

Sign:  Date: 18/05/2022

This report is submitted with approval of staff from Busitema University,

Academic supervisor.....

Signature: _____ Date: _____



DEDICATION

This industrial training report is dedicated to my dear parents for the love, care and support extended to me enthusiastically at every step of my child hood and growth. I would as well like dedicate the report to my brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles and other relatives and friends.

①



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My kind appreciation goes to the Almighty God who enabled me to go through the training and completed safely and also I want to appreciate my parents plus the field supervisors who supported and guided me financially, socially and academically during the struggle.

MAY THE ALMIGHTY GOD BLESS YOU ALL



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| DPMO | District Production and Marketing Officer |
| DVO | District Veterinary Officer |
| AHO | Animal Husbandry Officer |
| AAHO | Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer |
| IT | Industrial Training |
| FEWs | Field Extension Workers |
| DAO | District Agricultural Officer |
| AP | Animal Production |
| AAO | Assistant Agricultural Officer |
| Eg | Examples |
| Ie | That is to say |
| Dr. | Doctor |
| KMs | Kilometers |
| PM | Postmortem |
| AM | Anti mortem |
| I/M | Intramuscular |
| S/C | Subcutaneous injection |
| RX | Treatment |
| DX | Diagnosis |
| NCD | Newcastle disease |
| PD | Pregnancy Diagnosis |
| PMO | Production and Marketing Offices |
| NARO | National Agricultural Research Organisation |
| VPH | Veterinary Public Health |
| NPHC | National Population Housing Census |
| AH | Animal health |
| AI | Artificial insemination |
| VO | Veterinary Officer |
| MAAIF | Ministry of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries |
| OWC | Operation Wealth Creation |



ABSTRACT

This training was carried out from, Budaka sub county, production department. Budaka is one of the sub counties that constitute Budaka district. Budaka sub county production office, comprises of 4 sectors namely; livestock, crop, entomology, and a section unique called operation wealth creation/OWC which operates under the office of the president/ or the thin NAADS secretariat in the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries/MAAIF. This section provides technologies and presidential pledges across the agricultural sectors in the sub county and the district at large. The sub county H/Q is situated on the south of Budaka and 1 km from Budaka town. I carried out a number of activities such as; Treatment of disease such as Trypanosomiasis, lumpy skin disease, ECF, among others. Animal management practice like castration, deworming, Artificial insemination, Pregnancy diagnosis, Public health (meat inspection), Surgery on heifer which presented abnormally during birth (dystortia)., Mass vaccination of pets against rabies, Blood sampling in swine to tested for African swine fever.

The attachment made me to achieve how to identify animal diseases in the field, I also learnt how to carry out pregnancy diagnosis, how to control parasites on animal that is through deworming and spraying, Skills were also gained in carrying out artificial insemination in dairy cow, I learnt how to vaccinate pets against rabies, how to carry out blood sample in pigs, Identifying good quality carcus suitable human consumption, and how to interact with fellow workers and sharing of and delivering of information.

In conclusion therefore I learnt new skills, shared information, and made new important friends from different institutions.

I recommend that the university should at least supervise students twice during the recess term.



CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION

Budaka is one of the districts occupied by Bagwere ethnic group, with sister districts of Budaka, Pallisa, Kibuku and Butebo.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Budaka production and marketing office had its first building, construction in 1930.

It comprises 5 sector namely; livestock, crop, entomology, fisheries and commercial sector and a section unique called operation wealth creation/OWC which operates under the office of the president/ or the thin NAADS secretariat in the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries/MAAIF. This section provides technologies and presidential pledges across the agricultural sectors in the district.

The office is 0.5km from Mbale Kampala highway in Budaka Town.

1.2 VISION

A transformed socio-economically empower society in a sustainable and peaceful environment

1.3 MISSION

To enhance transformation development through socio- economic empowerment, good governance and sustainable use of the environment.

1.4 GOAL

To have a community that is socio- economically empowered who will harness growth opportunities for social transformation.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE PRACTICE

- i) To expose students to various farm enterprises and the community hence strengthening their extension competence and capability in areas of communication, planning and community interactions.
- ii) To give students chance to have hands in relation to animal production
- iii) To identify and appreciate various farm structures in relation to various farm enterprises
- iv) To enable students relate class work for field situations.
- v) To introduce students to basic research concept

1.6 Shows Administrative structure of Budaka Town Council Sub County

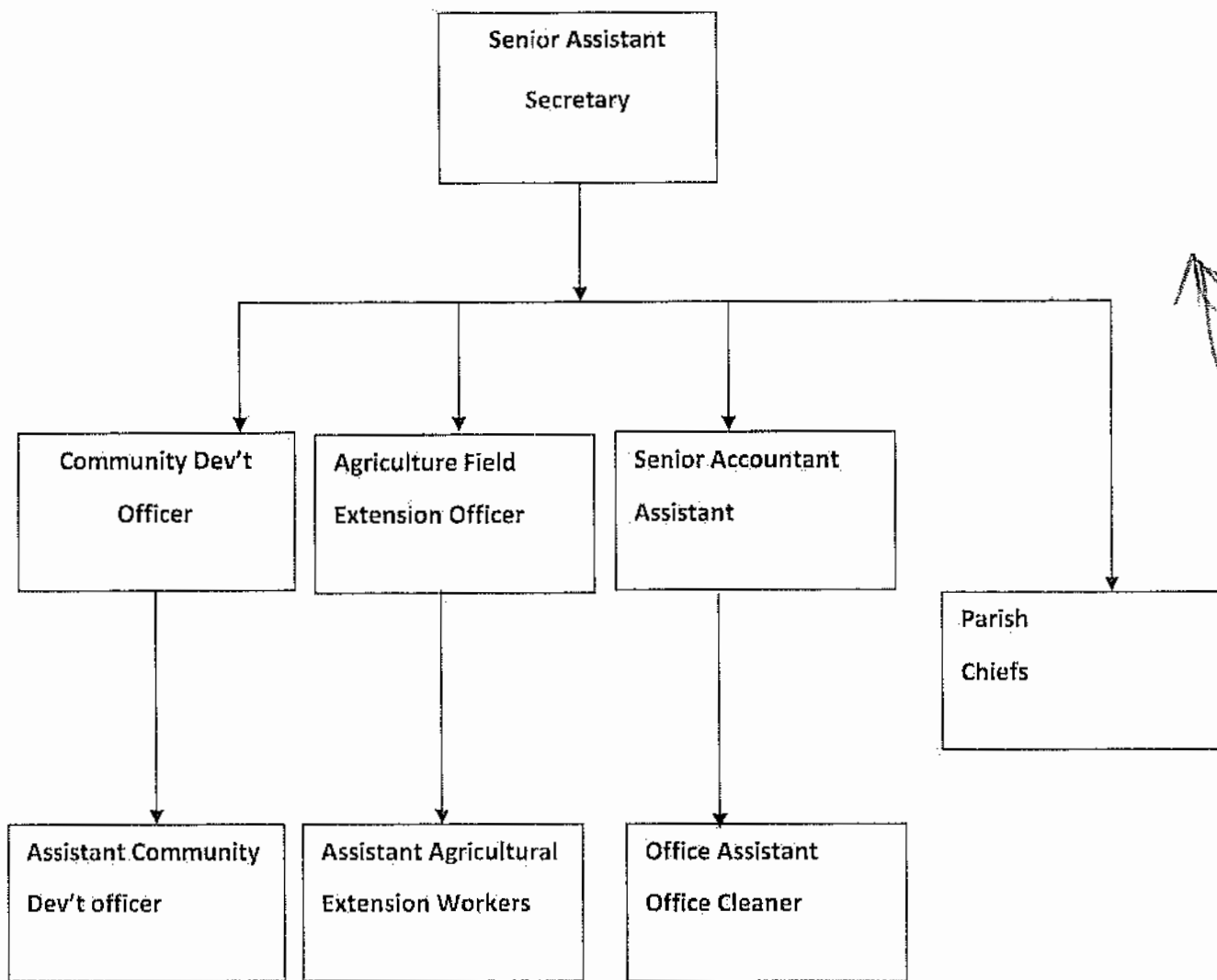


Figure 1. Organization structure of Budaka sub county production department

CHAPTER TWO: ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT



2.1 DISEASE OBSERVED IN THE FIELD WITH THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT

These diseases are infectious

2.1.1 EAST COAST FEVER;

This is a tick borne disease which is transmitted by a protozoan called *Theileria parva*. This disease was common in most farmers.

Clinical Signs and symptoms observed.

Labored breathing, pyrexia fever, eye lacrimation, dyspnoea, loss of appetite, emaciation, swelling of superficial lymph nodes.

Drugs used in the treatment of the affected animals.

Buparvaquone at a rate of 1ml per 20kg live body weight at interval of 48 – 72hrs.

Ox tetracycline was also used at a dosage rate of 1ml per 10 kg live body weight.

Dexamethasone at a rate of 1ml per 20kg live body weight.

Provision of good feeds and water for avoiding exposure of the sick animals to stressful harsh weather conditions.

Tools used included; thermometer, heart girth tape measure, injecting needles, syringes and handling structures.

These diseases are infectious.

2.1.2 LUMPY SKIN DISEASE

This is a highly infectious disease in the cattle characterized by the sudden appearance of nodules or lumps as stated on all parts of the skin.

Cause

This disease is caused by a virus

Transmission

Insect vectors like mosquitoes, tsetse flies and stomoxies.

Clinical signs

Observed on animal in chali and nampangala. Initial reaction is the increase in temperature (fever), the nasal discharge lachrymation and salivation.

Followed by development of inflammatory nodules on all parts of the skin which later develop into lumps.

Treatment

No treatment is possible since it is viral however administer anti-biotic to control secondary infection, for example penicillin, streptomycin and tetracycline injection.

Control/prevention

Controlled by vaccination

Spray the cattle regularly every (1-2 weeks)

2.1.3 TRYPANOSOMOSIS

This is an infection chronic protozoan disease of cattle and goat characterized by severe loss of weight (emaciation)

Most of the species of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda are:

- i) Trypanosome gambiense causing chronic sleeping sickness
- ii) Trypanosome rhodiense causing acute sleeping sickness in Uganda both have similar morphology and transmitted by vector belonging to genus glossina

Other examples are:

- i) T. Bruci
- ii) T. Vivax
- iii) T. Simiae

Clinical signs of Trypanosomosis

- i) Progressive loss of condition (emaciation)
- ii) Loss of weight
- iii) Fever
- iv) Swollen lymph node
- v) Running eye which lead to blindness
- vi) Anemia (bleeding from the skin)
- vii) Standing hair
- viii) General body weaknesses
- ix) Abortion in pregnant cow

Treatment

- i) Injection to deminazene accurate (berenil) which is curative after three month
- ii) Use of some orin which is used as curative (3 month) and prophylaxis after six month respectively
- iii) Ethidium chloride.

Control

- i) Use of tsetse fly trap which is more effective.
- ii) Bush clearing and spraying with insecticide

2.1.4 COWDRIOSIS (HEART WATER).

It's the most deadly rickeettesia infection of ruminant in Africa. Heart water is endemic in Africa, south of the Sahara. There is a seasonal prevalence with clinical cases tending to occur during the rainy season. This disease is caused by cowdria ruminatum and transmitted by three host bone ticks of the genus amblyomma.

We went to that farmer's home and he took us to his kraal and we found sick animals remaining in the kraal alone and could not graze.

We restrain the animal and did the Dx with the field supervisor and found the following clinical signs on the animals.

Clinical signs

- There was fever and rise in the body temperature
- The animal was chewing or grinding teeth, licks the lips, and flicking the eyelids.

Before the restraint there was cycling with high stepping gaits or standing with straddled and head lowered.

- There was also sternal recumbence
- Loss of appetite
- Incubation period was 2 weeks

After the DX (diagnosis) we found it was cowdriosis and my field supervisor told me treat the animal using (oxytetracycline) and with draw 10mls and inject the animal by intramuscular injection (I/M route) and the animal had in estimate 200kgs live boby weight.

The treatment was for 3 days and the animal responded to the treatment successfully and recovered.

Since it was a tick bont diseases, I also advice the farmer to breaks the vectors-animal contact using the acaricides likes Anmitix, Decatix and ivamectin.

He should also practice rotational grazing in order to break the life cycle of tick.

2.2 CASTRATION

2.2.1 AIMS ARE:

- i) Make the animal less aggressive and stop fighting one another,
- ii) Prevent poor quality animals from breeding

iii) Stopping males from mating with immature or closely related females

iv) Fastening growth and production of high value meat.

2.2.2 PROCEDURES USED

The animal was restrained down and handled properly.

The scrotum was handled, wash with clean water and shoap, and cut across the base of one side.

The testicle was squeezed out through the cut and pulled out steadily until the cord breaks.

2.3 DEHORNING

Dehorning is the physical removal of horns or horn tips from animals which are horned.

2.3.1 REASONS FOR DEHORNING

- To avoid injuries when animals fight among themselves.
- To make restrain and handling less harmful
- Make animals less aggressive

2.3.2 PROCEDURES

The animal was cast down using ropes

The hair around horns was clipped.

The horn was then cut from the base using the hack saw.

The red hot iron was then applied to the cut area to stop bleeding.

Then the healing was applied for quick healing of the wound.

The supona spray was applied to chase away flies and prevent infections.

2.4 DE-WORMING

This is one of the routine management activities which is intended to control internal parasites like liver flukes, round worms, tape worms etc. since infestation affect productivity and health

through sucking of blood causing anemia, biting causes irritation and destruction of vital organs like the liver

2.5 ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

This is a method of breeding where by semen is obtained from animal and introduced in the female reproductive tract by means of an instrument. This exercise on five (04) cows of different breeds like Friesian, Guernsey and Zebu in different places on the farmer's farms and these are Starch factory, nakibuulu, nansemenye, and namukimeri

2.5.1 PROCEDURES OF CARRYING OUT ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI)

Insert the hand into the rectum

Clean the lips of the vulva with a clean paper tissue

Pass the pipette into the vulva for about 5-7cm first upwards 45 angle then 90 horizontal

Grasp the cervix at its vaginal end and push it forward. This help to prevent folds of the vagina from interfering with the passage at the pipette through vagina to the external cervical (opening)

Loosely grasp the cervix and immobilize it again

2.5.2 EQUIPMENTS USED DURING A.I

- i) Storage cylinder
- ii) Pipette and straw
- iii) Insemination Gun
- iv) Thaw monitor

2.6 PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS

This was done through rectal palpation at the age 2-months and it's a confirmatory test. The exercise was particularly done at three (03) different places i.e. Starch factory, chali and nsaawe

Among the three tests, two were found empty, one had conceived and the following were the findings:-

- i) Cervix descended and fixed on the bream

- ii) Fetus could not be felt
- iii) The pregnancy is suspected to be on six months and the second trimester
- iv) This was on the Jersey cow

2.6.1 AIMS OF PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS AND REASON

To detect as early as possible if a cow is pregnant or not so that she can be served again in case she did not get pregnant during the first service or by artificial insemination

To ensure pregnant animals are not served again

An assess a reproductive health status

Correct timing of mating/Artificial insemination

2.7 MEAT INSPECTION

I was briefed by Mr siraj on the activities that are carried out during meat inspection, health of the animals, flaying and more so where to inspect about certain disease condition and more lessons especially in animals like cattle, goats and pigs and the inspection was specifically done in local markets around the sub county where there are no modern abattoirs.

Table 2.1: Shows organ inspection and findings

| Organ Inspected | Finding |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Liver | liver fluke (fasciolosis) |
| Lung | TB/CBPP |
| Kidney | kidney stone hydro nephritis |
| Ruminal obstruction e.g. with kavera | Worms like tape, hook worm etc |
| Heart | cysts/TB |
| Lymph nodes | enlargement |

During inspection, we discovered so many cases about liver flukes, some TB cases, and sometimes hydatid cyst (hydatidosis).

The inspection is done to ensure good quality and safe carcasses (meat) for human consumption and this is done after slaughter.

The followings are done during inspection:-

2.7.1 ANTI MORTEM INSPECTION

Before slaughter look for any abnormalities on the animals for example due to TB, paraphimosis, Anaplasmosis, E.C.F, the skin for lumpy skin disease, lameness, swelling of the lymph node, skin lesion, pink eye, vaginal discharges.

2.7.2 PROCEDURES OF SLAUGHTERING

Restrain the animal at Boma yard.

Cut the thorax.

2.7.3 POST MORTEM INSPECTION

After slaughtering, and flaying the animal, inspect the lungs to check on TB and cyst, air ball, liver infested with flukes.

Cutting deep in to fore and rear limb muscle (meat) to check on the dour and when looking for the cysticercus boris and any other infection.

Inspection of the liver checking on the liver tissues cirrhosis where cause change to the tissue.

Action – trim the affected part plus vessel and dispose off.

2.7.4 PRECAUTION TO ENSURE GOOD QUALITY OF THE CARCASS

Ensuring the hygiene of the staff and workers.

Also ensuring the sanitation of the slaughter place.

Examination of the pregnant cows.

Examinations of every kind of parasites and diseases which means only healthy animals are slaughtered.

2.7.5 CHALLENGES IN THE ABATTOIR

i) Poor sanitation

ii) Poor management of animals by the farmers.

iii) Rough handling by the flaying agents.

iv) Water supply is limited.

2.8 MASS VACCINATION OF PET AGAINST RABIES

This was done in seven Parishes chali, Gadumire, Nampangala, Nakajete and Tademeri due to a number of cases of dog bites received, i.e. over 04 cases of ordinary dog bites received in the office of the Veterinary officer.

Rabies is a deadly disease caused by a virus that attacks the central nervous system of mammals spread through a bite of any animal of canine family.

Rabies may have a long incubation period (average 1-2 months) but once symptoms appear, death occurs.

The vaccine used in the above exercise is Rabisin and its route of administration is subcutaneous. Batch number is L410579.

2.8.1 SYMPTOM OF RABBIES

Animals become usually aggressive or run naturally friendly.

Animals become excitable and may bite at anything in its contact.

In the dump form, the animal appears unusually dosile with apparent paralysis of the pharyngeal region plus buccal cavity.

In coordination, convulsion, frothing at the mouth and increasing paralysis are sometime seen just before death tears does not occur in animals.

2.9 COLLECTION OF THE BLOOD AND FECAL SAMPLE.

This was done to examine the internal parasites like cetodes, trematodes and nematodes.

2.9.1 EQUIPMENTS USED.

- ✓ Sterile arm length gloves.

- ✓ Bottles containing formaline saline for test to be examined.
- ✓ Polythene containers.
- ✓ Chemical refrigeration bricks.
- ✓ Field flask.

Note; samples are labelled with identification numbers of animals, date and place of location.

Samples are packed in cool box to avoid eggs developing and hatching.

2.9.2 DELAYED TRANSPORT TIME TO THE LABORATORY THE FOLLOWING CAN PREVENT THE EGGS DEVELOPING AND HATCHING.

- ✓ Filling the container to capacity or tightening the sleeve as close to the feces as possible to exclude air from the container.
- ✓ Adding 3% formal into the feces (5-20ml) depending on the volume of feces to prevent parasite eggs.

2.9.3 METHODS USED FOR FECAL SAMPLE ANALYSIS.

SEDIMENTATION METHOD;

This was used for detecting trematodes eggs in feces. Most trematode eggs are relatively large and heavy compared to nematodes and cestodes.

Equipments used.

Test tube, measuring cylinder, stirring rod, micro slides, cover slips, tea spoon, beaker, strainer, methylene blue.

Procedures used.

- ✓ Weigh approximately 3g of feces into container.
- ✓ Pour 40-50 ml tap water into container.
- ✓ Filter the fecal suspension thoroughly.
- ✓ Mix thoroughly with stirring rod.
- ✓ Filter the fecal suspension through a tea strainer.
- ✓ Pour the filtered material into test tube.
- ✓ Allow it to sediment for five minutes.

- ✓ Remove the supernatant very carefully.
- ✓ Resuspend the sediments in 5ml of water.
- ✓ Allow to sediment for five minutes.
- ✓ Discard supernatant very carefully.
- ✓ Stain the sediment by adding one drop of methylene blue.
- ✓ Transfer the sediment to micro slide cover with a cover slip.
- ✓ Then microscopical examination for prepared sample.

FLOTATION METHOD

The following are equipments used

Two beakers, tea strainer, teat tube, microscope, measuring cylinder, tea spoon, flotation fluid, microscope slides, stirring rod, and mortar.

Procedures.

- ✓ Put approximately 3g of feces.
- ✓ Pour 50mg of flotation fluid into container.
- ✓ Mix the contents thoroughly with stirring device.
- ✓ Pour the resultant fecal suspension through strainer.
- ✓ Leave the container to stand for ten minutes.
- ✓ Place attest to the bottom of the filtrate, lift it quickly and transfer afew drops adhering to the surface of micro slide.

Note; using salt or sugar solution as flotation fluid also reduces the morphological changes.

2.9.4 BLOOD COLLECTION

This is the process of with drawing blood from animals in the field and was done by obtaining the history of the animals, putting animals in crush and restraining properly.

We used vacutainers of pink top with anticoagulant to with draw blood and we used tail vein and after all vacutainers were putin the field flask and transported to the laboratory.

At the laboratory we did blood picture analysis and used thin smear.

Procedures used.

- ✓ Put a small drop of whole blood on a glass slide using a cover slip slide gently.
- ✓ It is left to dry for ten minutes.
- ✓ Put a fixative that is methanol, left to dry for fifteen minutes.
- ✓ Put a strainer that is giemsa plus buffer and left to stand for fifteen minutes.
- ✓ Run tap water on to the slides to wash away the stain after it is left to dry for fifteen minutes.
- ✓ Observed under the microscope using x100 to detect the blood parasites and protozoa.

Note: The stain is to stain other blood materials apart from parasites.

Brucellosis testing

This is a zoonotic disease and it affects animals and human beings.

The following are the materials used

Tiles, vacutainers, micro pipette Tips, antigènes, micro pipette.

Procedures used.

Using anticoagulant, (EDTA) and vacutainer to bleed, serum is formed and using a micro pipette and micro pipette tips to pick serum in the vacutainers, put equal amounts of serum and antigen (*Brucella abortus*) on a tile, then using a shaker to mix serum and antigen thoroughly. If brucellosis is positive there will be agglutinations and if it is negative there will be no agglutination.

METHODS OF BLOOD SAMPLING

a) Ear vein

The veins are raised by pressure, at the base of the ear. The skin is cleaned with cotton wool and surgical spirit. Use a syringe and 20g 16mm (5/8") needle. The ear vein may be lance and blood collected in an open tube but this is not very recommended.

Comment

This method is easy to use, only small sample can be picked, Hemorrhage sometime follows apply pressure.

The disadvantage is that sample can be contaminated.

b) Tail vessels

Use a vacutainer or syringe with a 20g 25mm (1" needle. The blood vessels he close to the surface. This method requires constant practice and probably instruction from the veterinarian.

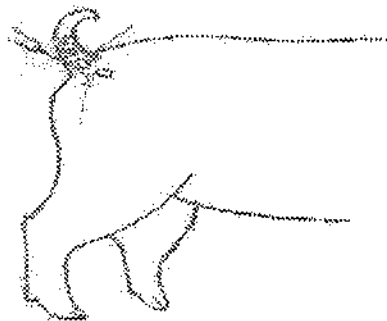
Comment:

Easy access but difficult practically up to 0.5ml of sample can be collected.

Figure 2.2: below shows position of blood vessel in pig

Vertebra

Blood vessel



c) Jugular vein

This is the method of choice in pig of all ages. The position of the blood vessels is shown in the transverse section of the neck.

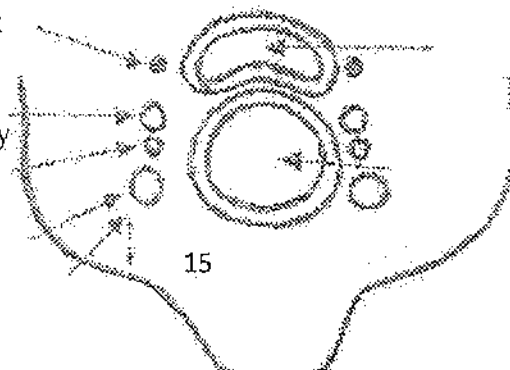
Figure 2.3: Shows Jugular vein

Vago sympathetic

Nerve trunk

Oesophagus

Carotid artery



Internal jugular vein Trachea

External jugular vein

Subcutaneous fat Jugular groove ←

Restrain the animal. Raise the head to define the angular groove and direct the needle slightly to the mid line.

Comment

Easy method of choice for 10 – 30ml of the blood samples.

Table 2.3: Showing needle size in bleeding pigs of different weight

| Body weight/kg | Needle size/ml | Needle length/inch |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 10 | 25 | 1 |
| 43 | 38 | 1 |
| 100 | 50 | 2 |
| <100 | 100 | 4 |

Old pigs and adult stock are bled in a standing position. The needle is inserted alongside the front of the breast bone directed slightly inwards towards the spine, upwards and at a slight angle backwards. Take care not to swing the needle to prevent tearing of the blood vessel because you might cause hemorrhages and even death.

Insert it straight in and slowly withdraw it in the same line with a high negative pressure on the syringe. If you have missed the blood vessel insert it again at the slightly different angle.

CHAPTER THREE



3.1 IMPACT OF THE ATTACHMENT

This can be assessed after a longer time however skill/ or knowledge gained can be “observed”.

3.2 SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS GAINED FROM THE ATTACHMENT

The attachment made me to achieve the following:

- ✓ I gained skills on how to identify animal diseases in the field.
- ✓ I also learnt how to carry out pregnancy diagnosis
- ✓ I learnt how to control parasites on animal that is through de-worming and spraying.
- ✓ Skills were also gained in carrying out artificial insemination in dairy cow.
- ✓ I learnt how to vaccinate pets against rabies
- ✓ I learnt how to collect blood and fecal sample.
- ✓ I learnt how to interact with fellow workers and sharing of and delivering of information.

3.3 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER TAKEN DURING ATTACHMENT PERIOD

During the period of the attachment I were involved in the following tasks

- ✓ Meat inspection
- ✓ Livestock management practices like castration, deworming spraying, among others.
- ✓ Pregnancy diagnosis in dairy cattle.
- ✓ Vaccination of pets and poultry against Rabies and NCD respectively.
- ✓ Disease identification in animal in cattle, shoats, swine and poultry
- ✓ Anti-mortem and postmortem of New Castle Disease (NCD) chickens.

3.4 INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT TO CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Regarding the activities performed, skills and knowledge gained during the attachment period, am surely able to carry out different management practices and research in animal production on my own, and what I know my future will never be misery as I interacted with different groups of professionals.

3.5 CORRELATION OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES AND CLASS WORK

The attachment activities and classroom knowledge are correlated in that I used the theory learnt in class to distinguish between the Newcastle and Coccidiosis in poultry.

It also proved and supported my theory on how to control parasites and diseases we identified in the field.

3.6 CHALLENGE/S EXPERIENCED DURING PRACTICE

- ✓ Transport during the recess was difficult due to long distances
- ✓ Most of the farmers do not keep health record of their animals which are important in disease diagnosis and treatment.
- ✓ Inadequate fund availability by farmers to start managing their enterprise.
- ✓ Rigidity by some farmers to adopt modern agriculture.

3.7 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO CITED CHALLENGE/S

The below are some of the suggested recommendations to address some of the above challenges:

- ✓ Transport mean should be provided for easy access to distance places
- ✓ Farmers should be linked to financial institution loans to enable them invest on good management practices of livestock e.g. nutrition and feeding, housing
- ✓ Farmers should be taken to other places for farm visit. be encourage them to practice modern agriculture.
- ✓ Farmers should be advice to operate/ integrate saving mechanism in livestock farming
- ✓ Emphasis be put to record keeping in livestock management

CHAPTER FOUR

3

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

It is always important for one to give opinion statement/s or summary and suggest recommendations for any study conducted.

4.1 CONCLUSION

In my conclusion therefore, the ten (10) weeks training I had at Budaka sub county, has enriched me with practical skills, despite the challenges and problems faced but I managed to withstand.

It has helped me to improve and understand of farm management practices, the theoretical knowledge from class was put into practice.

Farmers are still lagging behind in aspects of livestock management and practices. E.g. control of parasite and proper hygiene, adopting modern methods of farming, VPH,

The training helped me to get expose in the field activities and conditions and I managed to gained a lot from it in the technical aspect like disease diagnosis and treatment, identification, VPH among others.

I learnt new skills, shared information, and made new important friends from different institutions.

4.2 RECOMMENDATION

For the time and Period taken in production department have realized that farmers should be Encouraged and sensitized to engage on quick impact enterprise and saving to provide constant flow of capital.

There should be linkages between production department and university.

Agriculture being the backbone of the Uganda economy would require technocrats to practically be capable of imparting knowledge and skills to farmers. Farmers needs to be sensitized in management aspects of livestock like diseases control and hygiene, parasite control, housing and

feeding, setting up a demonstration site with enough facilities like dipping tank, spraying crush so that farmers are able to cope up with modern production of livestock.

Farmers are not doing well on livestock management due to problem of technical skills to handle the management practices and lack of capital to facilitate livestock management like; employing technocrats, feeding and housing etc. therefore, if government isto succeed in implementing agricultural program, it should address those problems critically.

APPENDIX



WORK PLAN

| WEEKS | DATE/DAYS | ACTIVITIES/ ITEM | LOCATION | RESPONSIBLE PERSONS |
|-----------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | 28 th feb To 4 th march | Reporting for internship at the district H/Q. Reporting for internship at the sub county H/Q. Orientation. | Production and marketing Office. Sub county H/Q office. Sub county Council Hall. | Intern Students Intern students. SAC, V.O, A.O and Intern Students. |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 2 | 7 th march To 11 th march | Distribution of planting/ stocking materials under OWC. Training farmers on animal management practices. Field visit to dairy farmers. | All the 7 parishes | V.O A.O Coordinator OWC Intern Students Farmers Farm Attendance. |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 3 | 14 th march To 18 th march | Provision of advisory services to farmers. Dealing with livestock. Meat inspection. | Budaka and tademeri Markets | Intern students Vet officer (VO) Farmers |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 4 | 21 st march To 25 th march | Vaccination of pets against Rabies. Meat inspection. AI, Disease diagnosis. | Budaka parish Markets All the 7 parishes | Intern student Vet. Officers Farmers |

| WEEK END | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| 5 | 28 th march To 1 st april | Regular on spot and farm visit to farmers (Demo set by NARO/NGOs). Disease diagnosis and treatment. Spraying of animal against ticks. Meat inspection. Poultry vaccination. | All the parishes Markets Budaka town | Intern students Farmers Vet. Officers |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 6 | 4 th april To 8 th april | Treatment of cattle against Trypanasomiasis Meat inspection. Poultry management & Disease diagnosis. Pregnancy diagnosis of Heifers supplied under OWC, using rectal palpation. Conducting Ambulatory clinic. | budaka and tademerit sub counties Markets chali and Gadumire parish All the parishes Laboratory | Intern students Vet. Officers Farmers. |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 7 | 10 th april To 14 th april | Pet's vaccination. Pregnancy Diagnosis Training farmers on York making. Conducting Ambulatory clinic. Disease diagnosis & treatment. | Budaka and tademerit All the parishes budaka parishes Laboratory All the parishes | Intern students V.O Farmers. |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 8 | 17 th april To 21 st april | Pet's vaccination. Disease diagnosis & treatment. Conducting Ambulatory clinic. | nampangala & chali Parishes | Intern students Farmers Vet. Officers |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------|---|
| | | | Laboratory | |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 9 | 24 th april To 28 th april | Pets vaccination (Morph up programme) Follow up visit to farmers under OWC programme. Artificial insemination. Conducting Ambulatory clinic. | All the parishes | Intern students Vet. Officers Farmers |
| WEEK END | | | | |
| 16 | | Report writing | | |



Deworming a farmers goat

REFERENCES

District production annual report, June, 2014.


District livestock rapid assess report, 2014.

District production and marketing department statistical abstract, 2014.

Lecture Handouts by Dr. Kamugisha K- Busitema University.

1st week

Orientation

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| 28 th Feb to 4 th March 2022 | Orientation milking SPregnancy Castration Fracture reperm. | Enabled me to know the structure of the local govt production department. Gained more SKILLS especially in practicals. | Students, Farm doctor Farm attendants. | Conducted with  |

Name TALAMBA 124 TAMBA Reg no Buluwaj 201814095
 Class APM 3 Signature 

20/3/22

2nd week Dissege Investigation

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>7th March to 11th March 2022</p> | <p>- Dissege Investigation - Collection of blood samples - collecting - spraying</p> | <p>- Enabled me to know more about the most common diseases encountered - - Enabled me to learn how to collect blood samples</p> | <p>Student, farm owner, students, farm attendants</p> | <p>Actively participated [Signature]</p> |

Name TALJAMBRI JAMES Reg no BULUP/2018/4095

Class APM Signature [Signature]

Busitema University Arapai Campus

3rd week Deworming of cattle and goats

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>13th march to 18th march.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deworming of animals. - Mapping dysfocid. - spraying. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabled me to learn more about management of worm infestation. - Also enabled me to learn more and how to practically manage dysfocid. | <p>Student. Animal owner Doctor / District Veterinary Personnel.</p> | <p>He participated actively. E. M. W. F.</p> |

Name FALTA MBELI JAMES.

Class APM

Reg no


Bulphor814095

Signature



Bustema University Arapai Campus

4th week Spraying

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>21st march to 25th march.</p>  | <p>Evening cattle spraying. - Treating ECF. - Dealing with B. SENSITIVE.</p> | <p>- I learnt how to treat ECF, various bugs on market.</p> | <p>- Student - Farmer. - Veterinary Personal from the subcommunity.</p> | <p>He conducted the activities so well. E. M. P.</p> |


Name TAYAMBI STINEZ Reg no BULUP2018/4095

Class APM Signature [Signature]

Bustema University Arapai Campus

5th week..... Dehorning

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>4th April, to 8th April</p> | <p>Dehorning - castration - Bullying - Vaccination,</p> | <p>- I learnt more on how to apply Bullying vaccines. - Practically, I was able to apply the theory I learnt about dehorning.</p> | <p>- Student, - Farmers, - Veterinary Personnel.</p> | |

Name TAZAMBAZI JAMES Reg no BUP/2018/4895
 Class APM Signature 

Busitema University Arapai Campus

6th week

Vaccinate of Poultry

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| 11 th April to 15 th April. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Immunization.- Spraying.- Vaccination of Poultry.- Deworming. | - Practically, I applied the theory I learnt in class about deworming. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Veterinary Personnel.- Student.- Farmers. | |

Name TANJANBIDI JAMES

Reg no

Bulphore/4055-

Class APM

Signature



Busitema University Arapai Campus

7th week Artificial Insemination

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 18 th APRIL to 22 nd APRIL. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day study. - Spraying - Servicing - Cattle and sheep - Artificial insemination | <p>I learnt more about Artificial Insemination and I was able to practically demonstrate myself.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student - Farmers - Veterinary Personnel | |

Name TRIAMBERI JAMES Reg no BULUPH2018/4095
 Class APM Signature [Signature]

8th week

Vaccination of the dogs

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 25 th APRIL 7 th 29 th APRIL | - Vaccination of the dogs - Access the subcommunity. - Treating pink eye. | I learnt how to vaccinate the dogs against rabies, vaccines used and when to use. | - Farmers, - Students, - Veterinary Personnel. | |

Name JAMES JAMBERI

Reg no

BULUP/2018/14095

Class ADM

Signature

[Signature]

Busitema University Arapoi Campus

10th week

| Date | Activities carried out | Relevance of activity to you As a student | Participants | Comments and signatures Of field supervisors/ Responsible person |
|------|------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| | | | | |

Name

Reg no

Class

Signature

Bustema University Arapai Campus