



The Renaissance of African Livelihoods Through Livestock Extension Education Programs



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Introduction

Revitalizing rural livelihoods is a strategy for the vision of the African Renaissance embedded in the African Union Agenda 2063.

Investing in livestock programs is one of the most plausible ways of building the human capital of farmers.

Start-up capital is generally low for limited-resource communities and many philanthropic organizations have complemented African governments in this cause.

Our study focused on the livestock program of the Iowa State University's (ISU) Center for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL) in Kamuli district, Uganda.

Methods and Procedures

Research Design

Comparative survey; Part of a larger evaluation study

Study Population

Based on the Nutrition Education Centers (NEC) clients

- 1,503 had been served by the NECs (2014-2018)
- 306 were representative at 95% C.I.

NEC trainers led the research team to NEC households

- We accessed 174 (56.9%) of 306 Households
- We accessed an additional 280 for comparison.

Types of Data Collected

We asked if households participated in livestock training

- If Yes,
- What topics and number of times trained
- We also asked for types of livestock kept, sales
- We asked 6 knowledge questions for 1 point each

Data Analysis

- Participation was analyzed by frequency
- Then employed chi square on the practices

Findings Conti...

In knowledge comprehension and retention, the average score was 63.6%.

Correct Responses to Knowledge Questions	f	%
When does a layer chicken start laying?	89	51.1
What are some of the litter management practices?	104	59.8
Why do we vaccinate our birds?	152	87.4
At how many months does a gilt go on heat 1 st time?	109	62.6
What are some of the management practices for pigs?	122	70.1
How long is the gestation period of a goat?	88	50.6

Related to Practices, Trained Households were:

- Households kept mostly local: chickens, goats, and cattle.
- Most trained (44.4%) kept small livestock.
- Up to 23.0% of households (re)joined at least a livestock enterprise influenced by
 - participation in training and
 - received inputs like chicks, feeds, water tanks, forage seeds, vaccines, and treatment services.



Conclusions and Implications

Kamuli has potential for livestock production (80.6%).

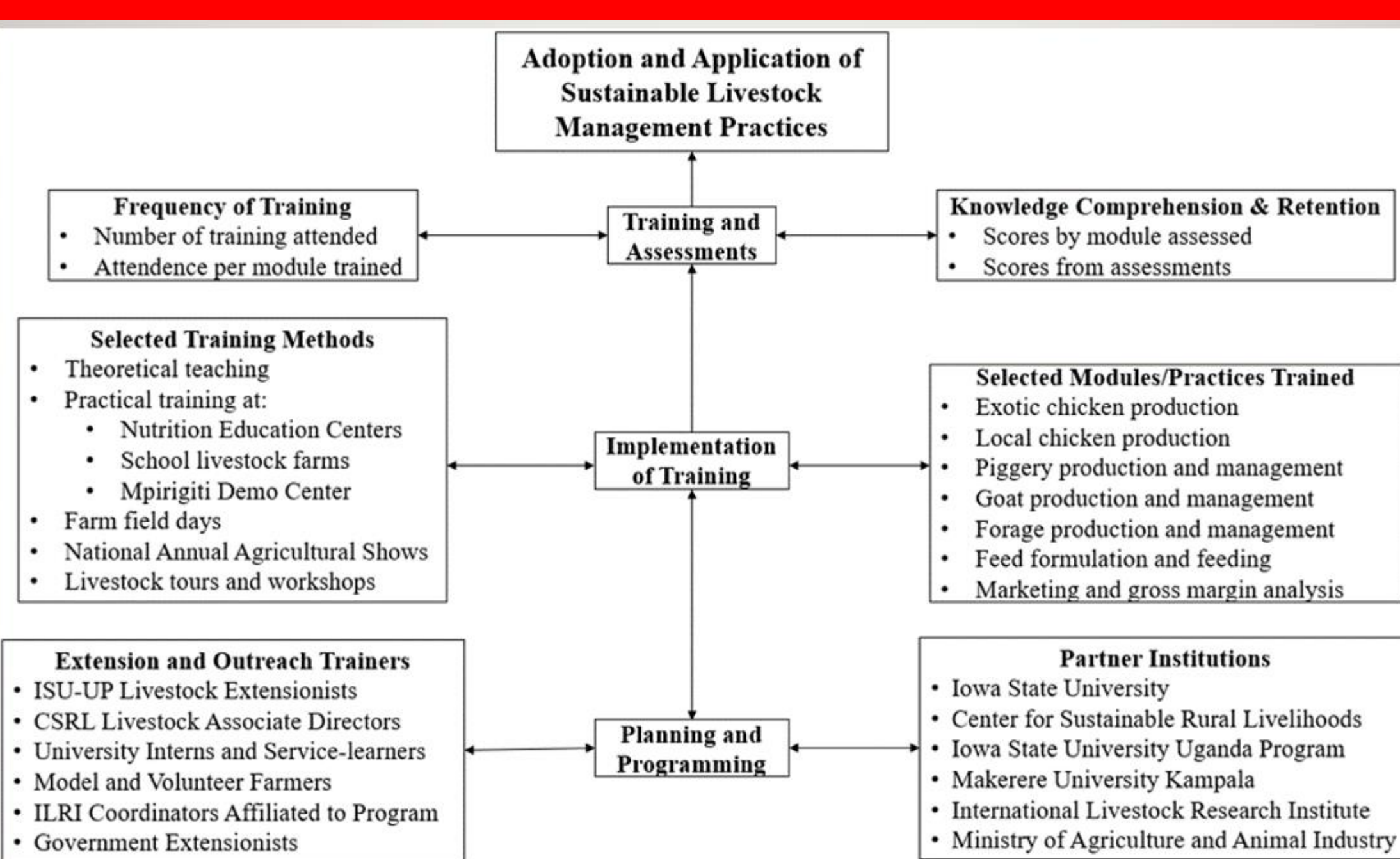
Improving livelihoods through livestock starts with

1. Involving women in production
2. Small livestock that are easy to manage in limited-resource communities
 - chickens, local goats

Strategies for technology transfer

1. Engage the community in extension education
 - Knowledge will influence practices
2. Provide start-up capitals
3. Work towards improving existing stock
 - Based on scientific research
 - Blend innovation into indigenous knowledge
4. Involve students in programs.
 - Appreciate the role of agriculture.

Operational Concept



Findings

Overall, 366 (80.6%) households were involved in livestock production. Up to 174 (47.5%) of 366 households participated in livestock training.

Variable	Modules and/or Units of Measure	f	%
Selected livestock modules trained	Exotic chicken production	126	72.4
	Local chicken production	136	78.2
	Piggery production	130	74.7
	Goat production	103	59.2
	Forage production	74	42.5
	Feed/ration formulation and feeding	102	58.6
Number of times trained	Livestock marketing and gross margins	74	42.5
	Very good (15-21 rounds of training)	4	2.3
	Good (8-14 rounds of training)	30	17.2
	Fair (1-7 rounds of training)	140	80.5