



Effect of Climate Change and Adaptation Strategies on Poultry Farmers in Yewa South Local Government Ogun State

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Introduction

The study focused on the effect of climate change and adaptation strategies on poultry farmers in Yewa south Local Government. Poultry keeping is makes an important contribution to the livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural households in developing countries. Poultry has become a popular industry for the small holders that have great contribution to the economy of the country (Nigeria). The poultry profession has assumed greater importance in improving employment opportunity and animal food production. (Olagunju and Babatunde, 2011). However, it is obvious that temperature has influence on poultry farming. This influence has amplified as there is climate change across the globe. Climate change is any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity (BNRCC, 2011).

Materials and Method

Primary data was obtained through a well-structured questionnaire and interview schedule. Random sampling was used to select 120 farmers from ten (10) villages in Yewa South Local Government. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-Square.

Result and Discussion

Male respondents have highest percentage of 53.3%. 35% of the respondents falls between the age of 35-45 years which have highest percentage of age. Result revealed that 58.3% of the respondents are married. 39.2% of the respondents went to secondary school which shows that majority of the farmers were literates. Highest percentage (44.2%) of the respondents working experience ranges from 11 to 15 years which implies that majority of the farmers are well experience in poultry farming. The household size of farmers ranging 3-5 had the highest percentage of 54.2% which implies that majority of the farmers have moderate household size. All the effect of climate change on poultry production which include increase in farm infrastructure, increase in operational cost, incidence of diseases increases in water supply, high death rate, low production rate, increase in medication are significant at 5% level. All the adaptation strategies of climate change which are implementing cool system, breeding heat tolerant birds, implementing efficient water management practices, enhancing disease surveillance and management, adapting to feed formulation, educational training, government funding and other climate resilience practices are significant at 5% level. These strategies used are effective and have significant effect on poultry production.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study shows that diversifying to several choices of adaptation strategies can help to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change on poultry by increasing its production.

Keywords: Poultry Farming, Adaptation Strategies, Climate Change, Feed Formulation.