BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

# CONSTRAINTS TO PIG PRODUCTION AMONG FARMERS IN KATINE SUB-COUNTY, SOROTI DISTRICT

BY



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## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

I **OLANG FRED** declare that this dissertation is original and has not previously been submitted to another university or any higher institution of learning for the award a Bachelor in Animal Production and Management.

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## APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted with the approval of my supervisor

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## DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved mother Mrs. Namukombe Jesca, my brothers and sisters.

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## LIST ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| S/C | Sub county |
| LC1 | Local council one |
| HH | Household |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistic |
| PEAP | Poverty eradication plan |
| Kg | kilogram |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |

## ABSTRACT

Eastern region has lower number of households owning pigs as a percentage of the total number of households than central region (UBOS, 2014). A study was conducted to assess constraints to pig production in Katine sub county, Soroti district from March to April, 2015.

The objectives of the study was to; evaluate the social-economic, health and nutritional constraints to pig production among farmers in Katine sub county. Quantitative data was collected using a structured questionnaire and a total of 120 pig farmers were interviewed.

Study found out that; majority of farmers had only attained primary education (57.3%) . The farmers kept mainly local breeds (68.3%), majority of farmers (48.3%), dewormed their pig when the pigs are week and pot bellied, majority (75.8%) never adopted any bio security measure.

The challenges faced in feeding pigs as per the pig farmers was mainly expensive resources (72.5%) and feed scarcity (27.5%). Religion was not a constrain since most respondents were Christians, but the major social economic constraints were lower education levels of the farmers which affects the adoption of new technologies and poor breeds of pigs kept.

The health constraints included parasites and diseases caused by farmers not spraying, deworming, cleaning pens regularly, and not putting up bio security measures in place. The nutritional constraints included poor feeding.

Promotion of adult education is necessary in the area so as to raise the education standards to ease adoption of new improved and better management practices and extension packages by extension staff should target sensitizing farmers on up grading of the pig breeds.

The extension staff should sensitize farmer on proper healthy management practices like regular spraying, cleaning of pens, deworming and putting in place proper biosecurity measures. Pig feeding trainings are needed to ensure that farmers are taught on balanced diets to their pigs, following proper feeding regimes. More research is needed to common diseases that affect pigs in this area so that they can be handled.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Over the past two decades the volume of pork consumed has steadily increased in developing and developed countries. This increase has been remarkably (up to 70%) high in developing countries as a result pork has recently been quoted to be the most popular source of animal protein in the world (Muhanguzi *et al.*, 2012). The World Health organization (WHO) report for developing countries indicates that there is a very big deficit in the supply of animal protein with 6.1 million Ugandans mal-nourished and 40% of children deaths below the age of five due to malnourishment. A well managed pig industry would bridge such glaring animal protein deficit (Muhanguzi *et al.*, 2012). This is especially so because of pigs' high fecundity rate, high feed conversion efficiency, early maturity, relatively small space requirement, short generation interval and their ability to produce maximally under varied managements system ( Petrus *et al.*, 2011, Muhanguzi *et al.*, 2012). Pigs play an important role in the livelihoods of poor families, because they are important assets, help to generate income to cover emergency needs and pay school fees, but also are means to use crop residues and kitchen left over's, and generate manure used to fertilize high value crops (CGIAR, 2011). World pig population is estimated to be 923 million, of which 552 million are found in Asia, 194 million in Europe, 72 million in North America, 81 million in South and Central America and 18 million in Africa (Faustin *et al.*, 2003).

## 1.2 Problem Statement

According to the national livestock census report 2008, the central region had the highest number of households owning pigs as a percentage of the total number of households (23.4%) with the eastern region having only 16.3% (UNBS 2009). Soroti district having only a total population of 75,000 pigs as compared with Masaka which had 236,150 pigs (UNBS 2009). So there is a need to investigate the factors that has hindered pig production in this region.

## 1.3 General Objective

To establish the major constraints to pig production among farmers in Katine sub-county, Soroti district

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