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**FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES**

**PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY OF URBAN GOAT FARMERS IN LUGAZI  
MUNICIPALITY, BUIKWE**

**DISTRICT**

**BY**

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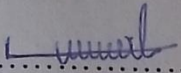
**SUPERVISED BY MR. OKIROR SIMON PETER**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS  
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AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN AGRIBUSINESS OF  
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**DECLARATION**

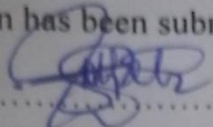
WAMALA BONEFANCE declare that the information in this dissertation was written compiled by me and it has never been submitted to any institution for any award.

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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted with the approval by my academic supervisor

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Research supervisor

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved parents Mr. Bukenya Charles and Mrs. Nakyomu Annet and to all my sisters and brothers for their supportive hearts. I also dedicate it to all my friends that have encouraged me whenever I thought I could not make it. I lastly dedicate it to my supervisor who endeavored to see me complete my research.

May the Almighty Allah reward them abundantly and keep them healthy for more and more good years.

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#### **LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

BUAC	Busitema University Arapai Campus
CBBPs	Community Based Breeding Programs
MUB	Mubende
SEA	Small East African
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
KIG	Kigezi
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
%	Percentage



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## **ABSTRACT**

The study looked at the productivity and profitability of urban goat farming in Lugazi municipality in Buikwe district. All the respondents in the survey were selected purposively in that only those that carried out goat farming from all the three divisions that is Najjembe, Kawolo and lugazi central division. Findings of the research revealed that males dominated goat farming and these were people aged 44 years on average and married. Majority of them obtained their income from off farming work. It was reported that the primary purpose for rearing goats was for cash sale. The major type of goats kept was local that is MUB, SEA and the KIG and a few with Boers and Crosses. Farmers reported that they preferably kept local breeds because of cost and manageability. The most used management systems for goats were semi intensive and tethering where feeding and housing were properly done. Challenges reported by farmers regarding the use of the management systems were feed shortage, theft and predator attack and diseases. Results revealed that goat farming was a profitable business with a gross profit margin of 89% but this was also attributed to the number of goats kept by a particular farmer. This was nevertheless constrained by low prices offered by buyers, lack of market information and poor breeds kept by the farmers.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Goats (*Capra hircus*) are among earliest domesticated animals for economic purposes in south west Asia on the borders of present day Iran and Iraq. Goats give a variety of valuable animal products that demanded worldwide that is milk, meat, and hair/skin. (Lohani & Bhandari, 2021) goats play a vital role in the livelihood of the poor smallholder farmers, mostly those in rural and remote areas where they are used as savings, insurance, security, assets, social and cultural roles. They are also preferred for their productive performance, adaptation and disease resistance. (State, 2023)

Goat population in the world was 1.002 billion. In a descending order goat production per continent was, Asia having the largest concentration of (57.7%), Africa (35.7%), America (4.2%), Europe (2%) and Oceania with 0.4%. (FAOSTAT, 2018) In Asia, China has the largest population of goats (Lohani & Bhandari, 2021). According to Statista 2022, China has about 133 million goats, at the world level, goat milk and goat meat production increased by 39.2% and 41.66% from 2000 to 2012. (FAOSTAT 2013)

In SSA, goat population was estimated to be 372,716,040 heads and from these 15.98% of the total population was used for milk production. In SSA, Western Africa has the largest goat population whereas South Africa has the lowest population (Kahi & Wasike, 2019). Nigeria has the largest number of goats in Africa followed by Ethiopia and Chad of about 84 million, 53 million and 41 million respectively. In Africa, goats are fed in variety of ways where by in urban areas goats graze on common ground and food residues or kept and fed from stalls structured in homes. Other farmers in areas with adequate land and feed resources allow their goats to graze freely, scavenge for feed if available and during cropping seasons they are given forage from crop remains.

In 2008, a national livestock census was carried out and goat population was found to be 12.5 million with western region having the largest and central having the lowest. There was a gradual increase in the number of goats in Uganda from 12.5 to 15.6 million in 2018. At household level those goat keepers increased from 2.4 million in 2008 to 3million and goat number was averagely five heads per goat raising household. (Ndyomugenyi, 2016). Most

cover the costs incurred. However, profitability of goat enterprise was highly constrained by small scale production followed by lack of market information and poor breeds as most of them were typically local.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the findings the following recommendations were made;

There is need for improvement on the existing goat breeds by farmers through cross breeding in order to improve on the productivity of goat farming as a business

More research is needed to be carried out on the why there is less adoption to exotic goat breeds among goat farmers in Lugazi municipality

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