

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENTION

ASSESSING FACTORS AFFECTING QUALITY POTATO SEED PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILITY IN KWEEN DISTRICT

 \mathbf{BY}

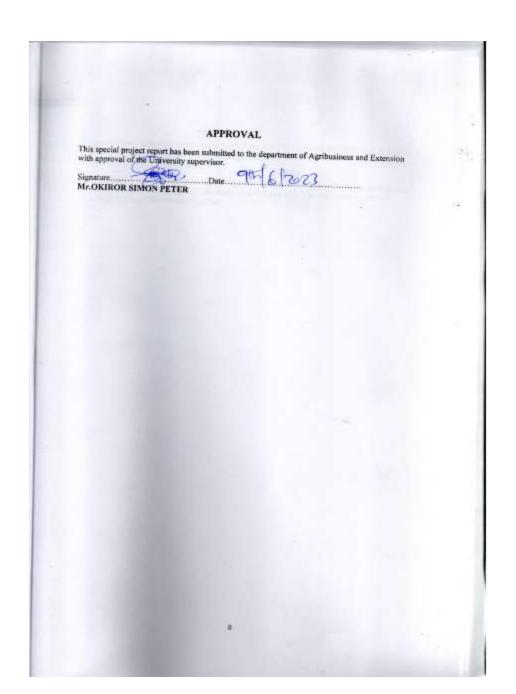
CHELANGAT LOUIS

BU/UP/2019/1102 Email:chelangatlouis1@gmail.com

SUPERVISOR: MR.OKIROR SIMON PETER

A SPECIAL PROJECT REPORT SUMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENTION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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	DECLARATION		
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DEDICATION

In a special way I gratefully dedicate this work to my dad **Mr.Chebang David Moyoy** and mam **Mrs.Chebet Febia Moyoy** for their financial support towards my wellbeing and academics during my special project process.

I also dedicate this project to my academic supervisor **Mr. Okiror Simon Peter**. I also dedicate to my great friends from Busitema University, Arapai Campus in Uganda whom we shared knowledge and worked tirelessly together.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BU: Busitema University

CIP: International Potato Center

DAP: Di-Ammonium Phosphate

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FAOSTAT: Food and Agricultural Organization Corporate Statistical Databases

GM: Gross Margin

Kg: Kilograms

MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

TR: Total Revenue

TVC: Total Variable Cost

TY: Total Yield

ABSTRACT

Potato seed production and profitability is known to be influenced by various agronomic practices, input supply and provision of extension services in Kween district. Therefore, optimum agronomic practices with good input supply would improve on the potato seed production and profitability in Kween district. The study was carried out to assess factors affecting quality potato seed production and profitability in Kween district. The objective of the study was to identify factors limiting production of quality potato seed and to determine profitability of quality potato seed. Quality seed was defined as pure variety with a high germination percentage, free from diseases, pests, high yielding and good maturity. Purposive random sample procedure was used to select 60potato seed producers, structured questionnaires was used to collect primary data from the households. The results of the study indicated that high costs of seeds(46.6%),lack of oxen(60.0%),limited stores(66.6%),weeds(50.0%),high costs of fertilizers (53.4%), poor roads for transportation (66.6%) and low prices (53.4%) were the main constraints limiting quality potato seed production.28.3 % of farmers were producing certified seeds and 71.7% of farmers were producing Non-certified seeds, during production 81.7% farmers were cultivating in two seasons and 18.3% farmers were cultivating only one season. The analysis of potato seed shows that potato seed production was profitable, where by profitability arises when the aggregate amount of revenue is greater than the aggregate amount of expenses, as revealed from gross margin analysis that potato seed production was profitable were farmers earned a net profit of Shs 2,097,495 in season A and Shs 1,748,252 in season B Potato seed output fetched the highest. Therefore producing own seed for planting, improving on the storage facilities and renovation of poor roads will help farmers to improve on the quality of potato seed production and profitability.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The potato (Solanum tuberosum) belongs to the family solanaceae. Potato is a crop of major importance worldwide, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2008). Potato is the fourth most important food crop in the world in terms of production with (388 million tons) produced in 2017, following rice with (770 million tons), wheat (771 million tons) and maize (1.1 billion tons), Food and Agricultural Organization Corporate Statistical Databases (FAOSTAT, 2020). In 2019, the crop was cultivated worldwide on almost 17 million hectares with a total production of 370 million tones (Naziri, et al, 2022). Generally, Asia and Europe are the world's major potato producing regions, accounting for more than 80%, while Africa was the least, accounting for about 5%(FAOSTAT,2013). China is the biggest potato producer (25% of the world's production), followed by India (14%), the Russian Federation (6%), Ukraine (5%), and the USA(5%)(Naziri, et al, 2022). In Africa, Egypt remains the leading producer of potato, followed by Algeria, South Africa and Kenya(FAOSTAT,2020). However, potato is a crop with a high potential to contribute to poverty reduction in Eastern Africa through income increase and improved food security (Gildemacher, 2012). Favorable conditions for potato production are found throughout sub-Sahara Africa, for example in East African highlands, but also in the sehelian zone during the Marmaton season and in southern Africa during the cold season (Gildemacher, 2012). It is well suited for cultivation in environmental conditions where other crops may fail and its short and flexible vegetative cycle makes it well suited for rotation with other major crops, such as wheat, rice, beans and maize (FAO, 2008). Thus, potato helps to increase the availability of food, contributing to a better land use ratio by raising the aggregate efficiency of agricultural production systems (Gastelo et al, 2014).

Also Uganda is the third largest producer of potato(Solanum tuberosum) in East Africa, after Rwanda and Kenya(Kajunju,et al,2021). Over 80 percent of Uganda's households (and 85 percent of the people) live in rural areas, and most of these depend on agriculture for their primary source of income (Gollin&Rogerson,2010). Potato is among the fastest expanding crops in Uganda, mainly driven by increasing demand from urban centers and changes lifestyle by a fast growing population (Akello, et al, 2022). There was a slight increase in potato production, from 173,092 MT in 2015 to 173,610 MT in 2016 with the highest output achieved in 2012 (185,100 MT) (MAAIF, 2016/2017). Annually potato production is estimated at 162,151 metric tones,

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