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**IMPACT OF PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELFARE  
OF SMALL SCALE PINEAPPLE FARMERS OF BUSSI ISLAND, WAKISO DISTRICT.**

**BY**

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**DECLARATION**

I SEBAALE KENNETH, hereby declare that the work presented in this attachment report has never been submitted by any other student for any award of Bachelor's degree in agribusiness management. The work contained here is original and it is out of my personal efforts.

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**APPROVAL**

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this attachment to the almighty God who has given me the gift of life and knowledge, and in a special way I also dedicate this report to my parents, Mr SEMAMBO RONARD and Mrs NAMUJJU SYLVIA for their support for my academics cause. Furthermore, I dedicate this work to my dearest aunt, Miss. SARAH KYAKUWA for her tremendous support as regards my academics.

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Thank you all, God bless and reward the above people abundantly.

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
I.E.	That is to Say.
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services.
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.
NGO	Non-government organisation.
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations.
UCE	Universal Certificate of Education.
UACE	Uganda Advance Certificate of Education.

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**The study was conducted on Bussi Island in Wakiso district. The island is situated at latitude 0.04917<sup>0</sup> or 0<sup>0</sup>2'57 north and longitude 32.32667<sup>0</sup> or 32<sup>0</sup>19'36 east. The island stands 1,186 meters (3,891 feet) above the sea level, and its Geo Names ID is 234034. The study involved participants from the three major pineapple producing parishes on the island and these are Bussi-Kisaba parish, Balabala parish and Zinga parish..... 8**

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**The study basically employed a face to face survey. Under this method, the participants were met at prearranged time and location. The study worked directly with the participants while filling out the survey and doubts among the participants. Furthermore, all interviews were recorded during the study to ensure that no data was ignored. .... 8**

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## ABSTRACT

This research study aimed at investigating the Impact of pineapple production on the socio-economic welfare of small scale pineapple farmers of Bussi Island, Wakiso district. 56 respondents were randomly selected from three selected parishes. The study objectives were to assess the contributions of pineapple growing towards income levels of small scale pineapple farmers of Bussi Island, Wakiso District, to assess the contribution pineapple production to the psychological welfare of small scale pineapple farmers on Bussi Island, Wakiso District and to assess the contribution of pineapple production towards the physical wellbeing of small scale pineapple farmers of Bussi Island, Wakiso District. The research used a quantitative and qualitative study design. Data was collected using research questionnaires. The results indicated that growing of pineapples in the sub-county has improved the socio-economic welfare of people in terms of income, psychological and physical wellbeing hence improvement in their livelihoods. The researcher recommends the Government to increase the budget allocation on horticulture subsector in particular. This can improve the welfare of small scale pineapple farmers. The pineapple farmers need to engage in collective pineapple production via farmer's groups to be in position to solve some of the problems to pineapple production by themselves.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study.

Pineapple production as an economic activity has generated foreign exchange for different countries globally (Feyaerts, 2019) It can increase national income through the expansion of local industries and higher incomes for farmers involved in its production (Feyaerts, 2019) It is one of the crops with the most potential in the international market and highly profitable, an activity that demands a large workforce (Adegbite et al., 2014). Total pineapple production worldwide is around 16 to 18 million tons (Altendorf, 2017). Uganda produces only 0.35% of total pineapple production for East Africa compared to the rest of the countries. Pineapple has sweet-sour taste containing 15% sugar, malic and citric fruit acids. It is also high in vitamin B1, B2, B6 and C. Its protein digesting enzyme, bromelain, seems to help digestion at the end of a heavy protein meal (Hassen et al., 2020)

Pineapple is the second most traded product after bananas in world. There exist several hundred varieties of pineapples, but the most widely grown are smooth cayenne, Queen and the recently introduced variety called MD2 which commands 80% of the global trade in pineapples (Efficacy et al., 2019) Pineapple production is mainly concentrated in the tropical regions of the world. It is grown in over 82 countries with over 2.1 million acres under production and at a global production of 15,287MT per year (Christopher et al., 2022) Pineapple is a wonderful tropical fruit having exceptional juiciness, vibrant flavor and immense health benefits (Sharma et al., 2016) . In Uganda, it is mainly grown south of Lake Kyoga and in western Uganda. In Kigezi region pineapple is predominantly grown by small scale farmers. Pineapple is one of the crops in the fruit range that is being grown in Uganda today (Christopher et al., 2022).The fruit has been grown for the last decade but at subsistence level. Families engaged in the production of pineapple for consumption in their homes and the surplus taken to the market for sell. It is of recent that many farmers in the different parts of the country have started engaging in commercial pineapple farming for trade (Jaffee et al., 2011).

With a high demand for pineapple worldwide, many people are engaged in pineapple farming for export (Kleemann et al., 2014). Therefore can be used as a panacea for food security and job generation, help in rural development, launch the country on the path of self-sufficiency, increase food production and help in improving lives and health care delivery services. (Kleemann et al., 2014) They have been able to do this due to high demand for pineapples in Kenya, Rwanda and

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