
**ASSESSING FARMERS PARTICIPATION IN SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION AND
PROCESSING IN BUNABUTYE SUB COUNTY, BULMBULIDISTRICT**

**BY
WADADA FAHAD**

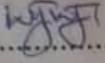
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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL
SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the work presented in this thesis is my own and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been submitted to any institution of learning for an academic award. Where the work of others has been used, acknowledgments have been made.

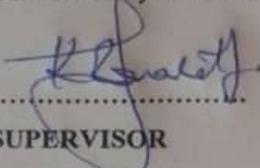
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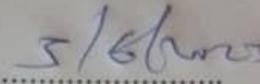
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Approval

This is to certify that this thesis titled, "Assessing farmers' participation in sunflower production and processing in Bunabutye Sub County, Bulambuli District" has been compiled under my supervision and is now ready to for submission with my approval.

Sign.....

Date.....

RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

DR. KABBIRI RONALD

Dedication

I dedicate this work to the Almighty Allah and the family of Gidongo Halasi Zech through whose encouragements and support have made this research possible.

Acknowledgement

I am so grateful to the Almighty God for the gift of life, knowledge, and wisdom with which the completion of this research has become a reality. May his name be glorified forever! Amen

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Abstract

This study sought to analyze the characteristics of sunflower farmers, their knowledge, attitude, perceptions and skills with the gross margins of sunflower production and processing in Bunabutye sub county Bulambuli District. A total of 80 sunflower cultivating farmers were randomly selected were 63 farmers sold sunflower grains immediately after harvest and 17 farmers processed there sunflower before selling. The study investigated the characteristics of the farmers based on the cropping pattern, season, use of inputs and farm size among others. A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data. In analyzing, descriptive statistics were used for characterizing farmers, mean was used to analyze scale Likert questions which were answering the questions on knowledge, attitude, perceptions and skills whilst gross margin formula was used for gross margin analysis. The results revealed that all (100%) the respondents who participated in the study were sunflower farmers with an average of 3.6 years in production who mainly planted local varieties of sunflower. They also grew sunflower in different location/gardens with a mean of (1.736) and most farmers had garden sizes of 2 acres and below with beans as the most inter cropped with sunflower. The study further revealed the high knowledge by farmers on sunflower drying, and many farmers were neutral on knowledge concerning sunflower varieties and marketing whereas farmers had low knowledge on quality and use of input. It was also got that farmers had a very high attitude on sunflower production, information sharing and moderate on farmer groups, transformation of sunflower to increases profits and credit helping to boast production, there was low attitude on farmers investing in sunflower chain and paying for training sessions. Farmers perceptions were high on sunflower being grown for sale and sunflower production being cheap but moderate perceptions on sunflower production seasons and low perceptions on sunflower market. The study results further revealed that sunflower production and processing was profitable however, the level of profitability was higher for processors as the profits were four times more.

Contents

Declaration	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Approval	i
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	v
List of figures and tables	ix
List of abbreviations	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives of the study	3
1.3.1 General Objective	3
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.4 Research Questions	4
1.5 Research Hypotheses	4
1.6 Contextual Scope	4
1.7 Time Scope	5
CHAPTER TWO	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Profitability analysis of sunflower production and processing	8

CHAPTER THREE	10
METHODOLOGY	10
3.0 Introduction	10
3.2 Research Design	11
3.2 Study Population	11
3.3 Sample Size	12
3.5 Data Sources	13
3.6 Data Collection Method	13
3.7 Data Collection Instruments	13
3.8 Data Collection Procedure	14
3.10 Data Analysis	14
3.11 Ethical Considerations	15
3.12 Limitations and Delimitations	15
CHAPTER FOUR:	16
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS	16
4.0 Introduction	16
4.1 General information about respondents	16
4.1.1 Gender of the respondent	16
4.1.2 Age of the respondents	16
4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents	16
4.1.4 Education level of the respondents	17
4.1.5 Household Size	17
4.1.6 Period spent in sunflower farming	17
4.1.7 Size of the farm	17
4.1.8 Land acquisition	17

4.1.9 Source of income	18
4.1.10 Average Monthly income	18
4.2 Sunflower Production characteristics of the farmers	20
4.2.1 General characterization of farmers	20
4.2.2 Varieties of sunflower grown by farmers	22
4.3 Knowledge, attitude, perceptions and skills	24
4.3.1 Knowledge	24
4.3.2 Attitude	26
4.3.3 Perceptions	27
4.4 Cost of sunflower production and processing	28
Total variable Costs	28
Labour costs	28
Inputs Cost	28
5.0 Introduction	32
5.1 Conclusions	32
5.3 Suggested Areas for further study	34
REFERENCES	35
APPENDICES	38
Appendix 1: Questionnaire	38

List of figures and tables

Figure 1: Conceptual framework	10
Figure 2 Showing the population distribution of Bulambuli district per sub county	12
Figure 3 Showing varieties of sunflower grown by farmers.	22
Figure 4 Showing farmers involvement in the market	23
Table 1 Showing demographics of the respondents	18
Table 2 Showing farmer characteristics	21
Table 3 Showing farmers knowledge on sunflower production	24
Table 4 Showing farmers attitudes towards sunflower production and processing	26
Table 5 Showing farmers perceptions on sunflower production and processing	27
Table 6 Showing costs of production and processing	29
Table 7 Showing costs and returns of sunflower production and processing	31

List of abbreviations

UOSPA	Uganda Oil Seed Producers Association
VODP	Vegetable Oil Development Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LC1	Local Council
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MT	Metric ton
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
TVC	Total variable costs
GM	Gross margin
TR	Total revenue
FC	Fixed costs

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Globally sunflower is among the four most important oilseed crops. It is native to America, but at world scale, it became available for commercial production after some years(Khan et al., 2018). The evolution of sunflower crop at global scale has been quite remarkable going from 10million tones for 9.6metric hectares in 1975 to 52mnT for 27 metric hectares in 2018, its seeds contain around 44% oil and 16% proteins, sun flower is both an oil and protein species. It competes on both vegetable oil markets led by palm oil (Inovia, 2020).

Sunflower was the third oil seed produced oil crop in the world with 45mnT per year in the period 2014-2018 representing 9% of the global oil seeds production preceded by soya bean (60%) and rape seed (12%). Sun flower was produced on large scale in a limited number of countries where two thirds of the production was concentrated in Europe, the other major producing countries were Argentina, china, united states and the south eastern part of Africa(south Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) (Bertucci et al., 2018).

The oil seed industry has been ranked high on the government agenda due to its poverty reduction potential. In particular, sunflower, the main oil seed produced in north-eastern Uganda (a post-conflict zone), had the potential to transform the lives of some 12 million people

Sunflower has been maintaining its competitiveness on oilseed markets in the previous decades, this is through continuous innovation in genetics, production markets and growing segmentations. (Inovia, 2020).Many opportunities will be opened in future for sunflower through a bio refinery approach and a diversification of uses of oil (for food, food industry, biofuels, biomaterials), proteins (for feed, including aquaculture, food, potentially biomaterials, and even cellulosic fraction. The plasticity of sunflower has made it a crop relatively adaptable to different kinds of agricultural policies and resulting agricultural systems

Vegetable Oil Development Project (VODP), which specifically focused on the oilseed sector was launched in partnership with IFAD to increase household income among smallholders by revitalizing and increasing domestic vegetable oil production. VODP was instrumental as it

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