

**FACTORS AFFECTING MARKETING OF PIGS IN SIRONKO
DISTRICT, BUSIITA SUB-COUTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

I MINOKI PIUS, hereby declare to the best of my knowledge and understanding that the originality of the findings and this is my work and has never been presented to Busitema University or any other University for the award of a degree.

Signature..... Date.....

MINOKI PIUS

APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signed....., Date.....

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DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved Father Mr. Mashate Moses, my dear mum Nambafu Prisca, my brothers James Namisi and Woniala Joseph and my dear supervisor Professor Ochow Victor Akangah courage and hope given by them to me towards my academic journey to my university education.

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“I will praise You, O Lord, with my whole heart” (Psalm 9:1).

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

FAOSTAT	Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database.
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics.
Ft	Feet
GDP	Gross Domestic Products.
GOU	Government of Uganda.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.
MFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
LDCs	Low Developing Countries.
LGDP	Local Government Development Program.
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services.
NLPIP	National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project.
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
KMs	kilometers
RELMA	Regional Land Management Agency
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	Uganda National Development Plan

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Factor - is an element that influences something either positively or negatively.

Marketing -refers to the activity of farmer associated with buying, advertising, distributing or selling of the product.

ABSTRACT

livestock industry provides employment to many millions of people all over the world, and especially in the undeveloped and developing countries. pig farming has been also significant in the development and economic growth in different developed countries. Marketing ensures that small-scale farmers are integrated into mainstream markets (Coetzee, Montshwe & Jooste, 2005). Marketing provides an opportunity for livestock farmers to earn an income and contribute to poverty reduction efforts. Over the past years, studies have focused on pig production and productivity, however, the literature on marketing challenges faced by piggery farmers in participating in the mainstream markets is still limited (Musemwa et al., 2007). And therefore, the researcher studied on the factors affecting marketing of pigs in Busiita Sub County. Qualitative survey together with observation was used. The research design used was the cross-sectional survey design was by survey was used to select sample of 50 farmers that reared pigs in six parishes of bugibugi, kyimasa, bugwa, busmugwedi, Kyilali and Bumadyemu in Busiita sub-county, Sironko district. As based on the results of the study, males (54%) participated more on sheep rearing than females and the most productive age bracket of farmers that reared pigs were in 40-49 years (32%) and 30-39years old (22%). Farmers who reached primary level (36%) were majority who rears pigs. The landrace pigs was the major reared breed (46%). Most of the farmers sell their pigs on the farm (66%). The common selling price of pigs was below 150,000(62%). The majority of the producers market their animals on 'eye-ball' estimation basing on body condition (46%) The major challenges of pigs marketing are Excessive tax, and price fluctuations each having 16% and followed by brokers with 14% and it is rated as a primary marketing problem. The major copying mechanisms to the challenges were suggested by farmers were reducing taxes (22%) in the market, (14%) direct linkage between farmers and buyers. The conclusion therefore is that sheep marketing is constrained with a lot of challenges that needs to be addressed. The recommendation made was that farmers should be availed with the necessary information of pigs rearing about the challenges of marketing, the solutions to the challenges, in order for the enterprise to profit the farmers through awareness of all the necessary information of pigs rearing and marketing

CHAPTER ONE

This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem objectives of the study, definition of terms, limitation of the study, scope of study, significance of the problem

1.0 Background

1.1 History of the domestic pigs

The history of pigs' domestication goes back to between 1,1000 and 9000BC, and the domestication of the wild mouth in ancient Mesopotamia. Pigs are among the first animal to have been domesticated by human [hiendleder s, et al, 2002]. These pigs were primary raised for meat, and skins [dwyer 2008]. Pigs began to be developed around 6000BC. They were then important to Africa and Europe via trading.

Global pig meat production growth is slowing down, according to the latest assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Currently the global pig population stands at more than 1 billion head with 19 per cent found in Asia and Africa [FAO, 2013/2014]

Total pigs population was 352 million in Africa and Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia and Kenya were the five countries with the largest number of pigs [clutton-Brock, 1999]. During the period 2000-2013 pigs population in Ethiopia was increased by 142 percent, in Nigeria by 50 percent, in Algeria by 44.8percent and Sudan by 13.9percent[faostat2013].

The total pigs population in Uganda is 4.5 million pigs [MAAIF and UBOS, 2018].

In sironko, the total pigs population stands at 6324[2014general animal census]

Districts known to rear pigs; Mukono District, Kayunga District, Rakai District, Pac District.

Pigs since their domestication have accompanied man in all its long history [Ryder, 2007]. Now days pigs husbandry is practiced in the majority of the inhabited world and has been fundament to many civilizations. This spice is widely adapted to different climates and is found in all livestock production system [Hatziminaoglou 2006].

Pigs industry provides employment to many millions of people all over the world, and especially in the developing countries. Pigs farming has been also significant in the development and economic growth in different developed countries.

On the other hand, secures a strong link with the land and environment with significant rose in biodiversity and landscape conservation, provides to the man significant products [meat] with high biological value in human nutrition and be of high quality[zygoyannis2014]. Also, pigs sector requires fewer capital than other agriculture sector.

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