

**THE FACTORS INFLUENCING AVOCADO ADOPTION IN BWIKHONGE SUB
COUNTY BULAMBULI DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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DECLARATION

I do here by solemnly declare that the work presented in this report has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any other University/ college or organization for any academic qualification, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge.

I hereby also warrant that the work I have presented does not breach any existing copyright act

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WANGATYA MOSES

APPROVAL

This is to certify that WANGATYA MOSES had research in Bulambuli district titled is it a right path to 2040: the avocado adoption in Bwikhonge sub county Bulambuli district

This is the true record of the work I was able to do and is ready for submission to the board of examiners of BUSITEMA University with your due approval

Busitema university supervisor

Mr DRAMADRI GERALD AFAYOe

Date.....

Sign.....28/02/2023

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to the Almighty God for keeping me a live, and to my dad WABOMBA JAMES for encouraging me that even the largest task can be accomplish if done one step at a time

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I thank God the Almighty for sustaining me during my study until this last moment of writing my research report, for I understand that without His was I could not be able to reach this crucial stage.

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ABSTRACT

The specific objective of this research was to assess the factors influencing low avocado adoption in Bwikhonge sub county, Bulambuli since Avocado is a very important horticultural crop in this district. However, no study has been cond

ucted before on its adoption, farming and marketing, which necessitated for this research. A cross setional survey covering 40 farmers in three selected parishes of Bwikhonge Sub County was conducted in January, 2023 Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the factors for low avocado adoption and their solutions. Most farmers were facing different problems such as post-harvest loses, limited training, and limited markets among others, which could be solved by use of post-harvest technologies, market diversification and post, training of more extension and improvement in information system. This study found out that adoption of avocados can be improved and promoted by improved farmer training, provision of marketing information and market infrastructure development. Findings of this research suggest the need for government and development partners to have credit facilities for farmers and avocado traders, improve on road and market infrastructures, and ensure post-harvest training to market handlers for efficient avocado and agricultural commodity marketing for commercialization of the horticulture sector.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

PMA – Plans for Modernization of Agriculture

RELMA - Regional Land Management Agency

SAE - Supervised Agricultural Experience

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

USAID - United States Agency for International Development

YPARD - Young Professionals for Agricultural Research for Development

C.D.O - community development officer

FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization

FFA – Future and Farmers of America

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

PEAP – Poverty Eradication Action Plan

PFA – Prosperity For All

ICRAF – International Centre for Research in Agro – forestry

ICT – Information Communication Technology

MAAIF- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

NARO- National Agricultural Research Organization

NDP – National Development Plan

NEPAD–New Partnership for Africa’s Development

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Avocado (*Persea americana*) is a berrylike fruit containing a single seed originating from Mexico and Central America. Avocado grows under different climatic conditions and management practices, which favours its production worldwide. In 2017, the world avocado production was about 5.92 million MT. North and Central America contributes the greatest share of the produce with about 70.3%, followed by Africa and Asia at 15.2% and 10.9% respectively. In East Africa (EA), Avocado production has greatly increased from 245,063 to 384,759 Tons between 2005 and 2017 directly to the area harvested. This could be attributed to the favouring climatic and soil conditions in EA.

Avocado locally known as Ovakedo is found in almost all parts of Uganda. This is attributed to its ability to thrive in varying altitude and climatic conditions. The crop does well in altitudes ranging from 1400 to 1600 m above sea level. According to, FAO most avocado production in Uganda is done in the districts of Mpigi, Masaka, Kampala, Mukono, Iganga, Tororo and Mubende. According to, Jumbo and Hass are the most grown avocado varieties in

Uganda. Avocado is rich in both nutritional and medicinal components. Without considering banana, the avocado nutritional value is assumed to be four times that of other fruits .This partially explains the increasing production and consumption rates.

The avocado fruit consists of three parts that is flesh, seed, and peel (Figure 2). In Uganda, avocado flesh is the most used of the entire fruit. It is consumed as a food salad. The seed and peel are either utilized as animal feed or discarded to the garden where it ferments to add manure to the soil. Notwithstanding, the numerous documented health and nutrition benefits, avocado value addition and bioprocessing in Uganda are still poor. Through bioprocessing, several high-value avocado products can be developed. Bioprocessing involves the use of living cells or their constituent components to develop not only desired but high-value products High-value avocado products have the potential to reach consumers across the age divide. This paper seeks to provide a review of the potential for avocado fruit bioprocessing in Uganda, together with the opportunities and limiting factors for the development of the industry.

Tropical and sub-tropical fruit can make a significant direct contribution to the subsistence of small-scale farmers by providing locally nutritious food that is often available when other

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Figure 1.2 shows level of Avocado adoption