
**ASSESSING GENDER DISPARITY IN ACCESS TO INCOME FROM THE SALE
OF LOCAL CHICKEN: A CASE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MALERA SUB-COUNTY,
BUKEDEA DISTRICT**

BY

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF AGRIBUSINESS AT
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I Apoo Martha Florence declare that this research dissertation is my own work and has never been submitted to any university or any higher institution of learning for any academic award.

Signature Apoo Martha

Date 30th/10/2024

APPROVAL

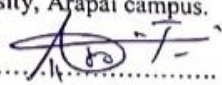
This dissertation has to be submitted for examination with approval of the supervisor.

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DEDICATION

To all friends who have never stopped encouraging me to finish this dissertation and my parents for sacrificing what they had to make me whom I am.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO_ Food and Agriculture Organization

BAB _ Bachelor of agribusiness

i.e. _ that is to say

e.g. for example

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to assess gender differences in satisfaction levels regarding income derived from local chicken sales. The survey concentrated on the socio-economic profiles of the local chicken farmers, especially examining both men and women. Data was gathered through simple random sampling, administering the questionnaire to 160 selected local chicken farmers in the study.

The analysis of the collected data utilized descriptive statistics, including means and percentages. The results revealed that most of the local chicken farmers were aged between 18-55 years, were part of the farming groups, primarily engaged in farming as their main occupation, and generally lived below the poverty line. The majority had received education at the primary level. Additionally, 99% of the local chicken farmers in Malera sub-county, Bukedea district, identified as Iteso and were traditionally married within nuclear households.

Overall, the findings indicated no significant difference in satisfaction level between male and female farmers regarding the income accessed from the local chicken. This suggests that there is no gender disparity in terms of satisfaction with income earned from the sale of local chicken.

CHAPTER ONE.

1.0 Background

Chicken production is one of the most robust and vital industries globally, providing most of its products like eggs and meat (FAO, 2019). In many third world countries, chicken production fulfils significant social, economic, and cultural functions within rural households. Such as paying dowries ,performing cultural rituals and giving as gifts among family and friends (Caron & Markusen, 2016). Chickens are particularly valuable to local communities ,especially among unflavoured people in rural areas .it is targetable due to the contribution of chicken production to nutrition, poverty reduction and gender balance in the households (Kebede, 2019).

In Uganda, the poultry industry consists of approximately 21.8 million birds ,primarily ,chickens which number round to 10 million .Over 90% of these chickens are indigenous breeds raised in backyard systems, with each hen producing an average of 50 eggs yearly (Caron & Markusen, 2016). These eggs are used in developing new chicks and table food. The remaining 10% is for layers and broilers reared intensively, mainly in urban settings. Commercial poultry operations often range from small units of 50-700 birds, middle units of 700-5000 , and fewer than 5% classified as larger operations with over 1000 birds. Village flocks typically consist of unimproved local chickens with families tending to have 5 to 29 birds each .In addition to chickens, rural areas also keep other bird species ,such as turkeys, ducks ,guinea fowls and pigeons (Tainika et al., 2019).

In Teso-sub region of eastern Uganda there is limited knowledge about indigenous chickens, even though this area is the largest producer of local chicken in the country (Kugonza et al., 2008). Much of the chicken farming in the region relies on traditional knowledge, supplemented by literature primarily relevant to temperate zones. The typical structure of the chicken industry in revolves around village flocks, which remain unimproved and are maintained for subsistence purposes. The production costs for these birds are low, as they often feed on the household scrap, roams freely although their productivity is generally low.

Indigenous chickens production is recognised as a means to enhance the livelihoods of the rural households(Caron & Markusen, 2016). In the Teso –sub region, local chicken have significantly aided in re-stocking cattle and goats after instances of cattle rustling(Esenu & Muk, 2005). Local chicken enhance household income ,meet their needs ,serve as payment for

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