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**BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION
COURSE UNIT 3209- SPECIAL PROJECT (RESEARCH)**

**ASSESSING THE MARKETABILITY OF GREEN CHILLI AND
PROFIT MARGIN AMONG SMALL HOLDER FARMERS IN MELLA
SUB-COUNTY, SOUTH COUNTY TORORO DISTRICT**

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**A SPECIAL PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULLFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA UNIVEERSITY**

SEPTEMBER 2024

DECLARATION

This study is original and has not been published or submitted for any other degree award to any other university before

Signature.....  Date. 22nd/10/2024

AYEET EMMANUEL MICHEAL

DEDICATION

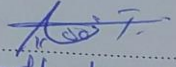
I dedicate this report to my dearest mother, MS. AKUMU REBECCA and my supervisor MR OGULLI FRANCIS who all the way from the start has been a pillar of support and knowledge, my course mates who has always stood by me in this academic journey, encouraged me even when thing get touch and above prayed for me to succeed in all that is do

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APPROVAL

This special project Report has been submitted to the Department of Agribusiness and extension with approval of the university supervisor

Signature..... .....
Date..... 23rd/10/2024.....

MR. OGULLI FRANCIS

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND

Chilli is a crop of both tropical and sub-tropical areas which can be grown up to 2000 meter altitudes and requires a warm humid climate and the fruits of green chilli also vary in size. Chilli become popular in the green chilli is believed to be originated in a native of south America and widely distributed in all tropical and sub-tropical countries by the Portuguese explorer known as Christopher Columbus who encountered it during his voyage to the new world as he travelled, it become popular in the whole of Asia rapidly and native Asians started cultivating it and since then a large percentage of chilli production has shifted to Asia (*Kala et al., 2020a*). The Portuguese traders first introduced chillies to Africa in 1500's during slavery and they spread rapidly along the slave routes, which stretched far into the interior and across the continent and was embraced by the different cultures. Chilli is considered as one of the commercial spice crop. It is the most widely used universal spice, named as wonder spice, different varieties are cultivated for various uses like vegetable, pickles, spice and condiments. In the daily life, chillies are the most important ingredient in many different cuisines around the world as it adds pungency, taste, flavour and colour to the dishes (*Deepthi & Kumar, 2020*). chillies are popular for their nutritional and medicinal values having a great demand in international trade and its demand is increasing day by day both in the international and local market (*Hameed et al., 2015*) Currently chilli is used throughout the world as a spice and also to making beverages and medicine. Chillies are rich in vitamins especially vitamin A and C. They are also packed potassium, magnesium and iron, chillies. Green chillies are famous for the intense bitterness and the amount of heat it produces after consumption and studies have also shown that addition of green chillies to food provide a lot of health benefits besides just adding taste and flavour to food. These benefits all can be enjoyed through varies ways: fresh, canned and pickled (*Hoq, 2015*).

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