



**FACTORS INFLUENCING SWINE PRODUCTION IN BULO
SUB-COUNTY, BUTAMBALA DISTRICT**



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DECLARATION

I, **Basajja Julius** hereby declare that this work is a courtesy of my effort and it has never been submitted to Busitema University or any other University or any institute of higher learning for any award.

Sign Basajja date 24/08/2015



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APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the Almighty God and my mother Ms. Nalweyiso Mayi

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I take this opportunity to convey my sincere thanks to the Almighty God for the gift of life all through. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to my mum Nalweyiso Mayi and entire family for the love and support they have rendered me until the accomplishment of this paper.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASF	African Swine Fever
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal husbandry and Fisheries
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
USA	United States of America
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of pig keeping in Uganda is a recent phenomenon and, as a result, there has been little systematic research on the factors influencing pig production, therefore, the study that was conducted from March to April 2015 sought to assess the socio-cultural, economic and political factors that influence swine production. Multistage Random sampling technique was used to complete the list of 97 households who were interviewed using semi structured questionnaire.

Questionnaire data was entered into Statistical Package for Social Scientists version 20 for analysis. The research established that 72.16% of the respondents noted that their cultures accept swine production, while 100% of the respondents revealed that people engaged in swine production were Christians. 72% of the respondents did not consume pork which was attributed to the vast number of taboos most especially religious taboos which constituted 53.6%. 78.4% of the respondents revealed that farmers keep local swine breeds. The research revealed that 63.9% of the respondents established that there was available market for pigs and almost all people (73.8%) engaged in the marketing were Christians.

Most of the respondents (83.5%) noted that there was no policies geared towards improving swine production, 63.5% of the respondents revealed that there was no associations dealing in swine production, while 64.7% of the respondents noted that majority of the politicians say nothing as far as swine production is concerned.

From the finding of the study, it was concluded that there was a significant influence of the strong social attachment of people most especially Islamic religion, economic factors like lack of capital and land plus lack of policies geared towards accelerating swine production.

Basing on the information above, it was recommended that in order to meet the increasing demand for meat, sensitization of the people, extending of credit to farmers intending to engage in swine production and enacting of policies geared at accelerating swine production will be important to boost swine production.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background

The total number of pigs in Uganda was estimated to be 3.2 million and regionally the central region with 1.3m (41.1%), the Western region with 778,350 (24.4%), the Northern region with 340,460 (10.7%). Districts of Masaka (236,150pigs), Soroti (75,450pigs), Pader (39,430pigs) and Kibaale (153,500pigs) had the highest number of pigs in the central, Eastern, Northern, and Western regions respectively.

In the early 1990s the majority of households in the highland area did not keep livestock, with the exception of chickens and ducks. This has now changed, perhaps two thirds of the highland households now keep one or two pigs. (Phillips *et al.*, 1980), when the global education magazine, (2014) noted that Pigs have a number of advantages that suit rural citizens making it one of the best way to run to in order to solve the issue of poverty, currently Domestic pigs can be found worldwide because of their extraordinary importance in the production of red meat, lard and cured products (Orr and Shen, 2006).

Inputs and services supporting pig production are largely informal, few commercial feed products are available specifically for pig production, there is no commercial breeding service, and availability of veterinary care and extension advice to smallholder systems is very limited. There is, however, unorganized development of small enterprises and services providing locally made feed products and other inputs. Credit services for pig production are generally unavailable to smallholders. Market systems are largely informal with little devoted infrastructure (ILRI, 2011)

It is indeed surprising that almost all policy documents are silent on the pig sector. It is also true that pigs are not yet considered among the major or priority enterprise selected for strategic investment and promotion in the country (Tatwangire, 2012). It is only the NAADS and some few NGOs have some activities that promote pig production in some districts. Few districts have development plans that highly rank swine production (Muhanguzi D, *et al.* , 2012). Therefore, this study was conducted with the overall purpose of assessing the socio-cultural, economic and political factors that influence swine production in Bulo-County

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