



**BUSITEMA
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**DEFECTS AFFECTING QUALITY OF GOAT SKINS DURING SLAUGHTER AT
SOROTI MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

JUNE, 2014

DECLARATION

I **OLANGO PATRICK OKOT** hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and has not been submitted to any University for award of a Degree or Diploma.

Signature..........Date.....21/08/2014.....



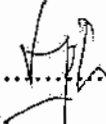
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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for marking with my approval as the supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to all those who have and are still putting hands in shaping me. Without you I would not have been able to reach this level. May God the Almighty bless your hands abundantly

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CfD	Conference for Financing Development
ESALIA	Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industries Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Productivity
LOS	Level Of Significance
QSAE	Quality and Standard Authority of Ethiopia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
RALFIS	Regional Africa Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nation Industrial Development Organization

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ABSTRACT

Africa partakes only less than 1% of the total value of hides and skins trade due to poor quality and among others. A study was carried out to assess the causes of defects affecting quality of goat skins during slaughter at Soroti Municipal abattoir from February to April, 2014. One hundred and five goats, their skins and seven flayers were used in the study. Direct observations and interview using well structured questionnaire were used in the study. In analyzing results, a descriptive statistic using SPSS was applied. One hundred and four skins (99%) had one or more defects. The major defects were: gouge marks and corduroying (95%), dirt (77.1%), Bruises (73.3%), Veininess (66.7%), flay cuts (37.1%), and incorrect shape (2.9%). Grades of skins were; (62.9%) grade I, (27.6%) grade II and (9.5%) reject grade and there was significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between the grade of skins and defects. Defects found to cause rejection at peri-slaughter were flay cuts (6.7%) and incorrect shape (2.8%). The causes of these defects were mainly inhumane slaughter, inadequate bleeding, improper ripping, use of inappropriate slaughter facilities and equipment, lack of electricity to provide light and lack of technical skills and knowledge on general handling of hides and skins. The study suggests the need to implement awareness on prevalence, causes, prevention and consequences of skin defects among the abattoir workers, backyard slaughter men, skin collectors and other stakeholders. There is also need to improve the existing slaughter facilities and rigorous training especially of abattoir and backyard slaughter men on slaughter and flaying art and sciences with adequate supervision of the entire slaughter processes including facilities used and hygiene.

Key words: Causes, defects on goat skins, rejection, and Soroti Municipal abattoir

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Livestock contribute up to 28% of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of sub-Saharan Africa with the major products such as milk, meat, eggs, wool, hides and skins (Jabbar *et al.*, 2002). And it is one of the main component of agricultural industry in Uganda contributing 9% of the total GDP and 18% as agricultural GDP (Uganda Bureau of Statistics-UBOS, 2011; Mbabazi and Mahmud, 2012). Livestock does not only provide food and income but also social security/insurance and serves as mobile banks, wealth accumulation and social esteem (Ruhangawerbare, 2010) and according to Ekou, (2013), over 85% of the Uganda's population lives in rural areas in which agriculture is the major contributor to their livelihoods.

Globally, it was estimated that goat skin production grew by 70% between early 80s and late 90s, with two third taking places in developing countries. In this period the share of Africa remained around 10% (Rafik, 2002). According to Leach and Trevor (2009), the production of sheep and goat skins was projected to increase in developing countries and expected to be equivalent to 71% of global production of goats and sheep in 2010.

Skins are the most important items to generate foreign currency for developing countries like Uganda which have over 14.0 million goats and 3.8 million sheep, providing annual collection of 70-80% of goat and sheep skins. Hides and skins is the only livestock product exported by the country and in 2000/2001 alone 27,992 tons of raw hides and skins were exported worth US \$ 54.4 million (Temsch & Merchich, 2002; UBOS 2011; Uganda Business Development Profile, 2011).

However, the huge resource potential of goats and sheep populations of the country are constrained and threatened by compounded effect of various defects of pre-, peri- and post-slaughter origins (Leach, 2002; Okuni *et al.*, 2011). Peri-slaughter defects of flay cuts, incorrect shape and bruises caused by unskilled flayers, use of inappropriate flaying tools, and inhumane

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