



**CONTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA VALUE ADDITION TO INCOMES OF FARM
HOUSEHOLDS IN NYERO SUB-COUNTY, KUMI DISTRICT.**

BY

ALOIKIN ABRAHAM

REG NO: BU/UP/2019/1125.

Email. abramsallo02@gmail.com

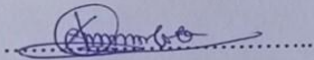
**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS OF BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY.**

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DECLARATION

I Aloikin Abraham hereby declare that the information written in this proposal is my original work and has never been submitted to any other university for any academic award.

Signature

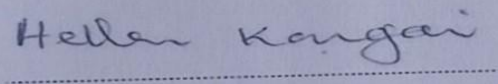


Date

.....25/06/2023.....

Approved by **DR. HELLEN KONGAI**

Signature



Date

.....29/05/2023.....

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents Mr. Opolot Julius and Ms. Akurut Naomi who have supported me not only academically but also in all aspects of life and are still supporting me up to now when am at the University. I also dedicate it to my beloved guardians Mum. Jane Akello and Toto Phoebe and to all my siblings as a sign of encouragement for academic enhancement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| Dr | Doctor |
| Mr. | Mister |
| Ms. | Miss |
| DSIP | Development Strategy and Investment Plan |
| AFRII | Africa Innovations Institute |
| NRI | Natural Resources Institute |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| AMRC | Agricultural Marketing Resource Centre |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Scientists |
| % | Percentage |

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the contribution of cassava value addition on incomes of farm households in Nyero sub-county, Kumi district. A total of 98 respondents were sampled through multi-stage random sampling technique. Primary data were collected from the respondents with structured questionnaire. Data generated were analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics such as percentage, frequency counts and graphs. The result showed that the major cassava value addition mechanisms used were sun drying (67.91%), milling flour (22.39%), baking pancakes (8.21%) and frying chips (1.49%). The gross margin analysis results showed that equal quantities of 300kgs of raw cassava tubers processed to different cassava products earned gross profits i.e. fried cassava chips yielded (Ugs 222166.67) followed by milling cassava flour (Ugs128566.66), followed by drying cassava chips (Ugs 71042.1) and finally baking pancakes (Ugs 11250) respectively. However, the major challenges to cassava value addition were low prices of cassava products (26.56%), limited storage facilities (20.60%), limited processing facilities (11.11%), high taxes (9.49%), poor transport network (8.67), limited access to credit facilities (8.40%), limited knowledge on cassava value addition mechanisms (7.86%). It was concluded that cassava value addition has positive influence on the income generation of farm households in the study area.

Based on the findings of the study it was recommended that the households should be focus on investing on improved sun drying equipment such as upgrading from cow dung slabs to using tarpaulins, and constructing concrete slabs to produce high quality dry cassava chips that can fetch much revenue. Furthermore, farmers should invest much in planting the sweet cassava varieties because these varieties fetch more revenue when sold in tuber form than the bitter varieties, also they should invest more in drying and milling cassava because they are the common products in the market and have high potential to generate much revenue. It was also recommended that value addition to cassava should be prioritized and emphasized in order to get products of high value that earn much returns. Extension services on value addition to cassava and interventions such as the use of silos, pic bags and planting modern cassava processing facilities should be disseminated to the farmers to preserve cassava products and increase on the products shelf life.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background.

1.1 Origin and production of cassava.

Cassava (*Manihotesculenta*Crantz), originating from South America, is one of the world's main root crop and constitutes the most important staple food of rural and urban households in Sub-Saharan Africa (Spencer &Ezedinma, 2017; Petsakos et al., 2019). The crop is an essential part of the diet, and it provides essential nutrients like carbohydrates. It is available all year round, thus contributing to food security (Naziri et al., 2014). Besides being a food crop, cassava is attracting more attention as a commercial commodity. The rise in the commercial orientation of cassava is due to the fact that cassava products have important industrial applications for plywood, textile, bakery, pharmaceutical, paper, alcohol, and food industries (Walter & Etany, 2018).In Uganda Cassava was introduced between 1862 and 1875 by the Asian traders and spread to almost all parts of the country (Langlands 1972). Its spread and cultivation was due to its adaptability to a variety of agro-ecological conditions and its tolerance to drought(Nakabonge, 2018).The highest Cassava production in Uganda by 2020 was reported in the district of Apac with (239,932 tons). The districts with the highest production of Cassava in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Masaka (64,965 tonnes), Tororo (174,962 tons), Apac (239,932 tons) and Hoima (60,932 tons) respectively(*Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2020 Statistical Abstract, 2020*).

1.2 Marketing of cassava and its products.

Cassava is one of the ten commodities that have been prioritized by the Government of Uganda in its Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP). It is estimated that in some parts of Uganda, nearly 60% of the people grow cassava and nearly 90% of the people consume cassava in different forms at least once a day (EAAPP, 2011).

Fresh cassava is widely consumed in both urban and rural areas as a snack and main meal. Fresh cassava marketing has been growing and it is currently an important source of income (Scoping

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