



**BUSITEMA
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**CONSTRAINTS TO PRODUCTION OF INDIGENOUS PIGS IN KAMUDA SUB
COUNTY SOROTI DISTRICT**

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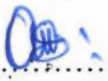


**A RESEARCH DESERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
AND ANIMAL SCIENCES IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF A BACHELORS DEGREE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

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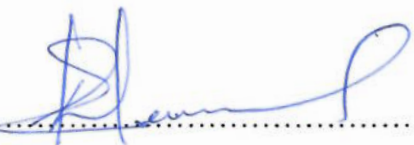
DECLARATION

I ODONGO ISAC declare that this document is out of my initiative and has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award of a degree or a diploma.

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DEDICATION

My sincere gratitude goes to almighty father, the immortal God, the creator of heaven and earth who gave me spiritual wisdom and endeavored with me in the hard times I passed through in the process of ensuring that I finish this document. Also I want to appreciate my late mother for all the tough times she went through together with my father for his input that made me reach this level, may the almighty father extend his rewards to all of them Amen.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
APP	Actino Bacillus Pleuropneumonia
AS	Actino Bacillus Suis
DNA	De oxyribose Nucleic Acid
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
HBS	Hemorrhagic Bowel Syndrome
ILIRI	International livestock Research Institute
MAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NGOs	Non Govemental Organization
OIE	Organization International Epizootic
PNG	Papua New Guinea
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
USA	United States of America

ABSTRACT

Constraints to the production of indigenous pigs in Kamuda sub county Soroti district were studied to generate baseline information which can be used for future interventions in swine production systems, diseases & parasites control, extension service delivery and pig nutrition were among key areas studied. It was conducted in the parishes of Agora, Kamuda, and Lalle & Aminit with total number of (100) respondents keeping pigs randomly selected. A structured questionnaire was administered to farmers involved and Data analysis was done using SPSS version 16 Statistical Software.

The results found out that 43% of farmers (34-50yrs old) kept pigs, 49% attained primary education with 54% growing crops for survival. 90% kept <10 pigs, women owned less pigs 14% than their male counter parts 19% indicating gender segregation. While the youth participation in piggery projects was least with only 1% and yet they comprise the highest population which should highly participate in developmental projects. The study results indicated that feeding and nutrition is still a challenge with 42% & 41% of farmers relying on greens and kitchen left over's to feed their pigs, with diseases and parasites preventive measures lacking 33%. 76% farmers had no extension and veterinary services and this further contributed to high prevalence of diseases and parasites. And the common disease syndromes and parasites encountered included; cough, vomiting, stuntedness, pot belly stomach, fever, labored breathing, loss of appetite and dullness were among the conditions encountered. This indicated prevalence of African swine fever and internal parasites in the area, though not backed by laboratory evidence. Thus improvement in extension and veterinary services to give advice in better husbandry practices and encouraging adoption of improved breeds of pigs could greatly improve piggery production in Kamuda Sub County. And youth participation in pig rearing is among areas that must be emphasized in Kamuda Sub County. However opportunities exist with availability of ready market in Soroti town and Uganda as a whole due to the growing global demand for pork.

Key words; Kamuda sub county, indigenous pigs & production constraints.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.

1.0 Back ground

Small-scale pig farming plays an important role in the livelihood of many families in the developing world (Lanada et al., 2005). Local pig farming is a form of pig production system quite popular in Western region of Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria China and many other countries. In these settings, families keep an average of 1 to 2 indigenous pigs, these pigs are usually tethered or allowed to scavenge on their own (Githigia et al., 2005; Mutua et al., 2007).

In Uganda Pig production has increasingly become an important activity with pig population rising in the last three decades from 0.19 million to 3.2 million pigs (Ouma, Dione, Lule, Roesel, & Pezo, 2014). Pork has only become important in Uganda over the past two decades; pig numbers have grown rapidly following the Idi Amins years of departure, pig keeping has become an increasingly common strategy for rural households and pork has become a popular food in the 'pork joints' of Kampala and other towns ILRI(2011). Whereas pork accounted for only 1–2% of the 11–12 kg/year per capita meat consumption in the 1960s, it now accounts for at least a third of the current 10 kg/year (FAOSTAT)

The pig enterprise is mostly managed by women and children as a backyard activity in smallholder households in peri-urban and rural areas. The majority of pigs are kept by smallholder households under extensive systems with small numbers of peri-urban small scale, semi-intensive farms and a few large modern intensive farms producing for commercial purposes (Ouma, et al., 2014). Households rear pigs because they grow fast, there is a ready market and proven demand and are highly prolific which can result in quick generation of cash (Mutua, Arimi, Ogara, Dewey, & Schelling, 2010)¹. In these systems pigs are mainly fed on kitchen food wastes, crop residues, especially sweet potato vines, cassava leaves and peelings, banana peelings and by-products of crops such as maize and cocoyam (Katongole, et al., 2013). Pigs play an important role in risk diversification and livelihood security of smallholder and poor households as they are important assets useful in generating income for school fees payment, purchase of farm inputs and covering emergency cash needs while the manure is used in fertilization of the crop fields. Most of the smallholder pig farmers invest minimal financial

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