Small- Scale farmers’ livelihood in Uganda: Egg Production for Rural Development

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Outline

- Background
- Research Questions
- Methods
- Discussion
- References
Background

• Uganda
  • Poverty rate in 1992 was 56% reduced to 24.5% in 2009.
  • Population suffering most of poverty live in rural areas, about 82% Ugandans.
  • In the rural areas those who are the most poor are smallholder farmers.
Background

- Kamuli
  - One of the poorest districts in Uganda
  - High Population Density
  - 80% of people work in commercial or subsistence farming.
Methods

- Surveyed farmers of various villages within the Kamuli District
- Sample of 60 egg producing farmers in Kamuli District
- Examined management, production, and marketing practices
Research Questions

• What practices for egg production are used in the Kamuli District?
  • Management
  • Animal Feed
  • Health Practices

• What marketing practices by egg producers are used in the Kamuli District?
  • Consumers
  • Location of Sale
Production Levels

- Categorized by weekly egg production level
  - Small: 0-60 eggs
  - Medium: 61-250 eggs
  - Large: > 250 eggs
What practices for egg production are used in the Kamuli District?
### Management Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who heads farm?</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All family members</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (only)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (only)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (only)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (men/women)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management – Animal Feed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What feed is provided?</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% Commercial Feed</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% Free-Range</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Supplemented</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Those who Partially Supplemented, mixed own feed
  - Large: 88%
  - Medium: 77%
  - Small: 75%
Management – Health Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What health practices are being used?</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccination</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosecurity Measures</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 7% of Farmers used local herbs implemented in water to prevent illnesses.
What marketing practices are used?
## Marketing – Location of Sale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where do you sell your eggs?</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Market</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Home</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marketing – Consumers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who do you sell your eggs to</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Individuals</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Buyer</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Average amount of people purchasing eggs
  - Small: ≈ 3
  - Medium: ≈ 3
  - Large: ≈ 4
### Marketing – Additional Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Level</th>
<th>Trade/Barter implemented</th>
<th>Average Income per week (UGN shilling)</th>
<th>Promotion of Sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12,413 ($4.17)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>33,830 ($11.38)</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>793,688 ($266.88)</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

• Limitations
  • Not Generalizable
  • Language barrier: rural village jargon
  • Using list of egg producers provided by local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

• Why is it important?
  • Understanding the challenges and limitations rural farmers are facing
  • Learning which types of management and production practices are being used.
Recommendations

- Replicating same study to review farmers of all backgrounds
- Evaluating the needs of small farmers to aid production
- Natural Additives in water preventing illness
References


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