



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Youth Social and Economic Empowerment through Civil Society and Local Authorities (YSEECs)

MODULE 3 AGRIBUSINESS

APRIL 2020



EUROPEAN UNION



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION



KOBOKO DISTRICT



1.0 → Farming As A Business



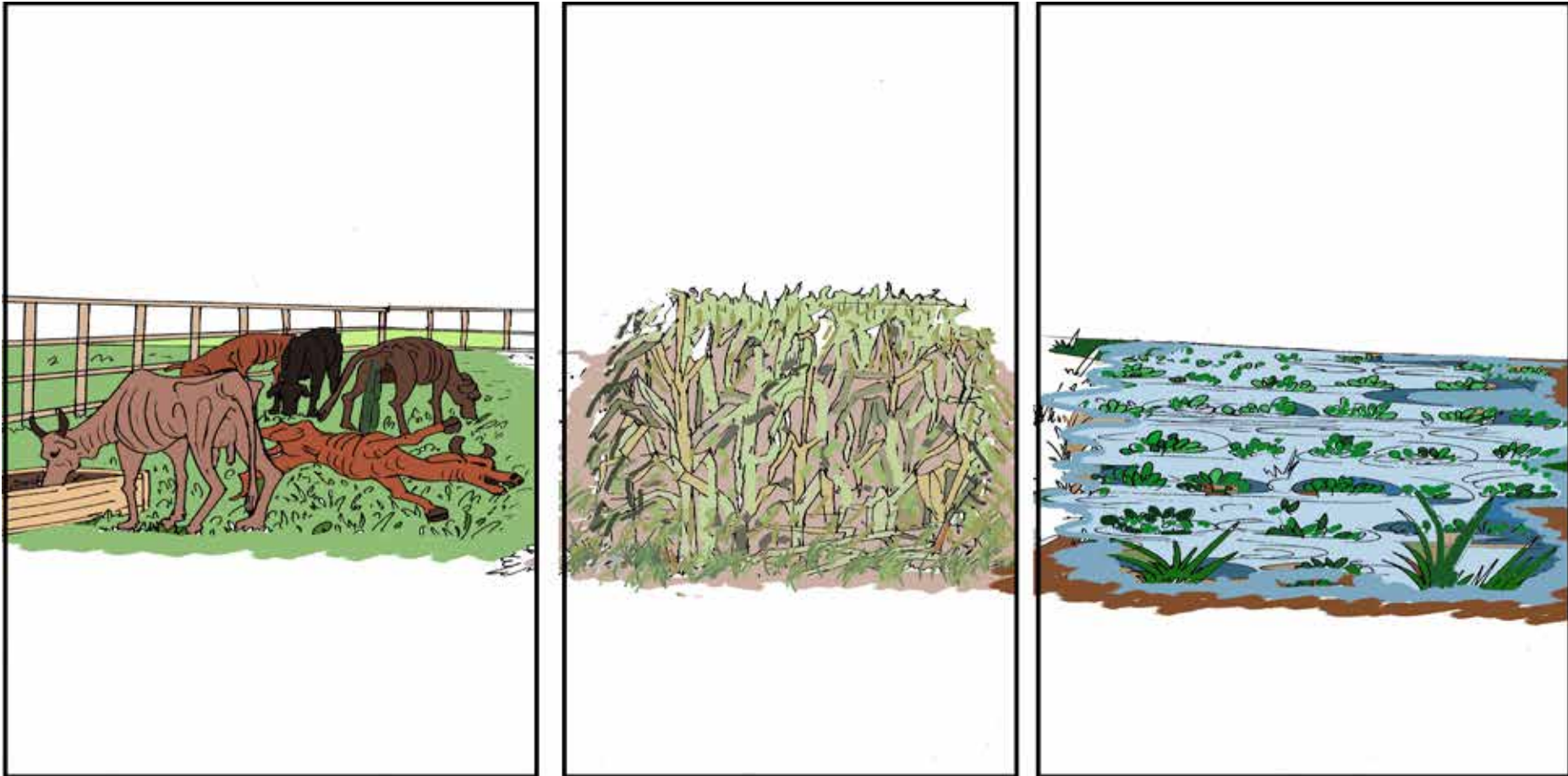
Farming as a business or Commercial farming is the opposite of subsistence farming. It is high-input, high-risk, and high return farming practice where farmers are profit-oriented. This is doing business through farming

2.0 → Agribusiness



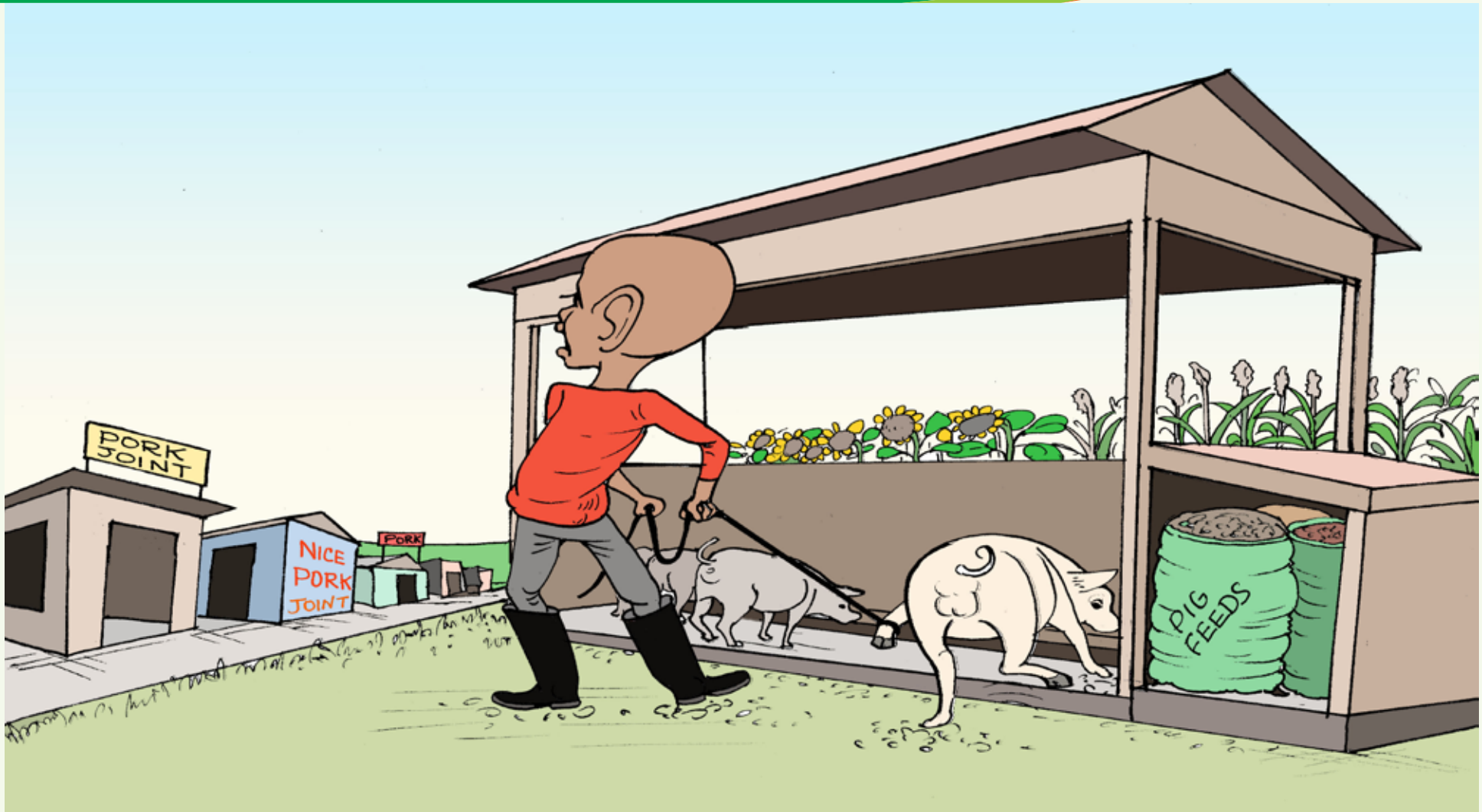
Agribusiness is a farming practice that is cultivating the land or keeping animals for the market to generate profit that can also be ploughed back into the farm and improve the living conditions of the farmer. In agribusiness you sell the products and 'eat' the excess. The common practice in agriculture is 'eat' the harvest and sell the excess. Emphasis is on farmer as an entrepreneur.

3.0 → Risks in Agribusiness



1. Risks are factors (things) that make agriculture to fail as a business if not well managed. A risk is the possibility that an event will cause damage or loss. A risk is any factor that may cause losses to the farm business. Some risks are external, such as changes in the market prices, low rainfall, and etc. Some risks are internal, such as decisions about what to produce, the type of inputs to purchase and use, etc.
2. Know the risk management strategies: - Use irrigation, planting resistant crops, rearing resistant animals etc. (Page 20 – 21)

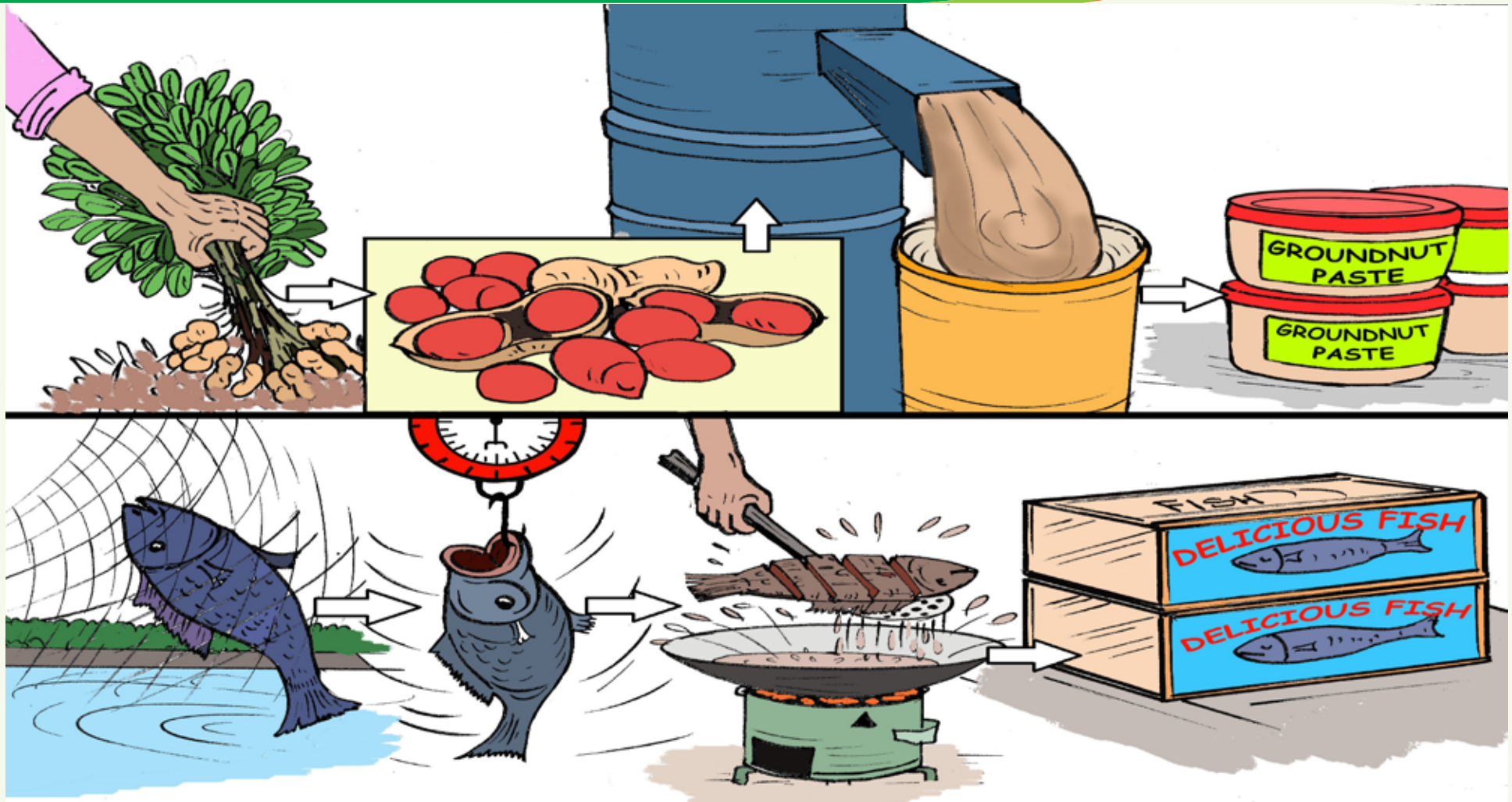
4.0 → Enterprise Selection



Factors when selecting an agribusiness enterprise

1. Farmers practical knowledge and skills on the enterprise
2. Land availability
3. Marketability i.e. existence of available (local) market
4. Profitability/Cost of production
5. Risks associated with the enterprise

5.0 → Value Chain Agribusiness



Agriculture value chain refers to all the activities needed to bring a product from production to delivery (finished product). It is the full range of activities that are required to bring a product or service from initial stage, through the intermediary phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use.

6.0 → Record Keeping



Types of farm records: -

1. Input record
2. Farmer labour record
3. Farm Production record
4. Sales record
5. Storage of farm records
6. Inventory records

7.0 → Marketing of Agricultural Products



Types of Market: -

1. On farm
2. Assembly
3. Wholesale
4. Retail
5. Online
6. Road side

8.0 → Soil and Water Conservation



Factors leading to loss of soil fertility are: -

1. Soil erosion
2. Mono cropping
3. Bush burning
4. Over grazing
5. Wetland cultivation
6. Deforestation
7. Wrong use of agro chemicals
8. Soil pollution

9.0 → Onion Production



Onion management from nursery, transplanting, weeding, disease and pest control, harvesting and post-harvest handling

10 → Tomatoes Production



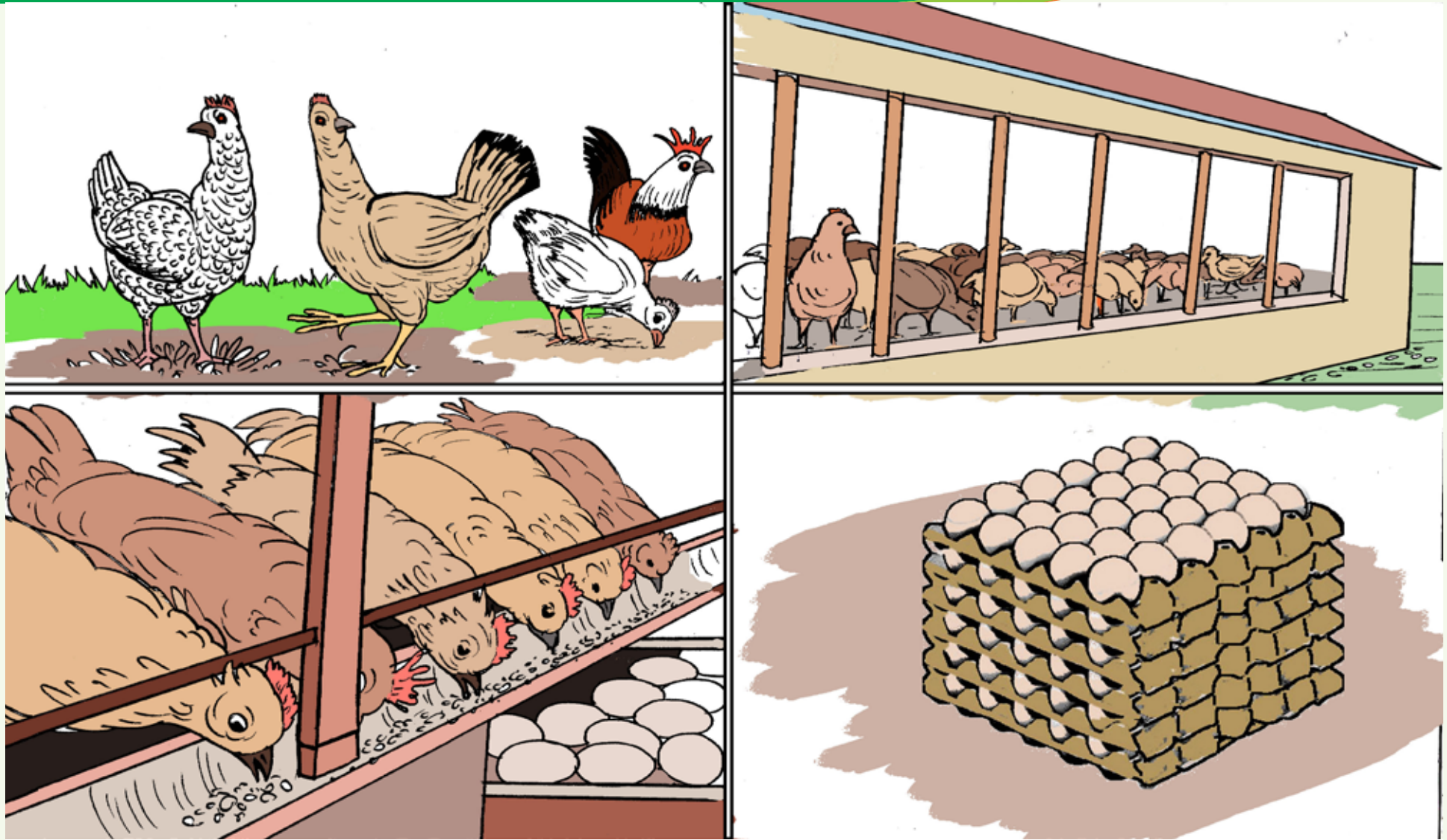
Tomatoes management from nursery, transplanting, weeding, disease and pest control, harvesting and post-harvest handling

11 → Passion Fruits Production



Passion fruits management from nursery, transplanting, weeding, disease and pest control, harvesting and post- harvest handling

12 → Poultry Production



Poultry breeds, breed improvement, rearing system, housing, equipment, feeds, pests, disease, marketing of poultry products

13 → Goat Rearing



Breeding, selections, nutrition, system of management, housing, pests and disease and marking of goat products