



**Assessment of Market Readiness of Farmers at Vikizijula, Siphofaneni in
Eswatini (Swaziland)**

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Declaration

I declare that the intern research “**Assessment of Market Readiness of Farmers at Vikizijula in Siphofaneni, Swaziland**” is an original work and I have not committed, to my knowledge, any academic dishonesty or resorted to plagiarism in writing the project. All the sources of information and assistance received during the course of this study are duly acknowledged.

Student’s Signature: **Date:**

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the IFAD, University of Columbia, College of Natural Resources and SMLP without which I would not have completed my research. I am grateful to the institution and people with a purpose; IFAD for funding; Dr. Lucia Rodriguez, University of Columbia for accepting my Proposal; Dr Thubten Sonam (Supervisor: CNR) for being my supervisor; Dr. Rekha Chhetri (Program leader: CNR); Miss Lynn Kota (National Project Director: ESWADE) for the arrangement in accommodating me in Swaziland; Mr. Howard for processing my visa; Mbuso Malinga (Business Developer: SMLP) for his assistance in every bit of my research work and special credit goes to him; All the members of Component 3, SMLP for their contribution in providing data base for my reference.

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Abstract

Market readiness of farmers is the preparation of the product of farmer to be availed in the market. The objective of this study was to assess the willingness of the farmers to sell their agricultural products and to determine the factors affecting their willingness to sell their products at Vikizijula. A quantitative survey was conducted through structured questionnaires. By calculating the registered farmers under Smallholder Market-Led Project at Vikizijula, 54 farmers were interviewed through census survey method. A group of nine bee-keeping farmers already in the market attended the group discussion. The results provided that 94% of farmers were growing crops for self-consumption whereas all the farmers were rearing livestock for selling as well as for self-consumption. Disease outbreak was the major problems faced by the farmer during their crop production as well as livestock rearing. Farmers were willing to sell their agricultural products and their willingness to sell is mostly influenced by the price for their agricultural product followed by more demand for their products. The study recommended for further investigation on farmers failure to supply even if their production increases in the future.

Keywords: Crops, farmers, livestock, market, products and willingness

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Eswatini, formerly, known as Swaziland is a small landlocked country of 1.3 million people with 70 percent dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. It is located in southeastern Africa (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2016). Most farmers in Africa are smallholder or subsistence farmers who grow crops and rear animals just to feed themselves and their families (Africa and the World, 2019). Agriculture is the largest source of employment for rural households (European Commission, 2007).

However, agriculture practices are affected by various challenges during the production as well as after the production such as market for their products. Market acts as an incentive for farmers who desire to sell their surplus products and to those who want to cultivate or rear for generating income. Market access plays an essential role in assuring better income and welfare levels for smallholder livestock producer, and thus contributes to poverty alleviation (Benin et al., 2003).

In order to sell their products, farmers need to prepare for the market. But without willingness, it will be difficult for farmers to prepare for the market. Farmers need to have sufficient produce, desire to sell and willingness to sell. The one of the components in the market readiness of farmers is the willingness of the farmers to sell their products. The low market participation of smallholders in commercial agriculture was due to poor physical conditions, such as transport, climate and farmers' unwillingness to integrate into a western economic system (Makhura, 2001).

Thus, if farmers practice agriculture and they are willing to sell their products given they are accessible to different types of market, then the market readiness of farmers are explained based on these components by the content of this study.

1.2 Problem statement

According to Gaddis et al. (2013), the low rate of commercialization may be explained by many factors such as remoteness, low product, low farm-gate prices, high marketing margin, lack of information, or simply farmers' unwillingness to participate in the market. In South African, underdeveloped rural areas emerging farmers find it difficult to participate in commercial markets because of the range of constraints (Khapayi, 2016).

These constraints can also affect the willingness of the farmers to sell their products in the market. Thus, the factor affecting the willingness of the farmers to sell their product can be identified based on the study on the perceptions of the farmers at Vikizijula.

1.3 Objectives:

1. To assess whether the farmers in Vikizijula are willing to sell their agricultural products.
2. To determine the factors affecting the willingness of the farmers to sell their agricultural products.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Agriculture

Eswatini has a traditional economy in which a majority of population engages in subsistence agriculture (GlobalEDGE, 2019). Agriculture in Swaziland is the largest source of employment for rural households and about 70% of the population relies on this sector as a means of income (European Commission, 2007). Agriculture sector in Swaziland accounted for 6.5% of the GDP (Index Mundi, 2018). Agriculture has the potential to lead the process of growth in the country, but at the same time leaves many people vulnerable due to adverse factors such as diminished rainfall and drought (Ministry of Agriculture, 2007).

A farmer's main goal is to produce a good crop and /or healthy animals in order to make a living and to feed the population (Sokanu, 2018). Staple foods in Swaziland include sorghum and maize, often served with goat meat, a very popular livestock there (Farm Africa, 2016). In Eswatini, smallholder farmers practiced mixed farming which involved growing crops and rearing livestock (Rugube et al., 2019).

1.2 Crops

Maize is the staple food for the Swazi people and the most important crop grown in Swaziland (Sihlongonyane et al., 2014). Maize production by subsistence farming accounted for only 10% of total agricultural output in Swaziland (Sicelo et al., 2012). The improved food security conditions in 2018 mainly reflected the larger maize harvest and lower prices, enhancing food access (FAO, 2018). Legume intercropped with maize or other cereals had frequently been reported to be effective in weed suppression (Ossom & Thwala, 2005).

Beans are an important crop for food and income generation in Swaziland and it is the second legume to Swazi farmers after groundnuts in importance (Pan-African Bean Research Alliance, n.d). Grain legumes played an important nutritional role in the diet of millions of people in the developing countries and are thus sometimes referred as the poor man's meat (Nedumaran et al., 2015).

Swaziland exported around 10 tonnes of sweet potatoes to Johannesburg substantiating that sweet potatoes were also part of crops that the country needed to explore and extensively commercialize to generate more revenues (Observer, 2015). Farmers were encouraged to commercialize sweet potatoes production in order to explore ways of processing the commodity into baking flour (Makhubu, 2015).

1.3 Livestock

The livestock sub-sector accounted for about 14% of agricultural output and 1% of total GDP (European Commission, 2007). Lubombo region in Swaziland accounted for 113,616 cattle, 238,039 chickens and 151,418 goats (Department of veterinary and Livestock Services, 2018). Although goats do not contribute to the official cash economy, they contribute to food and cash needs of the rural households (Lebbie & Mastapha, n.d).

Mostly, goats were just kept as medium of financial reservoirs which could be converted into cash during the times of food insecurity or other household shocks (Chigwa et al., 2015). Goats are well-adapted to harsh African landscapes, as their grazing preferences mean they will feed on weeds, shrubs and other plants that other domestic animals refuse to eat (Farm Africa, 2016).

In Swaziland, 80% of the country's cattle were owned by smallholder farmers (New Agriculturalist, 2002). Cattle are slaughtered to mark cultural events and cows are also important for any man with his sights set on marriage (Hall, 2005). Indigenous/ native breeds of chickens are playing an important role in rural economies in most of the developing and underdeveloped countries (Padhi, 2016). The population of indigenous chickens was 1.8 millions in Swaziland which was 14% of total poultry population (Vilakati, 2016).

1.4 Formal market

Markets offered a vast array of food and non-food items but clearly the largest demand was for fresh fruits, vegetables and baked goods (Experience Renewal Solutions Incorporation, 2009). An important precondition for farmer market readiness was the ability to operate at a scale that made sense for the market (Tanager: An ACDI/VOCA Affiliate, 2017). Access to resources, market information, infrastructure and farmers support services were barriers to market participation (Mthembu, 2008).

New farmers did not produce agricultural commodities for global markets; they produced food for local customers (Ikerd, n.d). The shortest, simplest, and the most popular option, especially amongst smallholder livestock owners, was sold directly to the ultimate consumer (Kirsten & Nkosi, 1993). Small-scale farmers utilized their production for self-consumption, as food security was a major problem which was largely caused by chronic poverty and unemployment (Hendriks, 2014).

The majority of farmers in all the study sites indicated that they were willing to distribute their products to the market but had difficulties because of the strict requirement in the formal market (Maponya & Mpandeli, 2014). The low market participation of

smallholders in commercial agriculture was due to farmers' unwillingness to integrate into a western economic system (Makhura, 2001).

1.5 Informal market

For the majority of smallholder farmers in developing countries, the most accessible markets were informal markets (Best et al., 2014). The fact that farmers did not have access to the competitive market denied them the opportunities to compete with other commercial farmers (Maponya & Mpandeli, 2014). Small farms were inconvenient to buy from (SFN: Get growing, 2018). Farmers markets enhanced producers' business opportunities, foster business skills and had positive effects on producer vender families (Hines et al., 2012).

On the other hand, markets that use the farm as the marketing location like a retail stand on the farm or inviting customers onto the farm to "pick your own" products demanded a higher level of production expertise (Leffew, 2016). The increase in demand for high value, high quality, safer and convenience food however offer both opportunities and threats to the farming community. It offered great opportunities for the efficient and resources rich large farmers, whereas for the resource poor small farmers (both small and marginal), it offered considerable threats (Praveen, n.d).

Participants discussed market instability, resulting in hesitation to expand their production of sweet potato and other crops (Brouwer et al., 2018). Number of years spent in school, farm size and revenue generated per hectare were variables influencing farmers' willingness to participate in group market of farm produce (Oladejo et al., 2014).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Studyarea

Vikizijula chiefdom at Siphofaneni in Lubombo region of the eastern Eswatini (Swaziland) with longitude of 26°41'28"S and latitude of 31°40'21"E is the land mostly dominated by mountains attributing it to experience a different set of climatic conditions. Subsistence agriculture is widely practiced in this region.

According to the FAO (2016), the Lubombo region usually enjoyed an abundance of rainfall and cool temperatures making it a very productive region. The study was conducted particularly focusing on the farmers registered by component 3: sustainable agriculture under Smallholder Market-Led Project (SMLP). There were total of 54 farmers registered at Vikizijula chiefdoms.

The Figure 3.1 shows the study area. Under Vikizijula chiefdoms, there are 7 sections as depicted in the map by the red letters. There were total of five value-chains; legumes, indigenous chicken, goats, bee-keeping, and horticulture intervened by the SMLP. In order to cover all the value chain, this area was selected because there were registered farmers participating in all these value chains.

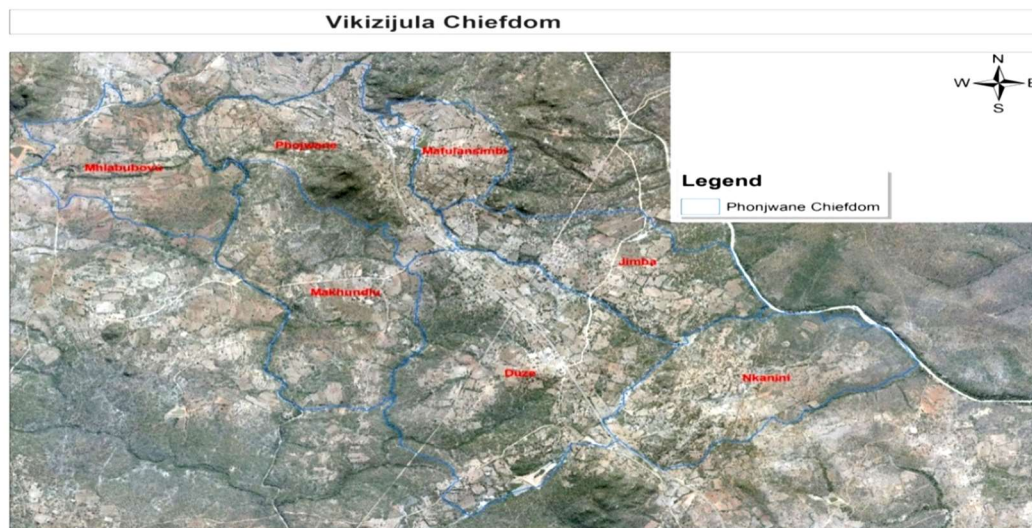


Figure 3.1: Satellite imagery of study area

3.2 Data collection

3.2.1 Questionnaire

Local enumerators were hired and briefed about the questionnaire for interviewing farmers. The Questionnaires contained section A with demographic questions relating to gender, age, qualification and family members; section B reflected the landholding of the farmers; section C with existing market; section D required respondents to give information on crops and their willingness to sell: section E required respondents to give information on livestock and their willingness to sell and section F required them to indicate factors affecting their willingness to sell in the market.

Survey123 for ArcGIS software was used for the data collection. The software has to be manually set with questionnaires with option required to be filled during data collection. Data were collected by conducting face-to-face interview with the farmers by the local enumerators, using GIS gadget. All 54 farmers were interviewed by using the census survey method so as to get as much information about the farmers' willingness to sell and the factors affecting their willingness following the structured questionnaires.

3.2.2 Group discussion

Group discussion was held by focusing on the bee-keeping farmers to see their challenges while bee-keeping. In a face-to-face interview, the honey farmers were least participated. Total of 9 bee-keepers from Hlutse chiefdom who were already selling their product in the market turned up for the group discussion. The group discussion was held solely to gain detailed insight about the existing market challenges.

3.2.3 Ethical considerations

The registered farmers under SMPL were informed about the interview and the authorization to carry out the research was issued by the National Project Manager through the head of the component 3: Sustainable agriculture.

3.3 Data analysis

Data were collected were extracted into excel sheet and then were entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Data were analyzed for producing figures and tables and were exported to excel sheet for further arrangement needed to be produced in the Microsoft word format. Information gained through group discussion was descriptively analyzed to compare frequency and support the farmers' willingness to sell their product.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Demographic profile

Female respondent represented 54% of the population and male with 46%. There were 18.5% respondents aged (18-35) years, 50% respondents aged (36-60) years and 31.5% respondents aged 60 above. The average family members of the respondents were eight with average landholding of four hectares (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1:Demographic profile of the respondents

Variable	Categories	Percentage	Mean
Gender	Male	46.3	
	Female	53.7	
Age (years)	18-35	18.5	
	36-60	50	
	60+	31.5	
Family members			8
Landholding (ha)			4

In addition, maximum qualification of the respondents was the secondary education. Among total farmers, there were 7% of farmers who have been selling their honey, legumes, maize, goats, eggs and indigenous chickens as it fetched them good price, it was convenient to sell and they were able to sell quickly.

4.2 Existing market

The Figure 4.1 represents the existing market of the respondents' products that were sold directly to consumer as it fetched them good price; to retailers for trust and good price; and to restaurateur and to other for convenience.

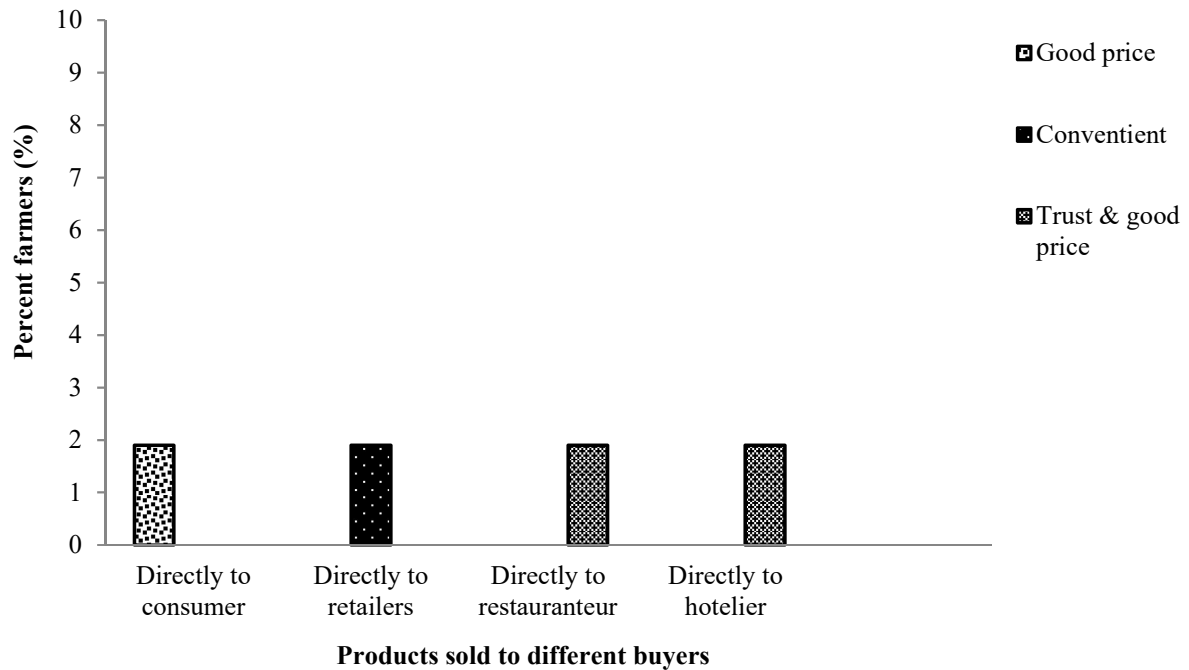


Figure 4.1: Existing market of the farmers and purpose for selling to particular customer

But in a group discussion of nine participants, it was found out that bee-keepers have been selling to the contract dealer because the dealer would come to get the honey at their door steps. One of the participants narrated that they would get better price if they sell in informal market but due to their location, it was very difficult to get transportation and they end up selling to the dealers who often delay in paying for the honey.

There were 94% of farmers who are cultivating crops mainly, legumes, maize, sweet potatoes, green vegetables and fruits. But most of them cultivated maize because maize is the staple food of Swazi people. Many Swazis practice subsistence farming, mainly maize cultivation (International Trade Administration, 2016). They grow crops mostly for self-consumption and partially for selling. From the total crop farmers, 98% farmers were willing to sell their products.

4.3 Willingness of crop farmers

Most of respondents were willing to sell legumes (Figure 4.2) and maize to generate income as shown by Table 4.2 and the quantity they were willing to sell on an average are given by the Figure 4.3.

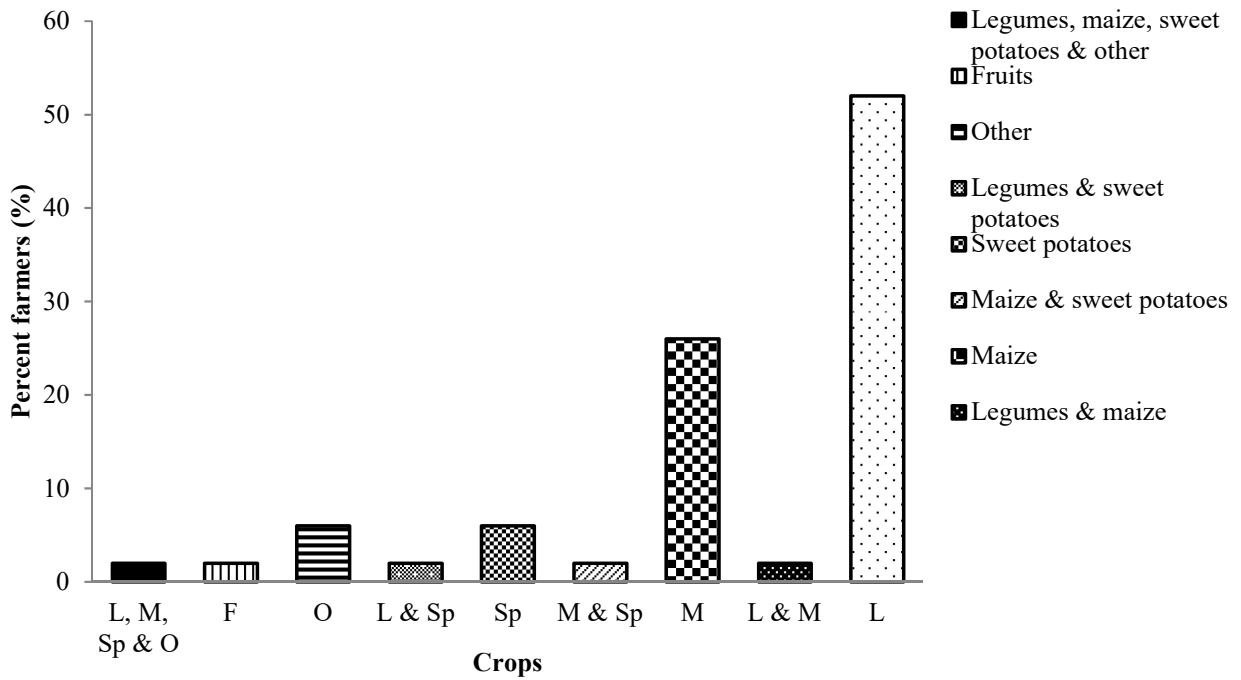


Figure4.2: Percentage of farmers' willingness to sell their crops

There were 74 % of the respondents willing to sell, solely, to generate income; for few it was due to the excess production, attractive price and the demand for their product (Table 4.2).

Table4.2: Reasons for respondents' willingness to sell their crops

Reasons for their willingness to sell	Percentage
Income generation only	74
Surplus products only	10
Attractive price only	6
Income generation& attractive price	4
Income generation& surplus products	2
Income generation& demand	2
Other	2

The legume farmers were willing to sell legumes on average of 67.5kg; maize on an average of 52.9kg, 67.8kg of sweet potatoes, and 23.3kg of other crops (Figure 4.3). And the market for their product varied from individual to individual as depicted in Figure 4.4.



Figure 4.3: Farmers’ willingness to sell their crops on an average(kg)

4.4 Different area for selling their crop products

Majority of respondents were willing to sell in the market because they assumed that they would be able to sell their crops quickly and hence the time could be spent for doing other productive work (Figure 4.4).

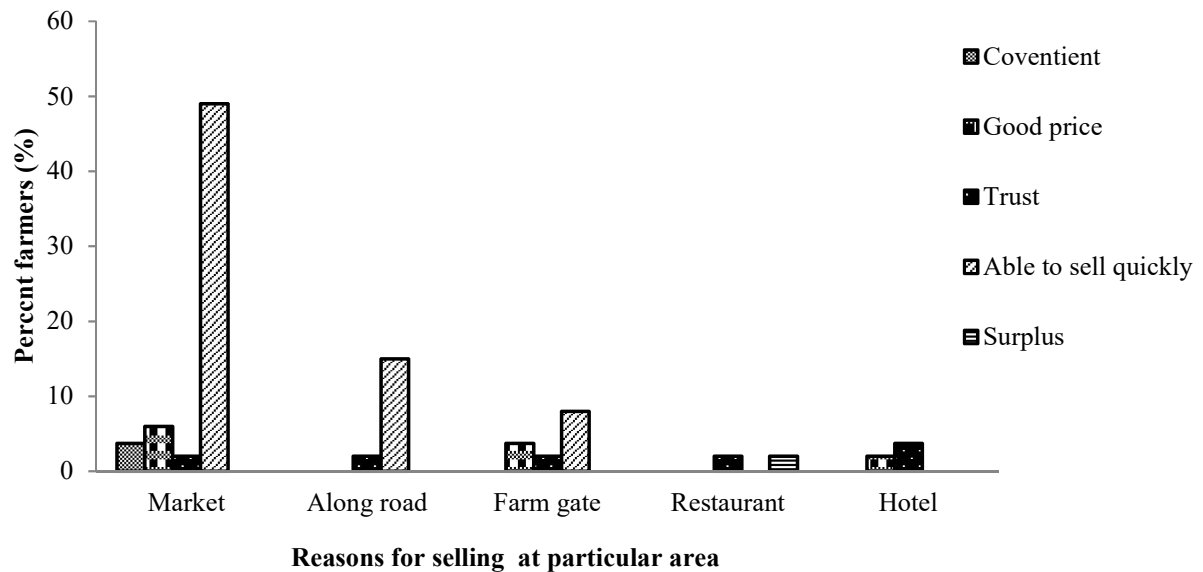


Figure 4.4: Types of market where respondents are willing to sell their crops

There were also respondents who were willing to sell in the market as well as along road. They were mostly willing to sell in packed when asked about how they are willing to sell their crops. When they grow crops, their crops were affected mostly by disease, theft and lack of irrigation infrastructure as shown by Table 4.3.

4.5 Challenges of crop farmers and its intensity of impact on crop production

There were 65% of farmers who suffered from crop disease outbreak, theft as well as the crop production was affected by the lack of irrigation infrastructure facilities (Table 4.3). The intensity of the crop production affected by each factor is given by the Figure 4.5.

Table 4.3: Challenges faced by farmers when they grow crops

Challenges	Percentage
Disease outbreak	1.9
Disease outbreak, theft & lack of irrigation infrastructure	65
Disease outbreak, unpredictable weather & lack of irrigation infrastructure	5.8
Disease outbreak, unpredictable weather, theft & human-livestock conflict	1.9
Disease outbreak, theft, lack of irrigation infrastructure & human-livestock conflict	10
Theft & lack of irrigation infrastructure	5.8
Disease outbreak, unpredictable weather & theft	4
Disease outbreak, unpredictable weather, theft & lack of irrigation infrastructure	1.9
Disease outbreak & theft	1.9
Disease outbreak & lack of irrigation infrastructure	1.9

The Figure 4.5 denotes the crop production affected by various factors. The intensity due to lack of irrigation infrastructure affecting the crop production was the highest followed by theft and then disease outbreak. But the disease outbreak was at large as compared to any other factors affecting the crop production with 80% of farmers responding to it as one of the major challenges they were facing when they grow crops.

Total of 75% farmers in Shiselweni region suffered a major threat of unreliable water facilities hindering the growth of their vegetables (Rugube et al., 2019). In Swaziland, many had been hit by two or three years of consecutive drought and poor harvests (World Vision, 2017).

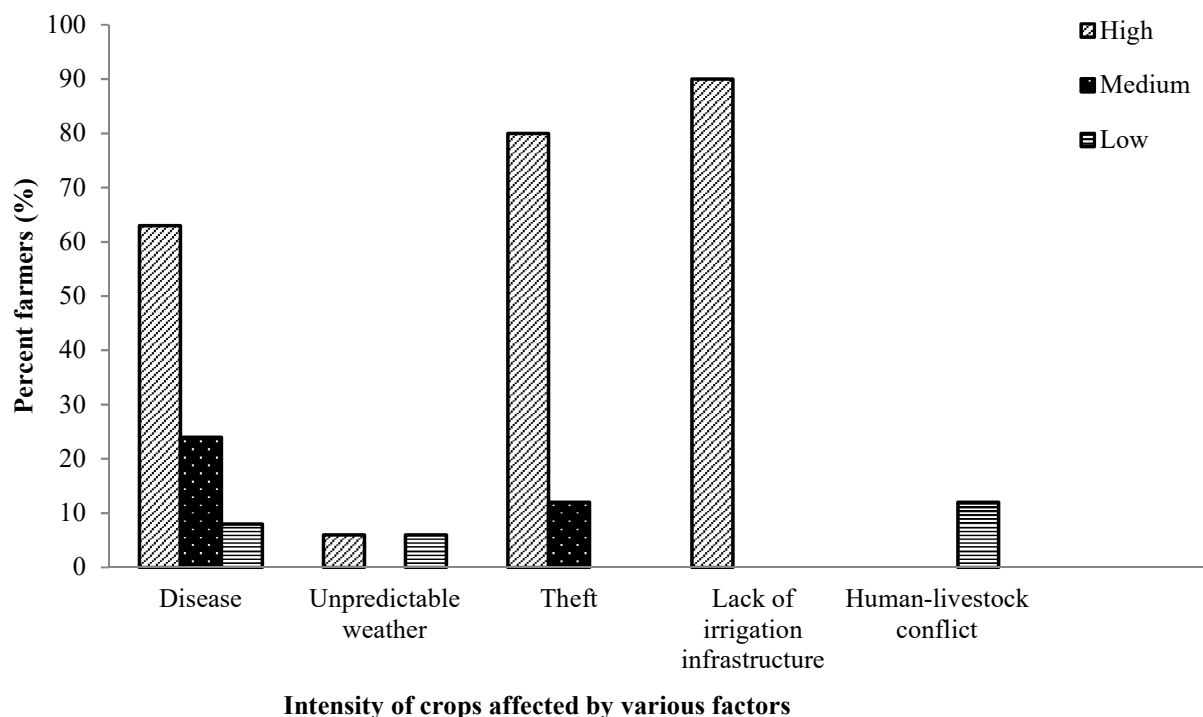


Figure 4.5: Intensity of various factors affecting farmers on their crop production

4.6 Livestock farmers

All the farmers reared livestock. Some farmers reared only one kind of livestock while few reared mixed livestock. Taking into account the indigenous chicken, 52% of the farmer reared indigenous chicken which is the highest livestock reared among respondents (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Number of farmers rearing livestock

Livestock	Percentage
Cattle	24.1
Goats	20.4
Indigenous chicken	22.2
Bee-keeping	1.9
Goats & indigenous chicken	9.3
Cattle & indigenous chicken	9.3
Cattle, goats & indigenous chicken	7.4
Other	1.9
Indigenous chicken & other	1.9
Cattle, goats, indigenous chicken & other	1.9

The Figure 4.6 depicts the average number of livestock the farmer rear. Bee-keeping and other livestock were the least reared by the farmers. On an average, farmers reared 27 indigenous chickens, 14 goats and 12 cattle.

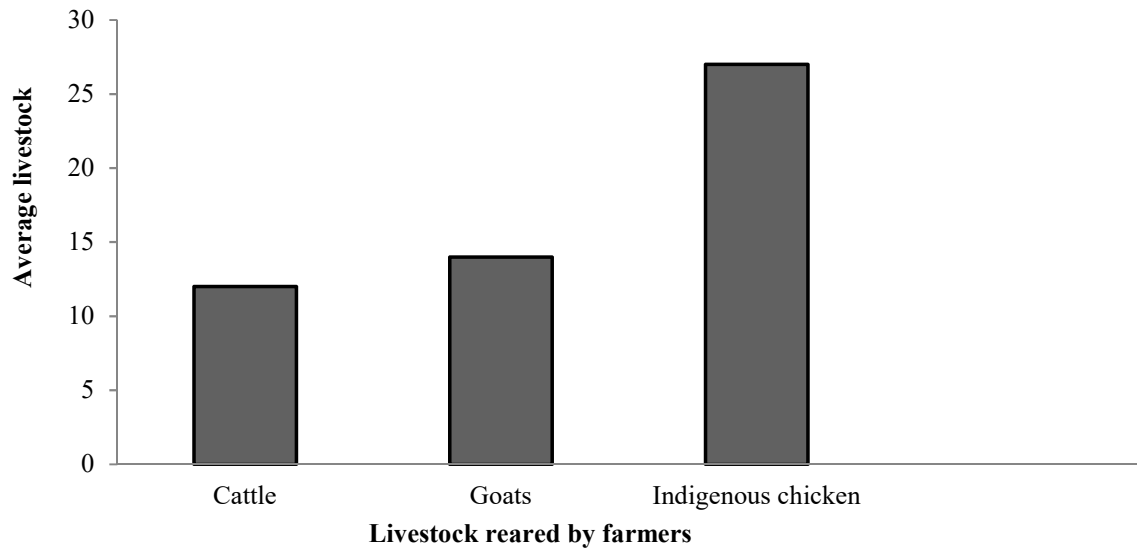


Figure 4.6: Average quantity of livestock reared by the farmers

4.7 Purpose for rearing livestock

The maximum of the respondents rear it for self-consumption. But majority of farmers are also willing to sell their livestock (Figure 4.7).

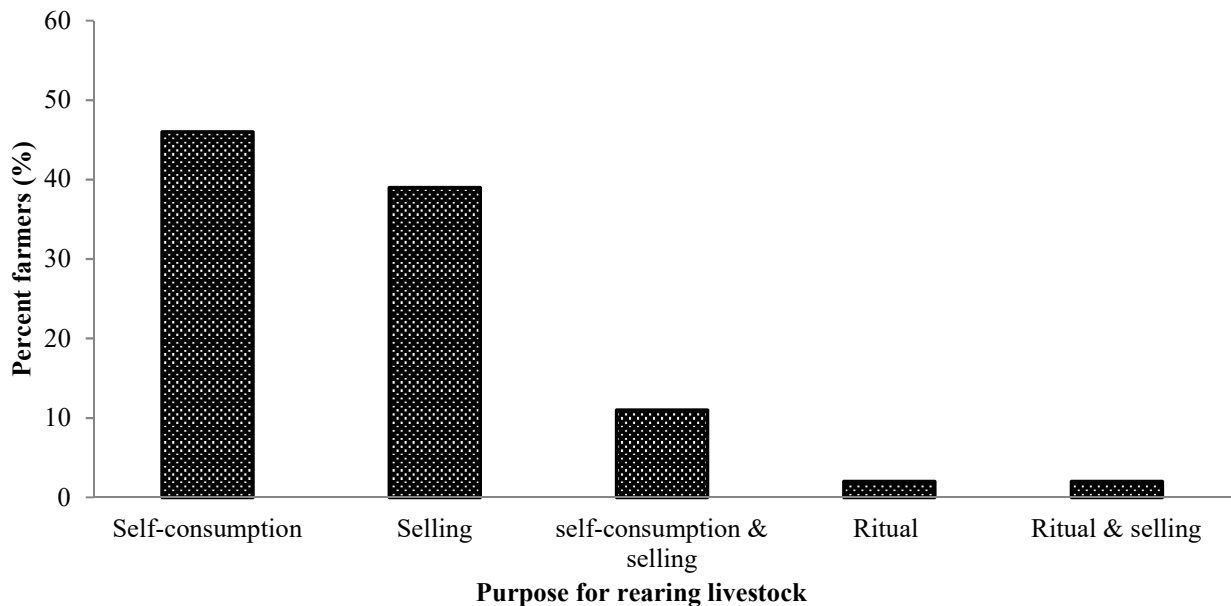


Figure 4.7: Purpose for rearing livestock by percent of farmers

4.8 Willingness of the livestock farmers

Table 4.5 represents the willingness of the respondents to sell their product and they are willing to sell their products because it will fetch them good price (Figure 4.8) as well as the respondents are willing to sell their livestock product mostly live (Figure 4.9).

Table 4.5: Livestock product farmers are willing to sell

Livestock product	Percentage
Milk	13
Cattle/beef	14.8
Goats& goat meat	14.8
Eggs	1.9
Indigenous chicken	11.1
Eggs & indigenous chicken	24.1
Honey	1.9
Milk & cattle	1.9
Goats & indigenous chicken	3.7
Goats, eggs & indigenous chicken	9.3
Other	1.9
Milk,cattle, goats, eggs & indigenous chicken	1.9

The respondents were willing to sell most of the livestock because it would fetch them good price but for the milk product, it was because of the respondents' assumption that it would be able to sell quickly (Figure 4.8).

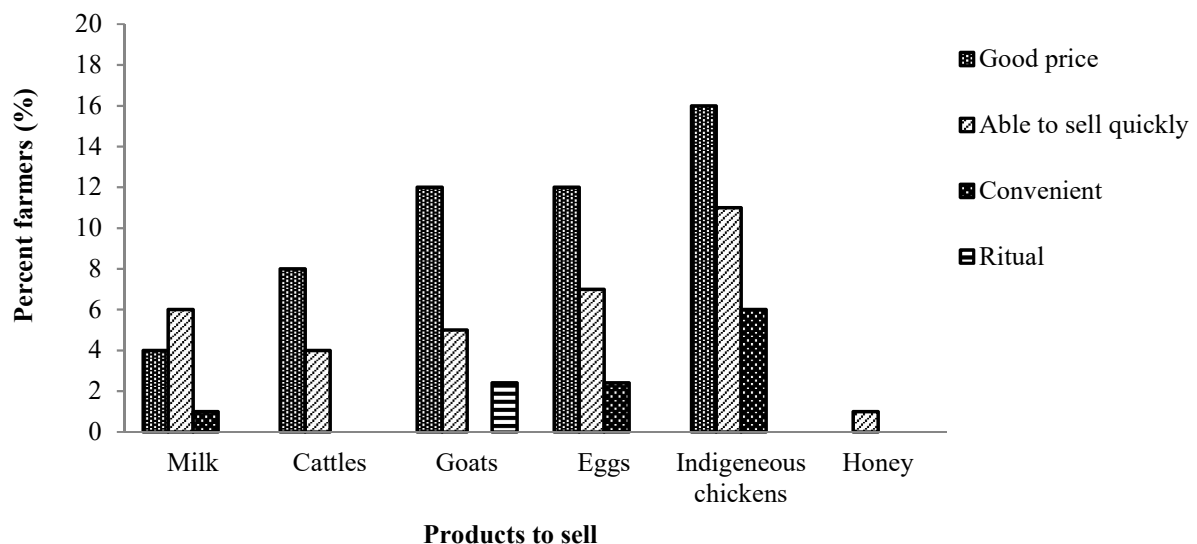


Figure 4.8: Purposes for the willingness to sell their livestock product by percent of farmers

In the Figure 4.9, most of the respondents were willing to sell their livestock live and most of them were willing to sell in the market as shown by the Figure 4.10.

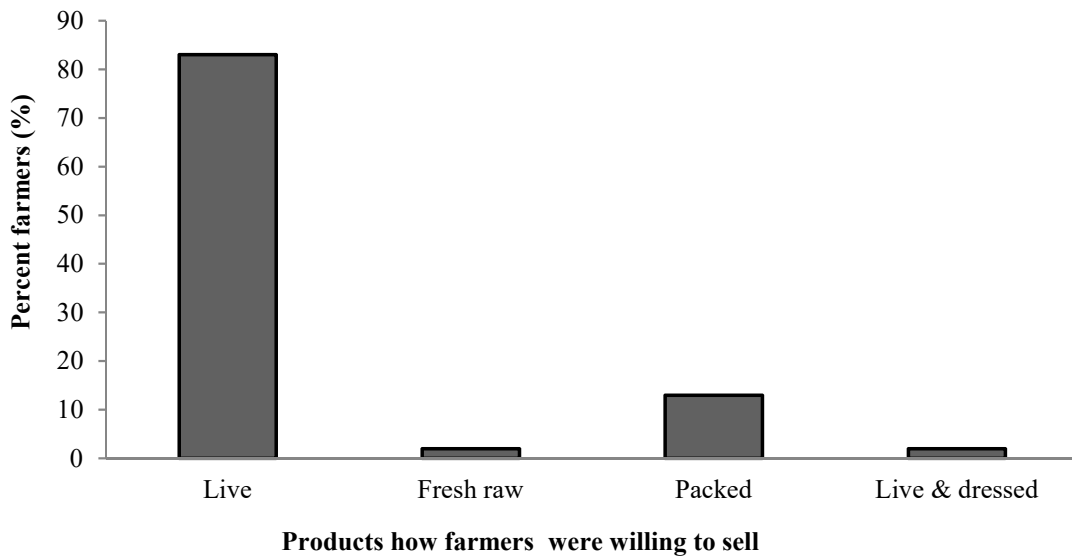


Figure 4.9: How respondents are willing to sell their livestock product

4.9 Place where livestock are willing to sell

Most of the farmers were willing to sell their livestock product in the market and farm gate because it would fetch them good price. Some farmers were willing to sell in dip tanks mainly because they trust the costumers (Figure 4.10).

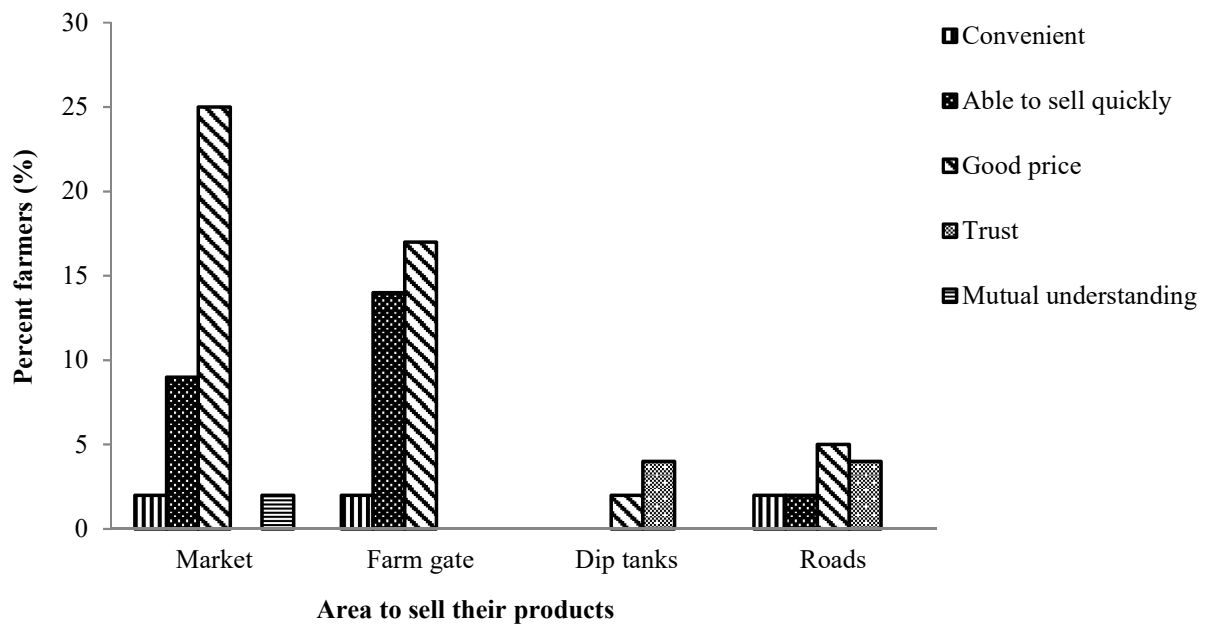


Figure 4.10: Place where farmers are willing to sell their livestock product

In a group discussion, they would want to sell in informal market because the price was better than the price paid by dealers. But the willingness also depended upon the livestock production which was affected by various factors as depicted in the Table 4.6.

4.10 Challenges of livestock farmers and the intensity of impact on its production

Among livestock farmers, the disease outbreak was the most disastrous to their livestock production (Table 4.6) and the intensity of the factors affecting their livestock rearing are given by the Figure 4.11.

Table 4.6: Challenges farmers face when they rear livestock

Challenges	Percentage
Disease outbreak	14.8
Theft	14.8
Drought	26
Disease, theft, drought & poor livestock management	3.7
Disease, drought & poor livestock management	13
Disease & theft	1.9
Disease & poor livestock management	7.4
Disease, theft & poor livestock management	5.6
Disease & drought	5.6
Theft & drought	1.9
Out-break of disease & other	1.9
Other	1.9
Theft & poor livestock management	1.9

For most of the farmers, the intensity of disease outbreak was high that affects their livestock rearing followed by drought and theft (Figure 4.11). But for bee-keepers in a group discussion, temperature and location for keeping bees affected their production.

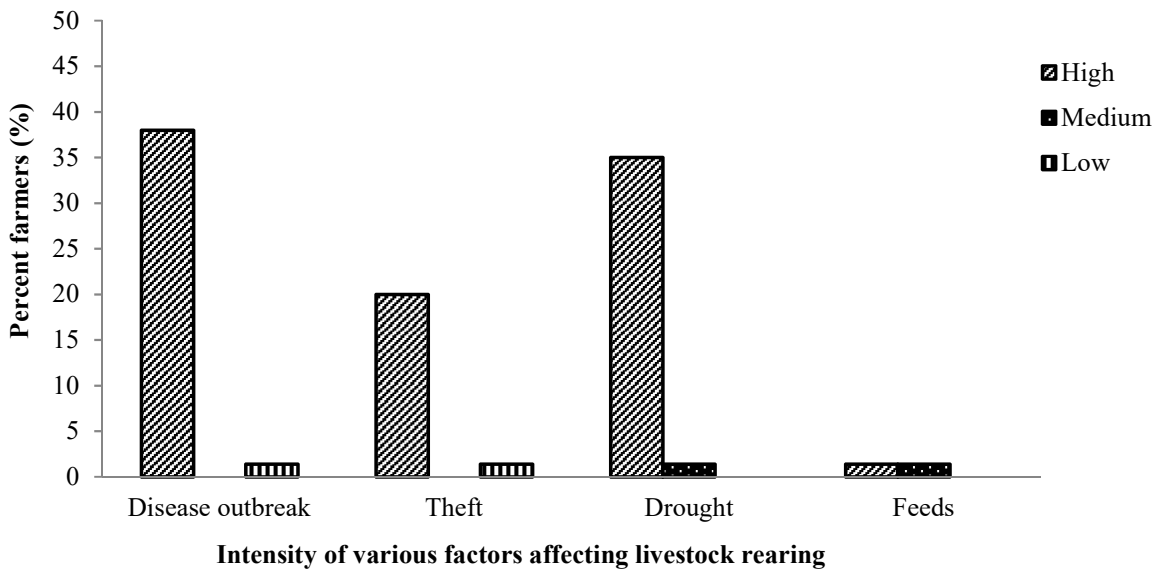


Figure 4.11: Intensity of the factors affecting livestock rearing of farmers

4.11 Challenges during the sale of their agricultural products

The Figure 4.12 represents the challenges of farmers to sell their products in the market. Most of the farmers thought that their product would not be able to meet the market standard. Lack of information remains number one problem facing most small scale farmers in Africa (Africa and the World, 2019).

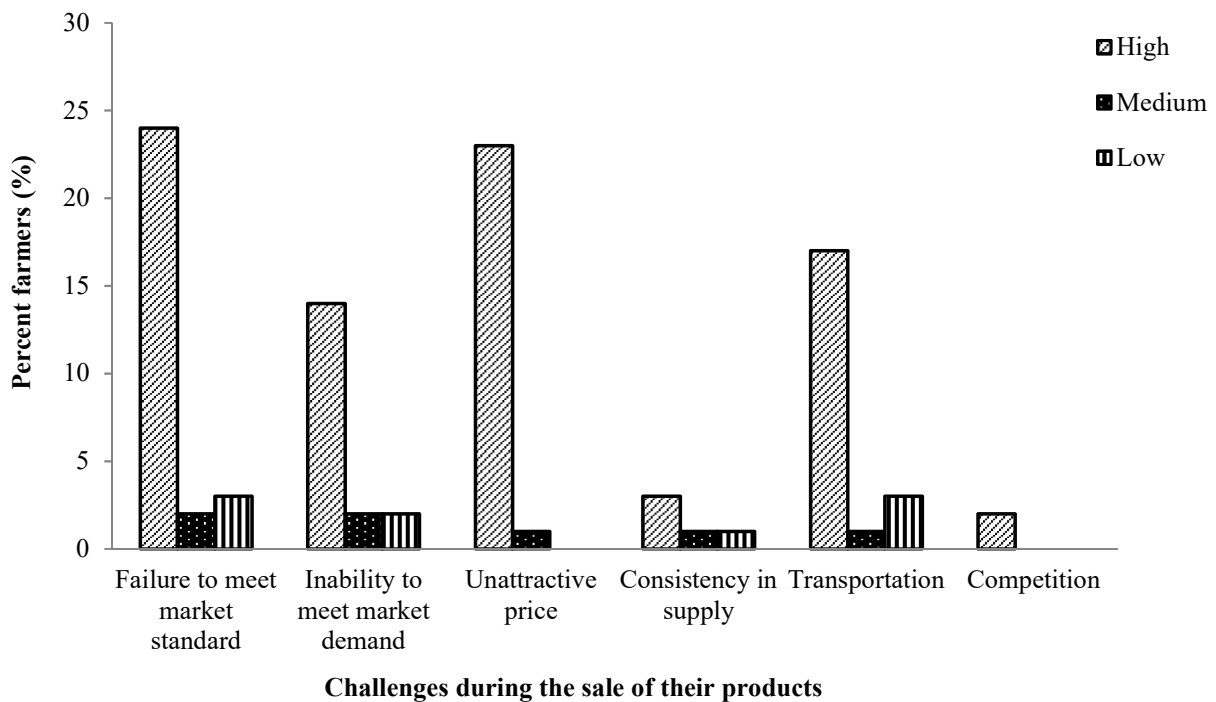
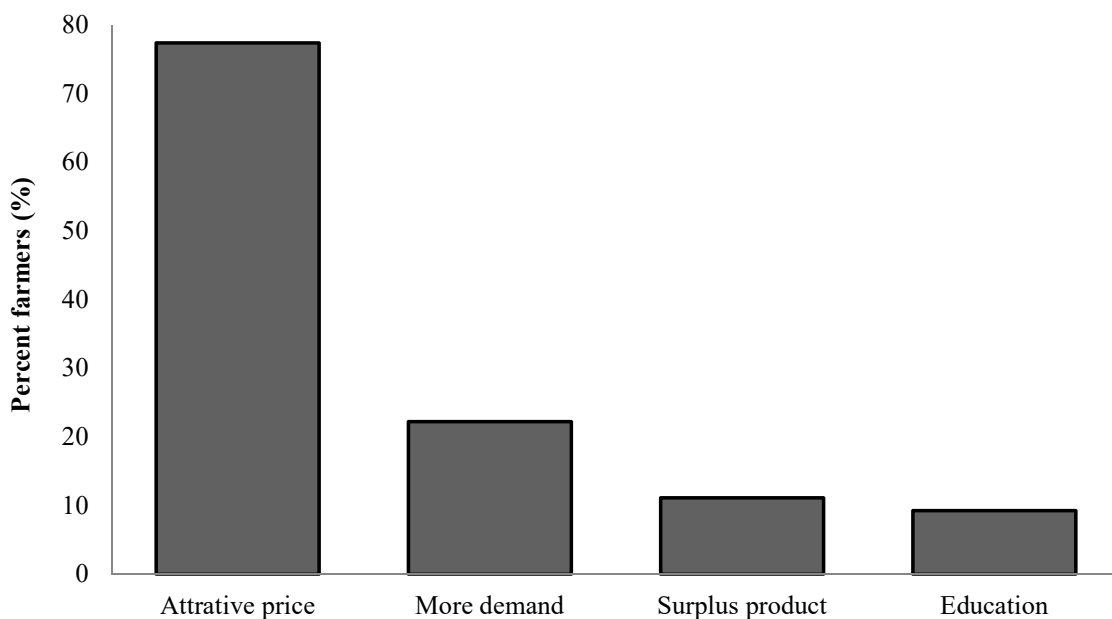


Figure 4.12: Challenges faced by farmers while selling their products in the market

According to Celliers and Khapayi (2016), farmers were faced with marketing challenges such as insufficient market facilities, scale pens and loading ramps for livestock farmers, insufficient market information, low prices, cheap imports coming from other countries and high transaction costs.

4.12 Factors affecting their willingness to sell

Most of the respondents were willing to sell if the price for their product is attractive. They were willing to sell if they have surplus produce, more demand and education about market (4.13). According to Nitisha(n.d), if the market price is more than the cost price, the seller would increase the supply of a product in the market.



Factors affecting their willingness to sell

Figure 4.13: Factor affecting farmers’ willingness to sell their product in the market

4.13 Future prospective of their agricultural products

Figure 4.14 depicts the future prospective of the respondents’ products. According to them, 56% of the respondents thought they would be able to sell in the market, 7% would not be able to sell it attributing to whether they were going to have surplus produce, whether there would be demand for their product and whether it would fetch good price. For 18.5 % respondents, they thought their production would increase but would not be able to sell it in the future because it would be only sufficient for self-consumption.

According to Matsane and Oyekale (2014), most of the farmers in South Africa are likely to increase agricultural production and productivity due to the knowledge, demonstrations and

the information received from the agents who may shift the balance between success and failure of the farmers.

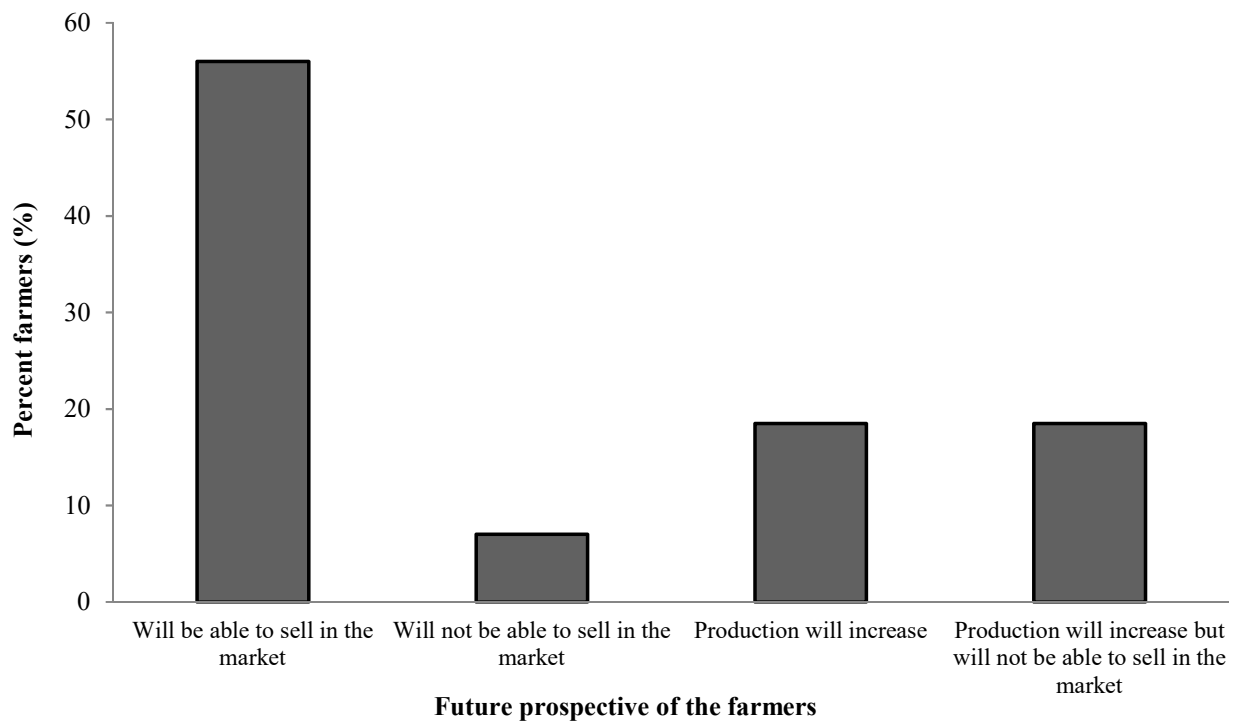


Figure 4.14: Future prospect of the respondents' products

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

From the total respondents, 94% of farmers were growing crops mostly for self-consumption and their production was affected by disease outbreak at large but high intensity of impact by the lack of irrigation infrastructure. From the total crop farmers, 98% respondents were willing to sell their crops mostly to generate income. Most of them were willing to sell legumes and maize and they were willing to sell their crops in the market because they would be able to sell their crops quickly.

Unlike crops, all farmers were rearing livestock for consumption as well as for selling and their productions were mainly affected by disease outbreak at large with high intensity of impact. All the respondents were willing to sell their livestock product in the market because they thought that they would fetch good price.

The production was affected by the disease outbreak for both of the products. The willingness of farmers to sell their agricultural products was affected by price and demand for their products. Most of farmers were willing to sell for the purpose of generating income.

However, to supply their products in the market the price should be attractive for most of the farmers, demand for their product should be high and there should be surplus of their product were the minor factors affecting their willingness to sell. If these components were fulfilled, they were willing to sell their product. But there were farmers who were willing to sell their products but they would not be able to sell their product in the future even if their productions increased because it would be just sufficient for the self-consumption. In other words, the willingness of the farmers to sell their products could reduce poverty in the long run.

5.2 Recommendations

1. Since the crop production were affected largely by disease outbreak and the intensity of impact was high due to lack of irrigation facilities, Swazi government should provide farmers the high breed seeds that can be resilience to pest and construct irrigation channels for the farmers.
2. Link up farmers to the regular buyers so that their products are bought as the study found that farmers were willing to sell because their products are sold.

3. Negotiate the market to accommodate to the price fixed by the farmers or offer price which encourages farmer to sell their livestock.
4. Provide frequent veterinary services to livestock farmers to detect the early sign of disease outbreak and if infected, could provide treatment.
5. To increase production for both the farmers in the future, farmers should be provided with high breed, education and the veterinary.
6. So, this study builds a foundation for other researchers to investigate other factors onto 'why farmers will not be able to sell their product despite their increase in the production.'

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APPENDICES

Participations



With the indigenous chicken value chain



Piloting in Duze section & deriving information on goats farmer (*right*)



Enumerators interviewing the farmers



Group discussion (Right) & Project presentation (Left)