

Original Article-Agriculture

## Poultry farming as an Income Generating Activity

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### ABSTRACT

This study deals with the evaluation of the profitability of poultry farming in the urban municipality of Tillabéry. A number of 16 hens and two roosters was used. The objective is to determine the farmer's income through the sale of chicks and eggs. 820 eggs were produced of which 400 were sold and four hundred and twenty (420) were incubated. The outbreak rate was 53%.

A total of two hundred and twenty-two (222) chicks were produced during the three (3) months and twenty-seven (27) deaths were recorded. The sale of 195 3 month old chicks brought in 292,500 FCA. Expenses consist of the purchase of veterinary products, food and operating expenses. The operation reported a net monthly gain of FCFA 77,134.72

**Keywords:** Incubator, Chicks, eggs, recipes, charges, gain, urban municipality of Tillabéry.

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### Introduction

The primary sector is one of the pillars of the development of the least developed countries like Niger where more than 80% of the population practice agriculture and livestock.

In Niger, livestock farming is a determining factor in food security and in the fight against poverty. It is practiced by almost 87% of the working

population either as a main activity or as a secondary activity after agriculture (Zakary, 2010).

Poultry farming in Niger has not experienced a development similar to that of countries in the West African sub-region (Burkina Faso, Mali) in the same situation of isolation (FAO, 2009). In fact, chicken represented 57.5% of poultry reared

in Niger in 2007 with a predominance of local breeds representing 54.7% of the herd. Intensive poultry farming concerns 2.8% of the workforce, broilers represent 1.6% of the poultry flock and laying hens 1.2%. Before the census, livestock services considered that chickens constituted 70% of poultry raised in Niger (RGAC, 2008). Livestock also contributes around 11% to the national gross domestic product, 24% to agricultural GDP, 15 % to the household budget, 25% to the satisfaction of the food needs of the Nigerien populations (INS, 2013).

Poultry farming is a source of food (meat, eggs) and income for Nigerien producers. It therefore effectively contributes to ensuring food security and poverty reduction. Chicken production is permanent and within the reach of low-income households. In addition, it is the main source of

animal protein and income for poor households. (Abdou et al., 2016).

All these performances of the Nigerien livestock sector are partly due to its village poultry farming.

It is therefore imperative to study the economic profitability of poultry farming in Niger.

## Chapter 1: Materials and methods

### 1.1. Presentation of the study area

The study was conducted at Boubakar BA University in Tillabéry, located in the Urban Commune of Tillabéry. Crossed by the Niger river for a distance of 15km and permanent ponds, the area is favorable for poultry farming.

The urban commune of Tillabéry is located 115 km from Niamey the capital in the western part of the country between coordinates 1 ° and 2 ° East longitude; 14 ° and 16 ° North latitude (Figure 1).

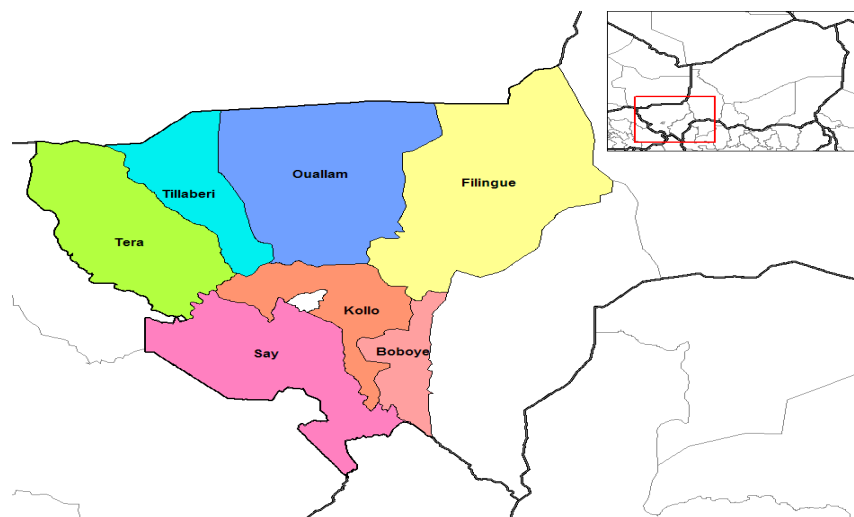


Figure 1: Location map of the Urban Municipality of Tillabéri

(AdresseURL:<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefoxbd&tbm=isch&q=Carte+de+localisation+de++la+commune+Urbaine+de+Tillabér>)

## 1.2 Material and monthly depreciation value

Table 1: Material and Damping

Types of equipment	Number	Unit Price	Total Cost	Amortization 10%	Element operating time in months	Monthly savings for renewal
hens	16	4000	64000	6400	12	533,33
Rooster (Brahman)	2	10000	20000	2000	12	166,67
incubator	1	520000	520000	52000	36	1444,44
chickens	1	150000	150000	15000	36	416,67
chicken coop	1	25000	25000	2500	24	104,17
drinkers	5	2000	10000	1000	12	83,33
feeders	5	2000	10000	1000	12	83,33
<b>Total monthly amortization</b>						<b>2831,94</b>



Drinkers



Incubator



Poussinière



Feeder

### 1.3 Operating mode

The operation lasted three months. The hens are crossed with a Brahma rooster to increase market value. During the entire operation 820 eggs were produced. 400 eggs and 195 chicks were sold. The chicks are sold at the age of 1 month. During this time they are kept in the nursery. The hens were

crossed with Brahma roosters to increase the market value of the eggs and chicks. The food is made with local grains. Prophylaxis is provided with veterinary products available in the locality. The different charges are elucidated in the following table.

**Table 2 : Charges**

Heading	Monthly Cost FCFA	Duration of Operation in Months	Total Cost FCFA
Food purchase	20000	3	60000
Electricity costs	3000	3	9000
Purchase of vaccines	15200	3	45600
purchase of antibiotics and vitamins	6000	3	18000
Amortization	2831.94	3	8495,82
Total charges in three months			141095,82

**2. Results :** The commitment of these costs made it possible to achieve the following revenues

Heading	Unit Price	Number	Receipts
Eggs sale	200	400	80000
Chicks sale	1500	195	292500
Total revenue during the 3 months			372500

Three-month poultry farm report

We determined the balance sheet by the following formula: Balance sheet = Revenue - expenditure

That is :

R receipts, C expenses and B balance sheet: ♣

R = 3 725 000 F CFA ♣

C = 141 095.82 FCFA ♣

B = 372,500 CFA - 14,495.82 CFA = 231,404.18 CFA.

That is a monthly gain of FCFA 77,134.72 following the exploitation of 18 birds.

### 3. Discussions

This monthly net gain of 77,134.72 FCFA obtained is higher than the salary of a contractual teacher and exceeds the Smig of the Nigerien civil service. It is also higher than the income generated by the

rearing activity of red goats, which is CFAF 32,401.25 per household per month (Karimou 2017). It is also higher than the income of women carrying out income-generating activities. (AGR) in the locality of Gaya (Niger), karimou et al. (2020) have shown that IGAs help improve their living conditions. Indeed the parboiling of rice; oil extraction; cattle and sheep fattening respectively brings in the sum of 33,200 FCFA; 14,200 FCFA; 48,000 FCFA and 42,440 FCFA per campaign for members of the group. In Cameroon, you can earn around 80,000 FCFA per group of 200 hens (<https://gabrieleyeteblog.wordpress.com/2016/10/06/devenez-riche-through-the-breeding-in-cameroon-how-much-it-takes-to-start-broiler-breeding/>).

In terms of simple calculation, the operation will bring in 925,616.66 FCFA for the year, (77134.72 \* 12). Months annual gain is higher than the results of Guichard 2004 who found 201,000 FCFA for breeders with large herds in a study carried out in Niger. According to agri digital (2018) with 2,000 hens in Togo the farmer earns at least 300,000Fr. CFA per month, which a civil servant does not earn ([https://agridigitale.net/art-avec\\_1000\\_poules\\_pondeuses\\_vous\\_gagnez\\_300\\_000\\_f\\_mois\\_.html](https://agridigitale.net/art-avec_1000_poules_pondeuses_vous_gagnez_300_000_f_mois_.html)).

In Senegal, SIKANGUEN G (2011) demonstrated that at the level of poultry chain operators each actor makes a monthly profit and the producer remains the main beneficiary of the activity with an average net profit of CFAF 299,207 per month.

### Conclusion

At the end of this study, we can say that the exploitation of poultry is a source of income that can ensure the economic stability of young people. It would be desirable to bring young people together in structures organized for large-scale farms to fight against unemployment and be able to employ them through entrepreneurship.

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