ROLES OF NAADS IN PROMOTING AND IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD INCOME

IN MASAKA DISTRICT, UGANDA

BY

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A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SEPTEMBER, 2016
DECLARATION

I Natuhwera James Reg No BPA/37917/151/DU declare that this research dissertation is a result of my own efforts. To the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any university or institution for any academic award.

Signature: __________________________

Natuhwera James

Date: 12/10/2016
This is to confirm that this research dissertation by Natuhwera James Reg No BPA/37917/151/DU entitled “roles of NAADS in promoting and improving household income in Masaka district, Uganda, is under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the college of education, open, distance and e-learning with my approval.

Signature: ........................................

Supervisor: ........................................

Date: ........................................
DEDICATION

I dedicate this research dissertation to my Father Mr. Nuwagaba Frank, whose value of decency and dignity will always be inspiration.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First I would like to acknowledge the divine presence of my Almighty God to whom this research study would not have been successful without His guidance, love, care and protection. All the Glory belongs to Him.

Special thanks and gratitude go to my parents for providing me with all the support towards my studies. I also thank my brothers, sisters and colleagues for their support namely; Kunywana Emma, Mirab Siina, Odong Kennedy, Twegyera Flora, Nuwenyine Annet, Kamuntu Sammuel, Ainembabazi Ronah, Mwogeza Ronald, Muwumuza Rojas, Namazzi Janet, Kapere Fred

My special thanks go to my supervisor for the insight and answering a number of inquiries I put to him without forgetting the very valuable suggestions and comments. Indeed, his procurement perspectives were very constructive for the success of this research.

I acknowledge all the efforts and support of the entire lecturers and staff of Kampala international university for their contributions towards the success of my studies in the University.

Finally I thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this piece of work whose names would not appear here because of space and am grateful and appreciative to you all, and may the almighty God bless you abundantly.
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ABSTRACT

Agricultural knowledge and information play a major role in agricultural development, particularly in food production in Uganda which improves the household income. NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation, bring technology close to the farmers and all other facts that concern agriculture. Introduction of modern storage like raised stores, farmer extension delivery, and modern farming. There is improvement in livestock management as a result of NAADS program. One of the influential extension approaches used for the past decades has been extension-centered approach which focused more on improving efficiency in agricultural production rather than the educational process. The new National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) extension program has emphasized a farmer centered approach. The objectives of the study will be to establish the roles of the local farmers, assess the performance of NAADS in improving the livelihood of the people, the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka District. The study targeted people who participate in the NAADS policy implementation in the rural areas such as Agricultural extension workers, Sub County NAADS Coordinator and the farmers who are the major beneficiaries of the NAADS program. This included 48 peasant farmers who are beneficiaries of the NAADS program, 4 administrative structure for NAADS natural resources strategy implementation and 1 NAADS Coordinator. The overall total of the study population will be 53. The recommendations are that the government should increase funding for the NAADS program in Masaka district since it was found to be improving the livelihood of the peasant farmers. Corrupt leaders especially NAADS Coordinators and field extension officers should be penalized and replaced. NAADS is expected to increase with more farmers groups becoming sustainable including emergence of the large farmers organizations. In conclusion farmers are directly provided with farm implements and they have to use and enjoy the services directly. In a few cases farmers who perform well are given the chance to supply NAADS with seeds and other farm products like piglets and chics. Secondly, the performance of NAADS in Masaka district was found to be good due to the fact that it has transformed the agricultural sector of Masaka district through providing quality Advisory Services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises that is evidenced by the improved yields and increase in the numbers of goats and pigs per household in Masaka district.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter is to discuss the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, research hypothesis, justification, scope of the study, significance of the study and definition of terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Agriculture is the backbone of Uganda’s economy but it is carried out in a rudimentary fashion by use of basic technology like hand hoes, pangas, axes and so forth yet it employs 77% of the population, according to the 2002 Population Census results. Agricultural extension is being critically examined and assessed for its usefulness more than ever before to speed up service and impact delivery. This has led to world-wide demand for reforming national agricultural extension systems (Venkatesan and Kampen, 1998; FAO/World Bank, 2000; Anderson and Feder, 2003; Anderson and Crowder, 2004; IAC 2004). Uganda in particular is rapidly reforming its extension in line with global trends. This has led to the development of many new and reformed government programs. Semana (1999) noted that Agricultural extension in Uganda has undergone a number of transformations from Regulatory 1920-1956, Advisory 1956-1963, Advisory Education 1964-1971, Dormancy 1972-1981, Recovery 1982-1999, Educational 1992-1996, Participatory Education 1997-1998, Decentralized Education 1997-2001 and now Agricultural services under contract extension systems. Each of those up to 1997-2001 had strengths to build on and weaknesses to change or improve, but had challenges of the socio-economic and political environment. In addition, there have been marked changes in the concept of agriculture which is increasingly seen; in terms of commercial or market farming with emphasis on modernization of agriculture and use of participatory approaches in the process.

This explains why National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) was introduced in 2001. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is a program of the government of Uganda put in place to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural extension service. It is a semi-autonomous body formed under NAADS Act of June 2001 with a mandate to
develop a demand driven, farmer-led agricultural service delivery system targeting the poor subsistence farmers, with emphasis to women, youth and people with disabilities. The Program is currently in its Phase II of implementation under the Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) Project set up to support and strengthen the implementation and collaboration between the full national programs of NARO and NAADS.

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is one of five core programs under the Program for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). The PMA envisions that NAADS will be “A decentralized, farmer-owned and private sector serviced extension system contributing to the realization of the agricultural sector objectives”. The mission of NAADS is “Increased farmer access to information, knowledge and technology through effective, efficient, sustainable and decentralized extension with increasing private sector involvement in line with government policy”.

In very simplistic terms, farmers in Uganda can be divided into three categories. At the top, there are those educated and wealthier farmers - mainly men who are quickly able to organize and avail themselves with the advisory services offered. In the middle are those who are not as wealthy and connected as the top tier, but if properly supported could use their existing organizations and social networks to access advisory services. At the bottom, are the very poorest and socially excluded from society; these often include marginalized groups such as widows, the elderly and the handicapped. Those at the bottom are not usually members of groups that increase members' incomes and are rarely aware of existing opportunities to improve their livelihoods.

Additional efforts will be required to include those farmers at the bottom level in farmers” for a and to ensure that their voices are heard so that they too are able to access advisory services. The rationale for NAADS is the failure of the traditional extension approach to bring about greater productivity and expansion of agriculture, despite costly government interventions. NAADS is a new approach aimed at overcoming institutional constraints undermining farmer’s access to knowledge and productivity enhancing technologies. These constraints include weak research-extension-farmer linkages; uncoordinated and non-participatory extension services; high level of bureaucracy during service provision; low responsiveness to farmers” needs; and lack of
financial and performance accountability. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is one of five core programs under the PMA and the PMA mission is to “eradicate poverty by transforming subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture.

1.2 Problem Statement

The fundamental aim of NAADS Programme is to develop a demand driven, client oriented and farmer led agricultural extension services particularly targeting the poor. However, there is uncertainty on whether the objectives of NAADS are being realized given the new approach of demand driven extension delivery. This once achieved, it would mean that the household incomes is improved on top of food security. However, in spite of the fact that NAADS was introduced in Masaka District, there seems to be many challenges that constrain the successful implementation of NAADS Program. Rural farmers seem not to have technical or professional connection to participate and take advantage of the new situation. Cost recovery from the poor and food insecure peasants for agricultural services and other services like health, education proclaimed to be pro-poor, appear to be unrealistic. Besides that, government seems not to have developed a comprehensive policy on food security and there seems to be lack adequate marketing strategy food agricultural produce.

Therefore the study was to find out ways in which the NAADS program has helped farmers and to analyze the challenges being faced in the implementing of NAADS programme. in Masaka District.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective.

The general objective of the study was to find out the contributions of NAADS towards the transformation of farmers livelihood in Masaka District.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study specifically seek to:

To establish the roles of the local farmers in Masaka District in the implementation of NAADS
To assess the performance of NAADS in improving the livelihood of the people in Masaka District.
To establish the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka District.

1.4 Research questions
What are the roles of the local farmers in Masaka District in the implementation of NAADS?
What is the performance of NAADS in improving the livelihood of the people in Masaka District?
What are the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka District?

1.5 Justification of study

The NAADS program was initially designed to build the capacity of farmers to form and operate farmer associations, demand advisory services and adopt improved agricultural technologies and practices through demonstration of the technologies by model farmers in the community (MAAIF 2000). Technology demonstration sites were managed by six model farmers per parish. Revisions of the NAADS implementation guidelines in 2005/6, however, mandated program administrators to distribute free or subsidized inputs to more beneficiaries per parish.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in Masaka District which is found in Central Uganda. Its main town is Masaka, whose estimated population in 2011 was 74,100. The district is bordered by Bukomansimbi District to the northwest, Kalungu District to the North, Kalangala District to the East and South, Rakai District to the Southwest and Lwengo District to the West. Masaka, where the district headquarters are located, lies approximately 140 kilometres (87 mi), by road, Southwest of Kampala on the highway to Mbarara. The coordinates of the district are: 00 30S, 31 45E. The average altitude of the district is 1,115 meters (3,658 ft) above sea level. The study assessed NAADS implementation and transformation of Agricultural sector in Uganda with sub themes like; the roles of the local farmers in Masaka District in the implementation of NAADS; the performance of NAADS in improving the livelihood of the people in Masaka District and the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka District. The study was carried out from the period of March to August 2016.
1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful to several categories of people/organizations in the following ways:

The findings are expected to be useful to the policymakers who are involved in designing NAADS policies especially those who are working at NAADS Secretariat as well as policymakers who are operating at district and Sub county levels.

Similarly, it is envisaged that the findings will be useful to implementers of NAADS at the grass root levels such as Sub County Chiefs, Local councilors and district officials in the production department in sensitizing and mobilizing the farmers on how to address their agricultural problems.

The study findings are also to be useful to the farmers to devise means by use of researched knowledge provided by the research to eradicate poverty through improved productivity of crops and livestock, efficiency, marketing as well as addressing other problems such limited knowledge of the farmers, poor farming methods and dependency on nature.

The findings from the study are expected to help farmers reap maximum benefits from the NAADS program.

It is also hoped that the findings will be used in providing the basic knowledge to the coordinators of NGOs such as African Highlands Initiative (AHI), Area Based Agricultural Modernization Policy (AAMP) and other agencies involved in agricultural production.

The main output of this study is the research report which will help the researcher to obtain the award of a Degree in Bachelor of public administration and management at Kampala University.
1.8 Conceptual framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Roles of NAADS</th>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Household income</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promoting adoption of new crop</td>
<td>• Promoting adoption of new crop</td>
<td>• Improved livelihood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock enterprises</td>
<td>• Livestock enterprises</td>
<td>• Improved productivity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices</td>
<td>• Improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices</td>
<td>• Improved profitability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote more commercially-oriented agriculture.</td>
<td>• Promote more commercially-oriented agriculture.</td>
<td>• commercial marketing of commodities</td>
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<th>Intervening variable</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved seeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Fertile soils</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Good climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved livestock breeds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved agriculture technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improved methods of food storage and preservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improvement in livestock management</td>
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The above stipulated conceptual framework demonstrates the exit criteria for the Household income and production based on NAADS Agricultural Inputs and Extension Services. Promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises as well improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices. NAADS also appears to have promoted greater use of post-harvest technologies and commercial marketing of commodities, consistent with its mission to promote more commercially-oriented agriculture. Improved
Household production was used as performance indicator to evaluate the effects of the independent variables on household income.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Farm group: A congregation of individual farmers who share common goals. The philosophy of group formation, according to NAADS, is to help farmers access easy training, agricultural inputs, markets and market information, agricultural advisory services and other services, collectively, as well as share risks in the process of production.

Farmer’s forum (farmer fora): In the NAADS program, farmer fora is a congregation of farmer’s representative at sub-county level. Each farm group that is registered with NAADS program at the village level selects two of its members to represent them at the sub-county level. These form the sub-county farmer’s forum.

NAADS: National Agricultural Advisory Service, which is a new extension program under the ministry of agriculture animal industry and fisheries with the mandate to develop a farmer’s ability to effectively demand for agricultural advice.

Progressive farmers: Defined by group participants as farmers who practice at least three enterprises, regularly attend meetings, training sessions and field days, own an average of 3.8ha of land,

Service providers: An individual, group of individuals, a private company, or non-governmental organization contracted by NAADS to deliver agricultural advisory services to farmers based on the identified enterprises.

Struggling farmers: Farmers, who practice one enterprise, sometimes attend meetings, field days or training session, own 1-2 ha of land, do not optimally practice NAADS technologies, and are not motivated to participate in NAADS activities.

Technology development sites: Agricultural demonstration plots established by NAADS and managed by selected farmers to help them learn and obtain new agricultural techniques.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section discusses literatures which were reviewed by other authors and scholars relating to
the roles of the local farmers in the implementation of NAADS; the performance of NAADS in
improving the livelihood of the people; the challenges that are faced in implementing
NAADS policies and the response of farmers towards NAADS.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Taylor et al. (2006) pointed out that it is common knowledge that learning is important for social
change to take place. These researchers posited that most professionals place importance on the
objectives of learning and the content of the curriculum but neglect to reflect on how
people/farmers learn. Birkenholz (1999) and Knowles (1984) contended that the definition of
learning depends on the philosophy one adopts. For example, Birkenholz and Knowles argued
that behavioral adult education philosophy defines learning as a measurable and observable
change in a desired behavior. This argument was echoed by Schunk (2004), who stated that
learning is an enduring change of behavior in an intended manner.

In order to understand how adults learn, Birkenholz (1999) and Knowles (1980, 1984) identified
adult learning principles first and foremost as change. Learning processes among adults take
place every day. Learning is lifelong and happens at the moment one acquires new knowledge
and information. Second, Birkenholz (1999) and Knowles (1980, 1984) stated that there must be
“a need for adults to learn.” Schunk (2004) pointed out that learners strive to learn behaviors
they value. Schunk contended that adults learn certain behaviors because they believe that
acquiring specific knowledge will help them achieve desirable consequences.

Griffith (1984) described the theory of extension education in two ways deductive and inductive.
The deductive approach in extension education borrows learning theory from psychology and
logical reasoning, which derives generalizations to guide the decision-making process of the
extension agents. The inductive approach, on the other hand, emphasizes the farmers' actual performance along with an assessment of changes in their knowledge and attitudes.

Snellbecker (1977) argued that, in addition to learning theory, it is important to develop instructional theory, which he described as “a set of statements based on sound replicable research which would permit one to predict how particular changes in the educational environment would affect learning” (p. 12). Griffith (1984) stated that learning theories possess two values: one helps learners with a conceptual framework for purposes of interpreting examples of what they observe in learning, and the other helps maintain attention to the variables that are important in discovering solutions. Griffith pointed out that learning theories do not provide operational procedures for extension agents but are helpful in organizing information and thinking through practical problems in designing and conducting programs.

The third principle of learning, according to Knowles (1980, 1884), is that adults learn by doing. Knowles argued that, for learning to be effective, adult education facilitators should encourage learners to participate in the entire learning process. Another adult learning principle is that learning should focus on farmer's realistic problems and priorities. Adult learning emphasizes learning or acquiring information and the knowledge that can be applied to day-to-day problems. Knowles argued that adult learning becomes effective in an informal setting that maintains flexibility throughout the learning process. Adult learning requires guidance not earning grades and self-evaluation is important in order to assess the extent to which learning outcomes have been achieved.

2.2 Review of the related literature

2.2.1 The role of the local farmers in the implementation of NAADS

Arayo (Farmers Voice October 2004), puts it that there were days when farming in Uganda was perhaps the most disgraceful activity. Farmers were by far the poorest of the poor and digging was administered like a corporal punishment. Farming was not economically viable and was a means of subsistence and survival. This is because farming was done in rudimentary fashion and on very small pieces of land so as to sustain a household and only a small portion was sold if at all. Roads had also broken down, access to markets was cumbersome (PEAP) and
NAADS overall supervision is vested in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). The NAADS Secretariat (Farmers’ Voice October 2004), in its report shows that farmers and local governments have contributed UGX 520 million in funding Agricultural Advisory Services and Technology Development since NAADS inception in 2001. The report further says that, given this enthusiasm contribution of farmers towards funding of Advisory Services, NAADS is expected to increase with more farmers groups becoming sustainable including emergence of the large farmers organizations. The report says that most farmers groups are still fragile and therefore need more consolidation in order to enhance more contribution to NAADS services. It explains that in some districts like Soroti, Kabarole and Mukono, there is success as a result of effective use of private services produced under NAADS.

Farmers’ friendly interactive research approaches that recognize farmers as equal task and besides the markets were very crude. But not anymore there is now at the end of the time with inauguration of National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). Arayo further gives it that NAADS is a 25 year Program with an initial phase of seven years. The implementation of NAADS program started in July 2001 in the Districts of Arua, Kabale, Kibale, Mukono, Soroti, Lira and Tororo operating in only four sub counties in each district.

However in 2008, NAADS was operating in 79 districts country wide including Lira. Nalidy (Farmers’ voice 2004), the executive director NAADS explains that NAADS was formed to revolutionize the way agriculture is done in Uganda. NAADS is a program of the government of Uganda put in place to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural extension services. Nalidy adds that NAADS is a semi-autonomous body formed under the NAADS Act of June 2001 with a mandate to develop a demand driven; farmer led Agricultural Service Delivery System targeting the poor subsistence farmers with emphasis to women, youth and people with disabilities. Its development goals are to enhance rural livelihood by increasing agricultural productivity and profitability in a sustainable manner. He says that NAADS activities are in pursuit of the National Development Framework of Poverty Eradication Action Agenda that is guided by the Poverty Eradication Action Plan. According to the NAADS implementation manual (September 2001), farmer groups are important for empowerment, demonstration and adoption of new technologies, sharing and dissemination of information and for achieving advisory services outreach. NAADS will support formation of these institutions.
through contracting services providers to mobilize the farmers into homogenous interest groups. Farmers sharing common agricultural interests will form autonomous groups at village and parish levels, in accordance with the terms set out under Sections 20 - 24 of the NAADS Act 2001. These groups will aggregate into a Forum for the Sub-County, which will provide the key interface between farmers and government institutions for planning and contracting advisory services. Special efforts will be made to increase the proportions of females, youth and active people with disabilities in various activities of the program. To ensure that the effects of socio-economic disparities among different farmers groups are addressed, capacity building and resource allocation will be based on the needs of each group. Groups of poor farmers will certainly require more support than wealthy groups incapacity building and planning. The formation and support of farmers groups will be initiated and fostered by NAADS, utilizing the services of local community development staff, other change agents and specialist service providers.

The functions of farmer groups are as follows: Identify and prioritize members’ needs for advisory services, develop operational plans for meeting members” needs for advisory services, raise financial contributions for the operation of advisory services at group level, monitor and evaluate the performance of agricultural service providers, elect representatives to the Farmer Forum, participate (through elected representatives) in the Farmer Forum and activities of higher level NAADS organs, develop linkages and partnerships with other stakeholders for purposes of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of advisory services.

The literature reviewed does not adequately address the role of farmers in the implementation of NAADS. At the same time, whereas the literature was based on theoretical aspects of NAADS program not how the program is actually working with the farmers. This study therefore seeks to establish the role of farmers in the implementation of NAADS.

2.2.2 Performance of NAADS in improving the household incomes of the people

A study carried out by Extensive fieldwork carried out Esbern Friis-Hansen, a Senior Researcher from the Danish Institute for International Studies between May and September 2004 among 411 households in Soroti showed that empowerment of farmers through membership of FFS groups combined with access to demand driven Advisory Services through membership of
NAADS groups has been successful in reducing poverty. He further pointed out that the perceived needs articulated by NAADS farmer groups are not yet well reflected in effective demand for service contracts, as the NAADS enterprise selection process is structurally biased. According to Benin et al (October 2004), basing on observed differences across the NAADS and non-NAADS sub-counties, it appears that the NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on the availability and quality of Advisory Services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises as well improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices. NAADS also appears to have promoted greater use of post-harvest technologies and commercial marketing of commodities, consistent with its mission to promote more commercially-oriented agriculture.

Benin et al (October 2004) et al further points out that despite positive effects of NAADS on adoption of improved production technologies and practices, no significant differences were found to yield growth between NAADS and non-NAADS sub-counties for most crops, reflecting the still low levels of adoption of these technologies even in NAADS sub-counties, as well as other factors affecting productivity. However, NAADS appears to have helped farmers to avoid the large declines in farm income that affected most farmers between 2002 and 2007, hence encouraging more farmers to diversify into profitable new farming enterprises such as groundnuts, maize and rice than to increases in productivity caused by NAADS. Similarly, Benin et al (October 2004) noted that NAADS appears to be having more success in promoting adoption of improved varieties of crops and some other yield enhancing technologies than in promoting improved soil fertility management. This raises concern about the sustainability of productivity increases that may occur, since such increases may lead to more rapid soil nutrient mining unless comparable success in promoting improved soil fertility management is achieved. Continued emphasis on improving the market environment, promoting adoption of more remunerative crop enterprises, and applied agronomic research, identifying more effective ways to profitably combine inorganic and organic soil fertility measures indifferent crop systems can help to address this problem. According to Tukumwire (2007), most of the goats in Masaka are South-African boar goat breed crosses which were introduced under NAADS program. The politicians who are complaining should visit cattle markets. They will find out that boar goat crosses out number our indigenous goats. The boar goat crosses have a high growth rate and can weigh 30kgs within six months. Sixty percent of them produce twins. This is the same
experience in Lira district, the boar goats have been imported from South Africa and a few farmers are rearing and crossing it with local breed

Tukumwire also noted that traditional banana growing areas were Bushenyi district and Rwamara areas. But with the introduction of NAADS the situation now is that Kashari, Ibanda and Isingiro are leading producers of bananas. On a daily basis over 10 Fuso lorries ferry matooke (plantain) from Mbarara district. Now western Uganda, what is being emphasized is not just cutting bunches of matooke for the sake, the bunches should be big. If one has a quarter acre of land, his target is to harvest 40 to 50 bunches per month. According to Warwick (PMA/NAADS Bulletin June 2004), there is Agricultural Sector Program Support (ASPS), which will target small scale farmers and emerging enterprises in rural areas in a move to support NAADS.

The first five years phase of DANIDA supported (ASPS) ended in June 2004. The next five year phase commenced immediately on the 25th June 2004 and was running till 2009. DANIDA has committed 90 billion Uganda shillings to this program. Warwick further mentions that the ASPS phase II has been designed to support PMA/NAADS. It will support the farmers of Uganda particularly the poor and the women to move into “Drivers seat" enabling them to better demand and control agricultural development process and the delivery of service to those matching the demand and supply side of the development equation. Oryokot (Farmers Voice October 2004), says that NAADS focus is only looking at agriculture as a business and as an enterprises than what we have always known; that agriculture is a major economic activity. He further says that NAADS is built on the paradigm shift from “everybody grows what he/she eats” to “we want people to do their best so that they can maximize production”. Nalidy (Farmers Voice October 2004), adds that NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation, bring technology close to the farmers and all other facts that concern agriculture. He says that they are taking an enterprise approach; this is making agriculture a business enterprise. According to Opondo et al (2006), as was expected, this pilot activity met with numerous challenges: farmers’ understanding of NAADS and group management requires more time; understanding of roles and responsibilities were weak; and poor accountability, among others.
Much as a lot of positive results accruing from the implementation of NAADS were pointed out in the literatures reviewed, poverty level in the country is still high standing at 31.1% as of December 2009 (UBOS estimates). This implies that the high performance in the NAADS program could be selective rather than applicable to all the farmers in the country where the program is being implemented. This is one of the reasons why this research had to be conducted in order to assess the performance of NAADS in Masaka district.

2.2.3 Achievements of NAADS in transforming the Agricultural sector

In a study done by Tweheyo and Katushemererwe (2006), it was found that NAADS had registered some achievements in transforming the agricultural sectors of Uganda. These among others included improvements in crop production that has boosted food security in the country. Other achievements include modern farming methods, introduction of temperate fruits like apples, improved seeds like Irish potatoes, improved extension delivery systems and fish farming. Others include; introduction of modern storage like raised stores, farmer extension delivery, and modern farming. Ayo (2009) noted that there is improvement in livestock management as a result of NAADS program. However, there was the problem of lack of veterinary medical officers to provide extension services coupled with high costs of these extension services. Post handling and storage of food crops has also increased and improved with NAADS improved methods of food storage and preservation. Environment and natural resource conservation practices were being revived and modern ones introduced like planting leguminous trees on the steep slopes and other arable land for nitrogen fixation, organic matter application and mixed farming (Ibid).

2.2.4 Households performance

Household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models, and is important to the fields of economics and inheritance. Household models include the family, varieties of blended families, share housing, group homes, boarding houses, houses in multiple occupation (UK), and a single room occupancy (US).
feudal times, the royal Household and medieval households of the wealthy would also have included servants and other retainers. (Kibwika, P., and A. R. Semana. 2001)

Household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g., salaries and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains. Average household income can be used as an indicator for the monetary well-being of a country's citizens. Mean or median net household income, after taxes and mandatory contributions, are good indicators of standard of living, because they include only disposable income and acknowledge people sharing accommodation benefit from pooling at least some of their living costs. Average household incomes need not map directly to measures of an individual's earnings such as per capita income as numbers of people sharing households and numbers of income earners per household can vary significantly between regions and over time. (Kibwika, P., and A. R. Semana. 2001)

The distribution of U.S. household income has become more unequal since around 1980, with the income share received by the top 1% trending upward from around 10% or less over the 1953–1981 periods to over 20% by 2007. After falling somewhat due to the Great Recession in 2008 and 2009, inequality rose again during the economic recovery, a typical pattern historically as the wealthy tend to be affected relatively more by economic swings. A household's income can be calculated various ways but the US Census as of 2009 measured it in the following manner: the income of every resident over the age of 15, including wages and salaries, unemployment insurance, disability payments, child support payments received, regular rental receipts, as well as any personal business, investment, or other kinds of income received routinely. (Hoogeven, G. J. 2004.)

The residents of the household do not have to be related to the head of the household for their earnings to be considered part of the household's income. As households tend to share a similar economic context, the use of household income remains among the most widely accepted measures of income. That the size of a household is not commonly taken into account in such measures may distort any analysis of fluctuations within or among the household income
categories, and may render direct comparisons between quintiles difficult or even impossible. (Gautam, M. 2000).

A household's income can be calculated various ways but the US Census as of 2009 measured it in the following manner: the income of every resident over the age of 15, including wages and salaries, unemployment insurance, disability payments, child support payments received, regular rental receipts, as well as any personal business, investment, or other kinds of income received routinely. The residents of the household do not have to be related to the head of the household for their earnings to be considered part of the household's income. As households tend to share a similar economic context, the use of household income remains among the most widely accepted measures of income. That the size of a household is not commonly taken into account in such measures may distort any analysis of fluctuations within or among the household income categories, and may render direct comparisons between quintiles difficult or even impossible. (Buttenheim, A., H. Alderman, and J. Friedman. 2011)
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter includes the research design, the area of study, target population, sampling procedure, sample size, data collection methods and instruments, validity and reliability of procedure, data analysis and presentation and limitations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A cross-sectional research design was used to carry out this study. This was combined with qualitative, quantitative research designs. The qualitative technique helped in gathering and evaluating data on respondents' preferences, contextualization, interpretation, attitudes, opinions and behavior while the quantitative research gathered information using a constructed questionnaire and scales, which helped to understand a number of phenomena's such as generalizability, prediction and causal explanations. On the other hand, descriptive research technique involved graphical, tabular and parametric descriptions if necessary.

3.2 Study Population

The overall total of the study population was 75. The study targeted people who participate in the NAADS policy implementation in the rural areas such as Agricultural extension workers, Sub County NAADS Coordinator and the farmers who are the major beneficiaries of the NAADS program. This included 48 peasant farmers who are beneficiaries of the NAADS program, 4 Agricultural Extension workers and 1 NAADS Coordinator.

3.3 Sample Selection

Purposive and stratified sampling procedures were employed by the researcher. Sekaran (2003:277) suggests that purposive or judgment sampling involves choice of subjects who are most advantageously placed or in the best position to provide the information required. Similarly, Kakooza (1994) argued that purposive sampling ensures that the significant subgroups of the population are represented in the sample.
3.4 Sample Size

The sample of this study was 53 respondents drawn from the above population. According to Roscoe cited by Sekaran (2003). 1 NAADS Coordinator was purposively selected as well as 4 Agricultural Extension workers. 48 beneficiaries of these NAADS program were as well randomly sampled into strata. In statistical surveys, when subpopulations within an overall population vary, it is advantageous to sample each subpopulation (stratum) independently. The strata were according to the enterprises carried out by the farmer. Stratification is the process of dividing members of the population into homogeneous subgroups before sampling. The strata were mutually exclusive: every element in the population being assigned to only one stratum. The strata were also collectively exhaustive: no population element can be excluded. Then random or systematic sampling was applied within each stratum. NAADS farmers are either commercial, market oriented or food security.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

In order to ensure reliability of the study findings, several data collection methods were employed. The type of data to be collected dictated the methods to be used, as seen below;

3.5.1 Self administered Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection tool in which written questions are presented that are to be answered by the respondents (peasant farmers) in written form. The researcher gave out questionnaires which were to be answered by the respondents in written form. 40 questionnaires were given out to the respondents. The questionnaires were hand-delivered and collected at a later date. For respondents who could not read and write; assistance was provided by the researcher through direct discussion to answer the questionnaire. Open ended and closed ended questions were used so as to eliminate bias when answering questions

3.7 Procedure of Data Collection

This was a step by step arrangement which the researcher followed to gather data and analyze them for finding answers to the research questions. In the first instance the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from Kampala University to Masaka district. The researcher then proceeded
to draw up the sampling frame, that is, the population of the study from which the sample size of 40 respondents will be obtained. The researcher then systematically followed the required ethics of doing a scientific research.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Instruments

The Interview guide and questionnaires were pre-tested in the area of study to test their validity and reliability. There was need to translate the questionnaires since some of the respondents were illiterates. The researcher interviewed the NAADS Coordinator and gave questionnaires to beneficiaries of the NAADS program in Masaka district considering gender sensitivity to test the validity and reliability of the study. Results from the pilot exercise helped to make suggestions, which were incorporated in the final draft of the tools to improve their validity and reliability.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data entry was done using SPSS to generate frequencies and percentages. This made the data collected from the field more organized, meaningful and easier to analyze. The statistics were presented using charts and tables. The data collected was presented in form of a written report (essay), tables and charts which were generated using Ms. Excel.

3.10 Consideration to Ethical Standards

This research received ethical clearance from Masaka district administrators, and the NAADS Coordinator. Informed consent was got from the respondents as well. This was in form of written consent and verbal consent for example in terms of filling questionnaires.

3.11 Limitations

The researcher faced a number of problems that affected the research findings or the stipulated time for the research. Some of these problems included the following.

Financial limitations: To do any research successfully a good amount of money should be used on the different expenses like transport, paying any support staff, printing and other secretarial
work among others. Since the study will be carried out in Masaka district, the researcher will have travel to Masaka district thus incurring the transport expenses to and fro.

Limited time; The research was also supposed to be carried out during the course of internship implying that one interfered with the other. This left the researcher with very little time to carry out the research especially collecting the data.

Biasness of the respondents; Some respondents did not respond thus affecting the results of the study and the legitimacy of the findings thereafter
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the data collected with a view to answering the research questions. The chapter therefore, provides the basis upon which logical and meaningful conclusions shall be drawn.

4.1 Background characteristics of respondents

This section is concerned with describing the background characteristics in terms of sex, age, and level of education attained by respondents. This background information do play significant role when assessing the contribution of NAADS towards the transformation of NAADS in Lira District.

Table 1: presents distribution of respondents by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Findings from Table 1 reveal that the number of male we (30) 57% and the female respondents was 23 (43%) each out of the total sample population of respondents. The male more than the females
Figure 1: Age group

Figure 1 indicates that respondents were grouped into five age groups starting from 20 years up to above 40 years. From Figure 1, 41.67% of the respondents were aged between 20 to 25 years, 31.25% were aged between ages 26-30 years, 14.58% were aged between 31-35 years, 10.42% were aged between 35-40 years, and 2.08% of the respondents were above 40 years of age. The statistics displayed on Figure 1 show that the majority of the respondents were in the age group of 20-35 years. This can be attributed to the fact that it is mostly the young energetic youths who are active in the growing of crops and rearing of animals in Masaka district. However, only 2.08% of the respondents were above 40 years.

Figure 2: Level of education

Source: primary data
Figure 2 shows the high level of illiteracy among local farmers and these were majorly peasants. The study findings show that 66.67% of respondents had acquired some form of education and 33.33% were illiterate. This probably explains why there is a problem of widespread illiteracy among peasants, it is assumed that due to illiteracy. Due to illiteracy some farmers were farmers were still unable to maximize utility from the services provided by NAADS. However, majority of the respondents who had attained diploma education and above were mainly civil servants and some were retired.

4.2 Information about NAADS in Masaka district

This section covers information about NAADS implementation in Masaka district. The following tables give the general information about NAADS in Masaka district.

Figure 3: How long farmers have benefited from NAADS program

Source: primary data

Farmers were asked to state how long they have been benefiting from the NAADS program and Figure 3 reveals that majority of the farmers (61%) have spent between 4 to 6 years benefiting from NAADS program. This can be attributed to the fact that NAADS program mainly targeted the local peasant farmers when it started way back in 2001. This was followed by 35% (above 6 years) and only 4% (1 to 3 years). The few farmers benefiting from the past three years reveals that NAADS in Masaka district has continued to deal with the same farmers for the past six years with just a few who have recently joined.
Table 2: Size of farmers land under usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land under production</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than an acre</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One and half acres</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to three acres</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3 acres</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents were asked to state the acreage of land under production per peasant farmer. The above table 2 reveals that most of the peasants (25%) have up to three acres of land with only a few (9%) having more than 3 acres, 25% having one and half acres and 19% having less than 1 acre. This reflects an increase in land under production as a result of NAADS program that is benefiting farmers in the form of improved extension service, improved breeds among others. This has boosted farmers and hence improved production.

Table 3: Farm tools used by farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand hoe</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox plough</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers were asked to state the type of farm tools used in preparation of land and Table 3 reveals that most farmers use hand tool (22.92%) ox, followed by Ox plough(28%). hand tool is the most common tool as a result of NAADS program to supplying peasants with hoes in the area.
However, there were only a handful of farmers using tractors; this can be attributed to the fact that it is expensive to hire tractors to prepare agricultural land.

**Table 4: Showing source of capital of peasant farmers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land under production</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own savings</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit from friends</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit from bank/MFI</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peasants were asked to state the source of their capital. Table 4 shows that majority of the farmers (72%) use capital from their own savings, others use credit from friends (19%) and credit from banks and/or Microfinance Institutions (9%). With only a few farmers accessing credit from banks, this can be attributed to high interest rates or inaccessibility to bank loans. Hence farmers resort to using their own savings to invest in agriculture.

**Table 5: Showing how rate the performance of NAADS in Masak district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land under production</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers were asked to rate the performance of NAADS in Masaka district and Table 5 shows the results from findings. Majority (42%) rated NAADS performance as good, followed by 30% that rated it as very good. However, a few farmers rated NAADS performance as poor (17%) and fair (11%). With the majority rating the performance of NAADS in Masaka district s good, this
reveals that NAADS performance is well above average and its intended impact is being realized in Masaka district.

4.3 The role of the local farmers in the implementation of NAADS

This section covers the role of local farmers in the implementation of NAADS program in Masaka district. Table 4.9 shows results from findings

Table 6: The role of the local farmers in the implementation of NAADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land under production</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct beneficiary</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining a farmers group</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating in the training</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers were asked to state their role in the NAADS program and Table 6 gives the results from findings. Majority (37%) of the farmers stated that their role was to directly enjoy the benefits that NAADS brings. This can be attributed to the mindset of the farmers who take NAADS program as intended to improve the livelihood of the local citizens who are 80% dependent on agriculture. Meanwhile, others stated that their role is to join a farmers group (28%) and participating in trainings (34%).

4.4 Achievements of NAADS in Masaka district

This part handles the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of the agricultural sector in Masaka district. Respondents were asked to state how NAADS has benefited farmers in Masaka district; Figure4 shows results from findings

Figure4 shows reveals that farmers stated benefits of NAADS program in Masaka district as follows;
Modern farming methods (22.92%), improvements in crop production (25%), improved extension delivery systems (18.75%), improved seeds (14.58%), boosted food security (12.5%), improved fish farming (8.33%) and introduced modern storage (2%). This implies that out of the many achievements of NAADS in Masaka district, modern farming methods, and improvements in crop production, improved extension delivery systems topped as the major achievements of NAADS in Masaka district.
CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings according to the objectives of the study which included; finding out the roles of the local farmers in Masaka district in the implementation of NAADS; assessing the performance of NAADS in improving the livelihood of the people in Masaka district; finding out the achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka district. However, background characteristics of respondents have been discussed first. Summary of findings is then followed by conclusions and finally the recommendations.

5.1 Discussions

5.1.1 The roles of the local farmers in Masaka district in the implementation of NAADS

Findings from the study revealed that the role of farmers in the implementation of NAADS program in Masaka include; to directly enjoy the benefits that NAADS brings, participate in the NAADS trainings and joining a farmers group. This is attributed to the fact that NAADS was initially intended to benefit the common person (peasant farmer). However, there was virtually no clear literature regarding the role of farmers in the NAADS program. Majority (37%) of the farmers stated that their role was to directly enjoy the benefits that NAADS brings. This can be attributed to the mindset of the farmers who take NAADS program as intended to improve the livelihood of the local citizens who are 80% dependent on agriculture. Meanwhile, others stated that their role is to join a farmers group (28%) and participating in trainings (34%). These findings will therefore contribute to cover this gap. This was supported by findings from interviews with the NAADS Coordinator who stated that NAADS program was intended to directly to improve the livelihoods of the peasant farmers. He added that the farmers are supposed to join a group called farmers group and participate in the NAADS trainings.
5.1.2 Performance of NAADS in Masaka district

The study found that NAADS performance in Masaka district was good. This was revealed by the beneficiaries themselves and was confirmed by the fact that there was a considerable increase in acreage of land under production and increase in the use of better farm tools like ox ploughs and tractors to a lesser extent. This was supported by the results from interviews with the NAADS Coordinator who stated that NAADS has transformed the agricultural sector of Masaka. The majority of the farmers (61%) have spent between 4 to 6 years benefiting from NAADS program. This can be attributed to the fact that NAADS program mainly targeted the local peasant farmers when it started way back in 2001. This was followed by 35% (above 6 years) and only 4% (1 to 3 years). The few farmers benefiting from the past three years reveals that NAADS in Masaka district has continued to deal with the same farmers for the past six years with just a few who have recently joined. Division through providing quality Advisory Services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises that is evidenced by the improved yields and increase in the numbers of goats and pigs per household in Masaka district. This finding concurs with Benin et al (October 2004), who heighted that basing on observed differences across the NAADS and non-NAADS sub-counties, it appears that the NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on the availability and quality of Advisory Services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises as well improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices. NAADS also appears to have promoted greater use of post-harvest technologies and commercial marketing of commodities, consistent with its mission to promote more commercially-oriented agriculture.

5.1.3 Achievements of NAADS in the transformation of Agriculture in Masaka district.

The study found out that the introduction of modern farming methods, improvements in crop production, improved extension delivery systems topped as the major achievements of NAADS in Masaka district. This is in line with findings from interviews with the NAADS Coordinators who stated that NAADS program has improved extension delivery systems and introduced modern farming in Masaka district. The findings concur with studies done by Twehoyo and Katushemererwe (2006), who found out that NAADS had registered some achievements in
transforming the agricultural sectors of Uganda. Modern farming methods (22.92%), improvements in crop production (25%), improved extension delivery systems (18.75%), improved seeds (14.58%), boosted food security (12.5%), improved fish farming (8.33%) and introduced modern storage (2%). This implies that out of the many achievements of NAADS in Masaka district, modern farming methods, and improvements in crop production, improved extension delivery systems topped as the major achievements of NAADS in Masaka district. These among others included improvements in crop production that has boosted food security in the country. Other achievements include modern farming methods, introduction of temperate fruits like apples, improved seeds like Irish potatoes, improved extension delivery systems and fish farming. Others include; introduction of modern storage like raised stores, farmer extension delivery, and modern farming.

5.2 Conclusions

The conclusions in this work have been drawn in line with the research objectives and they include the following; Firstly, the study concluded that the role of farmers in NAADS program in Masaka district are to directly enjoy the benefits that NAADS brings, participate in the NAADS trainings and joining a farmers group.

Farmers are directly provided with farm implements and they have to use and enjoy the services directly. In a few cases farmers who perform well are given the chance to supply NAADS with seeds and other farm products like piglets and chics. Secondly, the performance of NAADS in Masaka district was found to be good due to the fact that it has transformed the agricultural sector of Masaka district through providing quality Advisory Services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises that is evidenced by the improved yields and increase in the numbers of goats and pigs per household in Masaka district.

Though it is still wanting, the advisory services provided by NAADS is helping farmers a lot by teaching them better farming methods. This has helped to improve the quality of farm products, reduce costs and it has also helped farmers to get the most out of their small farm land. Thirdly, the study found that introduction of modern farming methods, improvements in crop production, improved extension delivery systems topped as the major achievements of NAADS in Masaka district.
5.3 Recommendations

The government should increase funding for the NAADS program in Masaka district since it was found to be improving the livelihood of the peasant farmers. This will result to fundamental improvements in the standard of living of the local population through improved breeds, high yields and better pay from the quality produce and products.

Corrupt leaders especially NAADS Coordinators and field extension officers should be penalized and replaced. This will help avoid frustrations of the NAADS program as a result of embezzlement of funds and abuse of office. The central and local through the ministry of agriculture should organize farmer study tours to areas where NAADS is performing well. This will help the farmers learn more and experience better farming methods. There should be a proper monitoring and evaluation system for the NAADS program at all levels. Some of the people supposed to deliver the assistance to farmers, inform of implements and advisory services, do this selectively. Some farmers also receive the implements and sell them because they know that no one from NAADS will come to monitor their progress.

5.4 Areas for further studies may include;

Factors affecting NAADS implementation Corruption and NAADS implementation
REFERENCES

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‘NAADS Poverty and Gender Strategy for the Delivery of Improved Agricultural Advisory Services” (November 2003) NAADS secretariat

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National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Programme Implementation Manual September, 2001) NAADS Secretariat

National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS): “A Hero or a Villain?” By Joanitah Nankya


Appendix I: Questionnaire for Farmers

I am Natuhwera James, a third year student pursuing Bachelor of Public Administration and Management at Kampala University. This questionnaire is designed to assess the Roles of NAADS in Promoting and Improving Household Income in Uganda. Case Study: Masaka District. The information that you will give will be used for academic purpose only. I therefore kindly request you to give your honest opinion.

Instruction:

Tick appropriate option and fill in where required

SECTION A: Background Information

Please write or tick accordingly:

1. Gender
   - Male □
   - Female □

2. Age in years:
   - 20-30 □
   - 31-40 □
   - 41 and above □

3. Highest level of education (Tick the highest achieved):
   - Primary School □
   - Secondary □
   - Tertiary □
   - Others (Specify) □

SECTION B: Information on NAADS Programme

1. For how long have you been benefiting from NAADS programme?
   - 1-3 years □
   - 4-6 years □
   - Above 6 years □

2. What NAADS enterprise are you pursuing?
   - Market Oriented □
   - Food Security □
   - Commercial □
3. What is the size of your land under production?

Less than one acre ☐ One and half acres ☐
Two-three acres ☐ More than three acres ☐

What implements do you use in the preparation of fields?

Hand hoe ☐ Ox-plough ☐
Tractor ☐ Any other(specify)............................

5. What is the source of your farm capital?

Own savings ☐ Credit from friends ☐ Credit from Bank/MFI ☐

SECTION C: Role of farmers in the implementation of NAADS

1. What is your role as a farmer in the implementation of NAADS?

..............................................................
..............................................................

SECTION D: Performance of NAADS in Masaka District

How do you rate the performance of NAADS in Masaka District?

Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐

SECTION E: Achievements of NAADS in Masaka District

1. What are the achievements of NAADS in Masaka District?

..............................................................
..............................................................

Thank you so much for your cooperation
Appendix II: Time Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month Activities</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Proposal writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collection of literature</td>
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<td>Submission and approval</td>
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<td>Instrument Design</td>
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<td>Pilot test</td>
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<td>Corrections</td>
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<td>Data analysis and Report writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approval and submission</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix III: Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>UNIT COST</th>
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