

**IMPACT OF NAADS ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION;
A CASE STUDY OF RAILWAYS DIVISION LIRA
MUNICIPALITY, LIRA DISTRICT.
GOAT REARING.**

KIA JOYCE

2010

REG. NO: BED/20470/71/DU-LR

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACILITY OF
EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF EDUCATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

DECLARATION

I, Kia Joyce declare that the work presented in this research has never been submitted in any university for award of any degree. All work presented here is original unless otherwise stated.

Signed.....

Student: Kia Joyce

Signed.....

Supervisor:

Input: NEEDS

- Improved breeds (Goats)
- Income Generation
- Skills
- \downarrow for profit

Cost: heart \$

- methods
- feeding materials
- breeds
- challenges

PROBABILITY

animal probability in
live immunity
as case of
washed
project

\downarrow
9090

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Mr. Allele Fred, my father Mr. Amuku Atenyi and my mother Rose Amuku who have been in fore front giving me all moral and financial support towards my education, my beloved children Joshua Owani, Winnie Ayo, Adikini Rita, Nalwoga princess, Simon peter, mother in law Nalwoga Mary and OGs and OBs Abela Jacinta Pascaulina Otim Odongo Dickens

Hypothesis

- 1- To examine the impact of feeding materials on the ^{animal} productivity of ~~female~~ in live municipality
2. To find out how improved breeds affect animal productivity in live municipality
- 3 To find out the extent to which methods of rearing affect animal productivity in live municipality.
4. To assess the challenges to various projects on the animal productivity in live municipality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The contribution of the following people needs not to go unmentioned towards the production of this dissertation. To my husband Mr. Alele Fred and to my father Mr. Amuku Atenyi and mother Rose Amuku thanks for your toils and encouragement you always gave me to this level.

To you my children Winnie Ayo, Adikini Rita, Nalwoga princess, Owani Joshua and Simon Peter thanks for encouraging me always and lifting me up in prayers.

I am also indebted to my mother in law Nalwoga Mary and my uncles and aunties who sacrificed a lot towards my education.

Special thanks goes to my supervisor Mr. Acelam Ben tirelessly reading through this paper over and over until it is what it is today your technical advice and consideration to proof read this work is what I owed you much.

I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Otim Benson for laying for me a good background in this study. May you live to assist many in future and God bless you.

Mention of my dear lecturers Mr. Ekou John Baptist, Mr. Obonyo Bosco, Mr. Onuk Constantine, Mrs. Emma Okite, and Mrs. Jane Obeny

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION -----	i
DEDICATION -----	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT-----	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS-----	iv
LIST OF TABLES -----	vi
LIST OF FIGURES -----	vii
ABBREVIATION -----	viii
CHAPTER ONE -----	1
1.1 Introduction and background to the study:	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	2
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	3
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	3
1.5 SCORE OF THE STUDY	3
1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	4
CHAPTER TWO -----	5
LITERATURE REVIEW-----	5
INTRODUCTION	5
OVERVIEW OF NAADS IN UGANDA	5
GOAT REARING PRACTICES AND TYPES OF MATERIALS COMMONLY USED BY NAADS.	6
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ADOPTION OF GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS ..	7
THE ROLES OF NAADS IN IMPROVING GOAT REARING IN UGANDA	8
CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING NAADS IN IMPROVING GOAT REARING	9
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS	10
CHAPTER THREE-----	12
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY -----	12
3.0 Introduction.....	12
3.1 Research design	12
3.2 Area of the study	12
3.3 Population of the study	12
3.4 Sample size	13
3.5 Sampling techniques	13
3.6 Method of data collection	13
4.0 CHAPTER FOUR -----	14
RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION -----	14
INTRODUCTION	14

4.1	Overview of the background characteristics.....	14
4.2	Knowledge of farmers on NAADS programme.....	15
4.3	FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ADOPTION OF GOAT REARING IN RAILWAYS. 21	
4.4	ROLES ON NAADS ON IMPROVING GOAT REARING ENTERPRISES IN LIRA SUB COUNTY.....	30
4.5	CHALLENGES AND STRATAGIES OF IMPROVING GOATS REARING UNDER NAADS PROGRAMMES.....	36
5.0	CHAPTER FIVE-----	41
	SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS -----	41
5.1	SUMMARY.....	41
5.2	CONCLUSION -----	43
5.3	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	46
	REFERENCES/ BIBLIOGRAPHY	47
	Appendices.....	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Definition of NAADS.....	15
Table 2: Objectives on NAADS.....	16
Table 3 : Type of materials goat feed on under NAADS programme.....	19
Table 4 : Factor influencing the Adoption of goat rearing in farmers' group.....	21
Table 5 : Number of goats that have been produced in the groups	23
Table 6 : Whether the farmers' groups rearing or not	25
: Table 7 : List of farm supplied.....	26
Table 8: Quality of farm supplies	27
Table 9: Statistics on the roles of other stake holders	29
Table 10 : Whether NAADS plays a role in improving gat rearing in farmers' group	30
Table 11 : Roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing in farmers' group in railways division.....	32
Table 12 : ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT OF NAADS ON DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS INSTITUTIONS.....	35
Table 13 : WHETHER THERE ARE LIMITATIONS FACING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS PROGRAMME.....	36
Table 14 : LIMITATIONS, PROBLEMS AFFECTING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS	37

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : Simple Bar Graph showing knowledge level of farmers on NAADS.....	15
Figure 2: Simple bar Graph showing Objective on NAADS	17
Figure 3 : Simple pie chart showing type of materials goats feed on under NADS programme.....	20
Figure 4 : Simple Bar Graph showing Factor influencing the Adoption of Goat learning in Farmers' group	22
Figure 5: Simple bar Graph showing number of Goats that have been produced in the farmers' group.....	23
Figure 6: Simple Bar Graph showing whether farmers' groups are supplied with inputs for goat rearing or not.	25
Figure 7: Simple Bar Graph showing the list of Farm supplies.....	27
Figure 8 : Simple Bar Graph showing quality of farm supplies	28
Figure 9: Simple Pie-chart showing other key stake holders on NAADS which guarantee quality of farm supplies.	29
Figure 10 : Simple bar graph showing whether NAADS plays a role in improving goat rearing in farmers' group.....	31
Figure 11: Simple bar graph showing roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing in farmers' group in railways Division.	32
Figure 12: Simple pie chart showing adequacy of the impact of NAADS on development of farmer's institution.....	35
Figure 13: SIMPLE BAR GRAPH SHOWING WHETHER THERE ARE LIMITATIONS FACING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS.	37
Figure 14 : Simple pie chart showing limitations, problems affecting goat rearing under NAADS in railways Division.....	38

ABBREVIATION

NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
PMA	Plan For Modernization Of Agriculture
PEAP	Poverty Elevation Action Plan
PFA	Prosperity For All

ABSTRACT

The study seeks to assess the impact of NAADS on goat rearing in railways division, lira municipality. Three farmers groups were selected and these include opit kic, nyebibadi and note en teko all from ayago parish, railways division

The study was primarily based on the objectives and these include; to examine the goat rearing practices and type of materials community used by NAADS programme, to identify the factors which influence the adoption of goat rearing under NAADS program, to examine the roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing and to design strategies for improving goat rearing in railways division.

The study showed ^{that} tat NAADS programme have great impact on goat rearing in railways division with 81%. Farm income which is one of the NAADS objectives was found to be very unpopular among the farmers groups with 2% of the respondents saying so.

Cross breeding has played key role in goat rearing under NAADS programme and is one of the key strategies designed to improve on the impact of NAADS. However the impact of NAADS cross breeding need to b assessed at farmers level.

The study also showed faster rate of breeding of goat was found to be the leading factor influencing the adoption of goat rearing enterprise in farmers group in railways division. Nevertheless the exotic he goat supplied in each group were found to be very young and could not mate very many she goat in each group.

The study further showed that the quality of the farm supplies was standard although the number of the farm inputs supplied was limited to few items it is therefore an indicator that more farm inputs should be included in the lists of supplies.

Lastly the study suggested that future research should be included to included to include the comparative study of other NAADS enterprises such as poultry and piggery to mention but a few in order to give good credence to the clear capture of the impact of NAADS on goat rearing in railways division, lira municipality lira district

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Background to the study:

World over, there is advice to sustainable agricultural development. Young (1991) noted that the growing awareness and concern about linkages between agricultural policies, practices and specific environmental problems, some of them with serious long term implications, have focused on increasing attention of the interface between agriculture and the environment. This has led to the need to integrate agricultural policies which seek to protect, preserve and enhance food production. According to SAI (1999) sustainable development starts with agriculture. The preamble of this fact is that today over 1.3 billion people live on less than a dollar a day and more than 800 million of them are malnourished and hungry.

SAI (1999) further reported that the 193 million children below years of age are under weight and that this number continues to grow especially in Africa.

Only when many million of men and women, small holders begin to participate in agricultural growth will rural poverty be reduced and wages for unskilled labor rise in rural and urban areas. It is for these reasons that there is no sustainable development without sustainable agricultural in developing countries.

SSSA (1997) noted that soil fertility in Africa is under pressure as an increasing number of farmers attempt to make a living based on what soil can do to growing plants. Studies in Africa from about 1989 have noted that soil fertility in its direction of depletion.

SSSA (1997) further showed concerns as the world population keeps growing, balance ecosystems are on decline nutrient ledgers all, over the world become imbalanced serious nutrient depletion and crop yield are reported in the tropics particularly in rain fed sub-Saharan Africa.

According to SSSA (1997) report on rural appraisals, on increasing number of Africa farmers in deed mentioned soil fertility decline and limited access to market which are major constraints to farming.

Uganda like many other countries has recognized agriculture as a key to sustainable development with the sector receiving full attention from government. In the bid to strengthen agricultural

sector, the government of Uganda have instituted series of programme to revolutionist agricultural development with the notables being plan for modernization of agriculture (PMA), poverty elevation action plan (PEAP), public private partnership and of recent national agricultural advisory services (NAADS).

According to NAADS guidelines mime was formed from the government of Uganda's plan to alleviate poverty by modernizing agriculture though plan for modernization of agriculture (PMA). The NAADS (2001) lays down the clear mandate for the government and explains the changes required to make agricultural extension relevant and appropriate for farming communities.

According to NAADS guidelines (2001) the objectives of NAADS are as follow:-

- i. To enhance commercialization of farms through supporting various farmer types.
- ii. To increase farm incomes through integration of production post harvest value addition and agro processing.
- iii. To increase farm household food security.
- iv. To harmonize with the PTA principals.

For a decade now NAADS have increased goat rearing in many benefiting districts sustainably while in other have incapacitated goat rearing with notable cases falling in the over inflation of the goat price among others and these have set the shake between the two extremes. According to the president, awarded tenders have inflated input prices. The new vision, Thursday, august 19.290 quoted Museveni saying that there has been a problem of inflating rates. A small goat would be bought at a price higher than expected.

This has been because of the tenders were he asserted that they were now being removed from the programme.

Railways division in Lira Municipality, Lira District is one of the areas where NAADS programme are being implemented. It is possible that some farmers have to some extent benefited or suffered from the farming. It is assumes that some of the negative outcomes of the NAADS have been known. There are other that can be regulated but the farmers are not aware of these effective procedure.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM *lower case*

NAADS, a new approach to modernizing agriculture is one of the strategies being implemented to improve livestock enterprises in Uganda. This follows a traditional subsistence farming which used

Much as there is evidence of improvement in the production, there has not been an independent assessment of the benefits and costs of NAADS goat rearing is therefore conceived to evaluate the contributions of NAADS to goat rearing.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. to examine the goat rearing practices and types of materials commonly used by NAADS programme in railways division
2. to identify the factors that influence the adaptation of goat rearing under NAADS programme in railways division
3. To examine the roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing in railways division.
4. to design strategies for improving goat rearing in railway division

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the goat rearing practices and type of materials communally used by NAADS programmed in railways division?
2. what are the factors that influence the adaptation of goat rearing under NAADS programme in railways
3. What are the roles of NAADS in railways division?
4. What are the strategies designed to improve goat rearing in railways division?

1.5 SCORE OF THE STUDY

The study will focus on the farmers enterprise engaged in goat rearing in Ayago parish in railways division. The time scope of the study will cover 2009 when NAADS was introduced to 2010 to

date to comfortably evaluate the impacts of NAADS on the goat enterprises in railways division whether there is increase in production since the programmed was initiated or not.

The geographical scope of the study will be covered in Ayago parish which has greatly received the greatest number of goat particularly compared to other neighboring parishes.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study could help railways division and other divisions develop initiatives that would consolidate the impact of NAADS on goat rearing.

The research could also expose the bottle necks in the implementation of the NAADS programme.

This would enable the government through the ministry of agriculture to improve on the quid lines for NAADS implementation, in the entire district in Uganda

Using the goat rearing demission, the study may expose the hidden factors for contributing to the poor adoption of the goat rearing in railways division and contribute solutions to them, thereby guiding future studies in the same area.

1.7 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The study is to be conducted to enable the writing of a dissertation to be submitted as a partial fulfillment for the award of bachelor of education of Kampala international university

The study has also been maturated by the desire to investigate low performance of NAADS on goat of rearing especially the in the adoption and procurement despite policy guideline and trainings organized by the district and sub county NAADS coordinator, numerous awareness campaign through workshops, meetings, and media and initiatives of other stakeholders geared towards improving the impact of NAADS

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the review on contribution of other scholars on the impact of NAADS on goat rearing. The chapter is divided into sections. The first section introduces the overview of NAADS in Uganda, second discusses the goat rearing practices and types of materials commonly used by NAADS programme, section three talks about the factors that influence adoption of goat rearing under NAADS programme, section four talks about the roles of NAADS in improving goats rearing and the challenges while section five examine the strategies for improving goat rearing.

OVERVIEW OF NAADS IN UGANDA.

The NAADS programme was formed from the Government of Uganda's plan to alleviate poverty by modernizing agriculture through the plan for Modernization in 2001.

The NAADS programme was piloted in some districts in Uganda and among them includes Lira, Masaka, Bushenyi, Kabarole, among others. Later on the programme was introduced in other district with crop and animal production enterprise as the main area of implementation.

Among the notable animals under NAADS include goat, pig chicken, cows and others too mention but a few.

The NAADS programme is managed by the NAADS implementation Guidelines which is revised on a yearly basis.

According to NAADS Guidelines (2009) the program has made agricultural extension relevant and appropriate for the farming communities.

Following its launch in 2001, NAADS has spread to all the districts and sub-counties in Uganda with Railways Division in Lira Municipality inclusive, According to the NAADS coordinator the NAADS programme was introduced in 2009 with enterprises dealing in poultry piggery and goat rearing.

Currently there are over 22 farmer's group in Railways Division benefiting the goat rearing under NAADS. NAADS is planned to expand to other areas within the Railways Division and other Division in Lira Municipality in Lira District.

GOAT REARING PRACTICES AND TYPES OF MATERIALS COMMONLY USED BY NAADS.

With agricultural sector remaining and Uganda's spring board for economic and national Development policy interventions such as NAADS generate a lot of enthusiasm and expectation among farmers, the major practices under NAADS programme mainly goat rearing enterprises include the followings:-

Crossbreeding of the local she goats with the exotic breeds. According to NAADS coordinator Railways to NAADS coordinator Railways Division in Lira Municipality all the farmers groups engaged in goat rearing enterprise have got a he exotic breed of goat. Adopting this modern farming method is the only way the farmer will get out of poverty. NAADS programme discard the mentality of sticking to traditional forming.

Fencing of the designated areas for their purposes of feeding and making is also another practice which is common with goat rearing.

Fencing plays a key role in protecting goats from unnecessary movement to risky places where they are vulnerable to outside variable which may influence their quality for instance meeting with the local breed would subjects the all programme to zero effort.

Record keeping is also identified as another important practice among goat rearing enterprises. According records are kept on the supplies received, the production, training meeting and other vital records.

This practice has played a key role in directing the stakeholders of NAADS in assessing the successes of the programme.

Mixed-enterprises approach where goat rearing is supplemented by other activities such as piggery and poultry rearing and feeds related activities also contribute to a great practice in NAADS Programme under goat rearing. This practice is geared toward reducing the cost of production and sealing up multiples of the income from other resources which would be of much help to the enterprises

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ADOPTION OF GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS

Many factors have been attributed to the adoption of goat rearing under NAADS. This subsection discusses these factors and they include.

Profitable enterprise selection through flexible approach has enable farmers to engage in goat rearing.

According to the New Vision, Monday, August 2, 2010, the NAADS enterprise-mix and regionally based enterprises is an important development in the programme.

Enterprise mix is very relevant to farmers with small prices of land as it enables the farmer to earn more by selling a variety.

Availability and quality of advisory services also influence the adoption of the goat rearing enterprise. According to the New Vision, Monday, August 2, 2010 86 percent of farmer groups under NAADS felt their access to information had increased compared to 59 percent of non NAADS.

In addition farmers under NAADS have also acquired better farming skills and knowledge which has increased the productivity of their enterprises.

Farmer empowerment is another factor which has influenced the adaptation of goat rearing under NAADS Programme. Institutions like farmer groups, farmer Forum, parish coordinating committees and production committees were set up during the first phase of NAADS.

According to the New Vision, Monday, August 2, 2010, there are currently over 65,000 farmer groups have established with a range of farmers types.

d Farmers' capacity to demand for improved livestock breed, soil conservation and marketing information has increased demonstrating a demand-driven approach. Accordingly, more than 70 percent of the groups of NAADS sub-counties reporting positively on the training received, 90

percent of the farmers found the various areas of training to be useful. The New vision, Monday, August 2, 201 NAADS is gradually helping to strengthen the human resource skills and institutional capacity of the farmers.

Increase in livestock productivity in terms of income per capita of farmers rearing goat have been increasing from 27 percentage to 41 percent in higher NAADS sub-counties than in non NAADS Sub-counties. For example the number of goats has tripled under NAADS in first two years from 2006 to 2008. This alone has led to faster adoption of goat rearing enterprises in many districts in Uganda.

THE ROLES OF NAADS IN IMPROVING GOAT REARING IN UGANDA

NAADS has played a great role influencing the policy interventions at the farmer's level in the community is very many ways. The key achievements all discussed below but the real criteria for judging NAADS should be on its technical aspects that is the design and approach. NAADS should also be judged based on the actual implementation in terms of quality of services and actual benefits realized by the farmers.

According to the New Vision, Monday, August 30, 2010 NAADS has been credited by farmers for improving access to advisory services- services like grassroots-based communal training sessions and, to a certain extent technology inputs. Accordingly, these services have empowered farmers to participate and have a say in the procurement of supplies.

NAADS has boosted the farmer's income food security thus fighting household having more potential to facilitate modern farming.

The success story of NAADS in Busoga region is very clearly spelt out as the New Vision; Thursday, August 19, 2010 noted that since its inception in 2004, production has tripled, following NAADS promotion of new crops and livestock enterprises as well as use of modern agriculture production technology and practices.

CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING NAADS IN IMPROVING GOAT REARING

The shortcomings and the years of National Agricultural Advisory services NAADS implementation have tended to overshadow NAADS achievements.

According to the New Vision, Monday, August 30, 2010, Bukenya C. Asserted that NAADS has been criticized for its greater emphasis on advisory services. He further states that NAADS has also been criticized for focusing primarily on production related advisory services and technologies in the earlier years and failure to adequately integrate the advisory services with other agricultural support services.

NAADs continue to be affected by the price inflation by the tenderers. In expounding on this matter, Mugabi. R quoted President Museveni in the New Vision, Thursday, August 19, 2010 remarking that there has been a problem of inflating rates. A small goat would be bought at a price higher than expected. This has been because of the tenderers whom we are removing from the program. According to the next phase of the National Agricultural Advisory services (NAADS) program tendering of the input, will be out.

Farmers would be empowered to make their own procurement but will be monitored by NAADS coordinators and sub-county chiefs to ensure that money is put to proper use.

Generally speaking, NAADS has registered success in Kiyunga, Iganga, Kamuli, Jinja and other districts in Busoga region.

Lack of transparency and accountability in NAADS programme continues to be the looming crisis. Many sources revealed that NAADS cash are not accounted for. According to the Daily monitor, August 4, 2010 over 45 billion NAADS cash meant for farmers in various districts across the country remains unaccounted as the government announced that it had abandoned funding its six model farmer” programme with some districts like Lira reporting over 1.2 billion stolen. Due to corruption in the implementation of NAADS programme, president Museveni was recently forced to halt the release of fund for 2010/2011 financial year following widespread mismanagement in various districts.

While much of the imbalance in the benefits of the NAADS with the stories of embezzlement and politicians benefiting instead of peasants shows that NAADS was an ill-conceived program basically the program design.

According to the daily Monitor, Friday, July 9, 2010 observes that if it was meant to improve agriculture, the design would have been pro-farmers to avoid controversies. In a bid to solve this loophole in the design, politicians were banned by NAADS Act from directing involving in implementation program and this again in turn fueled tensions between NAADS implemented and the politicians to date. To make the matter worse such tensions were not limited to the politicians and the technicians but also featured at the farmer institutional level. This put also featured at the farmer's institutional level. This put the question of design and approach on NAADS program implementation. NAADS farmers also fail to get bank loans limiting their capacity to fight poverty through agriculture. According to New Vision of Monday, August 9, 2010, many commercial banks have refused to give out loans to farmers in remote in accessible area.

Even those farmers with land titles as they surely could not access bank loans because of the area's remoteness. Limited access to the agricultural loans directly from the government will continue to be major challenges to the NAADS program. According to the views of my development analyst needs program such as cooperative societies which the farmers can access the government loans/credits in its geographical location would be of much boost to the program.

NAADS enterprise continues to face the challenges of the logistics to run their activities. Among the reportedly reported mentioned items include trucks, water tank, shed, and other inputs for the effective running of the goat rearing enterprises. While in some rural areas value addition would not be achieved at a low cost because of limited access to electricity and water.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS

Bukenya in the New vision Monday, August 30, 2010 pointed out effort to address some earlier shortcoming and challenges facing NAADS implementation including several policy review balk by technical review around 2007/2008.

According the reviews resulted into greater emphasis on technology inputs, a relatively broader focus of NAADS support to include value addition and process activities.

There is also increased political supervision during the implementation of NAADS in the second phase since NAADS program has been mainstreamed in the Development strategy and investment plans of the agriculture.

There is need for NAADS management to consolidate the achievement realized so far in advisory, technology services and farmers empowerment. Bukonya also NAADS implementers at all levels to ensure the program is responsive, particularly to the needs of the vulnerable groups- women and youth.

He further observed that farmers should stop depending on government programs and take the full responsibility of programs emphasizing demand driven, farmers centered planning and top down accountability.

The move from phase I to Phase II with the issue of the new guidelines focusing on stable food, emphasizing the issue of food seconding in all the household older than the six model farmers per parish as noted by Dr. Silim Ntidiy in Wednesday, August 4, 2010 Daily monitor of the NAADS Secretariat. The reborn of NAADS has also seen a move to using farmers directly as the procurement of their agricultural input compared to tenderers who would inflate the prices. With thorough scrutiny of the projects and the current beneficiaries of the programme, the new guideline is expected to scale up the benefit of the NAADS to very many responsive youth and women who are more vulnerable to poverty.

Meanwhile voucher system has been recommended by farmers for adaptation following NAADS current review of its operations to cut fraud.

Under the system, a farmer would get input after presenting a voucher to a registered dealer who later claims payment from NAADS district coordinator. According to Mugabi of the New vision Monday, July 26, 2010, the approach would ensure that farmers get good quality inputs and also rid the program of endless fraud reports.

CHAPTER THREE ~~RESEARCH METHODOLOGY~~

Centre.
Same font

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains how the researcher intends to carry out the study. It explains the research design, area of study, population of the study, sampling strategies, methods of data collection, ~~presentation and analysis.~~

3.1 Research design

The study is going to be an evaluation study that will use Railways Division as a case study to identify the gaps in the impacts of NAADS on goat rearing. Case study design has been chosen because NAADS implementation is a big challenge in many rural districts in Uganda like Lira with which the researcher is familiar. Case study will therefore allow an intensive study which will identify the actual reasons for poor implementation of NAADS in order to provoke practical solutions to the problems.

3.2 Area of the study

The study was conducted in Railways division covering only Ayago parish where goat rearing under NAADS is being implemented since 2009. Railways Division is located in Lira municipality, Lira district and it borders Adekwook Sub County to the East and North, Adyel Division to the West and Central Division to the South.

3.3 Population of the study

The study population was 2,870 which included farmers rearing goats, sub county NAADS officials and service providers. It also included other stakeholders in the district. These were representative of the whole sub county. They were also accessible and willing to avail the researcher necessary information for the study.

NO'S

Sample

Popn (femal?)

3.4 Sample size

The researcher studied the farmer's enterprises under the NAADS from Railways Division in Ayago Parish. The respondents included:-

1. 30 farmers engaged in NAADS programme of rearing goat.
2. 3 members of NAADS procurement committee at sub county
3. 2 service providers
4. 5 NAADS stakeholders (NAADS sub county coordinator, district NAADS coordinator.

Sub county chief, Chairperson LC III and community Development officer

3.5 Sampling techniques

The researcher used strategic random sampling because the study population comprised a number of strata and the sample items was selected from each stratum using simple random sampling.

The researcher also used purposive sampling to the stakeholders of NAADS who are the key informants because of their status and expert on NAADS programme.

3.6 Method of data collection

The researcher intended to use focused group discussion and questionnaires.

Focused group discussions were used because some respondents were in groups. The discussions enabled them to talk freely and be able to yield rich information.

Respondents	No of people	Sample
Key-Informant - NAADS Coordinator - S.C.C.	16	15
Farmers	60	30
L.C. Group	180	60
C.I.D.	6	5
Total	X	X ¹³

Popn. L.m.
Popn. Railways.
Apn. 2 panels.

~~RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION~~

Presenting, discussing & Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents and discusses the result of the study. The results are on the main practices and materials used for goat rearing, factors influencing the adoption of goats rearing enterprises, role of NAADS in improving goat rearing, challenges/ limitations facing the enterprise and strategies to improve goat rearing enterprises under NAADS programme in Railways Division.

4.1 Overview of the background characteristics.

The research findings were got from three farmers' groups in the sampled Parish and these include Opit Kic, Nyebibadi and Note en teko groups. 38 percent of the respondents were males while 63 percent were females. The majority of the respondents were youths with 66 percent of the respondents' ages falling below 35 years while 34 percent falls above 35 years. On the marital status, 72 percent of the respondents said that are married while 19 percent said they are widowed and 9 percent represent other marital status.

When asked whether the respondents attained school education 81 percent responded positively while 19 percent said they did not attend the school education on the level of Education, 56 percent of the respondents said they attained primary education while 41 percent said they attained secondary school and 3 percent saying I don't know.

When asked whether the respondents are engaged in other activity apart from goat rearing, 69 percent said yes while 31 percent said they do not have other activity apart from goat rearing. Among the key activities mentioned included farming, small scale business, brewing and block laying among others.

Generally speaking the background characteristics revealed a lot in the successes of the goat rearing under NAADS programme in Railways Division which shall be of much importance in the subsequent subsections.

4.2 Knowledge of farmers on NAADS programme

When asked whether they have knowledge on NAADS, the farmers vary in their responses. The responses are summarized in Table I below

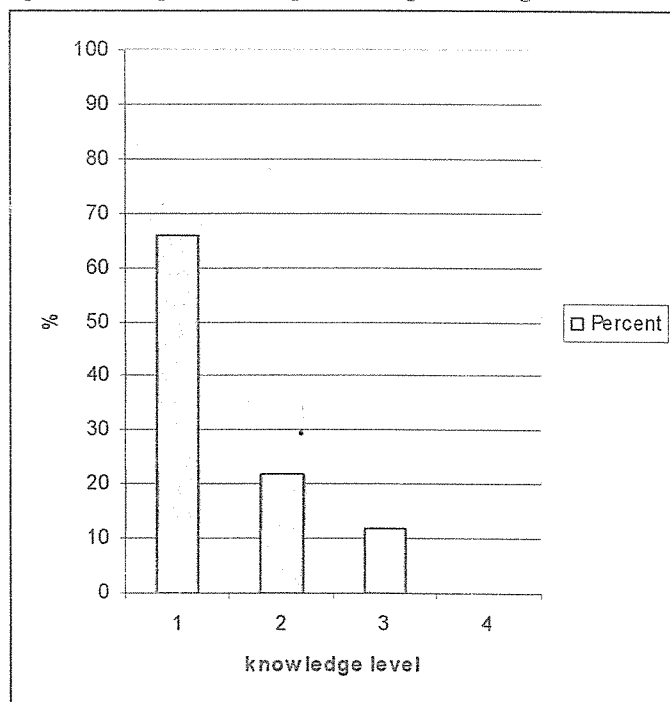
Table 1: Definition of NAADS.

S/no	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percent
1	Good knowledge	21	66
2	Fair knowledge	07	22
3	Little knowledge	04	12
4	No knowledge	00	00
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

The above data is displayed in Fig 1 Below.

Figure 1 : Simple Bar Graph showing knowledge level of farmers on NAADS.



Source: Data Adapted from Table 1

Key

1. Good Knowledge
2. Fair Knowledge
3. Little Knowledge

4. No Knowledge

From the Fig 1. 66 percent of the farmers showed good knowledge of NAADS, 22 percent showed fair knowledge while 12 percent showed 12 percent. Analysis of the above data shows that majority of the farmers have a good perception of NAADS as a government program aimed at eradicating poverty. This follows series of trainings and sensitization of the NAADS on the programme by the stakeholders. Generally speaking NAADS have been well received as the study revealed.

On the historical background of NADS programme in Railways Division, the study revealed 88 percent said that NAADS programme was introduced a year ago that is 2009 while the 12 percent said they don't know NAADS programme generally was just introduced in the rural areas according to the design in the NAADS implementation guidelines of 2001 but through series of review, NADs programme has been introduced in many urban sub counties for many enterprises which fit better such goat rearing, poultry and piggery among others.

When asked whether the farmers benefiting from NAADS know the objectives of the programme in Railways Division, 100 percent for positive response was recorded. These shows the farmers under NAADS are very knowledgeable about this government programme. However there were variations in the knowledge of the four core NAADS objectives and these are summarized in table II below.

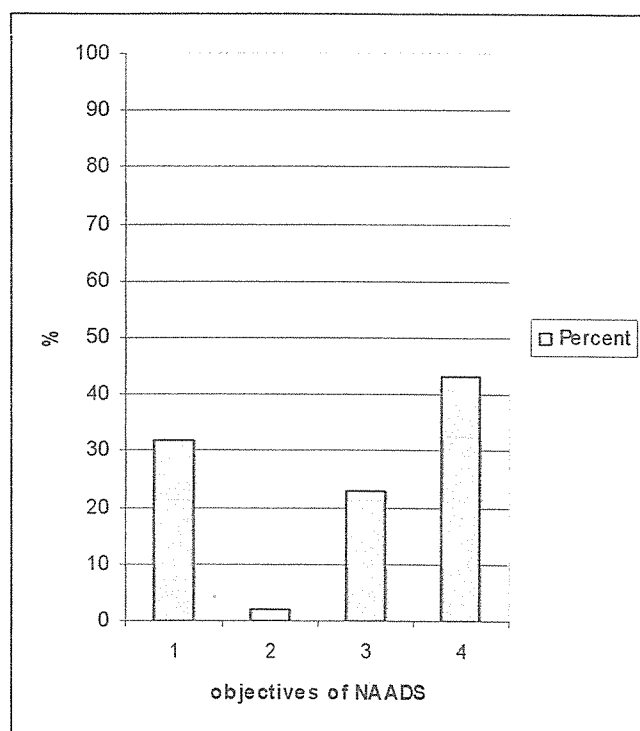
Table 2: Objectives on NAADS

S/No	Objective	Frequency	Percent
1	Commercialization of farm	16	32
2	Farm income	1	2
3	Farm household food security	12	23
4	Harmonies with prosperity for all NAADS	22	43
	Total	51	100

Source: Primary

This data is displayed in fig II below.

Figure 2: Simple bar Graph showing Objective on NAADS



Source: data adapted from table II

Key

1. Commercialization of farms
2. Farm income
3. Farm household food security
4. Harmonies with prosperity for all NADS.

From the above Fig II. It is clear that there are some objectives of NAADS which are not well mastered by the farmers. For instance 2 percent of there respondents said they only have knowhow on the farm income as the objective of NAADS programme and yet this is the core of the household poverty prevention strategy. Farm household food security knowledge is ranked second as the objectives which is least popular while commercialization of farms and harmonies with prosperity for all NAADS received the greatest applauses from the farmers. It shows that farmers have conceived these objectives very well. However the general analysis of the data indicates the objectives of the NAADS is popular and well conceived among the farmers' staff with 84 percent of the respondents saying the programme is coordinated by the designated sub county staffs who

are the NAADS coordinator while 16 percent said they coordinate the programme through agricultural extension workers.

The recognition of the coordinator roles shows a lot of tasks and initiatives which are being played at the sub county level to promote NAADS.

Goat rearing practices and type of materials

The number of goats reared under NAADS in each group were found to range between eleven to fifteen with 100 percent of the respondents saying so, while the ranges of one to five, six to ten and more than fifteen did not receive any response. This generally shows that the number of goats received per group is not very high. It also signifies that there is little room for the scaling up of the number of goats and yet there is room for more goats. According to the source from the field, many NAADS farmers have expressed the interest to rear more number of goats only that they are given few numbers.

When asked on the species of goat reared by farmers under NAADS programme in Railways, the study revealed that both local breeds and exotic breed received 100 percent respondents acknowledging that NAADS programme is aimed at shifting from traditional system to commercialization of agriculture. This is quite unique of the NAADS programme compared to the traditional farmers during to well laid NAADS objectives. However the further analysis of the data shows that local breeds do dominate in number compared to the exotic breed with the ration of 12 to 1. Generally local breed are relatively cheaper compared to the exotic breed with a local breed going at 50,000 while exotic breed going at 400,000/= at the market price.

The breeding of goat under NAADS programme is another activity which has created a lot of impact with 100 percent of the respondents saying they breed their goat through cross breeding where an exotic he goat is purposely put to boost the quality of goats produced. Accordingly the movement of the local she goats are restricted and in some group these she goats are fenced. Breeding of goats under the NAADS programme has brought a lot of excitements and very many farmers under this programme are expected to reap big as a result of improved quality. Since there is no respondent for local mating, it implied that the programme eliminate the traditional method of breeding completely from it reproduction process.

Paddock system is also one of the systems which is being adopted by the farmers under NAADS programme. In the sampled farmers groups included in this study, 84 percent said they practice paddock system while 19 percent said they do not practice paddock system. An overview of this study result shows that majority of the NAADS goat enterprises in Railways Division have the restricted grazing system. This helps a lot in protecting the grasses from other animals' hence total optimal control over grazing grasses. It also gives room for grasses to regenerate faster and block other local he goats from reaching the designated local breeds under NAADS programme.

The 19 percent of the farmer groups which said they do not practice paddock system revealed the low performance of NAADS in their groups. This makes the goats under the programme more vulnerable to be mated by the local breed and other associated risks such as thefts and contraction of diseases. Nevertheless, in all the farmer groups which are under NAADS programme, they have confined to be controlled by the farmers themselves which is very hectic. According to sources from the field, some farmer groups expressed dissatisfaction over the missing items which would help their enterprises to compete favorably with other groups other sub counties.

When asked on the type of materials goats feed, ordinary grass and sweet potatoes leaves could not miss from the lips of the respondents. This result is briefly summarized in table 3 below.

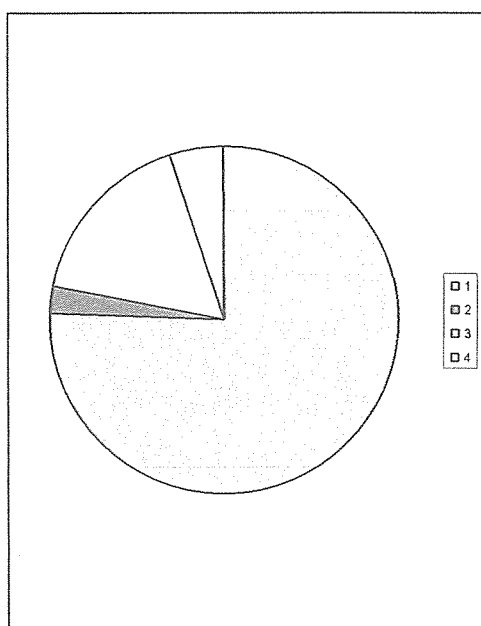
Table 3 : Type of materials goat feed on under NAADS programme

S/NO	Type of grass	Frequency	Degree
1	Ordinary grass	31	272
2	Planted grass	01	9
3	Sweet potatoes	07	61
4	Others	02	18
	Total	41	360

Source: primary

This data is further displayed in fig 3 below.

Figure 3 : Simple pie chart showing type of materials goats feed on under NADS programme



Source: Data adapted from table 3.

From the above fig 3, ordinary grass lead with 272 degrees, followed by sweet potato leaves with 61 degrees, others 18 degrees while planted grass with a degree. An analysis of this data shows that goat reared under NAADS predominantly depend on the ordinary grass. The ordinary grass plays a great role in the production of goats because of easy accessibility by the farmer groups and cost effectiveness. In areas where goat enterprises are established there are evidences of the ordinary/ naturally occurring grasses available which favored the rearing of goats.

Sweet potato leaves also came second to the ordinary grass which plays a role in feeding goat under NAADS programme. Sweet potato leaves is common in the urban areas and has been widely used to supplement goat reared under NAADS since they are few in number.

However goats reared under NAADS are adaptable to the ordinary grass with the exception of the exotic breed which may be selective. Since grazing in most cases are done on a rotational basis, time is given for the grasses to regenerate and this makes supplies of the fodders to goat to very cheap and affordable.

4.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ADOPTION OF GOAT REARING IN RAILWAYS.

When asked whether there are factors why goat rearing was chosen as an enterprise compared to other enterprises in the farmers group, 100 percent of the respondents said there are factors.

Among the factors that influence the adoption of goat rearing in farmers groups included limited space for land, nearness to market, faster rate of breeding, adaptability to the environment among others. This data is summarized in table 4 below.

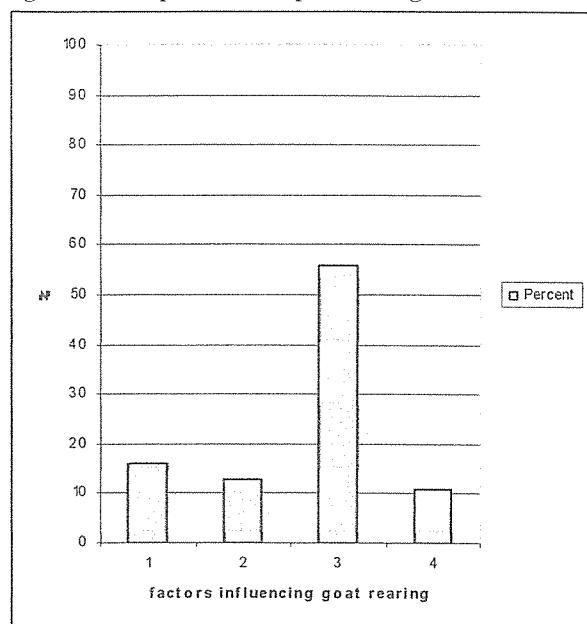
Table 4 : Factor influencing the Adoption of goat rearing in farmers' group.

S/No	Factors	Frequency	Percent
1	Limited space for land	7	16
2	Nearness to market	6	13
3	Faster rate breeding	25	56
4	Adaptability to the environment	5	11
	Total	45	100

Source: Primary

This data is further display in fig 4 below.

Figure 4 : Simple Bar Graph showing Factor influencing the Adoption of Goat learning in Farmers' group



Source: Adapted from table 4

Key

1. Limited space (land)
2. Nearness to market
3. faster rate of breeding
4. Adaptability to the environment
5. Advisory services.

From the above Fig 4, faster rate of breeding was revealed to be lead factor with 56 percent followed by limited space for land, nearness to market adaptability to the environment and advisory services coming last.

The rate of breeding of goat is faster compared to other enterprises. This makes a suitable enterprise for farmers in the urban areas. Limited space (land) in urban areas also makes goat rearing enterprise to be the best alternative for the NAADS programme compared to crop production. Apparently goat rearing enterprise can take on average to 1 to 2 areas. Within the presence of the green belt in some part of urban areas, goat be in position to access ordinary grass. Market accessibility majority with the large urban population have also played a great role in the adaptation of goat rearing enterprises. Most of the markets for goat are found in the nearby markets and this makes it a productive venture.

On adaptability, most of the goats reared are adaptable to the local climate and this makes them to survive better compared to other specie.

From the general analysis of the above factors influencing adoption of goat rearing enterprises, it is clear that faster rate of breeding confine to lead in the factors, a clear indication that such gesture implies a low cost of adoption.

The numbers of goats that have been produced in the groups of farmers engaged in the goat rearing enterprises have been on the increases. The study revealed that goat has produced a greater rate of 4 on average. This data is summarized in the table 5 below.

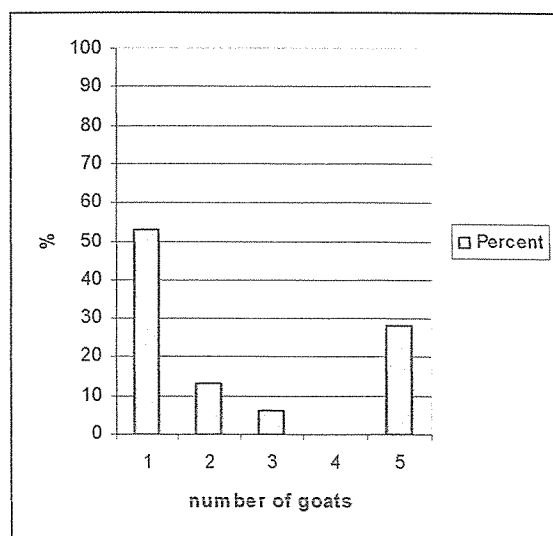
Table 5 : Number of goats that have been produced in the groups

S/No	Number of goat	Frequency	Percent
1	One to three	17	53
2	Four to six	04	13
3	Seven to nine	02	6
4	More than nine	00	00
5	None of the above	09	28
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

This is displayed in fig 5 for further analysis.

Figure 5: Simple bar Graph showing number of Goats that have been produced in the farmers' group.



Number of goats

Key

1. One to three
2. Four to six
3. Seven to nine
4. more than nine
5. None of the above

A brief discussion of the above data displayed in fig 5. show that majority of goats that are produced in most farmers' group ranges from one to three with 53 percent of the respondents saying so, while four to six with 13 percent, seven to nine rearing 2 percent, more than with no response while none of the above with 28 percent.

Analysis of the above data shows clearly fairly significant in a year considering the age of the goat be mated and the exotic he goat in group for crossbreeding. According to source from the farmers benefiting from the NAADS, they complained that the exotic he goat always supplied to each group in most cases are very active to mate very many she goats. This result in the stressing up of the he exotic goats and delaying the rate of fertilization in many NAADS programme under the enterprise compared to the traditional set up of rearing goats where there is no restrictions during the time for mating, this is not the case during the time for goats under NAADS. From the observation, many goat enterprises under NAADS programme have either one he exotic goat or two strategically place to meet their sexual needs.

13 percent of respondents who said the number of goats produced ranges from four to six in their groups indicate those groups which have adopted the programme of monitoring the she goat under heat and it is mated immediately. This shows that many of them do not miss mated hence more chances being fertilized. Those respondents who said they do not know any information about the number of goats produced in their groups could respondent those farmers who did not participate in record keeping and follow up on the programme activities.

But generally speaking the number of goat produced in each group under NAADS programme in railways division is in a positive trend. The study revealed that when the number of he exotic goats

is increased in each group more goats will be produced because the rate of mating will be definitely high.

On whether the farmers' groups are supplied with inputs for goat rearing or not, the study revealed different views.

This data is summarized in table 6 below.

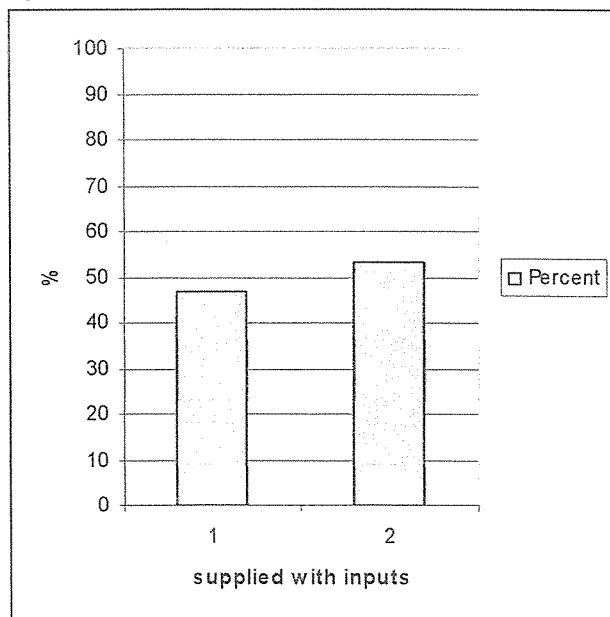
Table 6 : Whether the farmers' groups rearing or not

S/No	Supplied with inputs	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	15	47
2	No	17	53
Total		32	100

Source: Primary

This data is displayed in fig 6 below

Figure 6: Simple Bar Graph showing whether farmers' groups are supplied with inputs for goat rearing or not.



Supplied with inputs

Source: Data adopted from table 6

Overview of the above data shows that 53 percent of farmers' group under NAADS did not receive the necessary inputs for rearing goats. Among the key ones include rope, medicine, fencing materials among others. This shows that they are implemented the programme with a lot of limitation is bound to affect the primary objective upon which NAADS was set. Why they are not supplied with these inputs for rearing goats under NAADS programme is not clear to the researcher.

While 47 percent who responded positively that their farmer's groups were supplied with agricultural inputs for rearing goats represent those groups with a clear understanding of which is supplied in most cases, there is proper record keeping which makes the entire group's members to acknowledge the significant of those inputs. Further more the data many imply that all the stakeholders in the group working at their level best to be model group. Generally sayings, inputs for animal enterprises such as rope, drug, fencing, stall and others play a great role in enhancing production under NAADS.

For example with the help of rope and fence the goat movement to mix freely with local goat is restricted and this account for a bigger commitment from the farmers. With the proper use of the little inputs supplied it is assumed that goat rearing in Railways can double the current rate of production.

The study also revealed medicine and sprayer as the dominant farm supplies given to farmers. According to the statistics from the field, medicine leads with 63 percent followed by 37 percent. This data is shown in table 7 below.

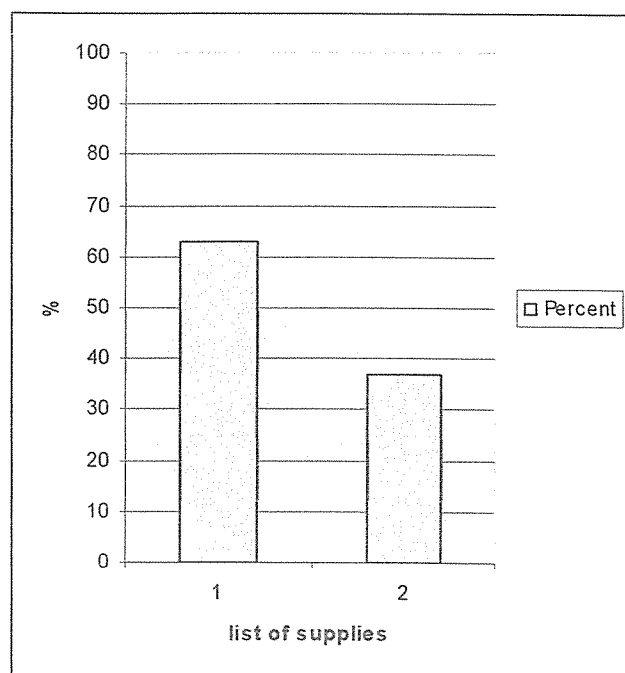
: Table 7 : List of farm supplied

S/No	List of supplies	Frequency	Percent
1	Medicine	20	63
2	Sprayer	12	37
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

This data is displayed in Fig 7 below

Figure 7: Simple Bar Graph showing the list of Farm supplies.



Source: Data Adopted from table 7

From the Fig 7. farmers agreed that they have received farm supplies to enhance the enterprise operation. This is because goat enterprise is a demanding one and spraying of the animals to prevent diseases and pests. With all the farmers' group acknowledging the receipt of the above farm supplies, it implies that the farmers' group are not taking a chance for any condition which may affect the product of goats under NAADS programme.

On the quality of farm supplies there were basically three categories for purpose of the study, namely substandard, standard and none of the above and the data is summarized in table 8 below.

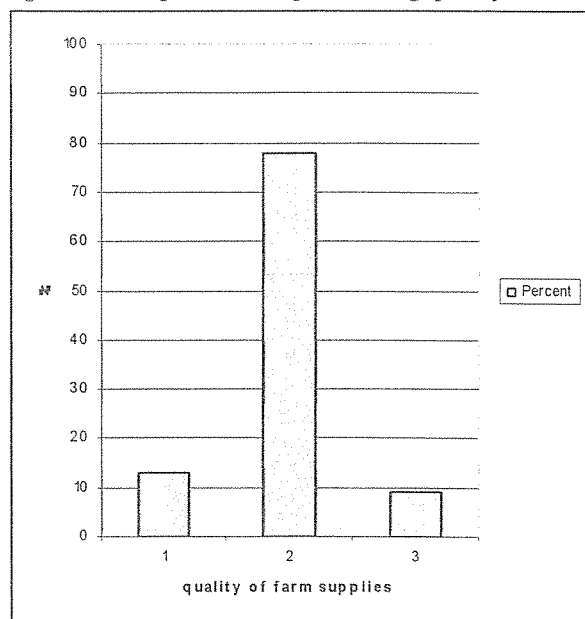
Table 8: Quality of farm supplies

S/No	Quality of farm supplies	Frequency	Percent
1	Substandard	4	13
2	Standard	25	78
3	None of the above	3	9
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

This data is further displayed

Figure 8 : Simple Bar Graph showing quality of farm supplies



Farm supplies

Source: Data adapted from table 8

Key

1. Substandard
2. Standard
3. None of the above

The fig 8 shows that the farm supplies under goat enterprises of the NAADS programme is standard. This is indicated by 78 percent of the respondents saying so. The standard supplies of farm inputs reflect a clear cut description of the items to be procured.

In many farmers' group, there has been acknowledgement of the supplies of farm inputs which are standard.

While 13 percent of the respondents revealed that farmers' groups are dissatisfied with the farm supplies. According to the respondents from the fields, many of them said the goat supplied are too young and ready for reproduction. In some other instances, the study revealed that there are compromises on the other items which are supplied but they do not match the prescribed items.

When asked whether the sub county and district NAADS coordinators play a role in guaranteeing the quality of the farm supplies for goat rearing, 100 percent said they respond positively. This

indicates that the roles of these technocrats have received attentions from the farmers' group. Among the shining role of the NAADS coordinators is ensuring that the guidelines for implementation of NAADS are taken up by various stakeholders seriously.

The other stakeholders which complement the NAADS coordinators role in guaranteeing quality of farm supplies at the NAADS sub county include sub county farmers forum, the procurement committee, parish coordination committee, community based facilitator among others. The statistics on the roles of these other stakeholders are summarized in table 9 below.

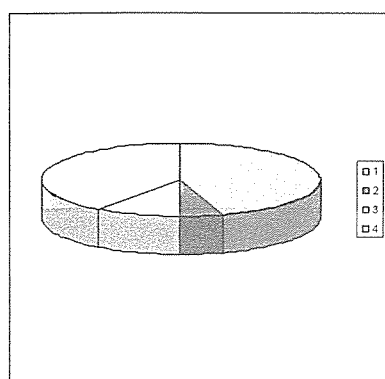
Table 9: Statistics on the roles of other stake holders

S/No	Other stakeholders	Frequency	degrees
1	Sub county farmer forum	18	162
2	The procurement committee	2	18
3	Parish coordination committee	4	36
4	Community based facilitator	16	144
5	Others	00	00
	Total	40	360

Source: Primary

The data is displayed in fig 9 below

Figure 9: Simple Pie-chart showing other key stake holders on NAADS which guarantee quality of farm supplies.



Source: Data adapted from table 9

From the fig 9 above, the farmers applauded the roles of the sub county farmer for which the highest degree of 162, this could be attributed to their committed role which have made them to be popular among the farmers' group. This is followed by the role of the community based facilitators with 144 degrees. The community based facilitators are very instrumental in mobilization and dissemination of the information to the farmers. The parish coordination committee and the procurement committee roles were found to be very unpopular among the farmers' group. These could be associated to the bad blood existing between the farmers' groups and the four key former stakeholders under NAADS.

According to the study results there is a high rate of inflation of price for example by the services providers who feel they are not fully responded in the procurement committee. Generally speaking the farmer's group strongly recognizes the role of other key stakeholders which work closely with the sub county and district NAADS coordinators to guarantee quality of supplies to farm.

4.4 ROLES ON NAADS ON IMPROVING GOAT REARING ENTERPRISES IN LIRA SUB COUNTY.

This subsection discusses the role of NAADS in improving goat rearing enterprise in railways Division. When asked whether farmers think NAADS is playing a great role in improving goat rearing, the following responses summarized in table 10 below were generated.

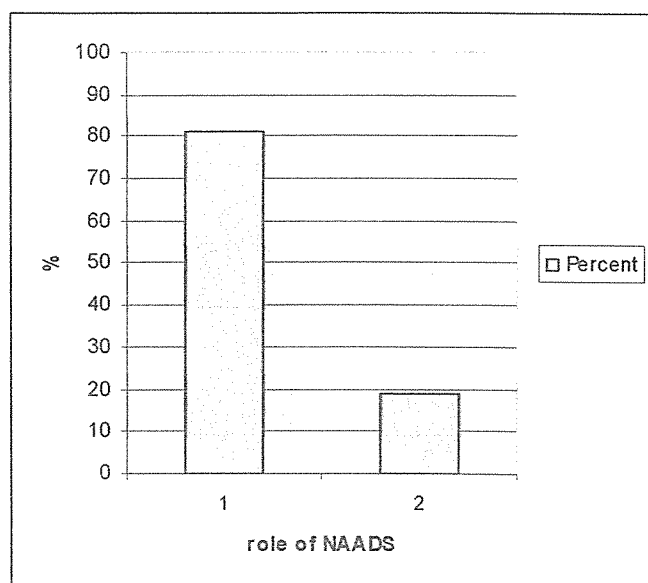
Table 10 : Whether NAADS plays a role in improving gat rearing in farmers' group

S/No	NAADS plays role	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	26	81
2	No	6	19
Total	32	32	100

Source: Primary

This data is displayed in fig 10 below.

Figure 10 : Simple bar graph showing whether NAADS plays a role in improving goat rearing in farmers' group.



NAADS role

Source: Data adapted from table 10

The above fig 10 shows clearly that NAADS has a high impact in improving goat rearing impact enterprises in the farmers' group with 81 percent saying. NAADS being a modern method of farming could have sealed up the modern farming practices such as crossing breeding and proper animal husbandry which has boosted the production level. The 19 percent who were negative on the role of NAADS could have seen the loopholes in the system such as the contracting the services of the service providers/ suppliers as well as abuse of NAADS funds among other which set back the NAADS.

Whether the case the NAADS could have achieved more than it has achieved if it were not because of the technical design in the guidelines which affected the beneficiaries greatly because of too much interferences right from the time of its inception a decade ago. With the launched of the new NAADS guidelines, the impact of NAADS is going to be reborn even to those farmers; groups which used to underrate the roles of NAADS in improving goat enterprises in Railways.

Among the prominent roles of NAADS are summarized in table 11 below.

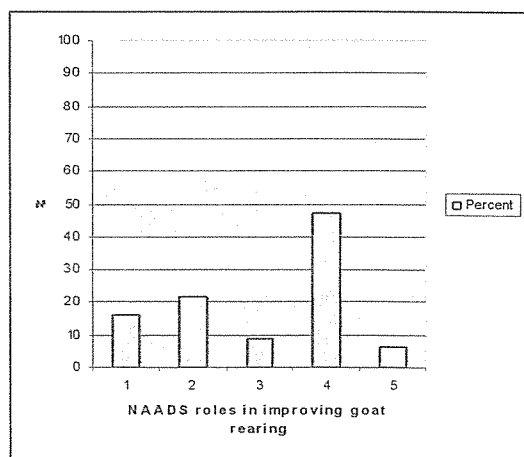
Table 11 : Roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing in farmers' group in railways division.

S/No	NAADS roles in improving Goat rearing	Frequency	Percent
1	Advisory services and information to farmers	5	16
2	Technology Development and market linkages	7	22
3	Food security	3	9
4	Quality assurance	15	47
5	Programme management	2	6
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

This data is further displayed in table 11 for analysis

Figure 11: Simple bar graph showing roles of NAADS in improving goat rearing in farmers' group in railways Division.



Key

1. Advisory services and information to farmers
2. technology development and market linkages
3. Food security
4. Quality assurances
5. Programme management

From Fig 11 above, we can conclude that greater achievement of NAADS is in the field of quality assurance. In deed quality assurance has been very popular among the roles or NAADS in improving goat rearing enterprises because of a number of reasons. These could include: Firstly

emphasis on the specific breed of goats to be reared for example under NAADS programme only quality traditional breeds of goats are selected and allowed to be mated by the exotic he goat. This guarantees quality of the goats produced and NAADS and indeed it is a big achievement.

Secondly quality assurance could also be attributed to the restrictive practices/ standards which are stipulated in the guideline and measuring the performance of the NAADS programme in promoting goat rearing upon this basis may attract very many appliances from the farmers groups which could have adopted it well.

Thirdly, NAADS programme involve the use of model farmers which act as a demonstration to other farmers. In most cases farmers groups study such model farmers as a case due to the high quality of the production being practiced in his farm.

Fourthly, NAADS through their stakeholders are overwhelmingly sensitized on the quality of supplies and all the farmers' groups are highly informed on the quality assurance with the view of the value for money for every item supplied.

In general quality assurance to do plays a great role in enhancing NAADS performance on goat rearing enterprises.

NAADS have also registered successes on technology developments and market linkages for farmers' groups under goat rearing enterprises. Farmers under NAADS in the Railways division said their enterprises has benefited with 22 percent saying so. Among the technology developed to enhance the enterprises include the medicine, spraying pump (sprayer) among others as well as linking farmers to the market. Currently goat reared under NAADS is being left to generate at a faster rate while the ready market await them from the massive population in Lira Town. As a result the NAADS programme has created a big excitement among the members in the groups because they can now prosper because their per income capita will increase at a faster rate.

Advisory services and information to the farmers was ranked third as the achievements under the NAADS programme in improving goat rearing enterprises in railways. The study revealed that farmers received these services from the technocrats which are sub contracted to disseminate them as well as from the NAADS trained officials. The key advisory services which are rendered to the

farmers; groups engaged in goat rearing include proper care and treatment of pests and diseases, timing of the mating seasons, proper feeding, fencing, record keepings, income flow among others. Generally through NAADS programme the farmers' groups have received enough information on their enterprises.

However, the critics have said NAADS is more oriented to advisory service and information to farmers than delivering the services. This could be fine but whatever NAADS programme has done in the past 10 years, it was building a foundation for future successes with prosperity for all.

Food security was ranked fourth as the achievements of NAADS on goat rearing enterprises in Railways division. The little attention on food security follows the design loopholes which focus on the commercialization at the expense of the food security. Currently NAADS new guideline for phase II is focusing on food security and this means very many farmers' group are going to be secured with food from mixed enterprises they are engaged in consequently additional enterprise will be added to goat enterprises under NAADS to supplement NAADS impacts such as poverty, piggery and others to mention but a few.

On Programme management, only six percent of the NAADS farmers' group said they experienced the impact but there were instances where farmers' group did not perceived the programme management rightly. Nevertheless such response signals that all the various activities under NAADS are well managed. According to the sources from the field there is evidence of prior notice to all the farmers' group members for a meeting to take a joint decision. This enhances the management capacity.

All in all, NAADS has created a significant impact in the five key areas discussed above for a better goat rearing enterprise in railways Division.

Leave alone other areas discussed above, NAADS programme has also contributed to development of the farmer's institutions.

Among the notable ones include the sub-county farmers' for a, community based facilitators, sub-county procurement committee, the parish coordination committee among others. All these stakeholders have played a grate role in improving goat rearing enterprises at various levels of significant role include quality assurance which cut a cross all these stakeholders.

According to the field study results, the adequacies of the farmers' institution are summarized in table 12 below:

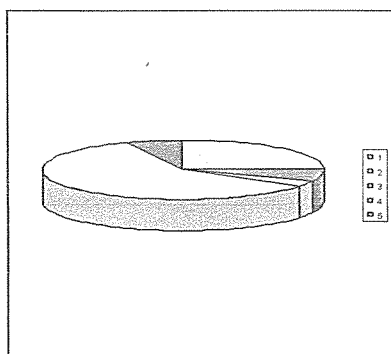
Table 12 : ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT OF NAADS ON DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS INSTITUTIONS.

S/NO.	NAADS IMPACT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTION	FREQUENCY	DEGREE
1.	Very Inadequate	8	90
2.	Inadequate	2	23
3.	Fairly adequate	1	11
4.	Adequate	19	213
5.	Very Adequate	2	23
	TOTAL	32	360

Source: primary

This data is displayed in Fig 12 below

Figure 12: Simple pie chart showing adequacy of the impact of NAADS on development of farmer's institution



Source: Data adapted from table 12

From the above fig 12, the impact of NAADS on development of farmers institution were found to be adequate with 213 degree of the responses from framrers group, 90 degrees said NAADS impact on farmer's instiuttion very inadequate among other mixed responses.

The analysis of the above data shows that NAADS contribution on development of farmers institutions can be infuted. However, there are also fousls brought by NAADS on the development of farmer's NAADA which has made it to be impopular with 90 degrees.

These could be a result of the low integrity and compromises being practiced by some members from those institution. Eventually speaking, the study revealed that NAADS programme has played a grate role in improving goat rearing through the development of the farmers institutions in Railways Division.

4.5 CHALLENGES AND STRATAGIES OF IMPROVING GOATS REARING UNDER NAADS PROGRAMMES

NAADS programme of goat rearing enterprise in Railways Division is achieving big following it's short start a year ago. Amidst all these successes, there are shortcomings registered which needs to be addressed.

This Sub-section discusses the limiitations, problems facing the goat rearing enterprises and the actions being taken by the stakeholders to address the problems.

When asked whether there are limitations/problems facing goat rearing under NAADS 100 percent of the farmers groups in Railways responded postively indicating that there are problms facing the goat rearing enterprises under NAADS . Table below summarises the study results.

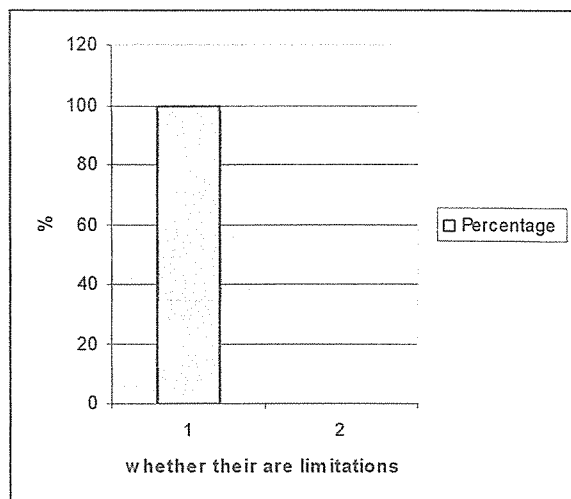
Table 13 : WHETHER THERE ARE LIMITATIONS FACING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS PROGRAMME.

S/NO	Whether there are limitations	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	32	100
2	No	00	00
	Total	32	100

Source: Primary

This data is displayed in fig 13 below

Figure 13: SIMPLE BAR GRAPH SHOWING WHETHER THERE ARE LIMITATIONS FACING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS.



Existence of limitation

Source: Data adapted from the table 13

From fig 13 above it is clear that goat rearing under NAADS has got some pressing problems which needs urgent attention from the government and all the concerned stakeholders

The study results presents the followings as the key problems facing goat rearing under NAADS programme in Railways Division is lack of stall for goats, ropes also lacks, theft, supplying of very young male exotic goat, no tags for identifications, no medicine for treatment of diseases and few goats supplied.

This result is summarized in the statistics in table. Table 14 below:

Table 14 : LIMITATIONS, PROBLEMS AFFECTING GOAT REARING UNDER NAADS IN RAILWAYS DIVISION.

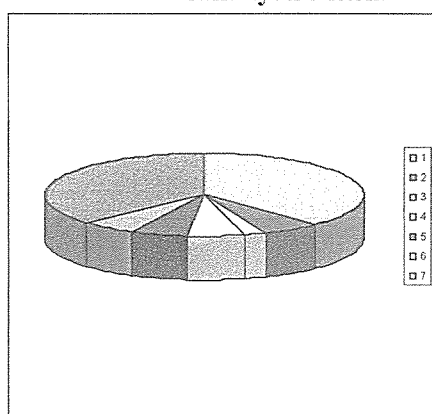
S/NO	Limitations/Problems	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of goat stall	32	136
2	Limited number of ropes	05	21
3	Theft	02	08
4	No drug for treating pests and disease	5	21

5	No tags for identification	5	21
6	Few number of goats supplied	5	21
7	Supply of very young he exotic goat	31	132
	Total	385	360

Source: Primary

The data is further displayed in fig 14 below

Figure 14 : Simple pie chart showing limitations, problems affecting goat rearing under NAADS in railways Division.



Source: Data adapted from goat table 14

From the above Fig 14, the study revealed the pressing problems affecting goat rearing enterprises under NAADS are lack of stall for accommodating goats, followed by supply of very young he goat, followed by supply of very young he exotic goat among others. A deeper analysis of the above two problems show that the convenient place for rearing goat under NAADS is not properly taken into account. According to the study results, many of the farmers' groups did not have animals stall and this alone has affected the productivity level of both animals (goats) and farmers. In other farmers groups the study results indicate that there is a temporary structure with goat congested in it. This affects growth of the animals because of too much theft due to competition for very few good spaces.

The study also revealed further that amidst all the good advisory services and information received from the technocrats, they are limited in the implementation stages because of the inadequate space for accommodating goats.

While the supply of very young exotic he goat was ranked second to stall problem. This problem according to the field source has affected the production level because the he goat take a lot of time to grow while leaving the very many she goat in suspense and yet very ready to be mated since NAADS program dictates that all goat reared under the programme must be mated by the exotic he goat, it has left very farmers at the state of no choice than to wait.

This results consequently in low productivity, low income and limited food. Such supplies could be attributed to the security of the exotic he goats making their prices to be very high and the supplier ending up bringing a young he goat which can not mount the traditional she goats. Coupled also with the age factor, the young exotic he goat may have to sex appetite (low libido) compared to the mature traditional goats.

Other problems which almost received the same attentions from the farmers' groups included limited number of ropes, drugs for treating diseases and pests, no tags for few goat as well as theft.

But generally dominating on the above problems, the study results in advocate a loopholes in the procurement of the farm supplies for goat rearing. For example, few supplies of goats imply that the price of goat is inflated say to over 50,000 Uganda shillings. This is the same with the other inputs which the study reported are lacking. There is also needs to look at the capacity of NAADS stakeholders in solving some of these problems. Apparently the study revealed that these problems are there because they are some stakeholders who may enjoy trading on them. For instance, to what extent can the procurement committee convince the farmer's groups that they ensured quality of the farm supplies amidst the problems affecting the goats rearing?

Obviously, one would assume that at one stage, some stakeholders are not paying their card well.

Generally speaking the problems of the NAADS are majorly attributed to its design but the reforms which are now being implemented in NAADS PHASE II will be of much solutions to the very many problems affecting goats rearing under NAADS.

When asked on action being taken by farmers and stakeholders to solve the difficulties encountered in goat rearing under NAADS, the farmers groups barely had no responded to the problem. This result shows something which is very exceptional of NAADS. A probable interpretation of this could be that since NAADS is a government programme, it is upon the

government through the ministry of Agriculture with the NAADS Secretariats to make adjustments on the policy on in guidelines for NAADS implementation.

It is further assumed that all the limitations farmers groups are facing under goat rearing enterprises are attributed to the program inception model designed which made the beneficiaries to be at the mercy of reviewing what has reached them. Of great importance is the rebirth of the NAADS implementation guideline for phase II which has solved almost all the problems sited in this study. For example in the new guideline, farmer's groups will procure their own farm supplies directly but not being supplied. There is also emphasis on food security crops and animals and this will add to the direct benefits of NAADS programs to very may farmers

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This study established that NAADS has impact on goat rearing in Railways Division. This is reflected in the role of NAADS Programme in improving goat rearing. This is revealed by 81 percent of the farmers groups who said they have benefited from NAADS program.

The activity that registered a lot of successes under NAADS has been quality assurance with 47 percent of the respondent saying followed by the technology development and market linkage with 22 percent, advisory services and information to farmers with 16 percentage, food security with 9 percent and programme management with 6 percent.

Although NAADS programs contributed to the improvement of goat rearing enterprises in Railways Division, the possibilities of growth and expansion and the implementation was found to be limited by the NAADS implementation guidelines for example, most farmer's groups who received goats under NAADS a year ago have failed to demonstrate their ability towards the food security, quality of assurance as well as technology development and market linkages. This is due to the NAADS implementation guideline of 2009 which do not allow farmers groups to procure the farmer supplies making them to be supplied with the substandard inputs.

But generally speaking, NAADS program has changed the socio-economic status of farmers through empowering their income levels and influencing their mindsets to commercial farming.

The overall performance of NAADS program on improving goat rearing enterprises in Railways Division had been quite to the expectation, the role of NAADS is applauded by every farmer's group.

However the overall role of NAADS program on food Security under goat rearing enterprises is still small. According to the field study results, goats under NAADS are generating a low rate of one to three per group on average because of supply of very young exotic he goat and few goats supplied to be mated.

The general view points of the farmer's groups on the impact of NAADS on the development of farmers institutions was adequate with 213 degree of respondents saying so. There were few cases who were not convinced about the impact of NAADS on farmers institution with 23 degree of respondents saying it was inadequate.

The viewpoints of the farmers groups under NAADS on whether they are facing limitations was found to be positive with 100 percentage on concurring with the ideas indicating that there are problems facing the enterprise.

Among these limitations/ shortcomings lack of stall per accommodating goats, was on the lead with 136 degrees of respondents agreeing with the researcher followed by the supply of very young exotic he goat with 132 degrees of responses being received. The rest of other problems were found to have more less the same magnitude which were averaging at 21 degrees.

Despite all these challenges, NAADS program is still envisioned as a program geared towards creating prosperity for all by the farmers groups. The review processes which NAADS implementation guideline has been undergoing has given much hope to the farmers since the process has seen the old NAADS program being reborn as a new one. Notably among the key informs includes removal of the procurement of farm inputs from the services providers to the farmers groups themselves, use of voucher systems emphasis on the food security animals and crops among many others.

The adoption of goat rearing enterprises under NAADS was based on factors such a limited space for land, nearness to the market, faster rate of breeding and adaptability to the environment. The study revealed that despite all these factors influencing the adoption of the goat rearing enterprises in Railways division, many farmers' groups are not able to break even in their production level since the programme was introduced a year ago.

The question which should be asked is how NAADS farmers' group involved in goat rearing enterprises producing below expectation can be pulled up to react the optimal production level. It was found out that motivation through prize awards, credit advance, and use of appropriate tools and reliable, use of appropriate tools and reliable markets for the goats under NAADS optimize

production and consequently many farmers' group would be formed to adopt goat rearing under NAADS programme in Railways Division and other urban Division/ town councils.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The assessment of the impact of NAADS on goat rearing enterprises in Railways division has been the core drive of this study. For this study to receive this primary objective several research questions were posed and plausible solutions sought.

In order for the study to be within a manageable proportion, both in term of time and resources, the study was limited to only three farmers' groups found in Ayago parish in railways division and these groups include opit kic, Nyebibadi and Note en teko.

It was revealed from the beginning of this study that the majority of the beneficiaries of the NAADS programme involved in goat rearing were youths with 66 percent of their age's falling below 35 years. The study also revealed that the number of the beneficiaries who were females was found to be 66 percent compared to 34 percents of males. This shows that NAADS target groups are getting the right beneficiaries.

The study also revealed the use of the exotic he goat for making the traditional breed of goat under NAADS programme as the lead practice towards improving quality. The study also further showed that very young exotic he goat supplied to many farmers; groups take long to mature and perform the task of mating all the she goats. This according to the study is a services problem which must be addressed with urgency.

The research also reported that farmers have adopted the NAADS programme of rearing goats with a clear understanding of the NAADS objective. However the study revealed that farm income as one of the objectives of the NAADS programme was found to be unpopular among the farmers' groups engage in goat rearing enterprises.

The study further revealed that NAADS programme of goat rearing has created adequate impact on the farmers' groups in Railways Division with the development of farmers' institutional at various levels.

The study reports also showed that the shortcomings in NAADS are due to its design and approaches which has undermined the entire programme since it can not operate without reform in the implementation guidelines.

The researcher however recognizes that the study is not complete. It would have been complete if all the farmers' groups in all other parishes in Railways Division of their strategies is likely to reduce their contributions. It is therefore recommended that each strategy should be used at the appropriate time and linked to others. For example the strategies should be defined and arrive at in the farmers' institutional meetings. There is need for annual budget, work plan indicating yearly activity and goals for effective implementation of NAADS programme of goat rearing enterprises.

The government of Uganda should consult with the stakeholders and development partners to come up with the workable policy on NAADS implementation.

There is need for more comprehensive review of the NAADS implementation guidelines to solve the problems which were created due to its design and approach.

In the new areas where NAADS programme is not implemented, there is need to categorize the implementation in phases, say, for instance stage one to be for farmers' group empowerments through training to guarantee a total mindset of a commercial farming with the help of the agricultural extension officer and then the second phase will be characterized by real production of goats following the induction processes in phase 1. These systematic approaches would scale up the impact of NAADS compared to the current ones where training and supplies is mixed up and yet farmers yet in the take off stage from traditional to commercial farming.

Most of the farmers' groups did not acknowledge the core objective of farm income and yet this is the heart of NAADS programme on goat rearing enterprises. There is need to train the farmers' groups on business development services such as record keeping, savings and investment, managing group dynamics among others. This will make farmers' group to operate as a business with a profit oriented mind.

The government should advance loans/ credits to farmers' group's engagers in goat rearing enterprises under NAADS to enable many groups meet their goals and targets at the end of the year.

Division was studied. It could have been much more complete of the findings on the impact of NAADS on goat rearing were compared to other enterprises under the same programme such as poultry, piggery among others. It could have been much more complete if the study findings were compared with the traditional goats reared in Railways division.

But this could not be done because of time and resources within the researcher limit. Therefore need for other researchers to be conducted in this direction if this study is to be considered complete.

Recommendations

Recommendations for policy

NAADS programme has imported goat rearing enterprises in Railway Division positively. But overemphasis of some.

There is need for more training at the farmers' group level and instituted level in order to perfect performance of NAADS practices on goat rearing enterprises. The training should embrace participatory approach.

The methodology of disseminating the information must be practical and activity centered. The items on course must be demonstrated in the farm.

The input such as sprayer, drugs, ropes and other must be timely distributed to enhance production capacity of goats reared under NAADS. There is need for separable standard of living from the farmers' group engaged In goat rearing under NAADS compared to the traditional ones. This is because most of the farmers' groups are still at the same level to that of the indigenous ones.

The feasibility study also needs to be carried out by the technical person to find out the effectiveness of loan advance/ credit and other financial services.

The input impact assessment in NAADS programme also need to be studied in order to make relevant advice for increasing productivity of goat rearing. The credit/ loan should be enhanced

through the local cooperative banks (SACCOS) with a defined collateral security which favors all the farmers' group as stipulated in the NAADS implementation guidelines.

The procurement of farm supplies should be brought own to the farmers' groups since they are the beneficiaries and known the quality which fit the standards set by the governments. However all the activities should be monitored by the sub county NAADS coordinator and the sub county chiefs with the help of the voucher system.

The NAADS programme should emphasize the food security as the objective which could bring more attention to all the farmer's groups and attract all other traditional farmers to join NAADS programme at free will because food security is one of the areas which cut across all areas.

There is need to look for the markets of goat being reared under NAADS. This will make the farmers' groups to improve on the weak areas which hinder production and at the same gain from the farm income enterprises.

5.3 *RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH*

This study considered assessment of the impact of NAADS programme on goat rearing enterprises in railways Division. It is not complete because a number of other factors could have affected the impact apart from the one that have been considered. Any study needs to be carried out these gaps. The present research looks at only three farmers' groups (Opit kic, Nyebibadi and Note en Teko) in Ayago parish in railways Division. A study of other farmers' group in railways divisions and other divisions such as Adyel, central and Ojwina divisions may be of interest and it may give a thorough understanding of the impact of NAADS.

The study also looks at only the goat rearing to assess the impact of NAADS in the railways Division. Other enterprises such as poultry and piggery could be looked at in a future studies to be carried out in Railways division.

The study also falls short of comparing the goats reared under NAADS and the traditional ones in railways division.

It is not until such a comparative study has been done that the evaluation of report on the effectiveness of NAADS.

REFERENCES/ BIBLIOGRAPHY

NAADS IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES (2009) VOLUME 4

NAADS ACT (2001)

YOUNG (1991): Farming system and poverty, Washington DC United States Of America.

SAI (1991): sustainable agriculture solutions sustainable agriculture initiative action report novella press limited, London

SSSA (1997): replenishing soil fertility in Africa Wisconsin, USA

The New vision Monday, august, 2, 2010

The New vision Monday, august, 30, 2010

The New vision Monday, Thursday, 19, 2010

The Daily monitor, Wednesday, august, 4, 2010

The New vision Monday, Monday July, 26 2010

The Daily monitor Friday July, 9, 2010