

**THE EFFECTS OF NAADS PROJECT ON THE AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN UGANDA
CASE STUDY APAC
DISTRICT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents	i
List of tables	iii
List of figures	iv
Declaration	v
Approval	vi
Acknowledgements	vii

Chapter one

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	3
1.3	Purpose of the study	4
1.4	Objective of the study	4
1.5	Research questions	4
1.6	Scope of the study	4
1.7	Significance of the study	5
1.8	Limitation	5
1.9	Conceptual framework	6

Chapter two: Literature review

2.0	Introduction	7
2.1	Theoretical review	7
2.2	Actual review of related literature	9
2.2.1	Education and effects of NAADS project on agriculture development	9
2.2.2	Financing NAADS and agriculture productivity	10
2.2.3	Monitoring and agriculture productivity	11
2.2.4	(Implementation of NAADS programs) farm implements	12
2.2.5	Management of NAADS	13

Chapter three: Methodology

3.0	Introduction	15
3.1	Research design	15
3.2	Population of the study	15
3.3	Sample size/methods	16
3.3.1	Sampling technique/method	16
3.4	Data collection	17
3.5	Procedures for data collection and analysis	18
3.6	Data analysis	18
3.7	Data reliability and validity	18
3.8	Ethical consideration	19

Chapter four: Presentation, Interpretation and analysis of findings

4.0	Introduction	20
4.1	How funding of NAADS projects affect the Agricultural Development in Apac ..	20
4.1.1	Provision of adequate finance to support farmers' projects	20
4.1.2	Whether lack of finance affected productivity in Apac	21
4.1.3	Whether government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas..	21
4.2	Monitoring & productivity of NAADS project on agricultural development in Apac	22
4.2.1	Whether lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac	22
4.2.2	Whether the government has given responsibility to NAADS Coordinators, Sub County Chief, RDC to monitoring the productivity of NAADS in Apac District	23
4.3	Farm implements and productivity.....	24
4.3.1	Whether farmers were always given adequate seeds implements	24
4.3.2	Supply of nutritional implements to the farmers for good field of their crops.....	25
4.3.3	Supply of enough farm equipments in Apac District for NAADS project to farmers	26
4.4	Management and productivity NAADS on agricultural development in Apac	26
4.4.1	Mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials affected productivity	26
4.4.2	Whether lack of enough technical staff affected management & productivity in Apac	27
4.4.3	Whether management of NAADS project was by other government international community and the Ministry of Agriculture	28

Chapter five: Summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation

5.0	Introduction	29
5.1	Summary of findings	29
5.2	Conclusions	30
5.3	Recommendations	31
5.4	Suggested areas of further research	31
	Bibliography	32

Appendixes

Appendix I: Proposed budget for research.....	33
Appendix II: Work plan	34
Appendix III: Interview guide for key informants	35
Appendix IV: Seed provision supplements	36
Appendix V: Questionnaire for respondent	37
Appendix VI: Questions to the respondent	38
Appendix VII: Map of Apac District showing Sub Counties & Parishes.....	39

Appendix VIII. Introductory letter	43
Appendix IX. Introductory letter	44

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Local farmers in Ibuze Sub County by parish.
- Table 2: Categories of respondents.
- Table 3: Showing whether farmers were always given adequate finance to support their project.
- Table 4: Showing whether lack of finance affected productivity in Apac.
- Table 5: Showing the Government has given responsibility of NAADS affairs to the concerned officials.
- Table 6: Showing whether farmers were given adequate seeds implements.
- Table 7: Showing whether farmers were generally provided with enough hoes, pangas in Apac District for NAADS project.
- Table 8: Showing whether lack of enough technical staff effected management and productivity in Apac district.
- Table 9: Whether management of NAADS projects was by other government international community and the Ministry of Agriculture.


LIST OF FIGURES

1.9 Conceptual framework

- Figure 1: Showing whether government donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas.
- Figure 2: Showing whether lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac District.
- Figure 3: Showing whether farmers were supplied with enough nutritional impalements for good field of their crops.
- Figure 4: Showing whether mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials affected productivity.

DECLARATION

I, **Oluma Denis** declare that this is my original work which has never been submitted to any institution of learning for the ward of any qualification

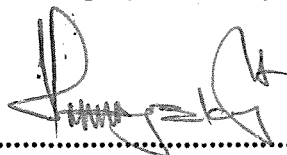

Signed

Date: 21/10/2011

APPROVAL

This piece of work was carried under the supervision of Mr. Odongo Mike. The study is about the effects of NAADS projects on agricultural production in Apac district.

Supervisor



Date:

21/1/2011

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction:

This study examines the effects of NAADS project on the agricultural development in Uganda, key policies of NAADS, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, scope, significance of the study, research questions, limitations and definition of terms.

1.1 Background:

Agriculture world wide is faced with a number of problems and it is still the process and the struggle by the government to change the agriculture sector. In relation to the spirit to contribute to the process of restoring hope and improving the quality of life of persons and communities through agricultural transformation.

According to FRR Isrines(1995), one in every four countries in the world has experienced agricultural problems like drought, poor prices and lack of skilled personnel's. The Astra net work has reported that 30%, in Cuba, 40% in India and 35% in Brazil of their agricultural lack markets for their products.

In many circumstances, there has been a lot of activities performed by the entire government of Uganda coupled with the inadequate funds to facilitate its programmers' say for example in the filed of agriculture sector. Due to some limitations, government is to facilitate agriculture institutions in many parts of the country especially in rural areas adverse effects for the individuals living their.

The organization behavior of managerial staff by NAADS in relation to effects of NAADS projects on the agricultural development in Uganda have been moving in a number of activities say for example members have been equipped with relevant management skills in accounts and operations to be able to run the center's as real

institutions as this have been recommended and implemented as NAADS policy. This study focuses on the above activities to this emerging concern by NAADS in contributing to improve the life of people in Apac District say provision of improved seeds, knowledge and skills to improve on the farming output. This is about alleviating of risks in the areas of agriculture. They give the strategies by which risks are shared among many farmers. Remember in this case, two heads are better than one say for example what is unpredictable for a big number of individuals so in forms of agriculture the unpredictable conditions of bad weather.

Besides, NAADS as an indigenous organization operating in Uganda can not support all its clients rather laying strategies through which social support can reach to clients. Remember, it's common for contribution to be made with a hope that one would also be supported in events of similar occurrence. In solving this problem of effect of NAADS project on the agricultural development in Northern Uganda NAADS is working with traditional funding plans for plan for agricultural modernization (PAM), Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) and Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to make sure that NAADS and all the resources it needed.

It is also from the above that NAADS finds some challenges like increasing number of clients seeking its services, hence putting a strain on the community committeemen and momentum in NAADS programs. A bigger percentage of the local fundraising is still low and so forth.

This study is aimed at gradual improvement of the quality of life of the local people in Apac District in i.e. Ibuje Community through a number of agricultural activities as well as achieving community opportunities.

The organization behavior of the managerial staff by NAADS revolved as a result of contributing to the process of restoring hope and improving the quality of life of persons and communities in Apac District.

This study proposes to analyze and document opportunities received by aid and personality development of the clients. And also opportunities offered by NAADS in different areas in the community. And much more by providing information for enlarging and improving existing situation for easy accessibility of agricultural services as well as personality development of the clients by NAADS.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

Apac is facing a number of problems, these among others include poverty. This has been solved through the provision of NAADS projects has been confronted with a number of challenges which of necessity is affecting agricultural development in Apac.

Due to the loop holes in agriculture and NAADS projects, the farmers are confronted with difficulties in accessing this income generating activities. The management of NAADS is questionable since there has been blames of non-appropriation of NAADS funds, the aspect of corrupt officials and the delay in the delivery of goods and services to the farmers has made some farmers to "jump out", i.e. could no longer hold the project.

Some farmers are supplied with live birds and animals without feeds and medicine for treating them. This has led to their pre-mature deaths. More to that there is lack of inadequate training given to the beneficiaries.

The problem has been ex-elated by the un predictable weather conditions of the place.

To solve these problems, the government has intervened by suspending NAADS coordinators and suggesting to supply farmers with cash and not product. There

has been anti-corruption programs trying to investigate the NAADS programs. The media has played a big role in identifying and informing the community about NAADS program. Despite the above interventions, the problem still persists and thus the researcher intends to investigate the effects of NAADS projects on agricultural development in Apac district.

1.3 Purpose of the study:

The purpose for the study was to examine the effect of NAADS project on the agricultural development in Apac District.

1.4 Objectives of the study:

- 1.4.1** To examine how funding of NAADS projects affect the agricultural development in Apac district.
- 1.4.2** To find out the extent to which monitoring of NAADS projects affect agricultural development in Apac district.
- 1.4.3** To find out the extent to which farm implements affect agricultural development in Apac district.
- 1.4.4** To examine the effect of management of NAADS on agricultural development in Apac District.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1.5.1** How does finance affects agricultural activities in Apac district?
- 1.5.2** To what extent does monitoring affect agricultural development in Apac district?
- 1.5.3** To what extent does farm implements affect agricultural development in Apac district?
- 1.5.4** What are the effect of management of NAADS on agricultural productivity in Apac District?

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Apac district in Northern Uganda. Apac district have got eight sub counties i.e. Apac, Ibuje, Chegere, Aduku, Chawente, Nambieso,

Abongomola Sub-Counties but for the purpose of this study, Ibuje Sub County was reached.

The study covered a period between 2006 to 2010, this period was chosen purposely because this was the time when the effects of NAADS project on the agriculture development was started in Northern Uganda, the case study in Ibuje Sub County in Apac District. Yet the area still continue to suffer from the mismanagement of NAADS project. It is located in the Northern part of Uganda.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study was of great importance to a number of stakeholders.

- 1.7.1 Government:** - The findings of the study helped the government in that it would provide guided information on how best to manage NAADS activities.
- 1.7.2 The policy makers:** - A number of policy makers responsible for the implementation of NAADS programs adopted the recommendations put forth, and used the findings of the study to address issues in the report.
- 1.7.3 The local community:** - They used the findings of the report to sensitize the fellow community members on the need of the effects of NAADS project on the agricultural development in the area. Local communities are the direct beneficiaries of the project.
- 1.7.4 The findings of the study:** - They helped the researchers to carry out further investigations and also used it as benchmark for the study.

1.8 Limitations to the study:

The researcher was limited to the following problems: -

Lack of time: - Time allocated for this exercise was not enough to allow the researcher visit all the respondents which were to be part of this study. This led to limited source of information. However the researcher intended to solve this through proper use of the work plan.

Finance: - There was a lot of cost associated with the exercise among which transport costs. These costs limited the scope of the research. The problem was addressed through following the budget.

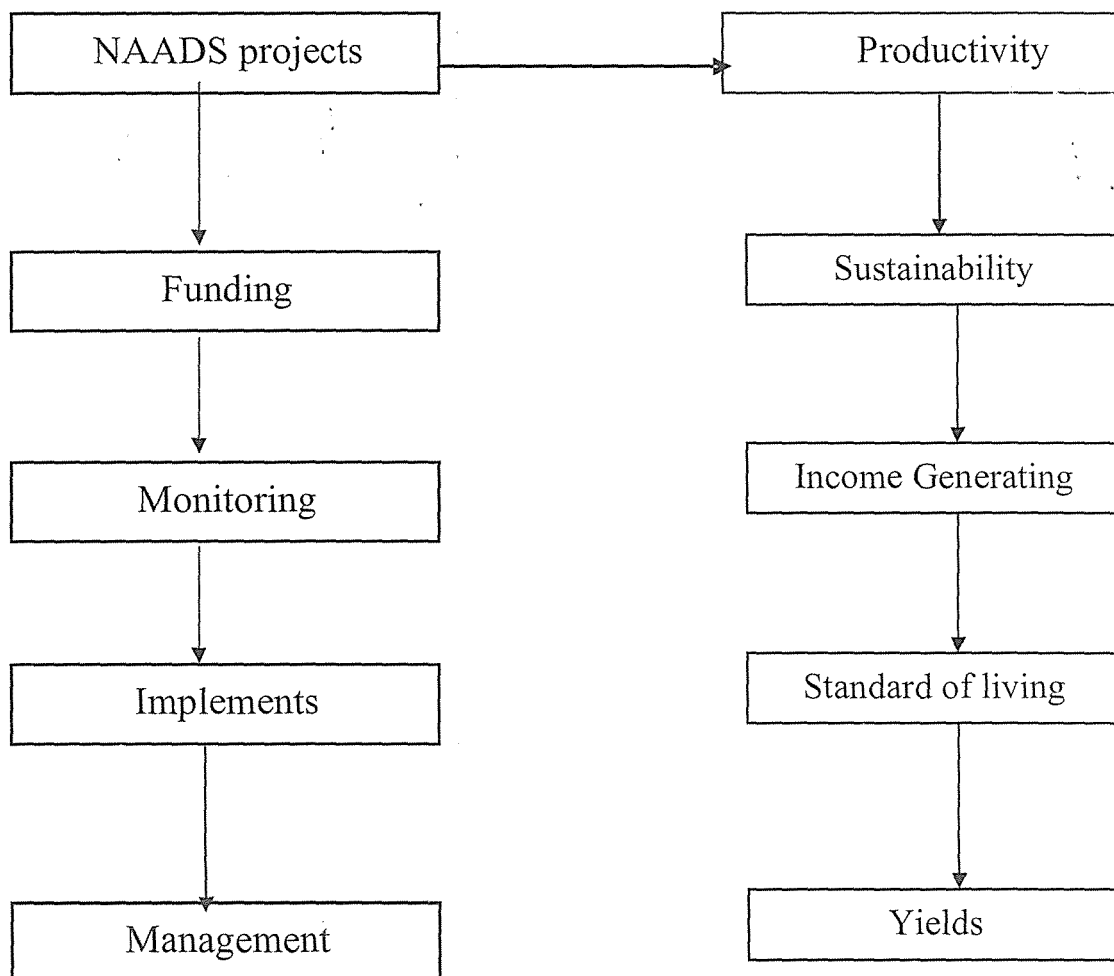
The bureaucracy within some organization. Since the study at certain point required visiting some organizations like the local governments offices, among others which required the researchers to seek permission from authority of the organization and also explained to the relevant officers the purpose of the research.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual frame work showing the relationship between the NAADS projects and agriculture productivity in Ibuje Sub County.

Interdependent variables (IV)

Dependent variables (DV)



The figure above shows that NAADS project on agricultural development in Uganda can be successful through good funding, monitoring, staffing, implements, management, and poor funding and poor management affects good yields, standard of living, income generating and sustainability hence poor productivity.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter talked about the theoretical review and the actual review of the related literature on the study under investigation. The related review of related literature shall be done objective by objective.

2.1 Theoretical review:

The word “theory” derives from the Greek work “theoria” meaning to look at” in everyday life, people use the theory to signify “speculation”, “opinion” or hypothesis”. <http://www.blacksacademy.com>. The study based on a number of theories.

Self efficiency theory

According to Albert Bandura self efficiency is the belief in one’s capabilities to organize and execute the course of action required to manage prospective situations. Self efficiency theory’s role is that virtually all people can identify goals they want to accomplish, things they would like to change, and things they would like to achieve, they view challenging problems as tasks to be mastered. <http://www.blacksacademy.com>

Individualistic theories

The century 19th sociologist, Herbert, Spencer, blamed poverty on the poor. He claimed that the poor were lazy, and those who did not want to work should not be allowed to eat. He attributed poverty to bad moral character and two argued that the state should intervene as little as possible. It was he that coined the phrase the survival of the fittest.

Individualist theories are those which position the individual at the centre of the intervention. The problem is located within the person and the person is the site for change. It is based on the understanding that social systems are comprised primarily of individuals and can be understood in terms of their choices, characteristics and interests Martin E. Amin (2005) and Chikwem Ola (1998).

Conflict theories of poverty

Since most people who are poor receive benefits; it can be argued that the existence of poverty can be attributed to the inadequacy of these benefits.
<http://www.blacksacademy.com>

Development as freedom by Amartya Sen.

To Sen, one must be free to choose and participate in the activity he/she feels good (Sen 2003). If farmers are left to choose on what activities they wish the assumption is that there will be improved productivity.

For the purpose of this study conflict theories of poverty was used since most people who are poor receive benefits; it can be argued that the existence of poverty can be attributed to the inadequacy of these benefits.

It is not in fact true that taxes redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor. Direct taxation is progressive and the rich pay more, but indirect taxation, such as VAT (Value Added Tax) is regressive, that is, the poor pay more proportionately. Also the poor spend proportionately more of their income on alcohol and tobacco on which the heaviest duties are levied, then the rich. In fact since 1978 to 1979 the tax burden on the poor has increased, whilst the tax burden of the rich has been reduced.

The poor lack political power. The employed are represented by trade unions. The lack of income of the poor means that they do not have the resources to organize effective protest. They also have no economic sanctions, the employed can strike but the poor cannot. The employed do not identify with the unemployed, and members of the working class have prejudicial attitudes to the poor, seeing them as “Scroungers” and “Layabouts”. The poor are also handicapped by the shame of poverty – the poor are largely unseen, Ralph Miliband (2002).

Economic Deprivation is a source of political deprivation, and political deprivation in turn helps to maintain and confirm economic deprivation.

Marxist theorists do not draw a sharp line between the working class and the disadvantaged. They note that the working class can fall into poverty through unemployment.

Miliband maintains: - the basic fact is that the poor are an integral part of the working class – its poorest and most disadvantaged stratum.

Herbert J. Gans (1990) identified a number of functions that make poverty “useful” to capitalists.

1. Temporary, dead-end dirty, dangerous and menial jobs are undertaken by the poor.
2. Poverty creates jobs and careers for middle class people.
3. Poor people make everyone else feel better. Poverty helps to guarantee the status of those who are not poor.

2.2 Actual review of related literature:

2.2.1 Education and effects of NAADS project on agricultural development.

Although NAADS offers a high/quality service package is highly functional of the organization behavior in administration and management, etc therefore, the literature was reviewed in this context. This research ensured some of the choices consumers might take regarding their effects of NAADS project on the agricultural development in Uganda.

Chikwem Ota (1998) observes that information and education was thought to be the behavior change. Therefore, NAADS projects programmes usually focused on increasing awareness about the models of agricultural improvement on how to increase the agricultural output.

2.2.2 Financing NAADS and productivity: Government allows NGOs like OXFAM in assisting her in improving and promoting NAADS project on the agricultural development as a means of collaboration.

Government also donates funds to NGOs, CBOs to reach in remote areas where the government cannot reach hence enhances the NAADS projects on the agricultural development in Uganda.

Government also helps the international community to write reports concerning existing problems on NAADS projects. These was discussed by developed nations mainly on the World agriculture day and solution was reached.

They informed the general public to use better improved seeds and scientific methods of farming as well as education through workshops, radio talk show, etc all these was done for benefit of NAADS project program on the development of agriculture in Uganda.

Finance is the like blood of any business economy. The finance function of any organization is equally important for both profit and non profit organization.

The financial management function in a firm has evolved from being a subject area in economics to a strategic function as seen in most organization today thus how the organization plans to survive in time to come ahead.

Any business organization has important financial concerns and its success or failure depends on a large part on the quality of its financial decision.

The financial system of any given country serves an important function and the efficient function on economy and too facilitate the transfer of funds.

Although money is the most obvious financial asset, there are debt and equity securities as well and these represent claims against the assets and future earnings of the corporation, N.A SALEEMI (1988).

2.2.3 Monitoring and agriculture productivity: According to Heinz Weihrich (1982) monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of information as a project progresses. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project or organization. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It helps to keep the work on track and can let management know when things are going wrong. If done properly, it is an invaluable tool for good management and it provides a useful base for evaluation. It enables you to determine whether the resources you have available are sufficient and are being well used, whether the capacity you have is sufficient and appropriate, and whether you are doing what you planned to do.

Monitoring is geared towards learning from what you are doing and how you are doing it, by focusing on efficiency which tells you that the input into the work is appropriate in terms of the output. This could be input in terms of money, time, staff, equipment and so on.

Effectiveness which is a measure of the extent to which a development program or project achieves the specific objectives it set.

Productivity: - Implies measurement which in turn is an essential step in the control process. Although there is general agreement about the need for improving productivity, there is little consensus about the fundamental causes of the problem and what to do about them.

Productivity is the input – output – ratio within a time period with due consideration for quality.

In Monitoring and agriculture productivity: Government through NGOs such as OXFAM, CBOs and some individuals like NAADS coordinators were tasked with the responsibility of monitoring and implementing all the NAADS project programs in the country hence proper use of resources given for the implementation as there were people/staff to oversee the NAADS project on the agriculture development in the country right from the bottom (grass root) to up (national level).

2.2.4 Farm implements and productivity of agriculture:

The farm implements are used to reduce poverty level at the community base.

In NAADS project, the following are being supplied at farmers group levels.

Animal traction at an average of 900,000 where a farmer was expected to refund to another group with the same interests.

High quality bean was supplied to group members who in turn were expected to give another person's within the same group.

Local hoes, pangas, wheelbarrow, ploughs, etc were also being supplied to the farmers especially when carrying out the NAADS project.

The importance of supplying the above inputs/implements were: -

To increase productivity since most of the farmers were trained on how to use the available inputs correctly.

The implements could also increase food security livelihood at household levels.

It to enhance income and nutrition to the family.

Much as the above were supplied, compared to the total population of Ikuze Sub County, it was not yet enough.

The revolving fund of inputs, like beans where another farmer was to cater for in the second season could not help a farmer faster compared to poverty level at that moment.

As a way forward, the implements were at times breeds reluctance for the group interest.

There was political influence to the NAADS inputs as politicians could tend to grab most of the inputs leaving the poor farmer at large with no option.

There was need for the government to increase the level of NAADS activities rather than employing government staff for efficiency in the activity implementation of NAADS program (2007).

2.2.5 Management of NAADS Project and Agricultural Productivity.

Harold Koontz and Heinz Weihrich (1982) stated that every time managers plan, they take into account, the wants and desires of members of the society outside the organization as well as the needs for material and human resources, technology, and other requirements in the external environment. They do likewise to some degree with almost every other kind of managerial activity.

All managers, whether they operate in a business, a government agency, a church, a charitable foundation or a university, must, in varying degrees, consider the elements and forces of their external environment. While they may be able to do little, or nothing to change these constraints, they have no alternative but to respond to them. They must identify, evaluate and react to the forces outside the enterprise that may affect its operations.

In organizations, managers compete for information, influences and resources. The potential for conflicts in selecting the ends as well as the means to the end is easy to understand and the questions of what criteria should guide ethical behavior becomes acute.

NAADS project programs are managed by both the government and the international community, the government has put the monitoring of NAADS program under the ministry of agriculture which has centralized it by sending to the district levels which is supervised by the district NAADS coordinators who also extends it to the Sub County levels up to the village levels.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the methodology that was used to carry out the study. It explains the research design, study population, sample size, sample techniques, methods of data collection, data processing, data analysis, ethical consideration, data reliability and validity and the research gap.

3.1 Research design

Quantitative research allows the researcher to familiarize him/herself with the problem or concept to be studied, and perhaps, generate hypotheses to be tested. Bogdan and Biklen (1998). <http://www.blacksacademy.com>

Using both qualitative and quantitative methods the researcher had employed descriptive research design in order to obtain information concerning the effects of NAADS project on the agricultural development in Uganda.

Descriptive research was used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe “what exists” which respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The methods involved ranged from the survey which described the status quo, to developmental studies which sought to determine changes over time.

3.2 Study population:

This study was conducted in Apac District focusing on Ijuje Sub County. Ijuje Sub County comprises of 2000 people; male 550, female 350 and the rest were children.

There are 7 parishes in Ibuje Sub County but for the purpose of this study 4 parishes were used as per table below;

Table: 1 Local farmers in Ibuje sub-county by parish.

Respondents (parishes)	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Aketo	40	20	60
Awila	10	15	25
Alworoceng	11	12	23
Tarogali	12	11	23
TOTAL	73	58	131

3.3 Sample size/methods

A sample of key informants,(NGO) officials, NAADS coordinators, sub-county chiefs, local community, local leaders and media shall be selected from the target population of 2000 people in Ibuje sub-county.

Table: 2 Categories of respondents.

Respondent	Sample	Method
Key informants (NGO officials.	4	Purposive sampling
NAADS coordinators.	5	Simple random sampling
Sub-County Chiefs)	5	Simple random sampling
Local community	59	Simple random sampling
Local leaders	10	Purposive sampling
Media	3	Simple random sampling
Local farmers	45	Simple random sampling
Total	131	

3.3.1 Sample techniques.

Using a random sampling and purposive sampling techniques, a total of seventy nine respondents were selected for this study. Random sampling technique was used because it was cheap and did not take a lot of time trying to figure out who

were selected for the study. Both probability and non probability samples were used with probability sampling all elements (example persons, households) in the population which had some chance to be included in the sample. And with non probability sampling, in contrast population elements were selected on basis of their availability. (E.g. because they volunteered) or because of the researchers personal judgment that they were representatives. The consequence was that unknown portion of the population was excluded (e.g. those who did not volunteer). One of the most common types of non-probability samples is called a convenience sample not because such samples are necessarily easy to recruit but because the researcher used whatever individuals available rather than selecting from the entire population.

3.4 Data Collection methods:

Questionnaires

These was used to collect information from some NGO like OXFAM staff since these respondents were literate and were able to understand the language used.

Interviews:

Interviews was held with community members since they could not administered with a questionnaire on the topic for the study because many of them were illiterate.

Documentation Review

Document analysis was done in form of reports, training manual, news papers and internet search.

Observation

Observation method was used by researcher from the targeted population by seeing what took place with farmers i.e what was taking place in their gardens and

what was done to improve on the NAADS project programs in Ibutje sub-county like educating farmers on the improved methods of farming.

3.5 Procedures for data collection.

Upon submission of the approved proposal to the supervisor, a letter of introduction was given to the researcher which was then given to the CAO Apac district. Where need be a letter could be given to the researcher introducing him to the field where he was to conduct the study.

3.6 Data analysis

During data analysis, quantitative and qualitative methods of research was used to analyse the data. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, percentages, bar charts and histograms. This would enable the researcher to meaningfully describe distribution of scores or measures on the effects of rewards on the effects of NAADS project program. Data was presented in word as well as frequency tables.

Also data from each questionnaire was categorized and edited for accuracy and completeness of information. The information obtained was further triangulated with information from secondary sources for meaningful interpretation and discussion.

3.7 Data Reliability and validity

According to Martin E. Amin (2005) validity is the success of a scale in measuring what was set out of measure so that differences in individual scores can be taken as representing true differences in characteristics under study.

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a researcher instrument yields consistent results after a repeated trial. According to Christensen (1988), reliability refers to consistency and stability in measurements. To establish the

questionnaire. A pretest retesting method shall be employed on a few group of people in Kungo Parish. Information from this shall be compared to ensure reliability of the data.

According to J.D Jameson (1998), reliability refers to consistency and stability in measurements.

Face validity

The researcher intended to use face validity in order to gather information from the respondent. This was taken care of through careful construction of the questionnaire.

These questions when asked will definitely made the researcher found out what he/she wanted to know.

Content validity

Content validity was equally applied to ensure that the instrument used were in time with the theoretical concepts used.

When establishing content validity, it involved specifying the domain of content for the concept and constructing and selecting indicators that represented that domain of content.

Content validity refers to the degree in which the test actually measures or is specifically related to the traits for which it was designed but we should note that content validity requires both items validity and sampling validity (Amin 2005).

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The researcher observed all ethical issues where possible. The confidentiality and anonymity where demanded were adhered to. The researcher was liable to any unethical conduct be they intended or not.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the interpretation of research findings which have been arranged in accordance with the study questions and objectives. These findings were got from both primary and secondary sources and the questionnaires were used to reinforce the existing knowledge in literature.

In the presentation of findings, tables, figures, frequencies and percentages were used to analyze and interpret findings.

According to the study, 131 questionnaires were delivered to the respondents and only 125 were returned.

4.1 How funding of NAADS projects affect the agricultural development in Apac district

This was the first objective of the study where it was about finding out how funding of NAADS projects affect the agricultural development in Apac district and the response given includes the following;

4.1.1 Provision of adequate finance to support farmers' projects

Table 1 below indicates that 4.8% of the farmers were always given adequate finance to support their projects, 9.6% agreed, 7.2% were not sure, 19.2% Disagreed and 59.2% who constituted the majority strongly agreed.

Table 3: Showing whether farmers were always given adequate finance to support their projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	6	4.8
Agree	12	9.6
Not sure	9	7.2
Disagree	24	19.2
Strongly disagree	74	59.2
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

4.1.2 Whether lack of finance affected productivity in Apac

Secondly, respondents were also asked whether lack of finance affected productivity in Apac District and 53.6% who were the majority strongly agreed, 35.2% agreed, 4.8% were not sure, 4.8% disagreed and 1.6% strongly disagreed.

Table 4: Showing whether lack of finance affected productivity in Apac

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	67	53.6
Agree	44	35.2
Not sure	6	4.8
Disagree	6	4.8
Strongly disagree	2	1.6
Total	125	100

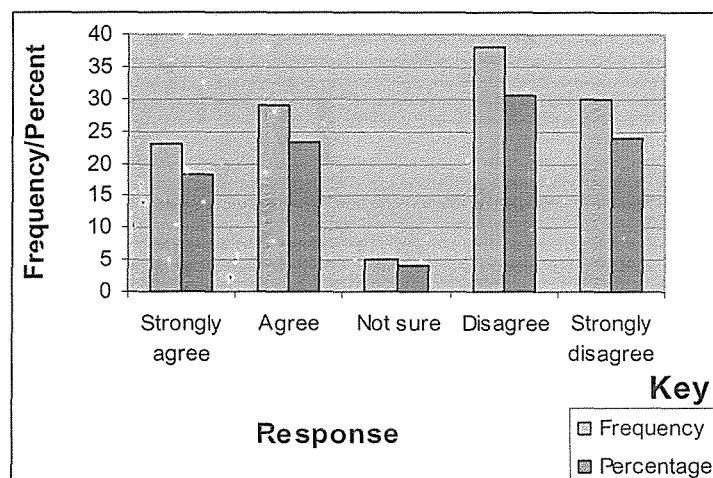
Source: Primary data

The above data implied that finances had a very big influence on the productivity of NAADS in Apac District.

4.1.3 Whether Government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas

18.4% of the responses agreed that Government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas, 23.2% agreed. However, 30.4% and 24% who constituted the majority disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively that Government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas as indicated in figure 1 below;

Figure 1: Showing whether government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas



Source: Primary data

Through interviews with some respondents, it was revealed that government released the monies to the district for NAADS programs but most of the monies ended up in the pockets of the top officials and very little actually reached the poor in the villages who are the real beneficiaries.

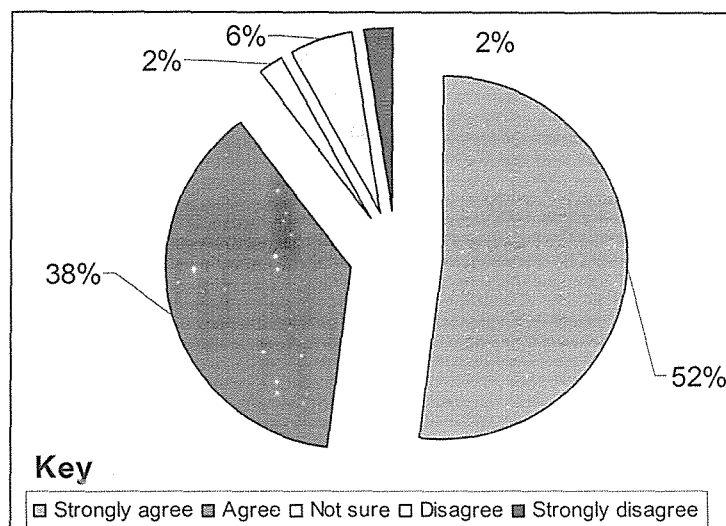
4.2 Monitoring and productivity of NAADS projects on agricultural development in Apac district

This was the second objective of the study which aimed at establishing the extent to which monitoring of NAADS projects affect agricultural development in Apac district the results can be discussed as follows;

4.2.1 Whether Lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac

The majority of the respondents 52% strongly agreed that lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac. 38% also agreed, only 6% and 2% disagreed and strongly disagreed as in figure 2 below;

Figure 2: Showing whether Lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac



Source: Primary data

The above data implies that motor vehicles are very important in the monitoring of NAADS programs in the district as they ease movement of the coordinators and supervisors.

4.2.2 Whether the Government has given responsibility to NAADS Coordinators, Sub County Chief, RDC to monitoring the productivity of NAADS in Apac District

Some of the farmers 32.8% strongly agreed that the Government has given responsibility to NAADS Coordinators, Sub County Chief, RDC to monitoring the productivity of NAADS in Apac District. 16.8% also agreed, while 36.8% disagreed and 7.2% strongly disagreed.

Table 5: Showing Whether the Government has given responsibility of NAADS affairs to the concerned officials

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	41	32.8
Agree	21	16.8
Not sure	8	6.4
Disagree	46	36.8
Strongly disagree	9	7.2
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

“Although the government has empowered many officials at the district to monitor NAADS programs, still the final farmer in the village is still benefiting little” lamented by one of the respondents in Tarogali parish in Ibuje sub-county

4.3 Farm implements and productivity

The extent to which farm implements affect agricultural development in Apac district was the third objective of the study where the responses given included the following;

4.3.1 Whether farmers were always given adequate seeds implements

The majority of the respondents 51.2% and 20.8% disagreed and strongly disagree respectively that they were always given adequate seeds implements for their firms

Table 6: Showing whether farmers were always given adequate seeds implements

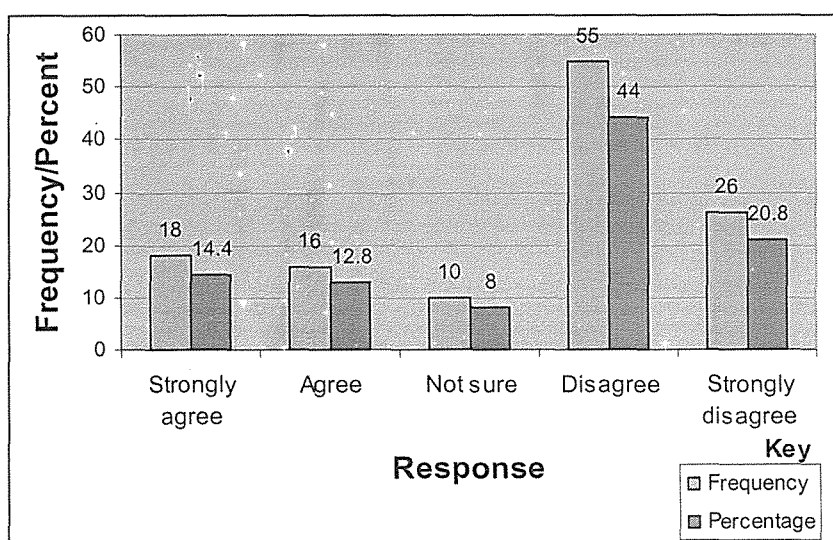
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	12	9.6
Agree	14	11.2
Not sure	9	7.2
Disagree	64	51.2
Strongly disagree	26	20.8
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

4.3.2 Supply of nutritional implements to the farmers for good field of their corps

In the same way, 55% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they were being supplied with nutritional implements for good field of their corps. 26% also strongly disagreed while 18% strongly agreed and 16% also agreed that they were Supplied with nutritional implements for good field of their corps.

Figure 3: Showing whether farmers were supplied with enough nutritional implements for good field of their corps



Source: Primary data

4.3.3 Supply of enough farm equipments in Apac district for NAADS project to farmers

7.2% strongly agreed that farmers were generally provided with enough farm equipments like hoes, pangas in Apac district for NAADS project. 17.6% agreed while the majority of the respondents 33.6% and 40.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.

Table 7: Showing whether farmers were generally provided with enough hoes, pangas in Apac district for NAADS project.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	9	7.2
Agree	22	17.6
Not sure	1	0.8
Disagree	42	33.6
Strongly disagree	51	40.8
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

Some of the farmers who had ever received those farm equipments also lamented that they were of poor quality because they could easily break compared to other materials bought from the market.

4.4 Management and productivity NAADS on agricultural development in Apac District

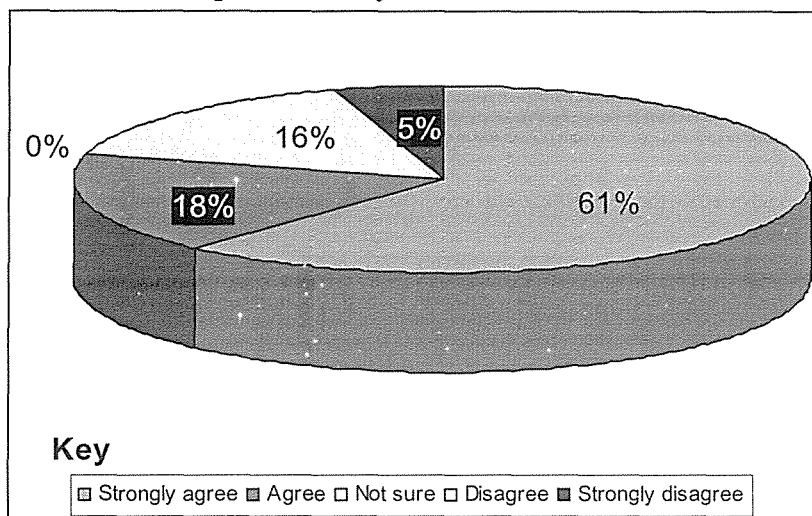
The study also aimed at finding out the management and productivity NAADS on agricultural development in Apac District where the following was discovered

4.4.1 Mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials affected productivity

The majority of the respondents 79% agreed that mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials greatly affected productivity of NAADS projects. This is because

the money meant to go to the farmers ends up in pockets of the NAADS officials strangling the project.

Figure 4: Showing whether mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials affected productivity



Source: Primary data

4.4.2 Whether lack of enough technical staff affected management and productivity in Apac district

According to table 6 below, respondents showed that lack of enough technical staff affects management and productivity in Apac district as indicated by 86.4% who agreed. Only 3.2% and 4.8% disagreed

Table 8: Showing whether lack of enough technical staff affected management and productivity in Apac district

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	71	56.8
Agree	37	29.6
Not sure	7	5.6
Disagree	4	3.2
Strongly disagree	6	4.8
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

Moreover there was because of the big number of farmers who needed constant monitoring, review and education on their farming practices because most of them were illiterate. However, because of the limited staff, it made it hard to monitor hence, failure.

4.4.3 Whether Management of NAADS projects was by other government international community and the Ministry of Agriculture

93.6% of the respondents agreed that Management of NAADS projects was by other government international community and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Table 9: Showing whether management of NAADS projects was by other government international community and the Ministry of Agriculture

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	77	61.6
Agree	40	32
Not sure	4	3.2
Disagree	2	1.6
Strongly disagree	2	1.6
Total	125	100

Source: Primary data

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the study findings in line with the objectives, makes conclusions based on the findings and recommendations for possible improvements and further research.

5.1 Summary of findings

- 59.2% who constituted the majority of the farmers strongly agreed that they were always given adequate finance to support their projects
- Lack of finance affected productivity in Apac District as showed by 53.6% who were the majority who strongly agreed which implied that finances had a very big influence on the productivity of NAADS in Apac District.
- On whether Government always donates funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas, 30.4% and 24% who constituted the majority disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively as indicted in figure 1. Through interviews with some respondents, it was reveled that government released the monies to the district for NAADS programs but most of the monies ended up in the pockets of the top officials and very little actually reached the poor in the villages who are the real beneficiaries.
- The majority of the respondents 52% strongly agreed that lack of vehicles affected monitoring and productivity in Apac. Motor vehicles are very important in the monitoring of NAADS programs in the district as they ease movement of the coordinators and supervisors.

- Research findings still revealed that although the government has empowered many officials at the district to monitor NAADS programs, still the final farmer in the village is still benefiting little as most of the monies are ending in corruption.
- Adequate seeds, nutritional implements for good field of their crops and supply of farm equipments like hoes, pangas were not either available or adequate to the farmers. Some of the farmers who had ever received those farm equipments also lamented that they were of poor quality because they could easily break compared to other materials bought from the market.
- The majority of the respondents 79% agreed that mismanagement of funds by corrupt officials greatly affected productivity of NAADS projects. In addition to that, lack of enough technical staff affects management and productivity in Apac district moreover there was because of the big number of farmers who needed constant monitoring, review and education on their farming practices because most of them were illiterate.

5.2 Conclusions

Although NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on the availability and quality of advisory services provided to farmers, promoting adoption of new crop (e.g. vanilla, groundnuts, maize, and beans) and livestock (e.g. goats and pigs) enterprises as well improving adoption and use of modern agricultural production technologies and practices, including use of improved crop and livestock varieties, fertilizers, and disease and pest control measures. A lot is still needed for stakeholders to pay serious attention to the food shortages in the district and other parts of the country.

Adequate seeds, nutritional implements for good yield of their crops and supply of farm equipments were not either available or adequate to the farmers.

Restoring to the production potential of the population should be taken as one of the crucial inputs if food insecurity is to be overcome.

5.3 Recommendations

- The government should arrest and try those corrupt officials who mismanage funds which affected productivity of NAADS projects.
- Adequate seeds, nutritional implements for good yield of their crops and supply of farm equipments should be given to the farmers and they should be of good quality.
- Motor vehicles should be procured for the NAADS Officials because they are very important in the monitoring of NAADS programs in the district as they ease movement of the coordinators and supervisors.
- More funds should be allocated to the organization if the productivity of NAADS in Apac District is to be improved.

5.4 Suggested areas of further research

- 1) Assessing the Impact of the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) in the Uganda Rural Livelihoods
- 2) Strategies for sustainable land management and poverty reduction in Uganda
- 3) Impact of NAADS on the empowerment of women

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APPENDIX I

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR RESEARCH

S/No.	Activity	Estimated	Costs
1.	Transport	65,000/=	70,000/=
2.	Data analysis costs	50,000/=	50,000/=
3.	Designing study instrument and stationary	45,000/=	50,000/=
4.	Binding expenses	35,000/=	50,000/=
5.	Field familiarization	30,000/=	30,000/=
	Total	225,000/=	250,000/=

APPENDIX II

WORK PLAN

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Problem identification												
Proposal writing												
Presenting 1 st draft of proposal												
2 nd draft of proposal												
Dissertation												
1 st presentation of dissertation												
Final dissertation												

APPENDIX III

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. What are the objectives of NAADS projector on agricultural development?
2. What methods are used by the NAADS coordinators, government, community, etc to monitor NAADS project in Apac District?
3. What method do the officials use as a management tool for the development of NAADS project in Apac District?
4. What are the sources of funding for NAADS project in Apac District?
5. What kinds of input are supplied to the farmers as farm implements to carry out NAADS projects?

APPENDIX IV

SEED PROVISION/NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

Questions

1. What are the major actors, organizers and available resources in contributing to the people?
2. What is the purpose of introducing seed provision?
3. What kinds of seeds are provided to the people?
4. Who are the people supposed to receive these seeds provided by NAADS?
5. What are the benefits of seed provision to the people?

APPENDIX V

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear Respondent,

I am Oluma Denis, a student of Kampala International University pursuing Bachelor of Public Administration and carrying out an academic research on the effect of NAADS project on the Agricultural Development in Uganda.

You have been selected to participate in the study and I therefore kindly request you to provide and appropriate answer by inserting the best option. The answers provided will only be used for academic purpose and shall be treated confidentially.

Thank you.

Personal information

Age bracket	Gender	
	Male	Female
20 – 25 years		
26 – 35 years		
36 – 45 years		
46 – 55 years		
Marital Status		

APPENDIX VI

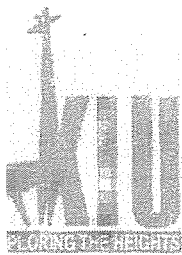
QUESTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT

Finance	Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Farmers are always given adequate finance to support their projects					
Lack of finance affects productivity in Apac					
Government always donate funds to NGOs to reach the remote areas.					
Monitoring and productivity					
Lack of vehicles affects monitoring and productivity in Apac					
Government has given responsibility to NAADS Coordinators, Sub County Chief, RDC to monitor the productivity of NAADS in Apac District.					
Farm implements and productivity					
Farmers are always given adequate seeds implements					
Nutritional implements are always supplied to the farmers for good yield of their corps.					
Farmers are generally provided with enough hoes, pangas in Apac district for NAADS project.					
Management and productivity					
Mismanagement of funds by corrupts officials affect productivity.					
Lack of enough technical staff affects management and productivity in Apac district.					
Management of NAADS projects is by government, international community and the Ministry of Agriculture.					

MAP OF APAC DISTRICT SHOWING SUB COUNTIES AND PARISHES



APPENDIX VIII
INTRODUCTORY LETTER



**KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

Ghaba Road, Kansanga P.O. BOX 200000 Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +256(0) 41-266813* Fax: +256(0) 41-501 974

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date:

To: THE CTO
Kole District Local
Government

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR RESEARCH

This is to introduce to you Dhuma Denis

Reg. No. BPA/20554/72/100-LD

Is a bonafide student of Kampala International University. He/she is working on a research project for a dissertation which is a partial requirement for the award of a Degree. I hereby request you in the name of the university to accord him/her all the necessary assistance he/she may require for this work.

I have the pleasure of thanking you in advance for your cooperation!

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Mike Odongo
Director Lira Study Centre



APPENDIX VIII
INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Telephone (CAO) 0772483066
(CFO) 0774504993
(LCV) 0772590512
(RDC) 0772846478
(CTC) 0788241846



KOLE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 419
LIRA

Your Ref:

Our Ref: CR 102/4

Date: 30th September, 2011

The Director,
Kampala International University
Lira Study Centre.

RE: Mr. Oluma Denis Reg. No BPA/20554/72/DU - LR

The above named student has been carrying out a Research Project for dissertation to meet the requirement for the award of a Degree.

He has been very loyal, obedient, dedicated and friendly which made him able to collect data for the research successfully.

I therefore recommend him to be considered for the award.

Thank you.

F. A. O. OLUKA
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER / KOLE

