THE IMPACT OF NAADS PROGRAMME ON HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN GOMA SUB-COUNTY, MUKONO DISTRICT - UGANDA

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own original research and that no part has been presented for any degree in this University or elsewhere.

Candidate's signature:........................ Date: 28th 05. 2018

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APPROVAL

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of this proposal were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of proposal laid down by Kampala International University.

Supervisor's signature:.................................. Date:..28/05/2018

Name: Muhwezi Ivan

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my mother, Ms. Kyomugisha Flora Byenjeru because she made me walk another mile in life even when things were tough. God bless you. I also dedicate it to my siblings; Arinda Saida, Agaba Latifa and Asiimwe Aisha.

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Once again my great thanks goes to my mother for all her endeavours to ensure that I am counted among the literate and empowered women in this country Uganda and the world at large.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the study

National Agriculture Advisory Service (NAADS) is a government of Uganda program under the ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries formed under NAADS Act of June 2001, with an objective to develop a demand driven, farmer led agriculture service delivery system targeting the low income households mainly farmers with emphasis on women, youth, and people with disabilities. The project is currently in phase two and development goal is to improve the rural livelihood by increasing productivity and profitability in subsistence manner NAADS (2006).

NAADS is today operating in more than 75 districts and more than 1032 sub counties including peri urban areas with the mission to increase farmers access to information, knowledge and technology for profitable agricultural production aimed at improving the low house hold incomes and to have a decentralized, farmer owned and private sector serviced extension delivery system contributing to the realization of agricultural sector development objective. Phase (I) was funded through an arrangement called Basket funding, where funds are pooled into a common „basket" under the government consolidated fund. The cooperating partners contribute 80%, Government of Uganda 8%, local Governments 10%, farmers 2%. However other arrangements of funding under phase (1) include European union, Agriculture Research Training Program (ARTP II) and Danid Alaa, M.G.L and James, S.N.(1996).

The need for transformation of Agriculture in Uganda from producing for home consumption to commercial oriented agriculture has led to development of intervention programs under the framework of Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PAM).One such program is the National Agriculture Advisory services (NAADS) which is an outcome focused program targeting the constraints of agriculture advisory services due to the failure of traditional

extension based approach to bring about higher productivity and development of agriculture (MAAIF,2000).

National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program of Uganda is an innovative public private extension service delivery approach, with the goal of increasing market oriented agricultural production empowering farmers to demand and control agriculture advisory services. NAADS is also a key component of the government's plan to reduce the wide spread of very high low levels of income (poverty) by 28% by 2015. Low household income simply means poverty therefore, according to JO Godwin Parker (1971), poverty is getting up every morning from dirt- and illness strained mattress. The sheets have long since been used for diapers. Having low household income means living in a smell that that never disappears. This is a smell of urine, sour milk spoiled food sometimes joined with the strong smell of long cooked onions MUSOKE (7th October 2007).

The NAADS activities for the funds provided includes National coordination and supervision by NAADS board and secretariat, District coordination, quality assurance, de-layering, contracting of service providers, capacity building in participatory planning, Monitoring and evaluation Kaija, D. (2008). Whiles as a better performance of NAADS program activities, systems and practices can help to improve the low levels of income in different households, Kihiihi sub county-Kanungu district has benefited less and the concerned people like (NAADS coordinators, sub-accountants, and sub-county chiefs) have failed to improve the activities, practices and systems of NAADS in order to increase the income levels as evidenced by the poverty level in the district and hence intention for research.

According to G.M kibansa (1990), house hold income is the total income of all members of a household aged 15 years or older. Kisauzi (2005) defined house hold income as the total of the amount earned. The word can be used to

describe income excluding other factors associated with social exclusions and disadvantage.

In a statement a head of the national launch of the Prosperity for all program popularly known as Bonna Bagagawale, Nahidy said access to technologies had increased by 64% and improved availability to extension services for the participating farmers. House hold income had also increased by 41% but still this was below the average compared to the funds injected. This increased the researchers interest in research in order to devise measure in which the funds invested in NAADs can be obtained by investing while bearing in mind the value for money.

1.2 Problem statement

According to United State Central Intelligence Agency {CIA} 2001, it was estimated that agriculture in Uganda accounts for 44% of the country's total Growth Domestic Product (GDP). 2005/2006 Uganda National Household Survey shows that 4.2million people are engaged in agriculture with eastern region leading with 89% followed by western region with 88.8%, northern Uganda with 83.8% and central region has 60.8%.

However November 2008, Auditor General's report castigated NAADS coordinators for spending most of the money on workshops not attended by farmers and doing little practical training in the field and meetings are held in Kampala which are not attended by the local people also NAADS trainees lacked enough experience in what they were training and the farmers emerged without enough market information and knowledge to enable them select enterprises that have market value thus declining levels of household income yet NAADS was formulated to expenence the tremendous shift from low levels of household incomes.

It is therefore from this background that the researcher intends to investigate the effect of NAADS program on improving house hold incomes in Nakifuma sub county Mukono District.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of NAADS on improving household incomes in Goma Sub County Mukono District.

1.4 Objective of the study

The study was based on the following objectives:

   i.   To examine the role of NAADS on improving house hold incomes

  ii.   To identify the challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

 iii.   To establish the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes.

1.5 Research questions

   i.   What are the roles of NAADS on improving house hold incomes?

  ii.   What are the challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes?

 iii.   What are the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

Mukono District is bordered by Kayunga District to the north, Buikwe District to the east, Tanzania to the south, Kalangala District to the south-west, Kira Town and Wakiso District to the west, and Luweero District to the north-west. The town of Mukono is about 21 kilometres (13 mi), by road, east of Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda. This is about 55 kilometres (34 mi) west

of the town of Njeru, where the Nalubaale Power Station is located, on the Kampala–Jinja Highway. The geographical coordinates of Mukono District are 00°28'50.0"N, 32°46'14.0"E (Latitude: 0.480567; Longitude: 32.770567).

The study was specifically carried out in Goma sub-county which is one of the sub-counties that make up Mukono district. Goma lies in Goma sub-county, Kyaggwe County, in Mukono District. The town is located on the main highway from Kampala, through Gayaza, Kalagi and on to Kayunga. This location lies approximately 26 kilometres (16 mi), by road, northeast of Mukono, where the district headquarters are located and approximately 46 kilometers (29 mi), by road, northeast of Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city. The road leading in and out of Goma is an all-weather tarmac highway. The coordinates of Goma are: 0°32'27.0"N, 32°47'24.0"E (Latitude: 0.5408; Longitude: 32.7900).

1.6.3 Time scope.

The study was carried out for the period of two months ranging from February, 2018-April 2018. This time was appropriate enough for the researcher to complete his research findings and meet the university deadline.

1.7 Significances of the study

To the student, the study enabled the student to have a wider knowledge and understanding on the performance of NAADS practices, arrangements and systems e as a whole and its operations and how to improve the household incomes.

To the organization/local council A) may help them to be able to know the role of NAADS towards improving the household incomes and also increase the knowledge on how the loopholes in NAADS activities can be addressed.

To the government, it may give more knowledge most especially to the policy maker on formulating the appropriate policies that can help to improve the performance of NAADS in order to raise income to households. This is because,

To the government, it may give more knowledge most especially to the policy maker on formulating the appropriate policies that can help to improve the performance of NAADS in order to raise income to households. This is because, the research may highlight the challenges faced by NAADS and address the strategies to overcome such challenges.

To academicians. The research may help the academicians and future researchers who may interested in investigating either on similar or related studies. The information generated may help in reviewing the related literature.

1.6 Conceptual framework

The conceptual frame work showing the relationship between NAADS PROGRAM AND HOUSE HOLD INCOMES IN UGANDA.

Independent Variable   Dependent Variable

NAADS program	House hold incomes
Providing farmers with variety of crops	Increase of food security
Improved animal breeds	Paying school fees for children
Supervising farmers	Improvement of SOL
Teaching farming methods	High level of output
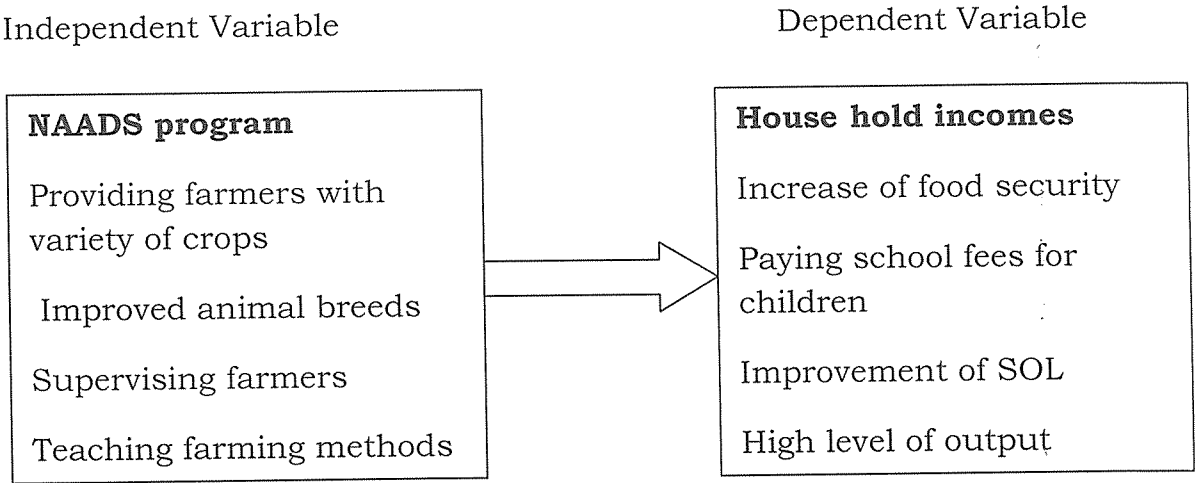
Source: Primary Data

NAADS program provide farmers with variety of crops which helps to increase food security. It also provides to farmers with improved animal breeds which improves their earnings and help households in meeting their demands especially paying school fees for their children. NAADS program also supervise farmers to ensure that the supplied crops and animals are used rightly which improves SOL for homesteads. Some NAADS coordinators carry out some teaching methods and this has improved the level of output.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.

This chapter contains literature in line with the objectives of the study which were intended to; examine the role NAADS on improving house hold incomes, identify the challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes and establish the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes. The information was obtained from books, internet, correspondence reports and news papers.

2.1 Conceptual definitions

National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program is an innovative public private extension service delivery approach, with the goal of increasing market oriented agricultural production empowering farmers to demand and control agriculture advisory services. NAADS is also a key component of the government's plan to reduce the wide spread of very high low levels of income (poverty) by 28% by 2015.

According to Nwena (2001), house hold income is defined as the total income of all members of a household aged 15 years or older. Poverty can be used to describe so many things. It can be used as an all encompassing term to describe situations where people lack many of the opportunities that are available to the average citizen but in other situations, the word can be used to describe low income excluding other factors associated with social exclusions and disadvantage.

2.2 Related studies on NAADS program

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme is one of the seven pillars of the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). It is a decentralized programme for provision of agricultural extension services. The programme was established in 2001 with a mission to increase farmers' access to information, knowledge and technology for profitable agricultural production. The first five-year phase ran from FY 2001/2 to FY 2007/8.

Through an Act of parliament, the government of Uganda formulated the NAADS program in 2001 to offer farming as a business (Mwanje, 2006). NAADS has managed to build farmer institutions and inculcated a sense of ownership in the stakeholders through its key principles of empowerment, decentralized implementation, commercialization and popular participation. Agricultural advisory services are services that make new knowledge available to farmers and assist them to develop their farming and management skills. NAADS is a decentralized farmer owned and private sector service extension system contributing to the realization of the agricultural sector objectives (NAADS Secretariat, 2003). NAADS program was created out of the failure of past agricultural extension program to bring about increase farm productivity despite substantial investments over the years (Ekwamu and Melissa, 2005). NAADS program was one of the seven programs under the PMA with vital principles like commercialization and market orientation that were aimed at transforming Uganda agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming (NAADS Secretariat, 2003; Okecho, 2002).

The programme's ideology was aimed at empowering farmers, especially the poor, to demand and effectively control agricultural extension services (Ekwamu, and Melissa, 2005). This was true because the role of the people and the benefits accruing there from ought to emphasise peoples' participation and

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involvement (Kagwa-Ddumba, 2001). The findings of the Mid-Term Review of Programme (2005) indicated that NAADS was effective, efficient and most cost-effective than previous extension programmes (Nahdy, 2005). NAADS is a poverty-focused programme contributing to PEAP as one of the seven PMA components based on a participatory learning approach (Okecho, 2002). PEAP programmes are driven through the Sector. Wide Approaches (SWAPS) executed through the structures of decentralization (MFPED, 2006), which were seen as the best way of devolving powers, mandates, responsibilities and functions for service to local governments. Although NAADS is new, it's about farmer empowerment (Kazungu, 2004). The study aimed at finding out whether there was any relationship between NAADS Program and Poverty Reduction in Busiisi Sub-county, Hoima District of Uganda. The vision of NAADS programme was to lead to increased farmer access to information, knowledge and technology through effective, efficient, sustainable and decentralized extension with increasing private sector involvement in line with Government policy (Mwanje, 2006). More so, the devolution of functions and services by the districts to lower levels of Local Governments is an objective that was embedded in the NAADS programme (MAAIF, 2000).

2.3 Theoretical perspective.

Modernization theory is applicable to the study in that, Farmers can be viewed as the agents of change. For agricultural productivity to improve the house holds income and needs to put to use the skills and knowledge that is provided under agricultural extension services. Furthermore, the farmers should be able to change their attitudes and traditional values for purposes of benefiting from technology that is new. NAADS as a programme focuses on agricultural modernization which entails having the communities participate in the decisions that best fit local needs of farmers at specific local levels. NAADS design is meant to increase the farmers' access to knowledge, technologies and information that is improved (Isubikalu 2007). For farmers to make use of the

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skills and knowledge their attitude and conservative values ought to change if development is to be realized.

According to (Eicher and Staatz 1998), the European and Agricultural economists in the 1950's viewed agricultural extension services through a perspective of their own Country experiences. For example, they assumed, agricultural advisors then, would have agricultural extension models and technology shifted from high income to low income Countries, and community development projects would enable people in the rural setting improve their livelihood. Furthermore, agricultural programmes in the 1950's emphasized the "American model of agricultural extension and diffusion model of agricultural development" which assumed that, a farmer can increase production through allocation of resources, that exist more efficiently and adopting practices and technologies that are practiced in the Industrial Countries. For farmers to improve on their productivity, the need to put available resources such as land into maximum use is important. Adoption of practices and technologies such as improved seeds and fertilizers would enhance development.

2.4 Role NAADS on improving house hold incomes

National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) program of Uganda is an innovative public private extension service delivery approach, with the goal of increasing market oriented agricultural production empowering farmers to demand and control agriculture advisory services. NAADS is also a key component of the government's plan to reduce the wide spread of very high low levels of income (poverty) by 28% by 2015.

The overall development objective of the new extension system (NAADS) was to assist poor men and women farmers to become aware of, and be able to adopt, improved technology and management practices in their farming enterprises so as to enhance the productive efficiency, their economic welfare, and the sustainability of the farming operations (World Bank, 2001). In particular, according to the National Agricultural Advisory Services Act, 2001; the program

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was to pay more attention on women, people living with disabilities (PLWDs) and youths who were considered marginalized from mainstream economic activity and hence most marginalized to the negative effects of the economic reforms of 1990s (Republic of Uganda, 1995).

The NAADS is under the second phase of implementation. Phase II of the NAADS programme supports activities to increase farmers" access to productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies, knowledge and technical advice for increased productivity and profitability; value addition and enhancing market linkage in order to fast track commercialization of agriculture (NAADS, 2013). These activities are promoted through the Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) project under components of enhancing partnerships between agricultural research, advisory services, and other stakeholders; strengthening the NAADS; and supporting agribusiness services and market linkages.

In Uganda, the NADS program was evaluated twice; in 2007 (Benin et al. 2007) and in 2011 (Benin et al. 2011). In the first round of evaluation, Benin and colleagues (2007) used simple difference in means analysis on cross-sectional data to compare the adoption of technology and new agricultural enterprises, productivity, commercialization, income, food security and nutrition across NADS and non-NADS households. The authors observed that NADS appeared to have had a substantial positive impact on the availability and quality of advisory services provided to farmers; promoted the adoption of new crop and livestock enterprises, including modern agricultural production technologies and practices; and led to a greater use of postharvest technologies and commercial marketing of commodities. The authors found no significant changes in yield between NADS and non-NADS households for most crops. In the second round of the NADS evaluation, Benin and colleagues (2011) used the propensity score matching (PSM) and average treatment effect on the treated methods on data collected in 2007 and 2005. Their findings revealed

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that NAADS had a great impact on access to advisory services but weak or no impact on the adoption of improved agricultural technologies, practices, and new crops and livestock enterprises. Furthermore, the authors found mixed results regarding change in agricultural revenue, food security and nutrition of participants in NADS program. For example, NADS impact on income was found to be positive and significant for adopters of livestock enterprises and insignificant for adopters of crops technologies.

2.5 Challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

Despite the attention and resources devoted to NAADS program to support households access extension services to improve their productivity and hence welfare, there is limited information on the impact of the program –particularly on women, PLWDs and youths headed households. Previous studies on NAADS impact, including Benin et al. (2007) and Benin et al. (2011) do not disaggregate households by headship -yet we know that this has implications on resource ownership and income (Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), 2009). Besides, two NAADS impact studies by Benin et al. were partly funded and implemented by the NAADS Secretariat and hence perceived by most people as internal evaluation reports of program performance. Scarcity of new and moreover independent evidence on the impact of NAADS has heightened public interest in the effectiveness of NAADS in augmenting household productivity and incomes. This is particularly so considering the fact that several audit and media reports1 suggest some level of abuse of program resources by NAADS administrators as well as beneficiaries.

The NAADS was hijacked by the politicians. NAADS become a political project and its guiding principles were orientated towards political machinations. The impromptu intervention and suspension of the NAADS programme by the President in recent years8 caused a lot of inefficiencies in the implementation of the programme. In the 2015/15 Ministry of Finance budget call circular9,

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the Ugandan Government decided to restructure agricultural extension through implementing a unified (single spine) agricultural extension system and transferring the extension function back to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) from NAADS Secretariat.

Low funding amidst high expectations from both politicians and communities: Though there has been a gradual increase in budget allocation to NAADS from Shs 139 billion in 2009/10 to Shs 208.2 billion in 2015/1516; which is about 44 percent of total agricultural sector budget (Shs 474 billion) (MFPED, 2015). However, with the increase in the number of local government, the NAADS budget has continuously declined yet the number of beneficiaries has increased. Consequently, the amount of inputs provided to farmers had shrunk each year, and could not meet the growing demand18. Consequently, the amount of money released to sub counties is inadequate to meet the peoples" expectations and demands. The increasing number of beneficiaries and the categorization of farmers19 for support have made it very difficult to effectively implement the programme. The amount of funds or its equivalency that the beneficiaries receive is inadequate to enhance their agricultural productivity. Besides being inadequate the releases sometime delay, which affects the implementation of planned activities.

Continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines: NAADS guidelines continue to change with minimal consultation with the implementers and beneficiaries Mwanje, R. (2006). The NAADS programme is viewed as a "top-down rather than a bottom-up" programme. This affects the stakeholders" ability to internalize the programme especially among the beneficiary farmers.

Inadequate staffing levels: Failure to have adequate extension staff has crippled the implementation of NAADS programme and agricultural extension in general. Sub-counties lack extension staff; on average each sub county has two extension staff (one NAADS coordinator and one extension staff) MFPED

(2004). Lack of extension staff of sub-county levels means majority of the farmers are losing out on the critical knowledge for improving their productivity.

Weakness in the selection of enterprises: The selection of enterprises is based on guidelines developed by the NAADS Secretariat and disseminated to all districts and sub-counties. However, there are several challenges with the manner in which priority enterprises are selected in the respective sub-counties Kazungu, K. (2004). The zoning method used by NAADS makes it hard for farmers to choose the enterprises they prefer or which they can easily manage. The "one size fit all" enterprise selection does not address gender peculiar needs and preferences and has precipitated gender insensitive implementation of NAADS activities. This particular challenge was also highlighted in a study done by Forum for Women in Democracy in 2013.

Politicization of the selection of beneficiaries: All politicians at local government level want to be associated with NAADS in one way or the other, given the fact that it is the only government programme which provides direct support to people Kassami, M. (2004). In addition, the presence of politicians (i.e ruling party Chairperson) on most of the NAADS selection committees skewed the selection towards political gains.

Poor coordination and follow-up: The implementation of the programme is bogged by poor coordination between the preparation for the technologies by beneficiaries and the delivery of technologies by service providers (suppliers). Sometimes beneficiaries receive technologies when they are not ready or the beneficiaries are prepared/ready but the suppliers take long to supply the enterprises, thereby discouraging the farmers from utilizing them Kassujja, N. (1997). In addition, there is minimal or no follow-up support in form of extension services by the extension staff, which affects their productivity.

Poor ownership of the programme: Most beneficiaries, especially food security farmers, don"t own projects, sell-off inputs, don"t care about inputs provided

to them, which undermines the sustainability of the programme. This is partly due to low level of participation in decision making especially on enterprise selection and lack of cost-funding mechanisms NAADS, (2013). However, a number of farmers in Mityana, noted that participation and contribution to government programmes increase ownership and sustainability.

Corruption and misuse of funds: Issues of corruption and other financial irregularities in the implementation of NAADS programme are commonplace in the media. For example, the Auditor General"s report of 2008 reveals that only 37.1 percent of the total money spent on NAADS may be considered as useful expenditure (Auditor General 2008). Spending without results is a loss for farmers and Ugandan tax payers in general. In addition, weak community participation in decisions over how funds are allocated, suggests that local political leaders and technicians have the major influence over funds, fueling corruption and misuse of resources.

Weakness in community procurement: Community-based procurement was introduced in 2008 with the aim of ensuring value for money without compromising quality, promoting transparency, deepening farmer empowerment and minimizing bureaucracy for timely availability of inputs. Though a very good idea, community procurement has a lot of hidden costs such as connivance between parish procurement committees and suppliers to supply "air" or sub-standard inputs; improper timing of procurement and delivery of inputs Republic of Uganda (2001). This is compounded by the fact that majority of the members of the Parish Procurement Committee members are illiterate, and despite the training they undergo, they are manipulated by the service providers who sometimes give them bribes to influence their work.

Gittinger (1990) observed that agricultural advisory services in many African countries still design their programmes as if all farmers were only males for example in Zambia. This is because of the eroded belief that men are the main decision makers in agricultural production, as evidenced by the fact that

advisory services are overwhelmingly staffed by men. As a result, male agricultural extensionists tend to provide productive information to male farmers because of society"s attitude and gender biases. What is not clear is whether men pass on agricultural information to their wives whenever they need it hence the need for this study, operating within a network of relations at the community level (AfDB, 2010).

Agriculture in Uganda is dominated by small holder farmers who occupy the majority of land and produce most of the crop and livestock products Friis-Hansen, E. (2005). The key long-standing challenge of the small holder farmers is low productivity stemming from the lack of access to markets, credit, and technology. Most small holder operations occur in farming systems with the family as the centre of planning, decision-making and implementation.

Bryceson (1995) argues that the basic right of people to the food they need is one of the greatest challenges facing world community. She points out that many of Africa's agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies, weak institutions and lack of well-trained human resources. She further noted that African women are lead managers within the households for providing food, nutrition, water, health, education and family planning to an extent greater than elsewhere in developing world. Women are guardians of their children's welfare and have explicit responsibility to provide for them materially.

According to Okorio John and Esegu Francis (2002), sustainable development and improved household food production is only possible with efficient management of natural resource base. They argue that despite the promising results of NAADS and perceived importance of extension services as stated in PMA, dissemination is still inadequate. To them, land degradation and deforestation are critical issues that need to be addressed if poverty eradication and food security are to be attained.

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The funding for the NAADS programme at the Local Government level is inadequate. For example, the main areas that were underfunded in FY 2010/11 were the FSFs, MOFs, operations at district and sub-county level and programme monitoring. The problem of under financing is likely to become larger with the increase of parishes from 6,589 in FY 2010/11 to 7,404 in FY 2011/12.

Lack of information. In Latin America, Information and knowledge are essential components for improving access to agricultural advisory services and productivity to farmers (World Bank 1992). In most cases female rural producers are usually in great need of information, knowledge and skills to improve decision-making, increase productivity and to survive under new market condition which comes as a result of market-orientation. Appropriate technology and information in agricultural program however is not accessible to female farmers because of inappropriate delivery of services. Less than 10% of women have access to advisory services, improved seedlings, fertilizers, and training (FAO 1996). This was a study done on Latin America but the situation in Uganda may not be far from reality. There is need to find out how women in Uganda obtain information on NAADS.

Lack of access to land. In Uganda, land is the most important physical asset for the poor. Most land is acquired through inheritance rather than purchase (Kwesiga, 1998). Land tittles and tenure tend to be vested to men either by legal conditions or by social cultural norms (World Bank, 1993). Women are less likely to hold title, secure tenure or dispose off land. In Uganda, women headed households have less access to land (Appleton 1996) cited in Tripp A.m and Kwesiga, J (2002) and about 8% women in Uganda have lease hold and 7% own land (MGLSD 1999). This literature did not tell us whether it was the ability to control land that determined women participation. The study set out to find what was on ground.

The institutional framework was noted to be inadequate for effective implementation of the programme. This was largely because of limited facilitation of staff, inadequate equipment as well as limited personnel. Both district and sub county NAADS coordinators noted the inadequate funding of programme operations Nahdy, S. (2000).

Sufficient evidence on the ground reveals that effective food security regulations and by laws have either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced; a situation that has escalated food and nutritional problems. Post-harvest losses are reportedly high, ranging from 6% to 30%, with poor storage alone accounting for 30% to 50% of total crop losses (The New Vision, 16th Oct. 2001). At farm level, storage structures are poorly constructed and are vulnerable to weather effects and pest attacks. Considering the storage practices in Western Uganda, the "entende" (traditional bundles of post-harvest crop storage) that would be hanged on verandas and granaries constructed in homesteads have been abandoned (Kyakunzire, 2002). The "entende" and granary storage ensured food security in case of crop failure.

2.6 Strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes.

One of the key objectives of NAADS should aim at promoting food security, nutrition and household incomes through increased productivity and market-oriented farming. In the short run, NAADS will provide improved planting and stocking materials to as many households as possible for multiplication, consumption and sale for increased incomes. To reach as many households as possible, this objective is being pursued through the Village Farmer Forum (VFF) where everybody in the household of 18 years and above qualifies to be selected to receive agriculture inputs. Up to 100 farmers are selected per parish to benefit from the inputs" fund. The technology inputs fund is a conditional

grant from the center and is not co-funded by local governments neither the beneficiaries.

NAADS program should aim at building the capacity of farmers to form and operate farmer associations, demand advisory services, and adopt improved agricultural technologies and practices -through demonstration of the technologies by model farmers in the community (MAAIF, 2000). Technology demonstration sites –which were managed by 6 model farmers per parish, were meant to show-case and encourage farmers to adopt profitable crop and/or livestock enterprises. Revisions in the NAADS implementation guidelines by the Cabinet in 2008, however, mandated program administrators to distribute free inputs to at least 20 farmers per parish.

Efforts to improve food security and nutritional status need to take note of and address the outset, the reinforcing detrimental linkages between food insecurity, disease, poor sanitation and inadequate education; otherwise, forging ahead with food security measures alone will have a limited effect (Braun et al 1992). Institutional capacity is also important to facilitate implementation of food and nutrition security policies and programmes. It is imperative that various institutions involved in this activity be linked.

Government and non-government organizations establish programmes/projects to provide citizens with goods and services which they may not afford or adequately get through the market mechanism. It is the desire of institutions that put in place such programmes to know the impact of the interventions on the livelihoods of targeted persons.

The programme should be redesigned with quantified production targets for the various supported agricultural produce. These should be the basis for the support given to the various farmers. The targeting should be guided by the agricultural zoning as well as national food consumption requirements. The

NAADS programme should be adequately funded to enable sufficient outreach of farmers for purposes of enhancing household and national food security. Areas that require additional funding include the FSFs and MOFs programmes, training/retooling the NAADS staff, equipment and financing the operations of the district and sub-county NAADS offices and officers. For the farmer support, if the programme cannot raise adequate funds, the number of farmers targeted per parish should be reduced.

For comprehensiveness of farmer support, the NAADS programme should enhance coordination with other key stakeholders in the sector. This includes the private sector and NGOs. The differentiation between food security and market oriented farmers may be relegated in the programme. What matters is providing adequate support for targeted agricultural production since all farmers are commercializing agriculture. The NAADS support may be determined by farmers existing productive resources (land, machinery/equipment). The institutional framework should be strengthened for enhanced effectiveness. Technical staffs that are well motivated should be employed. However, the operation costs must not be increased at the expense of actual service delivery.

There is need for government (especially MAAIF) to review the current regulatory, policy and legal framework within which the agricultural extension service delivery system currently operates, with the aim of guiding implementation of the agricultural extension programs in Uganda. MAAIF needs to develop a comprehensive agricultural extension policy to guide implementation of agricultural extension programs at national and local government levels. Government needs to reconsider provision of free inputs, and instead invest in collective public goods such as seed multiplication, fertilizers, and provision of tractors / ox-ploughs at sub county levels to benefit the entire farming community. This will improve the programme impact and

address some of the negative externalities which cannot be addressed using the current approach.

Government needs to recruit more extension staff at the sub county level in a bid to address the inadequate staffing. NAADS Coordinators and Agricultural Advisory Service Providers (AASPs) need to be absorbed into the traditional local government extension staff structures that are less costly to pay (remuneration). In addition, the extension staff needs to be facilitated to effectively do their work. Government should substantially increase NAADS funding in line with the increasing demand and expectations at the local government levels. In addition, more funds should be allocated for collective public goods provision and community level activities especially farmers" follow-up and monitoring.

The selection of enterprises to be supported by NAADS should not only be based on the zoning approach or profitability alone, efforts should be made to assess their impact on food and nutrition security, youth involvement, gender such as women' s time use, its cost, and appropriateness. The role the army in agriculture should be limited to production and a clear policy should be put in place to phase their transition into public extension. Rather the single spine extension system at the MAAIF and local governments should be expeditiously implemented.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presented the research approaches, target population, sample size, sampling procedures, sources of data, data processing, presentation, data processing, analysis and presentation, limitations of the study and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research design

The study used descriptive case designs using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative design was used because it was more accurate in terms of data collection and more reliable in terms of research results. This meant that quantitative research design was used for expressing the numerical information captured during the study which could not be easily expressed in words. Qualitative research design was used because it helped in analyzing the data that was interpreted by words in order to give the meaning to the presented numerals.

3.2 Target population

The study population was comprised of the people of Goma Sub County, Mukono district such as district coordinators, sub county coordinators and other workers, leaders and farmers involved in this program.

3.2.1 Sample size

Sometimes it is difficult to include the whole population in research; therefore, the researcher selected a portion from the population known as sample about the whole population. The sample in this study was restricted to the

information required and the purpose of the study. Using Slovene's Formula to come up with appropriate sample size to be used in the study.

Slovene's Formula states that, given a population, the minimum Sample size is given by: The sample size was calculated mathematically using the formula below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

Where;   n = the sample size

N = total population of respondents that is 57.

α = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

n = $\frac{57}{1 + 57\ (0.05)}$

n= $\frac{57}{1+57 * 0.0025}$

n = $\frac{57}{1.1425}$

n= 49.8

n= 50

The study constituted 50 respondents.

3.3.2 Sample Procedure

The researcher used the simple random sampling technique to select local officials, farmers, NAADS coordinators at the sub county level and at district level. This technique was good because it reduced chances of a researcher being biased when choosing the participants. This sampling procedure ensured that each member of the target population had equal and independent chances of being included in the sample.

3.4 Data collection methods

The researcher obtained data from the field using the following important instruments:

3.4. 1 Questionnaires

Here, self-administered questionnaires were employed containing both open-ended and close-ended question. The open- ended questions enabled respondents to contribute their views and suggestions, while the close-ended questions allowed respondents to respond to common responses.

3.4.2 Interviews

Here the researcher conducted face-to-face interactions made conversations between the interviewee and himself with the sole aim of soliciting data. The researcher used both formal and informal interviews with the respondents. This enabled the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduced resistance and also obtained personal information from the respondents. The advantage of this method was that it helps to further clarify certain information that would be in the questionnaire. Again, the interview was employed to cross check certain information from the respondents.

3.5 Data processing and analysis

Several methods were employed in processing the raw data from the field. These included editing, coding, classification, tabulation, and data analysis. These were done after data collection to make it meaningful

3.6 Validity and reliability of the instruments.

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher administered a questionnaire to the various officials; computation was done by the use of computer program. This was for the case of questionnaire research instrument. The data was analyzed and fed accordingly.

3.7 Limitations of the study.

Failure of respondents to return questionnaires in time was the major challenge the researcher encountered in the field. This was anticipated when respondents went with the questionnaires due to limited time to fill them. However, the researcher distributed them himself and immediately collected them after filling.

It was not easy to locate the respondents the fact that these respondents were widely spread and conducted their activities from different places. This hindered data collection. The researcher however designed a structured questionnaire that enabled respondents fill in their free time.

Some respondents feared to reveal some information thinking that the information could leak. To solve this, the researcher assured them that the information couldn't leak and the research was purely for academic purpose.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher protected respondents by keeping the information given confidential and where there was a need to reveal, consent was first obtained.

The questionnaires did not include the names of the respondents for issue of privacy and secrecy.

After the collection of data questionnaires were destroyed so that the collected information couldn't leak.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction.

This chapter comprises of the findings that were gathered by the researcher from Goma Sub county, Mukono district in relation to the topic (impact of NAADS programme on house hold incomes). The data is presented and interpreted in view of the objectives mentioned in chapter one of this research. The interpretation also sought to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods for example the use of tables, graphs, percentages and personal analysis and interpretation presented in essay form.

Questionnaires were provided to 50 respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Age of respondents

Table i: Showing the age of respondents

Age brackets	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 25	6	12
26 – 30	8	16
31 – 35	20	40
44 – 50	9	18
50 and above	7	14
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

From the table above, it is seen that 6 respondents representing 12% of the total respondents are in the age bracket of 18-25, 8 respondents representing a total number 16% were in the age bracket of 26-30, 31 -35 had 20 respondents representing 40% of total number of respondents 44-50 had 9 respondents representing a total number of 18% and 50+ had 7 respondents representing 14% of the total number of respondents.

This implied that Goma Sub-county, Mukono district had the majority responsible people since no employee was below 18 years of age. The majority respondents were in the age bracket of 31-35 and this was due to the fact that this age bracket had the hard working people and were considered to be of a great value to the researcher since they were flexible easy and easy to be contacted for interviews.

4.1.2 Gender of respondents

The respondents were asked about their gender and the results were expressed by the chart as shown below.

Figure (i): Showing gender respondents.
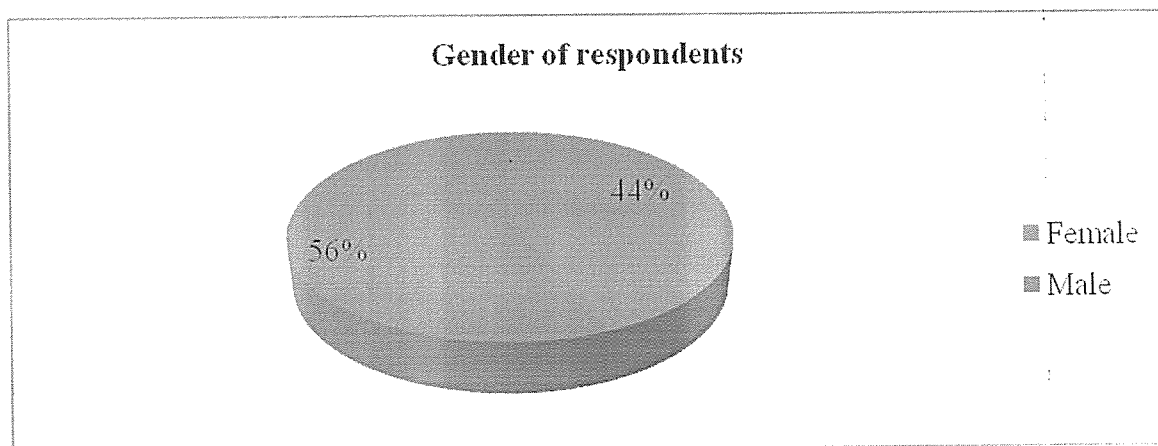
Source: Primary Data

Basing on the information indicated on the above table, majority of respondents were male that is 28 respondents representing 56% of the total

respondents and 22 respondents were female representing 44% of the respondents.

The above information implied that Goma Sub-county has the majority male than female. This was attributed to nature of activities that are still going on such as building and construction and other activities that are mostly performed by men. However, the number of female respondents was almost equal to that of male because the researcher intended to produce unbiased research.

4.1.4 Academic qualification of respondents.

Table (ii) Showing academic qualifications of the respondents.

Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	6	12
Diploma	17	34
Degree	18	36
Masters	9	18
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

The table above clearly indicates that majority of the respondents were degree holders of 18 respondents representing a total percentage of 36%, followed by those with diploma 17 respondents representing 34% of the total respondents, followed by respondents with masters 9 respondents representing 18% of the total respondents, followed by those with masters 6 respondents representing 12% of the total respondents.

This implied that the respondents were well educated and cold help the researcher in obtaining the findings in relation to the impact of NAADS program on house hold incomes.

4.1.5 Marital status of respondents.

Table (iii) Showing marital status of the respondents.

Marital status of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Single	35	70
Married	15	30
Separated/divorced	None	None
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

Figure (ii) Showing marital status of respondents.
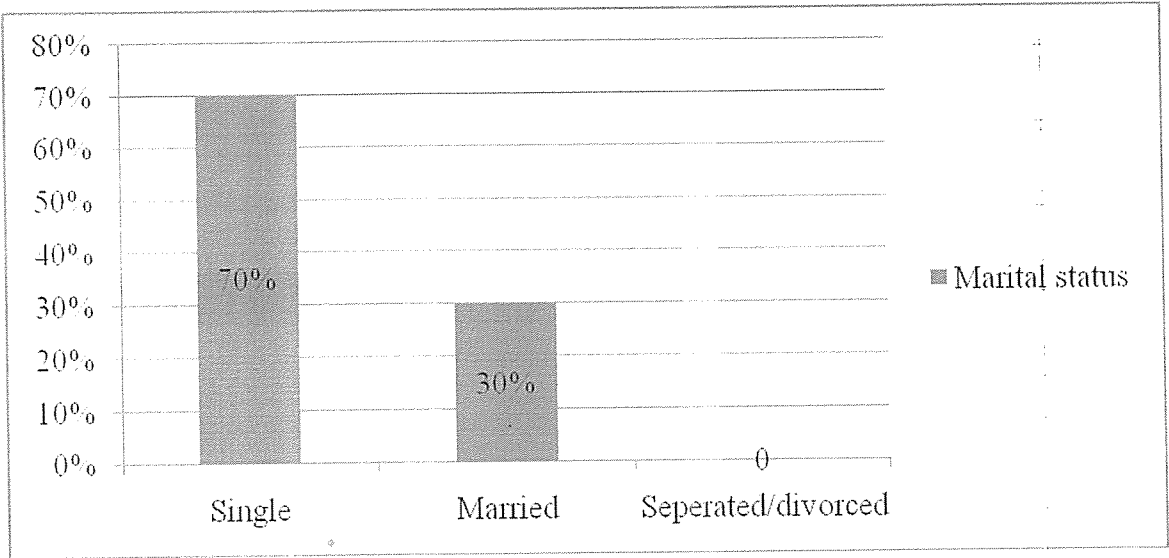
Source: Primary Data

In regard to the information presented in the table and figure above, 70% of the respondents were single, 30% of the respondents were married and none had divorced.

This implied that the respondents were responsible people based on their status and their information was considered to be of a great value.

4.2. Role played by NAADS in improving house hold income.

The respondents were asked whether there are roles played by NAADS in improving household incomes and the results were expressed by the table as shown below.

Table (iv) Showing whether there are roles played by NAADS in improving household incomes.

Roles played by NAADS in improving household incomes	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	50%
No	10	20%
Not sure	15	30%
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

Based on the information presented on the table above, 50% of the respondents agreed, 20% of the respondents disagreed and 30% of the respondents were not sure.

The information implied that NAADS play a very significant role in improving household incomes evidenced by the majority of the respondents who agreed.

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The respondents were given an opportunity to tick based on their level of understanding concerning the role of NAADS in improving household incomes and the results were expressed by the table as shown below.

Table (v): Showing roles played by NAADS in improving household incomes.

Roles played by NAADS in improving household incomes.	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
It has increasing market oriented agricultural production	20	**40**	10	**20**	12	**24**	5	**10**	3	**6**	50	**100**
Improved technology and management practices in their farming	9	**18**	12	**24**	4	**8**	16	**32**	9	**18**	50	**100**
Introduction of first growing crops	21	**42**	9	**18**	7	**14**	5	**10**	8	**16**	50	**100**
It has enhanced productive efficiency	25	**50**	14	**28**	5	**10**	4	**8**	2	**4**	50	**100**
Marginalized groups especially women and youths	17	**34**	14	**28**	6	**12**	9	**18**	4	**8**	50	**100**

have benefited											
The rate of farmers education has been improved	20	**40**	13	**26**	3	**6**	9	**18**	5	**10**	50	**100**
High level of value addition	10	**20**	15	**30**	8	**16**	13	**26**	5	**10**	50	**100**
Enhancement of research and development	22	**44**	8	**16**	11	**22**	6	**12**	3	**6**	50	**100**

Source: Primary Data

In relation to the above objective, increasing market oriented agricultural production had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 24% disagreed, 10% respondents were not sure and 6%strongly disagreed.

Improved technology and management practices in their farming had 18% of the total respondents strongly agreed, 24% of the total respondents agreed, 8% of the total respondents were not sure, 32% of the total respondents disagreed, 18% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Introduction of first growing crops had 42% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% of the total respondents agreed, 14% of the total respondents disagreed, 10% of the total respondents were not sure and 16% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

It has enhanced productive efficiency had 50% of the respondents strongly agreed 28% of the total respondents agreed, 10% of the total respondent disagreed and 8% of the total respondents were not sure and 4% strongly disagreed.

Marginalized groups especially women and youths have benefited had 34% of the respondents strongly agreed, 28% of the total respondents agreed, 12% of

the total respondents were not sure, 18% of the total respondents disagreed and 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The rate of farmer's education has been improved had 40% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 26% of the total respondents agreed 6% of the total respondents were not sure 18% of the total respondents disagreed and 10% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

High level of value addition had 20% of the respondents agreed in respect with social events and celebrations 30% agreed, 16% of the respondents were not sure, 26% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

Enhancement of research and development had 44% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 22% were not sure, 12% disagreed and 6% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

The information above implied that NAADs was very important in determining the levels of household incomes especially enhancing productive efficiency. This had the majority respondents who strongly agreed and a greed and the reason was that NAADS programme provides improved seedlings and animals of good quality that can help to improving household yields.

4.3 Challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

The respondents were asked whether there are challenges faced by NAADS in improving household incomes and the results were expressed by the table as shown below.

Table: (vi) Showing the response to challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	54%
No	10	20%
Not sure	13	26%
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Primary Data

The presented in the table above shows that 54% of the respondents agreed, 20% disagreed and 13% of the respondents were not sure.

This implied that the respondents were aware of the challenges faced by NAADS in improving household incomes. The challenges required an immediate solution which was still lacking based on the respondents who agreed.

The respondents were given a chance of ticking in relation to the challenges faced by NAADS in improving household incomes and the results were expressed by the table as shown below.

Table: (vii) Showing the challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

Challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Politicization of the selection of beneficiaries	25	50	15	30	4	8	5	10	1	2	50	100
Low funding by government	30	60	10	20	6	12	2	4	2	4	50	100
Continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines	32	64	9	18	2	4	4	8	3	6	50	100
Inadequate staffing levels	28	56	11	22	3	6	6	12	2	4	50	100
Poor coordination and follow-up	20	40	14	28	8	16	3	6	5	10	50	100
Corruption and misuse of funds	27	54	6	12	4	8	7	14	6	12	50	100
Weakness in community procurement	19	38	14	28	8	16	6	12	3	6	50	100
Lack of enough land for cultivation	15	30	13	26	12	24	6	12	4	8	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Basing on the data presented on table (vi) above, politicization of the selection of beneficiaries had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 8% disagreed, 10% respondents were not sure and 2%strongly disagreed.

Low funding by government had 60% of the total respondents strongly agreed 20% agreed, 12% disagreed, 4% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 4% were not sure.

Continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines had 64% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 18% of the total respondents agreed, 4% of the total respondents disagreed, 8% of the respondents were not sure and 6% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

Poor coordination and follow-up had 56% of the respondents strongly agreed 22% of the total respondents agreed, 6% of the total respondents disagreed and 12% of the respondents were not sure and 4% strongly disagreed.

Corruption and misuse of funds had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 28% of the total respondents agreed, 16% of the total respondents were not sure, 6% of the total respondents disagreed and 10% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

Weakness in community procurement had 54% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 12% of the total respondents agreed, 8% of the total respondents were not sure 14% of the total respondents disagreed and 12% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

Lack of enough land for cultivation had 38% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 28% of the total respondents agreed, 16% of the total respondents were not sure, 12% of the total respondents disagreed and 6% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

The above information implied that unpredictable changes and low funding amidst high expectations from both politicians and communities were the major challenges that have resulted from the increase in the number of local government that has reduced NAADS budget and continuously declined. The increasing number of beneficiaries and the categorization of farmers for support have made it very difficult to effectively implement the programme.

This leaves a very big challenge to government to ensure that the strategies are devised to overcome such challenges.

4.4 Strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and household incomes.

The respondents were asked about the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and household income and the results were expressed by the table as shown below.

Table (ix) Showing the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and household incomes.

Strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and household incomes	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Development of farmers associations	37	74	3	6	4	8	1	2	5	10	50	100
Punishment of the corrupt officials	30	60	7	14	2	4	8	16	3	6	50	100
Proper dissemination of information concerning NAADS programme	20	40	10	20	5	10	7	14	8	16	50	100
Formulating of appropriate policies that can	18	36	12	24	10	20	4	8	6	12	50	100

last for a good period of time												
Avoid personalization of the project	25	50	4	8	0	0	5	10	16	32	50	100
Employing well qualified staff with adequate skills	29	58	10	20	6	12	0	0	5	10	50	100
Increasing on the number of staff	20	40	10	20	5	10	15	30	0	0	50	100

Source: Primary Data

In relation to the strategies to improve NAADS and increase household income, 74% of the respondents strongly agreed to development of farmers' associations 6% agreeing as well, while 8% of the total respondents were recorded for not being sure, 2% of the total respondents disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

Punishment of the corrupt officials had 60% of the respondents who strongly agreed 14% agreed, 4% of the total respondents were not sure, 16% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed.

Proper dissemination of information concerning NAADS programme had 40% respondents who strongly agreed, 20% of the total respondents agreed, 10% of the total respondents were not sure, while 14% disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed.

Formulating of appropriate policies that can last for a good period of time had 36% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 24% of the total respondents agreed, 20% of the total respondents were not sure, while 8% of the total respondents disagreed and 12% strongly disagreed.

Avoid personalization of the project had 50% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 8% of the total respondents agreed, none were not sure, while 10% disagreed and 32% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

Employing well qualified staff with adequate skills had 58% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 20% of the total respondents agreed, 12% were not sure, none disagreed and 10% of the total respondents strongly disagreed.

Increasing on the number of staff had 40% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, 20% agreed 10% were not sure and 14 % disagreed and 16% strongly disagreed.

The results implied that Goma administrators and stakeholders as well as NAADS coordinators have devised strategies and the respondents were aware of them and poor performance of this program was instead attributed to lack of proper implementation committee due to limited funds. Development of farmers' associations had the majority respondents who strongly agreed and this was intended to reduce the loss of funds in individual's hands.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contains a summary of the findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations to the variables therein with the objective of remedying the impact of NAADS programme on house hold incomes. The main objective was to find out the impact of NAADS programme on house hold incomes. Using computer packages like Excel the study has made important findings, which are the basis of the policy recommendations entailed in this chapter.

5.1 Summary of findings

The researcher's intention was to examine the impact of NAADS programme on house hold incomes. The researcher set the research objectives which were intended to; examine the role of NAADS on improving house hold incomes, challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes and establish the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes. The researcher then designed the questionnaire which was in line with the set objectives. The total population was 57 but questionnaires were distributed to only 50 respondents whom the researcher chose as the sample size.

5.1.2 The role of NAADS on improving household incomes

In relation with the researcher's first objective, 50% of the respondents agreed, 20% of the respondents disagreed and 30% of the respondents were not sure. The information implied that NAADS play a very significant role in improving household incomes evidenced by the majority of the respondents who agreed.

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Having been given the chance to tick, increasing market oriented agricultural production had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, improved technology and management practices in their farming had 18% of the total respondents strongly agreed, introduction of first growing crops had 42% of the respondents who strongly agreed, it has enhanced productive efficiency had 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, marginalized groups especially women and youths have benefited had 34% of the respondents strongly agreed, the rate of farmer's education has been improved had 40% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, enhancement of research and development had 44% of the respondents who strongly agreed and information above implied that NAADs was very important in determining the levels of household incomes especially enhancing productive efficiency. This had the majority respondents who strongly agreed and the reason was that NAADS programme provides improved seedlings and animals of good quality that can help to improving household yields.

5.1.3 Challenges faced by NAADS program in improving household incomes.

In line with this objective, majority of the respondents represented by 54% of the respondents agreed, 20% disagreed and 13% of the respondents were not sure and the implication was that the respondents were aware of the challenges faced by NAADS in improving household incomes. The challenges required an immediate solution which was still lacking based on the respondents who agreed.

The respondents were asked to tick based on their level of understanding in regard to the above objective, politicization of the selection of beneficiaries had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, low funding by government had 60% of the total respondents strongly agreed, continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines had 64% of the respondents who strongly agreed, poor coordination and follow-up had 56% of the respondents strongly

agreed 22% of the total respondents agreed, corruption and misuse of funds had 40% of the respondents who strongly agreed, weakness in community procurement had 54% of the total respondents who strongly agreed and others responded to lack of enough land for cultivation and the information implied that unpredictable changes and low funding amidst high expectations from both politicians and communities were the major challenges that have resulted from the increase in the number of local government that has reduced NAADS budget and continuously declined. The increasing number of beneficiaries and the categorization of farmers for support have made it very difficult to effectively implement the programme. This leaves a very big challenge to government to ensure that the strategies are devised to overcome such challenges.

5.1.4 Strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and household incomes.

Based on this objective, 74% of the respondents strongly agreed to development of farmers associations, punishment of the corrupt officials had 60% of the respondents who strongly agreed 14% agreed, proper dissemination of information concerning NAADS programme had 40% respondents who strongly agreed, formulating of appropriate policies that can last for a good period of time had 36% of the total respondents who strongly agreed, avoid personalization of the project had 50% of the total respondents who strongly agreed and others responded to employing well qualified staff with adequate skills, increasing on the number of staff and the implication was that Goma administrators and stakeholders as well as NAADS coordinators have devised strategies and the respondents were aware of them and poor performance of this program was instead attributed to lack of proper implementation committee due to limited funds. Development of farmers' associations had the majority respondents who strongly agreed and this was intended to reduce the loss of funds in individual's hands.

5.2 Conclusion.

The researcher found that NAADS impacts on household income since it supports activities which have helped to increase farmers" access to productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies, knowledge and technical advice for increased productivity and profitability; value addition and enhancing market linkage both within Uganda and outside. These activities have resulted from Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) project under components of enhancing partnerships between agricultural research, advisory services, and other stakeholders which has enhanced productive efficiency as it was supported by majority respondents of 50% strongly agreeing. In trying to improve NAADS program, the basic challenges such as lack of information, politicization of the selection of beneficiaries, low funding by government, continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines, poor coordination and follow-up, corruption and misuse of funds had 40%, weakness in community procurement had 54% of the total respondents who strongly agreed should be solved by implementing the strategies such as increase budget for agriculture, employing qualified staff and seriously dealing with corrupt officials to discourage the would be interested ones. This will prove the reality that NAADS improve household income.

5.3 Recommendations.

The NAADS officials should aim at promoting food security, nutrition and household incomes through increased productivity and market-oriented farming may be the target. This should be done by equipping farmers with good farm tools and providing to them improved seeds and animal breeds to improve homesteads nutrition and household income.

The policy makers should set appropriate policies that scare corrupt officials which will help to establish a strong institutional capacity to facilitate implementation of food and nutrition security policies and programmes.

Programs should be designed and revised year after year to see whether they are being met as planned. This should be done to avoid diverting from original intentions. The qualified officials should be adequately funded to enable sufficient outreach of farmers for purposes of executing their duties.

The institutional framework should be strengthened for enhanced effectiveness and this should be done in addition to technical staffs that should be well motivated. This should be done in comparison of actual earnings and actual service to avoid a mis-match between the two.

Government should substantially increase NAADS funding in line with the increasing demand and expectations at the local government levels. In addition, more funds should be allocated for collective public goods provision and community level activities especially farmers" follow-up and monitoring.

5.4 Areas for further research.

Due to time and research constraints, the research could not exhaust the area of interest and the following areas should be further researched.

❖ Role of NAADS in promoting rural development.
❖ Role of commercial Agriculture in promoting employment in Uganda.

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APPENDIX A: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Haawa Sanyu a student of Kampala International University pursuing a bachelor's degree in public administration. This research is for academic purpose and seeks to investigate the impact of NAADS programme on house hold incomes. Using Goma Sub county, Mukono district as a case study.

In this section, you are kindly requested to tick (√) the alternative response that fits your opinion.

SECTION (A)-DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

1. Age

18 – 25 years ☐

26 – 30 years ☐

31 – 35 years ☐

44 – 50 years ☐

Above 50 years ☐

2. Gender

Male ☐

Female ☐

3. Qualification academically

Certificate ☐

Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Masters ☐

4. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Separated/divorced ☐

SECTION B:

5. Has NAADS played in role in improving house hold income?

    Yes   ☐

    No   ☐

    Not sure ☐

6. If yes, the following are the roles of NAADS in improving house hold income in Goma Sub County.

Please rate /indicate/ tick (√) appropriately your response with respect to the importance of the statements below:

1. Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Not Sure	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree				
Items					1	2	3	4	5

	Items	1	2	3	4	5
1	It has increasing market oriented agricultural production					
2	Improved technology and management practices in their farming					
3	Introduction of first growing crops					
4	It has enhanced productive efficiency					
5	Marginalized groups especially women and youths have benefited					
6	The rate of farmers education has been improved					
7	High level of value addition					
8	Enhancement of research and development					

If others, please specify them..

....

....

....

SECTION C: Challenges faced by NAADS programme in improving household incomes.

Please tick the most appropriate answer

7. Are there challenges faced by NAADS programme in improving house hold income?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure. ☐

8. If yes, the following are the challenges faced by NAADS programme in improving house hold income?

1. Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Not Sure	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree			

Items	1	2	3	4	5
1 Politicization of the selection of beneficiaries					
2 Low funding by government					
3 Continued and unpredictable changes on the NAADS guidelines					
4 Inadequate staffing levels					
5 Poor coordination and follow-up					
6 Corruption and misuse of funds					
7 Weakness in community procurement					
8 Lack of enough land for cultivation					
9 Lack o information					

9. If any other, please mention.

....

....

SECTION D: Strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes.

The following are the strategies to improve the performance of NAADS and increase house hold incomes in Goma Sub County.

. Please rate /indicate/ tick (√) appropriately your response with respect to the importance of the statements below:

1. Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Not Sure	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree				
Items					1	2	3	4	5
1	Development of farmers associations								
2	Punishment of the corrupt officials								
3	Proper dissemination of information concerning NAADS programme								
4	Formulating of appropriate policies that can last for a good period of time								
5	Avoid personalization of the project								
6	Employing well qualified staff with adequate skills								
7	Increasing on the number of staff								

Thank you for your time and response.

APPENDIX II: ESTIMATED RESEARCH BUDGET

This was the total cost and expenses that the research expected to meet during the course of research study.

Items	QTY	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
Stationery			
Ream of rule paper	2	15,000	30,000=
Pens	5	1,000	5,000=
Pencils	5	200	1,000=
Box files	2	4000	8,000=
Note books	4	1,000	4,000=
Transport			70,000=
Preparing questionnaires interview guide			20,000=
Editing data, printing and binding		150,000	150,000=
Airtime		20,000	20,000=
Motivation and refreshment		50,000	50,000=

Miscellaneous		50,000	50,000=
TOTAL			**414,00=**

APPENDIX III: ESTIMATED TIME PLAN

ACTIVITIES	ONE YEAR APRIL				
	2 Months 2017	3 Months 2017	4 Months 2017	2 Months 2018	1 Month 2018
Pilot study					
Study analysis					
proposal design					
proposal development					
Submission of proposal for approval					

Final report	Writing and submission