



**CATEGORIZATION OF NAADS FARMERS IN ONGINO SUB-COUNTY KUMI  
DISTRICT**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I **Opolot Samuel Lo Opolot**, declare that this research dissertation has not been submitted to another university or any other higher institution of learning for the award of any certificate, diploma or degree.

Signature..........Date.....9th/09/2013.....

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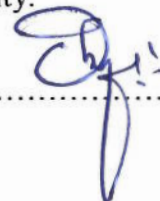
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## **DEDICATION**

To all my friends and relatives who never stopped encouraging me to finish this dissertation and very especially, to my wife.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
LC	Local Council
NURRU	Network of Researchers and Research Users
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
CDRN	Community Development Resource Network
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
DDP	district development plan
UDN	Uganda Debt Network
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries, and Fisheries
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development
FOWODE	Forum for women in democracy
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
PCPC	Parish Community Procurement Committee
DNC	District NAADS Coordinator
SNC	Sub county NAADS Coordinator
VFF	Village Farmer Forum
VPC	Village Procurement Committee
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
VLSAs	Voluntary Loans and Savings Associations



## ABSTRACT

This study was done to assess the categories of NAADS farmers in Ongino Sub County Kumi district Uganda from March- May 2013. Data collected included; household characteristics of NAADS farmers, the current NAADS enterprises and the preferred enterprises, income levels of NAADS farmers and ownership of the NAADS enterprises by the farmers. The study used a cross sectional survey. A total of 120 farmers were interviewed from ten parishes. The study used questionnaires for data collection which was analyzed using SPSS version 16.

The findings indicate that there were more Market oriented farmers (55%) than food security farmers (43.33%) and 1.67% commercial farmers. Men (56.7%) owned more NAADS enterprises than women (43.3%) On the other hand Management of NAADS enterprises was mostly either done by women (40%) or the whole family (44.17%), men did little management (15%). The current NAADS enterprises are small ruminants (49.2%), citrus (14.2%), groundnuts (17.5%), apiculture (4.2%) and others (pigs, chicken, maize mangoes and cassava) 15%. The preferred enterprises are small ruminants (50.8%), apiculture (20%), citrus (18.3%), groundnuts (2.5%), mangoes (1.67%) and others (6.7%). There was a significant association between gender and the category of farmers where by most women were food security farmers while men were mainly market oriented farmers.

The government should promote more commercial category of farmers, categorization of NAADS farmers should be revised, women participation in market oriented and commercial farming should be encouraged and finally the government should prioritize small ruminant's enterprise in Ongino Sub County.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Agriculture is a strategic sector in Uganda's economy, targeted for the transformation of the economy from a peasant to a modern prosperous society in 30 years (National development plan, 2010). Current statistics show that agriculture contributes 21 percent to the gross domestic product (GDP), 90 percent of total exports earnings, 73 percent of employment, and about 50 percent of household income (UBOS, 2010; UBOS, 2006). Besides, agriculture is the major source of raw materials for industry and food for the nation (Okoboi, 2007).

According to Kraybill and Kidoido, (2009), Kumi district lies in the Kyooga plains agricultural zone with the following profitable crop and livestock enterprises; rice (Shs560.000/hectare), followed by sweet potatoes (Shs220.000), cassava (Shs160.000) and banana (Shs140.000). Local dairy breed enterprise generates about Shs47, 000 per local dairy cow, followed by the improved goat enterprise generating up to US\$25, 000 per weight improved goat and then the local goat enterprise which generates about US\$20, 000 per local goat. Beekeeping generates about Shs8, 700 per hive in a six months period. Else where goats, groundnuts apiculture rice pigeon pea are enterprises being implemented by NAADS.

The need for transformation of agriculture in Uganda from peasantry to commercially oriented-agriculture has led to formulation of intervention programs under the framework of Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (Lwasa, 2008). One such Program is the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) which is an outcome focused program targeting the constraints of agricultural advisory services due to the failure of traditional extension based approach to bring about higher productivity and development of agriculture( MAAIF, 2000; MoFPED, 2000).

The 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 by empowering farmers to demand and control agricultural advisory services (Benin *et al.*, 2007). However, NAADS appears to have helped farmers to avoid the

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