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**ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF VALUE ADDITION TO GRAINS AND PULSE: A CASE
STUDY OF IGANGA DISTRICT.**



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**A DESSERTATION SUBMITTED SCHOOL OF FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION.

I the Namwenge Lydia, declare that this dissertation is my personal and original work for academic purposes and has never been presented to any university nor any other tertiary institutions of higher learning for any award.

Signed ~~Namwenge~~ Date ^{15th} / ^{FEB} / 2021

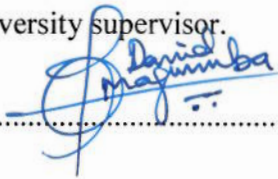
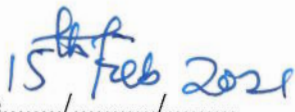
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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with my guidance and approval as the Busitema university supervisor.

Signed..........Date..........

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DEDICATION.

I dedicate this work to my dia parents Mr Gamusi Godfrey and Mrs Were Maliza for their support. May the almighty God bless them abundantly.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SDG	Social Development Goals.
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation.
WFP	World Food Program.
ACF	Agricultural Credit Facility.
IR	Implementing Rules.
GM	Guidance Material.
ROW	Right of Way.
OPVs	Open Pollinated Varieties.
P4P	Purchase for Progress.
WG	Whole Grain

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the research was to determine the economic benefits of value addition on grains and pulses in Iganga district in Igombe sub-county. Value addition is anything or any activity that marks up more revenue realised from a commodity. In this particular study, the niche was on the use of value addition activities like sorting, drying processing, milling storage marketing, in Igombe sub-county. Grains and pulse production has been substituted for production of fruits and vegetables in most parts of the country which arguably are more remunerating. Sub-county Agricultural officers, extension workers and local authorities were engaged to identify the grains and pulses value addition participants who are represented in a sample of 60 in Igombe sub-county. Data was collected by personally administering questionnaires to consumers, store owners, retailers and processors, focus groups discussion and agricultural officers. Data was analysed at bivariate and multivariate levels value addition participants that transported their grains and pulses products to the market received more income from the sale of the products made from grains and pulses. Extension and training services had no significant effects on revenues realised from the sale of grains and pulses products milling, processing and access to proper storage facilities had significant effects on prices costs and revenue in the sub-county. There are factors hindering the participants involved in the extension and training programmes from practicing the value addition techniques they are exposed to during these programmes. Further research on the factors like costs of value addition techniques, access to facilities of adding value to grains and pulses could be carried out to analyse the significance of these factors to adding value to grains and pulses. The study recommends sale of milled, processed grains and pulses and only to urban traders the participants they have identified themselves. Interventions should also be put in place to help farmers access proper storage facilities cheaply, furthermore, retailers, processors and store owners should be educated on marketing strategy if they are to drive up their income. Also emphasis in terms of government resources should be put on ensuring that farmers use scientific methods farming such as irrigation, use of manure, and pesticides in addition to using improved seeds, extension services and training.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.

A grain crop is a grain-producing plant. The two main types of commercial grain crops are cereals and legumes. After being harvested, dry grains are more durable than other staple foods, such as starchy fruits (plantains, breadfruit, etc.) and tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava, and more). Serna-Saldivar, S.O. (2012). This durability has made grains well suited to industrial agriculture, since they can be mechanically harvested, transported by rail or ship, stored for long periods in silos, and milled for flour or pressed for oil.

Pulses are the edible seeds of plants in the legume family. Pulses grow in pods and come in a variety of shapes, sizes and colours. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recognize 11 types of pulses: dry beans, dry broad beans, dry peas, chickpeas, cow peas, pigeon peas, Bambara beans and others. Pulses are annual crops that yield between one and 12 grains or seeds. Pulses are healthy, nutritious and easy to cook with. Growing pulses also promotes sustainable agriculture, as pulse crops help decrease greenhouse gases, increase soil health, and use less water than other crops. The term "pulses" is limited to crops harvested solely as dry grains, which differentiates them from other vegetable crops that are harvested while still green. Introduction. The cost of manufacturing foods and other products is becoming increasingly dependent on the ability of the manufacturer to get value from unexplored low market value products like millets. In developing countries, the commercial processing of these locally grown grains into value-added food products is an important driver for economic development (Candida J. Rebello, Frank L.). The research was carried out at Igombe Sub-county in Iganga district

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