

**MAIZE GROWING ON INCOME OF RURAL FARMERS IN UGANDA.  
A CASE STUDY OF NYAMAHASA SUB COUNTY IN KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT.**

**BY**

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**BU/UP/2019/1518**

**A RESEARCH REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
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DEGREE OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.**

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## DECLARATION

I Ojok Simon, hereby declare that the work presented in this research report is based on my own capacity, except where otherwise acknowledged and has never been submitted to any University or any Institution of higher learning for a Degree or Diploma Award.

Signature .....  ..... Date 1<sup>st</sup> / 05 / 2023

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research report to my dear parents and my brothers Mr. Awoko Francis Vandertile, Aundo Christine, Alobosovia, Mr. Ojara Denish, Obwoya Simon, Mr. Ocheng Benard, Magumbo Francis Acary, and all my friends who worked hard to support me up on this research report and my studies in general, may the Almighty God bless them abundantly.

## APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report by Ojok Simon has been done under my supervision and therefore, it meets the minimum standard to be submitted to the Department of Economics and Entrepreneurship for examination with my approval.

Signature .....  ..... Date..... 14/05/2023 .....

ADAIGA MASUUD (Supervisor)

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS.**

MT.	Metric Tones.
UBOS	Uganda Bureau Of Standard.
Kg	Kilograms.
GDP.	Gross Domestic Product.
ILO	International Labour Organization.
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund

## **ABSTRACTS.**

The study was set to investigate the effect of maize growing and Farmer's income among rural Farmers of Nyamahasa Sub County, Kiryandongo District Uganda. The study was based on the following three objectives; the level of maize growing, the relationship between maize growing and Farmers income, challenges faced by rural Farmers in maize growing and it's solutions among Farmers of Nyamahaea Sub County, Kiryandongo District. A sample of 120 respondents both females and males Farmers of Nyamahasa Sub County, Kiryandongo District were selected for the study. The study employed a cross-sectional research design and methodology used was both qualitative and quantitative. Questionnaires and documentary review were the major tools of data collection.

The main purpose of the research was to establish the effect of maize growing on income of rural Farmers in Nyamahasa Sub County, Kiryandongo District, Uganda and the results showed that, farmers in Nyamahasa Sub county, Kiryandongo District grow maize on large scale and sell them at a lower price, and they grow maize and sale them at any price in the market. This is more so during large harvest.

It was also found that, farmers in Nyamahasa Sub County, their income from maize growing is not sufficient to meet the basic needs of the family. This is as a result of low price of maize sold generating little income that are not sufficient enough to sustain the family. Farmers harvest their maize and they do not have well constructed storage facilities to keep them for sale and they do not have proper weighing scale for measuring maize in kilograms. This makes them to be cheated by buyers during sales. Farmers in Nyamahasa Sub County do not have ready market after harvesting their maize. This makes them at low price. Farmers produce high quality maize that command high price in the market, because of price fluctuations they end earning low price.

The study recommended that, government should extend extension workers nearer to farmers, so that they continue teaching and guiding farmers on post harvest handling issues and sales processes. The government should provide maize processing machines so as farmers add value on maize that command high price in the world market.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

#### 1.0 Introduction.

This is the first chapter in research proposal, which involves the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, and the significance of the study as discussed below.

#### 1.1. Background.

Maize is one of the grain cereal crop grown worldwide, about 142 million hectares with a production of 687 million tons of grains. South Africa is one of the known maize crop growers, others countries includes Zambia, Brazil, Mexico, Uganda, Kenya, Indian among others.

In Uganda, maize is one of cereal grain crop grown by small scale farmers, due its many advantages it has. For example source of income and food to both human being and livestock animals. Maize was introduce in Uganda in 1861 (Balirwa, 1992) and by (1922) Maize is widely grown in Uganda covering 50 Districts in Uganda. The crop is cultivated in over 3.6 million households in about 1.5 million hectares of land (UBOS, 2014). The National maize production in 2019 was 2.4 million MT which comes from the established are of 1 million hectares (UBOS, 2010).

In some region of the country, the maize has now becomes a staples food, replacing crops like sorghum, millet, cassava in northern Uganda and bananas and rice in central Uganda. It is also grown as source of income and foreign exchange through exporting them to other countries like Kenya, south Sudan among others. For example Kenya who can demand more average of 600000 MT annually and is likely to go up to 1 million MT and above, hence increasing countries regional market, contributing to the country GDP.

Maize productivity has increased from 2.8 million MT (2015 to 4million MT (2017). Maize productivity is increase by the increasing demand of people as a result of favorable climate and unfavorable climate decreases its demand and productivity. In Uganda maize has got two seasons. First season start from March up to July and second season start from August up to December by year 2005 backwards as rain could come back by early March, but today there is big change in weather were by rain usually comes back in April and leave early. This greatly affects maize productivity in the country due to human activities by man like deforestation that affects

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