



**BUSITEMA
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Pursuing Excellence

**ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF POST-HARVEST HANDLING TECHNOLOGY
ADOPTION ON MAIZE PRODUCTION AMONG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN
KAPTANYA SUB-COUNTY KAPCHORWA DISTRICT**

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BU/UP/2017/1789

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS
AND EXTENSION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN AGRIBUSINESS AND
EXTENSION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

FEBUARY 2021

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work is truly my original work and it has never been submitted in any institution for any academic award.

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APPROVAL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my acknowledgement to the almighty God for the love throughout this entire period of report development.

I extend my sincere appreciation to my research supervisor Mr. Amayo Robert guidance and assistance rendered to me during this report development.

I also gratefully thank my sponsors Forum for African Women Educationalist Uganda chapter and Master Card Foundation , parents Mr. Ikoojo Gabriel Etapukan and Mises Namer Rebecca Ikoojo, lecturers and colleagues for their endless efforts and prayers to God that has enabled me write this research report.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 HistoricalBackground	1
1.2 Theoretical Background.....	1
1.3 Problem Statement	2
1.4. Justification of study	2
1.5 Objectives	3
1.5.1 Main objective/ Purpose of thestudy.....	3
1.5.2 Specific objectives	3
1.6 Research Questions	3
1.7 Significance of thestudy.....	4
1.8 Scope of the study	4
1.8.1 Content scope.....	4
1.8.2 Geographical scope.....	4
1.8.3 Time Scope	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Maize production in Uganda.....	5
2.2 Constraints of maize production	5
2.3 Post-Harvest losses	6
2.4 Post Handling Harvest Technologies	7
2.4.1 Shelling and /or threshing of maize	7
2.4.2 Drying	8
2.4.3 Storage	9
2.5 Cost-benefit assessment of maize production	10
2.5.1 Cost of production.....	10

2.5.2	Returns of production.....	10
2.5.3	Determine cost effectiveness	11
2.6	Relevant empirical Studies on cost-benefit analysis at postharvest.....	11
2.7	Synthesis and Gap Analysis.....	13
CHAPTER THREE		14
METHODOLOGY		14
3.0	Introduction.....	14
3.1	Geographical area of study	14
3.2	Research design	14
3.3	Research Approaches.....	15
3.4	Study population	15
3.5	Sample size	15
3.6	Sampling strategies	15
3.7	Sampling procedure	16
3.8	Data collection methods.....	16
3.9	Data collection instruments.....	16
3.9.1	Survey Questionnaire.....	16
3.9.2	Interview Guide.....	17
3.10	Data collection procedure	17
3.11	Data QualityControl.....	17
3.11.1	Validity of research instruments	17
3.11.2	Reliability of the research instruments.....	18
3.12	Data analysis	19
3.12.1	Quantitative data analysis	19
3.12.2	Qualitative data analysis	20
CHAPTER FOUR.....		21
PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS		21
4.0	Introduction.....	21
4.1	Socio demographic characteristics of respondents	21
Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the primary respondents according to their respective parishes..		21
Table 1: Frequency andpercentage distribution of demographic characteristics of the respondents' ..		22
4.2	Maize Production	22
Figure 2: Number of bags produced perseason.....		22
Table 2: Challenges faced by farmers in maize production.....		23
Figure 3: Prices of maize sold per kilogram		23
4.3	Key post-harvest handling technologies adopted by smallholder maize farmers	24
Table 3: Post harvest handling practices adopted by maize farmers.....		24
Table 4: Drying technologies adopted by maize farmers.....		25
Table 5: Purchase and operation costs of the maize drying technologies.....		25

Table 6: Maize shelling technologies/methods adopted by farmers	26
Figure 4: Storage technologies/methods adopted by maize farmers.....	26
Table 7: Storage technologie/smehods adopted by maize farmers	27
Influence of post-harvest handling technologies on maize production.....	27
Table 8: Correlation and linear regression of technologies used and maize production.....	27
CHAPTER FIVE	29
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS.....	29
5.0. Introduction	29
5.1 Socio demographic characteristics of respondents	29
5.2 Maize Production	29
5.4 Key post-harvest handling technologies adopted by smallholder maize farmers	30
5.5 Cost-effectiveness of drying, shelling and storage as post-harvest handling technologies adopted by smallholder maize farmers	32
CHAPTER SIX.....	33
CONCULSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	33
6.0 Introduction.....	33
6.1 Conclusions.....	33
6.2 Recomendations.....	33
REFERENCE.....	34
APPENDICES	38
<i>Appendix 1: Draft Survey Questionnaire</i>	38
<i>Appendix 2. Draft Interview guide</i>	42
Appendix 3:Work plan / activity timeline.....	44
<i>Appendix4:Map of Uganda showing area of study</i>	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the primary respondents according to their respective parishes	21
Figure 2: Number of bags produced per season.....	22
Figure 3: Amount of money sold per bag	23
Figure 4: Storage technologies/methods adopted by maize farmers	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of respondents' demographic characteristics on the selected background information	22
Table 2: Challenges faced by farmers in maize production.....	23
Table 3: Post harvest handling practices adopted by maize farmers	24
Table 4: Drying technologies/methods adopted by maize farmers.....	25
Table 5: Purchase Cost of the maize drying technologies	25
Table 6: Operational cost of the maize drying technologies.....	26
Table 7: storage technologies/methods adopted by maize farmers	26
Table 8: correlation results between drying maize methods/technologies and maize production	27

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PHH	Post harvest handling technology
RTC	Rational choice theory
EUT	Expected utility theory
FAO	Food agriculture organization
UBOS	Uganda bureau of statistics
PHL	Post harvest losses
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
TC	Total cost
TVC	Total variable cost
TFC .	Total fixed cost
TC	Fixed cost
VC	Variable cost
FC	Fixed cost
GR	Gross revenue
TR	Total revenue
CE	Cost effectiveness
PHT	Post-harvest technology
CBA	Cost benefit analysis
CVI	Content validity index
SPSS	Statistical package for the social science

ABSTRACT

Maize is an important food and income security crop that supports livelihood of millions of small-scale farmers in Uganda and among the dominant staple food crop in Kaptanya sub-County. The study was conducted in Kaptanya sub-County using cross sectional household survey research design and sought to achieve the following objectives: to identify key post-harvest handling technologies adopted by smallholder maize farmers and to determine the influence of the post-harvest handling technologies by smallholder maize farmers on maize production in the study area. A sample of 52 respondents were selected through Random sampling and purposive techniques from the four parishes of Ngangata, Tumboboi, Kaptowoi and Moron. Data was collected by use of questionnaires and Key Interview guides. Key Informants were picked through purposive sampling method. SPSS software, version 20 was used to analyze the data on the effect of post-harvest handling technology adoption on maize production among smallholder farmers in Kapchorwa district as a tool for training and enhancing decision-making power of the farmers. Data findings presented in this study show that farmers had adopted various post-harvest handling technologies showing that maize farmers had adopted technologies that are contributing to adding value to the maize. However, the current study found out that 13.30% farmers had adopted maize drying technologies that suggests an increase maize value chain may result into profits due to high demand. 13.10% Maize farmers had adopted shelling maize technology/methods such as using hands, electric Sheller, fuel Sheller and threshing using sticks. However, most of the farmers adopted intensive shelling methods that are time consuming and have harms to the hand of men and women farmers. Farmers had adopted storage methods and technologies 1.50%. However, the majority of the farmers used methods that are associated with *Fusarium* spp and *Aspergillus* spp infestation which may lead to fumonisin and aflatoxin contamination, that there is a relationship between the drying maize methods/technologies and maize production, that maize shelling increases maize production for sell and relationship between storage and maize production. The study thus made the following recommendations; the government should come up with agriculture loan schemes to help farmers get income to adopt modern technologies that are profitable. The government should empower the agriculture extension officers so that they are able to train the maize farmers on the better post harvesting technologies as training courses and extension visits positively influenced technology use.