

**NAADS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG
WOMEN IN NGORA DISTRICT. A CASE
STUDY OF KAPIR SUB-COUNTY**

BY

**AISU GODFREY
BDS/28942/91/DU-LR**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AS
A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR
DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

OCTOBER 2012

DECLARATION

I, Aisu Godfrey, declare that the work presented in this research report is original and has never been presented to any institution for any academic award.

Sign:.....

Date:.....

APPROVAL

I do affirm that this research report has been produced under my supervision and is submitted in with my approval.

Sign:.......... Date:..........

MR ODONGO MIKE

SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my mother Tino Anna Loy who in one way or another contributed financially, morally and socially towards my struggle in this research work, more so my wife Iyoku Teddy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge first the Almighty God who made things possible, without Him I would not be where I am today.

I would like to thank my supervisor for the guidance and assistance he rendered to me.

Special thanks also go to my dear wife Iyoku Teddy for being behind this work.

Finally I express my sincere appreciation to my friends; Mr. Anyii Moses, Mr. Otoo Victor Andrew, Mr. Ojede Ziegler Bobson and Mr. Odong Charles for the good times and guidance they gave me. Am very grateful to all of you for giving a helping hand in this research and may God the Almighty bless in all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
ABSTRACT	viii

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the study.	3
1.4 Objectives of the study.	3
1.5 The research question.	3
1.6 Scope of the study.....	3
.....3	
1.7 Significance of the study	4
1.8 Limitations of the study.....	4
1.9 Conceptual frame work	5

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Conceptual review	6
2.2 Actual review of related literature	6
2.2.1 Improved Agricultural Technology	6

2.2.2 Improved Breeds of animals, birds and crops for household Economy.....	8
2.2.3 NAADS training and economic development.....	10
2.2.4 Implementation challenges of NAADS programme.....	12

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction	14
3.1 Research design.....	14
3.2 Study Population.....	14
3.3 Sample size.....	14
3.4 Data collection methods.....	15
3.5 Sampling methods.....	15
3.6 Data collection instruments.....	16
3.7 Procedure for data collection.....	16
3.8 Data analysis.....	17
3.9 Reliability and validity.....	17
3.10 Ethical issues.....	17

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS:

4.0 Introduction	19
4.1 Presentation of findings.....	19
4.1.1 NAADS new agricultural technology and economic development.....	19
4.1.2 Improved seeds/breeds and economic development.....	19
4.1.3 Training and economic development.....	21
4.1.4 NAADS implementation challenges.....	23
4.2 Summary.....	24

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 Introduction:25
5.1 Discussions:27
5.2 CONCLUSION:29
5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:29

REFERENCES31

APPENDIX I : QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS33
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS35
APPENDIX III: OBSERVATION CHECK LIST39
APPENDIX IV Introduction letter40

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of NAADS on economic development of women in Kapir sub-county, Ngora district.

The objectives of the study were to examine how new agricultural technology affects economic development of women in Ngora district, to determine how new breeds of animals, birds and crops affect economic development of women, to find out how NAADS training promotes economic development among women and lastly to identify the challenges NAADS programme are facing in its implementation in Ngora district.

A case study of Kapir sub-county which has 8 parishes and 16 villages was used in which 96 respondents among others include the following, the sub-county chief, NAADS sub-county coordinator, Community Development Officers, Agricultural Officer, chairperson NAADS farmers forum, (key informant), Area councilors, LC 1s, parish chiefs, and women beneficiaries.

The questionnaires and interview guides were used as basic tools for data collection. Data was analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods and use of tabulation. Secondly, data was obtained from written documents like text books, reports, News papers.

The study revealed that new agricultural technology has promoted economic development among women, improved seeds/breeds have greatly improved the economic development, NAADS training has promoted economic development and shortage of funds, lack of land for demonstration among others were the challenges faced by NAADS implementation.

The researcher therefore came up with the following recommendations, the government should embark on community awareness campaign about the importance of NAADS, sensitize the communities by means of radio, talk shows, workshops etc about the opportunities that women can get from NAADS, form village SACCOs to enable farmers have access to finances, transparency during the selection of NAADS beneficiaries, policy makers should institute policies that will enable women to receive services equally with the men; parish chiefs and community based facilitators (CBFs) should fully monitor NAADS projects during planting and harvest, training both beneficiaries and non beneficiary farmers and finally NAADS should always procure seeds/breeds in time before the rainy season commence

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study significance of the study, limitation and conceptual frame work.

1.1 Background to the Study

Participation in economic activity generates an earning for the individuals and hence empowers them to take decisions concerning themselves and their dependants. Uganda Bureau of statistics report (October. 2006). However, much of the women's work in developing countries like Uganda is overlooked, under valued or under counted. For instance women participation in unpaid domestic duties is not recognized under the System of National Accounts (SNA).there were also 6.7 million persons in labour force, of which 47 percent were females. According to the above report, Women constituted the majority (60 percent) of the population that was not working. Therefore efforts should be made to increase the skills of women so that they can effectively compete with men economically and thus increase their productivity and their contribution to national development.

Economic development generally refers to the sustained, concerted actions of policymakers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy where such actions involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives.

Uganda is recognized as one of the few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa making real progress towards economic development and assurance of social equity. NAADS (2001), According to NAADS Programme Implementation Manual, government has responded to

most economic challenges by putting in place the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as a framework to guide sector planning. The PEAP has three main pillars for poverty eradication; increasing incomes of poor people, improving living standards of the population, and good governance. Under the PEAP, the Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) provides guidelines for the transformation of agriculture. It is envisaged that modernizing agriculture will contribute to increased incomes of the poor by raising farm productivity, increasing the share of agricultural production that is marketed, and creating on-farm and off-farm employment.

NAADS as an extension approach was introduced in 2000 on a pilot basis in six districts of Mukono, Soroti, Tororo, Kabale, Kibaale and Arua and is now operating in most districts in Uganda including Ngora to improve on incomes of the people. With decentralized service delivery systems at lower local government level, NAADS has been extended to include Kapingiri sub-county and thought to reach more people especially the vulnerable groups of women and among other objectives of NAADS Services was to focus its services on more vulnerable community members, that is community members with poor social, economic and physical asset base, these increase in assets base would enable them to recover from shocks in their Livelihoods when crop prices fall, disease results in harvest losses or crops refused by buyers due to quality deficiencies.

On this note, the researcher intends to carry out a study to examine the effect NAADS activity on the women of Ngora district.

1.2 Problem Statement

Ngora like any other district in Uganda faces many problems and among them include poverty. This has resulted into high school dropout rate, famine, poor health, child abuse, divorced, early marriages among others.

The governments and NGOs have come up with programmes such as NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP, UPE, SACCOs in order to address the above problem in Ngora district.

However despite the strategies and policies that are in place, the problems still exist thus prompting the study on how NAADS affects women economically in Ngora district.

1.3 Purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of NAADS on economic development of women in Ngora district.

1.4 Objectives of the study.

1.4.1 To examine how new Agricultural technology affect economic development of women in Ngora district.

1.4.2 To determine how new breeds of animals, birds and crops affect economic development of women in Ngora district.

1.4.3 To find out how NAADS training promotes economic development among women in Ngora district.

1.4.4 To identify the challenges NAADS programme are facing in its implementation in Ngora district.

1.5 The research question.

1.5.1 How does new Agricultural technology promote economic development under NAADS programme in Ngora District?

1.5.2 How do new breeds of animals, birds and crops improve income in the households?

1.5.3 How does NAADS trainings promote economic development among women in Ngora District?

1.5.4 What are the challenges being faced by NAADS in its implementation process?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 This study shall be conducted in Kapir sub-county, Ngora District. Ngora District is located in Eastern Uganda. The study shall cover Kapir sub-county which has 8 parishes and 16 villages. This because of insufficient funds to cover a large area.

1.6.2 The study is expected to take four weeks (1 month) that is 1st-31st September 2012. This is aimed at allowing the researcher to gather enough information, edit, code, analyze and present the findings.

The study shall majorly deal on rural women because they are actively participating in NAADs program.

1.6.3 The study shall be investigating how NAADs is promoting economic development among women in Kapir sub-county

1.7 Significance of the study

1.7.1 The research findings will help policy makers to understand whether NAADS meets the objectives of economic improvement and therefore, the need to allocate funds to this program. It will help the policy makers to design a gender inclusive policy where women's views will be sought first at assessment, formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies.

1.7.2 The study will help to attract and encourage different NGOs and ministries concerned to improve on the socio-economic welfare of the people.

1.7.3 The study will help the local community to solicit community participation and ownership of government programs.

1.7.4 The study will help government to refocus its strategy on economic development for women in general and particularly in Kapir Sub-county.

1.7.5 The research will create additional literature to the students and academicians who will wish to undertake a study in this area.

1.7.6 The study will help the researcher to fulfill partial requirement for the award of a bachelor degree in Development Studies.

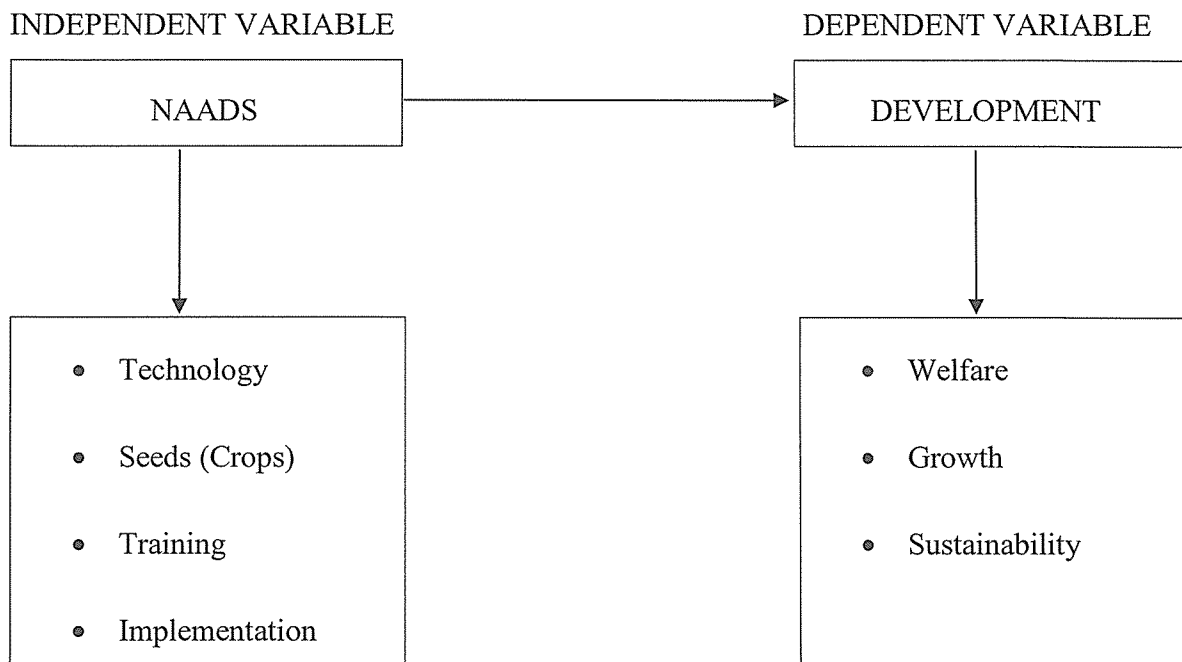
1.8 Limitations of the study.

1.8.1 Financial constraints in compiling and writing data.

1.8.2 Time constraints due to limited duration for carrying out the study concurrently with other activities at the university and place of work.

1.8.3 Transport problem to reach the respondents couple with bad weather.

1.9 Conceptual frame work



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conceptual review, actual review of related literature on new agricultural technology, improved breeds of seeds, animals and birds help to enhance economic development. It goes on to analyze the importance of training for special interest groups such as women in the agricultural sector but however, this chapter also presents the challenges that NAADS beneficiaries experience.

2.1 Conceptual review

Uganda being an agricultural economy faces a number of development issues, the coming of Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) and NAADS in Uganda is fundamentally very timely. NAADS has been a well embraced programme in Teso and the rest of Uganda. This has provided opportunity for farmers to improve on their breeds, the introduction of improved and high yielding crops and animals is looked at as providing income generating activities to the farmers. However the process itself has been questioned especially the provision of tangible products other than money to purchase those products by the farmers has been the cry of the people. This has led to complain in the area.

2.2 Actual review of related literature

2.2.1 Improved Agricultural Technology

Throughout much of the 1980s and 1990s much of the analysis of the role/contribution of agriculture was carried out by agricultural economists. Much of this work concentrated on technological innovation in agriculture, the institutional structure necessary to foster technical innovation, etc. However, in terms of long-run growth models, agriculture disappeared. This sector and its role were, for the most part, ignored in models of long-run growth emphasizing industrialization and manufacturing.

Recently, however, one finds a re-emergence of interest in agriculture. For instance, Gollin, et. al. (2002) and Olsson and Hibbs (2005), argue that agriculture and the

productivity of agriculture is the key to understanding the timing of the shift from an agrarian based to an industrially based society. The importance of agricultural technology in reducing poverty is found in Lipton (1977), Datt and Ravallion (1998). In addition, some non-traditional roles have also been attributed to agriculture in the development process. Agricultural technology therefore, is a precondition to, and has had a significant positive impact on, long-run growth.

Agricultural production technologies and practices have been developed to improve soil, water, nutrient, and pest management. Crop improvements contributed to the successes of the Green Revolution. Modern biotechnology tools have been used to achieve higher levels of stability and sustainability in crop production as noted by Ravallion & Datt, (1999), Mellor, (2001), Thirtle et al. (2003). These innovations have increased yields and reduced environmental impacts. On the one hand, advances in animal breeding and health have increased both the quantity and quality of animal protein available to consumers. Improvements in marketing, processing, and transportation technologies have expanded the choices of food that are readily available to consumers. These innovations can be adapted to preserve and deliver vitamin-rich foods to help combat nutrient deficiencies in all countries. In addition, technologies to reduce food safety hazards can be used to increase the health of both rural and urban populations as asserted by Kerr and Kolavalli (1999), and as such, scientific and technological advances in the 21st century are a result from research investments in both traditional agricultural fields and other emerging disciplines. Agricultural production research will be targeted to develop crops and animals that can tolerate a wider range of environmental conditions and offer consumers desired characteristics. Molecular Methods will be used to diagnose diseases, locate pollutants in the environment, and detect harmful micro-organisms in food. Modern biotechnology holds promise for improved breeds.

Increasing technology usage is important in enhancing agricultural yields according to a Dialogue Report on NAADS, (2011), reducing the amount of time that women spend on tasks and thus freeing up time for other productive activities. Women do however, have different technology needs to those of men and training needs to take into account these different needs and production preferences. Overall, it shows how effective training can

support increased resilience to crises by encouraging women to build up financial safety nets through savings schemes and financial management via facilitating social support structures that activate community resources to provide mutual support and insurance and by teaching strategies to diversify livelihoods and reduce women's reliance on a single productive activity.

2.2.2 Improved Breeds of animals, birds and crops for household Economy.

Animals/livestock.

Selective breeding has been used worldwide to increase production of those animals that are most productive for the environment in which they live. For several decades, a more reliable technology has been used where the sperm and eggs are taken from bulls and cows with genetically preferred traits. These cells are united in the laboratory and cultured before being implanted in surrogate cows, the results of this breeding method are more reliable in getting enhanced traits, and the quantity of desired offspring can be increased. Animal health research has been an important factor in increasing productivity and product quality. Increased income in the agricultural sector has also been shown to increase overall levels of economic activity in other areas. Estimates of agriculture's multiplier effect on local non-farm economies have been put at between 1.3 and 1.9 as noted Quarantines and embargoes are most by Thirtle & Wiggins,(2001), cited in Davis & Rylance, 2005) p6. The importance is that, low-cost diagnostic technologies become a valuable tool in the more isolated rural areas in developing countries where livestock health is critical for food security, IFPRI, (2011). And besides, research is focusing on identification of traits associated with disease resistance although recent research in developed countries has shown the benefits of integrating animal and crop production systems. By growing feed crops for their own animals, producers control the quality of the feed and may save on the purchase of inputs. In addition, the livestock waste can be used to increase soil quality. These integrated systems have been used throughout the developing world including Uganda but application of new scientific findings can increase productivity. Hence biotechnology tools also can be used for much more than just the production of bioengineered plants or animals.

Crop improvements

Agriculture constitutes a large proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) in many developing countries, and it is the primary source of income and subsistence for many of the poorest and most vulnerable individuals and households, World Bank, (2007b). In sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa 60-80% of the population are employed in agriculture, producing 30-40% of GDP according to, Staatz & Dembele, (2008), World Bank, (2007a). Agriculture contributes 22-28% of GDP in South Asia and employs around 60% of the labor force. Similarly, 40-50% of the population in South East Asia and in the Pacific and East Asia, and an estimated 20% in Latin America and the Caribbean, are employed in agriculture, ILO, (2007). Thus helping with strategies to improve long-term security by helping women demand that government policy and processes address their needs, especially in terms of enabling rural infrastructure.

Given that many of these regions are predicted to remain predominantly rural until at least 2020 World Bank, (2007b), improvements in agricultural productivity are critically important in creating rural growth and reducing poverty. The strongest example of this is in East Asia and the Pacific, where the agricultural improvements of the 'Green Revolution' succeeded in nearly halving rural poverty rates between 1993 and 2002.

There is evidence that traditional agricultural patterns in sub-Saharan Africa are breaking down for similar reasons, and that women are involved in a wider range of agricultural tasks (Lastarria-Cornhiel, (2006) Mtshali, (2002), O'kingati & *et-al*, (2004). Equally, a report by the Danish International Development Agency -Danida estimated that 70% of all agricultural activities in India were carried out by women. Although estimates varied between states, depending on factors such as farming systems and cultural features, the important contribution of women can not be disputed, Danida, (2004)p19.

In sum, women smallholders are facing increasingly difficult agricultural conditions, undertaking an-increasingly varied set of agricultural activities, and shouldering more decision making responsibility than previously. Accordingly, women in agriculture and particularly women smallholders have a particular need for support.

Increasing the yield potential and desirable traits in crops has long been a goal of agricultural science. Humans have been altering the genetics of their food supply since plants and animals were first domesticated thousands of years ago. About half of all recent gains in crop yields are attributable to genetic improvements. Innovations in plant breeding made in the public sector and international agricultural research centers after World War II produced the Green Revolution in many parts of the world. Plant breeders have succeeded in developing crop varieties with high yields that will produce under particular pest pressures or environmental stresses. To obtain these benefits, however, investments in complementary crop management technologies such as irrigation or fertilizer use may be necessary.

In addition, there is usually a gap and it may be wide between yields obtained in a laboratory or a controlled field trial and those actually experienced by farmers in their environment. At the end of the 20th century, breakthroughs in molecular biology led to modern biotechnology and the development of the sector and international agricultural research centers after World War II produced the Green Revolution in many parts of the world.

In South Africa, where 7 of every 10 cotton farmers have switched to biotechnology-derived varieties, farmers report that their production costs have decreased, and they use fewer pesticides. Also, the resulting reduction in tillage allows the soil to retain more water. Insect-resistant maize is being grown successfully by some small farmers as part of a pilot project supported by a biotechnology company. Therefore, many innovations have to be adapted through further research, experimentation, and farmer involvement as Staatz & Dembele, (2008) has cautioned. Even with these efforts, there may be a need for major investments in complementary crop management technologies before yield or quality goals are reached. In addition, any new variety needs to be assessed with respect to its potential impact on the biological environment, such as its contribution to pest resistance, unwanted gene flow, or loss of biodiversity. Many improvements in staple crops important to African people have been made recently with tissue culture, this ability is particularly important for those plants potato and pest-resistant variety of cassava.

2.2.3 NAADS training and economic development.

There is growing awareness that designing appropriate projects requires systematic efforts to engage with women and assess their circumstances. Whether projects use women only projects (i.e. focused solely on women), female extension agents, or a programme of gender sensitization to improve the responsiveness of training to women's needs, the approach should provide channels for women to articulate their needs, and should work with the community to improve

Women's positions, Rwakakamba, M, (2011). Projects need to be able to identify the needs of women smallholders and translate them into an effective training programme with extension officers having to be equipped to collect accurate information about women's productive practices, constraints and preferences.

According to Wetaka, A (2005), Decentralized structures should allow women to articulate their needs as required, in contrast to the centralized, top-down planning approach of many projects. This contributes to increasing buy-in from the women and groups, key to ensuring the effectiveness of programmes that will systematically help in removing or lowering barriers to women's participation in development initiatives requires a shift in their position in their communities, and therefore it requires communities to work together. Careful involvement of men in women's projects can create a supportive attitude towards changes in the productive work of women. Gaining the commitment of the entire village is important for the sustainability of projects, and helps to gain the respect and understanding of male members of the community. Engaging with high-level community members adds legitimacy to the goals of the project during early engagement. Projects play an important role as an intermediary, helping communities to deal with change. Therefore, Performance with respect to targeting the poor may be better in bottom-up group-based credit and savings programmes than in credit programmes for individuals. Poor women, being risk-averse, are more likely to join in training once they saw it working effectively for others.

Training in new sets of skills which can be applied to farming and other rural production is an important source of support for rural livelihoods. Research shows that both men and

women farmers can benefit from training in agricultural techniques, as well as business management and marketing skills World Bank & IBRD, (2009), Danida, (2004). There is significant evidence that failure to address the agricultural needs of women, including their training needs, has constrained agricultural growth. World Bank country studies have shown that neglecting woman's agriculture results in missed potential.

Groups play a key role in the delivery of effective training: they provide a structure that enables smallholders to share training information, collectively press for better training, save, and support each other in applying new techniques and technologies. For women, groups are particularly important in facilitating access to training, ITAD (2008). Delivering training through groups can increase the number of women who are able to benefit from training. Projects that train in peer learning techniques improve women's ability to share information, enhancing the take-up of information and the sustainability of training. While targeting groups can increase women's ability to access appropriate extension by improving their ability to influence the services that reach them, strong group organization at the grassroots level helps ensure that women's needs are considered in planning processes at all levels.

According to Danida,(2004) Training help to reduce vulnerability in the market by improving women's knowledge and confidence in negotiating terms for their produce and services, and Rationale.

2.2.4 Implementation challenges of NAADs programme

Due to the risks associated with agriculture and agribusiness services, financial institutions are skeptical in providing credit facilities to farmers. The situation is worsened by the fact that insurance companies' fear venturing into the agricultural sector. Shortage of capital and credit facilities has resulted into scarcity of agricultural inputs and lack of adequate farmland. Limited access to credit facilities also impedes farmers' access to better breeds of animals and farm implements as echoed by Wetaka (2005).

Agricultural inputs and lack of adequate farmland. Limited access to credit facilities also impedes farmers' access to better breeds of animals and farm implements are affecting the realization of NAADS programme.

Farmers' failure to co-fund NAADS programme affects performance Kato, (2010), Kalibwami, R and Sserwadda, S (2008) , gives government position on the NAADS programme which states that, "The Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and participating partners provides for the various beneficiaries to make contributions of matching magnitude", but the greatest challenge facing the NAADS programme is the perception of farmers who think that the programme has to entirely be funded by the project (NAADS). This is probably the reason why sustainable project continuity has not yet been realized.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a description of the research design and methodology employed in the study specifically the source of the data, sampling methods and procedures, data collection methods and instruments, data processing and analysis and problems that were encountered.

3.1 Research design.

The researcher will use descriptive and analytical research design in order to achieve the purpose of the study. The study will be both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

3.2 Study Population.

The study will be carried out in Kapir sub county, Ngora district and majoring on the following respondents; the Sub-county Chief, NAADS Sub-county Coordinator, Sub-County CDO, Agriculture Officer, Parish Coordinators, Area Councilors, Local Council I^s, Parish Chiefs, and women as the beneficiaries.

3.3 Sample size.

For purposes of the study, a sample size of 60 people is selected, which include; 01 sub-county chief, 01 sub-county NAADS coordinator, 08 parish coordinators, 08 parish chiefs, 10 area councilors, 08 L C 1, and 24 women beneficiaries.

3.3.1 Table 1: Category of respondents.

Category	Total	Sample
Key informants	15	15
Councilors	18	17
Women groups	30	28
Local community	40	36
Total	103	96

3.4 Data collection methods.

This study will utilize both primary and secondary data sources.

3.4.1 Sources of data.

Primary data.

This is the major source of data which will be used because, it is cheap to administer and convenient to collect information from a large population, with in a limited time available for research. The data will be obtained live from respondents.

Secondary data.

Secondary data will be collected from documents like; NAADS reports, policy statements, minutes of the meetings. This source is meant to supplement on the primary data in order to get adequate information.

3.5 Sampling methods.

Simple random sampling will be used to choose the respondents. This technique is used in order to eliminate the errors and biasness in sample selection.

Quota sampling will also be used in order to increase utility of results and since considerations will be based on gender. This is summarized in the table below.

Table II

Showing sampling methods

Respondents	Sample	Method
Key informants	15	Purposive sampling
Councilors	17	Simple random sampling
Women groups	28	Quota sampling
Local community	36	Simple random sampling
Total	96	

3.6 Data collection instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A standard set of questions will be designed and administered to all sampled respondents. These questions will be closed ended and they will be circulated and collected. Questionnaires are chosen as this will save time and minimize o transport costs.

3.6.2 Interview guide

This will be designed to help him conducting the interviews. This is important in that, it gives information in depth that can not be obtained using questionnaires. The researcher will visit very many respondents and interact with them face to face while recording their response at that very time.

3.6.3 Observation check list

This will be prepared to show the items that the researcher is interested in when carrying out the study. For instance the researcher will be interested to see projects which NAADS has established and health of the women. This method helps the researcher to get the facts or first hand information that he is looking for.

3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

This will be organized to meet the women in their groups and discuss issues on how NAADS has promoted their economic development. This will help in obtaining first hand information since people will be free to talk.

3.6.5 Documentation

The researcher is also going to collect information about NAADS from the existing documents like policy statements, NAADS monthly reports, and the minutes of the previous meetings. This source is meant to supplement on the primary data in order to get adequate information.

3.7 Procedure for data collection

The researcher will prepare and present the instruments to the supervisor for approval. The investigator will get a letter from Kampala International University which will introduce him to the respondents in the selected categories in the area of study. The

researcher will give the introductory letter to the sub-county chief and explain the purpose of the study, in turn he will introduce the researcher to other key respondent and after wards a transect walk to the villages will be made in order to meet the women groups, local community and observe NAADS established projects and afterwards, the data will be taken for analysis.

3.8 Data analysis

The data collected will be analyzed objective by objective, the analysis will be ranked and percentages calculated in order to make interpretation of the findings easy. This also will help in finding solution to the problem.

3.9 Reliability and validity

The researcher will design the questionnaire and give to the supervisor to go through and make his comments for approval. This will help in deleting the unnecessary items. These questionnaires will then be piloted by giving some people to fill for pre-testing.

This instrument will be reliable in such a way that it will produce consistent result as compared to those in the records of the Community Development Officer (CDO) and the NAADS' sub-county officer.

This instrument will be valid due to the fact that it will produce the result to the expectation of the researcher, implying that it will enable the researcher to find out what it was designed for.

3.10 Ethical issues

The researcher will have to avoid both physical and psychological harm to the respondents through respect of individual privacy, keep the data collected confidentially and treat them with respect.

The researcher will present all the data captured without selecting only those which support his study.

The research will also not falsify the result and he will use simple language when asking the questions.

The researcher will further more respect the views of the team members, consult them in all important decision concerning them and the study. That is, the researcher will work as a team.

The researcher will not take things for granted or avoid baseless conclusions.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS:

4.0 Introduction

The data presentation, interpretation and analysis in this study was based on the purpose of the study, that is to examine the effect of NAADS on economic development of women in Ngora district Kapir sub-county.

4.1 Presentation of findings.

4.1.1 NAADS new agricultural technology and economic development.

To examine how new agricultural technology affect economic development among women in Ngora district, the following responses were obtained through the questionnaire that was used to gather the information.

Table III: Represents the view of respondents on whether new agricultural technology has improved the welfare of women.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	61	63%
Disagree	27	28%
Not sure	8	8%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The results showed that 64% of the respondents agreed that new agricultural technology has greatly promoted women welfare, 28% of the respondents disagreed and 8% were not sure.

4.1.3 Training and economic development.

Table X: Represents the views of respondents on whether NAADS training help to reduce vulnerability in the market.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	64	67%
Disagree	25	26%
Not sure	7	7%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The results of the findings showed that 67% of the respondents agreed that training by NAADS helped to reduce vulnerability in the market, 26% disagreed and 7% were not sure.

Table XI: Represents the views of respondents on whether post harvest training greatly improves the quality to meet the market demand.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	51	53%
Disagree	31	32%
Not sure	14	15%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The table XI showed that 53% of the respondents agreed that post harvest training greatly improved the quality in order to meet the market demand, 32% disagreed and 15% were not sure.

Table XII: Showing whether women are trained on how to start and manage income generating activities.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	90	94%
Disagree	4	4%
Not sure	2	2%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

According to the results in table XII above, 94% of the respondents agreed that women were trained on how to start and manage income generating activities, 4% disagreed and 2% were not sure.

Table XIII: Showing whether NAADS training has greatly improved the saving culture of women.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	59	61%
Disagree	20	21%
Not sure	17	18%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The table XIII showed that 61% of respondents agreed that the saving culture of women was greatly improved through NAADS training, 21% disagreed and 18% were not sure.

4.1.4 NAADS implementation challenges

Table XIV: Represents the views of respondents on whether shortage of funds affects NAADS implementation.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	88	92%
Disagree	12	2%
Not sure	6	6%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The table XIV above showed that 92% agreed that shortage of funds affect NAADS implementation, 6% were not sure and 2% disagreed.

Table XV: Represents the views of respondents on whether lack of land for demonstration gardens affect NAADS implementation.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	45	47%
Disagree	30	31%
Not sure	21	22%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

According to the results in table XV above, 47% agreed that lack of land for demonstration gardens affect NAADS implementation, 31% disagreed and 22% were not sure.

Table XVI: Represents the views of respondents on whether political interference affects NAADS implementation.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	79	82%
Disagree	10	11%
Not sure	7	7%
Total	96	100%

Source: Primary data

The table above shows that 82% of the respondents agreed that political interference affect NAADS implementation 11% disagreed and 7% were not sure.

4.2 Summary

The findings show that NAADs had promoted economic development among women in Ngora district through the introduction of new agricultural technology, improved seeds/breeds, training of farmers.

The finding also noted that the challenges faced by NAADS in its implementation in Ngora district and these included shortage of funds, lack of land for demonstration and political interference among others.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction:

This chapter presents the discussion of findings, recommendation and conclusion of the findings. The conclusion and recommendation of the findings are made basing on the findings revealed from the previous chapter.

5.1 Discussions:

The aim of the study was to examine the effect of NAADS on economic development of women in Ngora district with particular reference to Kapir sub-county. This discussion was based on the results got as presented in chapter four.

According to the results in table III above it was revealed that new agricultural technology had improved the welfare of women in Kapir sub-county as evidenced by 64% of respondents. This is attributed to the supply of ox plough, improved planting materials, spray pumps and assorted animal drugs and agricultural chemicals etc. this is in line with Lipton (1977), Datt and Ravallion (1998) who argued the importance of agricultural technology in reducing poverty.

A big percentage of respondents (89%) indicated that new agricultural technology had led to increased agricultural production and this was due to the use of modern farming methods. This is in line with a Dialogue report on NAADS (2011) which states that increasing technology usage is important in enhancing agricultural yields.

Looking at the acceptability of the technology, 57% of respondents agreed that the women accept it and they were willing to apply and this has made them to produce enough and the surplus sold to afford the basic needs like shelter, health and education hence improving the livelihoods of women and their economic status. This is in line with Ravallion and Datt (1977), Mellor (2001), Thirtle et al (2003) who said that these innovations can be adapted to preserve and deliver vitamin – rich foods to help combat nutrient deficiencies in all countries.

On the side of improved seeds/breeds Table VII findings showed that, 77% agreed that poverty among women was reduced because the items are resistant to pest and diseases and they yield much. World Bank (2007), which stated that improvements in agricultural productivity are critically important in creating rural growth and reducing poverty.

When asked about food security 54% of respondents agreed that food was available and this made them to sell some to the market with value added. The reasons being that the improved seeds/breeds grow well since they are selected. Key respondents said that families which have benefited from NAADS no longer suffer from hunger since they are able to produce enough and the surplus sold to afford other basic needs like shelter, health and education hence improving the livelihoods of women and economic status. In support of this, World Bank (2007), says Agriculture constitutes a large proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in many developing countries and it is the primary source of income and subsistence for many of the poorest and most vulnerability individuals and house holds. Equally, a report by the Danish International Development Agency – Danida (2004), estimated that 70% of all agricultural activities in India were carried out by women, although estimates varied between states, depending on factors such as farming systems and cultural features, the important contribution of women can not be disputed.

According to the findings in table X above it was found out that NAADS training has helped to reduce vulnerability in the market by improving women's knowledge as evidenced by 64% of the respondents. In line to this, Danida (2004), Training helps to reduce vulnerability in the market by improving women's knowledge and confidence in negotiating for their produce and services and rationale.

Still on NAADS training on table, 94% of respondents agreed that they were been taught on how to start and manage income generating activities which has made them to solve hardship in their families. This is inline with World Bank and IBRD (2009), Danida (2004) which says both men and women farmers can benefit from training in agricultural techniques, as well as business management and marketing skills. There is significance evidence that failure to address the agricultural needs of women including their training needs has constrained agricultural growth.

When asked whether the saving culture of women had improved due to training they get from NAADS, 61% of respondents agreed that they are taught on to start groups, grow crops and advised to join SACCOs so that they can have access to financial services. This is evidenced in Wetaka A (2005), who argued that performance with respect to targeting the poor may be better in bottom-up group-based credit and saving programmes than in credit programmes for individuals.

According to table XIV, XV & XVI, 92%, 47% and 82% of respondent respectively agreed that shortage of funds, lack of land and political interference affect NAADS implication in Ngora district. This was also echoed by the key respondents and they are in line with Wetaka A, (2005), due to the risk associated with agriculture and agribusiness services, financial institution are skeptical in providing credit facilities to farmers. The situation is worsening by the fact that insurance companies fear venturing into agricultural sector. Shortage of capital and credit facilities has resulted into scarcity of agricultural inputs and lack of adequate farm land. Limited access to credit facilities also impedes farmers' access to better breeds of animals and farm implements.

5.2. CONCLUSION:

Basing on the findings in the study, the following were drawn:-

New agricultural technology has promoted economic growth among women and this was attributed to the new methods of farming and the improved breeds introduced by NAADS.

NAADS training has greatly encouraged women to massively participate in NAADS programmes and this has made them to gain knowledge on new methods of farming hence economic development.

Shortage of funding, corruption, land shortages are the major implementation challenges facing NAADS in Ngora district.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:

Basing on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made to NAADS and the beneficiaries in order to improve on their performance.

The government should come up with the policy that will reduce the wide spread of poverty among rural women.

NAADS officials at the district and the sub county level sensitize the community by means of radio talk shows, community workshops etc about the opportunities that women can have from NAADS.

Villages SACCOS should be formed in order to enable farmers especially women to have access to financial services.

The selection of the beneficiary groups/persons should be transparent and done on merit in order to remove biasness.

Policy makers should institute policies that will enable the women to receive services equally with the men from NAADS if they are to be empowered economically.

Parish chiefs and Community Based Facilitators (CBFs) should fully monitor NAADS projects during planting and harvest.

Training should be done to both beneficiaries and non beneficiary farmers to enable them acquire knowledge.

NAADS should always procure seeds/ breeds in time before the rainy season commences. This would enable farmers to prepare gardens in order to avoid losses due to late planting.

REFERENCES

Kalibwami R and Sserwadda, S, (2008), *NAADS Act*, June 2001.

ACODE Rwakakamba, M (2011), *Towards Increased Involvement of NGOs in the NAADS Programme* ” Dialogue Report On The NAADS That Farmers Want , Fairway Hotel, Kampala, Friday 11th February 2011 The NAADS website, (<http://www.naads.or.ug/>) Accessed 19th June 2011.

ITAD, (2008), *Report of the Performance Evaluation of NAADS*, ITAD.

Benin, S. and Nkonya, E. (2007), *Performance Evaluation of National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)*. United Kingdom.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI),(2000), *Assessing the impact of the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) in the Uganda rural livelihoods..* Available:<http://www.ifpri.org/publication/assessing-impact-national-agricultural-advisory-services-naads-uganda-rural-livelihoods>. Accessed: 23rd June 2011 NAADS Environmental Analysis Report.

Impact Evaluation of NAADS Natural Resources Strategy for rural livelihoods transformation and environmental sustainability in Uganda.

Driciru, C (2008), *Regional Research Scientist*, International Potato Center-Urban Harvest.

Wetaka, A (2005), *Women participation in national agricultural advisory services in Uganda: a case study of Vurra Sub-County, Arua District*, Makerere University.

NAADS Secretariat (November 2003) NAADS, Poverty and Gender strategy for the delivery of improved agricultural advisory services.

National Agricultural Advisory Services (September 2001). Programme Implementation Manual.

Uganda bureau of statistics October 2006, *Analytical report on Uganda population and housing census*.

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear respondent(s).

I, Aisu Godfrey, a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies. The questionnaire is for academic purpose and the information given will help me in writing a research report on NAADS and Economic Development among women in Ngora District. A case study of Kapir Sub-county as a prerequisite for the award of a Bachelor Degree in Development Studies. The information given will be highly confidential as I look forward for your kind response.

Part A.

Background of respondent(s)

1. Age (a) 18-23 (b) 24-29 (c) 30-35 (d) 36-41 (e) above
2. Education level (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Others specify
3. Marital status (a) Single (b) Married
4. Sex (a) Male (b) Female

Part B.

Please respond to the following by ticking the appropriate response that corresponds with your level of agreement.

No.	New Agricultural technology & economic development	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
01	The adoption of NAADS new technology of Agriculture has improved the welfare of women in Ngora district.			
02	Improvement of Agricultural technology by NAADS has led to increased Agricultural production in Ngora district.			
03	The new agricultural technology introduced under NAADS can be easily applied by women in Ngora district.			
04	The introduction of new agricultural technology is widely accepted by women in Ngora district.			

Improved seeds /breeds and economic development				
01	Poverty among women has been reduced because of high yielding seeds/breeds introduced by NAADS in Ngora District.			
02	Food security has been improved in the households of Ngora district.			
03	The introduced seeds/breeds are doing well in Ngora district.			
04	Improved seeds/breeds fetch a lot of income in the market for women in Ngora district.			
Training and economic development.				
01	Training by NAADS has helped to reduce vulnerability in the market by improving women's knowledge.			
02	Women in Ngora district have been trained on post harvest handling in order to improve the quality that meets the market demand.			
03	NAADS has trained women on how to start and managed income generating activities in Ngora district.			
04	NAADS trainings has greatly improved the saving culture of women in Ngora district.			
NAADS challenges				
01	Shortage of funds has affected NAADS implementation in Ngora district.			
02	Lack of land for demonstration gardens is a challenge to NAADS implementation in Ngora district.			
03	Few farmer groups are selected for training.			
04	Political interference affects NAADS programme within the district.			

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

Dear respondent.

I, Aisu Godfrey, A student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies. The interview is for academic purpose and the information given will help me in writing a research report on NAADS and Economic Development among women in Ngora District. A case study of Kapir Sub-county as a prerequisite for the a ward of a Bachelor Degree in Development Studies. The information given will be highly confidential as I look forward for your kind response.

Part A.

Background of respondent

- 1. Age (a) 18-23 (b) 24-29 (c) 30-35 (d) 36-41 (e) above
- 2. Education level (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Others specify
- 3. Marital status (a) Single (b) Married
- 4. Sex (a) Male (b) Female

Part B. SECTION A

- 1. Which type of agricultural technology has NAADS introduced in order to improve on the farming practice Ngora district?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

- 2. Are women copying up economically with the new agricultural technology introduced by NAADS?
(a) Yes (b) No.

If yes state how?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. How has the introduction of new agricultural technology improve farming practice within the community?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What is the perception of the local community including women on the new agricultural technology introduced by NAADS in Ngora district?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTION B

1. Which type of seeds/breeds do you give to farmers?

.....
.....

2. Do women have access to improved seeds/breeds?

(a) Yes (b) No.

If yes then how?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1. Is the yield of improved seeds/breeds good compared to the indigenous one during harvest?

(a)Yes (b) No.

If yes state how?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. How do women sell their agricultural output in the market?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTION C

1. What are the types of skills that women in Kapir sub-county are trained in under NAADS in order to promote their economic development?

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....

SECTION D

1. What are challenges NAADS is facing in its implementation process in Kapir sub-county?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX III
OBSERVATION CHECK LIST

POULTRY BIRDS

- Turkeys
- Hens
- Eggs
- Chicks
- House of birds.

CROPS

- Demonstration garden
- Seeds
- Harvest

ANIMALS

- Cows
- Fences
- Milk

WOMEN

- Health
- Groups