

**PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES AND
POVERTY ERADICATION A CASE STUDY OF NAADS IN
KAPTERET SUB – COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

I CHERUKUT MARTIN declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research to all great people I have been associated with in my life especially my Aunt Chalangat Sophie, Father Aggrey Bosei, my brother Musani Denis, my sisters Sharon, Teddy, Sandra for the moral, spiritual and financial support rendered towards the success of the research. Love you all

May God bless you all.

APPROVAL

"I confirm that the work in this report was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".



Signature

MR. KASSAIJJA WILLIAM

Supervisor



Date

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
APPROVAL	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 The background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	2
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	2
1.4 Major Objective.	3
1.5 Specific Objectives.	3
1.6 Research Questions.....	3
1.7 The scope of the study	3
1.7.1 Area scope of the study.....	3
1.7.2 Time Scope.	3
1.8 Significance of the study.....	4
1.9 Operational Definitions.....	4
CHATER TWO.....	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.0 Introduction.....	6
2.1 People’s perceptions towards NAADS policy in eradicating poverty.....	6
2.2 NAADS contribution towards poverty eradication.....	8
2.3 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty	10
2.4 Solutions to the challenges facing NAADS towards poverty eradication.	11

CHAPTER THREE.....	13
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	13
3.0 Introduction.....	13
3.1 Research design	13
3.2 Study population	13
3.3 Sampling techniques	13
3.4 Source of data.	13
3.5 Data collection instruments.....	14
3.5.1 Interviews.....	14
3.5.2 Questionnaires.....	14
3.6 Validity of the research instruments.	15
3.7 Study procedure.	15
3.8 Data presentation.	15
3.9 Data analysis and processing.	15
3.10 Coding.....	16
3.11 Editing.....	16
3.12 Limitations and delimitations.	16
CHAPTER FOUR.....	17
DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	17
4.0 Introduction.....	17
4.1 Demographic information.....	17
4.1 Demographic aspects of respondents.....	17
4.1.1 Findings on the gender of respondents	17
4.1.2 Findings on education of respondents.....	18
4.1.3 Findings on age distribution of respondents	19
4.1.4 Marital Status of respondents.....	19
4.2. The contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.....	20
4.2.1 Whether there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	20

4.2.2 The contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.....	21
4.2.3 Strategies that can be done to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	22
4.3 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district.	23
4.3.1 Whether there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	23
4.3.2 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district.	24
4.3.3 How can the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty be minimized.	25
4.4 The solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in eradicating poverty in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district.....	25
4.4.1 Whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	26
4.4.2 What are the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?	27
CHAPTER FIVE	28
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY.....	28
5.0 Introduction.....	28
5.1 Summary of the findings.....	28
5.2 Conclusions.....	30
5.3 Recommendations.....	31
5.4 Suggestions for further research	31
REFERENCES	32
APPENDICES	33
I Appendix I: Research instrument: Questionnaires	33
APPENDIX II: ESTIMATED TIME FRAME.....	37
APPENDIX III: ESTIMATED RESEARCH BUDGET	38

LIST OF ACRONYMS

NAADS- National Agricultural Advisory Services.

PMA- Plan for Modernization of Agriculture.

MAA IF- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.

FAQ - Food Agriculture Organization

SAPRI- Structural Adjustment Participatory Review Initiatives

-CAO- Chief Administrative Officer.

PA F- Poverty Alleviation Fund

CLAM- Uganda Land Management

I LO- International Labour Organization

ODI – Oversea Development Institute

PEAP - Poverty Eradication Action Plan.

ICRAF-International Census for Research in Agra forestry

UDHS - Uganda Demographic and Household Survey

CHDC- Child Health Development center.

NGOs— Non Government Organizations

CBOs- Community Based Organizations

LC- Local Council

NEMA- National Environment Management Authority.

FGDS - Focus Group Discussion.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Showing Gender respondents	17
Table 2: Show education of the respondents	18
Table 3: Show the age distribution of respondents.....	19
Table 4: Showing Responses on Marital Status.....	19
Table 5: Showing whether there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	20
Table 6: Showing the responses to the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	21
Table 7: Showing responses to the Strategies that can be done to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.....	22
Table 8: Showing whether there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	23
Table 9: Showing responses on the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	24
Table 10: Showing responses to whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	26
Table 11: Showing responses on the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.	27

ABSTRACT

The study set to assess the people's perceptions towards government programmes and poverty eradication a case study of NAADS in Kapteret sub – county and it was guided by three research objectives which included to examine NAADS contribution towards poverty eradication, to establish factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty and to find out the solutions to the problems facing NAADS in eradicating poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

The study adopted a descriptive Survey research design based on both qualitative and quantitative research designs. The study also adopted a population of 60 respondents who were selected for the population categories of Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district

These study findings were that several contributions are in place in Kapchorwa district to improve on NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district according to NAADS program having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers 21.6%, One increases income and provide available or appropriate advice to all farmers had 18.3%, emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support had 15%, NAADS extends Advisory services to the people of Uganda to change mindset to engage in profitable agricultural production had 13.3%, NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers had 11.7%, success in promoting adoption varieties of crops had 10% and NAADS has extended property rights to the poor had 10%.

The study findings were that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district according to signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding any more had 38.3%, effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced had 16.7%, many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies had 20%, agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies had 15% of the respondents and division of land leads to land fragmentation had 10% of the respondents

On the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district have been put place in that there is new policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable had 25%, raising famer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts had 46.7%, improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among famers had 20% and overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes had 8.3%.

The researcher recommended that there should be proper monitoring and evaluation systems for NAADS program at all levels. Some of the people to deliver assistance to farmers in form of implements and advisory services do this selectively and some farmers also receive the implements and sell them because they know that no one from NAADS will come and monitor.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction.

This chapter covers the background of the study, Statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions to be addressed, and significances of the study and the scope of the study.

1.1 The background of the study

As provided for under the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Act 2001, the mandate NAADS is to contribute to the modernization of Agricultural sector in order a increase total factor productivity of both the land and labour for the benefit of farmers objectives are to promote food security, nutrition and household income through increasing productivity and market oriented farming private sector agricultural capacity and system assure quality of advice.

Since 1987, Uganda has made several advances in Macroeconomic and development reforms which have brought annual inflation down from 240% in 1985 to stable single of 6%. National economic growth of 5% per annum and growth of monetary sector of 9% in the last decade (PEAP 1997).

The country is now acknowledged as one of the few Sub –Saharan Africa making progress towards economic development and assurance of social equity. Indeed Uganda is the first country to receive Naples in terms of final settlement with Paris Club Creditors involving a reduction in stock rather than restructuring of debt service due.

In spite of these remarkable advances, Uganda population remain largely poor with gross domestic product per capita income averaging only about US\$ 300 and 40% living in absolute poverty (PEAP 1997). The economy remains largely dependent on donor funds and agriculture for both food sufficiency and agriculture for both food sufficiency and foreign exchange. The economic gain have also generally not been matched by social welfare advances thus although the absolute poverty rate in Uganda has declined substantially from 56 in 1997 not everyone has benefited especially the rural poor who have remained outside monetary economy in response to

the above poverty on rural development designed comprehensive medium term economic development action plan called Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997 with the aim of ending mass poverty raising small holder farmer households income improving the quality of life of majority of population. The agricultural transformation process is being guided by plan for modernization of agriculture designed to modernized agriculture over come challenges underling agriculture. Basing on the above fine programs were identified for development and implementation principle amongst which national advisory services (NAADS) programs.

The rational for the NAADS programs is failure of traditional extension approach to bring about greater productivity and expansion of agriculture despite costly government intervention. The fundamental aim of the programs is to develop a decentralized denial driven client availed and farmers led agriculture delivery system particularly targets the poor and women. The NAADS program was prepared by government task force which consulted very widely with local population government. NGO and other very stakeholders.

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is greatly helping communities in fighting against poverty through the following ways.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There has made enormous progress in reducing poverty slashing by National Agricultural Advisory Services in the country wide poverty from 56% of the total population in 2008 and 12% of the poverty reduction in rural areas has been marked more. However, poverty in rural areas is still manifesting with the rural population. Women and children still live in abject poverty. Farmers have continued to be poor, agricultural output has not found market, diseases and pests have continued to disrupt famers living them impoverished and this has disorganized the researcher thus the need to carry out research in this study area. The study therefore seeks to find out the effects of poverty and the people perception in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district

1.3 Purpose of the study.

The main purpose of the study was to examine the people's perception towards government programs with NAADS as case study and how it has helped them towards poverty eradication

1.4 Major Objective.

To find out people's perceptions towards NAADS programs and its strategy towards eradicating poverty in Kapteret Sub – County. Kapchorwa District

1.5 Specific Objectives.

- 1) To examine NAADS contribution towards poverty eradication.
- 2) To establish factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty.
- 3) To find out the solutions to the problems facing NAADS in eradicating poverty.

1.6 Research Questions.

- 1) What are the contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication?
- 2) What factors are hindering NAADS activities in eradication of poverty?
- 3) What are the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities?

1.7 The scope of the study

The research attempted to examine people's perceptions towards NAADS and poverty eradication among the people of Kapteret Sub County in Kapchorwa District. .

1.7.1 Area scope of the study.

The study was carried out in Kapteret Sub County in Kapchorwa District in Eastern Uganda and it is bordered by Kapchorwa Town Council to East, Tegeres to the West, Mt. Elgon National Park to South and Balambuli to the North with an area of 1000km²The research involved 60 beneficiaries of NAADS from all the 8 parishes of the sub-county²

1.7.2 Time Scope.

The study was carried out in the period of three months. This time period was enough to collect all the data and information required from the respondents.

1.8 Significance of the study.

This study will help the people of Kapteret Sub County in Kapchorwa District to understand the aims of NAADS and what it intent to achieve in cost of time.

This study will also help both policy makers and the people in the Sub – County in embracing NAA DS activities and providing support especially where collective efforts are required.

Future researchers who may be interested in carrying out research related to policies related to poverty eradication will benefit from the study and make references.

The study will help the researcher to complete the Course For award of Bachelor’s Degree in Social Work and Social Administration of Kampala international University.

1.9 Operational Definitions.

Poverty Means lack of capacity\ to participate effectively in the society. It means not having enough to feed, cloth a family. Not having capacity to join school or access to a Clinic, not having credit. it means insecurity powerlessness and exclusion of individual household and community it means susceptibility to violence and often implies living in marginal of fragile environment without access to clean water or sanitation.

.Poverty is the state of human being who is poor that they have little or no material means of survival like food. Shelter, clothes, health care and education among others.

Poverty eradication. This is a term that describes the promotion of economic growth that will permanently lift as many people as possible over poverty line.

Relative poverty, Occurs when people do not enjoy certain minimum levels of living standards as determined by government and enjoyed by bulk of the population that vary from country to country.

Abject poverty. Refers to deprivation of basic needs which include food, water, sanitation, clothes, shelter, health care and education.

NAADS - Stands For National Agricultural Advisory Services.

People perception. This is how people form impression about the social work it is a mental process that we use to form impression but the collusion we make about the world based upon our impression.

CHATER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter review literature related to the people perceives contributions of NAADS towards fighting poverty, factors hindering NAADS activities and solutions that can be employed to some problems facing NAADS and poverty eradication.

The National Agricultural Advisory Development Services (NAADS) is a government of Uganda organization responsible for provision of Agricultural Advisory Development Services to former. NAADS is implemented under ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and contributes to attainment of the government prosperity for all (PFA) a goal of increasing the income of the poor and complete eradication of poverty. NAADS started in 2001 and is currently implemented in all districts of Uganda. The program was put in place by the Act of Parliament “The NAADS Act 2001” phase 1 of NAADS ended in 2009 and phase II began in 2010 (MAAIF, 2012).

A key objective of NAADS as per section 5(a) of NAADS Act (2001) is to promote food security nutrition household income through increased productivity and market oriented farming in fulfillment of this objective, the organization will support household food security using village approach for farmers mobilization. This will ensure the wide coverage of the poor in terms of food security and nutrition all aimed at driving poverty away from the villages (NAADS policy 2010)

2.1 People’s perceptions towards NAADS policy in eradicating poverty.

Food production on per capita basis in Uganda has been declining over years partly due to hoe cultivation on small plots, declining soil fertility and increasing soil erosion, lack of access to improved inputs mostly seeds, seasonal labor shortages caused by heavy reliance on women’s labor and relatively low returns to labor caused not only by low productivity but also by poor quality of yields. (Bialy 1996) extension services are inadequate especially in rural areas and lead to longer term declines in per capita and household production. The farmer’s enthusiasm

and demand for demonstration sites is on increase and therefore their capacity to establish and manage the sites requires development. The development of temperature crops apples, pears arrange and carrots in Kapchorwa District is on going under the facilitation of International center of Agro forestry (ICRAF).

In Uganda one out of two children is Short of age (stunted) and one child out of four is under weight for age. Stunting reflects chronic under nutrition and it is highest among children Northern Uganda and Western Uganda and for illiterate mothers (UDHS 1995) it is reported that as many children in rural areas are stunted 43.6% compared to 25.6% in urban areas HDC 1994; Desmet. I 1996)

A study reviewed from different scholar (Mandanda 1994, Malianti 1997, and Pottir 1995) seems to point to common element that constraints food production. Element such as co labour productivity, drought and soil tillage technologies were noted as having direct impact on house hold food production and poverty eradication . Access to good services from opportunities to produce food direct onto exchange over commodities or services for food. These opportunities are described by Jen 1980 interns of entitlements and are based on access to land, food shortages, production technologies, weather and labor availability.

Land holding and the terms and conditions of occupancy have been found to affect poverty eradication initiative which have geared towards increasing food productivity (MISR LTC 1989; Rawland 1993; Dungu 1991) also indentified increase in the number of landless class of rural people.

At house hold level poverty is availability of household to secure enough food to ensure adequate wellbeing of all its members. In Uganda the per capita income got from farming is so low that average substance household is unable to feed itself. The extent of poverty is so great that large segments of population are unable to afford the food they need. The potential income relative to rural household is also low, low earnings are a function of;-

- i) Lack of firm storage capacity
- ii) Small trader monopolistic practices leading to lower prices than the cost of production
- iii) Lack of organized associations (corporations).

The subsistence production of food and cash driven from early harvest food sellers cannot provide those household with nutritionally adequate diet for their entire year (or until the next harvest (Baily 1996).

Tanguirengi (1994) discussing the Limbab mean experience of land and food security points out that stunting of children is highest among families with least access to land and cannot own economic and land resources. Not only do famers lack knowledge but also the use of tractors and other agricultural equipments and use of pesticides which improves out put is very costly (Relifnse et'al 1992, Salih 1\994)

2.2 NAADS contribution towards poverty eradication.

These are basically the initiatives that NAADS have put in place to fight poverty in Kapteret Sub County Kapchorwa District.

NAADS have extended property rights to the poor. One of the most important anti poverty initiatives that has been in place to curb down poverty. This includes security, property rights to land the largest asset of the society and this is vital for economic freedom of people. The World Bank cites that increasing people's rights to land is a key in fighting poverty citing that land greatly increases people's wealth in some cases doubling its estimated that state recognition of the poor gives those assets 40 times in all foreign aid since 1945. Key issues here are security of land tenure and ensuring land transactions are of low cost (Conley 1999, Trina R Williams Shank 2005)

A study carried out in Eritrea indicated that the quarters of their produce and the rest is put up for the market (Cohen 1988) Bazaar 1995 reported that rural areas of Uganda food stuffs and eat inferior food. He adds that they avoided rather than chucked that had died of disease that a health one, which would fetch good money once sold. One increases income and provide available or appropriate advice to all farmers and in equitable an cost effective manner (MAAIF 2000)

A study carried out in exclusive felid works carried out by Esheru Friis Hansen a senior researcher from Danish institute between May and September 2004 among 411 household Soroti showed that empowerment of farmers through membership of FFS groups combine with access to demand driven Advisory Services through membership of NAADS groups has been successful

in reducing poverty. He further points out that the perceived needs articulated by NAADS are not yet well reflective for the service constraints as the NAADS enterprises selection is structurally biased.

According to Benin et'al, (October 2004 basing on the observed differences across the NAADS and non NAADS sub-countries appeared that NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers promoting adaption of new crops and livestock enterprises as well as improving adoption and use of modern technologies and practices. NAADS also appears to have promoted consistent greater use of post harvest technologies and commercial marketing consistent with miser to promote commercial oriented agriculture.

Similarly, Benin et'al, (October 2004 noted that NAADS appears to be having more success in promoting adoption varieties of crops and some other yields enabling technology than promoting improved soil fertility management thus raises concern about the sustainability of productivity increases that may occur since such increases may lead to more remunerative crop enterprise and mining unless comparable success in promoting adoption of more remunerative crop enterprises and applied agronomics research. Identifying more effective ways of profitable combine inorganic and organic soil fertility increases in different crops system can help to address this problem.

Nalidy (Farmer Voice October 2004) NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers and all other facts that concern agriculture. He says that they are taking an enterprise approach. This is making agriculture a business enterprise hence giving farmers more income to fight poverty.

According to war wick (PMA/NAADS Bulletin in June 2004) there is Agricultural sector program support which targets small scale farmers and emerging enterprises in rural sector program support which targets small scale farmers and emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support NAADS the first five year phase of DANIDA supported (ASPS) ended in June 2004. The next five years phase commenced immediately on 25th /June 2004 and was running till 2009. DANIDA has committed 90 billion Uganda shillings.

2.3 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty

Madanda (1994) while discussing culture and food security pointed out a practice of dividing up land among male children after getting married. According to him, this division of land leads to land fragmentation which he noted as a key factor affecting food availability and income levels at household level.

Sufficient evidence on ground reveals that effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced a situation that has escalated food and nutritional problems. Post harvest losses are reportedly high ranging from 6% to 30% with poor storage alone accounts for 30% to 50% total crop losses. (The New Vision 16th /October 2001). At farmers level, storage structure are poorly constructed and vulnerable to weather effects and pest attacks considering the shortage practices in Eastern Uganda the “entende” traditional bundles of post harvest crop storage) that would be hanged on verandas and granaries constructed in homesteads have been abandoned (Kyakunzire 2002). The granary storage ensures food security in a case of crop failure.

Value reduction is potentially an important aspect of public rural development policy many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies because they are seen as too poor to participate thus representing a welfare problem rather than being participants in development process (World Bank 2002).

Brycesson (1995) argues that the basic right of people to the food they need is one of the greatest challenges facing world community. She points out that many African agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies, weak institution and lack of well trained human resources. She further noted that African women are lead managers within the households for providing food, nutrition, health education, family planning to an extent that elsewhere in developing world. Women are guardians at their children welfare and have explicit responsibility to provide for them materials.

It is envisaged that NADS program will address the major factors affects productivity of natural resources base Sinkam Nana (1995) reported that signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding anymore and good portion of existing agricultural land

loosing fertility. She argues that much of the land we continue to farm is losing its inherent productivity because of unsound agricultural practices and over use.

2.4 Solutions to the challenges facing NAADS towards poverty eradication.

Since (1993) the African development Bank been sponsoring a 5 year seed industry rationalization project with overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes. To achieve this goal, the project was changed with increasing production, improving quality processing and marketing of maize, sorghum, soya beans, ground nuts, and sun flower and rationalisation of seed production activities including merging the GTZ Grain legume project with USP. Further the project was to ensure that by the end of the project in 1998 the processing and marketing activities are fully commercialized and eventually privatized in time with government policy. (F. Kebere 2001)

Raising farmer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts as three quarters of the poor are farmer's estimates show that the growth in agricultural productivity of small farmers is on average at least twice as effective in benefiting the poorest half of a country's population as growth generated in non agricultural sector (IFAD 2007)

Improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among farmers. With better water management they can improve productivity and potentially more beyond subsistence level farming. During green revolution of 1960s and 1970, for example irrigation was a key factor in unlocking Asia Agricultural potential and reducing poverty. Between 1961 and 2002, the irrigated area almost doubled as government sought to achieve food security improve public welfare and generate economic growth. In South Asia, cereal production increased by 137% from 1970 to 2007. This was achieved with 3% more land (IFAD 2007)

New policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable (Famington J. et'al 2002). They further noted that appropriate policy environment is important but an understanding is also need of how to approach the so called the poor. One of the NAADS objectives is to enhance the capacity of private sector service providers to meet farmers and information needs. (MAAIF 2000).

Farmers' associations are generally viewed as a potential mechanism that can help improve feedback to extension and thereby increasing extension programs. They have become somehow important in cost sharing (FAO 1998)

According to Okoria John and Esegue Francis (2002). Sustainable development and improved household food production is the only possible with efficient management of natural resources base. They argue that despite the promising results of NAADS and perceived importance of extension services as stated in PMA dissemination is still inadequate. To them, land degeneration and deforestation are crucial issues that need to be addressed if poverty eradication and food security are to be attained.

Chamber 1989 stresses that farmers' ability to classify, choose, improve, adopt and test is illustrated by example from potato storage technology, seed variety selection, agro forestry, tools making, the intervention of complex cropping patterns, soil conservation, water harvesting and uses of native species. When farmers are seen in the light as experimenters and innovators other people's views also change what farmers need is less a standard package of practices and more a basket of choices, the role of extension is less to transfer technology and more to help farmers adopt the local expert are not much researchers as farmers themselves. Farmers are professional specialists in survival but have yet to be fully recognised.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction.

This section focuses on the methodology which the researcher used to carry out the study contains the research design, area of the study, the study population, sample size and sampling methods, sources of data, data collection procedures, data collection instruments, data analysis and interpretation.

3.1 Research design

The researcher used both descriptive and analytical research design which was defined to use qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis to establish the effects of poverty on the people of Kapteret Sub county Kapchorwa District. This method will be used because of its suitability in quantifying data and for surveys regarding the opinion and perceptions of respondents.

3.2 Study population

The population under this study comprised of 60 beneficiaries of NAADS from all the 8 parishes of Kapteret sub-county. These categories of beneficiaries are to be selected because they engaged more in NAADS activities more than other members of the population. The above population was selected because of the need to have a well-representative sample for this study.

3.3 Sampling techniques

The survey data was obtained from a population consisting of a cross section of NAADS beneficiaries and the local population of the study area. The sample comprises of 60 respondents.

3.4 Source of data.

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary source.

The primary data was obtained from selected sample of the population and this was obtained through distribution of questionnaires carrying out interviews and observations of the facts about the research problem. Open ended questions was used to get more detailed information from the respondents while others were structured interviews and observation were used to get first hand information.

Secondary sources

Secondary data was obtained from relevant available literature like text books, journals, News papers, Internet and was done by carrying out library and desk research respectively and this would help to supplement on the research findings.

3.5 Data collection instruments.

The following instruments were used in collecting data and gathering.

3.5.1 Interviews.

‘The data was conducted face to face with the beneficiaries of Kapteret Sub – County to obtain the detailed information on NAADS and poverty eradication. This method was chosen because it minimizes the non response rate and it was carried out at convenience.

3.5.2 Questionnaires.

The researcher used printed questions designed to collect information through written response of population and the employees according to the size, therefore, the questionnaires ideas and views about hoe people perceived NAADS in eradication poverty on the population of Kapteret Sub – County Kapchorwa district. The methods were chosen because it is cheap and easier to obtain information from many respondents and gives them opportunity to think carefully and answer questions at appropriate time. Other tolls to be used will include pens, papers which were to be used to record the data, rulers and pencils for drawings.

3.6 Validity of the research instruments.

To ensure that the data collected is valid and reliable, the researcher first gave questionnaires to non participants in the study to prove whether they will work effectively

The research involved the use of interviews and reports that had previously been used by others researchers to make the study successful. Statistical measures were also used and experts like lecturers were consulted.

3.7 Study procedure.

The researcher got a permission letter from the University course coordinator and presents it to the Kapteret Sub- County where it was accepted to collect data from the area. The researcher made preliminary visit to the sub-county villages and also made appointments with the respondents in order to hold the interview.

3.8 Data presentation.

The researcher presented in numbers, tables, frequencies and percentages while giving further description of data the data self disseminated with the main variables covered, the classification and breakdown was used. This would ensure that all the data sets will be framed an ideal study based on the questionnaires on the study objectives.

3.9 Data analysis and processing.

The researcher used excel electronic software and other peoples reviewed literature to enable the researcher in analyzing the data quantitatively by use of tables and percentages. After questionnaires were obtained, raw data was used and cross checked for consistency, edited and recorded. The researcher then entered the data into the computer so as to recognized varying percentage and committed in accordance with the percentages of each data set while giving some views of respondents. For the case of qualitative data, field notes will be written and working day and ensured accuracy in recording consistent information given by the respondents.

3.10 Coding

The data collected was arranged in groups of similar questions and different answers were given, unique codes to make the job easier.

3.11 Editing.

Data collected was edited for accuracy and completeness and this was to be in line with the due consideration paid to questionnaires that was send to the respondents to ensure quality of the data that will be collected.

The collected data was analyzed statistically and compiled using tables based on findings of the study. Tables was used to arrange the results into percentages and frequencies to enhance quality and good interpretation of research findings.

3.12 Limitations and delimitations.

The researcher anticipated the financial problems as it required going up to Sub – County to get first hand information and also transport, money for printing, typing and buying stationary. The researcher tried to minimize the little financial resources that were available to carry out research.

Time was mostly inadequate as it will be required enough time to collect, compile and present the findings yet the time frame given was short. This affected the research process but the researcher endeavored to utilized time effectively and efficiently.

Inadequate information about the respondents as some of the information may be regarded inadequate and thus sensitive to some safety at the job. Some of the respondents will be hesitant to give information to the researcher tried to elaborate to such respondents the significance of the study and that it is an academic research study. This was encouraged the respondents to give the appropriate responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction.

This chapter comprises of the findings that were gathered by the researcher from Kapteret sub – county, Kapchorwa district in relation to the topic people’s perceptions towards government programmes and poverty eradication case study of Kapteret sub – county. The data is presented and interpreted in view of the objectives mentioned in chapter one of this research. The interpretation also seeks to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods for example the use of tables, graphs, percentages and personal analysis and interpretation presented in essay form. Questionnaires were provided to 60 respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge.

4.1 Demographic information

This part presents the background information of the respondents who participated in the study. The purpose of this background information was to find out the characteristics of the respondents in terms of gender, age, level of education and marital status of respondents.

4.1 Demographic aspects of respondents

4.1.1 Findings on the gender of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the gender of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 1: Showing Gender respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	36	60
Female	24	40
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary data, 2015*

From table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are male that is (36) representing 60% of the total number of respondents, 24 respondents are female representing 36.7% of the respondents. This is an indication that gender sensitivity was taken care of so the findings therefore cannot be doubted on gender grounds, they can be relied on for decision making.

4.1.2 Findings on education of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the education of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 2: Show education of the respondents

Academic qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
O level	10	16.7
A level	09	15
Certificate	17	28.3
Diploma	8	13.3
Degree	09	15
Others	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

Results in table 2 indicate that majority of the respondents were certificate holders with 17 respondents representing 28.3%, O level leavers had 16.7% of the respondents, degree had 15% of the respondents, A level had 15% of the respondents, diploma followed with 8 respondents representing 13.3% and others with the same 13.3%. This implies that the respondents are educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied on for the purpose of this study. The higher rate of secondary leavers was attained from the local population whose education levels were low. It is of no doubt therefore that information is attained from highly educated respondents. Information can therefore be relied on for decision making in this topic.

4.1.3 Findings on age distribution of respondents

Here the researcher was interested in gathering information on the age of respondents and information got was presented in the table below.

Table 3: Show the age distribution of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 –29	8	13.3
30 - 39	27	45
40 – 49	15	25
50+	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

Table 3 above shows that, majority of the respondents were aged between 30–39 years 27(45%) respondents followed, by 40-49 years represented by 15(25%) respondents, followed by 50+ represented by 10 (16.7%) respondents and 20-29 represented by 8 (13.3%). From the above analysis, it can be construed that majority of the respondents are mature hence the information obtained from them can be trusted and looked at as true and good representation of the information the researcher was looking for.

4.1.4 Marital Status of respondents

Table 4: Showing Responses on Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	15	25
Married	35	58.3
Separated/ Divorced	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

The results in table 4 show that 58.3 percent of the respondents were married, and 25 percent were single and 16.7 percent divorced or separated. The presentation indicates that most respondents involved are married. This is perhaps because of the high responsibility therefore information attained from them can be trusted for decision making.

4.2. The contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district

The first objective of the study was to examine the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The information collected was presented as showed in the presentations below.

4.2.1 Whether there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Table 5: Showing whether there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	63.3
No	14	23.3
Not sure	8	13.4
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary Data, 2015*

The study focused on whether there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings reveal that 63.3% of the respondents agreed with the responses, 23.3% disagreed and 13.4% were not sure. The findings imply that there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

4.2.2 The contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district

Table 6: Showing the responses to the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

The contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district	Frequency	Percentage
NAADS has extended property rights to the poor	6	10
One increases income and provide available or appropriate advice to all farmers	11	18.3
NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers	13	21.6
success in promoting adoption varieties of crops	6	10
NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers	7	11.7
emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support	9	15
NAADS extends Advisory services to the people of Uganda to change mindset to engage in profitable agricultural production	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The study findings on the responses to the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that majority of respondents agree with NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers 21.6%, One increases income and provide available or

appropriate advice to all farmers had 18.3%, emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support had 15%, NAADS extends Advisory services to the people of Uganda to change mindset to engage in profitable agricultural production had 13.3%, NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers had 11.7%, success in promoting adoption varieties of crops had 10% and NAADS has extended property rights to the poor had 10% of the respondents. These findings imply that several contributions are in place in Kapchorwa district to improve on NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district

4.2.3 Strategies that can be done to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Table 7: Showing responses to the Strategies that can be done to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	30	50.0
No	20	33.3
Not sure	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Table 7 presents that 30(50%) of the respondents agreed that strategies have been put in place to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district, 20 (33.3%) disagreed that strategies have been put in place to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district and 10 (16.7%) of the respondents were not sure. This implies that there are strategies that have been put in place to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

4.3 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district.

The second objective of the study was to establish the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The study findings on this objective were collected as shown below.

4.3.1 Whether there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Table 8: Showing whether there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	66.7
No	12	20.0
Not sure	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: *Primary data, 2015*

The study findings were that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that 66.7% of the respondents agreed, 20% disagreed while 13.3% were not sure. This implies that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

4.3.2 The factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret sub county, Kapchorwa district.

Table 9: Showing responses on the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding any more	23	38.3
Effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced	10	16.7
Many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies	12	20.0
Agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies	09	15.0
Division of land leads to land fragmentation	06	10.0
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

The study findings were that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding any more had 38.3%, effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced had 16.7%, many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies had 20%, agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies had 15% of the respondents and division of land leads to land fragmentation had 10% of the respondents. This implies that though the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty are still in existence, there are other solutions to the consequences during fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

4.3.3 How can the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty be minimized.

Table 10: Showing how the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty can be minimized.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
There is need for the NAADS officers to introduce better regulations on NAADS activities	24	40
Education about NAADS within the district	36	60
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, 2015

How can the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty be minimized. The study findings were that there is need for the NAADS officers to introduce better regulations on NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district according to 40% of the respondents, 60% argued that there should be education about NAADS within the district. The study findings imply that many respondents agree with Education about NAADS within the district in order to fight poverty.

4.4 The solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in eradicating poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district

The third objective of the study was to find out the solutions to the problems facing NAADS in eradicating poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The study findings can be further presented as below.

4.4.1 Whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Table 11: Showing responses to whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	38.3
No	17	28.3
Not sure	20	33.4
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015.

The results on whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district had 38.3% of the respondents who agreed, those who were not sure were 33.4% and those who disagreed were 28.3% of the respondents. This implies that many respondents stated that little has been done by NAADS officers to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

4.4.2 What are the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

Table 12: Showing responses on the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
There is new policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable	15	25
Raising famer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts	28	46.7
Improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among famers	12	20
overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100%

Source: Primary data, 2015

The findings on the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district, there is new policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable had 25%, raising famer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts had 46.7%, improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among famers had 20% and overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes had 8.3%. The findings imply that solutions have been put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district according to 46% of the respondents who agreed with raising famer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY

5.0 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to assess the people's perceptions towards government programmes and poverty eradication a case study of NAADS in Kapteret sub – county. This chapter is concerned with summary, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions about the findings that were gathered from the case study.

5.1 Summary of the findings

63.3% of the respondents agreed with the responses that there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district., 23.3% disagreed and 13.4% were not sure. The findings imply that there are contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

The study findings on the responses to the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that majority of respondents agree with NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers 21.6%, One increases income and provide available or appropriate advice to all farmers had 18.3%, emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support had 15%, NAADS extends Advisory services to the people of Uganda to change mindset to engage in profitable agricultural production had 13.3%, NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers had 11.7%, success in promoting adoption varieties of crops had 10% and NAADS has extended property rights to the poor had 10% of the respondents.

30(50%) of the respondents agreed that strategies have been put in place to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district, 20 (33.3%) disagreed that strategies have been put in place to improve on NAADS activities during poverty

eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district and 10 (16.7%) of the respondents were not sure.

The study findings were that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that 66.7% of the respondents agreed, 20% disagreed while 13.3% were not sure.

The study findings were that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding any more had 38.3%, effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced had 16.7%, many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies had 20%, agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies had 15% of the respondents and division of land leads to land fragmentation had 10% of the respondents.

The study findings were that there is need for the NAADS officers to introduce better regulations on NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district according to 40% of the respondents, 60% argued that there should be education about NAADS within the district. The study findings imply that many respondents agree with Education about NAADS within the district in order to fight poverty.

The findings on whether there are solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district had 38.3% of the respondents who agreed, those who were not sure were 33.4% and those who disagreed were 28.3% of the respondents.

The findings on the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district, there is new policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable had 25%, raising famer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts had 46.7%, improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among famers had 20% and overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes had 8.3%.

5.2 Conclusions

The study was set to assess the people's perceptions towards government programmes and poverty eradication a case study of NAADS in Kapteret sub – county. It was guided by three research objectives which included to examine NAADS contribution towards poverty eradication, to establish factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty and to find out the solutions to the problems facing NAADS in eradicating poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

The study findings on the responses to the contribution of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that majority of respondents agree with NAADS program is having substantial positive impacts on availability and quantity of Advisory Services provided to farmers 21.6%, One increases income and provide available or appropriate advice to all farmers had 18.3%, emerging enterprises in rural areas in a more support had 15%, NAADS extends Advisory services to the people of Uganda to change mindset to engage in profitable agricultural production had 13.3%, NAADS aims at improving access to marketing formation bring technology close to the farmers had 11.7%, success in promoting adoption varieties of crops had 10% and NAADS has extended property rights to the poor had 10% of the respondents. These findings imply that several contributions are in place in Kapchorwa district to improve on NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district.

It was also established that there are factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district. The findings were that signs of environmental constraints are non pervasive cropland is scarcely expanding any more had 38.3%, effective food security regulation by law has either been abandoned or are not adequately enforced had 16.7%, many rural people have been left out of main stream rural development policies had 20%, agricultural and rural development problems have been related to misguided policies had 15% of the respondents and division of land leads to land fragmentation had 10% of the respondents

It was also established that solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district have been put place in that there is new policies for proper exclusive guided transparency by principle and opportunities for what is feasible and viable had 25%,

raising farmer incomes is described as a core of anti poverty efforts had 46.7%, improving water management is an effective way to help reduce poverty among farmers had 20% and overall goal of increasing production of food crops in order to improve food security and increase household incomes had 8.3%.

5.3 Recommendations

- (i) Based on the study objectives/questions and results, the researchers herein recommend the following for implementation in order to improve on NAADS activities in Uganda.
- (ii) The government should increase funding for NAADS program in Kapteret Sub County since its one of the most populated Sub County in the whole of Kapchorwa district in order to eradicate the poverty levels in the Su County. This will result into fundamental improvement in the standards of living of the local population through use of better seeds, high yielding and better pay from the quality produce and products.
- (iii) Corrupt leaders especially NAADS coordinators and field extension officers should be panelized and replaced with soldiers. This will avoid frustration of NAADS program as a result of embezzlement of funds and abuse of office.
- (iv) The central and local government through the Ministry of Agriculture should organize farmers for study tours to areas where NAADS is performing well. This will help farmers learn more and experience better farming methods.
- (v) There should be proper monitoring and evaluation systems for NAADS program at all levels. Some of the people to deliver assistance to farmers in form of implements and advisory services do this selectively and some farmers also receive the implements and sell them because they know that no one from NAADS will come and monitor.

5.4 Suggestions for further research

Due to limited scope and time, the researchers could not exhaust all the aspects of the study. Consequently, the researchers have recommended the following areas for further study:

- (i) The impact of NAADS on household production and human welfare
- (ii) The impact NAADS on the growth agriculture
- (iii) The role of government towards poverty eradication

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Research instrument: Questionnaires

I **CHERUKUT MARTIN** a student of Kampala International University pursuing a bachelors degree in social work and social administration kindly request you to answer these questions in utmost faith that would really help me successful finish my course as a partial fulfillment of the award of the bachelors degree in social work and social administration. I therefore affirm that this information is purely for academic purposes.

SECTION A Personal data.

Please write or tick accordingly.

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Age range

20-29

30-39

40-49

50+

3. Marital status

Married

Single

Divorced/ married

4. What is the highest educational level you have attained?

O level

A level

Certificate

Diploma

Degree

Others

**PART B. THE CONTRIBUTION OF NAADS TOWARDS POVERTY ERADICATION
IN KAPTERET SUB COUNTY, KAPCHORWA DISTRICT.**

5. In your view, are there contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

Yes

No

Not sure

6. What are the contributions of NAADS towards poverty eradication in Kapchorwa district?

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.....
.....

7. What can be done to improve on NAADS activities during poverty eradication in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

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

PART C: THE FACTORS HINDERING NAADS ACTIVITIES IN FIGHTING POVERTY IN KAPTERET SUB COUNTY, KAPCHORWA DISTRICT.

8. In your view, are there factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

Yes

No

Not sure

9. What are the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

.....
.....

10. How can the factors hindering NAADS activities in fighting poverty be minimized?

.....
.....

PART D: THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS FACING NAADS ACTIVITIES IN KAPTERET SUB COUNTY, KAPCHORWA DISTRICT

11. Are there solutions which are already put in place to curb down the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

Yes

No

Not sure

12. What are the solutions to the problems facing NAADS activities in Kapteret Sub County, Kapchorwa district?

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.....

13. How are the solutions for curbing down the problems facing NAADS activities being put into consideration?

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APPENDIX II: ESTIMATED TIME FRAME

ACTIVITIES	DURATION IN YEARS (MARCH 2015-2016)				
	3Months	7 Months	2 Months	4 Months	8Months
A Pilot study					
Study analysis					
proposal design					
proposal development and submission					
Data collection and analysis					
Final report writing and submission					

APPENDIX III: ESTIMATED RESEARCH BUDGET

No	Item	Particulars	Description	Unit cost	Total
1	Stationery	Ream of papers	1	14,000	14,000
2	Field work	Transport	5 trips	30,000	150,000
		Accommodation	10 nights	20,000	200,000
		Laptop	Dell	800,000	800,000
5	Miscellaneous				50,000
	TOTAL				1,473,000