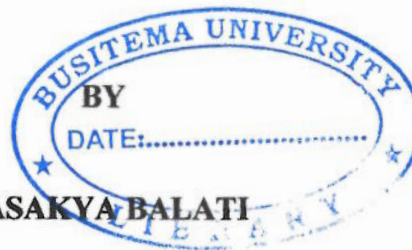


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**THE INFLUENCE OF VALUE ADDITION ON INCOME LEVELS OF MAIZE  
PRODUCERS IN NAKALAMA SUB-COUNTY,  
IGANGA DISTRICT**

25



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

50%

**FEBRUARY, 2021**

**DECLARATION**

I, Kasakya Balati declare that this dissertation is my personal and original work for academic purpose, and has never been presented to any university or any other academic institution for award of any academic qualification.

Signature.....

Date / 16 / 07 / 2021 /

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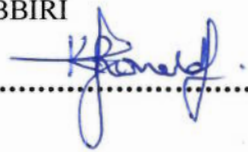
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**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this dissertation by KASAKYA BALATI, REG NO:BU/UP/2017/259 titled, **‘The Influence of Value Addition on Income Levels of Maize Producers in Nakalama Sub-County, Iganga District’** has been done under the supervision Busitema University lecturers, and is now ready for submit

DR RONALD KABBIRI

Signature: .....  .....

Date: ..... 16/2/2021 .....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to my family that has been supportive to me financially and especially in funding my education all through. Their toil, support and care have given me a positive transformation in life and may the almighty God bless them abundantly.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

RUDI	-	Rural Urban Development Initiative
S/c	-	Sub-county
E.g	-	For example
EAC		East African Community
dr		Doctor

1.5

## ABSTRACT

Value addition is a process of changing the product's value by changing its current form. Maize is an important food and income security crop that supports livelihoods of millions of small-scale farmers in Uganda and this prompted the researcher to conduct a research on the influence of value addition on the income levels of maize producers in Nakalama Sub-county in Iganga district. The study population was the maize producers in Nakalama Sub-county in Iganga district and a sample size of 50 farmers was selected randomly in their households. The data obtained was analyzed using the Chi-square model and presented in form of pie-charts, bar graphs and tables. The study showed that most farmers in Nakalama Sub-county use dry shelled, cleaned, sorted and milled maize to increase on their income. However the degree of influence maybe watered down if the farmers have limited funding, lack of materials that which can be used for value addition like maize milling machines and well ventilated granaries and this calls for the need to strengthen the aspect of value addition e.g through using quality seeds and proper post harvest handling techniques. This study submits that farmers need to be encouraged to use value addition techniques in order to increase on their income from maize production. However during the research several challenges were encountered for-example during data collection process farmers had little knowledge about value addition and its importance to farmers since they have less access to value addition equipment like machines and skills to use them.

## **CHAPTER ONE:**

### **INTRODUCTION.**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Maize (*ZeaMays L*) is one of the most widely distributed crops over the world, it is being cultivated in the tropics, sub-tropics and temperate regions; from 4000 m above the sea level, in the world, its being ranked the first world cereal where the total production accounts 868 million tons from 168 million hectares of land followed by wheat which accounts 691 million tons and rice at 461 million tons, maize globally represents 38% of the total grain production as compared to 30 % for wheat and 20% for rice, The United States of America (USA), being the largest producer of maize producer, it contributes to 35 % of the total production in the world with maize being the drivers of the US economy. (D. YAVANA PRIYA & DEPARTMENT, 2014).

Most of developing countries in Africa like Nigeria, the increased technologies used for processing and Value addition of Maize reduced the losses involved in storing cereals in local granaries, where by rodents and weevils are the pest causing serious post-harvest losses to both the small holder farmer and the extensive maize farmer producers.(Omobolanle et al., 2005). Kenyais one of the highest consumers of maize, its high demand promoted the improvement of quality of maize supplied within the country through ensuring that the maize supplied adheres to EAC and Kenyan standards. (Daly, 2016).

The total Maize produced in Uganda in 2019 was 2, 800 1000 tones, these lead to the increase in the gross domestic product of the country, thereby improving the living standards of people involved in the production of maize and those involved in the value addition. (Balirwa, 1992).The Value addition through processing results into an increase in the price of maize grains, this benefits the maize producers directly in the local areas, most local farmers grows for commercial and subsistence use, those involved in fortifying milled maize floor earn a reasonable profit as compared to those who sell directly to the middlemen and final consumers. (Trust, 2015)In order for maize producers to benefit from higher prices that will lead to an increase in their income levels, there is need for value addition, these will eliminate the exploitations caused by the middlemen, however the value added agricultural products

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