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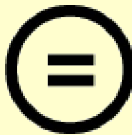
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Master's Degree of International Studies

**Female Agricultural Market Access;
Factors and Challenges. The Case of
Nansana Municipal Central Region
Uganda**

여성 농업 시장 접근; 요인 및 과제. 난사나 시립 중앙 지역 우간다의

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August, 2023

**Graduate School of International Studies
Seoul National University**

Female Agricultural Market Access; Factors and Challenges. The Case of Nansana Municipal Central Region Uganda

A Master's Degree thesis

By

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2021-24610

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Dedication

With love, I dedicate this thesis to my parents Mr. and Mrs Nsamba for constantly supporting me, believing in me, and securing me a quality education amidst a patriarchal society.

Acknowledgment

I would like to take this opportunity to thank God for the gift of life he has given me all the way through.

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Abstract

The study's main goal was to determine the characteristics that influence female agricultural market access in Nansana Municipality, Uganda. The study's purpose was to look into the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of female farmers in Nansana Municipality, as well as the factors that influence female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality and the barriers to female farmers' market participation.

The study employed a case study design. Educational level, market information, availability of infrastructure such as roads, group involvement, household size, non-farm income, and pricing were identified as the primary factors that influence female farmers participation in agricultural markets among other things. Age, farming experience, market infrastructure, non-farm income, and access to extension services all had an influence on female farmers' market participation. Market participation has been impeded by distance to markets, transaction costs, a lack of property ownership, market knowledge, and high input prices.

It is recommended that access to market information for female farmers be improved; established cooperatives be strengthened and more female farmer groups formed in the study area by the government, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders funding and organizing them; and the government can help facilitate agricultural activities for women, such as access to extension connections and loans for female farmers, by creating microfinance institutions.

Keywords; *Women, farmers, Market Access, Agriculture, property, infrastructure, income, price, participation*

Student Number; *2021-24610*

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Chapter one: Background

1.1 Introduction

The economic, social, and political systems of both developed and developing nations are significantly influenced by agriculture. Politicians, stakeholders, and world leaders are concerned about agriculture because it helps ensure the sustainability of food security for the entire world's population. Agriculture is the backbone of industrialization and the engine of growth in the private sectors of the majority of developing countries (Mosé, E. et al., 2013).

Global support has been provided in recent years to make agriculture productivity accessible to both men and women in the agricultural sector, as well as to address some pertinent issues relating to agriculture productivity, particularly in most African countries (Ntangsi Max Memfih, 2015). This is required to boost agricultural production and other raw materials required for consumption and industrial purposes.

Agriculture production is widespread in Africa, with women making significant contributions in the agriculture sectors of the majority of African countries (Adeniyi, L., 2010). African women are vital to the continent's agricultural sector. They make up 52% of the industry's total workforce and nearly 50% of agricultural laborers in Sub-Saharan Africa. They also contribute to the production of 60-80% of the food consumed on the continent, part of which is exported to other industrialized countries.

In eastern Africa, Uganda is frequently referred to as the "food basket" and is still one of the continent's agriculture-based economies. The nation produces varieties of cash and food crops in large quantities for both domestic consumption and export. The major cash crops produced include Coffee (robata and Arabica) 313 thousand of tons as of 2019 UBOS, tea 74 thousand tons, and cotton 38 thousand tons (UBOS,2019).

The main importers of Ugandan agricultural products are the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya with the major seaports where Ugandan commodities are mainly shipped. DRC imports more of Uganda's food crops which include maize, beans, plantain, and bananas never the less Uganda exports food and cash crops to Europe and a small quantity to Asia mostly coffee.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics reported a 329.8 million dollar increase in crop exports to D.R. Congo in 2019, up from 269.8 million dollars in 2018. While trends in Kenya exports show a decrease from 150.0 million dollars in 2018 to 97.5 million dollars in 2019. Uganda has a well-established agriculture sector with a dominant economic activity that employs 72 percent of the country's workforce. In Uganda, agriculture employs 70% of the population, with 76% of those employed being women (World Bank 2020). In terms of gender, this equals 65% men and 76% women (rural women) (UBOS, 2012; UPHC, 2014).

The country of Uganda has benefited from the contributions of women in the agricultural sector, which accounts for 52% of all exports (UBOS, 2014), and includes the production of food and cash crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing subsectors. The average annual agricultural market growth rate in Uganda has also increased from 2.8% in 2016 to 5.36% in 2019, indicating an improvement in agricultural practices and investments, which is commonly observed in male farmers and male agricultural businessmen (World Bank report, 2019).

The Uganda National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO, 2000) contends that raising agricultural productivity is essential to promoting both sustainable global growth and expanding market access for both men and women who work in agriculture. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) recognizes that challenging lives, growing incomes, and a growth in the number of women in wage work are driving forces behind the increased demand for high-quality agricultural commodities, prepared meals, and processed goods

According to the African Trade Report (2014), African farmers might earn USD 4.5 billion from global trade and USD 30 billion from local and regional cross-border trade by 2030. According to the Future Agriculture Consortium, which focuses on Africa, there are 53 private equity companies spending a total of USD 5.8 billion, with at least 27 of them specializing entirely in agriculture.

At the African Union Summit in Maputo in 2003, states vowed to abolish gender discrimination in access to economic resources such as loans, training, extension services, land, information, and technology, according to an Oxfam study. They also committed to invest 10% of their national budgets to agricultural development. The African Union Commission's Agenda 2063, launched in 2010, also stipulates that women have access to at least 30% of agricultural finance. Despite the fact that other African countries had already met this target at the time of the Maputo Declaration in 2003, other African countries, notably Ethiopia, having just met the Maputo target of investing 10% of their national budgets to agriculture

According to Oxfam (2015), governments should assist rural farmers by directing resources especially toward women farmers. Data should be broken down by gender, barriers to women's participation in local budget decisions should be eliminated, and female farmers should be encouraged to do so. Support for women in export promotion is needed to get access to regional and international markets. There is also a need to improve access to information and ensure that support is balanced between small-scale farming and existing investments. Nations should direct funds to high-poverty areas while also increasing transparency and accountability through financial tracking systems (Oxfam, 2017).

This will aid in addressing challenges such as Access to Finance, Financial Services, and Market Access based on perceived risk, a lack of management and absorptive capacities, as well as improving coherence, reducing bureaucracy, directing funding, and making markets accessible to

both men and women farmers, particularly in developing countries such as Uganda. In Uganda, only 12% of households with men as the head and 2% of households with women as the head reported having access to markets (World Bank, 2014). In light of this, the goal of this study is to determine what barriers exist for women in Nansana to access agricultural markets.

Uganda was chosen for this study primarily because it has more women than men working in agriculture. Despite this, creating successful agribusinesses is more difficult for female farmers than it is for male farmers. Gender stereotypes restrict their access to resources that could be used to produce, which is why this is the case (such as land, labour, equipment and economic resources). Social considerations have a detrimental effect on the trajectory of women's involvement in agriculture because of their responsibilities in unpaid care and domestic tasks as well as their exclusion from leadership and decision-making positions.

Several variables influenced the researcher's decision to visit Nansana, Uganda. Previously, the researcher lived in Nansana, a town in central Uganda. Traditional agricultural practices are used by the majority of farmers in Nansana. Hand-hoeing the soil, spreading seeds before planting, and utilizing little or no modern agro-inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides are examples of traditional agricultural techniques. Despite their gradual introduction, new technologies such as ox plows, tractors, irrigation systems, better seed kinds, and other agricultural inputs are not widely used.

Despite the fact that the majority of the women had prior agricultural experience, the researcher discovered that only a tiny percentage of them thought that it was a viable economic activity. Instead, it was believed that agricultural labor was vital to the existence of the family. Although many women went to various markets to sell their produce, it was unclear what conditions made it difficult for them to do so. Therefore, it was essential to look into the factors that can influence women's participation in agricultural markets.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the fact that women dominate the agricultural sector, their productivity and profit margins from long hours on the farm remain very low (World Bank 2020). According to (FAO,2010), female farmers, particularly young women, are characterized by low production, subsistence food crop farming, limited access to markets, limited market information, and their own irrigation practices. Female framers in Uganda are estimated to produce close to 90% of food crops but only 50% of cash crops, contributing to global agriculture productivity (FAO, 2021). One would think that with women's contributions, they would earn equal crop income, have equal market access, and other supports to address the challenges that women face in agriculture. However, gender discriminatory norms in most of these agricultural societies allow men to take advantage of productive resources such as land, market equipment, and economic resources that women do not have access to (Gemma et al., 2013).

The African continent's agricultural growth potential anticipates an increase in demand for local, regional, and global urban food markets. By 2050, there will likely be 9 billion people on the planet, which will significantly strain current food security measures. This makes it necessary to implement policies that will support men and women's cooperative efforts in agriculture by giving both genders equal access to the agricultural market, addressing agricultural issues, and enacting measures that will result in profitable agriculture production for both genders.

Women's access was commonly limited in comparison to men's, according to a 2010 examination of a few places in Ethiopia and Uganda. Compared to 27% of men-headed families in Ethiopia, whereas in Uganda, just 12% of homes with males as the head and 2% of households with women claimed access to the internet. (World Bank, 2014). The low proportion of women is a result

of gender norms that prioritize men as superior entrepreneurs, leaving women in charge of planting, weeding, and harvesting while men (husbands) handle sales.

It's crucial to understand that, while fewer women than men access the market for their farm produce, a greater proportion of them conduct business with middlemen at their farm gates. This is because they are more susceptible to middleman costs than their male counterparts who have fewer duties for family and child care. These responsibilities include child care, nutrition, health, education, and other unpaid family responsibilities.

For female farmers, climate change has created structural obstacles and risks. Greater initial investments are required in infrastructure, assets, and practices that are climate resilient. This makes it much more challenging for female farmers to obtain long-term, reasonably priced financing and collateral as well as broad market access. Women have more difficulty gaining access to agricultural productive resources in terms of access. Such limitations include a number of factors, such as land ownership, market access, and agricultural knowledge and skills (FAO ,2010). This made the topical investigation of female agricultural market access and the difficulties faced by women in developing nations like Uganda necessary.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

The primary objective of the research was to determine the factors affecting women's access to the agricultural market in Uganda's Nansana Municipality.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

1. To describe the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of female farmers in Nansana Municipality;
2. To analyze the factors impacting female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality.;

3. To investigate the challenges to women farmers' market participation in Nansana municipality.

1.3.3 Research Questions

1. What are the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of female farmers in Nansana Municipality;
2. What socioeconomic factors impact female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality?
3. What are the challenges to women farmers' market participation in Nansana municipality?

1.4 Scope of the study

This study looked at female agricultural market access and the challenges that come with it. However, this study did not include interventions proposed by the Ugandan government to promote agriculture. The study was geographically limited to the Nansana Municipal Central. This research was carried out between May and August of 2022.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The study aimed to educate stakeholders on the importance of increasing market access for women in agriculture as well as increasing agricultural productivity to ensure food security and private sector growth. The study's findings add to the corpus of knowledge in the field of agriculture. This study serves as a basis for further research and make a contribution to the literature on the need for women's access to agriculture market and address challenges within the sector. The findings of this study provide an insight to benefit developing nations through agriculture productivity. The direct beneficiaries of this study are policymakers and stakeholders in the agriculture sectors. Policymakers will be able to identify some gaps in agriculture productivity and women's access to the market. The results of this study will serve as a reference for the government and other policymakers as they

formulate and implement policies in the agriculture sector. Further, government and other stakeholders will establish the measures to improve agriculture market access in Uganda.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study helps to improve production factors such as farm size, farm labor, and fertilizers, which are critical inputs for smallholder production. It enables policies that encourage women and smallholders to produce more outputs, resulting in surpluses that can be sold in the market.

1.7 Organization of the Study

There are five chapters in the report. The introduction, problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, as well as the study's scope, limitations, and organizational structure, are all included in the first chapter. A review of the literature and the theoretical framework are presented in the second chapter of this study. The third chapter covers research design and methods. The fourth chapter discusses the results of the data analysis. Chapter 5 presents the summary of the main results, conclusions, and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses relevant literature on the factors influencing women's access to agricultural markets. It is organized under the themes of, Demographic characteristics and female market participation, Socioeconomic and political factors that influence women's access to agricultural markets, challenges of Market participation among female farmers, a theoretical framework of the study, and a summary of the literature review.

2.1 Demographic characteristics and female market participation

According to Mellouli (2003), participation is the engagement of excluded groups in a development process that enhances people's ability to access and manage resources, advantages, and possibilities for self-sufficiency. Women have more barriers to relevant resources, markets, and services than males. They are less productive and contribute less to the agriculture industry and the achievement of more broad-based economic and social development goals as a result of the "gender gap" (FAO, 2011).

According to Kasente et al. (2000), in Uganda, women are unable to spend their time and money in raising production and productivity due to a lack of control over the rewards of market involvement, gender discrimination in access to finance, and training against women. As a result, the product's quality and production suffer. Given this, it is apparent that gender has a considerable impact on women's participation in agricultural markets.

Studies like those conducted by Adeoti et al. (2014), which examined the factors influencing maize producers' market participation in Oyo State, Nigeria, and discovered that males headed 89% of the families, support this. According to study by Cunningham et al. (2008) on how men and women market differently, male family heads sell their commodities when prices are high, but female families continue to produce to secure their own food security.

Low levels of human capital, particularly in the areas of health and education, gender norms that restrict or prevent access to agro-inputs, land, and markets, time constraints caused by domestic responsibilities, and low levels of human capital are some of the social factors that have the greatest impact on women's capacity to engage successfully in small-scale rural agriculture. Human capital, according to Appleton and Teal (1998), is a group of human qualities that may be learned and applied to increase wealth. It typically refers to a person's strength and vitality, both of which are influenced by their health and diet, as well as their knowledge and skills, which they acquire in part via education.

It is widely assumed that increasing human capital is critical for generating sustainable lifestyles, notably through increased economic production. According to a 2012 UNESCO assessment, women and girls have lower levels of education than men and boys worldwide. Three-fifths of the 137 million young people globally who lack literacy are considered to be female. The Middle East, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa have the lowest female to male literacy rates. As a result, it has been revealed that increasing the number of women enrolled in school has benefits such as greater earnings later in life, better child nutrition, and a decreased chance of getting HIV. Each of these factors has an indirect impact on the amount of food produced; for example, lower HIV infection rates result in healthier and more competent farm women (Herz, 2004).

Health-related demographics, particularly childbearing, have a significant impact on agricultural women. The fertility rate in most developing nations is high, notably in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the average woman has five or more children. Complications kill one-third of all poor women globally each year, or 529,000 pregnant women. The vast majority of these women are from underdeveloped nations (UNFPA,2010).

Women are more prone to suffer from anemia, malnutrition, and HIV infection, in addition to pregnancy-related health concerns. In Sub-Saharan Africa, HIV infection is more than four times as likely among young women than among young males of the same age (Temin and Levine,2009).

Despite the fact that poor health and nutrition are substantial barriers to women's agricultural productivity, the relevance of nutrition to girls' and women's productive roles in agriculture is typically overstated. (Behrman, Alderman, & Hoddinott,2004). But women are still expected to do a wide range of jobs, including those of caregivers, agricultural producers, husbands, and moms. Each of these jobs entails a substantial amount of labor. Women will find it difficult to meet their calorie and nutritional requirements if they do not have access to proper food and healthcare.

In addition to the standard production and market risks like theft and a lack of up-to-date pricing information, female farmers face a number of gender-specific barriers to market access, such as culturally inappropriate modes of transportation, pricey permits, and market or health inspectors who frequently harass women who sell their goods outside market boundaries. Due to time restrictions, women are also unable to negotiate the best rates for their items. Price adjustments may cause marital problems if husbands assume their wives are saving money (Barham & and Chitemi, 2008).

Age determines women's engagement in farmers' markets. Younger farmers, according to Randela et al. (2008), are more contemporary, more open to new ideas, and more conscious of the benefits of agricultural commercialization.

Jagwe et al. (2009) evaluated transaction costs and smallholder farmer participation in the Great Lakes banana marketplaces of Burundi. Smallholders' geographic location, access to market information, distance to the nearest market, labor availability, farming experience, family head gender,

off-farm income, and household asset base all impact the likelihood and degree of market involvement, according to the researchers.

According to Meinzein-Dick et al. (2011), women who control household finances are more likely than males to spend money on items such as food, healthcare, and children's education. Despite requests for gender equality and generational knowledge transfer in agricultural growth, women continue to have a low market share in high-income-generating crops (ALINet, 2010).

2.2 Socioeconomic and political factors that influence women access to agricultural markets

Furthermore, research has found a substantial correlation between socioeconomic and political issues and women's participation in agricultural markets. Increasing women's access to financial services would surely improve their prospects of finding work or earning a living via agriculture, but it would not be enough to fulfill the target. Women with more access to money may better their economic status, progress in the household, and raise their social capital; but, these results are influenced by a range of other economic and non-economic factors (Quisumbing and Pandolfelli, 2010).

According to FAO (2011), women's uneven access to resources and opportunities that enable effective involvement in market-oriented agriculture is the cause of underperformance in the agricultural sector in many developing countries. It might be extremely important to have access to financial services in order to create and sustain sustainable livelihoods. A few of the services that can assist the rural poor in acquiring assets, interacting successfully with markets, and lowering their vulnerability to crises include small loans, savings, microinsurance, and mobile money, particularly if access to services is planned as part of household livelihood strategies and sustained over time (World Bank, 2009).

Yaynabeba and Tewodros (2013) contend that having access to capital is essential since farmer involvement grew as credit became more broadly available. Smallholder market participation in Kenya was examined by Alene et al. (2007) in conditions of high transaction costs, and they found a substantial positive association between access to financing and maize market participation.

Credit and other financial services, according to the FAO (2011), are vital because they may boost "productivity, income, and well-being." However, for rural agricultural women, a lack of access to these financial services might limit their potential to develop secure long-term livelihoods and earn revenue. Due to cultural norms, governmental restrictions, and financial restrictions, women's access to financial services may be significantly more restricted than men's. If women lack access to credit and other financial services, it may be difficult for them to rent property or buy agricultural supplies like improved seeds and fertilizers, which would restrict their potential to grow (Ibid).

According to the World Bank (2006), addressing obstacles that prevent women from using financial services might significantly advance development. First of all, studies on microfinance programs have repeatedly demonstrated that women make more trustworthy consumers than males. They are more likely to become a part of influential groups, settle debts, and amass larger sums of savings—all of which improve the standard of services offered. Second, women are more inclined than males to spend money on things like health and education that are good for the whole family. Women provide their families 90% of their income, compared to males who only give them 30% to 40%. (Ibid). Third, access to financial services frequently promotes social and economic empowerment. Strong political and civic views are more prevalent among female entrepreneurs who build strong networks through their small firms. Furthermore, professional women could have more influence over family matters (World Bank,2009).

A change in family power relations once women begin earning an income renders them more vulnerable to domestic violence in some circumstances (Kabeer,2005). Economic empowerment through access to financial services is crucial for boosting women's abilities to produce income and develop sustainable lives. There are, however, a number of additional things to consider.

The political climate in which women work has a significant impact on whether or not they are successful in small-scale rural agriculture. Governance is essential for the development of world agriculture. The elements of "good governance" include participation, accountability, transparency, rule of law, consensus, sustainability, and including the weak and disadvantaged in resource allocation (World Bank,2009). More centralized policies that promote investment in infrastructure, roads, and productivity-enhancing technology can help jump-start markets and boost agricultural growth at the national level as an example of effective governance. The political climate in many countries, however, makes it difficult to develop and put into reality policies that promote agricultural development generally, and much more difficult to do so in a way that appropriately addresses women's participation in the industry (Birner & Resnick,2010).

As a result, while changing agricultural policy, gender must be taken into account. Men and women typically have distinct demands when it comes to agricultural output, and regulations should be designed to address those needs. Increasing women's political engagement is one approach to improve gender-sensitive policies. Women are vastly underrepresented in international governments (World Bank,2009).

Membership in clubs and organizations, according to study, is another element that impacts how many women participate in the agricultural market. When examining the determinants impacting market participation decisions and the amount of involvement of haricot bean farmers in Ethiopia's Meskan area, Yaynabeba and Tewodros (2013) concluded that group membership was essential.

Mathenge et al(2010) 's study on the agricultural market participation of the underprivileged and poor in Kenya found that belonging to an organization had a significant impact on market involvement. Farmer organizations, according to Njuki et al. (2006), are required for successful farmer learning, gaining outside support, and reaching economies of scale. Market incentives also help in this process.

Studies have shown a connection between market participation and extension services. In his investigation on the market potential for potatoes in Uganda and Rwanda, Okoboi (2001) found that the coefficient of extension services is positive and significantly influences how much market engagement there is among farmers. It implies that having access to extension services encourages participation in farmers' markets.

According to a research, infrastructure development significantly affects the number of individuals who frequent farmers' markets. Jari and Fraser (2009) showed that good road conditions and informational access positively boosted farmer participation and market access in their study of the institutional and technological factors affecting agricultural marketing among smallholder farmers in the Cape Province rift valley.

In their investigation on transaction costs and smallholder involvement in the maize market in South Africa's Northern Province, Makhura et al. (2001) came to similar conclusions. They discovered that travel time has a detrimental effect on consumers' decisions to engage in marketplaces as well as the percentage of production that is sold. The size of the potential marketable load is connected to an increase in the cost of transportation per unit of distance. Farm gate and market prices differ for farmers in particularly remote rural areas because to distance and geographic isolation.

Key et al. (2000) discovered that distance to the market had a detrimental effect on both the choice to engage in marketplaces and the volume of products sold in a research of transaction costs

and agricultural household supply response. Sebatta et al. (2014) discovered that people's decisions to do business at a village market were significantly and favorably impacted by the location of the market in a study performed in Uganda.

Siziba et al. (2011) contend that in order for families to have an influence on market participation, they must have access to productive assets, enough private and public investment, and physical infrastructure. Their study concentrated on what motivates Sub-Saharan African smallholder farmers to sell their produce on the grain market.

According to Osmani and Hossain (2015), the explanatory variable "farm size" was significant and had a positive impact on those decisions, showing that as farm size grows, so does the possibility of making a commercialization decision. Their research focused on the variables affecting Bangladeshi smallholder farmers' choices towards market participation. However, considering that women have little access to land, market participation may be low.

The findings also show that home labor has a positive influence on families' decisions to participate in the output market, suggesting that a family farm's likelihood of participating in the market rises with more labor activity. This is in line with the research of Gebremedhin and Jaleta (2010), who found that households with higher domestic labor participation may have lower production costs and surpluses that are more market-oriented.

Pricing significantly affects how much farmers engage in marketplaces, according to a research by Enete and Igbokwe (2009) on the decisions made by African cassava growers. This outcome is in line with economic theory, which maintains that supply and pricing are interdependent. Omiti et al. (2009) found that household size and non-farm income significantly impacted vegetable market sales. On the other hand, higher output prices and better market awareness dramatically raised the amount of market engagement among Kenyan smallholder farmers.

Barrett and Swallow (2006) discovered that the source of market information had a favorable and substantial influence on the volume of market activity in their study on smallholder market participation. This outcome is analogous to that of Jagwe et al. (2010), who demonstrated that information from any source is required for market participation.

2.3 Challenges to agricultural Market Participation among female farmers.

Bardasi et al. (2007) revealed that women faced harsher restraints, had fewer access to money and collateral, and received less services and aid than men-owned businesses. Cultural traditions in many nations prevent women from obtaining higher levels of engagement. For example, due to limitations on women's movement in Bangladesh, few of them entered the market as sellers or purchasers, and they were rarely utilized as intermediates (Ashby et al., 2009).

Initiatives targeted at integrating women into value chains, according to Kaplinsky and Morris (2002), need a certain level of resources and competences that allow them to take on the risks associated with value chain and entrepreneurship. Men, on the other hand, are better equipped to take risks and expand their businesses because of their superior position in terms of the deployment of productive resources such as land and equipment, as well as their capacity to make major financial decisions. To gain access to favourable resources, women reared in male-dominated homes relied on their ability to keep up with their male relatives. However, it has been proved on several occasions that they have little influence over how such assets are utilized. Women-headed homes may be capable of making their own decisions, but they typically lack the financial resources required (UBOS, 2012).

According to Jagwe et al. (2010), farmers must commercialize their farming operations in order to produce marketable surpluses if they are to make a significant contribution to economic growth. Farmers can profit from the opportunities and direct welfare advantages brought forth by

large-scale production efficiency by selling surplus crops (Siziba et al., 2011). However, most value chain interventions, particularly in agricultural product production and market access, pay little consideration to how their operations may alter established gender roles and links (Jeckoniah, Ntengua- Mdoe & Nombo, 2013).

The majority of women are frequently concentrated in lower-level agricultural value chains as producers, making it difficult for them to advance to more profitable jobs as buyers, sellers, and processors. Their time-consuming unpaid household maintenance responsibilities leave them with little time to process and market their produce (Ellis, Claire & Blackden 2006).

Raswant, Ravi, and Nicodeme (2010) found that when a priori homogeneity of preferences within or across households is assumed, program results are frequently biased toward women. In the hope that information will be shared, extension and business support systems continue to prioritize males for technical assistance and extended services, even for activities and crops controlled by women. As a result, information regarding new methods and improvements may not reach their target audience, resulting in a decrease in product volume and quality, as well as remuneration for both men and women's work in value chains.

The majority of smallholder farmers, especially women, reside in distant locations with few market and transportation choices, which raises transaction costs, as was observed by Key et al. (2000) in their study of transaction costs and agricultural household supply response. They also lack up-to-date market data and information on potential trading partners. According to experts, farmers' failure to meet market expectations is a role in the issues of market participation, standards, poor output, significant producer dispersion, the involvement of intermediaries, and perceived low market pricing.

Barrett (2008) revealed that top-down, price-based macroeconomic and trade policy interventions did not achieve the desired agricultural and rural transformation in Eastern and Southern

Africa. When they create marketable surpluses and are obligated to maintain the surpluses, their failure to win contracts becomes an issue.

According to Jayne et al. (2002), a farmer's failure to fulfill market needs, inadequate output, geographically dispersed farmers, the use of intermediaries, and perceived low market pricing compound the issue of market participation. In addition, Barrett (2008) found that top-down macroeconomic and trade policy initiatives focusing on pricing were insufficient to support smallholder market participation and rural development as intended.

Siziba et al. (2011) assert that household characteristics like low educational levels, labor shortages, insufficient government services, high transaction costs, and a lack of physical infrastructure are among the agricultural commodity marketing barriers keeping smallholder farmers out of formal markets. Low crop yields, according to Aliguma et al. (2007), can deter farmers from using new inputs, preventing them from engaging in competitive production and market participation. Like this, Okoboi (2001) found in a study that small land plots and high input costs decreased potato yields in Uganda, hurting the profitability of smallholder farmers.

Market failures continue to occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to the World Bank (2008), because to high transaction costs, risks, and small economies of scale, notably in the seed and fertilizer industries. According to Barrett (2007), market access for smallholders was impacted by factors including land, livestock, money, new technology, and agricultural equipment needed to create a surplus.

2.4 Theoretical framework of the study

The foundation for this inquiry was the liberal feminist theory of gender inequality put forward by Jaggar (1983). On the grounds that "male domination oppresses women," the notion claims that patriarchy functions as a power system that divides society into a web of ties. According

to liberal feminist theory, patriarchy may prevent women, particularly those who reside in rural Uganda, from always having access to certain rights, such as access to land, a fundamental education, and other economic rights. As a result, women only produce what is required to support their families through farming and other subsistence practices.

The views of these women toward agriculture will not advance past the level of participation unless they believe that, regardless of gender, they are on an equal footing with men. It is advisable for women to pursue their life according to liberal principles of individual freedom and rights. Because of this, women are able to obtain or request whatever information they require to increase agricultural output and educate themselves. Not only does farming offer food for the household, but automated farming also boosts the economy's GDP while also delivering food to others in the neighborhood.

These rights and liberties should not be limited to males alone; women should be allowed to attend agricultural development seminars, which are normally held by agricultural groups. Men may work less diligently than women in some cases, especially when it comes to providing for the family; nonetheless, these men still make significant contributions. Such women, regardless of gender, need to be supported and given access to sufficient resources. They should have the same advantages as men in terms of access to land, education, agricultural supplies, government subsidies, and other benefits.

2.5 Summary of Literature review

The primary themes of this chapter were the historical, economic, political, social, and aid-related concerns that have influenced and affected women farmers' participation in agricultural markets. Women have found it difficult to receive financial services from microlending enterprises or other financial institutions. Women have always been excluded from government policy decisions. Women have historically had socially constrained access to healthcare and education.

Women were traditionally expected to care for their families, which left little time for them to engage in income-generating activities such as farming for sale. Despite the fact that cultural norms continue to severely restrict women's responsibilities, gender roles are shifting and advancing toward more equality. Even as many economic, political, and social factors affecting female farmers improve, they still confront a number of hurdles in the modern agricultural business.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodologies used to achieve the study's objective. Kothari (2008) defines research methodology as the approach a researcher takes to explore a subject based on the study's underlying philosophical assumptions. This chapter is divided into sections that cover research design, study population, sample size and selection, data collecting methodologies, data collection tools, research tool validity and reliability, data analysis, variable measurement, and ethical issues.

3.1 Research design

A case study approach was taken for the study. Bell (2004) asserts that case studies are the most effective method for conducting research that aims to identify the common and distinctive characteristics of a study unit. The case study research methodology was ideal for this study due to its versatility and facilitation of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies that captured the perspectives of the women farmers registered under the Nansana Small Scale Women Farmers Association (NSSWFA).

A qualitative research design offers material that explains and defines a topic in greater detail (Amin, 2005). Quantitative design, on the other hand, refers to a scientific method that integrates design principles and techniques to yield discrete numerical or measurable data (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The qualitative research design was used while conducting interviews, allowing the researcher to collect detailed information using a questionnaire survey. The qualitative and quantitative techniques complement each other in that the quantitative method provides the data required to achieve the desired goals.

The study was undertaken in Nansana municipality, Wakiso district, central Uganda, due to the huge number of smallholder agricultural and poultry farmers who sell their produce in adjacent

towns and the Kampala city center. The majority of the study's respondents came from the Nansana town council, which is home to many small-scale farmers engaged in poultry and vegetable farming.

3.2 Study Population and Sample size selection

The population is the sum of all variables relevant to a certain study (Amin, 2005). The Nansana Small Scale Women Farmers Association (NSSWFA), which has 162 registered members, provided the research population. The major goals of NSSWFA are to offer female farmers in Nansana Municipality with food security, commercial farming, and higher pay, as well as to ensure their participation in government programs such as National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).

The research was conducted out at Nansana municipality, Wakiso district. According to Table 3.1, the sample included 121 respondents, including two NSSWFA leaders, one government District Agricultural Officer, five non-governmental organization officials, and 113 registered NSSWFA members. This sample was prepared using the Krejcie and Morgan table (1970), which was derived from Amin (2005). (See Annex 1).

Table 3.1: Sample size determination

Category	Population	Sample size	Sampling technique
NSSWFA Chairperson	1	1	Purposive
NSSWFA Vice Chairperson	1	1	Purposive
Wakiso District Agricultural Officer	1	1	Purposive
NGO officials	5	5	Purposive
Members of NSSWFA	162	113	Simple Random Sampling
Total	180	121	

3.3

Sampling Techniques and procedure

The study units were chosen using both probability and non-probability sampling approaches. Mugenda and Mugenda (1990) recommended for utilizing simple random sampling to collect a sample from each demographic group. Because it gives every respondent an equal chance of being

chosen without bias, simple random sampling was used. The NSSWFA members who will be included in the survey's 113-person sample size were chosen using simple random sampling.

The researcher can select cases that satisfy the necessary criteria using the purposeful sampling method. This enables the researcher to gather data on study variables from an informed group of respondents. The two NSSWFA executives, one government District Agricultural Officer, and five NGO representatives were chosen using purposive sampling. This is because of their knowledge, competence, and comprehension, as well as their capacity to provide the necessary data for the study. Purposive sampling, according to Wiersma and Jurs (2005), allows the researcher to choose and extensively evaluate respondents who are thought to be information-rich on the variables under examination.

3.4 Data Collection methods

The study's data collecting techniques comprised interviews, a document review, and a questionnaire survey. The researcher conducted interviews with the key informants, who included five NGO representatives, one government district agricultural officer, and two NSSWFA leaders. The interview method is a good way to elicit detailed attitudes and beliefs from specific people. Personal interaction with participants resulted in richer, more in-depth responses and allowed for greater exploration of issues.

Documents containing relevant literature were examined to find answers to the research questions. These included academic journals and books on the subject of the study, statistics, non-governmental organization reports, and government policy documents. The quantitative data for the study were gathered through questionnaire surveys. The researcher created and distributed questionnaires to the respondents, who were the 113 NSSWFA members who wrote written responses

to the items. The methodology was appropriate due to the large number of respondents who took part in the study.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The information was acquired from both primary and secondary sources. The researcher employed interview guides, questionnaires, and a document review checklist to collect data. To minimize time for both the researcher and the respondents, closed-ended questionnaires with a five-point likert scale were issued. The questionnaires were given to the 113 NSSWFA members that took part in the study. Questionnaires were selected because they provide more anonymity, are less costly, and allow the researcher to collect a large quantity of data in a short amount of time (Amin, 2005).

To collect information from key informants, an interview guide was used since it allowed for a more thorough analysis and comprehension of the study's factors. The researcher used the interview guide to lead the questions they needed to ask in order to complete the surveys. Unstructured interviews with key informants were used to collect qualitative data. The respondents gave the relevant information while chatting with the researcher using the key informant interview approach. This was appropriate since it allowed for in-depth discussion and expression of the variables influencing the market engagement of women farmers. Key informant interviews were conducted to supplement the questionnaire survey data and to ensure consistency.

Secondary sources included published academic journals and books on the subject of the study, statistics, NGO reports, and government policy documents. A document review checklist was used to ensure that no important documents were overlooked.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of research instruments

The precision and importance of conclusions drawn from study findings are referred to as validity. It is the degree to which the outcomes of data analysis correctly represent the issue under

research (Mugenda & Mugenda,1999). To ensure the instruments' validity, the questionnaires and interviews were designed in accordance with the study's aims and with the variables and aspects in the conceptual framework in mind (Sekaran, 2003). To confirm the instruments' validity, experts in agriculture, gender, and social inclusion (GESI) were requested to analyze the surveys' content. The following formula was used to construct the Content Validity Index (CVI):

$$CVI = K/N$$

Where K is the total number of questions on the questionnaire that both raters and judges agreed were legitimate.

N= is the overall number of survey questions. Therefore:

K=63 items declared valid

N= 79 items in the questionnaire

Therefore

$$\frac{63}{79} = 0.79$$

The instrument's calculated CVI was 0.79. This was declared legitimate because the minimum CVI indicated in survey research is 0.7. (Amin, 2005).

The idea of reliability, which refers to consistency, is essential in measurement (Punch, 1998). To guarantee reliability, questionnaire questions assessing the same concept were grouped together. The goal of this method was to link a score from one instrument item with scores from other items. Cronbach's Alpha was then used to calculate the correlation between the items. The data from the pilot study was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

A score of 70% or higher indicated reliability, while a score of less than 70% indicated unreliability, and this percentage determined the validity of the questionnaire. The value of the result, = 0.741, was deemed a sufficient measure of internal consistency by the researcher.

Table 3.1: showing reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.741	79

3.7 Procedure of Data Collection

The research tools were shown to the supervisor before they were approved. The researcher sought permission from the NSSWFA's leadership to conduct the study among its members. Two research assistants were chosen and trained.

3.8 Data analysis

The SPSS software was used to gather, organize, enter, and analyze quantitative data. To construct the study's statistics, SPSS condensed the coded data. The material was then analyzed for consistency, accuracy, dependability, and relevance in accordance with the research questions.

To analyze qualitative data, a formal approach was used, which involved methodically converting the data from text to numerical variables. The verbal quotations that correspond to the study themes are highlighted by categorizing the numbers into different coding units based on what the respondents actually say and how frequently the same issue is raised. These themes' relationships were established, and thorough justifications and interpretations were provided.

3.9 Measurement of variables

To analyze the association between the variables, descriptive statistics were constructed using a 5-point likert scale. To establish whether or not the items were agreed upon, a mean analysis was used. A mean near 1 or 2 represents disagreement, a mean near 3 represents uncertainty, and a mean near 4 or 5 represents agreement.

Data was systematically translated from text into numerical variables for qualitative data analysis using a formal technique based on content analysis. By dividing the numerical variables into

distinct coding units depending on what the respondents really say and how frequently the same topic is highlighted, this method extracts verbal quotations that correlate to the study themes. These themes were interconnected, with comprehensive arguments and interpretations presented.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The research assistants were required to identify themselves correctly and honestly to the respondents, explain the purpose of the study, and ensure that the respondents readily agreed to participate in the study. The researcher ensured that the questionnaire and interview guide questions were correctly constructed in order to elicit acceptable replies without intruding into the respondents' personal lives. Individuals' personal information was kept confidential. There was no evidence of identity during data collection. In order to maintain honesty, improper interactions and any possible influence were avoided.

CHAPTER FOUR: STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The results of the data analysis procedure presented in this chapter, are fashioned in accordance with the research objectives. The analysis was presented using statistical tools such as frequencies and percentages for the background characteristics, mean analysis for the perception of primary respondents who were the members of NSSWFA, bivariate Correlations and regression for assessing the nature of the relationships between the variables. Results from qualitative interviews were also presented by quoting the words of the key informants.

4.1 Respondent demographic, socioeconomic, and farming characteristics

4.1.1 Respondent demographic and socioeconomic factors

The study's first objective was to describe the demographic and socioeconomic features of female farmers in Nansana Municipality. Table 4.1 depicts the characteristics of the sampled members of the NSSWFA, where it was discovered that in terms of age group, a moderate number of the sampled respondents were in the age group of 26 to 34 years accounting for (29%), the majority were in the age group of 35-44 years accounting for (38%), those in the age group 45-54 years accounting for (21%), and those under 25 years accounting for 7%, and those over 55 years accounting for the least. The majority of respondents were young women, suggesting that they are of productive age, according to the data. This demonstrates the area's strong productivity potential, which will promote market involvement.

Regarding education level, the findings show that 18% had no formal education, the majority had primary level education accounting for 33% of respondents, followed by those with secondary level education accounting for 32%, those with diplomas accounting for 4%, degrees accounting for 9%, other qualifications such as certificates in various fields accounting for 3%, and the least accounting for 1%. This demonstrates that the average female farmer has at least a basic school

education, and the conclusion is that farmers with formal education are more market oriented, are more educated about current market realities, and hence produce to profit on market conditions. The majority of respondents (48%), had a family of 6 to 10 people, 32% had a family of 5 or less people, 11% had a family of 11 to 15 people, and only 9% had a family of 16 or more people. Because most small-scale Ugandan families use family members as labor, family size has an impact on the amount of labor required to tend to the farm.

Table 4.1: Demographic background of NSSWFA respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age of Client		
Below 25 Years	8	7
26-34 years	32	29
35-44 Years	43	38
45-54 Years	24	21
Over 55 Years	6	5
Total	113	100
Education Level		
No Formal Education	21	18
Primary Level	36	32
Secondary Level	35	32
Diploma	5	4
Degree	10	9
Post Graduate	2	2
Others	4	3
Total	113	100
Household head		
Yes	34	30
No	79	70
Total	113	100
Household size		
Less than 5 people	36	32
6-10	54	48
11-15	13	11
16 and above	10	9
Total	113	100

Source: Primary Data

4.1.2 Farming characteristics of respondents

The majority of respondents (58%), according to Table 4.2 below, have been active in farming for 5 years or less, with those with 6 to 10 years' experience accounting for 31% of the respondents. A small percentage, 6%, of respondents had 11 to 15 years of farming experience, while the least, 5%, had more than 15 years of experience. Regarding farm size, 48% of respondents had access to less than 1 acre, followed by those with 2 to 4 acres accounting for 30% of respondents, those with 5 to 9 acres accounting for 15%, and those with more than 10 acres accounting for 7% of respondents. The majority of respondents (53%), were engaged in urban farming, followed by those engaged in subsistence farming (26%), commercial farming (16%), and those engaged in other farming types (4%). In terms of annual income from farming, 22% of respondents said they earned 500,000 UGX or less, the majority earned 600,000 to 1Million, 11% earned 1M to 3M, 9% earned 3M to 4M, 7% earned 4M to 5M, and 4% earned 5M and above.

Table 4.2: Farming characteristics

Farming experience	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5 Years	66	58
6-10 Years	35	31
11-15 Years	7	6
Above 15 Years	5	5
Total	113	100
Farm size (acres)		
Less than 1	54	48
2-4	34	30
5-9	17	15
above 10	8	7
Total	113	100
Type of agricultural production		
Commercial farming	18	16
Subsistence farming	29	26
Urban farming	59	52
Rural farming	3	3
Others (Specify)	4	4
Total	113	100
Annual Income		
Less than 500,000 UGX	25	22
600,000 to 1,000,000	37	33
1,100,000 to 2,000,000	16	14
2,100,000 to 3,000,000	12	11
3,100,000 to 4,000,000	10	9
4,100,000 to 5,000,000	8	7
Above 5,000,000	5	4
Total	113	100

1,000 Ugandan Shilling = 0.27 USD

4.2 Factors impacting female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

The study's second objective was to examine the factors influencing female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality. In this section, respondents' perceptions of factors influencing their agricultural market access are sought, with a focus on environmental, economic, household/individual factors, and legal/regulatory framework.

4.2.1 Environmental factors and female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

The respondents were asked how environmental factors, specifically soil conditions, weather conditions, pests and diseases, land ownership, and distance to market places, affect their market participation. The responses were analyzed and presented as percentages and means. The key informants' perspectives on the issue were cited.

Table 4.3: Environmental factors and influence on female market participation

	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total%	mean	Std. deviation
My access to markets is affected by farm soil conditions	8.4%	11.0%	4.5%	30.3%	45.8%	100%	3.94	1.306
My access to markets is affected by the weather	16.8%	29.7%	14.2%	21.3%	18 %	100%	2.94	1.383
My access to markets is affected by pests and diseases	12.9%	15.5%	8.4%	31.6%	31.6%	100%	3.54	1.406
My access to markets depends on Distance	5.2%	6.5%	11.0%	38.6%	38.7%	100%	3.99	1.108

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.3 above shows the results of a mean analysis of respondents' impressions of several characteristics of the environment and market involvement of female farmers. It was discovered that a good percentage of respondents (45.8%) strongly agreed that farm soil conditions affect their access to markets, (30.3%) agreed, (11%) disagreed, and (8.4%) strongly disagreed, with the least number of respondents (4.5%) unsure. Overall, respondents agreed that farm soil conditions have an effect on market access (mean. 3.94, std.dev. 1.306). This suggests that the quality of farm soil effects the amount of food obtained by women farmers in a season and, as a result, their market involvement.

When asked if weather influences market access, 29.7% disagreed, 21.3% agreed, 16.8% strongly disagreed, and 18% strongly agreed, while 14.2% were undecided. Overall, respondents were uncertain if weather has an impact on market access (mean 2.94, std. dev.1.383). This might be explained by the fact that some of the women were active in urban farming and, as a result, were able to adjust farming practices such as irrigation to changing weather conditions. Nonetheless, a huge majority of the women thought that weather had an impact on their crops, which influenced their market participation.

When asked if pests and diseases affect their access to markets, it was discovered that (12.9%) strongly disagreed, (15.5%) disagreed, (8.4%) were unsure, and a good percentage (31.6%) agreed and 31.6% strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that pests and diseases have an impact on their access to markets (mean 3.54, std. dev.1.406). This implies that pests and diseases are a major issue that affect the quality and quantity of crops, thereby influencing women's market participation. When asked if their access to markets is affected by distance, it was discovered that (5.2%) strongly disagreed, (6.5%) disagreed, (11%) were unsure, and a good percentage (38.6%) agreed and 38.7% strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that access to markets is also influenced by distance (mean 3.99, std. dev.1.108). The further away the markets were, the more difficult it was for women to access them.

Submissions from a KII with the district agricultural officer revealed that environmental factors influenced women's participation in agricultural markets in Nansana municipality. According to him,

“rapid urbanization in Nansana affects crop quality due to pollution and destruction of natural habitat, thereby affecting the quantity and quality of produce. This area has seen the environmental effects of land use change and habitat fragmentation on farming over the years. Balancing competing urban and agricultural water demands has had an impact on production levels and market access. Agricultural drainage, irrigation, and return flow on water quality are further elements impacting crop quantity and quality.”
KII with Nansana municipality's District Agricultural Officer.

4.2.2 Economic factors and female farmers’ market participation in Nansana Municipality

Respondents were asked how economic factors, specifically how access to the market depends on the nature of the market system, access to credit and finance to pay for produce deliveries and necessary inputs, capacity to mobilize internal and external resources, including financial and marketing assets, adequate market volumes, involvement in market groups and cooperatives, Produce Prices, and the availability of storage facilities, affect their ability to access the market. The responses were analyzed and presented in the form of percentages and means.

Table 4.4: Percentage and mean analysis of Economic factors and female farmers' market participation

	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total%	mean	Std. deviation
My access to the market depends on the nature of the market system.	34.3%	40%	8.6%	11.4%	5.7%	100%	2.14	1.192
My access to markets depends on my ability to access credit and finance to pay for produce deliveries and necessary inputs	11.4%	22.9%	5.7%	45.7%	14.3%	100%	3.29	1.296
My access to the market is determined by my capacity to mobilize internal and external resources, including financial and marketing assets.	11.4%	37.1%	20%	17.1%	14.4%	100%	2.86	1.264
My access to the market is determined by adequate market volumes	5.7%	14.3	0	42.9	37.1	100%	3.91	1.222
My access to markets is impacted by my involvement in market groups and cooperatives.	11.4%	25.7%	14.3%	31.4%	17.2%	100%	3.17	1.317
My access to markets is impacted by Produce Prices	17.1%	28.6%	8.6%	31.4%	14.3%	100%	2.97	1.382

Source: Primary Data

The findings of a percentage and mean study undertaken to highlight how economic factors impact female market participation are shown in Table 4.4 above. Respondents to the study were asked whether they felt the characteristics of the market system determined market access where it was observed that (34.3%) strongly disagreed, (40% disagreed), (8.6% were neutral), (11.4%) agreed, and the smallest percentage (5.7%) strongly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents agreed

that the nature of the market system has no bearing on their market participation (mean 2.14, Std. deviation.1.192).

Respondents were asked if their capacity to obtain credit and financing in order to pay for product delivery and essential inputs has an impact on their ability to access markets. 11.4 percent strongly disagreed, 22.9 percent disagreed, 5.7 percent were neutral, 45.7 percent agreed, and 14.3 percent strongly agreed of all responses. Overall, the majority of respondents (mean 3.49, standard deviation.1.296) agreed that their ability to obtain credit and money to pay for product delivery and other inputs is dependant on their ability to acquire credit and money.

Respondents were also questioned whether their capacity to mobilize internal and external resources, such as financial and marketing assets, influences their market access. (11.4%) severely opposed, (37.1%) disagreed, (20%) were neutral, (17.1% agreed), and (14.4%) strongly agreed. Respondents were split on whether their capacity to mobilize internal and external resources affected their market access (mean 2.86, Std. deviation.1.264).

In terms of whether acceptable market volumes affect market access, (5.7%) strongly disagreed, (14.3%) disagreed, (42.9%) agreed, and (37.1%) highly agreed. Respondents generally agreed that acceptable market quantities influence market access (mean 3.91, Std. deviation.1.222).

When asked if membership in market groups and cooperatives influences market access, (11.4%) strongly disagreed, (25.7%) disagreed, (14.3%) were indifferent, a large number (31.4%) agreed, and (17.2%) highly agreed. Overall, respondents believed that membership in market groups and cooperatives has an influence on market access, as evidenced by the findings (mean 3.52, Std. deviation.1.317).

Finally, when asked whether Produce Prices affect market access, 17.1% strongly disagreed, 28.6% disagreed, 8.6% were unsure, a good percentage (31.4%) agreed, and 14.3% strongly agreed.

Overall, respondents were undecided about whether Produce Prices affect their access to markets (mean 2.97, Std. deviation.1.382).

4.2.3 Household/individual factors and female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

The respondents were also asked how household/individual factors, specifically whether access to markets depends on Land ownership , ability to access markets depends on having access to sustainable agricultural market practices that raise agricultural productivity, access to markets depends on business skills and technical capacity as a farmer , access to markets is determined by level of education , access to markets is influenced by my Family size and access to markets is influenced by my Household responsibilities. The responses were analyzed and presented as percentages and means. The key informants' perspectives on the issue were cited. The results are shown on table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5:Mean analysis for Household/individual factors and female farmers' market participation

Household/individual factors	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total%	mean	Std. deviation
My access to markets depends on my Land ownership	7.7%	18.1%	12.3%	45.8%	16.1%	100%	3.45	1.185
My ability to access markets depends on having access to sustainable agricultural market practices that raise agricultural productivity.	3.9%	22.6%	10.3%	41.3%	21.9%	100%	3.55	1.174
My access to markets depends on my business skills and technical capacity as a farmer	36.8%	34.8%	12.9%	11.0%	4.5%	100%	2.12	1.156
My access to markets is determined by my level of education	17.4%	12.9%	1.3%	35.5%	32.9%	100%	3.54	1.491
My access to markets is influenced by my Family size	25.2%	27.1%	1.3%	29.0%	17.4%	100%	2.86	1.504
My access to markets is influenced by my Household responsibilities	19.4%	38.1%	10.3%	21.9%	10.3%	100%	2.66	1.297

Source: Primary Data

When asked whether access to markets is dependent on land ownership, it was discovered that (7.7%) strongly disagreed, (18.1%) disagreed, (12.3%) were neutral, a large percentage (45.8%) agreed, and (16.1%) strongly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents agreed that access to markets is dependent on land ownership (mean. 3.55, std.dev. 1.185).

Respondents were asked if their ability to access markets is contingent on access to sustainable agricultural market practices that increase agricultural productivity. Table 4.5 shows that (3.9%) strongly disagreed, (22.6%) disagreed, (10.3%) were neutral, a sizable percentage (41.3%) agreed, and (21.9%) strongly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents agreed that access to markets is contingent on having access to sustainable agricultural market practices that increase agricultural productivity (mean. 3.55, std.dev. 1.174).

When asked whether access to markets is dependent on their business skills and technical capacity as a farmer, a good percentage (36.8%) strongly disagreed, (34.8%) disagreed, (12.9%) were unsure, (11%) agreed, and (4.5%) strongly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents were divided on whether their business skills and technical capacity as a farmer with (mean. 2.12, std.dev. 1.156).

When asked whether access to markets is determined by level of education, it was discovered that (17.4%) strongly disagreed, (12.9%) disagreed, (1.3%) were neutral, a large percentage (35.5%) agreed, and (32.9%) strongly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents agreed that access to markets is determined by level of education (mean. 3.54, std.dev. 1.491).

When the research participants were asked whether their access to markets is influenced by family size, it was found that a sizable percentage (29%) agreed while only 17.4% strongly agreed. However, 25.2% strongly disagreed, 27.1% disagreed, and 1.3% were neutral. Overall, respondents were neutral on the issue of whether family size affects their access to markets (mean 2.86, std. dev.1.504).

When respondents were asked whether their household responsibilities affect their access to markets, it was found that (19.4%) strongly disagreed, a sizable portion (38.1%) disagreed, 10.3% were unsure,

and 21.9% agreed while 10.3% strongly agreed. Overall, respondents were impartial regarding how their household responsibilities affected their ability to access markets (mean 2.66, std. dev.1.297).

However, it should be noted that the standard deviations are relatively high when compared to the mean scores. The implication of this is that many of the respondents also gave views that are contrary to the general picture given by the results as indicated by the percentages on various perceptions.

4.2.4 Legal/regulatory framework factors and female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

The respondents were also asked how regulatory and legal issues, specifically whether access to markets is influenced by the nature of the country's laws, whether access to markets is influenced by quality and safety standards, and rules and regulations, influenced them. The responses were analyzed and presented in the form of percentages and means. Key informants' viewpoints on the subject were provided. The findings are summarized in Table 4.6:

Table 4.6: Percentage and mean analysis of Legal/regulatory framework factors and female farmers' market participation

Legal/regulatory framework	SD	D	NS	A	SA	Total %	mean	Std. deviation
My access to markets is influenced by Nature of the country's laws.	25.7%	8.6%	11.4%	34.3%	20%	100%	3.14	1.517
My access to markets is influenced by Quality and safety standards	28.6%	17.1%	20%	22.9%	11.4%	100%	2.71	1.405
My access to markets is affected by market rules and regulations	22.9%	22.8%	8.6%	20%	25.7%	100%	3.03	1.562

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.6 displays the results of a percentage and mean analysis performed to show respondents' perceptions on various aspects of legal/regulatory framework factors and female farmers' market participation. On the question of whether the nature of the country's laws influences market access, (25.7%) of respondents strongly disagreed, (8.6%) disagreed, (11.4%) were neutral, a good percentage (34.3%) agreed, and (20%) strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that legal/regulatory framework factors have an impact on their market participation, as evidenced by (mean 3.51, Std. deviation.1.517).

In response to the issue of whether quality and safety standards affect market access, A significant number of respondents (28.6%) strongly opposed, 17.1% disagreed, 20% were indifferent, (22.9%) agreed, and 11.4% strongly agreed. Overall, respondents were divided on whether quality and safety requirements have an impact on market access (mean 2.71, Std. deviation.1.405).

Finally, 22.9 percent disagreed severely, 22.8 percent disagreed, 8.6 percent were neutral, 20% agreed, and 25.7 percent strongly agreed. In general, respondents were unsure about the influence of market rules and regulations on market access (mean 3.03, Std. deviation.1.562).

4.3 Challenges to women farmers' market participation in Nansana municipality

The study's final objective was to investigate the impediments to women farmers' market participation in Nansana municipality. Percentages and mean analyses are employed in this section to analyze respondents' perceptions of several possible obstacles to market participation. The findings are summarized in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Mean analysis for the challenges to women farmers' market participation

Challenges faced in accessing agriculture market	SD	D	N	A	SA	mean	Std. deviation
Lack of technical assistance from Government or NGO affects my access to agriculture market.	11.6%	7.1%	3.3%	33.5%	44.5%	3.92	1.346
Prices of farm inputs affects my participation in market.	20.6%	5.8%	7.7%	34.8%	31.1%	3.50	1.496
Access to market information affects my participation in market.	37.4%	36.8%	4.5%	15.5%	5.8%	2.15	1.244
Availability of reliable means of transport affect my participation in agriculture market	2.87%	14.2%	7.7%	31.0%	21.9%	2.87	1.449
Availability of Packaging and warehousing facilities affect my access to market	5.7%	5.7%	22.9 %	40%	25.7%	3.74	1.094
High incidence of middle men exploitation affects my accessibility to agriculture market.	9.0%	18.1%	5.8%	42.6%	24.5%	3.55	1.285
Regulatory Standards required affect my access to agriculture market	6.5%	11.6%	7.1%	45.8%	29.0%	3.79	1.172
Challenges in controlling diseases and pest before getting products to final consumers affect my access to market.	5.8%	11.4%	31.4 %	40%	11.4%	3.40	1.035
Poor Road network affects my access to Markets	5.7%	17.2%	5.7%	40%	31.4%	3.64	1.003

Source: Primary Data

When asked if a lack of technical assistance from the government or a non-governmental organization affects their access to the agricultural market, it was discovered that (11.6%) strongly

disagreed, (7.1%) disagreed, (3.3%) were neutral, (33.5%) agreed, and a large percentage (44.5%) strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that a lack of technical assistance from the government or non-governmental organizations limits their access to the agricultural market (mean 3.92 std. dev.1.346).

When asked if the prices of farm inputs affect their market participation, it was discovered that (20.6%) strongly disagreed, (5.8%) disagreed, (7.7%) were neutral, a large percentage (34.8%) agreed, and (31.1%) strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that the price of farm inputs has an impact on their market participation (mean 3.50 std. dev.1.496).

Respondents were asked if their market involvement is influenced by access to market information. A significant percentage (37.4%) strongly opposed, 36.8% disagreed, 4.5% were neutral, 15.5% agreed, and 5.8% strongly agreed. As indicated by, the majority of respondents disagreed that access to market information influenced their market involvement (mean 2.15 std. dev.1.244).

When asked whether the availability of reliable modes of transportation affects their participation in the agricultural market, (2.87%) strongly disagreed, (14.2%) disagreed, (7.7%) were neutral, a large percentage (31%) agreed, and (21.9%) strongly agreed. Most respondents agreed that the availability of reliable modes of transportation influences their participation in the agricultural market (mean 3.87 std. dev.1.449).

On the question of whether the availability of packaging and warehousing facilities affects their market access, (5.7%) strongly disagreed, (5.7%) also disagreed, (22.9%) were neutral, a good percentage (40%) agreed, and (25.7%) strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that the availability of packaging and warehousing facilities has an impact on their access to the market (mean 3.74, Std. deviation.1.094).

Respondents were also asked if the high incidence of middlemen exploitation affects their access to the agricultural market, and it was discovered that (9%) strongly disagreed, (18.1%)

disagreed, (5.8%) were neutral, a large percentage (42.6%) agreed, and (24.5%) strongly agreed. According to the findings, the majority of respondents agreed that the high incidence of middlemen exploitation limits my access to the agricultural market (mean 3.55, std. dev.1.285).

When asked whether Regulatory Standards required affect their access to the agricultural market, 6.5% strongly disagreed, 11.6 disagreed, 7.1 were unsure, a large percentage 45.8 agreed, and 29% strongly agreed. Overall, respondents agreed that the regulatory standards required have an impact on their access to the agricultural market (mean 3.79, std dev.1.172).

When asked if difficulties in managing illnesses and pests before products reach end consumers hinder market access, (5.8%) strongly disagreed, (11.4%) disagreed, (31.4%) were neutral, a big plurality (40%) agreed, and (11.4%) highly agreed. Overall, the majority of respondents believed that obstacles to disease and pest management before products reach end consumers have an influence on market access (mean 3.50, Std. deviation.1.035).

Concerning whether their access to markets is hampered by a poor road network, (5.7%) of respondents strongly disagreed, (17.2%) disagreed, (5.7%) were neutral, a good percentage (40%) agreed, and (31.4%) strongly agreed. overall, most respondents agreed that a poor road network hinders their access to markets (mean 3.64, Std. deviation.1.003).

4.4 Regression Analysis to determine the key factors influencing women's participation in agricultural markets.

Table 4.8: Regression analysis for predicting the variables

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.214	2.184		5.593	.000
	Educational level	.058	.067	.069	.865	.388
	Market Intelligence	.151	.087	.139	1.741	.084
	Availability of Infrastructure	.271	.079	.267	3.422	.001
a. Dependent Variable: T Participation in agricultural markets						

Source: primary data

The regression model was then used to determine the degree to which the predictors which were; educational level, market intelligence, availability of amenities such as roads, power, product taxes, group engagement, household size, non-farm income, and price, can explain the dependent variable ie agricultural market participation of women. In other words, a comparison of the contribution of each independent variable was made; the largest beta coefficient is 0.271, which is for availability of infrastructure like roads. This means that this variable makes the strongest unique contribution to explaining the dependent variable, when the variance explained by all other variables in the model is controlled for. The regression model was significant at (sig<.01). However, the three factors (educational level, Market intelligence, and availability of infrastructure) contribute 68 % of factors influencing agricultural market participation. Other factors include availability of electricity, product taxes, group engagement, household size, non-farm income, price, age, farming experience, market infrastructure, non-farm income, ownership of a communication device, and access to extension services.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

With female markets varying perceived. A fraction of stake holders, beneficiaries, policy makers may wish for better prospective changes in women agricultural performance, whilst others would not because of disinterest in women agricultural empowerment. Therefore, this chapter summarizes the key results, discussions, conclusions, and recommendations based on the study findings.

5.1 Main results summary and discussion

5.1.1 Respondent demographic and socioeconomic factors

The majority of respondents were young women, indicating that they are in a productive age range, according to the data. The findings are consistent with (UBOS, 2020), which shows that adult females (88%) outnumber adult men (78%) in agricultural families in Uganda. Despite this, women in Uganda face greater challenges than men in agriculture due to discriminatory gender norms that prevent them from accessing production resources (such as land, labor, equipment, and financial resources), increase the amount of unpaid care and domestic work, and exclude them from all levels of leadership and decision-making.

The majority of respondents had six to ten individuals in their households, whereas the minority had sixteen or more members. Because the majority of Ugandan small-scale farmers rely on family members as labor, family size influences their market participation in terms of the quantity and quality of agricultural items provided. These findings are consistent with the findings of Gebremedhin and Jaleta (2010), who show that families with more engaged domestic labor may reduce production costs and produce market-oriented surpluses.

Family size, according to Meinzein-Dick et al. (2011), determines how women spend the majority of their wages. Women are more likely than males to spend household income on their children's food, healthcare, and education.

5.1.2 Farming characteristics of respondents

According to the study, the majority of respondents had been involved in farming for less than 5 years, with only 5% having more than 15 years of experience. The majority of respondents had access to less than one acre of farmland, followed by those with 2 to four acres. According to Osmani and Hossain (2015), the explanatory variable "farm size" was significant and had a positive influence on choices, implying that the likelihood of making a commercialization option rose as farm size grew.

The bulk of respondents (53%), were involved in urban farming, followed by those involved in subsistence farming (26%), commercial farming (16%), and others (4%). The sort of farming practiced determines the amount and type of farming activities, which has an impact on revenue. This is evident in yearly farm income, where the majority made Uganda shillings 600,000 to 1 million and the least earned 5 million or more.

5.1.3 Factors impacting female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

According to the study, women encounter mostly gender-related difficulties, such as having less access to extension services and land than men, or farming less lucrative crops. Respondents generally agreed that agricultural soil conditions have an impact on market access. This suggests that farm soil quality effects the quantity of farm product that women farmers may acquire in a season and, as a result, influences their market involvement since they will produce more quality crops that are needed in the market.

On the contrary, respondents were undecided about whether weather influences market access. This might be explained by the fact that some of the women were active in urban farming and,

as a result, were able to adjust farming practices such as irrigation to weather conditions. Nonetheless, a large majority of the women believed that weather has an impact on their crops, impacting their market involvement.

Pests and infections have also been found to have an effect on women's market access. This means that pests and diseases are a big problem that impact crop quality and quantity, limiting women's market involvement, resulting in farmers' incapacity to adopt new inputs, leading in a lack of competitive output and restricted market participation.

Women's access to marketplaces was also found to be influenced by distance. Women found it more difficult to access distant marketplaces, demanding additional physical infrastructure to reach isolated markets. This supports the findings of Siziba et al. (2011), who argued that physical infrastructure is essential for families to obtain access to successful marketplaces and impacts market participation.

The capacity to access credit and finance to pay for product delivery and other inputs was also recognized as a factor impacting women's engagement since the level of participation is determined by the ability to obtain credit and finance. This is consistent with FAO's (2011) assessment that credit and other financial services are important since they help boost "productivity, income, and well-being."

Participation in market groups and cooperatives has also been found to influence market access. Membership in groups such as cooperatives and organizations, as discovered by Yaynabeba and Tewodros (2013) when examining the variables influencing market participation decisions, is another factor that influences women's agricultural market participation.

Farm product pricing have also been found to influence women's market access in the sense that the prices of a farmer's produce relative to the prices of other farmers' identical or alternative goods will decide the extent to which female farmers would participate. These findings corroborate

those of Omiti et al. (2009), who observed that greater output prices were important motivators for increasing market sales.

It was also discovered that land ownership, sustainable agricultural market practices, business skills and technical ability, and household responsibilities all impact women's participation in agricultural markets. This is consistent with Barrett (2007) who noticed that the most significant barriers to entry for smallholders into the staple grain market were land, livestock, capital, and new technologies such as agricultural equipment required to create a surplus, all of which influenced market entry.

Legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as quality and safety standards, have been demonstrated to impact women's market involvement. These findings are consistent with FAO (2011), which argues that legislative and budgetary barriers may limit women's access to financial services considerably.

5.1.4 Challenges to female farmers' market participation in Nansana Municipality

In terms of challenges, it was discovered that female farmers face the following issues: inadequate technical assistance from the government or non-governmental organizations, costly farm input prices, unreliable modes of transportation, the availability of packaging and warehousing facilities, a high incidence of middlemen exploitation and regulatory standards, challenges in controlling diseases and pests before products reach final consumers, and a poor road network. These findings are consistent with Jayne et al. (2002), who argues that a farmer's failure to meet market requirements, insufficient output, geographically distant farmers, the involvement of intermediaries, and perceived low market pricing all contribute to the problem of market participation. Barrett (2008) also found that top-down

macroeconomic and trade policy interventions focusing on pricing were insufficient to increase smallholder market participation and rural development as projected.

5.2 Key Findings

It can be concluded from the study findings, the key market drivers for female farmers were, among other things, educational level, market intelligence, availability of amenities such as roads, power, product taxes, group engagement, household size, non-farm income, and price. Farmers' market participation was influenced by age, farming experience, market infrastructure, non-farm income, ownership of a communication device, and access to extension services.

Both distance to markets and transaction costs had a negative impact on market participation, which is consistent with previous research on food crop market participation in numerous Sub-Saharan African countries. The main problems that women farmers face in the research region include low property ownership, limited market information, and high input prices, which limit their market participation.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the study's key findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. Because access to market information has a significant influence on female market participation, trying to enhance farmers' access to market information is critical. This might be accomplished through increasing farmer engagement with extension agents, as well as through radio and other forms of communication. Female farmers' income would increase if they had timely access to market prices and input costs.
2. Given the fact that it has been demonstrated that distance to markets and transportation costs have a negative impact on female agricultural market participation, there is a need to invest in roads,

trains, and other transportation networks. This might be accomplished by improving rural roads, lowering transportation costs, and finding new markets in farming districts.

3. Government, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders are needed to help existing cooperatives and develop new female farmer groups in the research region. This will improve female farmers' comprehension and provide them with market information. They may benefit from economies of scale by encouraging female farmers to enter the market.
4. The government may assist women farmers in gaining access to agricultural services like as extension services and credit facilities by establishing microfinance banks that provide soft loans with minimum collateral requirements.

5.4 Limitation of the Study.

The research was conducted for a limited period of time, this led to a biased sample selection of women farmers registered under NSSWFA Association. The researcher identifies the fact that women outside the association did not participate in the survey which leaves room for further research. It is also noteworthy to note that aside from the sample limitation, the results of the research are significant because the 113 women respondents that participated in the survey are a representative sample from different geographical locations within Nansana Wakiso district.

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Korean Abstract

이 연구의 주요 목표는 우간다 난사나 지방자치단체 에서 여성의 농업 시장 접근에 영향을 미치는 특성을 결정하는 것이었습니다. 이 연구의 목적은 난사나 지방자치단체 여성 농민의 인구통계학적 및 사회경제적 특성을 살펴보고 여성 농민의 난사나 지방자치단체 시장 참여에 영향을 미치는 요인과 여성 농민의 난사나 지방자치단체 시장 참여 장벽을 조사하는 것이었습니다.

이 연구는 사례 연구 설계를 사용했습니다. 교육 수준, 시장 정보, 도로와 같은 인프라의 가용성, 그룹 참여, 가구 규모, 비농업 소득 및 가격은 무엇보다도 여성 농민의 농업 시장 참여에 영향을 미치는 주요 요인으로 확인되었습니다. 연령, 농업 경험, 시장 인프라, 비농업 소득 및 확장 서비스에 대한 접근성은 모두 여성 농민의 시장 참여에 영향을 미쳤습니다. 시장 참여는 시장과의 거리, 거래 비용, 소유권 부족, 시장 지식 및 높은 투입 가격으로 인해 방해받았을 것입니다.

여성 농민을 위한 시장 정보에 대한 접근성을 개선할 것을 권장합니다. 설립된 협동조합이 강화되고 정부, 비정부 조직 및 기타 이해관계자가 자금을 지원하고 조직함으로써 연구 지역에 더 많은 여성 농부 그룹이 형성됩니다. 정부는 소액 금융 기관을 만들어 여성 농민을 위한 확장 연결 및 대출과 같은 여성의 농업 활동을 촉진할 수 있습니다.

Appendices

Appendix One: Determining Sample Size, S From a Given Population, N

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335

70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380

190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Source: Amin (2005)

Appendix Two: Survey Questionnaire

FEMALE AGRICULTURAL MARKET ACCESS; FACTORS AND CHALLENGES. A CASE OF NANSANA MUNICIPAL CENTRAL REGION UGANDA.

I am called Namuyomba Monica Nsamba, I'm taking a Postgraduate master's degree at Seoul National University located in Korea. This survey instrument has been designed to enable me carry out research on the topic: Female Agricultural market access; factors and challenges. A case of Nansana Municipal central region Uganda. Any information provided will ONLY be used for academic purposes, and it will be treated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL. So please provide your honest opinion to the research, it will take you around 20-40 minutes and your time is highly appreciated.

Please fill in the box which corresponds to the statement, which in your opinion is the most appropriate answer to the related question. For the following questions, kindly select by checking (✓) all that apply.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC and socioeconomic characteristics OF RESPONDENTS

A.1 Gender

a. Male	
b. Female	

A2. Age bracket.

a. Below 25 years	
b. 26-34 years	
c. 35-44 years	
d. 45-54 years	
e. 55+ years	

A3. Please indicate your level of education .

a. No formal education	
b. Primary level	
c. Secondary level	
d. Diploma	
e. Degree	
f. Post Graduate	
g. Others (Specify)	

A4. Are you the Household Head?

a. Yes	
b. No	

A5. Household size

a. Less than 5 people	
b. 6-10	
c. 11-15	
d. 16 and above	

A6. Annual Income from Farming

a. Less than 500,000 UGX	
b. 500,000 to 1,000,000	
c. 1,100,000 to 2,000,000	
d. 2,100,000 to 3,000,000	

e. 3,100,000 to 4,000,000	
f. 4,100,000 to 5,000,000	
g. Above 5,000,000	

A7. Farming experience

a. <5 Years	
b. 5-10 Years	
c. 11-15 Years	
d. Above 15 Years	

A8. Farm size (hectares)

a. Less than 1	
b. 2-4	
c. 4-9	

d. above 10	
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A9. Type of agricultural production (tick all that apply)

a. Commercial farming	
b. Subsistence farming	
c. Urban farming	
d. Rural farming	
e. Others (Specify)	

SECTION B:

OBJECTIVE ONE (1).

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE WOMEN FARMERS' ACCESS TO MARKETS
IN NANSANA;**

Please using a scale of **1=strongly disagree; to 5=strongly agree**, how would you rate the following factors as a determinant to female market access in Uganda as shown in the table below:

Strongly Disagree	Disagree		Neither Agree nor Disagree		Agree	Strongly Agree			
1	2		3		4	5			
<i>Please tick [√] the extent to which you agree with the following as practiced in your firm:</i>									
PART 1: Factors that influence agriculture market access.					1	2	3	4	5
Environmental factors									
B1: My access to markets is affected by farm soil conditions									
B2: My access to markets is affected by the weather									
B3: My access to markets is affected by pests and diseases									
B5. My access to markets depends on Distance									
Economic factors									
B6. My access to the market depends on the nature of the market system.									

B7. My access to markets depends on my ability to access credit and finance to pay for produce deliveries and necessary inputs							
B8. My access to the market is determined by my capacity to mobilize internal and external resources, including financial and marketing assets.							
B8. My access to the market is determined by adequate market volumes							
B9. My access to markets is impacted by my involvement in market groups and cooperatives.							
B10. My access to markets is impacted by Produce Prices							
B11. My access to markets is influenced by availability of Storage facilities							
Household/individual factors							
B12. My access to markets depends on my Land ownership							
B12. My ability to access markets depends on having access to sustainable agricultural market practices that raise agricultural productivity.							

B13. My access to markets depends on my business skills and technical capacity as a farmer							
B14. My access to markets is determined by my level of education							
B15. My access to markets is influenced by my Family size							
B16. My access to markets is influenced by my Household responsibilities							
B17. My access to markets is influenced by my role played at the farm							
Legal/regulatory framework							
B18. My access to markets is influenced by Nature of the country's laws.							
B19: My access to markets is influenced by Quality and safety standards							
B20: My access to markets is affected by market rules and regulations							

B21. Please indicate some other factors that you consider as a determinant of your market access

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...

B22. What is your level of market access?

Very Low	
Low	
Moderate	
High	
Very High	

SECTION C: CHALLENGES WOMEN FACE IN GETTING ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL MARKET IN NANSANA.

Using a scale of 1=strongly disagree; to 5=strongly agree], indicate how the following challenges affect your access to agriculture market by using the indicators below:

Strongly Disagree	Disagree		Neither Agree nor Disagree		Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2		3		4	5

<i>Please tick [✓] the extent to which you agree with the following as practiced in your firm:</i>							
	1	2	3	4	5		
PART 1: Challenges faced in accessing agriculture market							
C1. Lack of technical assistance from Government or NGO affects my access to agriculture market.							
C2. Prices of farm inputs affects my participation in market.							
C3. Access to market information affects my participation in market.							
C4. Availability of reliable means of transport affect my participation in agriculture market							
C5. Availability of Packaging and warehousing facilities affect my access to market							
C6. High incidence of middle men exploitation affects my accessibility to agriculture market.							
C7. High involvement of a husband in the farm affects my ability to participate in market.							

C8. Regulatory Standards required affect my access to agriculture market							
C9. Challenges in controlling diseases and pest before getting products to final consumers affect my access to market.							
C10. Poor Road network affects my access to Markets							

11. Please indicate some other factors that affect your access to agriculture market if any.

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...

SECTION D: RECOMMENDATIONS

D1. What measures should be adopted by the following stakeholders to increase your access to agricultural markets?

a) Local Community

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NGOs/CBOs

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...

.....

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b) Government

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c) Other (specify)

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D2. Can you suggest any policy reforms that would increase the market accessibility of female farmers?

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Thank you for your participation in the survey.