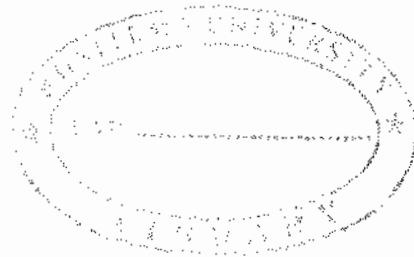


BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
CAUSES OF REDUCED CROP YIELD
IN OFUA SUB COUNTY, ADJUMANI DISTRICT



BY

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BU/UG/2013/62

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCE ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS
DEGREE IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS**

JUNE 2016

DECLARATION

I KATO JOSEPH hereby declare that this research report is my original work and has never been submitted to this university or any other for the award of a degree or its equivalent. Therefore, unless otherwise stated, the work contained herein is my own.



Signed.......... Date...30/06/2016.....

KATO JOSEPH

BU/UG/2013/62

APPROVAL

I have supervised and checked this research report in my observation and am ready for submission.

Signed.......... date..........

Associate Professor ISABIRYE MOSES

(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my work to the almighty God my most beloved father Mr Chudi David Drichi and mother Mrs.Chandia Francisca for their parental care, financial support and encouragement in my studies.

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I would like to take this opportunity to thank people who have made it possible for this work to come reality.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture organisations
GDP	Gross Domestic product
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agricultural, Animal Industry and Fisheries
NARO	National Agricultural Organisation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
MDG's	Millennium Developments Goals
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Service
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organisations

ABSTRACT

The study examined the causes of reduced crop yield in Ofua sub county, Adjumani District. Major crop types grown in the sub county were identified and the contributing factors to the reducing crop yields

Qualitative and quantitative approaches to collect data were used and this involved use of secondary data, observation, interviews and use of questionnaires .the data collected from the sample of 60 respondents was analysed using SPSS 16 statistical package and results presented in by use of pie charts, frequency tables and bar graphs

The study revealed that the major crops grown in Ofua Sub County were food crops for subsistence consumption which also serves for commercial purposes and food security reasons. The study also revealed that food crops are the major sources of livelihood for the farmers. Farming was dictated by climate variations, and soil types. The major factors fronted by farmers for reducing crop yield in Ofua sub county were drought, pests and diseases, soil type, land size holdings, labour and declining soil other contributing factors to this trend lend much to education levels of the farmers which influences use and adoption of high yield enhancing technologies; soil types and reducing size of land holdings of the farmers are other variables that contribute to the reducing crop yields.

It is recommended from this study that farmers adapt new methods of farming, plant more improved seed to increase on the yield, form farmer organisations where they can access credit to buy inputs such as fertilizers.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This covered background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research hypotheses/questions, conceptual framework, significance/justification of the study, scope (coverage) of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

Agriculture is one of the largest and most important economic activities in the world, particularly in low and middle income countries, where agriculture has significant impact on domestic product growth. Some of the largest agricultural sectors throughout the world include the production of grain (rice, wheat, corn etc.), coffee, beans (soy, lentil, etc.), potatoes and tea

The agricultural sector is looked at as one of the major sectors shouldering people's livelihoods in the whole world. Agricultural food productivity is one of the major sources of income. Over one million people are employed in small scale agriculture in developing countries and 90% are from Africa and Asia

Agriculture has been and continues to be the most important sector in Uganda's economy because it employs the largest proportion, 65.6% in 2010 of the population aged 10 years and older. (UBOS) 2010. In 2010/11 the sector accounted for 22.5% of the total gross domestic product. Agricultural exports accounted for 46% of the total exports in 2010. The sector is also the basis for much of the industrial activity in the country since most industries are agro based. Even though its share in total GDP has been declining, agriculture remains important because it provides the basis for growth in other sectors such as manufacturing and services. Being the largest employer, the majority of women 83% are employed in agriculture as primary producers. In the face of the global financial crisis, agriculture contributes to foreign exchange revenue from regional trade and therefore improving the country's balance of payments position, and in the process it helps to stem further depreciation of the Ugandan shillings. Agriculture also provides direct and indirect linkages with other sectors of the economy, supplying food for workers in the service and industry, export products and in the process generating employment opportunities for many people

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