

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FARMER'S LIVELIHOOD IN GOMBA  
DISTRICT

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**DECLARATION**

I declare that I am the author of this research report and has never been submitted to any  
institution for any award.

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**APPROVAL**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Research dealt with the impact of climate change on the livelihood of farmers in Gomba District of Uganda. This research based its analysis on examining farmer's livelihoods, impact of climate change on farmer's livelihoods, possible interventions for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change on farmer's livelihoods in Maddu Sub County.

It analyzed the strategies that are locally used by the community to adapt to climate change and vulnerability, people's perspective on climate change. Data collection for this study involved interviews with household heads using questionnaires, focus group discussion and key informants' interview using checklist questions. Secondary data was obtained from published and unpublished documents. Quantitative data was analyzed using pie charts, frequency distribution tables,

The study found out that there is a high rate of climate change taking place in the area as evidenced with rampant droughts, famine and floods. This is likely to affect farmer's incomes due to reduced farm outputs as a result of diseases, reduced rains and increased temperatures.

These findings could be used by different stakeholders like government and development agencies in planning and addressing the issue of climate change in Maddu Sub County and Gomba at large.

In conclusion, there are different ways through which people earn a living in Maddu Sub County and different ways through which people have adapted to climate change that is to say planting

of grass and fast growing crops, there is also lack of coordination between national, district and community levels due to limited technical capacity, finances and willingness of the masses to adapt to climate change. I therefore recommend government and other development agencies to embark on creating awareness among the masses on the other ways of adapting and mitigating climate change and also enhance linkages between levels and actors as this will help improve the livelihood of farmers in Maddu Sub County.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Back ground to the study.

It is clear that over the last 1000 years, the global climate has been warming at an alarming rate causing changes in the regional and local weather conditions (Gumisiriza 2016).

Today, it is widely agreed that climate change is occurring. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that human activities are altering our climate system and will continue to do so. Over the past centuries, surface temperatures have increased and associated impacts on physical and biological systems are increasingly observed. The world is under a substantially increased threat from climate change. The effect that climate change has on the poor communities in sub-Saharan Africa is increasingly prominent. The African continent risks becoming a major global food crisis epicenter if climate change issues remain unaddressed at local levels. The vulnerability of African communities to climate change is exacerbated by high poverty levels and already high temperatures and low precipitation. High poverty levels reduce possible adaptation options for communities leaving them locked up in the climate change trap. It is therefore important to understand how communities have been affected by climate change and the possible pathways that exist to reduce the impact of the phenomenon (Thulani Dube 2013).

The impacts of climate change will exhibit decreases in agricultural productivity in most developing regions including Uganda due to low adaptive capacity. On the regional scale, climate variability and change are expected to affect rainfall distribution patterns and possibly result in more intense dry spells in East Africa. Even with a stabilization of Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), crop yields in many parts of Africa will still decrease by 2.5 to 5% (Geofrey Sabitti



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