

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS.

**BARRIERS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AMONG CROP FARMERS IN
KAMULI DISTRICT.A CASE OF NAMASAGALI SUB COUNTY.**

LULE MOSES

BU/UG/2019/0072

SUPERVISOR: Mr. KAKUNGULU MOSES

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE IN BACHELORS OF
SCIENCE IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.**

MAY, 2023

DECLARATION.

I LULE MOSES hereby declare that this research report submitted to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences is my original work. I affirm that it has never been submitted for an award of a degree or any other academic qualification in any university or academic institution.

SIGNATURE..... DATE.....

LULE MOSES

BU/UG/2019/0072

APPROVAL.

This is to certify that this research report titled “Barriers to Climate Change adaptation among crop farmers in Namasagali sub county” is the original work for Lule Moses BU/UG/2019/0072 and it has been done under my supervision.

Signature.....

Mr. Kakungulu Moses

DATE...../...../.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my parents Mr. Kayongo Charles and Ms Najjuma Ketty who have always been providing me with assistance required in my academic journey.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATIONS.

DLG:	District Local Government.
IFAD:	International fund for Agricultural Development.
IPCC:	Intergovernmental panel on climate change.
MAAIF:	Ministry of Agriculture Animal industry and Fisheries.
MWE:	Ministry of Water and Environment.
OECD:	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
UNFCCC:	United Nations Forum Convention on Climate change.
USGCRP:	U.S. Global Change Research Program.

ABSTRACT.

The study is about barriers to climate change adaptation among crop farmers. A case study of Namasagali Sub County. The research main objective was to assess the barriers to climate change adaptation among crop farmers. The study used a cross sectional research design with a combination of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire, interview guide and observation. Simple random sampling techniques were used to select 60 households located in Namasagali Sub County Kamuli district. The data was analysed using EXCEL.

The results from the study reveal that climate change is a serious problem in the area. The findings also indicate that farmers frequently worry about climate change. The results also indicate that in order to reduce the effects of climate change such as reduced crop yields, increased crop pests and disease prevalence, crop farmers have adopted various climate change adaptation strategies such as planting resistant crops, mixed cropping, planting improved crop varieties and others.

However, results indicate that majority of the people in the area have not been trained in these strategies and thus they are not aware of the existing climate change adaptation strategies.

Furthermore, the results indicate that lack of financial resources, limited extension services, limited knowledge on climate change adaptation strategies are some of the barriers to climate change adaptation in the area.

Therefore basing on the findings, I recommend that the government should promote extension services in various parts of the country especially the rural areas, support different farmer groups, and provide training on various climate change adaptation strategies. This will enable people reduce effects of climate change to their major source of livelihood and improve their standards of living and wellbeing of the community at large.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Introduction.

This chapter presents the background to the study, problem statement, objectives, and research questions, conceptual framework, justification and scope of the study.

1.2. Background of the Study.

United Nations Forum Convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) (2014) article 1 defines Climate change as the change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere.

The equatorial and southern parts of eastern Africa have experienced a significant increase in temperature since the beginning of the early 1980s. The average annual temperature in Uganda has increased by 1.3 degrees Celsius since 1960, while the average number of ‘hot’ days and ‘hot’ nights per year in Uganda have increased since 1960 (McSweeney et al, 2010). Recent reports from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) indicate that there has been an increase in seasonal mean temperature in many areas of Uganda over the last 50 years (IPCC, 2014). In Uganda, the evidences of Climate change are heavy rains, flooding, landslides, drought, disease outbreaks and epidemics like malaria as well as lightning strikes.

Agriculture has been considered one of the most susceptible sectors to the adverse influence of climate change. It is evident that climate change bears a direct effect on agricultural output. In other words, agriculture is inherently sensitive to climatic change (Banna et al., 2016, Edame et al., 2011, IPCC, 2007). Farmers in developing nations are more vulnerable and confronting many difficulties dealing with climate change issues that put massive pressure on them (IPCC, 2007, Verchot et al., 2007).

Throughout human history, farmers have adapted to changing environment, social and economic conditions. (kurukulasuriya and Rosenthal,2013). Adaptation refers to the adjustments of practices, processes, and systems of land use and technology implementation to enhance resilience or reduce vulnerability to the changing climate and to maximize benefits by utilizing existing opportunities. (Masud, M.M. et al, 2017).

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