

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

**ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH A
GENDER LENS: A Case Study of Banana Crop Growing Farmers in Namasagali Sub
County Kamuli District, Uganda**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
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THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
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DECLARATION

I, NAMAWEJJE WINNIE, do declare that this is my own work and has not been submitted for any other award to any other university or higher institution of learning.

Signature: W. N. Winnie.....

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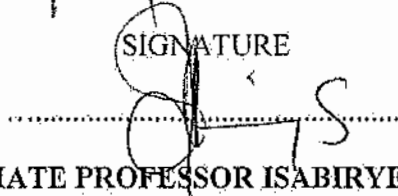
APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled "Assessment of Agriculture and Climate Change through a Gender Lens; A Case of Banana Crop Growing Farmers in Namasagali Sub County Kamuli District" is the original and individual work of Namaweje Winnie. It has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the board of examiners of the Faculty of Natural Resource and Environmental Sciences, Busitema University with my due knowledge.

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to Namaweje Winnie for being persistent to education regardless of the challenges faced.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
LIST OF ACRONYMS	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the study	1
1.3 Problem statement	3
1.4 General objective of the study	4
1.5 Specific objectives of the study	4
1.6 Specific Research Questions	4
1.7 Scope of the Study	4
1.8 Significance of the study	4
1.9 Conceptual Framework	5
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.0 Introduction	6
2.1 Agriculture	6
2.2 Banana Crop	7
2.3 Gender	8
2.3.1 Agriculture Gender Based Activities	8
2.4 Climate Change	9
2.4.1 Causes of Climate Change	9
2.4.2 Climate Change and Agriculture	11
2.5 The extent to which gender related agriculture activities are vulnerable to climate change	13
2.6 Gender Based Perceptions and Knowledge towards Climate Change	15
CHAPTER THREE	17

METHODOLOGY	17
3.0 Introduction.....	17
3.1 The Study Area	17
3.2 Research Design.....	18
3.3 The Study Population.....	18
3.4 Sampling Techniques.....	18
3.5 Sample Size.....	18
3.6 Data Type and Sources	18
3.7 Data Collection Methods and Instrument	18
3.8 Data Analysis.....	19
3.9 Ethical Considerations	19
4.0 Limitation of the Study	19
CHAPTER FOUR.....	20
RESULTS PRESRNTATION AND DISCUSSION	20
4.0 Introduction.....	20
4.1 Social Characteristic of Namasagali Sub County farmers	20
4.1.1 Age groups and Gender distribution	20
4.1.2 Level of Education and Gender Distribution	22
4.1.3 Marital Status and Gender Distribution	23
4.2 Banana Growing in Namasagali Sub County.....	25
4.2.1 Banana Growing in Namasagali Sub County.....	25
4.2.2 Age of Banana Plantation	27
4.2.3 Commercial Banana Farming	28
4.2.4 Expenses Incurred Benefits of Banana Crop Growing	29
CHAPTER FIVE	31
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	31
5.0 Introduction.....	31
5.1 Conclusions.....	31
5.2 Recommendations.....	31
5.3 Areas for Further Study.....	32
REFERENCES	33
APPENDICES	37

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for Climate Change, Agriculture and Gender	5
Figure 2: Map of Namasagali Sub County.....	17
Figure 3: Bar Graph Showing Age Group and Gender Distribution	20
Figure 4: Bar Graph Showing Marital Status and Gender Distribution.....	23
Figure 5: Pie Chart Showing Age of Banana Plantations	27
Figure 6: Pie Chart Showing Commercial Banana Farming.....	28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Education Level and Gender Distribution	22
Table 2: Banana Growing	25
Table 3: climate change knowledge, awareness and perception.....	29

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to assess agriculture and climate change through a gender lens a case study of Banana Crop Growing Farmers in Namasagali Sub County, with specific objectives; to analyse agriculture activities from a gender point of view, to analyse the extent to which gender related agricultural activities are vulnerable to climate change, to find out the economic benefit of the agricultural activities carried out basing on gender, to determine different gender-based perceptions and knowledge towards climate change.

The study involved use of both qualitative and quantitative research designs and data was collected from the field through observation and direct interviews with a sample of 50 farmers respondents in Namasagali Sub County. Also data was obtained from secondary sources that were already published by different researcher through internet. Data collected was analysed using descriptive analysis.

The study shows that all farmers in the sub county are affected by climate change regardless of their gender distribution however the study shows that vulnerability and resilience to climate change shocks may differ for both males and females depending on their marital status, level of education, and access to resources such as land and credit facilities.

Key words: Gender, Agriculture, and Climate change.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCSP	Climate Change Science Program
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FOWODE	Forum for Women and Democracy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory service
NAARI	Namulonge Agricultural Animal Production Research Institute
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Government Organisations
NRC	National Research Council
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Scientist
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
WHO	World Health Organisation

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Background of the study

In Uganda 80% of the population depends on agricultural production while in the rural areas more than 85% of the total population depends on agriculture as the main source of livelihood either as pure subsistence or with little commercial farming (UBOS, 2008). Agriculture is also the main occupations of women with over 83% are employed in agriculture as primary producers according to NDP 2010/11-2014/15. Nation-wide, 72% of all employed women and 90% of all rural women work in agriculture. Only 53% of rural men do so (FOWODE, 2012). The majority of subsistence farmers are poor men and women faced with many constraints that keep them poor such as lack of knowledge and skills, lack of credit, lack of information about what to produce and how to produce to earn more money, HIV/AIDS, malaria, insecurity and poor yields as a result of use rudimentary technologies and climate change. However despite these constraints both men and women continue to play a critical role in the agriculture sector, producing, harvesting, processing, marketing and producing food that is consumed at the household levels.

In recent years, the agriculture sector in Uganda has become increasingly dependent on women due to; Change of attitude towards agriculture because of low earnings leading to migration of men and the youth from rural areas to urban areas in search of alternative (off-farm) job opportunities, insecurity especially in the northern Uganda where mostly men, boys and girls were abducted, sicknesses and death due to HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Available statistics show that close to 26.3 % (a third) of the rural households in Uganda are headed by women most of whom are young (between 26-49 years), less educated and have less capital compared to their male counterparts (FOWODE, 2012). Yet women are very vulnerable and are most likely to be disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change because they constitute the majority of poor people. Women's traditional roles as the primary users and

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