AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF FOOD PRODUCTION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF BUBARE SUBOUNTY

KABALE DISTRICT

BY

ATUHAIRE EMMANUEL

BDS/34787/113/DU

A RESEARCH DISSSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AS A PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

MAY 2014

DECLARATION

I **Atuhaire Emmanuel** declare that this is my original work and has never been previously submitted in any academic institution for any academic or other ward.

Signature .....

Date 08/07/2014

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the research report under the topic "**An assessment of the impact of food production on rural development**." has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Social Sciences

Sign..... Date 08/07/2014

Mr. Asiimwe David

(ACADEMIC SUPERVISOR)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my wife Phionah and my late grand mum Ednas for their inspiration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend a vote of thanks to a number of people who unreservedly, contributed towards the accomplishment of this research work. I also would like to acknowledge the assistance and role played by the following personalities to the successful completion of this study. I cannot say exactly how grateful I am to my supervisor, Mr. Asiimwe David. His guidance in this study was beyond measure. Thank you also for providing me with professional advice, encouragement and your time that has spurred me to success. I also extend sincere thanks to my children Abigail and Joshua, my mother and father, brothers and sisters for their great inspirations in my studies.

I also thank all my friends Jackson Muzaale, Erik Moses, Ken, Fred, Innocent, Dennis, Ambrose and Bikome whom we have been happily together throughout the course of study.

May the Almighty God Bless you abundantly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Worldwide, around 925 million people are chronically hungry due to extreme poverty, while up to 2 billion people lack food security intermittently due to varying degrees of poverty (source: FAO, 2010). According to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, failed agriculture market regulation and the lack of anti-dumping mechanisms engenders much of the world's food scarcity and malnutrition. As of late 2007, export restrictions and panic buying, US Dollar Depreciation, increased farming for use in biofuels, world oil prices at more than $100 a barrel, global population growth, climate change, loss of agricultural land to residential and industrial development,[1]and growing consumer demand in China and India are claimed to have pushed up the price of grain. However, the role of some of these factors is under debate. Some argue the role of biofuel has been overplayed as grain prices have come down to the levels of 2006. Nonetheless, food riots have recently taken place in many countries across the world Chambers, R. (1994).

Following World War II, the U.S. food system shifted from local to national and global food sources. Regional and global specialization spurred by lower transportation costs and improvements in refrigerated trucking reinforced transition to nonlocal food systems. With improved transportation, perishable items such as meats, eggs, fruits, and vegetables, as well as some perishable processed products like orange juice, could be shipped across the globe at affordable prices. Land and climate, coupled with technology, help determine the pattern of regional and global specialization. Fruit and tree nut production became concentrated predominantly in California as well as in Florida and a handful of other States because those States provided the best climate and environment. Geographic concentration also was influenced by the availability of feasible alternatives to commodities that farmers could no longer produce competitively. For example, with the decline of the cotton industry in the South, the broiler industry expanded through the use of production contracts and rural development was stimulated especially in Netherlands.

In Africa and other developing countries, there is now a large body of literature indicating that domestic and international investment in agricultural and rural development, both private and public, stimulates growth and increase food production. The World Development Report (2008) focused on decline on food production in African continent. The World Bank report indicated that success in agricultural development requires a large number of investment and policy measures. It was identified that there was a need for improving farmer and agro-industrial access to markets. Davidson, Alan (2006) argues that increase food production involves an enabling government policy, partner country policy, and investment in infrastructure and government services. The policies and investments are generally those that create an enabling environment for private investment in marketing, farm input supply, agro processing and, of course, farming itself. The investments are both private and public, with the latter focused on rural infrastructure, rural education, information supply, regulation and policy. In the second set of measures, an international and individual government focus is needed on smallholder farming productivity, food production, reversing environmental degradation, and natural resource management, because smallholders have special information, infrastructure and support needs. This in turn requires research and development, instruments to reduce farmer risk, and rural financial services, among others. Labour mobility is important, as is the quality of public-sector governance and donor interest. Investment in rural areas more broadly is also needed, as an incentive to rural development Miguel and David W. Stanley (2000).

In East Africa, the rural economy depends more and more on the use of local assets and the ability to offer unique products or services matched to regional assets. There are growing opportunities in both foods that have a regional appellation and in the production of food for local consumption. The first provides an opportunity to market a region's food products to a global audience, while the latter connects local farmers to the community in which they reside. Both provide an opportunity for increased value-added and can increase farm viability. Shorter, more localized food supply chains have been proposed as a vehicle for sustainable development in rural areas. The most notable ones were found to be rural areas in Kenyan Highlands where 76% of the land utilized for agricultural products and Tanzania that utilizes 52% of its land for Agriculture and other left free (Matty 2004).

In Uganda, there is an increase in population without corresponding increase in food production and it is estimated that in 2050, the population may exceed the land while agricultural productivity increase has been slowing down over the last decades. Rising income levels in emerging countries will shift diets to include more protein rich food and will increase energy demand. At the same time, resource constraints and climate change severely limit the Uganda's capacity to expand food production. Hence, there is a serious threat that food demands will not be met in years to come, leading to more hunger and political instability. Science has the potential to develop technologies that can boost productivity whilst addressing resource scarcities and environmental problems James (2008). To achieve this, massive investments need to be made in R&D, in speeding up technology adoption by farmers and in addressing barriers in rural infrastructure, trade barriers and access to markets.

Mugasha peter (2000) argues that the prevalence of poverty in Uganda has been escalating since independence and people have consistently endured both repression and poverty. Other than brief periods of democracy *(1956—1957,* 1965—1968, and 1986—1988), Uganda has suffered under repressive regimes. Food insecurity exists when people are undernourished as a result of the physical unavailability of food, their lack of social or economic access to adequate food, and/or inadequate food use. Food-insecure people are those whose food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements, as well as those who exhibit physical symptoms caused by energy and nutrient deficiencies resulting from an inadequate or unbalanced diet or from the body's inability to use food effectively because of infection or disease. An alternative view would define the concept of food insecurity as referring only to the consequence of inadequate consumption of nutritious food, considering the physiological use of food by the body as being within the domain of nutrition and health. Malnourishment also leads to poor health hence individuals fail to provide for their families.

Davidson, Alan (2006) Hunger and child malnutrition are greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Moreover, the higher the proportion of the rural population that obtains its income solely from subsistence farming (without the benefit of pro-poor technologies and access to markets), the higher the incidence of malnutrition. Therefore, improvements in agricultural productivity aimed at small-scale farmers will benefit the rural poor first especially those in Bubare Sub

County where many children suffer from malnutrition due to poor feeding. Growing sufficient food will require people to make changes such as increasing productivity in areas dependent on rainfed agriculture; improving soil fertility management; expanding cropped areas; investing in irrigation; conducting agricultural trade between countries; and reducing gross food demand by influencing diets and reducing post-harvest losses which may hinder development in rural areas. If left unaddressed, hunger sets in motion an array of outcomes that perpetuate malnutrition, reduce the ability of adults to work and to give birth to healthy children, and erode children's ability to learn and lead productive, healthy, and happy lives. The alarming situation is the reason for the researcher's interest in conducting Research in Uganda Kabale district Bubare Subcounty.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Food shortage globally accounts to the looming poverty in countries today (World bank report 2007), in Uganda the government estimate was that 23.9 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line but the independent organizations assessed the figure in the range of 25.7 - 28.3 percent (Tilzey, M.,2006). In Uganda 46.5% of the population lives below the poverty line translating the fact that in each two persons living in Uganda one is poor this has been due to loss of soil fertility and damage to watersheds affecting resources and agricultural productivity is low Jango-Cohen, Judith (2005). As the population exerts much pressure on the rural development, the government and community authorities in Bubare Subcounty have done less to promote the agriculture sector as main source of income of people in rural areas through food production. As a result of this, there exists malnutrition among children, high rate of poverty and reduction of enthusiasm to work among the adults. This is why the researcher was interested to undertake the study of assessing the impact of food production on rural development of developing countries like Uganda and provides recommendations to address food production efficiencies if any for effective rural development in Bubare Subcounty Kabale district.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The study was set to investigate the effect of food production on rural development of Bubare Subcounty, Kabale district.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives;

1) To establish the agricultural activities carried to increase food production in rural areas.
2) To assess the level of rural development in Bubare Subcounty.
3) To examine how food production impacts on rural development of Bubare district.

1.4 Research questions

1) What are the agricultural activities carried to increase food production in rural areas?
2) What is the level of rural development in Bubare district?
3) How does food production impacts on rural development of Bubare district?

1.5 Scope

1.5. 1 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Kabale district Bubare Subcounty located in South Western Uganda. Bubare district where the majority people have suffered due to food shortage as a result of poor methods of farming that increased soil erosion and the fact that the place is mountainous the cutting of trees has worsened the situation.

1.5.2 Subject Scope

The study investigated on food production and how it affects rural development in Bubare Subcounty.

1.5.3 Time Scope

The study was investigated using information relating to food production and the rural Development. The study was carried out for a period between January 2014 and May 2014; therefore, the study was carried out for a period of 5 months.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study may be of significance to non-governmental organizations and community based organizations that are involved in food production programs. These organizations may able to design, implement and engage locals in poverty eradication programs by improving food production.

To the government, the study may push for enactment of stronger policies and regulations in regard to developmental crisis. For instance government may come up with a strong police to implementing the rural development strategies as priority to solve the developmental crisis in the area.

The study may contribute to the existing scanty literature on poverty and rural development. This may enable academicians to use the findings as a point of reference in their future studies. The study may further be significant to researchers because it will identi1' literature gaps that future research should address.

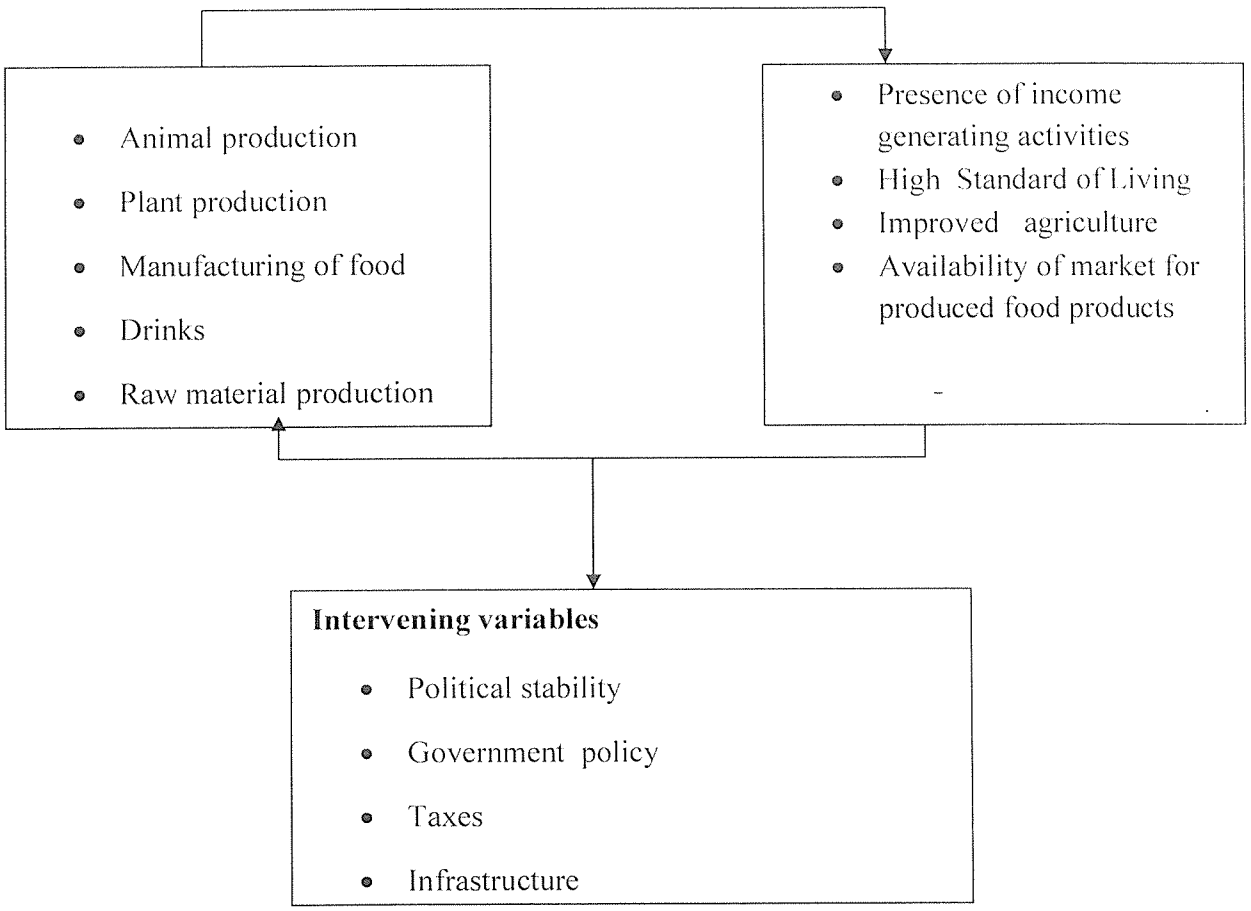
The research contributed to an academic award; it was upon the submission of this research report that the researcher attained Bachelors of Development Studies of Kampala International University.

1.7 Conceptual framework

This is a graphical / diagrammatical representation of variables; it showed how the variables are linked to each other and identified the variables within their measurable units.

Independent variable **Dependent variable**

Food production **Rural development**



Source: Primary Data

Animal production, plant production, manufacturing of food, drinks and raw material production leads to rural development and this is evidenced by the presence of income generating activities that have been adopted from such resources and raw materials. The standards of living have been raised due to change of feeding habits. The improvement of agriculture has been attained by introducing fast growing crops that are highly demanded in the market. Food production and

rural development are affected by the political situation of the country because during war no agricultural activities take place which also affects development. Government policies especially related to taxes reduce food production and affect the rate of development in rural areas. Improvement of infrastructures stimulates development where a poor infrastructure affects food production and poor accesses to market areas that in turn affects rural development.

1.8 Operational Definitions of Key terms.

Food security refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. It is a measure of resilience to future disruption or unavailability of critical food supply due to various risk factors including droughts, shipping disruptions, fuel shortages, economic instability, wars, etc.

Rural development can be defined as, helping rural people set the priorities in their own communities through effective and democratic bodies, by providing the local capacity; investment in basic infrastructure and social services, justice, equity and security.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed literature related to the causes of poverty, effect of poverty on the rural development, and the preventive measures for poverty. The chapter was sectioned according to the objectives of the study.

2.1 Food production

During the 1960s, the concept of community supported food production originated in Switzerland and Japan (Farnsworth et al., 1996). A group of people buy shares for a portion of the expected harvest of a farm. CSAs traditionally required a one-time payment at the beginning of the season, but have since become more flexible, offering two- to four-installment payment plans or payments on a monthly basis (Woods et al., 2009). Consumers often take on added risk because they pay a fixed amount in advance, regardless of the realized quantity and quality of the harvest. Some CSAs offer members a price discount in exchange for providing farm labor. Members may be required to pick up their food at the farm, or it may be delivered to a centralized location, farmers' market, or directly to the home or office (Woods et al., 2009).

Community gardening, household gardening, and garden sharing are technically not market sources of local foods, but are important in providing households with local food access. According to the National Gardening Association's Impact of Home and Community Gardening in America Survey, 43 million U.S. households intended to grow their own fresh fruits, vegetables, berries, and herbs in 2009, up from 36 million, or 19 percent more than 2008. Food gardening in 2008 was valued at $2.5 billion. About $2.8 billion was spent on gardening inputs in 2008, or about $70 per gardening household (National Gardening Association, 2009). Vegetables, the most popular type of food gardening product, were grown by 23 percent of all households, fruit trees by 10 percent, berries by 6 percent, and herbs by 12 percent. The average garden size was 600 square feet in 2008, but the median size was 96 square feet. Most food gardeners were women (54 percent), 45 years of age and older (68 percent), residents of the

South (29 percent) and Midwest (26 percent), in households with annual incomes of $50,000 and over (49 percent), in married households (64 percent), and in households with no children at home.

2.1 Forms of food production

Most food has always been obtained through agriculture. With increasing concern over both the methods and products of modern industrial agriculture, there has been a growing trend toward sustainable agricultural practices. This approach, partly fueled by consumer demand, encourages biodiversity, local self-reliance and organic farming methods. Major influences on food production include international organizations (e.g. the World Trade Organization and Common Agricultural Policy), national government policy (or law), and war.

Jango-Cohen, Judith (2005) argues that in popular culture, the mass production of food, specifically meats such as chicken and beef, has come under fire from various documentaries, most recently Food, Inc, documenting the mass slaughter and poor treatment of animals, often for easier revenues from large corporations. Along with a current trend towards environmentalism, people in Western culture have had an increasing trend towards the use of herbal supplements, foods for a specific group of person (such as dieters, women, or athletes), functional foods (fortified foods, such as omega-3 eggs), and a more ethnically diverse diet.

Several organizations have begun calling for a new kind of agriculture in which agro ecosystems provide food but also support vital ecosystem services so that soil fertility and biodiversity are maintained rather than compromised. According to the International Water Management Institute and UNEP, well-managed agro ecosystems not only provide food, fiber and animal products, they also provide services such as flood mitigation, groundwater recharge, erosion control and habitats for plants, birds fish and other animals Jango-Cohen, Judith (2005)

Most food has its origin in plants. Some food is obtained directly from plants; but even animals that are used as food sources are raised by feeding them food derived from plants. Cereal grain is a staple food that provides more food energy worldwide than any other type of crop. Maize, wheat, and rice – in all of their varieties – account for 87% of all grain production worldwide.

Most of the grain that is produced worldwide is fed to livestock.Some foods not from animal or plant sources include various edible fungi, especially mushrooms. Fungi and ambient bacteria are used in the preparation of fermented and pickled foods like leavened bread, alcoholic drinks, cheese, pickles, kombucha, and yogurt. Another example is blue-green algae such as Spirulina. Inorganic substances such as salt, baking soda and cream of tartar are used to preserve or chemically alter an ingredient.

Plants: Many plants or plant parts are eaten as food. There are around 2,000 plant species which are cultivated for food, and many have several distinct cultivars. Seeds of plants are a good source of food for animals, including humans, because they contain the nutrients necessary for the plant's initial growth, including many healthful fats, such as Omega fats. In fact, the majority of foods consumed by human beings are seed-based foods. Edible seeds include cereals (maize, wheat, rice, et cetera), legumes (beans, peas, lentils, et cetera), and nuts. Oilseeds are often pressed to produce rich oils - sunflower, flaxseed, rapeseed (including canola oil), sesame, et cetera. Mead, Margaret (1997)

Seeds are typically high in unsaturated fats and, in moderation, are considered a health food, although not all seeds are edible. Large seeds, such as those from a lemon, pose a choking hazard, while seeds from apples and cherries contain a poison (cyanide).

Fruits are the ripened ovaries of plants, including the seeds within. Many plants have evolved fruits that are attractive as a food source to animals, so that animals will eat the fruits and excrete the seeds some distance away. Fruits, therefore, make up a significant part of the diets of most cultures. Some botanical fruits, such as tomatoes, pumpkins, and eggplants, are eaten as vegetables.(For more information, see list of fruits.)

Vegetables are a second type of plant matter that is commonly eaten as food. These include root vegetables (potatoes and carrots), bulbs (onion family), leaf vegetables (spinach and lettuce), stem vegetables (bamboo shoots and asparagus), and inflorescence vegetables (globe artichokes and broccoli and other vegetables such as cabbage or cauliflower)

Animals: Animals are used as food either directly or indirectly by the products they produce. Meat is an example of a direct product taken from an animal, which comes from muscle systems or from organs. Food products produced by animals include milk produced by mammary glands, which in many cultures is drunk or processed into dairy products (cheese, butter, etc.). In addition, birds and other animals lay eggs, which are often eaten, and bees produce honey, reduced nectar from flowers, which is a popular sweetener in many cultures. Some cultures consume blood, sometimes in the form of blood sausage, as a thickener for sauces, or in a cured, salted form for times of food scarcity, and others use blood in stews such as jugged hare. Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003).

Some cultures and people do not consume meat or animal food products for cultural, dietary, health, ethical, or ideological reasons. Vegetarians choose to forgo food from animal sources to varying degrees. Vegans do not consume any foods that are or contain ingredients from an animal source.

Raw food preparation: Certain cultures highlight animal and vegetable foods in their raw state. Salads consisting of raw vegetables or fruits are common in many cuisines. Sashimi in Japanese cuisine consists of raw sliced fish or other meat, and sushi often incorporates raw fish or seafood. Steak tartare and salmon tartare are dishes made from diced or ground raw beef or salmon, mixed with various ingredients and served with baguettes, brioche, or frites. In Italy, Carpaccio is a dish of very thinly sliced raw beef, drizzled with vinaigrette made with olive oil. The health food movement known as raw foodism promotes a mostly vegan diet of raw fruits, vegetables, and grains prepared in various ways, including juicing, food dehydration, sprouting, and other methods of preparation that do not heat the food above 118 °F (47.8 °C). An example of a raw meat dish is ceviche, a Latin American dish made with raw meat that is "cooked" from the highly acidic citric juice from lemons and limes along with other aromatics such as garlic.

Food manufacturing: Packaged foods are manufactured outside the home for purchase. This can be as simple as a butcher preparing meat, or as complex as a modern international food industry. Early food processing techniques were limited by available food preservation, packaging, and transportation. This mainly involved salting, curing, curdling, drying, pickling, fermenting, and

smoking. Food manufacturing arose during the industrial revolution in the 19th century. This development took advantage of new mass markets and emerging new technology, such as milling, preservation, packaging and labeling, and transportation. It brought the advantages of pre-prepared time-saving food to the bulk of ordinary people who did not employ domestic servants.

At the start of the 21st century, a two-tier structure has arisen, with a few international food processing giants controlling a wide range of well-known food brands. There also exists a wide array of small local or national food processing companies. Advanced technologies have also come to change food manufacture. Computer-based control systems, sophisticated processing and packaging methods, and logistics and distribution advances can enhance product quality, improve food safety, and reduce costs.

2.2 Indicators of Rural Development

Housing and education: Creation of real-estate and housing options offering a unique high-quality residential experience, along with financial incentives to attract families; it includes investment in the infrastructure of Bedouin settlements to improve living conditions and to attract the population to permanent towns Wodon,T. Quentin (1999). Education narrowing performance gaps across the Negev, investing in advanced programs for top students and launching unique initiatives that improve education and attract new families.

Natural resources development: Where a community is endowed with mineral and other natural resources in commercial quantities, there is a tendency for that community to experience rapid development. However, the sheer availability of natural resources without proper management of the proceeds would not bring about commensurate development Mugasha peter (2000). Indeed there are numerous examples of naturally endowed nations that remain under-developed, while less-endowed ones have moved higher in the development ladder as a result of efficient resource utilization. Significant environmental factor that can contribute to a country's level of development is the availability of natural resources. Countries naturally rich in coal and oil, for example, do not need to spend money on importing these resources, which are used to produce energy. When exported, natural resources also generate wealth for countries, which means that

money can then be spent on other, new industries. Countries with well-developed industries are able to provide jobs, infrastructure and services for their populations, which increase the overall quality of life of their citizens. Other natural factors that create and exacerbate global inequalities are natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes and volcanic eruptions Ward, Neil; Brown, David L. (1 December 2009).

Employment opportunities are required since people need protection against the risks and shocks that can drive them into poverty. Social protection enables people to consume, acquire assets and make investments. This should include, or be accompanied by active employment policies to enable people to find decent jobs Social protection also provides vital support to poor and vulnerable members of society who are unable to participate in economic activity. Individuals and households most often move out of poverty because of improvements related to their employment situation. However, in developing countries most jobs are characterized by low average earnings, a lack of adequate social protection and productivity, violations of labour rights, and unsafe or difficult working conditions Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003). The big challenge is therefore, not necessarily how to create more jobs, but how to create better jobs.

Employment and decent work for all are key elements in reducing poverty and achieving the MDGs. "Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people" has recently been included as a target under the first MDGs. The European Consensus on Development clearly indicates employment as a crucial factor to achieve high level of social cohesion. The EC adopted has gradually adopted a number of key policy documents which propose stronger and more coherent future EU commitments to address employment, social protection and decent work for all and to contribute to the social dimension of globalization. In the EC communication, "an Agenda for Change", the EC commits itself to inclusive growth, characterized by people's ability to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation. In this field, the EU supports national and local development strategies and interventions aimed at enabling the most vulnerable population groups to emerge from poverty and insecurity, i.e. improving employability through vocational training. Wodon,T. Quentin (1999),

Health : Ill health is both a cause and effect of poverty. In a vicious cycle, poverty generates ill health, and poor health, in turn, brings more poverty. The EU, in order to improve the health conditions in the developing countries, is taking action in health care as well as in other sectors like nutrition, water & sanitation, information & education for healthier behavior and road safety. In health care, integrated approaches are more effective and more sustainable; this is why support is being redirected from single diseases interventions to more comprehensive health systems strengthen. Access to health services for the poor and other disadvantaged groups. The crisis in human resources in healthcare, linked to the migration of doctors, nurses and other key healthcare workers. There is an urgent need to strengthen the ability of many developing countries to train, support and retain enough healthcare personnel.

Transport infrastructure: Road and highway networks, including structures (bridges, tunnels, culverts, retaining walls), signage and markings, electrical systems (street lighting and traffic lights), edge treatments (curbs, sidewalks, landscaping), and specialized facilities such as road maintenance depots and rest areas. Mass transit systems (Commuter rail systems, subways, tramways, trolleys, City Bicycle Sharing system, City Car Sharing system and bus transportation)Railways, including structures, terminal facilities (rail yards, railway stations), level crossings, signaling and communications systems, Canals and navigable waterways requiring continuous maintenance (dredging, etc.),Seaports and lighthouses, Airports, including air navigational systems, Bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways, including pedestrian bridges, pedestrian underpasses and other specialized structures for cyclists and pedestrians, Ferries and For canals, railroads, highways, airways and pipelines see Grübler (1990),which provides a detailed discussion of the history and importance of these major infrastructures. cuts in public spending in social and transportation infrastructure assets can have tragic consequences. Development economists such as World Pensions Council (WPC) experts have criticized the tendency of Canadian and US policy makers at federal and state/provincial level to deliberately under invest in rail transportation- essentiall y for what they believe to be an ideologically motivated trend started in the early 1980s: a reflection of the overall decline of their transportation infrastructure assets as well as the deliberate decision to favor road and air transportation in the context of relatively cheap and abundant fuel supply and a "suburban car

culture" that maintains strong political patrons (Texas and Albertan oil men and Detroit carmakers have always found. World Bank (2000),

Economic infrastructure: The financial system, including the banking system, financial institutions, the payment system, exchanges, the money supply, financial regulations, as well as accounting standards and regulations. Major business logistics facilities and systems, including warehouses as well as warehousing and shipping management systems. Manufacturing infrastructure, including industrial parks and special e conomic zones, mines and processing plants for basic materials used as inputs in industry, specialized energy, transportation and water infrastructure used by industry, plus the public safety, zoning and environmental laws and regulations that govern and limit industrial activity, and standards organizations World Bank (2000).

Production and employment capacities: The higher the employment and production capacities of an area, the higher the income and growth it attracts. Increases in output and number of people employed enhance household welfare and drive the rural economy. Production must continue to increase, not only to satisfy increasing demand, but also because of the necessity to maintain capital stock of the rural economy's productive base.

Good and responsible governance: Competent and patriotic administration and management of national and rural resources have led to rapid transformation of many rural communities in the western world. Development would most certainly remain a pipedream as long as national and rural resources are mismanaged by wrong hands. Rural inhabitants need to not only to participate in the leadership process but must also ensure accountability and competency in leadership. Furthermore, according Avila and Gasperini (2005): The leadership role of government is important in rural development in three key areas. Firstly, government must articulate long-term vision and strategy for the sustainable development of sector that is coherent, integrated, and complementary and supported by the national development vision and strategy of the country. government must provide an enabling policy environment in terms of specific sectoral policies, legislation, and supply of public goods (e.g. budget priority, capacity building and education, empower women & girls, strengthen R&D, remove barrier to trade, increase effectiveness of

donors, and improve the infrastructure of roads, electricity, telecommunication, irrigation and markets).

2.3 The concept of rural development.

According to Wodon,T. Quentin (1999), rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies.

Rural Development administers the Community Facilities Program that supports rural communities by providing loans and grants for construction, acquisition, or renovation of community facilities or the purchase of equipment for community projects. Projects must benefit the community as a whole rather than private, commercial entities. Examples include projects that support farmers' markets, community kitchens, and food processing centers. Loan amounts averaged $665,229 in FY 2008, but vary widely.

Currently, the primary Federal policy that supports local and regional food systems is the 2008 Food, Conservation, and Energy Act, commonly referred to as the 2008 Farm Act (see appendix B). Provisions include funds under the Business and Industry Guarantee Loan Program (B&I) to aid rural food enterprise entrepreneurs and local food distribution, and funding for the Value-Added Agricultural Market Development (VAAMD) program emphasizing local food distribution. The 2008 Farm Act supports locally and regionally produced food through a set-aside within the B&I loan program for facilitating the storing, processing, and distribution of local and regional food products. Through FY 2012, at least 5 percent of the funds made

available to the program will be reserved for local food initiatives, amounting to over $100 million in FY 2010.

2.4 How food production impacts on rural development.

The rural poor depend largely on agriculture, fishing and forestry, and related small-scale industries and services Woods et al., (2009). To understand how poverty affects these individuals and households and is to describe the policy options for poverty reduction, we need to know first who the rural poor are. They are not a homogeneous group. One important criterion for classifying the rural poor into groups is their access to agricultural land: cultivators have access to land as small landowners and tenants, and non cultivators are landless, unskilled workers. There is, however, much functional overlap between these groups, reflecting the poverty mitigating strategies of the poor in response to changes in the economy and society. World Health Organization (2006)

Cultivators, who form the bulk of the rural poor in developing countries, are directly engaged in producing and managing crops and livestock. Since these households cannot sustain themselves on the small parcels of land they own or cultivate, they provide labor to others for both farm and nonfarm activities inside and outside their villages. Some members of these households migrate to towns or cities on either a rotational or a long-term basis. In many countries, both small landowners and tenants are under increasing pressure to get out of the agriculture sector altogether. Underlying this process of depeasantization" are market forces and policies affecting landholdings, rents, prices, credit, inputs, and public investment in the social and physical infrastructure. Chambers, R. (1994)

Non cultivators are perhaps the poorest among the rural poor. Their numbers have been rising rapidly because of the natural increase in population and depeasantization. These workers depend on seasonal demand for labor in agriculture and in rural informal, small-scale industries and services. The landless rural workers are vulnerable to fluctuations in the demand for labor, wage rates, and food prices. They find it even more difficult than small landowners and tenants to gain access to public infrastructure and services. In addition, unlike their counterparts in urban areas, they are often excluded from public sector safety nets (food rations, for example). Rural

women tend to suffer far more than rural men. Avila and Gasperini (2005): Their poverty and low social status in most societies is one of the most important reasons for chronic poverty. Substantial evidence from numerous countries shows that focusing on the needs and empowerment of women is one of the keys to human development.

In developing countries, especially in Asia, rising incomes and rapid urbanization will change the composition of cereal demand. Per capita food consumption of maize and coarse grains will decline as consumers shift to wheat and rice, livestock products, fruits and vegetables, and processed foods. The projected strong growth in meat consumption, in turn, will substantially increase cereal consumption as animal feed, particularly maize. Growth in cereal and meat consumption will be much slower in developed countries. These trends will lead to a strong increase in the importance of developing countries in global food markets: 82% of the projected increase in global cereal consumption, and nearly 90% of the increase in global meat demand between 1993 and 2020 will come from developing countries. Developing Asia will account for 48% of the increase in cereal consumption, and 63% of the increase in meat consumption. The composition of food demand growth across commodities will change dramatically. Total cereal demand is projected to grow by 717 million metric tons (mt), or by 40%, with the largest increase in maize (35%) and wheat (31%). Wodon,T. Quentin (1999),

World trade in food is projected to increase rapidly, with trade in cereals expected to increase from 186 million mt in 1993 to 349 million in 2020, and trade in meat products will likely almost triple, from 8 million to 23 million. Expanding trade will be driven by the increasing import demand from the developing world: net cereal imports in developing countries are projected to rise by nearly 150%, from 94 million mt in 1993 to 229 million mt in 2020, and net meat imports are expected to increase from less than 1 million mt in 1993 to 11 million mt in 2020. "Hot spots" for food trade gaps are Sub-Saharan Africa, and potentially West Asia and North Africa (WANA). Cereal imports in Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to increase from 12 million mt in 1993 to 29 million mt in 2020. It is highly unlikely that this level of imports could be financed internally, but instead would require international financial or food aid.

Wodon,T. Quentin (1999) argues that Modern agronomy, plant breeding, agrochemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, and technological improvements have sharply increased yields from cultivation, but at the same time have caused widespread ecological damage and negative human health effects. Selective breeding and modern practices in animal husbandry have similarly increased the output of meat, but have raised concerns about animal welfare and the health effects of the antibiotics, growth hormones, and other chemicals commonly used in industrial meat production. Genetically Modified Organisms are an increasing component of agriculture today, although they are banned in several countries. Agricultural food production and water management is targeted as an increasingly global issue that is fostering debate on a number of issues. Significant degradation of land and water resources, including the depletion of aquifers, has been seen in recent decades, and the effects of global warming on agriculture and of agriculture on global warming are still not fully known.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section included the methods that the researcher applied while collecting and conducting the research these took account of the following: research design, study population, sampling methods, and sample size, data collection methods, data analysis among others.

3.1 Research design

The research design was cross-sectional and gender-based where by both male and female respondents were considered. A survey method was used where the researcher collected data by the use of questionnaires and interviews. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches was applied. The qualitative approach enabled the researcher to obtain data from key informants who included local community leaders and policy makers. This was because the study required an investigation on the extent at which food production affects rural development through establishing partners of prevalence in food production and rural development.

3.2. Population of the study

The population of study included community leaders and local people totaling to the tune of 70 People were chosen from the categories of community mentioned above. This number was chosen because it gave a proportionate representation of the study population and area since most state officials were involved and the local community.

3.3 Sample size

The sample population was selected from the research population of 70 community leaders and local people respondents using, a using Slovene's formula to come up with appropriate sample size to be used in the study.

Slovene's formula states that, given a population, the minimum Sample size was given by: The sample size was calculated mathematically using the formula below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

Where; n = the sample size

N = total population of respondents that is 70.

α = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1 + 70\ (0.05)}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1 + 70 * 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{70}{1.175}$$

$$n = 59.57$$

$$n = 60$$

The study constituted 60 respondents.

3.3.2 Sampling procedure

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2006), sampling is the process of selecting a portion of people or items to represent the entire population. The researcher used probability sampling method and simple random sampling was used to give equal chance to the respondents. Then the researcher selected simple random sample independently from each Sub – population these were perceived to have information suitable for the study.

3.4 Data collection methods Tools

This section introduced the methods /tools procedures of how data was collected from the field by the researcher. The study applied q uestionnaires and intervi ew guides as the main data collection instruments.

3.4. 1 Questionnaires

These are inter-related questions designed by the researcher and given to the respondents in order to fill in data/information. Here, self-administered questionnaires were employed containing both open and close-ended questions. This reduced costs of movement and also because the researcher was dealing with literate people who had the capacity of filling the forms.

3.4.2 Interviews

The researcher conducted face-to-face interactions with the interviewee and himself with the sole aim of soliciting data. The researcher used both formal and informal interviews with the respondents. This enabled the researcher to get more information in greater depth, reduced resistance and also obtained personal information and views concerning the community on food production.

3.5 Data Analysis.

3.5.1 Quantitative Analysis.

Data was first edited before, during and after collection with a view of checking for any errors omissions, completeness, uniformity, consistency, legibility and accuracy so as to draw meaning from the statistical data collected. Then after, this information was coded and tabulated using word and excel in the final research report.

3.5.2 Qualitative Data Analysis.

The qualitative data was a nalyzed and evaluated during and after collection from the field according to the themes of the study. Statistics was used to analyze data and later an explanation of the result or report was made. The interview data was also analyzed thematically and integrated into other analysis.

3.6 Limitations of the study.

The researcher encountered some limitations or challenges whilst conducting the study, and among them included the following:

Financial constraints. Transport costs were so high to be met by the researcher and the fact that the University could not provide funding to the researcher. To overcome this, the research drafted the research budget and used the funding sparingly to complete his research.

Reluctance of the respondents to fill up and return questionnaires. In this regard, the researcher distributed the questionnaires himself and immediately collected them after being filled.

3.7 Ethical considerations.

The researcher made sure that the respondents were assured of enormity and confidentiality of the information which was given by them. The respondents were asked to sign a consent note before the interview.

The researcher tried as much as possible to show the highest level of discipline by respecting the respondents irrespective of their ages or social status so as to portray a good image of the researcher and the institution respectively.

The researcher tried to get to the field and reach out to every respondent and followed every step of the research so as to avoid forgery and made generalizations about the study based on reality and empirical evidence.

The researcher followed the advice and instructions given by the supervisor and tried as much as possible to meet the deadlines as demanded by the research supervisor.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction.

The data was presented and interpreted in line with the objectives as stated chapter one of this study. The interpretation also sought to answer the research questions that were raised in chapter one. Presentation and interpretation of data in this chapter has been done with the aid of quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection approaches. Questionnaires were given to respondents who filled them to the best of their knowledge. Data presentation was done using tables, graphs, percentages personal analysis and interpretation in essay form.

4.1 Respondent's particulars

Table (1): Showing Gender of respondents

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	38	63.3
Female	22	36.7
Total	**60**	**100**

Source: Primary data 2014

The study revealed that the majority of respondents are male that is (38) representing 63.3% of the total number of respondents, 22 respondents are female representing 36.7% of the respondents. This is an indication that gender sensitivity was taken care off so the findings therefore cannot be doubted on gender grounds; they can be relied upon for decision making, it also indicates that food production is an aspect of both women and men so rural development is a contribution of both gender.

4.1.2 Time spent by respondents in Bubare Sub-county practicing Agriculture.

Table 2: Showing the time respondents spent in Bubare Sub-county practicing Agriculture.

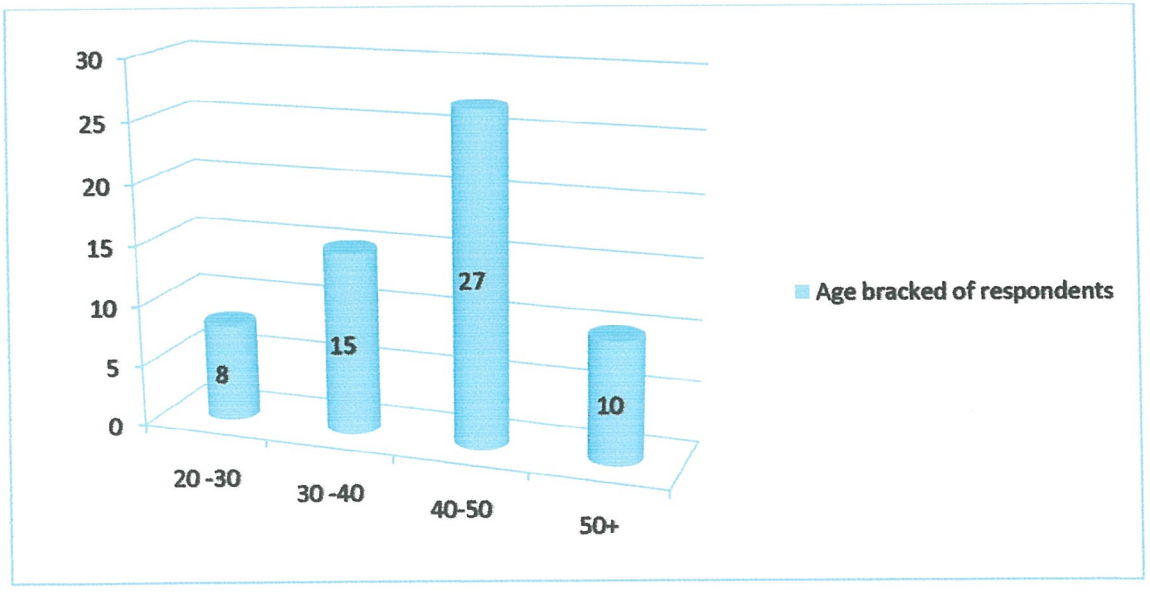
Time	Frequency	Percentage
1 – 5 Years	20	33.3
6- 10 Years	12	20
10 Years above	28	46.7
Total	**60**	**100**

Source: Primary Data 2014

From table 2 in regard to time spent by the respondents, it is revealed that 20 of the respondents presenting 33.3%, had stayed there for 1 -5years, 12 representing 20 % of the respondents have been there for 6- 10 years and 28 respondents representing 46.7 % of the respondents had stayed there for more than 10 years. It can then be concluded the respondents are the right people for data provision since they have been in Bubare Sub-county for long.

4.1.3 Age distribution of respondents

Figure 1: Showing age distribution of respondents



Source: Primary Data 2014

Figure1 above shows that, majority of respondents were aged between 40-50years ,27 respondents followed ,by 30 -40 years represented by 15 respondents, followed by 50+ represented by 10 respondents and 20-30 represented by 8 respondents. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents were mature hence the information obtained from them can be trusted and looked at as true and good representation of the information the researcher was looking for.

4.1.4 Academic Qualifications of respondents

Table 3: Showing academic qualifications of the respondents

Academic qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	12	20
Diploma	8	13.3
Degree	21	35
Masters	7	11.7
Others	12	20
Total	**60**	**100**

Source: primary data 2014

Results in table 3 indicate that majority of the respondents are 21 for degree holders representing 35% followed by others with 12 respondents representing 20% and 12 respondents for certificate with 20% followed by diploma with 8 respondents representing 13.3% and certificate represented by 11.7 % . This implies that the respondents are well educated and therefore the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

4.2 Food production capacities in Bubare Sub-county- Kabale district

The first objective of the study was to establish the food production activities among the people of Bubare Sub-county- Kabale district.

Table 4: Showing response to level of food production Capacities in Bubare Sub-county - Kabale district.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Low	35	58.3
High	20	33.3
Very high	5	8.4
TOTAL	**60**	**100%**

Source: Primary Data 2014

The presentation in table 4 presented information concerning responses to the level of food production capacities in Bubare Sub-county- Kabale district, the responses that the capacity was low had 58.3% of the total respondents, 33.3% said that the level of food production was high and only 8.4% said that the capacity of food production was very high.

This implied that the capacity of food production in Bubare Sub-county-Kabale district are low hence the need for enhanced food production. It was viewed that better methods of farming and use of improved seeds would help t rise food production capacity. The minority respondents said that food production capacity was very high and improvement required to make people in Bubare sub county appreciate agriculture and this leads to increase in food production.

Table 5: Showing responses to the food production forms in Bubare Sub-county Kabale district

		Respondents' views				
		YES		NO		
No	**Forms of food production**	**Frequency**	**%Ages**	**Frequency**	**%Ages**	**Total Frequency**
1	Plant production	35	58.3	25	41.7	**60**
2	Animal food production	40	66.7	20	33.3	**60**
3	Raw material processing	30	50	30	50	**60**
4	Production of drinks	32	53.3	28	46.7	**60**
5	Manufactured foods	3	5	57	95	**60**

Source: Primary data 2014

Plant production as a form of food production had 35 respondents indicating 58.3% of the total number of respondents who agreed, 25 respondents thus 41.7% disagreed with prevalence of plant form of production. The interpretation presents a situation of argent need for increased food production.

This implied that plant production was being used in Bubare sub county evidenced by majority respondents who agreed though the respondents views who disagreed were also considered to identify a gap to which plant production has not yet covered.

Animal production had 40 respondents indicating 66.7% of the total number of respondents who agreed in regard to it, 20 respondents representing 33.3% of the total respondents disagreed with

animal form of food production. This indicates that there is the prevalence of animal form of food to the people of Bubare district

Raw material food processing had an average percentage of agreement and so disagreement thus 50% of the respondents agreed with its prevalence and another 50% disagreed an indication that food in raw material processing form prevails at lower levels.

Production of drinks as a form of food production had 32 respondents represented by 53.3% of the total respondents who agreed with prevalence of production of drinks, 28 respondents indicating 46.7% disagreed with production of drinks. This indicates that production of drinks is prevalence at lower levels.

The information provided in table 5 indicates that in regard to manufactured foods, 3 respondents representing 5% of the total respondents agreed with the prevalence of manufactured food and 33% respondents represented by 95% disagreed with manufactured foods prevailing in Bubare Sub-county. The states of affair presented above indicate that manufactured foods are prevalent in Bubare Sub-county at low levels.

The information interpreted above in line with responses to the forms of food production prevailing in Bubare Sub-county Kabale district , it is clear that the forms of food production that included plant production, animal food production ,raw material processing , production of drinks and manufactured foods prevail at lower levels according to an average 52% agreement on all the forms. This implies that food production forms and levels in Bubare Sub-county are low a sign that if it remains at that level, then rural development will become a dream in Bubare Sub-county.

4.3 Determinants of rural development in Bubare Sub-county Kabale district

The second objective of the study was to establish the parameters under which rural development in Bubare Sub-county Kabale district are identified and measured presentation, interpretation and analysis to this objective is in respect to development.

Table 6: Showing the responses to the levels of rural development of Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
High	10	16.7
Low	36	60
Very low	14	23.3
TOTAL	**60**	**100%**

Source: Primary Data 2014

From the table 7, in regard to rural development of Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district, 10 respondents representing 16.7 % of the respondents argued that it is high, 60% said that the level of rural development was still low and 23.3 % said that it was very low.

From the interpretation, it is clear that the levels of rural development in Kabale district is low basing on the fact that the point of disagreement and those who said that it was very low outweighed the number of those who agreed.

Table 7: Showing responses to the avenues of rural development indicators in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district.

Rural development measures	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Improved road network	12	**20**	35	**58.3**	3	**5**	10	**16.7**	0	**0**	60	**100**
Employment opportunities	30	**50**	12	**20**	7	**11.7**	5	**8.3**	6	**10**	60	**100**
Natural resource utilization	28	**46.7**	12	**20**	11	**18.3**	4	**6**	0	**0**	60	**100**
Improved sanitation	32	**53.3**	10	**16.7**	3	**5**	8	**13.3**	10	**16.7**	60	**100**
Improved health services	15	**25**	23	**38.3**	8	**13.3**	5	**8.3**	9	**15**	60	**100**
Improved educational services	18	**30**	21	**35**	13	**21.6**	4	**6.7**	4	**6.7**	60	**100**
Improved Housing	30	**50**	16	**26.6**	7	**11.7**	4	**6.7**	3	**5**	60	**100**
Access to clean water	20	**33.3**	10	**16.7**	15	**25**	7	**11.7**	9	**15**	60	**100**

Source: Primary Data 2014

The data collected above shows that in relation to the indicators of rural development in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district, the research was based on the agreement parameters of strongly agreed, agreed, not sure, disagree and strongly disagreed.

Improved road network with 20% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 58.3% agreed, 5% of the respondents were not sure and 16.7%s disagreed and none strongly disagreed.

Employment opportunities had 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, 20% agreed, 8% disagreed, 11.7% of the respondents were not sure, 8.3% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

Natural resource utilization had 46.7% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 20 agreed, 18.3% were not sure, 6% disagreed and none strongly disagreed.

Improved sanitation had 53.3% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 16.7 agreed, 5 were not sure 13.3% disagreed and 16.7% strongly disagreed.

Improved health services '' had 25% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 38.3% agreed, 13.3 % of the respondents were not sure 8.3% disagreed, and 15% strongly disagreed.

Improved educational services such as schools and institutions had 30% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 35% agreed, 21.6 % were not sure, 6.7% disagreed and 6.7% strongly disagreed.

Improved Housing had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 26.6% agreed, 11.7 % were not sure, 6.7% disagreed and 5 % of the respondents strongly disagreed

Access to clean water had 20% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 16.6% agreed, 25% were not sure, 11.7% respondents disagreed and 15% strongly disagreed.

According to the responses from the respondents in regard to the indicators of rural development prevalent in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district as shown above, of the respondents who Strongly agreed and agreed, it's evident that the suggested indicators of rural development are prevalent but with an average response giving 60% of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed. This manifests a situation of need by the administration of Bubare Sub county and Kabale district to reverse the trends for rural development.

Employment opportunities had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed and these respondents were inline with Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003) who argued that employment opportunities are required since people need protection against the risks and shocks that can drive them into poverty. Social protection enables people to consume, acquire assets and make investments. This should include, or be accompanied by active employment policies to enable people to find decent jobs. Social protection also provides vital support to poor and vulnerable members of society who are unable to participate in economic activity. Individuals and households most often move out of poverty because of improvements related to their employment situation.

4.4 Impact of food production on rural development of Bubare Sub-county

The third objective sought to establish the effect of food production on rural development of Bubare Sub-county. The presentation, interpretation and analysis have been done in line to how food production impacts rural development.

Table 8: Showing response to whether food production contributes to rural development

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	50
No	14	23.3
Not Sure	16	26.7
TOTAL	**60**	**100%**

Source: Primary Data 2014

From the table 8, in regard to the question whether food production contributes to rural development of Kabale district, 30 respondents representing 50 % of the respondents argued in line with the question, 23.3 % said no, 26.7% were not sure. From the interpretation, it is clear food production contributes to rural development, the point of disagreement and that that is not sure that weighs to 50% should not be underestimated .an indication that food production if

increased can contribute to rural development of Bubare Sub-county hence the need for increased food production.

Table 9: Showing responses to the contributions of food production in Bubare Sub-county to rural development.

Contributions	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Creates employment for people	30	**50**	9	**15**	11	**18.3**	6	**10**	4	**6.7**	60	**100**
Provision of income	36	**60**	3	**5**	10	**16.7**	2	**3.3**	0	**0**	60	**100**
Stimulate infrastructures like roads	30	**50**	20	**33.3**	2	**3.3**	4	**6.7**	4	**6.7**	60	**100**
Increased accessibility of health services	20	**33.3**	19	**31.7**	6	**10**	8	**13.3**	7	**11.7**	60	**100**
Facilitate establishment of industries	15	**25**	24	**40**	5	**8.3**	6	**10**	10	**16.7**	60	**100**
Promotes extensional of educational services	17	**28.3**	13	**21.7**	15	**25**	5	**8.3**	10	**16.7**	60	**100**
Improved nutritional provisions	39	**65**	6	**10**	0	**0**	15	**25**	0	**0**	50	**100**

Source: Primary Data 2014

In reference to the table above, concerning the effect of food production on rural development, the presentations have been made in line with responses made using the scale that measured responses on strongly agreed, agreed, not sure, disagreed and strongly disagreed. The responses are presented as follows.

Creates employment for people had 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 15% agreed, 18.3% were not sure, 10% disagreed and 6.7% strongly disagreed

60% of the respondents strongly agreed with the Provision of income, 5% agreed 16.7% were not sure, 3.3% disagreed and 15% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Stimulate infrastructures like roads had 50% of the respondents who strongly disagreed, 33.3% agreed, 3.3% of the respondents were not sure 6.7% disagreed and 6.7% of the respondent strongly disagreed.

Increased accessibility of health services" had 33.3% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 31.7% agreed, 10% were not sure, 13.3% disagreed and 11.7% strongly disagreed.

Facilitate establishment of industries had 25% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 8.3% were not sure , 10% disagreed and 16.7% strongly disagreed.

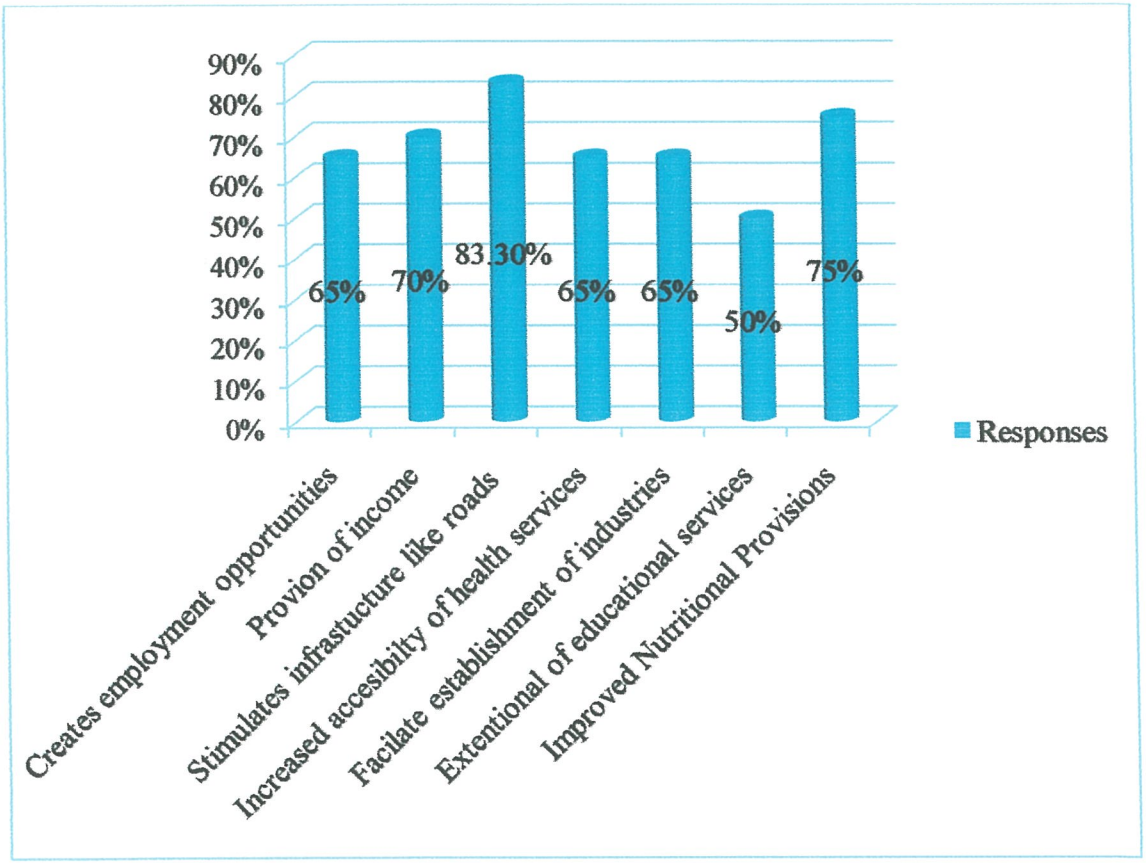
Promotes extensional of educational services had 28.3% of the respondents who strongly agreed , 21.7 % agreed ,25% were not sure , 8.3% disagreed and disagreed 6.7% strongly

Improved nutritional provisions to both the young and old people had 65% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 10% agreed, none were not sure and strongly disagreed and 25% disagreed.

Majority of the respondents agreed that food production contributes to rural development and this was inline with Woods et al., (2009) who argued that rural poor depend largely on agriculture, fishing and forestry, and related small-scale industries and services. One important criterion for classifying the rural poor into groups is their access to agricultural land: cultivators have access to land as small landowners and tenants, and non cultivators are landless, unskilled workers and the respondents who disagreed were inline with World Health Organization (2006) report where it was stated that there is, however, much functional overlap between groups,

reflecting the poverty mitigating strategies being poor in response to changes in the economy and society.

Figure 2: Showing the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed in regard to the effect of food production on rural development in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district.



Source: Primary data 2014

From the graph, it can be concluded that food production contributes to rural development if the production capacities are high, the responses from the table however indicates that the production of food in Bubare Sub-county is an avenue towards enhancing rural development, the constraining factor to the contributory role of rural development is perhaps the low production capacities indicates in table 6 and the responses in figure 2 that are about 58% of those respondents who strongly agreed and agreed hence the need for efforts to increase food production ,an avenue that promotes development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY

5.0 Introduction

The study was carried out with the view to assess the impact of food production on rural development of Bubare Sub-county Kabale district. This chapter is concerned with summary, conclusion, recommendations and areas of further study about the findings that were gathered from the study.

5.1 Summary of the key findings.

The key findings of the study include the following:

On the question whether Food production capacities in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district are High, the responses were that 58.3% of the total respondents agreed that the production capacities are high, 33.3% disagreed and 8.4% were not sure.

The information presented and interpreted in line with responses to the forms of food production prevailing in Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district, it is clear that the forms of food production that included plant production, animal food production, raw material processing, production of drinks and manufactured foods prevail at lower levels according to an average 52% agreement on all the forms. This implies that food production forms and levels in Bubare Sub-county are low a sign that if it remains at that level, then raw development will become a dream in Bubare Sub-county.

The level of rural development of Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district, 36 respondents representing 60 % of the respondents argued that it is high, 16.7% argued that it is low and 23.3 % said it was very low. it is therefore clear that the levels of rural development in Kabale district is low basing on the fact that the point of disagreement and that that is not sure that almost weighs to 40% .

According to the responses from the respondents in regard to the indicators of rural development prevalent in your Bubare Sub-county of Kabale district, of the respondents who Strongly agreed and agreed, it's evident that the suggested indicators of rural development that included Improved educational services, access to clean water, improved housing, Natural resource utilization , improved sanitation, improved health , improved road network and improved employment opportunities are prevalent but with an average response giving 60% of respondents who strongly agreed and agreed. This manifests a situation of need by the administration of Kabale district and Kabale district to reverse the trends.

Food production contributes to rural development of Kabale district, 30 respondents representing 50 % of the respondents argued in line with the question, 23.3 % said no, 26.7% were not sure.

Food production contributes to rural development if the production capacities are high, the responses indicates that the production of food in Bubare Sub-county is an avenue towards enhancing rural development, the constraining factor to the contributory role of rural development is perhaps the low production capacities indicated in table 6 and the responses in figure 2 that are about 58% of those respondents who strongly agreed and agreed with points of effect like Improved nutritional provisions, Promotes extensional of educational services, Facilitate establishment of industries, Increased accessibility of health services, Stimulate infrastructures like roads, Provision of income and Creates employment for people hence the need for efforts to increase food production ,an avenue that promotes rural development not only in Bubare Sub-county but the rest of Kabale district and the world for development.

5.2 Conclusions

It's clear that food production has an impact on rural development but the challenge has been on increase in population without corresponding increase in food production. Land exhaustion has been a case in most of the parts of Uganda and this has been the result of over cultivation. In Bubare Sub County, the population almost exceeds the land and agricultural productivity has been seen to be impossible. It was also found that agriculture is faced by resource constraints and climate change and this has severely limited the people's capacity to expand food production.

The ministry of Agriculture concentrate in commercial agriculture near the city and neighboring districts while hard to reach areas are neglected. Farmers are illiterate about better methods of farming and the improved seeds that could yield much to increase the returns in agriculture. As a result, the educated-young and energetic youth have left out agriculture for elders who have little knowledge on what should be done to raise returns and yet food production would improve the standards of rural people and stimulate development. Therefore, having found that a relationship exists between food production and rural development, the researcher urges the responsible groups, government and None Governmental Organizations to put the given recommendations into practice.

5.3 Recommendations

Basing on the findings, the researcher advances the following recommendations.

Bearing in mind that the forms of food production in Bubare Sub-county prevail in the forms established and at low levels, it indicates that food production forms need to be maintained and enhanced to produce a variety of food requirements to the people of Kabale district, there should be an intervention of government, international bodies like food and agricultural organization to create awareness among the people in rural areas about the better methods of farming.

The government should extend infrastructural facilities to rural areas. This will help farmers to transport the products from their farms to market places. Expansion of market will add farmer's moral to get involved in agriculture and thus increasing food production and stimulation of development.

Agricultural mechanization should be adopted through provision of farm inputs, land allocation; farming equipments like tractors and oxen including establishing irrigation schemes to provide water to support crop production during sunny weather conditions. This will help in increasing food production capacities.

There should be enhanced accessibility of treatment services to the both crops and animals that are intends to improve of their life in order to realize high output for increased food security, a realization in the increase of production will uplift the rural development in Bubare Sub-county.

Managing water and soil moisture more effectively, and using supplemental and small-scale irrigation, is a key to helping the greatest number of poor people. The study calls for a new era of water investments and policies for upgrading rain fed agriculture that would go beyond controlling field-level soil and water to bring new freshwater sources through better local management of rainfall and runoff. Increased agricultural productivity enables farmers to grow more food, which translates into better diets and, under market conditions that offer a level playing field, into higher farm incomes. With more money, farmers are more likely to diversify production and grow higher-value crops, benefiting not only themselves but the economy as a whole.

There should also be the diversification of the economy in that besides agriculture, other income generating activities are established to provide socio – economic wellbeing of society. This should include pragmatic approaches including micro and macro- economic indicators such as improved service delivery to strengthen the economy for rural development.

5.4 Areas of further research

The researcher suggests the following as possible areas for further research on food production and rural development

- The role of governments in increasing food production
- The role of commercial Agricultural in the development of a country
- The impact of food production on poverty eradication
- The roles of NAADS programme in improving agriculture.

REFERENCES

Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition and the Millennium Development Goals, 2003–2004 IFPRI Annual Report Essay by Joachim von Braun, M. S. Swaminathan, and Mark W. Rosegrant

Aguilera, Jose Miguel and David W. Stanley (1999) *Micro structural Principles of Food processing and Engineering*. Springer,

Avila and Gasperini (2005) roles of leadership and government in increasing food production for sustainable development.

Avila and Gasperini (2005). "Placing the Rural in Regional Development". Regional Studies 43 (10): 1237–1244.

Chambers, R. 1994. The Origins of Participatory Rural Appraisal. World Development, vol. 22.

Chambers, R. 1997. Whose Reality? Puling First Last. Intermediate Technology Publications, London.

Davidson, Alan (2006) . *The Oxford Companion to Food*. 2nd ed. UK: Oxford University Press,

FAO Agricultural and Development Economics Division (June 2006). Food Security (2). Retrieved June 8, 2012.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (*2005*) *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2005*. . Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/a0200e/a0200e00.htm on 2006 09-29.

Grubler (1990) Infrastructural Development and Capacity to Stimulate Food Production in Dublerage Agricultural farms.

James Randerson, science correspondent (March 7, 2008). "Food crisis will take hold before climate change, warns chief scientist". *The Guardian* (UK). Retrieved November 13, 2011

Jango-Cohen, Judith (2005). *The History of Food.* Twenty-First Century books, 2005. ISBN 0 8225-2484-8.

John Vidal, environment editor (November 3, 2007). "Global food crisis looms as climate change and fuel shortages bite". *The Guardian* (UK). Retrieved November 13, 2011

Matty (2004). Policies to improve Investment in agriculture in Kenya highlands. Mwenzey research.

Mead, Margaret (1997) *the Changing Significance of Food.* In Carole Counihan and Penny Van Esterik (Ed.), Food and Culture: A Reader. UK: Routledge, 1997.

Miguel and David W. Stanley (2000). Investment in food production for rural development and community modernization.

Molden, D. (Ed). *Water for food, Water for life: A Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture.* Earthscan/IWMI, 2007.

Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003). Rural development: principles and practice (1. publ. ed.). London [u.a.]: SAGE.

Mugasha peter (2000) research conducted on perverse of poverty, reasons for foods insecurity; dreken maoil.

Mugenda and Mugenda (2006) Research methodology for social research, Kampala Uganda

Tilzey, M. (2006). Assessment of independent organizations, population participating in agriculture.

Ward, Neil; Brown, David L. (December 2009). Natural factors that exhibit inequalities in food production.

Wodon,T. Quentin (1999), "Growth, Poverty, and Inequality: A Regional Panel for Bangladesh," Policy Research Working Paper 2072, World Bank, Washington.

Woods et al., (2009). Rural development research: a foundation for policy (1. publ. ed.). Westport, Conn. [u.a.]: Greenwood Press.

World Bank (2000), World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty, World

World Chambers R (1994). Breaking out of the Poverty Trap: How We Use Food Aid. Retrieved from http://www.wfp.org/food_aid/introduction/index.asp?section=12&sub_section=1 on 2006-09-29.

World Health Organization. (2000) WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT: QUESTIONNARE

I Atuhaire Emmanuel a student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Development studies conducting a research on the "effect of food production on the rural development, a case study of Bubare Sub county Kabale district.

This questionnaire is mainly for data collection and has been designed for academic reasons and as a partial fulfillment for an academic award. The researcher will hold confidential any information given and under no circumstance will any one's name appear as an individual. I kindly therefore request that you fill in the questions as instructed respectively.

Tick the appropriate box according to you where applicable. Fill in the information in the space provided.

Section A: Respondent's particulars.

1. Gender.

Male ☐ Female ☐

2. In which age bracket do you fall?

20-30 ☐ 40-50 ☐

30 -40 ☐ 50+ ☐

3. Education level

Diploma ☐ PHD ☐

Degree ☐ others ☐

Masters ☐

4. For how long have you stayed in Bubare Subcounty?

1- 5 years ☐

6 – 10 ☐

10 and above ☐

SECTION B (FOOD PRODUCTION)

5. What is the level of food production capacities in Bubare district?

Very high ☐ High ☐ Low ☐

Please indicate yes or No by ticking the appropriate box	**Yes**	**No**
The following are the forms of food production in Bubare district		
Plant production	☐	☐
Animal production	☐	☐
Raw food production	☐	☐
Manufacturing	☐	☐
Production of drinks	☐	☐

If there are any other forms of food production in your Subcounty, Please mention them.

.....

.....

SECTION C: INDICATORS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

6. In your own view, what is the level of development of Bubare sub county?

High ☐

Low ☐

Very low ☐

The following of rural development are prevalent in Bubare Subcounty

1. Strongly agree **2**.Agree **3**. Not sure **4** .Disagree **5**.strongly disagree

i) Improved road network ☐

ii) Improved educational services ☐

iii) Improved health services ☐

iv) Natural resource utilization ☐

v) Employment opportunities ☐

vi) Improved Housing ☐

vii) Improved sanitation ☐

viii) Access to clean water

If there other indicators of rural development in Bubare subcounty, please mention

.....

.....

SECTION D: IMPACT OF FOOD PRODUCTION ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7. Food production affects rural development in Bubare district

   Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure ☐

The following are the effects of food production on rural development

i.	Creates employment for people	☐
ii.	Provision of income	☐
iii.	Stimulate infrastructures like roads	☐
iv.	Increased accessibility of health services	☐
v.	Promotes extensional of educational services	☐
vi.	Improved nutritional provisions	☐
vii.	Facilitate establishment of industries	☐

If there are other ways through which food production affects rural development, please mention

.....

Thank you for your response and time.

May God Bless You

APPENDIX III: TIME FRAME

ACTIVITIES	TIME (months)				
	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014
Pilot study					
Study analysis					
Proposal design					
Proposal development					
Submission of proposal for approval					
Final report writing and submission					

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH BUDGET

This is the total cost and expenses that the research expects to meet during the course of Research study.

Items	QTY	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
Stationery			
Ream of rule paper	2	15,000	50,000=
Pens	5	1,000	1,000=
Pencils	5	200	1,000=
Box files	2	4000	8,000=
Note books	4	1,000	4,000=
Transport			50,000=
Preparing questionnaires interview guide			20,000=
Editing data, printing and binding		150,000	150,000=
Airtime		20,000	20,000=
Motivation and refreshment			50,000=
Miscellaneous		50,000	60,000=
TOTAL			**414,00=**