

**PROBLEMS OF FOOD INSECURITY AMONG THE PEOPLE OF IGANGA DISTRICT
IN UGANDA**

BY

NAMAGANDA OLIVER

BDS/32907/102/DU

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE UPON PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**


APRIL 2015

DECLARATION

I **NAMAGANDA OLIVER** do declare that the information contained in this booklet is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and ability that I did it myself without copying from my source.

I also declare that any secondary information used has been dully acknowledged in this research report. The research report is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree in Development Studies.

Student: NAMAGANDA OLIVER

Signature: 

Date: 04.05.2015.

Supervisor: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research "A study on food insecurity" among the people of Iganga district for the award of a degree was done by Namaganda Oliver under my supervision and it is now ready for submission.

SIGNATURE: Olunga Rusoke DATE: 4th May 2015

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: Olunga Rusoke

DEPARTMENT _____

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to my beloved uncle Mr. Muyirima Charles, my Mam Alibakiliza Miriam for dedicating their life to my Education standards because without them, it would not be possible to complete this course. To my brothers and sisters because of their encouraging advise including my dear friends Atim Ciara, Kazoora Muzafaru, Mukembo Samuel, Waiswa Yunus and Naigaga Recheal for their good deeds before me and prayers which made me finish this book.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere thanks are due to the following individuals and organizations: Kampala International University for granting me permission to access the library in order to consult books during this exercise

I would also like to thank my supervisor Dr. Otanga Rusoke for the technical assistance, literature and guidance.

This research report is a result of assistance of many people. A special thanks goes to my uncle Mr. Muyirima Charles, Mum and all my brothers and sisters. A special thanks goes to my friends like Mukembo Samuel, Kazoora Muzafaru, Waiswa Yunus, Atim Ciara and Naigaga Recheal.

I acknowledge all my friends and everyone's contributions with good advice which made this book completed successfully. May the Almighty God bless you.

The responsibility for the production of this book is entirely my own. If I have inadvertently used materials without permission or acknowledgement, I sincerely apologize and hope that any outside will be excused.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction to the study	1
1.2 Background of the study	2
1.3 Statement of the problem.....	3
1.4 Purpose of the study.....	3
1.5 Objectives of the study.	3
1.5.1 General overall objective.....	3
1.5.2 Specific Objectives	4
1.5.3 Research Questions.....	4
1.6 The scope of the study	4
1.7 The Significance of the study	4

CHAPTER TWO	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Factors that bring about problems of food insecurity in the Agricultural industries.....	7
2.3. Causes that have led to the decline of food production.	8
2.4 Effects of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district.....	8
2.5 Strategies to be put in place so as to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district.	9
2.6 Food insecurity as a concept.....	10
CHAPTER THREE.....	14
METHODOLOGY	14
3.1 Introduction.....	14
3.2. Research Design	14
3.3 Sampling Design and population studies.....	14
3.4 Study Procedure.....	15
3.5 Data collection instruments	15
3.5.1 Use of participant observation	15
3.5.2 Interviews	15
3.5.3 Questionnaire	15
3.6 Data Sources	15
3.7 Data Analysis.....	16

CHAPTER FOUR	17
4.1 Introduction.....	17
4.2 Back Ground Information.....	17
4.3. Reasons on how weather and climatic changes contributed to chronic food insecurity.....	18
4.3 The effects of weather and climatic change to food insecurity.	19
4.3.2. The major causes of weather and climatic changes.....	19
4.4 The key factors that bring bout problems of food insecurity.....	20
4.4.1 Causes that have led to the decrease of food production.....	20
4.4.2 Contribution of poverty on food insecurity	21
4.5 The effects of food insecurity	22
4.6 Strategies to be put in place so as to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity	22
CHAPTER FIVE	24
SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSSION	24
5.1 Introduction.....	24
5.2. Summary.....	24
5.3 Recommendation and way forward.	24
5.4 Conclusion	26
REFERENCES	27
APPENDIX.....	29

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Bio- data according to age and sex
- Table 2: Bio- data of extension workers according to sex
- Table 3: Respondents in agreement and not in agreement with weather and climatic changes
- Table 4: Views of women, men, youth, men elders and extensive workers.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

WFP	World Food Programme
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services.
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PPEA	Participating Poverty, Evaluation Assessment
UHDR	Uganda Human Development Report
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority.
GDD	Growing Degree Days
SPFS	Special Programmes for Food Security
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmes
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Programme

ABSTRACT

The research was designed focusing on the study of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district and a case study of Iganga district. .

In the collection of data both qualitative and quantitative method were used encouraged the researcher to present her information in statistics of a tabulation form or percentages. Several data collection techniques were used for stance questionnaire focused group discussions, in depth interviews, document analysis, observation, simple random were all used in selecting respondents who were to be treated as the sample population.

Iganga district falls within the central Eastern region where rain has become seasonal due to high rate of deforestation. Hence food insecurity since drought does not favour crop cultivation and animal rearing has also contributed a lot. The four divisions of Nakigo village, Nakalama village, Buligo village and Bugabwe became over populated making crop cultivation practically impossible since all the land was divided into plots for residential/purposes.

In other words, this has contributed to the continued problem faced by the world food programme (WFP) and other organizations with a bid to provide food stuffs to the people some of which include poor relationship among the employees from work places especially festivities leading to poor staff performance and poor company output as well.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

First and foremost on the African countries, Uganda is one of those which use Agriculture as the backbone of their economy due to availability of fertile soils, adequate rainfall and moderate sunshine through out the year.

For the case of Uganda in particular, crop cultivation and animal rearing are being practiced simultaneously. In practice, there are two seasons for crop husbandry with exceptions of Northern regions whose some parts are semi-arid.

Iganga District is one of the Eastern districts which suffered from catastrophes of heavy rains around 1997 that affected a lot of people's property like crops that could help them run out of famine and poverty as well. Besides that, Iganga district is based on Basoga tribe as the main occupant of the district speaking Lusoga language as the local language and also English as the official language.

The economy and the local community of Iganga district also depend on Agricultural output and the peasant population relies on agro business as a source of the household income.

1.1 Introduction to the study

This chapter comprises of the background of the study, the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, the objectives, and research questions, scope of the study and the significance of the study and later the interpretation of the terms.

Iganga district is one of the Eastern districts which is still in the process of development due to multiple problems such as un employment in the government officers, poor standards of living due to poor houses in the slum areas, street children coming from villages to earn a living, low educated levels, social amenities like roads and cinema halls and high prices of food staffs due to high levels of food insecurity which came as a result of weather changes like drought which is as a result of over stocking animals and deforestation (cutting down of trees) which is so common in Busoga region by charcoal burners who intend to earn a living hence food insecurity and hunger as well.

In other words, Iganga district is a home of multitudes of the basoga speaking tribe “Lusoga” some rely on Agriculture and some on livestock rearing to earn a living

Iganga district is also boarded by Jinja, Mayuge, Kiyunga and the neighboring districts like Bugiri, Mbale, Busia and Tororo as well.

1.2 Background of the study

Food insecurity as a factor of the study has been caused by a number of factors. Food insecurity still is a situation where by people within that area have lost everything in terms of food including hope of loosing available food that is to say, food insecurity affects people of household or buy enough to eat or search any copying strategies within.

Generally there are a number of factors that have been responsible for insecurity for stance drought, climatic changes and poor harvest.

In another way, food insecurity of a particular place is a situation where by there is little or no food at all for the population. It is normally indicated by the out break of famine leading to malnutrition and high prices of the little food available.

Besides, food insecurity is usually caused by high temperatures, heavy rainfall, poor methods of farming like monoculture, poor technology used like the use of poor quality seeds that yield low out put during the harvesting season.

For the case of Iganga district since that time in 1997 the catastrophe of heavy rains destroyed people’s crops is which is a bit serious and up to now this has left the issue of food insecurity a concern to every body within and around the district hence leaving the top leaders with sleepless nights thinking of the immediate remedy.

In other words in Uganda one is right to say that food production has been constrain by inappropriate macro economic policies that is lack of improved technology including superior crop varieties, inadequate supplies of inputs ranging from hoes and pagans to fertilizers.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Iganga district falls within the central Eastern region where rain has become seasonal due to high rate of deforestation hence food insecurity since drought does not favour crop cultivation and also animal rearing. In addition the division of Iganga district consisting of Nakigo (sub-county) and

Nakalama as a sub-county still became over populated making crop cultivation practically impossible since all the land was divided into plots for residential purposes.

For more National Agricultural Advisory services (NAADS) Iganga district in its survey for strategic plans recognized urbanized centers such as Iganga district as being mostly affected by food insecurity due to deforestation that results into drought and later soil infertility crops in yet this can not support Agriculture to succeed. According to this survey the production within the district is less than the consumption which has contributed to food insecurity besides attempts have been made by the government to modernize Agriculture through NAADS programmes but all in vein worse still there was modernization of fish farming, poultry keeping, Agro-forestry, piggery, bee keeping and goats rearing as well but due to the existence of the corrupt section food insecurity is still a big threat to the targeted community.

In other words, the researcher therefore intends to investigate on how the problem of food insecurity can be solved

1.4 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the problems and challenges faced by management in the provision of adequate food to the people of Iganga and the problems which they are facing in developing and improving food industries and the organizations dealing with Agricultural activities within the region.

1.5 Objectives of the study.

1.5.1 General overall objective.

The research report was aimed at investigating into details the study of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district and particularly in Iganga district..

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

- To find out the key factors that bring about problems and challenges faced by the management in the provision of adequate food to the people in Iganga district.
- To identify the causes of food insecurity.
- To find out the impact of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district.
- To develop possible strategies that can help to solve problems and challenges faced by management in provision of adequate food to the people.

1.5.3 Research Questions

- What are the key factors that bring about problems of food insecurity to the people and the Agricultural industries?
- What are key causes of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district?
- What are the effects of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district?
- What strategies should be put in place so as to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district?

1.6 The scope of the study

The research was conducted in Iganga district.

A case study of Iganga district, Iganga district was facing a problem of food insecurity due to increased agricultural practices like monoculture which lowers the output of agricultural products. Even farmers themselves are facing many problems like infertile soils, weather changes most especially drought which takes place when crops are planted and hence hindering the growth of crops so on that note the department concerned with Agricultural has to work hard due to a number of factors that need to be investigated and there after develop the way forward on how to improve the agricultural out put in Iganga district.

1.7 The Significance of the study

Here there is clear evidence that farmers in the area of Iganga district were facing many problems and challenges for stance most of them practice poor farming methods, lack of Agricultural materials like good quality seeds which can yield within a short period of time.

Other problems and challenges are faced by the industries dealing with Agricultural products that is, they limit the manufacturing of products that come out of crops and this is because of food insecurity which lowers crop production.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with literature review divided into four parts and these are the following sub-headings in accordance to the key areas which include; factors that bring about problems of food insecurity in the Agricultural industries causes that have led to the decrease of food production, effects of food insecurity on the people and strategies to be put in place to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity.

This chapter will examine the literature that is being available on the topic of study.

- The purpose of this chapter is first of all to find what literature is available on the topic.
- Secondly Literature on some key concepts of the study.
- Thirdly Literature based on studies done elsewhere.

According to U.N action summary report 2000, the population of the Horn of Africa (160 million) to increase by further 1974 and this projected to increase by further 40% by 2015. The increase has already put intense pressure on natural resources, particularly land and forest and this has resulted in increasing Rural-Urban migration despite this there has been an increase in the number of people depending on agriculture.

In the views of UN 2005, the main natural hazard affecting the Horn of Africa is drought. Large parts of the region are arid and semi-arid. The rainfall is low, unreliable and unevenly distributed and although there have always been cycles of drought and flooding. There is evidence to suggest that the climate is becoming more unstable and the weather events more severe.

According to FAO (1990), women constitute 20% of Agricultural labour and produce 80% of regions food, 60% of traditional farm exports such as cotton, coffee and also 80% on non agricultural exports like beans, maize.

According to John Twig 2004 more than 70 million people died of famine during the twentieth century and there have been major high profile food crises over the past 30 years where most of these have been in Africa. Many have been affected by drought but other hazards including floods, harsh winter weather and diseases that affect crops and livestock can also act as triggers. Natural hazards are only one factor in food crisis. Political economic and social factors including conflicts can be powerful contributors.

In respect to the above, Iganga district still faces the same difficulties. Land is exhausted due to poor farming methods like the rampant practice of monoculture in the area. The influence of the physical and climatic changes limits agricultural output and this demoralizes the peasants.

According to the World Bank (1998), agriculture remains the dominant factor in Uganda's economy contributing 42% of the **GDP**, providing employment for 80% of the rural population and over 90% of total export earnings. Although over the last 12 years the share of agriculture in **GDP** has been declining from 62.2% in 1987 to 42.7% in 1998, this should not be interpreted to mean that the importance of agriculture in Uganda's economy has not equally declined in the last 10 years since 2001.

2.2 Factors that bring about problems of food insecurity in the Agricultural industries.

According to African economic out-look, African development bank (2005-2006 pg 509) and development of the organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD), Uganda's agriculture was adversely affected by a serious drought in 2004. It however grew by mere 2.1% in 2005 because of long standing problems of poor conditions in some parts of the district. There were also problems like crop pests that continued to hold back Agriculture.

According to the 1st participatory poverty evaluation assessment (PPEA) report of 1998/99 other factor that bring about food insecurity is poor farming methods which is practiced by many farmers for instance mono culture which involves planting of one type of crop yearly on the same piece of land which makes land infertile and un able to yield high productive crops and other things are un equal gender reactions and limited non-farm income generation opportunities.

According to Uganda Human Development Report (UHDR) 2005 page 36-37) climate is perhaps Uganda's most valuable environment resource. It can cause food insecurity if it is changing time and again.

These climatic changes have posed threats and vulnerability to sudden shocks and common cause leading conditions to decline in crop yields and food shortage.

2.3. Causes that have led to the decline of food production.

According to the commission for Africa (2004 pg 111), Africa's reliance on Agriculture and its low levels of irrigation makes it singularly vulnerable to varieties of its highly variable climate. Rainfall is also erratic and its natural hazards such as drought and floods are frequent as well as a threat to life. In Iganga there are places which are physically not fit for agriculture for stance deserted areas of Nakalama sub-county.

According to the second participatory poverty evaluation, assessment report (PPEAR 2005) and Uganda Human Development Report UNDP (2005 pg 34-35) people stressed that the declining environment qualify for soil fertility, deforestation and decreasing fish stocks and livestock are impacting heavily on their live hoods by constraining their ability to increase their income that can sustain food security and this makes them more vulnerable. When deforestation takes place then the top fertile soils will be washed away by rain and the land will remain infertile for Agricultural industries.

2.4 Effects of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district.

Over dependency. As a result of food insecurity, people are depending on the government and non government organizations (NGO's) for support since they can not afford basic needs of life. People who can not afford anything receive help from organizations like World food programme (WFP). They provide things like food, blankets utensils and clothes which encourages people to be dependants on relief aid instead of working for their demands and this in the long run end up increasing the number of dependants in the country.

Poor standards of living; people who are facing the problem of food insecurity are leading to low life for stance they can not afford good houses they can not afford the basic necessities of

life like medical care, shelter and just because they are idle and poor living among other people since they were depending on agriculture as their major source of getting income.

Death; people who were sick and physically weak died because of food insecurity they could not do anything productive that is to say, they could not carry out Agriculture because they were sick. So since they were not able to afford good diet necessary for their body. Hence the end result is death because of poverty.

Poor infrastructures; food insecurity has led to poor infrastructures like schools, hospitals, roads especially in rural areas. This has also increased the government expenditure because the money that the government would have used for improving the development of infrastructures like schools, hospitals and roads instead the government has to first spend it on buying food and fighting the problem of food insecurity among the people.

2.5 Strategies to be put in place so as to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity on the people of Iganga district.

Organization and departments; the government should encourage the organizations like world food programme and different department like National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to come in and help the people facing the problems of food insecurity so that they become aware of that and find solutions that sensitize the farmers on the value of Agriculture.

Afforestation; the government of Uganda should encourage the farmers to plant more trees and reserve the natural ones since it can help in rain formation and also it can generate income to them if they sell it to industries dealing with forestry besides they should also know that these trees keep the soil fertile ready for agricultural purposes and also for domestic purposes.

Modern farming methods; The government of Uganda should also sensitize the farmers of Iganga district to know the modern farming methods and how to use the modern advanced fertilizers so that they can earn money after a short period of time in other words they should be given good quality seeds that can yield after short period of time.

Creation of employment opportunities: The government should still create more job opportunities for the youth who are still idle in the rural areas carrying out farming and yet they can provide productive labour to the industries and many offices. Above all the government should avail enough jobs since the jobs available are very few compared to the number of people.

2.6 Food insecurity as a concept. Food insecurity is caused by poor climatic changes, bad weather and poor farming methods which cause famine and poverty which can lower development among the people.

Africa consists of about 30 million km² approximately 874 million (27%) of its total land mass is considered as potentially suitable for Agricultural production, approximately 173 million are under annual cultivation or permanent crops different criteria have been used to define the agro geological zones (AEZ) of Africa. Climate and particularly rain fall, growing degree days (GDD) or a primary determinants of the AEZ; based on this Africa has been classified into semi, sub-humid and humid zones. There is a strong co relation between nutrient depletion, the AEZ and the factors that influence human activity such as food production.

Africa is suitable to the effects of climatic changes because of limited resources that hinder its ability to mitigate the effects of weather and climatic extremes and especially the small island states and low-lying coastal areas. Climate related diseases and disasters are on the rise. Droughts cyclones floods and bush fire have brought suffering and destruction of property to millions of people especially in the horn of Africa and southern Africa.

African societies have also suffered from reduced crop yields decreased water availability, greater expenses to vector and water borne diseases and increased flooding, malaria, cholera and lower respiratory tract infections are increasing and these diseases result from a range of factors including climatic changes, deteriorating water and air quality and poor disposal of waters.

Drought resulting from climatic variability is a common phenomenon in most parts of Uganda and Africa at large. More than 34 million people are at a risk of starvation as

famine unfolds from Ethiopia and Eritrea in East Africa to Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Lesotho. The situation is equally critical in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger in West Africa. Niger met a very big challenge when hundreds of its people died of hunger in September 2005.

Worse still, the image of famine in Uganda (Iganga) is closely linked to drought and in some countries, war but even when there is no drought or other acute crisis about 200 million Africans suffer from chronic hunger. This is due to multiple reasons like low farm productivity, grinding poverty the ravages of HIV/AIDS and unstable domestic and international Agricultural markets.

The most poor people often suffer from the burden of climate and environmental changes although contribute most to the problem. Poverty alleviations efforts thus remain an important objectives of the human dimension of global environment change as it contribute to reduction in poverty related land degradation. There are many international, national and local initiatives ranging from NEPAD to projects aimed at lower quality resource management such as the campfire programme in Zimbabwe but the government should also assist communities more effectively in efforts to reduce the effects from extreme weather events and changing climate. There are effective ways for threatening communities to protect themselves against poverty and hunger for example seed banks, water management, disaster seller and other crucial ecosystem.

The Agricultural sector is a master to the economy of most African countries, overgrazing that accounts for 21% and ranging from 10% to 70% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in African continent with over 600 million people a half of its population live on less than 1 dollar per day with an under 5 mortality rate of 154 per 1000 and life expectance of 48 years.

In addition the latest figures show that some 200 million people (or 28% of Africans population) are chronically hungry. The average Africans consume only about 87% of the colonies needed for a health and productive life.

Famine does not happen suddenly but results from an accumulation of events and policies that progressively erode the capacity of countries and house holds to deal with short time shocks to the economy.

Lack of food security is one aspect of poverty in Uganda and African as a whole as being one of the current most famine prone continents. The MDG of food security may go up in smoke as African hunger is especially threatened by weather related disaster colonial and past colonial Agricultural development. It may have contributed to increased food insecurity by converting tribal land to cash crops and undermining traditional African adaptation mechanisms.

Rural Africans in the past did not put all their eggs in one basket but combined animal husbandry, cultivation, fishing, hunting, basket weaving and employment made each to buffer misfortunes in the others. Such flexibility has now become less sustainable following colonial and contemporary development policies, population growth and environmental changes.

Per capita food production for Africa stands about 90% of the level in 1961 (that is there is less per person) globally per capita food production increased to 30% of the 1961 level also making a major contribution (fig 4.3) Africa still need to find its own route to an African green revolution in the face of higher population growth than Asia had to cope with during its transaction.

Over half of the African population is rural and directly dependant on locally grown crops or food stuffs harvested from the immediate environment. Technological environment, social cultural, economic institutional and policy constraints have been identified to hamper imposed externally in the last decades such as structural adjustments and removal of fertilizers subsidies were executed without any dear understanding of the likely consequences at a micro level and hidden effects on continued deterioration of the natural resource.

Structural adjustment policies resulted in the reduction of the external inputs, extensions of Agriculture though the opening of new and the selection of the farmer's potential for investments in soil fertility restoration. Per capita food production in Africa has been declining for the past two decades, simply because they have not advanced the new science and technology methods like the use of tractors the past two decades.

Contrary to the global trend. The result is wide spread malnutrition are current need for emergency food supply and an increasing dependence on food grown outside the region

In addition to the above, global climate change will have impact on food production and natural vegetation through its effects on the ecological and growing season length, biomass production, competition for natural resources and leading to changes in species composition and in some cases biodiversity loss. Dry land environments in Africa are undergoing rapid environment change.

Major environment security of the population, climatic variability, climate change population growth and human activities

In Africa where the majority of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, these changes could have significant impacts on food production and ultimately on the livelihoods of the people particularly the rural communities.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter indicates all the methodology aspects of study and it also shows the instruments that will be used in data collection and gathering of different information. Research design, the procedure to study, methods used and the analysis.

3.2. Research Design

The design of the research was a cross section survey applying quantitative and qualitative data collection. All the two methods were used in the information and data on the impact of food insecurity concerning the causes, effects, challenges and possible measures or solution of improving the status of people living within that area where quantitative approach was mostly concerned with analysis and interpretation of data and behavior of respondents from the focused group discussions and interviews.

Qualitative Approach was also used to supplement the qualitative approach in order to present the information inform of figures, statistics and under this method, tables and its percentage were used.

3.3 Sampling Design and population studies

The study was conducted in Iganga district. Population consisting of community leaders and then the community members at large. The population sample of hundred people and then the researcher use random sampling method when the population was divided into two that was the community leaders and the community members all included.

3.4 Study Procedure

The study was conducted and carried out within the areas in Iganga district for stance Nakalama division, Nakavule division and Nakigo division where by the condition of the living people living in those areas were appauling as a result of food insecurity.

3.5 Data collection instruments

The instrument that will be used in data collection was the response of the community leaders, community members and industries dealing with food.

The selection and sample size was done through the use of questionnaire filling and then face to face interviews in order to get first hand information from the people who were experiencing the problems associated with food insecurity

3.5.1 Use of participant observation

The observation was carefully and systematically taken into consideration of the events which were happening among the people of Iganga district and how the people were affected as a result of food insecurity.

3.5.2 Interviews

This was carried out through different group discussions, interaction and the researcher was able to collect and gather data while discussions and interacting freely with the respondents.

Interviews and its tools were very vital in supplementing the information collected through the use of questionnaires

3.5.3 Questionnaire

In this study, I was personally able to formulate and print questionnaires which helped me in gathering and collecting much data and those questionnaires were distributed to various community leaders and the community members forgetting first hand information from them.

3.6 Data Sources

The researcher here was collecting data from main sources which include secondary sources and primary source. The data pertaining primary sources was collected from various respondents that is to say the community members and the community leaders while data pertaining secondary source will be collected through interviewing, written literatures known as different text books written by different researchers and Authors.

3.7 Data Analysis

Here the data got by a researcher was obtaining both in the field using different forms of data collection such as questionnaires, interviews, observations that was entered into statistical package from social science and this data summarizes information of the frequent table and cross tabulation.

CHAPTER FOUR

Presentation Analysis and Interpretation of findings

4.1 Introduction

This chapter brings the concept of data presentation and analysis. The data presentations and analysis are based on the main questions set and asked for the study in respect to the four key objectives of the study as represented in chapter one. The chapter is divided into four themes, reflecting the key objectives. They include the background information, the major key factors that have been responsible for food insecurity among the people of Iganga district as a respective sample for entire Busoga sub region. In it there are tables representing the respondent's percentage. It should be noted that much of the information presented reflect the view of the respondents.

4.2 Back Ground Information

This research focused mainly on pursuing and randomly sampled age groups of between 40-50 years as elders of both men and women all totaling 60 elders all from the four division with in the municipality 24 youth, 16 local leaders, mainly local councils 1 assistant division leader and 3 community health workers all totaling to 100 respondents as presented by date in the table below

Table 1-sampled respondent's bio data according to age and sex respondent

Respondents	Age	Males	Females	Total
Elders [men and women]	40-60	25	35	60
Youth	20-30	10	14	24
Local leadership[LCs]	36	7	9	16
Total	-	42	58	100

Source: field data.

The above table represents the simple random sampled respondents of elderly women and men youth and purposely selected local council members because of their wider knowledge and experience of issue of Iganga especially on factors contributing to food insecurity.

Table 2: the bio-data of extension workers according to sex respectively.

Respondents	Male	Female	Total
Community health workers	1	2	3
Assistant decision administration officer	1	-	3

Source: field data

The above table respondents the purposed sampled respondents of extension workers showing their gender

4.3. Reasons on how weather and climatic changes contributed to chronic food insecurity

According to the finding during group discussion, local leaders and community health workers and other, most respondents did agree that weather and climate changes have had a great influence to the production of food and most elders.

Explained that weather of the area has greatly changed as compared to the past[3] three years since they had very few people facing hunger which means that there were plenty of good quality seeds, enough water due to plenty of food which would help in crop production. Among the respondents, a farmer explained that in the past there was four (4) rain season but in present to date, rain season has reduced to three times and some times even two (2) times. Other respondents explained that, in the past five years, food used to be very cheap in the market and it was easy for a poor man to also to earn a living in town while providing good feeding to the family members but right now, due to food insecurity in the region, food items are very expensive and life becomes very hard for people who are not working but depending on others only.

Environmental destruction which was done by man has also led to food insecurity among the people. This is also because in the analysis. It was also found that environment which has for long been destroyed by human activities has led to great impact on climatic and weather changes. It was also noted that, weather and climatic variability is presently on the most pressing environmental problem especially in the areas of Iganga district. From the table, It was strongly confirmed that weather and climate change had directly and indirectly taken place and this was

confirmed by 84% of the people who responded and the extension workers also strongly supported and agreed that, It greatly contributed toward the change of environment which made Food insecurity to spread all over the region. The respondents also added that environmental changes had taken place due to a number of factors and the greatest factor was man's economic activities which was done in search of raw materials like firewood and clearing of land for settlement and therefore 16% of the respondents were not aware of the of these changes because they had different beliefs about the factors that cause food insecurity In the region for instance the people who were disagreeing with climatic and weather changes suggested that poor farming methods and ignorance of the farmers were the ones promoting food insecurity.

4.3 The effects of weather and climatic change to food insecurity.

The respondents who were involved in this research study explained that weather and climatic change have had great effect on the general food insecurity as compared to the past when rain fall was enough for food production.

This continuous existence of food insecurity has also affected the social life of the people within Iganga district at large. There are other people who eat one meal in a day and the children who are studying from the product of food stuff are now at home since their parent cannot afford to pay their school fees and on climatic conditions the farmer are bound to suffer from food insecurity .

4.3.2. The major causes of weather and climatic changes

Climatic changes:

According to the research findings almost 95% of the respondents gave various to weather and climatic changes in the region. And among the causes given were destruction of trees that were meant to protect the environment, over grazing which can make the soil infertile for growing crops, swamp reclamation and over population on large plot of land for settlement other gave reasons like bush burning, charcoal burning and selling and environmental degradation which is a product of bush burning. Other respondents also gave causes like quality of soil fertility of animal grazed in the area of which elders associated it to corruption from the top officials.

4.4 The key factors that bring about problems of food insecurity

According to the finding, the respondents gave different views that were confirmed to be the factors that bring about food insecurity.

Among the factors included the youth expressed that climate change was a key cause that contributed to the spread of food insecurity in the region. For instance according to Africans out look, Africans Development Bank (2005-2006-pg 509) and Development centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Uganda agriculture was adversely affected by a serious drought in 2004 when there was no rain and it however grew by a mere 2.1% in 2005, because of long standing problems of poor soil condition in some part of the districts. Problems of diseases like pests were also affecting agricultural production. The finding also revealed that, environmental destruction was also very serious factors that resulted into food insecurity.

The elders who responded to the question confirmed that trees were cut down for purpose like building material, firewood, charcoal burning some times also clearing land for settlement. They explained that since land was cleared, the soil remained infertile which was bad for crop production and since they could not harvest high quality crops, it resulted into food insecurity in the region.

During the discussion, it was confirmed that among the factors responsible for food insecurity was poor farming methods which is practiced by main farmers for example, monoculture which concerned with planting only one type of crop on the same piece of land season after season. The respondents expressed that the practice was making the soil infertile and un able to yield high productive crops

4.4.1 Causes that have led to the decrease of food production

The study finding reveal that Iganga District still lag behind as far as training of peasants in proper methods of farming and scientific use of the available small plots of land is concerned due to high level of illiteracy and limited number of extension agricultural workers in the area.

On the other hand , agricultural development no longer need peasant farmers who cannot advanced science and technology but requires a new educated society of farmers who can apply

advanced science and technology in their processes of production and processing.

4.4.2 Contribution of poverty on food insecurity

General poverty has been understood by in dimensions and explored differently by different respondents. Their effects also differ from situation depending on the focus of diversion however, all of them end up in bringing out the following features of poverty contributions to physical weaknesses due to lack of poverty contributions physical weaknesses due to lack of food in take and women who responded expressed that; poverty among the women is as a result of gender inequality and they explained that they feel heavily affected and deprived off over several essential rights. They confirmed that, they are denied rights over ownership of land, money and they are not in control over the properties in the family.

Besides, here the farmers are not able to move with the modern technology since the capacity to get it is low but instead depend on the poor technology that cannot move on the same line with the available population. Hence resulting into low production.

Youth in their view they expressed that when crop production is low; they can greatly b affected because Agriculture is their major source of income since they support their parents and families after selling their food items.

Extension workers and local leadership commented on poverty as a factor to food insecurity. They confirmed that poverty in Iganga district and its contribution to food insecurity has its origins to the colonial time of exclusion in organization for instance allocation of resources such as farm inputs drought and failure by the government to sensitize the local people about modern methods of farming

Table 4: Showing women + men + youth, men, elder alone, youth and extension workers view on the contribution to food insecurity

Respondents	Percentage
women + men + youth	50%
Men elder alone	10%
Youth	14%
Extension workers	26%
Total	100%

Source: Field data

4.5 The effects of food insecurity

The finding reveal that the majority of the poor who reside in rural areas are still engaged in agriculture despite the fall in the sector shares in (GDP) Gross Domestic Product. The fall only means that the other sectors such as manufacturing; construction and transport have grown at faster rates than agriculture.

Worse still; as a result of food insecurity among people respondents confirmed that poverty is still massive especially in rural areas and therefore given the importance of agriculture in terms of economic out put. Export and employment stimulating the sectors is crucial if sustainable economic growth is to be achieved and poverty to be eradicated.

According to the respondents food insecurity resulted into massive loss of lives of people and properties were affected for example they explained that in 1997 there was serious heavy rains that forced many to flee to neighboring districts of Busoga like Bugiri and Jinja as neighboring districts to Iganga where the heavy rains claimed a lot of people's lives and others left suffering from famine and this affected the men, women, youth and most especially children died in large numbers.

4.6 Strategies to be put in place so as to reduce the rapid growth of food insecurity.

In many situations, radical and urgent changes are therefore needed in order to restore agricultural property to the people for the sustainability of the way of living because agriculture

remains the back bone of Uganda's Economy.

There should be training and creation of a new class of science and technology as one way to boost on food production in the agricultural economy.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study was to investigate in details the problems of food insecurity in Iganga district. This chapter therefore brings the summary, recommendations and conclusions of the study.

5.2. Summary

The interviews focused on group discussion and observation revealed the major cause of food insecurity among the people of Iganga district. It showed that international commitments have been made to have global poverty and extensive hunger but in eastern Uganda, the situation is going backward with increasing number of people which is below the poverty line and unacceptable levels of chronic malnourishment trends that are obviously by recovering acute crisis.

5.3 Recommendation and way forward.

Responding to the findings the following recommendation were developed to ensure food security among the poor local communities as food insecurity among the people can affect the whole country.

At government level

The government should empower present farmer economically with improved technology and science of seed, post harvesting and storage facilities. Good quality seeds which take short time in garden should be the peasant farmers so as to help them fight food insecurity in the region.

The government should under take road improvement to help facilitate relief deliveries during the rainy seasons giving priority to those areas where the roads are in poor condition. Hence this will help farmers to get government and organizations support of any season.

Empower farmers to produce their own food where it is feasible through provision of inputs whether land is limited or small and on that note it is way of encouraging them to increase food producing for sustainable livelihoods.

The government should consider the poor parents who depend only on agriculture to educate their children by subsidizing school fees that is in the local communities or areas where the economy has been seriously hit by drought.

The government should encourage more off farm activities like food for worth programmes and cottage agro processing industries to provide employment chances for the rural poor that can improve their live hood in case of famine.

The government should develop a master plan in order to strengthen existing government programmes in the field of land, management of wet land and dry land and drought preparedness and mitigation.

The government and the other relevant institution should also ensure equity in access to resources of value most especially in matters pertaining and education of the masses in the communities.

At International level.

The international community should strengthen preparedness planning. The district constituency plans have been weak. Many donors and organizations find it very difficult to spread large amount of money and materials on the food interventions (such as detaching) without ample preparation.

It is recommended that district level preparedness planning be strengthened through technical input from the centre and training is necessary to support a consistent approach across the district.

The international community with the help of government should develop a national and a district level emergency cash reserves. This flexibility should be provided by rapid response to funds held as independent trust funds managed by board of trustees or supplemented with in door budgets. Funding should be sought to develop the mechanism mutually acceptable and donors to make this concept reality.

At community level

The local communities should plan developed and manage their own desertification and drought responses and strengthens their responsibility for their land and water resources.

The local communities should also seek education on how to use modern methods of farming, so as to improve on their crop output and to double their earning after selling their agricultural products. They should also use fertilizers which can the soil much more fertile for producing crops and they should mainly concentrate on food crop in large quantity in order to fight food insecurity rather than paying a deaf ear towards the issue of food insecurity in Iganga district and Uganda as a whole.

5.4 Conclusion

The under development of Uganda has left almost 70% of population facing economic and political marginalization and more so the pasteurization areas of Uganda (Karamoja region) have the highest incidence of poverty and the lowest access to basic services of any in the country background to extreme poverty because of the drought that ranges the arid lands and on top of that losses are registered not only in terms of human suffering but also in enormous potential that is not currently fulfilled.

The major problem that is still rampant with in community is that farmer are still practicing poor farming method among them and it is contributing to yielding of poor quality crops therefore, the agriculture official should ensure that farmer are sensitized almost the modern farming method and good quality seed should be provided to them so as to fight against the problem of food insecurity among them.

Drought and climatic change is another obstacle facing the people of Iganga district in fighting food insecurity and therefore, it would be proper if the farmer are taught the modern method of farming and timely planting of crops so that it can yield faster in order to fight against famine among the people them selves.

Above all , there is need for farmers to adopt the new modern science and technology methods like use of irrigation , use of tractors so as to t boost on the production of food .hence eradication of food security.

REFERENCES

Famine early warning system 2003, contingency planning and crisis response guide lines
February, 2003

Felus Net, 2000 muni manual for understanding and assessing house holds risks of food shortage
August, 2000

UN agency action **SUMMARY REPORT 2000**. The elimination of food insecurity in the horn
of Africa. A strategy for concerted government and edited by technical department.

Webb .P. and Von Braun J. (1004), famine and food security in Ethiopia: Lessons for African.
John wiley and sons

Development cooperation Uganda (2000) report eradicating poverty by transforming subsistence
Agriculture to commercial Agriculture UNDP 2002

O Masa M (1998) re-conceptualizing food security interlocking strategies, unfolding choices
and rural live hoods in Kenya.

James M Henslin (1983) social problems fourth edition **Simon and Shuster** printed in the
United States of America.

Eshetu Chole (1990). Food crisis in Africa policy and management issues. Uganda Bureau of
statistics (2002) Uganda population and housing provisional results.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Expert policy analysis unit: contribution to a national food strategy to meet the challenges of
poverty eradication and growth. USAID.

A stretched and H. Southgate (1910), food hygiene, health and safety, published by **Addison Wesley Longman** limited 1997

AFRICAN FARMER (1994). In b quarterly publication of hunger project Uganda.

Abusin. MEI-Hadi 1998. In custodians of the common pastral land tenure in East and West Africa, edited by Charles R Lane, London Earth scan 120-144.

FAO (1996). The state of food and Agriculture. Food security: some micro economic dimensions, David Lubin memorial library **cata loguing** in publication data.

MINISTRY AFFAIRS DIVISION, COMMON WEALTH SECRETARIAT (1996).

Incorporating gender in food security policies in Malawi, Marlborough house **Pall Mall**. London

GRAMHAM BANTON (2004). Putting food first security on an adequate response to famine in Niger University of Leeds.

FAO (1993): vol 12 ROME, Italy FAO (1996) ROME special programme for food security (SPFS)

Lee et al (1988). Population food and rural development clavedon press London.

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RESPONDENTS

Surveys on food insecurity in Iganga district a case study of Iganga district.

Dear respondent;

My name is Namaganda Oliver a finalist student of Kampala International University offering a bachelor's degree of Development studies. I would like to conduct this questionnaire for the best of the community and carrier path in my Education. In order to gain an understanding and extend to which food insecurity has been a problem to the people.

You have been identified as a suitable respondent given the subject under the study, concerning you and officials of the government and the issue raised here are of purely academic purposes and be sure that your response will be regarded as a very important view to me.

I would like appreciate your honest opinion.

Thank you

.....

SECTION A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Name: -----
- Age : -----
- Marital status: -----

- Occupation: -----

SECTION B

5. What do you think is the common cause of food insecurity in your area?

6. How fertile is your land to support Agriculture?

7. What is the size of your land?

8. What type of crop do you grow in that piece of land?

9. Why do you that type of crop?

10. What method do you use when carrying out farming?

11. How much did you harvest in the last three years?

12. From that harvest, how much did you sell and consume?

13. After selling, how much did you earn?

14. How do you spend that amount in meeting your house hold expenditure?

15. How many dependants are you keeping in your house?

16. From the above dependants, how many contribute to the family Agricultural labour input?

17. Why is the above given number contributing only to the Agricultural input of your house hold?

18. How is the health condition of your family?

19. How do you manage to provide the basic needs to your family?

20. Do they meet all the health services whenever they need them?

26. What do you think can help to minimize it?

Thank you

