

**PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND SUCCESS OF YOUTH BASED
PROJECTS IN LAS-ANOD SOMALIA**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is presented as a result of a study entitled "Assessment of the role of government institutions in supporting smallholder farmer's adaptation to climate change", that was conducted in Gombe Local Government Area in Gombe state, Nigeria. The study objectives intended to examine the smallholder farmer's perceptions on climate change and impacts on crop and livestock production; examine the adaptation strategies adopted by local farmers to cope with the effects of climate change; assess the determinants that the government uses to determine the adaptation support to the farmers; examine the support of government institutions in facilitating farmer's adaptation to climate change; as well as assess the challenges to the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies in Gombe state, Nigeria. A total of 240 randomly sampled respondents were selected to participate in the study. The findings show that there is widespread knowledge on the severity of climate change, and its impact is largely negative on both crop and livestock production. The study also found out that various adaptation mechanisms have been adopted in both crop productions such as local irrigation techniques and crop rotation. And on livestock production, techniques such as paddocking to minimize spread of animal pests and diseases to deal with the effects of climate change, and that the adopted mechanisms are largely believed to be effective. The study also found out that a number of factors are responsible for determining the government support towards adaptation in both crop and animal production like the number of affected people and availability of resources to support farmers. The government support towards adaptation was provided through different ways, for both crop and animal production by provision of crop pesticides and funding for irrigation. The study also found out that there were a number of different challenges encountered by crop producers, livestock producers and government institutions in trying to implement mechanisms in the adaptation to climate change in Gombe state, Nigeria like massive poverty and corruption and political influence in most government institutions. The study concluded that people understand the existence of climate change and its long term impact on their livelihood, and also understand the need for adaptation. It also concluded that local crop and livestock producers have adopted a number of effective mechanisms to deal with the impact of climate change. It also concluded that government support is determined by various factors in both crop and livestock production, and that government support towards adaptation is provided through different ways, albeit with a number of challenges for crop and livestock producers as well as the government institutions themselves. The study recommended that government should engage rural smallholder farmers, non-governmental organizations and civil society in this effort, and that it should encourage local mechanisms in order to ensure sustainability of the adaptation efforts.