PRINT: ISSN 0976-6898 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6535
JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

PRINT: ISSN 0976-6898 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6535
J Agri Sci, 8(1-2): 15-31 (2017)
DOI: 10.31901/24566535.2017/08.1-2.02

Climate Variability and Crop Yields in Uganda

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KEYWORDS Climate Variability. Mean Crop Yields. Crop Variance. Households. Uganda

ABSTRACT This paper uses the Uganda National Panel Survey (2013) to examine the impact of climate variations on household crop yields. The findings indicate that average rainfall and average temperature, education level of household head, participation in the National Agricultural Advisory Services programs, the size of cultivated land, use of fertilizers, planting of high breed seeds and use of irrigation significantly increases mean crop yields and reduces the variability of crop yields. In addition, drought and floods significantly reduce mean crop yields and increase crop yield variance. The findings indicate that there need for government and other stakeholders to empower farmers through training, facilitation and networking through the designated offices across the country, on-farm development of technical innovations, removal of critical production to ease and increase access to basic farm inputs to farmers in order to enhance household farm productivity.