

# Gender and Agricultural Production in Post Conflict Greater Gulu District, Uganda

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**Abstract** – In recent years governments in many parts of the world have been attaching importance to gender issues. The Agricultural sector has been confirmed by numerous studies to be the backbone of almost all the economies in the sub-Saharan region. The area of study is the Greater Gulu, Uganda which has for the last two decades experienced violent conflicts and insurgency. The major objective of the study was to evaluate the effect of conflict on gender roles in agricultural production in Post Conflict Period 2006 -2013, Specific objectives; one to determine the level of gender participation in agricultural production in Post Conflict period 2006 to 2013, Greater Gulu, Uganda. Objective two; to examine the effect of conflict on gender and agricultural production in Post Conflict Greater Gulu District. Objective three; to evaluate strategic options for sustainable agricultural production in Post Conflict period 2006 to 2013 in Greater Gulu. Greater Gulu and Amuru districts were selected using purposive sampling; both districts have characteristics which are representative of the other districts in Northern Uganda. The researcher employed random sampling whereby 384 respondents were selected. Through purposive sampling the Focused Group Discussions respondents and Key Informants were selected and responded to questionnaires and interview schedules. The study utilized the Longitudinal Survey Research Design for Objective one; The target population is former Internally Displaced Persons and selected key informants. Questionnaires, interviews and Focused Group Discussions, observation and document content analysis were used in collecting data. The validity of the questionnaire was tested by a pilot study in Nwoya district. Correlational Research Design was used for objective two; Evaluation Research Design based on Spearman's rank order and SPSS program was used to analyze data using percentages and presented in tables and statistical diagrams. The research findings indicated that the impact of conflict, low levels in gender participation, risk reduction and lack of knowledge in sustainable agricultural production contributed to the poverty and suffering of the people in post conflict Greater Gulu. The findings of the study are deemed to contribute to the scientific knowledge based on gender roles in agriculture in post conflict era, for academic purposes as well as, national and regional planning. The study recommends a comprehensive risk reduction management framework formulated and include gender and agricultural production as a priority.

**Keywords** – Gender Transformation, Northern Uganda, Post- Conflict Reconstruction, Sexual Violence.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last five decades, most Sub-Saharan Countries have witnessed civil conflicts, often of a protracted nature (UNAIDS 2007). These conflicts have been with the consequence of foiling development, at personal, community, national and regional level in the Sub-Saharan. According to FAO & CGIAR (2012) Agriculture is a sector that has been confirmed, by numerous studies, to be the backbone of almost all the economies in the region but which is not performing up to its full potential. FOWODE (2012) confirms that Agriculture is also the main occupation of women. In Uganda, 80% of the population depends on agricultural production while in the rural areas more than 85% of the total population depends on agriculture as the main source of livelihood either as pure subsistence or with little commercial farming.

Women farmers in many developing countries contribute more than 60% of the effort involved in production of food crops (Stamp, 2009). In many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, women are politically weak though they make up the majority of subsistence farmers (Reinikka & Collier, 2001). According to Appleton & Scott, (1994) data derived from a farm-level survey of women farmers from Bandundu a sub region of Zaire are useful in assessing what women farmers are doing now, and for making recommendations for the future. NUARP (2007) revealed that most farmers, however, have limited knowledge on sound animal husbandry practices (nutrition and health), record keeping, financial literacy and business development skills. In order to reduce risks and increase profitability in using work animals, farmers and animal users need capacity building in Northern Uganda.

The CSOPNU (2005) report states that the current rate of death from the war in Northern Uganda is three times higher than in Iraq following the allied invasion. It also reveals new facts and statistics showing the brutal impact of the conflict on the civilian population between the Government of Uganda and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army. An entire society has been systematically destroyed physically, culturally, emotionally, socially, and economically. There is therefore urgent need for interventions to be put in place. Specifically, gender and agricultural production in post conflict Northern Uganda which is suggested as a representative of other conflict ridden parts in the region, is the focus of the study.

Northern Uganda, remains significantly behind the rest of the country in terms of development indicators: according to the Government of Uganda's Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (Mangano & Lambrosch, 2013). Gulu is a town in Northern Uganda Region, the commercial and administrative centre of Greater Gulu District (GDIP, 2013). It had been the location of much of the fighting between the Ugandan army and the Lord's Resistance Army. The economic activity of 90% of the population in the district is subsistence agriculture (AOGU, 2001). The crops grown in Northern Uganda are; Cereals: (finger millet, sorghum), maize; roots and tubers; (sweet potatoes and cassava) beans, pigeon peas, soybeans, cow peas and oil crops: (ground nuts and simsim), cash crops: (cotton, sunflower and horticulture crops: fruits and vegetables), Emerging crops: upland rice, oranges, and green grams (NUARP, 2007).

## II. JUSTIFICATION

The study is justified to the development agencies, Non-governmental organizations, Humanitarian agencies and World Bank Programs, to take into account the gender concerns in all policy programs, administrative and financial activities in Post Conflict Northern Uganda. Uganda that was described by Churchill, British Prime Minister in the colonial era as "The Pearl of Africa" has experienced traumatic wars for the last decade. In view of this, emphasis has to be put on increasing national food security and improving nutrition, while ensuring crop production in Post Conflict Northern Uganda. The findings of this study are deemed to contribute to the scientific knowledge base on gender roles in agricultural production in post conflict era, in Northern Uganda, for academic purposes as well as, national and regional planning.

It is against this background that a systematic study was necessary to evaluate the effect of conflict on gender roles in agricultural production in post conflict Greater Gulu, Northern Uganda. It has also provided a better understanding of the perception that stability in Northern Uganda has made vast amounts of land available for cultivation, though accessibility to agriculture technologies has not significantly improved. While women seemed to work even harder, their productivity did not seem to have improved to meet household consumption needs let alone surplus for the market to address other basic needs.

## III. SCOPE

The area of study is the Greater Gulu, Uganda which has for the last two decades experienced violent conflicts and insurgency which led to forced movement of people as internally displaced peoples (IDP). Each and every household in Northern Uganda has at least suffered the effects of the conflict in terms of abduction, death, displacement, poverty, and sicknesses. Such attacks were

levied including those in Internally Displaced People's centers while wounding and murdering civilians.

The study was undertaken in the Greater Gulu and Amuru Districts in Northern Uganda out of the seven districts namely; Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Pader, Agago, Lamwo and Nwoya of the Acholiland. The two districts had the highest number of internally displaced people's camps at the time of insurgency with Amuru having the biggest number of influx of refugees from the war torn neighboring country of Southern Sudan (IDMC, 2009).

This research is on gender and agricultural production in post conflict period 2006-2013, Greater Gulu and Amuru districts in Northern Uganda. It covered all the settlement situations/locations of the households: formerly camps, transit sites and return areas/villages of origin, as well as, the district head quarters. The Data Collection procedure took place in six months of October 2013- April 2014.

The study was also to evaluate options for level of gender participation and sustainable agriculture production in post conflict period and disaster risk reduction. This is to transform subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture to eradicate poverty and improve on the livelihoods, in Post Conflict in Greater Gulu and Amuru districts in Northern Uganda.

## IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This chapter covers the methodology used in the study. It describes the research design, study area, study population, sampling strategy, validity and reliability of the instruments, data analysis and ethical issues.

### 1.4. Study Site

The Site for the study was Northern Uganda in the greater Gulu and Amuru districts. Amuru is located approximately 60 kilometers, by road, west of Gulu town, the largest town in the sub-region (Figure 3.1). Gulu is located 332 Kilometers from the capital city Kampala. Gulu district is located in Northern Uganda between longitude 30-32° East; latitude 02-4° North. It is bordered by Amuru and Nwoya district in the west and southwest respectively (UBOS 2012).

Amuru District is bordered by Adjumani District to the North, South Sudan and Lamwo District to the Northeast, Gulu District to the East, Nwoya District to the South, Nebbi District to the Southwest and Arua District to the West. The administrative headquarters of the district at Amuru, The coordinates of the district are: 02- 49° North, 31- 57° East (OPM, 2012).

According to Nyekorach- Matsanga (2009), Amuru District was established by the Ugandan Parliament in 2006. Prior to that, the district was part of the Greater Gulu. Amuru District, together with Agago, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya and Pader Districts, are part of the larger Acholi sub-region. It is home to an estimated 2.3 million people and whereby 2 million people were displaced from their homes and the world once again was hardly aware of what was going on in Africa.

The population of Gulu District is 298,527 and Amuru is approximately 250,800. Amuru district population is growing at an estimated annual rate of 3.5% (UBOS,

2012). The economic activity of over 90% of the population in the Greater Gulu and Amuru districts is subsistence agriculture (UBOS 2012).

According to ALREP (2010) Agriculture is the main economic activity carried out by rural population in Greater Gulu and Amuru districts, as a livelihood for the majority of the population. Crop production and livestock rearing are the main agricultural activities, these acts as a

source of both food and income for the communities. The AAH (2007) report confirms that a smaller proportion of the population are involved in petty trade activities such as selling of crop produce, brewing and selling alcohol, selling local consumable goods, handcrafts, foodstuffs which are mainly sold in the shift/village markets within the region. The major crops that contribute to household income include; groundnuts, beans, cassava, and simsim.

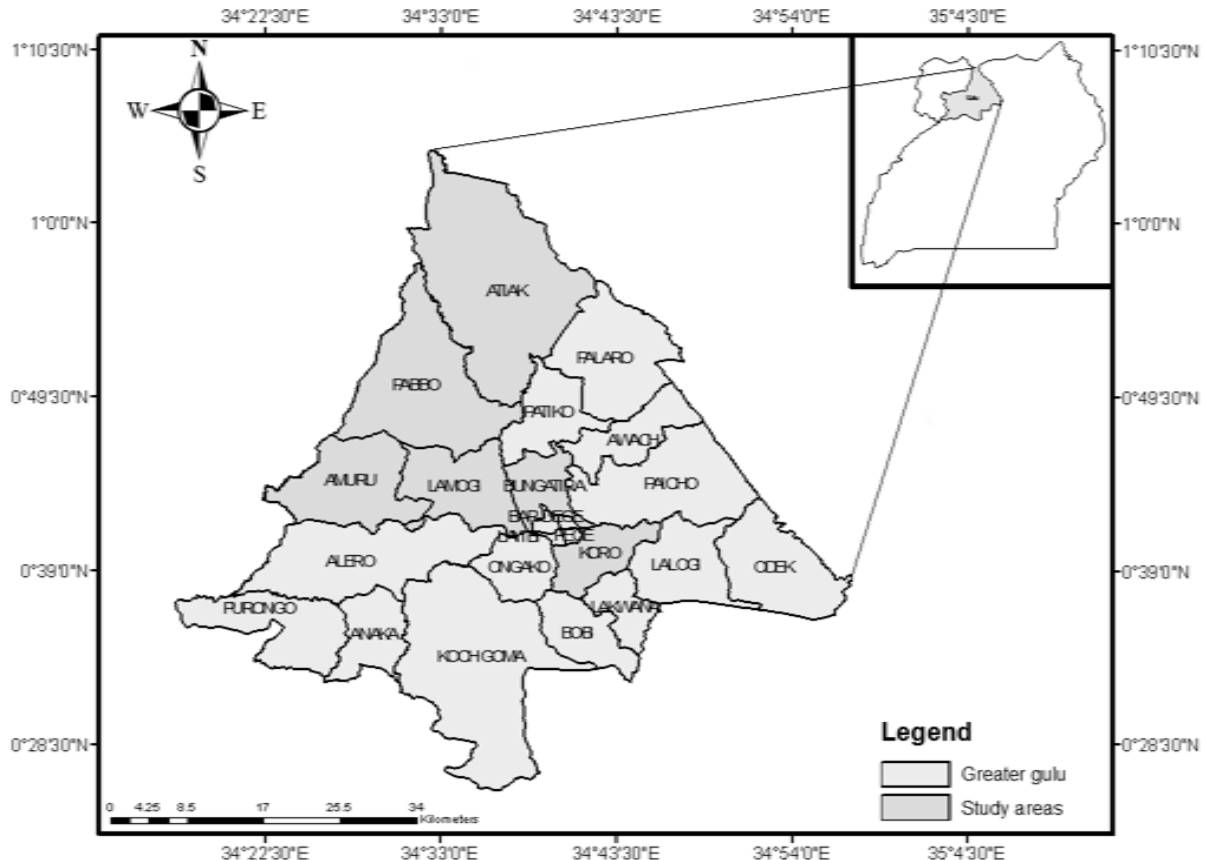


Fig.1. Greater Gulu; Study Location: Source: GIS Laboratory, MMUST, 2013

## V. SAMPLING STRATEGY

A reconnaissance visit was made to the study area between 5<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> November 2013 to examine the effect of conflict on gender and agricultural production in Post conflict Greater Gulu, district. The information obtained formed the basis for selection of House holds for the survey. During the same period, the questionnaire was pre tested (to 44 formerly internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nwoya District) and necessary corrections were made on the questionnaire before a full-scale survey was undertaken. This process utilized convenience sampling method. The study adopted a number of sampling methods to select the samples.

A total of multistage random sample size of 200 respondents was subjected to questions, selected from the two Districts of the Greater Gulu and Amuru. For this social survey, Households sampled from the sub-counties of Unyama, Pabo, Koro and Lamogi were selected by the researcher with assistance from the Local Councilors

(LCs). These comprises of the extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) who have just left the camps, and some part of the host communities to which they have returned. Random number table and proportional allocation techniques were used to select Households from the following clusters:

## VI. DATA COLLECTION

The study employed the following sources during the data collection of primary and secondary data. Data Collection was through the administration of questionnaires, interviews and observation and documentary analysis, as explained in the following sub-sections.

## VII. SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data collection was an on-going process until when the study was completed. The data was obtained

from journals annual reports, books, internet and reports from the key sectors such as District Agricultural Offices, Community Development Offices, Non-Governmental Organizations, Chief Administrative Offices and Resident District Commissioners offices are a great resource.

### VIII. PRIMARY DATA

Data was collected using different instruments/tools, Such as, observation, interviews, questionnaires both structured and unstructured and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), as summarized in Table 2.1 Data was collected from the former Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Households, Opinion Leaders and Elders, Non-Governmental Officers (NGOs) involved in disaster risk reduction schedules were investigated. Other groups that were interviewed included the Local Government officers/Heads of departments.

Table 1: Summary of Sampling Methods and Sample Size of Respondents from Gulu and Amuru Districts, Northern Uganda.

Study Population	Sampling Method	Sample size
Former Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) Households	Multi stage Random	384
Sub-county chiefs	Purposive	6
Local Councilors	Purposive	100
Elders and Opinion leaders	Purposive	10
Key informants:- Sub-County Chiefs, Local Councilors, Opinion Leaders, Elders	Purposive	25
Focused Group Discussion:- RDC, CAO, LC5, DAO, NGO Officers, CDO, Opinion Leaders, Elder, CBO representatives and Former IDPs	Quota	8-12
Observations	Purposive	10
Document Content	Purposive	5

The following data collection tools/ instruments were used:

### IX. QUESTIONNAIRES

Open and close-ended questionnaires were utilized for the Local government officers for example the Chief Administrative officers (C.A.Os) and Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), Heads of departments, Local Councillors and Non-Governmental Organizations Officers (NGOs). The closed-ended questions are those questions in which all possible answers are pre-specified and the respondents make the choice from the answers provided. The open-ended questions are designed in such a way that they allow the respondents to give their own views other than to adapt to pre-conceived answers. This enabled the respondents; express their views and opinions freely. Questionnaires were used because they assured the confidentiality of the respondents. The questionnaires

targeted the former internally displaced persons that have settled in the community. These were administered by the researcher's trained research assistant.

### X. INTERVIEWS

Interviews were used to compliment the questionnaires in getting first hand information and reduced ambiguity in responses. The study used structured and semi structured interview guides and were distributed among household heads, opinion leaders and elders, and Non-governmental Organizations Officials. The key informants at district level were drawn from Local government officials and heads of departments and district administrators in sectors that experienced the conflict such as agriculture, community development officers, county and sub-county chiefs, non-governmental organizations officials, opinion leaders and elders

### XI. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Cooper & Schindler (2006), suggest that it is advantageous in generating data in a group of people (typically made of 6 to 10 participants), led by a trained moderator, who meet for 90 minutes to 2 hours. Focus group discussion is appropriate as the subjects of the study are homogenous. Each group discussion was guided by structured checklist of themes, allowing flexibility in raising question. An interpreter is to be used to translate to local language while conducting an interview to understand and respond to questions and to avoid distortion. This allowed group dynamics and some quality control since they hear each other's responses and stimulate one another. The focus group discussions were held in the two districts of Greater Gulu and Amuru in Northern Uganda and included both men and women. Greater Gulu consisted of two groups with 8 and 12 members, these were selected from the District Leadership and they were the Residence District Commissioner (RDC), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Local Council 5 Chairperson (LC 5), District Agricultural Officer, CBO Officer NGO Officer, Opinion Leaders, Elders and Victims of the Lords Resistance Army War . While Amuru had two groups of nine members per group also selected from the District Leadership they included the Resident District Officer (RDC), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Local Council 5 Chair Person (LC 5), District Agricultural Officer, Local Councilors, CBO Officer, NGO Officer, and Victims of Insurgency.

### XII. OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

To supplement the data collected through the administration of questionnaires and interviews observation check list was used. Based on the checklist, the researcher observed physical structures, infrastructure, as well as, the environment in the study area. Observations made were to verify the general living conditions of household like crops grown, water sources, homesteads, fuel sources, infrastructure, employment, Urban

### XIII. DOCUMENT CONTENT ANALYSIS

Detailed examination of the documents was used in the study they were taken from variety of written word to visual images. This provided evidence including both primary and secondary sources. These composed of Journal articles, physical evidence, participant narratives, interviews with the households of Greater Gulu, focused group discussions, interviews with Key informants, Visual methods for example maps and photographs taken by the researcher.

### XIV. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The data collected from both primary and secondary sources were analyzed to get information on the gender participation and agricultural production in Post Conflict period 2006 to 2013, greater Gulu and Amuru districts in Uganda. These were analyzed using both statistically and inferentially by use of Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS). Chi- square test was used to determine if there were significant differences among the responses regarding how they perceived the gender participation and agricultural production in Post Conflict Greater Gulu, Uganda. Outcomes of analyzed data were depicted in tables, graphs and other graphical presentations.

### XV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### XV1. Living In The Internally Displacedpersons Camps

The study sought to find out the Household experience in living IDP Camps and the duration in the Camps. The summary of results is in Figure 2.

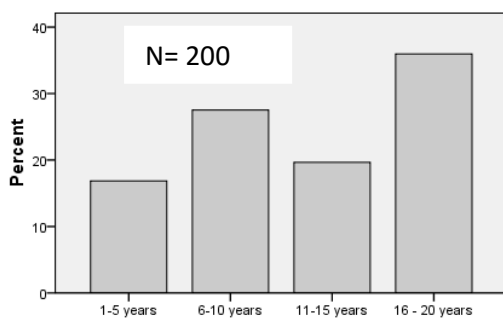


Fig.2. Duration lived in Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

The results from Figure 2 show that fifteen percent (15%) lived for 1-5 years in the internally displaced persons camps, 24.5% lived for 6-10 years in the camp, 17.5% for 11-15 years and 32% lived for 16-20 years in the camps. The findings of the study are in line with Jan Egeland, the UN's Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), described the situation in Northern Uganda as 'the most forgotten humanitarian crisis in the world' (ODIHPG, 2011).

#### XV2. Returnees Lack Startup Capital/Resources To Restart Farming

The study sought to establish the livelihood of the returnees. The results are shown in Figure 3.

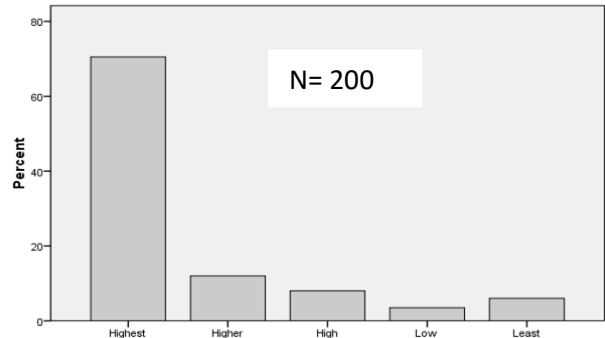


Fig.3. Distribution of Responses of Households on returnees Lack Startup/Resources to Establish Farming in Greater Gulu Uganda

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 322.650$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of returnees lacking startup capital/resources to restart farming. Results in Figure 3 indicate responses for highest were seventy point five percent 70.5% (141), Higher 12.0% (24), High 8.0% (16), low 3.5% (7) and least 6.0% (12). This indicates that majority of households lack startup/resources to restart farming. Findings from Key informants support these results; it was observed that accessibility to financial support to all was ranked very low in strategies for sustainability. FGDs revealed that most of the financial support was from the NGOs for strategies for sustainability in agricultural production.

#### XV3. Returnees Lack Means To Clear Land For Agricultural Production

The study sought to determine the production level of the Households. The responses are given in Figure 4.

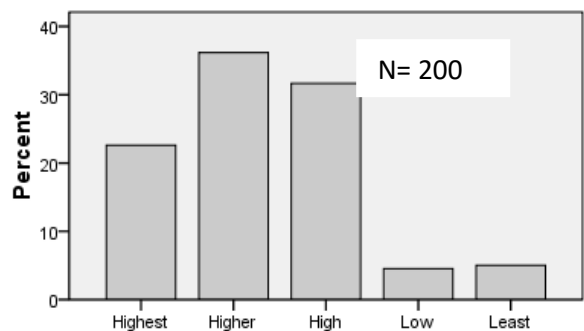


Fig.4. Distribution of Household Responses on Returnees Lack Means to Clear Land for Agricultural Production in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 329.51$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of returnees who lacked means to clear land for production. The results show for highest were twenty two point five percent 22.5% (45), Higher 36.0% (72), High 31.5% (63), low 4.5% (9) and least 5.0% (10). This is in agreement with UNHCR (2013), the concern here is

in agreement with Ivorian returnees in a statement by UNHCR official "as long as we have refugees willing to return home, we want to ensure that we assist them to do so in safety and in dignity," said UNHCR official Fatima Mohammed.

### XVI. RETURNEES LACK KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS TO FARM ADEQUATELY

The study sought to find out the level of knowledge and skills to farm adequately by the households. The results are in Figure 5.

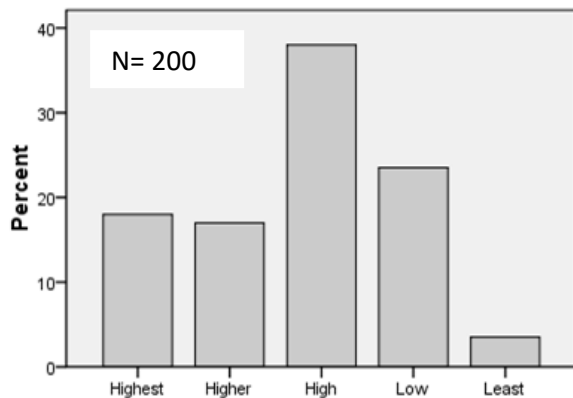


Fig.5. Distribution of Household Responses on Returnees Lack Knowledge Skills to Farm Adequately in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 62; 150$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of returnees who lacked knowledge and skills to farm adequately. The results in Figure 5 indicate highest 18.0% (36), higher 17.0% (34), high 38.0% (76), low 23.5% (47) and least 3.5% (7).

Majority of Key informants were unanimous on the fact that communities' have skills in crop production. Results from FGDs indicated majority of women and men participation in existing community knowledge and know how application in agricultural production. There are disparities in these findings from that of the households. This is supported by the researcher's observation by failed efforts to meet the District Production Officer/ District Agriculture Officer for a focused group discussion with the victims, Non Governmental Officials and Opinion Leaders despite several calls and appointments in his office.

Beuchelt & Badstue (2013) point out that male and female stakeholders need to work together to develop solutions to mitigate trade-offs or strengthen gender and social equity impacts. Agricultural research often focuses on technological innovations but does not always consider social disparities or differing effects on men and women.

### XVII. RETURNEES USE IMPROVED SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

The study sought to establish the use of improved seeds and fertilizers in households. The results are in Figure 6.

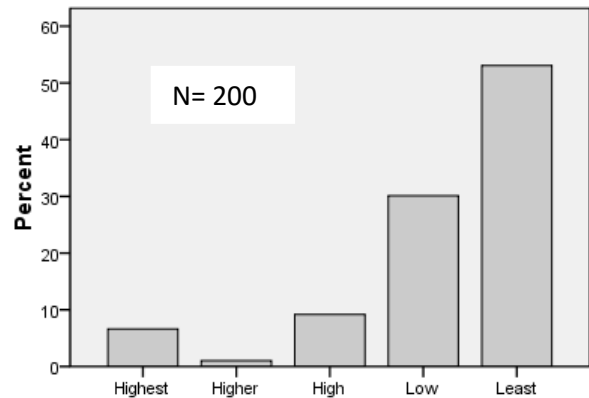


Fig.6. Distribution of Responses from Households on Use of Improved Seeds and Fertilizers

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 131.398$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of returnees who used improved seeds and fertilizers. Results in Figure 6 indicate highest 6.5% (13), higher 1.0% (2), high 9.0% (18), low 29.5% (59) and Least 52.0% (104). Results from key informants indicated that provision of farm equipment was low and FGDs revealed that provision of farm tools is very low. This evidenced less use of improved seeds and fertilizers for farmers. Lessons can be learnt from West Africa promising drought-tolerant cassava varieties were identified jointly by farmers and researchers. The District Officials in Greater Gulu should adapt participatory approach that resulted in the release of cassava plants that were well adapted to a semi-arid climate, performed well agronomically, had good food and processing qualities and high acceptance among farming communities and could be grown profitably (IFAD 2008).

### XVIII. RETURNEES HAVE SKILLS FOR WATER CONTROL OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The study sought to establish Households skills for water control of land and livestock production. Results are given in Figure 7.

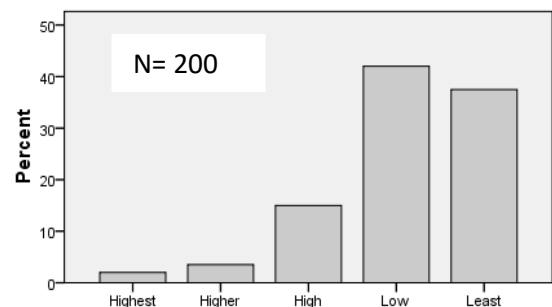


Fig.7. Distribution of Responses on Returnees who have Skills for Water Control of Land & Livestock Production in Gulu and Amuru.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 141.150$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of returnees who have skills for water control

of land & livestock production. Results in Figure 7 show that highest 14.5% (29), higher 12.0 (24), high 33.0% (66), low 20.5% (41), and least 19.0% (38). This is indication that the households are not sure of peace in the area. Key informants clarified that agriculture and food production ranked high and FGDs findings were that the rank of men and women who benefited from the housing development are very few. These results could explain the reason why gains of peace will not be quick and substantial. Rebuilding takes more than brick and mortar; communities need to rebuild their leadership and cohesion after war (Galvao & Thompson, 2013).

Table 11: Households Ranking of Attractive Opportunities to Intervene in Livelihoods and Agricultural Recovery in Greater Gulu, Uganda

Households ranking of Attractive Opportunities to Intervene in Livelihoods and Agricultural	Percentages
Highest	9.5
Higher	13.0
High	36.0
Low	16.0
Least	25.0

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{4,0.01} = 45.949$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation in the distribution of respondents suggested that attractive opportunities could enable interventions in livelihoods and agricultural recovery. The Results in Table 11 imply that majority of households' responses disagree on attractive opportunities to intervene in livelihoods and agricultural recovery highest 9.5% (19), higher 13.0% (26), high 36.0% (72), low 16.0% (32), least 25.0% (50). These results are in disagreement with that of the Key informants who were unanimous on the fact that Community households were always ready to cultivate their lands in rainy seasons Yes 98% (61). This implies that the leaders are not aware of the needs of the house holds in Greater Gulu.

### **XIX. LEVEL OF GENDER PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN POST CONFLICT PERIOD**

The study sought to establish if women small-scale producers are central to meeting the growing demand for food in the area. The Results are summarized in Figure 8.

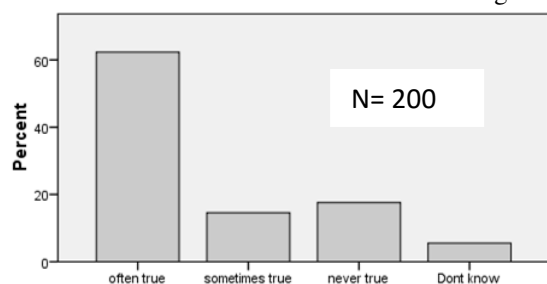


Fig. 8: Women Small-Scale Producers are Central to Meeting the Growing Demand for Food in the Area Gulu and Amuru, Uganda.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{9,0.01} = 111.1$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) association between the view that Women small-scale producers are central to meeting the growing demand for food in the area. The Results in Figure 8 imply that majority supported that view. Often true 62.0% (124), sometimes true 14.5% (29) never true 17.5% (35) and don't know 5.5% (11). These results indicate that most households were on the view that women small-scale producers are central to meeting the growing demand for food in the area. Results from FGDs indicated few women have heard or benefited from cooperatives as a government initiative to ensure sustainable agriculture. Key informants ranked gender based agriculture and food production low. Collett & Gale, (2009) affirm it; women now make up the majority of the agricultural sector in developing countries, but recent evidence suggests that not only is their productivity constrained by a lack of appropriate skills training , but also that they are particularly vulnerable to environmental changes.

### **XX. WOMEN HAVE POOR ACCESS TO SERVICES AND RESOURCE FOR COMPETING IN AGRICULTURE MARKETS**

The study sought to establish if women have poor access to services & resources needed for competing in agriculture, markets. Results are in Figure 9.

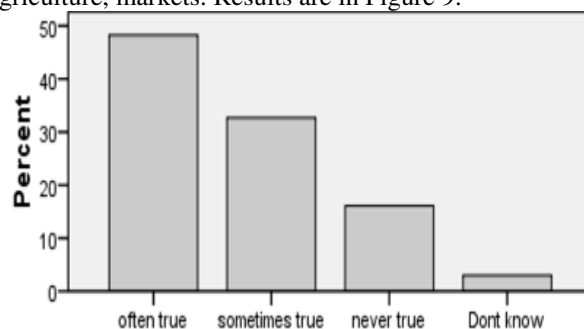


Fig.9. Women have poor Access to services & Resources for Competing in Agriculture Markets in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{3,0.01} = 92.477$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation on the women have poor access to services & resources needed for competing in Agriculture markets. Results in Figure 9 indicate that often true were 48.0% (96) women have poor access to service, sometimes true 32.5% (65), never true 16.0% (32) and don't know 3.0% (6).

### **XXI. GENDER INEQUALITY SLOWS ECONOMIC GROWTH LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

The study sought to find out gender inequality slows economic growth livelihood initiatives and agricultural production. The Results are in Figure 10.

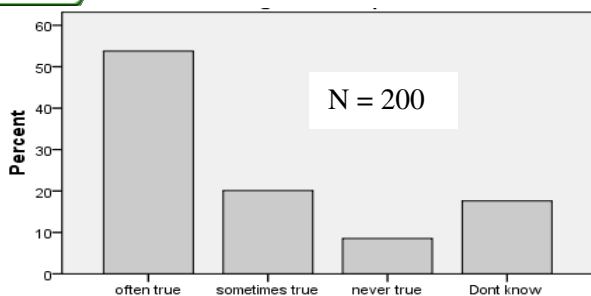


Fig. 10: Gender Inequality and Economic Growth Livelihood Initiatives and Agricultural Production in Greater Gulu, Uganda

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{3,0.01} = 93.724$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation on the respondents view that gender inequality slows economic growth livelihood initiatives and agricultural production. Results in Figure 10 indicate that 53.5% (107), sometimes true 20.0% (40), never true 8.5% (17) and don't know 17.5% (35). From the FGDs it emerged that very few women have benefited or heard of trade development and diversification of markets. Key informants supported involvement of both gender in planning and development activities was very low.

Greater Gulu can adopt ideas from the WB (2013); The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is currently undergoing profound changes and the World Bank is striving to ensure that women in the region are able to play a greater part in the social and economic spheres in their countries. By building capacity for research and analysis on gender issues, the Bank is helping governments better integrate the gender issues in policy formulation (WB, 2013).

### XXII. GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITY IN SOCIETY IS FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The study sought to find out gender equality and equity in society is for sustainable agricultural and rural development. The Results are given in Figure 11.

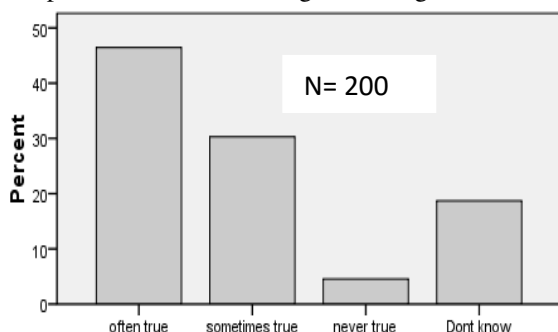


Fig.11. Gender Equality and Equity in Society is for Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

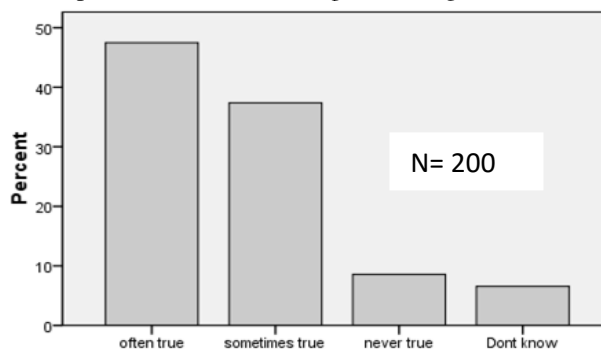
Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{3,0.01} = 72.010$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation on the view that gender equality and equity in society is for

sustainable agriculture and rural development. The Results given in Figure 11 imply most households support gender equality and equity in society is for Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development. Often true 46.0% (92), sometimes true 30.0% (60), never true were 4.5% (9) and don't know 18.5% (37). Results from key informants revealed that there was low participatory democracy. FGDs supported that few women have benefited from national land use policy initiative to ensure sustainable Agriculture. Key informants found that age group, group membership, group activities as well as gender and agriculture were equally important Criteria used to choose community to work with.

Greater Gulu should adopt the findings from WB (2012) argument that greater gender equality is not just the right thing to do but also smart economics. It also highlights the need to improve the availability of quality gender disaggregated data and supports more experimentation and systematic evaluation.

### XXIII. AVAILABILITY, ACCURACY OF DATA AND INFORMATION ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

The study sought to find out need to increase availability of data & information on Gender and Agricultural Development. The Results are given in Figure 12.



Fi.12. Availability, Accuracy of Data and Information on Gender and Agricultural Development in Greater Gulu, Uganda.

Pearson Chi-Square value ( $\chi^2_{3,0.01} = 100.384$ ) showed that there was highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) variation on the need to increase availability, accuracy of data & information on gender and agricultural development. The Results in Figure 12 show often true were 47.0% (94), sometimes true 37.0% (74), never true 8.5% (17) and don't know 6.5% (13). These imply that there is need to increase availability, accuracy of data and information.

### XXIV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded that members of the households were abducted by LRA rebels. There were some members of households who were abducted before living in the camps. Society pays less attention to poverty and disability. Involvement of both gender in planning and development activities was very low. Gender equality and

equity in society is for sustainable agriculture and rural development. The lack of awareness among house holds in risk reduction in order to understanding current and future hazards. The households disagree that government worked with partners and communities to reduce health risk and promote safety during emergency. This study recommended that Government develops a comprehensive approach to support reconstruction, Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Internally Displaced Persons Return and to assure households of peace. Development strategies in Greater Gulu should include gender and agricultural production as a priority. There is need to challenge belief that women are fundamentally of less social, economic and political value than men. A comprehensive risk reduction management framework should be formulated for Greater Gulu District, Uganda.

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