



Collaborative learning needs for adaptation to the impacts of drought in Kiboga district, Uganda

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Background to the study



Farmers learn with fellow farmers to adapt to climate change impacts

However there are knowledge gaps in the process of Collaborative learning (CL) for adaptation

The study set out to examine these knowledge gaps and contribute to ongoing efforts to improve effectiveness of CL

The gaps in knowledge, which require learning with others for adaptation to climate change impacts, are referred to as collaborative learning needs (CLNs) in this study

Aim of the study

To examine collaborative learning needs (CLNs) of farmers for adaptation to the impacts of agricultural drought in Kiboga District, Uganda



In depth interview



FGD

317 interview from the household survey

10 in depth interviews

4 focus group Discussions

Results

Collaborative learning needs



“There is a gap between us the ordinary farmers and the model farmers. The ordinary farmers think the model farmers know it all...”

Factors predicting collaborative learning needs (additive index)

Demographics	P
Age	0.752
Farming experience	0.836
Household size	0.484
sex of the household head (Ref=Female)	
Male	0.017*

“Much as I have experience , I still need learn with others so that I maintain the gains I have and also catch up with the current trends ...”

“ We male farmers move extensively and get exposed to may ideas as opposed to women...”

Conclusions

Most of the dominant CLNs of farmers of Kiboga come from the process of CL as an approach for adaptation. Therefore Improving how CL is implemented is critical for effectiveness of the approach

Since gender of the household head has significant influence on the CL needs, there is need to promote gender sensitive techniques that can ensure inclusiveness in the learning process

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