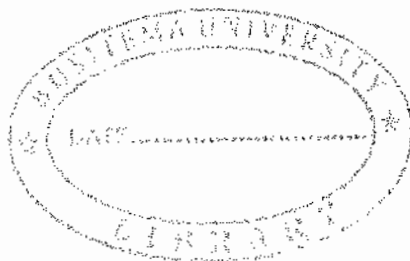


# **BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES**

## **SUGARCANE LANDUSE AND ITS IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY**

**A CASE STUDY OF BUSEDE SUB COUNTY, JINJA DISTRICT**



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**REG NO: BU/UP/2013/216**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL RESOURCE  
ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**JUNE 2016**

## DECLARATION

I Anena Sharon declare that this research report is my original work. It has never been submitted to any University or higher institution of learning for a degree award or any other academic award

ANENA SHARON

*Anena Sharon*  
.....

*24 June 2016*  
.....

Signature

Date

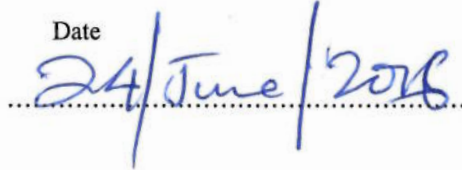
## APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that the work titled 'Sugarcane Land use and its Impact on Food Security' has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Science of Busitema University.

Signature



Date



.....  
Assoc. Prof, Isabirye Moses

Supervisor

## DEDICATION

This work goes out to everyone who supported me in their own special way especially my family, friends and colleagues who were with me throughout this journey.

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Above all I give thanks to Lord Almighty that has seen me through all times.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

COMESA	Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
ILWIS	Integrated Land and Water Information System
KSL	Kakira Sugar Limited
LP	Linear Programming
NPV	Net Present Value
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
UBoS	Uganda bureau of statistics
UNHS	Ugandan National Household Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USA	United States of America
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USE	Universal Secondary Education
VAT	Value Added Tax

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## ABSTRACT

Undernourishment is a major public health issue in several developing countries including Uganda. Sugarcane farming practiced in several districts of the East-central Uganda is reported to be threatening food and nutrition security. Hence the study was to establish the impacts of sugarcane growing on the level of food security in Busede Sub County located in Jinja district.

In view of the above, this thesis attempts to contribute to the knowledge of the different land uses in the area and their contribution. The specific objectives are: to assess the proportion of land use allocated to sugarcane growing and food production, to assess the profitability of sugarcane growing, to assess the best combination of food and sugarcane production and to give appropriate land use combination that ensures food security and income.

The analytical assessments and evaluations in this thesis indicate that the major land use in Busede Sub County was sugarcane growing and the majority of the land for the production of food crops was being converted to growing sugarcane. This pressure is likely to continue with consequent negative impacts on the level of food security and nutritional health of the people in the study area hence the need of an optimal crop enterprise.

Linear programming and calculation of the different values was used in excel and ILWIS was used to digitise and acquire information required for the study. Results and findings were represented in tables, pie charts and graphs. The finding indicated that sugarcane growing alone can result into food security since the incomes got were not able to meet the food needs of the people involved.

Thus an optimal crop enterprise was recommended where by farmers engage in both sugarcane growing and food crop production in order to be able to meet their food and income requirements. Other recommendations included by educating the small scale sugarcane farmers in improved techniques and proper use of available resources, adopting the practice of having small gardens in their compounds or acquiring more land for food production, use of improved seed varieties which are resistant to the circumstances of climate change, adopting the culture of saving their incomes for the future.

**Keywords:** food security, nutrition, food crop production, sugarcane production, optimal crop enterprise.

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter includes a description of the study and the analysis of the research problem. It includes the problem identification, description and the significance of the study. It also includes the research objective, conceptual frame work and the scope of the research study

### **1.1 Background**

For over 50 years, there has been concern about the high prevalence of hunger and malnutrition in a world that has the capacity to feed its people. Populations affected are mainly those from poor developing countries, which depend on subsistence agriculture and are predominantly rural. (Uganda food and nutrition policy 2003)

Many international conferences have been convened to find solutions to persistent food insecurity, famine and under-nutrition in parts of the world. One of the first was the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in 1943 with the objective of achieving "an adequate diet for all". Others like the United Nations World Conference (1974), International Conference on Nutrition (1992) and World Food Summits (1996 & 2002) were follow-up meetings to address the primary problem of inequitable food distribution and the resultant macro and micro-nutrient malnutrition especially among children and women.

International treaties and conventions recognize that the right to adequate food is a fundamental human right. Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) both provide for the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living including adequate food. Article 11(2) of the ICESCR recognizes the need for more immediate and urgent steps to ensure the fundamental right to freedom from hunger and malnutrition. (Uganda food and nutrition policy 2003)

In 1999, following requests at the 1996 World Food Summit, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights formulated General Comment No. 12 to give a better definition of the rights relating to food in Article 11 of the ICESCR and identify principal important issues in relation to the right to food. General Comment No. 12 elaborates on the meaning and content of the right to adequate food and gives the obligations of states and the international community in the implementation of the right to food at the national and international levels.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda places a lot of emphasis on attaining food security and adequate nutrition for its citizens and the government is committed to fulfilling this goal so that all

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