

**THE DECLINE IN COTTON PRODUCTION; A CASE STUDY IN NANSANGA
SUBCOUNTY, BUDAKA DISTRICT.**

BY

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DECLARATION

I JANJA MOSES, declare that this research has been done to the best of my knowledge and is my original work and has not been submitted to any university for the ward of a degree.

JANJA MOSES

BU/UP/2018/3417

Signature

.....

APPROVAL

I confirm that this research report has been prepared under my supervision and I have successfully finished.

NAME: MR. OCHAN MARTIN LUTHER

Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my father Mr. Musolo Samuel, Mother Mrs. NASIKIETO PETALINA to my wife Nandutu winnie, my siblings kwiri William, Musolo Demiano and sincere thanks to the HESFB, Higher Education Students' Financing Board, great thanks to my Friends, Jonathan Muswane, Dyogo Batamya John and all other well wishers.

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ABSTRACT

A survey study was carried out on the factors leading to the decline of cotton production Nansanga subcounty – Budaka district. A descriptive cross sectional survey design was used to collect data from the respondents. The sampling technique used was random sampling where 40 and above respondents were selected to participate in the study and were given well prepared questionnaires.

Data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel software and it was found out that cotton decline has led to different negative impacts like low incomes, poverty etc.

Objectives of the study

The main objective was

To find out the major factors leading to the decline in cotton production and establishing the stratages to increase its production in nansanga sub county budaka district

Specific objectives were

To identify the factors leading to decline in cotton production.

Toto assess the impact of cotton decline to farmers.

To establish appropriate strategies to boost cotton production.

The study recommended that the Government should strengthen the [CDO] in provision of inputs, and knowledge needed for great production of cotton. On addition the government should come up with demonstration gardens which can attract farmer’s attention to mix in the production.

List of Acronyms

AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
ATM	African Textile Mills
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CCB.	Cotton Control Board
CDO	Cotton Development Organization
EAC	East African Community
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GOT.	Ginning Out-Turn
GOU.	Government of Uganda
JITCO.	Jinda International Textiles Corporation Ltd
LMB.	Lint Marketing Board
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
NARO.	National Agricultural Research Organization
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NYTIL	Nyanza Textile Industries Limited
TEMAU	Textile Manufacturers Association Uganda
TEXDA	Textile Development Agency
UCOPA	Uganda Cottonseed Oil Processors Association
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UGCEA	Uganda Ginners and Cotton Exporters Association
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNECA United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

WUCC Western Uganda Cotton Company

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

Agriculture is one of the most important economic sectors in Uganda, with significant contributions to employment, food security, foreign exchange earnings and production of industrial raw materials. According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, in 2015/16, agriculture generated 23.6% of the country's GDP and employed over 68% of its population. Cotton is one of the traditional cash crops grown in Uganda, used both as an export good and as a raw material for the domestic textile and edible oil industries. The Cotton Development Organization (CDO) estimates that the cotton value chain employs a total of 2.5 million people, directly and indirectly, in the production and marketing of its primary products, such as textiles and garments, as well as its by-products, such as soap, edible oil and animal feed.

The word "cotton" refers to Arabic origins, derived from the Arabic word "Qutun" this is the usual word for cotton in middle Arab countries. The word entered the Romance languages in the mid-12th century and English later. So, this means that the origin of cotton is estimated to be Arabia. India is the world's leading producer of cotton with 6,188,000 tonnes yearly production, worldwide 26,172,678 tons of cotton is produced per year and Australia produces 885,100 tons per year. The scientific name for cotton is [*Gossypium*]

Colonial Period: Cotton was introduced in Uganda by the British Colonial Government in 1903 as the first cash crop (Mukiibi, 2001). By the mid 1930s production reached 60,000 metric tonnes (MT) (Baffes, 2009). One of the most divisive methods used to encourage cotton production during colonial rule was the enforcement of a poll tax, used to supply the British textile industry with cotton. Baffes (2009) explains that the poll tax contributed to —forced labor conditions, because cotton was the only crop able to generate cash to pay the tax. The poll tax law was repealed prior to World War II. But the tax remained in practice until independence, and refusal to plant cotton resulted in imprisonment. Forced promotion of cotton during the colonial period displayed a disregard for farmers' interests by, and in favor of, the colonial rulers. Colonial governance also set the stage for heavy government involvement in regulation of the cotton sector. In 1933, the Cotton Control Board (CCB) increased government restrictions considerably with the passage of the Cotton Zone Ordinance. The Ordinance established fourteen zones, each allocated with a ginnery that maintained a monopoly on its zone's harvest.

Furthermore the Ordinance enacted a minimum price scheme (Lundbæk 2001). Although this heavy government involvement could protect farmers from sharp price declines, it ultimately served the interests of ginneries by ensuring that farmers, dependent on government price protections, produced cotton instead of more lucrative crops. The Lint Marketing Board (LMB), a government body established with the passage of the Lint Marketing Board Act (1959), also took an active role in the textile industry. According to Masinga and Ruhweza (2007), the LMB held a —monopoly on domestic and international trade of cotton lint and seed, with ginning and marketing functions vested in the cooperative unions. The LMB also took on marketing and regulation responsibilities as time progressed (Baffes, 2009). Both the LMB and Cotton Zone Ordinance were in place until 1994, although their roles essentially evaporated with the collapse of the cotton industry during the 1970s and 1980s. Colonization was formative not only in introducing the crop but also in introducing social and governmental structures for the cotton value chain. One of the most notable social

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- HalgerBernet et al (1995), narrates that: in 1902, the British Cotton cultivation wherever possible in Britain's overseas territories.
- Acland, (1987) _most of Uganda's cotton is produced in the northern and eastern region with the greatest concentration in Budaka, Teso, Busoga, Lango, and Bukedea districts. Recommended planting period is from mid-April to mid-June for the best yielding, the planting after this period normally gives very low yields.
- Whyte (1978) in his study of the Teso farmers' cotton, the universal cash crops paid taxes, provided new clothes and paid school fees

Kato et al (1998) he stated that cotton grows slowly at first, so weeding may be needed with regular spraying, the first spraying would be done after four weeks from planting, thereafter spray every two weeks at least four times.

Gerald (1988) states that the cotton is probably a trickier crop to grow than certain traditional crops and requires greater attention, it is labor intensive and the farmers must have the necessary equipment and supplies.

The monitor newspaper, Friday 2 June 2002. Babaine reports Government recruits 440 agriculture graduates. The minister of agriculture animal industry and fisheries

Kisamba Mugerwa has said 440 agriculture graduates have been recruited by his ministry to be posted to various sub-counties in the country to help farmers modernize their farms.

NEMA report on the state of environment for Uganda (2000/2001) reports that the removal of about one million cattle from BUDAKA has today impoverished the people whose entire livelihood had in the past revolved around livestock.

Bank of Uganda annual report (1994-95) states that —Production of cotton was adversely affected by disruptions in the distribution of cotton seeds.

NEMA, on the state of environment for Uganda, (2000-2001) states that, —Based on estimated land area of 194000km² and population census data, land is becoming increasingly scarce as the country's population continues to increase at a high rate of 2.5% per annum which is estimated 113 persons /km² for the year 2000.

Barke (1991) he reports that —some of the cash crops from the LDCs have to compete with more intensive forms of agriculture.

Bainempaka et al (1990) says that —many products have a long production cycle and hence there is uncertainty for the farmer of the price he/she will receive. Cotton for an example involves more uncertainty than maize.