

**SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF SUGARCANE GROWING ON FOOD SECURITY
IN BUSOGA REGION**

A CASE OF IMANIRO SUBCOUNTY MAYUGE DISTRICT

**BY
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DECLARATION

I **Kasango Aramanzan** declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award of a degree or any other qualification.

Signature


.....

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Date

23rd / 06 / 2015 -
.....

APPROVAL

This serves to certify that this research by Kasango Aramanzan has been submitted with my approval as a University supervisor of Busitema University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the Almighty ALLAH for the protection and guidance he has granted me throughout my period of study. ALLAHU AKBAAR. To my beloved family; parents Mrs. Mbeiza Rehema and Mr. Kasango Muzamir, Brothers Mugabi Ivan Ronald, Kasango Hassan, Bikaba Faruq, Kasango Joseph and Sisters Nakasango Mwamin, Nakasango Fatia for their love, care, support and advises.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BC	Before Christ
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
FAO	Food agricultural organization
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDP	Gross domestic product
NAADS	National agricultural advisory services
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
SAIL	Sugar and Allied Industries limited
SPSS	Statistical package for social scientists
UBOS	Uganda bureau of statistics

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Imaniro Sub County Mayuge District to determine the socio economic impacts of sugarcane growing on food security. The objectives of the study were to assess how sugarcane growing impacts on food security and the policy recommendations to be used to solve the problem,

The study composed of a sample of 64 respondents and the sampling technique was simple random sampling in selecting samples from farmers where by villages around the sub county ere sampled and data were analyzed using frequencies in SPSS and Excel. The research used questionnaires and interviews to gather information on sugar cane growing that involved interviewing sugar cane growers in the study area.

The study found out that the majority of the people own land that is used for cultivation of sugarcane and food crops where small scale farmers have not benefited from the growing of sugarcane as the income from the output is less that the costs that were incurred in growing of sugarcane hence getting less income and increasing poverty levels in the area. Also to some extent the respondent who had faced hunger the majority of them was after beginning to grow sugarcane.

In conclusion, in order to solve the problem of food insecurity and also put into consideration the issue of land management in Imaniro sub county, the small scale sugarcane out growers allocate quarter of their land to sugarcane growing , to rent other land for sugarcane growing and increase on the acreage of land devoted to food crop growing. This will lead to increased production of food which will help farmers to earn abnormal profits from the sale of food crop products and remain with enough food hence increasing incomes and reducing on food insecurity in Imaniro sub county Mayuge district.

Key words: land allocation, Sugarcane growing, Food crops growing, food insecurity and income insecurity.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sugarcane is indigenous to tropical south and South East Asia (Sharpe, et el, 1998). Different species likely originated in different locations with *Saccharum barberi* originating in India and *s.edule* and *officinarum* coming from New Guinea (Sharpe, et el, 1998). Approximately 70% of the sugar produced globally comes from *officinarum* and hybrids using this species (Kew, 2004). It is authorized that sugarcane was first domesticated as a crop in New Guinea around 6000 BC. But the earliest known production of crystalline sugar began in Northern India. Sugarcane cultivation requires a tropical climate with a minimum of 60cm (24 in) of annual moisture. It is one of the most efficient photo-synthesizers in plant kingdom. It is a C4 plant able to convert up to 1% of incident solar energy into biomass (Kew, 2004).



Figure 1: A sugarcane plantation from Kakira sugar estates

Sugarcane is tropical perennial grass belonging to the genus *sacchrum*. Although sugarcane thrives in humid temperatures, between 70 and 90 degrees F, it can be grown in most parts of the country and the district at large. Africa socio economic development and Uganda's economy is mainly agrarian and about 70 percent of the labor force and 80 percent of its poor people are directly or indirectly engaged and heavily depend on agriculture, live in rural areas and derive their livelihood from agriculture (NEPAD,2004).

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