

**THE IMPACT OF SUGARCANE GROWING ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY  
AND HEALTH IN KITAYUNDWA  
SUB-COUNTY, KAMULI DISTRICT**

**BY**

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**Reg. No: BU/UP/2019/3215**

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REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE  
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE EDUCATION OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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**i. DECLARATION.**

I, KITIMBO HAKIM hereby declare that this research report is literally written and organized by me and it has never been submitted by another person for any academic award to any institution of higher learning.

Signature.....

Date.....28/02/2023

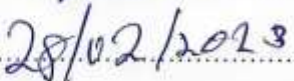
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**ii. APPROVAL**

This is to certify that the research report entitled "the impact of sugarcane growing on household food security" submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of bachelor of science education of busitema university is authentic of bonified research work carried Kitimbo hakim, (BU/UP/2019/3215) under my guidance and supervision. No part of this research report has been submitted for other degree or diploma.

Signature.....

Date.....

Mr. DRAMADRI GERALD AFAYO

SUPERVISOR

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research to my beloved guardian Kibalya Henry Maurice and his wife Nabakooza Florence, brothers and sisters for their endless support and always being there for me in terms of financial, moral and spiritual support towards the success of this research. .  
May the Almighty bless them abundantly?

## **i. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, I thank the Almighty God for giving me life, strength, knowledge and ability to carry out this research.

I am greatly indebted to my supervisor for creating time within his busy schedule to guide me through my work, without forgetting all my lecturers at Busitema University Nagongera Campus and for imparting me with knowledge and skills, your guidance enabled me to gain a clear understanding of various concepts and principles in this course from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

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May the Almighty God bless you all abundantly, Amen.

## **ii. ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted on the impact of sugarcane growing on household food security kitayundwa sub county kamuli district. The study design was a cross sectional research design and a sample size 50 of respondents was adopted using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected using questionnaire that was designed for both farmers and stakeholders and presented in form of frequency tables and charts both pie charts and graphs. The research based on three objectives which included the percentage of land used for sugarcane growing, the effects of sugarcane growing on food security, and the strategies to increase food security. The findings show that much land is used for sugarcane growing and it approximately to 61.1% and a small portion of land which is 38.9% is left for food crop. This has led to shortage of food produced hence impacting on the food security negatively. The research findings showed that sugarcane growing has created many effects on food security which have left many families in a starving situation and lastly the research looked at the possible strategies that could be used to increase on the food security in the kitayundwa Sub- County.

The study came up with some recommendations to household food security as follows

Numerous measures can be used to reduce food insecurity at the household level. However, the approach used should be carefully chosen. Simple approaches which are oriented to very short-term interventions may divert attention and resources from broader strategies with a better chance of effecting long-term improvements in food situations at the household level.

To be with adequate food for the population's requirements, the country needs sound agricultural policies that promote production, preservation and distribution of food to members of the society. It also requires policies that would enable households to have at their disposal adequate food or income to purchase adequate food to meet their requirements at all times.

The main issue is that agricultural policies should address themselves to include maximization of domestic food production, prices paid to farmers and the marketing systems for their products. Agricultural policies should also be formulated in such a way that farmers are encouraged to integrate food crops with cash crops production.

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**v. LIST OF ACRONYMS**

UBOS: Uganda Bureau of statistics.

FAO : Food and Agricultural organization.

DAO: District Agricultural Officer.

NARO: National agriculture research organization

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Sugarcane is a giant grass which belongs to the genus *Saccharum* (Joseph & Tarimo, 2014). It is the main source of sugar produced for both export and domestic consumption (Joseph & Tarimo, 2014). Sugar cane is a perennial grass that thrives well in tropical and frost-free warm temperate areas where it requires high temperatures, plenty of sunlight, large quantities of water (at least 1500 mm of rain per year unless grown with irrigation), fertile soils, and good drainage. (Innovations and Research in Agricultural Finance, 2015).

More than 130 countries produce sugar worldwide. Of these, 66 percent process their sugar from sugarcane. The rest produce sugar from sugar beet. Sugarcane primarily grows in the tropical and sub-tropical zones of the southern hemisphere, while sugar beet is largely grown in the temperate zones of the northern hemisphere (ED&F Man, 2004). The top seven sugar producing countries in the world include Brazil, India, the European Union, China, Thailand, South Africa and Mauritius. The above seven countries produce up to sixty (60) percent of total global output (USDA, 2006).

Over seventy (70) percent of global sugar production is consumed in the country of origin, implying that only thirty (30) percent is traded in the world sugar market (ED&F Man, 2004).

Brazil has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation in the world, representing one third of global harvested area and production (FAO, 2017). The sugarcane industry is responsible for quite a substantial percentage of the agricultural industry's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). South Africa makes the largest contribution to the sugarcane industry, accounting for almost 35% of the region's total output. SSA relies greatly on its agricultural industry whereby approximately 75% of employment is provided by agriculture. There are 28 countries that produce sugarcane, 11 of which can be at an output capacity of more than 200,000 tones (Vermeulen, 2011). The other countries include Mozambique, Mauritius, Cameroon, Swaziland, Peru, Egypt, Senegal, Malawi, Sudan, Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania (Oyugi, 2016). The composition of the sugar industries in terms of size and scale vary amongst SSA countries. Sugarcane is grown on large estates or by smallholders and

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