

ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF SUGARCANE FARMING ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF MAFUBIRA SUB- COUNTY JINJA DISTRICT

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RESEARCH DESERTATION SUBMITTED TO BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRIBUSINESS

DECLARATION

APPROVAL

I approve that this research work is prepared and submitted by **NAIKA BAKER JONATHAN**, **REG NO: BU/UP/2017/1847**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor's of science degree in agribusiness.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents, **Mr. kitamirike kalebi** and **Mrs. Kitamirike betty**, and also I dedicate this research report to God Almighty my creator, my strong pillar, my source of inspiration, wisdom, knowledge and understanding. He has been the source of my strength throughout this program and on His wings only have I soared.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special thanks go to all my friends who supported me to succeed in this work. I am particularly grateful to my researcher adviser, **Mr. OGULLI FRANCIS for** their diligent efforts towards the transformation of this report from the draft stage to its completion. They gave me much confidence and offered practical suggestions for improvement even when the going got tough.

I Am thankful to the entire staff of Busitema University Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Sciences Arapai campus and all my Lecturers who have significantly contributed to my knowledge base, without which I would have no foundation for the accomplishment of this research proposal.

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LIST OF	ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	
CVI	Content Validity Index	
EC	Electoral Commission	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
KCB	Kiira College Butiki	
KESREF	Kenya Sugar Research Foundation	
LC1	Local Council One	
MOFPED	Ministry Of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority	
NMS	National Medical Stores	
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa	
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund	
USA	United States of America	
USCTA	Uganda Sugarcane Technologists Association	

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

WFP World Food Program

ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between sugarcane farming and household food security in Mafubira Sub-county, Jinja District. The study was guided by two objectives namely: to establish the effect of land allocation to sugarcan farming on household food security and to determine the effect of income from the sales of sugarcane on household food security. The study adopted a descriptive research design. The target population was heads of sugarcane farming households and Village Chairpersons of sugarcane out growers association. The study relied mostly on primary data that was collected using questionnaires, interview guide, focus group discussion guide and observation guide. The study generated both qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative data was analyzed by tabulating and computing percentages while qualitative data was analyzed by coding and establishing common themes that emerged in the process of interacting with participants. The findings show that sugarcane farmers owning land less than ten acres are more vulnerable to food insecurity. The findings also show that sugarcane farmingplays an important role in the livelihood of farmers as it generates income used to purchase food, acquire more land, pay school fees for children, access to better health care, construction of decent homesteads and access to agricultural loans. The study further established that sugarcane farming contributes to environmental degradation through encroachment on marginal land and increased soil exhaustion due to monoculture. From the findings the study concluded that sugarcane farming had a negative effect on household food security among people in Mafubira Sub-county. This is because much of the land had been taken up by sugarcane farming leaving small plots for food crops. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that there is need to pass an ordinance to encourage people owning land less than five acres to practice mixed farming, crop diversification and using modern scientific methods of farming.