



**Sugarcane Cash**

**&  
Food InSecurity  
In**

**Busoga Region**

**BY**

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# **Sugarcane Cash & Food Insecurity In Busoga Region of Uganda: *A Qualitative Investigation***

**BY**

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**AND**

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# ABSTRACT

*This investigation aimed to look at whether or not food insecurity and extreme poverty in Busoga Region is accelerated by unregulated sugarcane production and processing in the region.*

*More specifically whether or not households involved in sugarcane growing prioritised household food production and reserved a minimum of 2 acres of land for basic food production to feed their families.*

*Although the initial plan aimed at targeting only farmers registered to supply sugarcane to Kakira Sugar Ltd, this was abandoned at the beginning of the field investigation when it was realised that the investigating team had to literally adopt a door to door approach since almost each and every household in the research area are involved in sugarcane production.*

*Secondly although they were not necessarily registered with Kakira Sugar Ltd, the majority over 70% of the sample supplied sugarcane to the same and 25% of the remaining to Mayuge Sugar Ltd while the remaining supplied to other factories in the neighbourhood.*

*A qualitative approach was adapted and semi structured interviews were conducted with 244 families each made up on average of 2 to 3 wives and 6 to 15 children per a household.*

*The households visited were from nine sub counties namely 1. Nawanyago S/C in Luuka District, 2. Busedde S/C in Jinja District, 3. Wairasa S/C Mayuge District, 4. Budondo S/C Jinja District, 5. Nalinaibi S/C Jinja District, 6. Buyengo S/C Jinja District, 7. Mutai S/C Jinja District, 8. Nawampiti S/C Luuka District, 9. Kagoma S/C Jinja District.*

*The specific villages in the Sub counties were chosen at random and when the team agreed on a village, we visited from household to the next household without discrimination or elimination of participants except in homes where we found un attended young children and those that had been abandoned all of which were cultivated with sugarcane up to the door steps.*

*The interviews were analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (Smith, Jarman & Osborn, 1999) and the analysis of the accounts yielded a number of themes:*

*Women, children, widows and the frail elderly experienced neglect, extortion, exploitation, torture and violence and were not mostly consulted nor did they agree with their husbands/fathers/sons before family land was committed to sugarcane growing in most cases without any reservation for food production. Women and children were often abandoned by the men after sugarcane cultivation whilst the men remarried as well as resettled with new wives in semi urban areas.*

*Food insecurity, poor health, jiggers and extreme poverty emerged as important themes in the households. There was deprivation of the basic constitutional rights and duties particularly for women and children under Articles 34, 33, 31, 27, 26, 24 and 23 of the Constitution of Uganda 1995 among others.*

*Land grabbing by especially male children, creditors, and 'powerful' sugarcane growing tycoons from poor households, frail elderly, widowed mothers, and the disabled and other vulnerable members of the community was rampant. Children were grossly neglected by their parents and the community*



*Child abuse and sexual exploitation of children, defilement, arranged early marriage of young girls from 13 years of age to provide the required labour for the industry. Child Labour was rampant, particularly during harvesting of sugarcane at the cost of education for the children involved.*

*Abandoning of the households most of the day with unsupervised and unfed children as mothers travelled to and from very long distances to produce food for the families.*

*Jiggers were evidently a result of extremely poor hygiene in most homes visited, clearly resulting from very long hours of walking and digging in the valleys and forests hence no strength or time left for family cleaning by the women.*

*Extreme levels of poverty in most sugarcane growing households. Extremely poor health and living conditions with extreme cases of child malnutrition cited in Luuka District, strengthened with uncontrolled and almost competitive child birth in the predominantly polygamous households.*

*There were barriers to accessing statutory services especially legal advice and support to the deprived families and security agencies often intervened to stop and punish land owners from reclaiming their land from the exploitive sugarcane growing tycoons.*

*Borrowing Schemes from Sugar Processing factories particularly Kakira Sugar Limited prompted and encouraged land grabbing from the elderly since elderly applicants who owned land and wished to acquire credit facilities to grow or extend their gardens were denied such credit except if their sugarcane gardens were registered in the names of their sons/daughters resulting in all payments being made to and enjoyed by the children at the cost of their ageing parents.*

*Ensuring that sugar processing industries only signed contracts with land owners as opposed to anyone who came along appeared to offer an opportunity to the people to reacquire their land from the middlemen and other sugarcane tycoons.*

*The study concluded that eminent intervention by the Uganda Government to regulate the sugar industry and protect the basic Constitutional and Human Rights particularly of women and children in Busoga Region is urgent and a must.*

*That Busoga Region is losing very many lives of children and mothers owing to the unregulated sugarcane industry and Uganda Government is in effect in contravention of the Constitution of Uganda as well as Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>1</sup>*

*Special appreciation goes to Kakira Sugar Ltd for enabling this study to be undertaken, supporting it and most importantly for demonstrating a vested interest in ensuring that the problems of food insecurity and poverty in Busoga are resolved. In addition to human resource development, building and maintaining numerous social infrastructures notably schools, hospitals, roads, among others.*

## **Key Words:**

Food Insecurity; Exploitation; Extortion; Households; Qualitative Research; Unregulated Sugar Industry; Widows; Women; Children; Elderly; Vulnerable Persons; Jiggers; Sugarcane Middlemen and Tycoons; Violation of Constitutional and Universal Human Rights, Uganda Government Intervention.

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<sup>1</sup> Article 3 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Rights states that "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person"

# CHAPTER ONE:

## **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:**

Although there is a lot of political sentiments surrounding the impact of a non-regulated sugarcane growing and processing industry in Busoga region and Uganda as a whole, no specific research has been undertaken or/ and duly reported to assess the co-existence of sugarcane growing and processing vis-a-vis the humanity, basic human needs and rights of the inhabitants of Busoga Region.

The Parliament of Uganda, Members of Parliament of Busoga Region, The Parliamentary Committee responsible for trade and industry, and other stake holders have made enormous efforts to ensure the economic growth of Busoga Region through attracting foreign investors, and to ensure that such investors are protected and given incentives to invest in Busoga region, but no official research has been undertaken to assess the impact of such investment on the local community especially in an industry that clearly lacks effective Government legislation, regulation or enforcement capability to protect and uphold the constitutional rights of the receiving community

Research in this area is very crucial to inform Government, Private Investors, Professionals and the Communities' awareness of exposure to extreme poverty, food insecurity, extortion, exploitation and other adverse effects of having such an unregulated industry and to provide useful information in terms of developing relevant interventions and laws to meet the basic needs of the people of Busoga as a predominant participating Community in this industry.

Uganda has 110 districts divided into 11 sub regions, Busoga being a region in Eastern Uganda Consisting of 10 districts namely; Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo and Namutumba Districts. Busoga sub region.

Although an up to date population census has not been done, in 2002 when it was last done, Uganda had a population of 24,442,082 people, 2,540,664 of which were from Busoga region.<sup>2</sup> Uganda is currently estimated to have a population had a population of 34, 131,200<sup>3</sup> putting the uncontrollably rising population of Busoga region to approximately 3,500,000 people.

In spite of the alarmingly rising population, escalated by poor or lack of family planning, culturally propelled polygamous family units, early girl child marriages, the people of Busoga have developed an expectation that the President of Uganda H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni is either personally or through his Government responsible for the feeding, education, health and all other needs of their households.

It has been alleged that the President has told them to “produce children and leave the rest of the child care and other needs (all parental responsibilities)solely to him and consequently men are utilising this opportunity to have as many wives as possible on average 2-3 and as many children as possible on average 8-10 per woman. In Busoga children are referred to as “abaana ba Museveni.” (children of President Museveni)

Consequently, other than growing food for their large households, the only visible crop/plant visible in Busoga Region is sugarcane plantations which are clearly evident from the onset to the exit of the region regardless of what direction one comes from.

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<sup>2</sup>[http://www.ubos.org/onlinefiles/uploads/ubos/census\\_tabulations/centableB2.pdf](http://www.ubos.org/onlinefiles/uploads/ubos/census_tabulations/centableB2.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><http://www.ubos.org/>

The 'Soga' culture does not help the situation as; Women whether it is mothers, sisters or children have no place in family decision making, land or property ownership and yet by compulsion (almost servitude) are responsible for the production of food and 86% of all agricultural output in the households.

Consequently the sons of the land have resorted to committing most of the available land in the region to sugarcane production to feed the ever rising numbers of sugarcane industries in the region. No effort has been made to reserve and preserve some family land for food production yet most households do not have alternative sources of income to purchase the required food products.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **THE STATE OF THE SUGARCANE INDUSTRY IN BUSOGA REGION.**

Uganda as a country has six established sugar manufactures namely; Kakira Sugar Ltd in Jinja District producing almost 50% of all the sugar and based in Busoga region, Kinyara Sugar Works, Sugar Corporation of Uganda, Sango Bay Ltd, Mayuge Sugar Industries in Mayuge District in Busoga Region and Sugar Allied Industries Ltd in Kaliro District again based in Busoga Region.

There are eight upcoming newly licensed sugar manufactures out of which Busoga region has Kamuli Sugar Factory in Kamuli District, Kenlon Sugar Factory Namasagali in Kamuli District, Bugiri Sugar Company in Bugiri District and five other sugar factories to make 11 sugar manufactures in a region of 10 districts implying 1 manufacturer for each and every single district in Busoga region.

According to world bank indicators for land use, Uganda has a total of land area of 199,810.0 square kilometres<sup>4</sup> estimating that of Busoga which is approximately 10% of Uganda to be approximately 19,981 square kilometres. However, being an island surrounded by lakes and rivers from all sides, growing urban areas, industrial development areas, enormous wetlands, rocky areas, forest areas and hills among others this study will assume that the Agricultural land area in Busoga sub region is approximately 40% of the total land area and therefore approximately 7,992 sq.km.

Kakira Sugar Limited being the model and leading Sugar Manufacturing Industry, in order to achieve its ideal capacity of crushing 2,000,000 tons of cane per a year, harvests 600,000 thousand tons from its nuclear estate of 97.1246 sq. kilometres and attracts 1.4 million tons from out growers which would be produced on approximately 291.3738 Sq. km. It therefore requires 388.4984 sq.km of sugarcane to meet its ideal demand on the assumption that it does not have plans to expand within Busoga region.

This means that with 11 sugarcane manufacturing companies in Busoga region, on the assumption that each would wish to achieve the capacity of their key competitor Kakira Sugar Ltd, would require 4,273.4824 this being 53.5% of all agricultural land in Busoga destined to be cultivated with sugarcane to meet the needs of the currently registered sugar manufacturers, notwithstanding that Government has adopted an open door policy for investment therefore

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<sup>4</sup><http://www.tradingeconomics.com/uganda/land-area-sq-km-wb-data.html>

many more investors will naturally be attracted to the already specialist sugarcane production region.

All these figures would not be a security threat to the Government of Uganda if only the industry was properly regulated and therefore local leaders had a legal framework for protecting the Busoga population from exploitation especially of farmers and workers, extortion of land from poor families, food insecurity, land grabbing, child abuse/ neglect and displacement of households among others all resulting in very high levels of capital and serious crimes in the current era of the scramble and partition of Busoga for sugarcane production by investors, liberalised middlemen, businessmen and other tycoons.

On the contrary, the lack of relevant laws, regulations and effective framework for controlling the sugar industry in Busoga sub region and Uganda as a whole dictate that rather than producing the required sugarcane commercially, on a large scale by landowners who have hundreds of unutilised acreage of land, very poor, small households with 0.5 – 2.0 acres of land are heavily involved in sugarcane production at the cost of household food production hence famine, extremely poor living conditions occasioning death particularly of children, the elderly and pregnant women.

Using Registered farmers of Kakira Sugar Ltd for illustration, out of 6,954 registered farmers 4,607 farmers are small scale farmers having less than 2.5 acres (1 Hectare) of sugarcane and out of 9,517 registered blocks at the start of this investigation, 8431 blocks were subsistence that is on less than 2.5 acres of land (less than 1 Hectare as stipulated by the company regulations and guidelines) almost all small scale farmers visited had used all the household land available to their families for sugarcane growing.

This means that if Kakira Sugar Ltd were to enforce their own published company policy of not allowing any farmer with less than 1 Hectare (2.5 acres) of land to grow sugarcane, only 2347 farmers out of the 6,954 would remain registered by the company.

Unfortunately at the time of writing this report, Kakira Sugar Ltd had no incentive to enforce its own policy firstly because although the Ministry of Trade and Industry for Uganda had adapted the National Sugar Policy in 2010, it did not find it deserving to present it to the Parliament of Uganda for adoption as an Act of Parliament and therefore make the guidelines and regulations therein enforceable by state agencies.

Secondly the local leaders of Busoga, especially the Members of Parliament have continued to work hand in hand with the Government officials to ensure 'creation of employment in the region through establishing more sugarcane factories' without due regard to the continued existence of the established ones. This has for instance led to the establishment of Mayuge Sugar Ltd within 10 km radius in a straight line from Kakira sugar works in effect creating a situation where the Kakira Sugarcane registration and control measures loose meaning because if Kakira will not buy, Mayuge will thereby discouraging Kakira Sugar from wasting resources on non-effective and unpopular policies such as ensuring community food security through discouraging micro sugarcane growing.

Unless the Parliament of Uganda and the Government of Uganda comes up with clear laws, regulations and a bonafied legal framework for regulating investors, investments and sugarcane out growers in Busoga region, Busoga is very far from taking the first step towards alleviating poverty in the region.

On the contrary Busoga Region is steadily heading towards political insecurity threats and organised crime (currently being reported as supernatural attacks) on households arising from

food and general socio-economic insecurity in the region.

#### **LAND GRABBING, EXPOSURE TO EXPLOITATION & EXTORTION OF VULNERABLE PERSONS:**

A key finding emerging in this study is that vulnerable members of the community particularly the elderly, widows, women, orphans, the girl child, are forcefully deprived of the access to and use of their household land for food protection especially under unclear contractual terms.

A common phenomenon is where a father dies after signing an agreement that someone would cultivate the family land for four sugarcane cuttings. Under normal circumstances, since the gestation of sugarcane is 18 months, four cuttings mean that the land was hired for approximately 5 years.

However, the practice used to grab land and exploit unsuspecting vulnerable victims is that the hirer will not harvest the cane for more than 30 months hence cultivating on and retaining the land for more than 10 years.

The desperate family would then go to him to borrow money for basic needs notably medical care and child education and for each approximately 100,000/= added to the family, he would get another cutting lasting 30 months.

Families that have tried to get the borrowed money repaid to their creditors in attempt to rescue their land have been heavily punished through detention and other torture means using Government Security agencies. For 100,000/= borrowed, sugarcane tycoons have demanded millions of shillings from such families, making it untenable for them to reclaim their land.

With no clear laws and regulations to protect such vulnerable members of the community, the result is that their creditors have caused them to sign agreements forfeiting their land in their favour without even realising it.

In the alternative they have forged such agreements especially where the debtor has died before the contract was executed. In an unfortunate case in Mutai, Jinja District, a gentleman who had been given hospitality by the land owner to build and grow food on his land turned against the family after his demise, and forged an agreement of sale, effectively grabbing all the land from the children of the deceased under the pretext that their father has sold the entire customary land to him. He occupied the land from 1985 when the deceased died to August 2013 when my office instructed him to return the land to the deceased's son called Socci.



## CHAPTER THREE

### **RATIONALE; JUSTIFICATION & ANALYSIS APPROACH FOR THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION:**

The study was conducted in households with most participants being the elderly, women and children because most men were out for the day and many had abandoned their rural based families and settled in semi urban areas with new wives especially after getting income from sugarcane sale.

The study focussed on growing food crops for food security vis-a-vis sugarcane growing. It sought to investigate whether the sugarcane growing farmers and the community understood the importance of reserving some land (a minimum of 2 acres) for food security and whether or not they did so.

I did not find any relevant reported study to review in the context of whether sugarcane out growers ensured they cultivated food products to secure food supplies to their families and most importantly whether they took into consideration poor families they hired land from to ensure that some land was reserved for them as well for food production.

The study also sought to inform its sponsor Kakira Sugar Ltd that there was a wide gap between the intentions of the Company in terms of making policy provisions aimed at ensuring food security in the community and the actual practice and experiences in the community where workers, burdened with the responsibility to achieve targets “at any cost” do not and cannot afford to pay allegiance to the company policy without losing their jobs.

Most importantly this study seeks to address the gap in information to Government, Investors, Professionals and the community through presenting a qualitative as well as quantitative perspective to the existing and growing problem of food insecurity and extreme poverty in Busoga region, calling for relevant steps to be urgently taken to adopt and enforce relevant laws and regulations.

Specifically this research seeks to challenge all the Members of Parliament in Busoga region to use the powers within their reach and undertake the task for which they are elected. Busoga Region is currently in charge of the Law Making Arm (Legislature) of Uganda with the Speaker of Parliament; Hon. Rebecca Otana Kadaga being the Woman MP for Kamuli District, the Government Chief Whip; Hon Kasule Lumumba being the Woman MP for Bugiri District and the Cabinet Minister of Land; Hon. David Migereko being the Member of Parliament for Butembe Constituency in Jinja District.

Although it is the culture of the people of Busoga to blame each other and engage in political bickering and intrigue, unfavourably critique and derail everyone including His Excellency the President of Uganda every time they make an effort to put things right; this report seeks to be a focussing and analytical tool for both the public and the politicians to judge whether or not they are skilled to retain their seats as representatives of Busoga in Parliament.

**Whether or not they can cause the enactment of the ‘Sugar Act 2014’ to save their people from further human degradation, deprivation, exploitation and extortion among others.**

It should be noted the Hon. David Migereko (Cabinet Minister for Land) already made an effort

and caused His Excellency the President of Uganda to issue a Directive on the same<sup>5</sup> and in favour of the Busoga Community but instead of using it as a leverage to save Busoga Region from the sugarcane scramble and petition, some local leaders and politicians in the region used it as a means to discredit the Hon. Migereko and H.E the President by publicly declaring that they did not agree with it.

Am yet to be educated as to whether or not a Presidential Directive has to be agreeable to the public before it is enforced; but I am afraid this level of political liberalism will have far reaching implications for our nation.

Forgive me for being reflective and subjective here but please take a minute at this point and inquire how many sugar industries are registered in Western Uganda where H.E the President and the current Hon. Min of Trade hail from. If they can realise that there is such a big problem in Busoga and come to 'attend our funeral', then the local and political leaders should think twice before unreflectively objecting to their timely intervention.

This report will therefore seek to influence the future political leadership of Busoga, replacing intrigue and political suffocation with community focussed leaders.

Since Parliament is within the control of Busoga and Busoga region, the failure to put the correct laws and regulations in place before the next general elections will clearly indicate that Busoga needs new and fresh national law makers and leaders in Parliament.

## **QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGY**

Whilst a quantitative study is urgently required to establish the extent of sugarcane growing vis-à-vis other food and cash crops and methodologically measure the risks to the Busoga Community and Uganda as a whole, this study adopted a qualitative approach to extract the meaningful context of the living experience of families participating in the sugarcane industry.

The study specifically sought to understand whether sugarcane growing families had access to food being a basic human need either directly through reserving some household land for cultivation or alternatively whether the increased household income from sugarcane growing and supply was sufficient at the least to ensure that there was food in their homesteads.

We explored the accounts of the actual households whose lives are directly affected positively or otherwise by the implications of an uncontrolled and unregulated sugar industry in Busoga and Uganda as a whole.

Most of the participants were women, including widows and the elderly who naturally are the caretakers of a typical household in Busoga and therefore were available in their homes, taking care of children and other people needing care at the time of our visits.

The study sample composed of only approximately 300 households of which 244 were occupied by participants who were interviewed out of over 360,000 households in Busoga region. This has left a wide gap of information requiring further investigation.

The impact on households in areas like Kaliro and Kamuli districts where the industry is at its onset was not investigated.

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<sup>5</sup> Directive to Hon. Min of Trade dated..... and attached on page

The study was limited by financial constraints for it was solely funded by Kakira Sugar Limited in attempt to assess the situation and adopt appropriate support specifically for the out growers in their sugar production area made up predominantly of Jinja, Mayuge, Luuka and Iganga Districts and as such all sample participants came from this area.

It is hoped that this sample will create intrigue and encourage Government, Non-Government Organisations or International agencies to undertake a detailed investigation to inform an appropriate intervention for the entire Busoga region in the nearest future.

I recognise the importance of maintaining quality standards in qualitative methodologies<sup>6</sup> and with this in mind, this current investigation drew on Elliott et al.'s (1999) criteria to incorporate quality checks throughout the report.

## **INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis<sup>7</sup> (IPA) was adopted to analyse the interview transcripts. I deemed it the best suited way of analysing the data produced by this study because the approach explores the participant's thoughts and beliefs in relation to their current experiences and/or living conditions<sup>8</sup>.

This approach endeavours to understand how participants make sense of their experiences and the meaning they hold of them.

Through this approach, my analysis is concerned with illustrating the personal perceptions of the participants with regard to sugarcane production in their homes and no attempt was made to produce any objective accounts or statements of their experiences.

An interpretative element is also inherent in the analysis approach. There is a general acknowledgement in research and investigations that the participant's perspective "depends on, and is complicated by the researcher's own conceptions and indeed these are required to make sense of that other personal world through a process of interpretive activity."<sup>9</sup>

It is therefore inevitable that there is an element of interpretation particularly in relation to the cultural understanding of the role and the position of a woman in the Busoga Community.

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The study was based on the following research questions that were asked informally and according to the assessed circumstances of each specific household:

1. How much land is owned by the household?
2. How much of it is cultivated with food crops?
3. How much if any is cultivated with sugarcane?
4. What is the status of the participants in the house hold?

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<sup>6</sup> Elliot, Fischer, & Rennie, 1999: Lincoln & Guba, 1985, Willig 2001

<sup>7</sup> Smith, Jarman, & Osborn, 1999

<sup>8</sup> Willig, 2001

<sup>9</sup> Smith et al., 1999

5. Who has cultivated the sugarcane on their household land?
6. Is the sugarcane plantation registered with Kakira Sugar Ltd and against their household or is their land hired and cultivated by someone else?
7. Where do they grow food for their family?
8. How many children and wives are in the household?
9. What benefit if any has the families achieved from growing sugarcane?
10. How do they feel about sugarcane in the home?
11. Were family members in agreement or consulted before change of land use from food crops to sugar cane?
12. How long have they contracted/ hired out their land for sugar cane growing?
13. Who looks after the children when they go very far away from their homes to grow food?
14. How do they feel about the gains from sugarcane Vis a Vis growing other food and cash crops?
15. Why have they continued to suffer in silence rather than complain to local authorities for help in their households?

## **INTERVIEW METHOD**

### **Approach:**

The investigating team was made up of a combination of Government Officials that included me, and workers of Kakira Sugar Ltd that included Management, Sub county Supervisors and the local field workers who were known and accustomed to almost all the households we visited.

### **Sampling:**

Villages we visited were randomly selected and whilst there, a door to door approach was adopted moving from one household to the next without discrimination or selection thereof. Special attempt was made to visit all the registered medium scale farmers in the visited villages.

The worst affected villages such as Wairasa village in Mayuge District positioned between Kakira Sugar Ltd and Mayuge Sugar Ltd hardly had any resident participants since all people of the Basoga Community have been displaced and non-English or Lusoga speaking people living in Islands of sugarcane have been employed to till the sugarcane plantations.

Other villages like Kamigo predominantly had children and frail elderly since all the women had gone to forests, hills and valleys to cultivate food whilst all their household land was cultivated with sugarcane.

Generally we interviewed households where we found adults but also managed to acquire data about the other homes by inquiring from their neighbours or LCI Chairman of the relevant villages.

Initial contact with the participants was made by way of media communication and consultative meetings with sugarcane farmers of Kakira Sugar works.

The community aware of our study and was expecting us when we visited their homes and none of the potential participants rejected or terminated our interviews.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

His Excellency the President of Uganda Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni issued a Presidential Directive to me as Presidential Advisor & Coordinator for Poverty Alleviation in the ten Districts making up Busoga Region on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2013 in a meeting at State House Entebbe.

He directed that Food Security was the First Priority in alleviating poverty from Busoga region and to meet this end, each household was required to reserve and commit a minimum of five acres of household land for food production and livestock. This in effect means that any household that has less than 5 acres of land in Busoga Region can only use their land for food crop and animal husbandry production which by themselves are a source of increased household incomes.

Sugarcane, coffee, cotton, hot pepper and other cash crops that cannot be used for human consumption would only be cultivated by those households with more than 5 acres of land and in any case on only the land in excess of 5 acres.

Executing this directive became a challenge to my office on realising that most households in Busoga region have over the years fragmented their family land to the extent that the majority own less than 2 acres of land and have committed most of this fragmented land to sugarcane cultivation.

Most challenging was the realisation that on one hand the Government of Uganda has licenced 11 sugarcane manufacturing companies in Busoga Region (literally one per district and 2 in Kamuli District), and on the other hand has not to date adopted any legal framework, laws or regulations for ensuring that the Constitutional rights of the people of Busoga and Uganda as a whole are protected by the state amidst the 'flourishing industry'.

Executing the Presidential Directive therefore had implications for a head on collision with the investors who literally own most of the land cultivated with cane by way of agricultural loans and agreements thereof extended to the people of Busoga whilst at the same time threatening to cause a political upheaval from the local and national political leaders through whose efforts the companies were licenced.

To seek an entry point, I had consultative meetings with the Directors of Kakira Sugar Limited specifically Mr Mayur Madhvani and KM Madhvani, expecting to be rejected since my proposal had financial loss implications for Kakira Sugar Ltd being the largest Sugar Manufacturing Company in Busoga Region and Uganda as a country.

I was shocked and humbled when the Directors of Kakira Sugar Ltd not only welcomed the Presidential Directive and expressed a willingness to support me in executing it by mobilising all the registered farmers of their factory to adhere to it, they also offered to sponsor this investigation to be undertaken as a partnership between Kakira Sugar Ltd and the Government of Uganda to inform the most appropriate intervention of ensuring there is food security in Busoga region whilst the Sugar Industry flourishes too.

We also agreed that it was important that the investigation established why there is a paradox



on one hand with Kakira Sugar paying out hefty sums totalling to over ugs 10 billion Uganda shillings (\$3,988,785.82) a month to 'sugarcane growers' in the region and on average 2,500,000/= (\$990) annual household income.

Yet at the same time families involved in the industry were living in evidently extremely poor conditions to the extent of contracting Jiggers, were threatened with famine, had severe malnutrition, and desperately needed to stop sugarcane cultivation but seemed to have legal constraints with consequences threatening their personal liberty.

We agreed to trouble shoot and find out what the underlying problems are and how they could be addressed.

### **THE BUSOGA REGION POVERTY PARADOX:**

The irony of Busoga Region is that with increasing levels of sugarcane growing, hence expected increasing household incomes, increasing wealth and cash availability in the region, increasing employment; Busoga region is now deemed to be the poorest region in Uganda, with the worst health and education records, extremely poor hygiene making it internationally popular because of jiggers and other contra indicators.

In spite of being an extremely economically active sugar growing population with competent market prices for their produce, ready market, prompt payment, incentives and bonuses to farmers to the tune of 108 billion Uganda Shillings (\$43,078,886.82) in the last financial year from Kakira Sugar Limited only; Busoga region is labelled with famine, malnutrition, predominant infant deaths from anaemia related illnesses, very high mortality rates, suggested rampant jigger epidemic.

Busoga statistics indicate the extreme opposite of what should be expected in a well invested region with five active and six potentially coming up sugarcane industries to invest in and employ the people of Busoga.

I have undertaken this study on behalf of the Government of Uganda (State House) in partnership and with financial support from Kakira Sugar Limited, for purposes of genuinely identifying where the gaps are, and informing an effective intervention plan that would help the people of Busoga, Government of Uganda, Kakira Sugar Limited and other sugar manufacturing companies and stakeholders to support each other and co-exist, effectively balancing priorities between sugar cane growing and food security for the sugarcane growing community.

The study seeks to avail sustainable solutions to identified problems and with the support and cooperation of all stakeholders namely the people of Busoga, Government and Sugar Cane factories, overcome all existing challenges and negative effects of unplanned and unregulated sugarcane production which currently render the sugar industry the worst threat to the continued existence of the people of Busoga region.

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

## **STUDY SAMPLE**

### ***A. SUMMARY OF SAMPLE RESULTS:***

1	Number of Sub counties Visited	9
2	Number of Villages Visited	10
3	Number of House Holds Visited	244
4	Number of people interviewed	561
5	Number of children at risk of famine & neglect	1952
6	Number of House Holds with Sugar Cane	232
7	Number of House Holds without Sugarcane	12
8	Number of Households who owned the sugarcane	73
9	Number of households who hired their land or cane	159
10	Number of Households with Food Security ( <1.5 acres)	28
11	Total Acreage Cultivated with crops	1097.45 Acres
12	Total Acreage cultivated with Sugar Cane	889.3 Acres
13	Total Acreage reserved for food security	143.4 Acres
14	Total acreage used for coffee and other cash crops	76.25 Acres
15	Percentage of land reserved for food security	13%
16	Percentage of land used for sugarcane	81%
17	Number of homes living in Extreme Poverty	229

### ***B. THE INTERVIEWED PARTICIPANTS***

#### **The Interview:**

A dynamic and flexible interview schedule was adopted. We made a quick assessment of each household surroundings before deciding on the procedure, mostly using an informal, non-structured interview approach.

The main language used for interviewing was Lusoga Language but we were able to use any language that was preferred and understood by the individual participant.

We sensitively noticed who in the team the participant warmed up to and let them lead the interviewing and questioning of the participants. Naturally female participants identified with female interviewers and the reverse was true.

#### **Participants:**

To avoid negative repercussions particularly for female participants who took interviews when their husbands were not at home, we will only use one name in this report to protect their identity and positions in their homes.

#### **Ethical Issues:**

All interviews were conducted openly, all available family members including wives, the elderly,

children and other vulnerable people were encouraged to take part in the interviews and there was discreet extraction of information from any participants.

The investigating team clearly introduced itself to the participants with identification where necessary and left their contacts with them for further contact hence all participants were aware of this investigation and that a report would be made thereof with details of their participation.

A number of procedures that will not be discussed here were used by the investigators to ensure the physical and emotional welfare of all participants.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Study Analysis**

The interview data has been analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis according to the method outlined by Smith et al., (1999). All interview transcripts were examined in detail in order to summarise, draw connections, make associations and preliminary interpretations of the interview phrases.

The analysis of the 244 transcripts resulted in 12 master themes and these were;

1. **Food Insecurity:**
2. **Extreme Poverty:**
3. **Unprecedented Exploitation of vulnerable peoples**
4. **The Plight of Women:**
5. **Child Neglect:**
6. **Jiggers:**
7. **Family Neglect:**
8. **Landlessness:**
9. **Displacement of the Basoga People:**
10. **Land Fragmentation:**
11. **Child Labour:**
12. **Lack of Corporate Social Responsibility:**

Each theme is introduced with illustrative feedback and audio recorded quotes from the participants.

#### **1. FOOD INSECURITY:**

What became most evident in the investigation was the predominance of accounts of starvation in all families that grew sugarcane. Out of 244 families interviewed, only 28 said they had food, 16 of these being sugarcane growing homes. All the others expressed their desperation in finding food.

They all lamented that well as the sons of the land (fathers, husbands sons & grandsons) did

not consult with them or agree with them before using or hiring all family land for sugarcane, they still expected the women from whom they had removed land to find food and fend for the family, including themselves (the men).

Mrs Muganza at Nawanyago only “sees the husband at harvest time when he collects the cane and does not see him again till the next harvest.....I have to stay in the swamp all the time trying to find food but he divided the small swamp area between me and my co-wife before he married a third woman in town so it is now too small to produce the required food for the family. He does not buy any food or anything for us, even the children have stopped attending school.”



Frail, elderly and widowed Ms Tabulila of Nalinaibi can only cook and feed on the sugarcane in her saucepan. She says “as soon as we finished burying my husband, my grandson, a son to my son chased me from my home and hired all the land to sugarcane growers.”

The wife to Balikowa from Kamigo could not bear the pain of fending for all these 8 children plus her husband. At the point of contact, she had deserted this home, leaving the husband to fend for all his 8 children without access to any food since all family land had been cultivated with cane.



The frail elderly, widows and children were most affected by food insecurity most especially because the men deserted the rural homes after growing or hiring the family land for cane, abandoning and neglecting them without access to any land to produce basic food stuffs, needless to mention all of them were extremely poor and unemployed hence had no alternative source of income to buy the food supplies.

The frail elderly and children were evidently malnourished and were cited feeding on sugarcane throughout the study.

## **2. LAND GRABBING FROM THE ELDERLY & WOMEN:**

It was shocking to realise from the investigation that sugarcane tycoons target the frail elderly and particularly widowed women by allying with male children in those homes to forcefully take land from their parents and either hire it or sell it out to them.

It was also realised that sugar manufacturers have promoted this situation by denying credit facilities to landowners who are elderly and forcing them to register their sons instead which in effect means that the son takes over the land control and all payments from the creditor and from the sale of cane is paid directly to them in effect acquiring control over the land of the elderly against their wish.

Ms Tabulila above from Nalinaibi says “my husband left me more than 20 acres of land but the boys have taken all of it and hired it to sugarcane growers.”

Bagalaga Farouk of Ikonja was owed 600,000/= by Mudhago an old friend but when he failed to pay, Farouk liaised with security personnel, they detained Mudhago for a few days after which he was bullied him into signing away his only 1.5 acres of land for 6 sugarcane cuttings, estimated to be more than 24 years.

Sonni in Mutai on the other hand was very young when his father died but Socci, a friend to his father who was growing cane on his land claimed that the deceased had sold all his land to him by the time he died. Evidently the agreement of sale had been forged but for Sonni, an illiterate, his family had been succumbed to living in an island of sugarcane, without any reserve for food for over 30 years.

Not to mention Muteweta still in Mutai, a very ill frail elderly who preferred criminal charges on his own son for “torturing him and forcefully hiring his only 1 acre of land for sugarcane growing.”



The deceased and father to all these boys had 3 wives in the same home, at Buyengo S/C, Jinja District. He divided all his land giving each boy his share while he still lived and left this family home and the surrounding land for his wives and the girls.

Unfortunately his heir, supported by his biological siblings declared a war to chase the eldest wife and all her children from the land so they can keep it to themselves and use it for sugarcane production. All their inherited land is already cultivated with cane.

Security agencies had to be involved in this interview owing to the insecurity perceived by the local community.

### **3. LEGAL EXPLOITATION & CONFUSION:**

Naturally, in an economic environment situated in the rural and residential areas for the nationals and without any form of statutory of government regulations protecting the constitutional rights of the residents, it's only natural that they will be legally exploited.

The most affected participants were elderly and women most of whom were illiterate and the sugarcane tycoons know the importance of this. None of them had initiated any terms of the agreement. The common chorus was the “hirer” brought an agreement “twataku ekinkumu” (and we upended our thumbs prints). All terms of agreement for the ‘hire of land for sugarcane growing is dictated, prepared, written and presented by the ‘hirer’. He decides the price and decides the number of “cuttings” he will harvest from the land before vacating it.

In all viewed sugarcane contracts, there is no mention of the period of time the person is hiring land for but rather the number of “cuttings”. Although the gestation period of sugarcane is 16 months and ideally a single cutting should not go beyond 20 months, all land



hiring agreements are silent on this.

This has resulted in intensive legal exploitation of the interviewees by their land tenants who deliberately do not harvest for up to 5 years per cutting, meaning that 2 cuttings would mean 15 years on one's land rather than 6 years.

Unfortunately in cases where the landowner dies before the cuttings are completed, the hirer claims that the land owner had "borrowed money" and sold him all the land, leaving the family without any land for food cultivation.

The residents of Buwabuzi Parish in Buyengo S/C caused the investigating team to take part in a residents local community meeting where one sugarcane tycoon known as Lule Samuel hired land and stayed for a minimum of 3 years and up to 7 years without "cutting" his cane.

Residents who went to him for help ended up dying before executing their contracts, living children and wives without any land for food production for unknown periods of time.



It was decided in the fully constituted LCI court of Nakiyuka Village, Buwabuzi Parish that Lule "had to harvest and remove all his mature cane from the complaints' land within one month" short of which the residents would cut it and sell it themselves.

#### **4. EXTREME POVERTY:**




With the exception of 2 homes, one being the Kaduku family in Nalinaibi where the family has evidently economically developed from the sugar industry, all the other homes were improvised and living in extremely poor health and other living conditions.

Participants could not explain why their husbands, sons and grandsons were engaged in the trade and there were definitely no sign at home of financial gain or benefit from the trade.

It became very clear that family members who engaged in the trade had their own priorities as the participants commonly mentioned they "bought a car", "took their children to university", "bought a wife", "moved to the city" among others.

Analysis of this feedback clearly suggests that well as the people in rural Busoga are left to deal with the extreme poverty conditions in the region, all the payments are going everywhere but in Busoga. There is no evident sign of structural and other developments and indeed some participating homes could not even afford to build a house let alone a latrine.

It was also clearly demonstrated that most land owners have trapped themselves into hiring their land in which case as will be discussed below, they would have nothing to benefit rather than languishing in extreme poverty.

<p>Mother to Butidhoma in Namaganga. Frail elderly and widow, dependant on her daughter who is also a widow with 3 acres of land all hired out by her daughter to sugarcane growers.</p> <p>The family is living in extremely poor living conditions, no shelter, no food, no firewood.</p> <p>This widow was making a cup of tea, using dried sugarcane plants as firewood and boiling sugarcane in water for sugar.</p>	
<p>Butidhoma on the other hand has hired land but did not take part in the negotiations, “I do not know how much my daughter was paid but I think it is 200,000/= for 3 cuttings.” She said. “I put my thumb on the agreement because my daughter said she had problems in her marriage but now I do not even have food and cannot afford to buy anything; she does not come to see me; I do not know where she moved to.”</p>	
	<p>This home belongs to Nyote, a Kakira Sugar Ltd registered farmer at Wairasa in Mayuge District.</p> <p>With six acres of land, the farmer has cultivated cane on all of it, leaving his family with no food and living in extremely poor health, shelter and other conditions.</p> 

There are very few landowners cultivating and selling sugarcane to the manufacturing industries. The study revealed that 159 farmers had either hired out their land for cane cultivation or sold their crops whilst they were still young.

Either way at the highest receiving being ugs 600,000/= (\$237.60) per acre for 3 cuttings (approx. 10 years) on the assumption that cane will be cut every 2 years (which was uncommon), a landowner would get ugs 100,000/= per a year (\$39.60); ugs 8,333/= per a month (\$3.30) and ugs 277/= per a day(\$0.11), only enough money to buy 0.5 litres of milk and not being enough to feed a new born baby for a day.

On average however, most participants received ugs 300,000/= for 3 acres (\$118.80) that is ugs 100,000/= per acre (\$39.60), for 3 cuttings which lasted 10 years because the tenants took their time to harvest the cane. This meant that their land and only means of food production for the family is hired for ugs 10,000/= per a year (3.96), ugs 833/= per a month (\$0.33) and ugs 27.7/= per day (\$0.01), which cannot even buy a safety pin to unpluck jiggers from ones feet.

Why does it surprise anybody that Busoga is currently the poorest region in Uganda, having been overtaken by Karamoja? Why shouldn't jiggers become an epidemic when sugarcane, our basic and main economic activity cannot earn us enough to buy a safety pin?

Needless to mention that in an interview with the Executive Director for Mayuge Sugar Ltd in Mayuge district, he advised the people of Busoga to "buy food from the supermarkets", I guess from earning \$0.1 from their land for sugarcane growing, what an irony?

## **5. PARENTS OR PAUPERS: UNPRECEDENTED EXPLOITATION OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE**

This investigation made me realise I could have made a mistake accepting the President's offer to work in my own homeland. As a daughter, mother and woman from Busoga land, I could not believe and contemplate that my fellow kinsmen could neglect, exploit, torture, extort from their own biological parents without any feelings or remorse or at least a recollection that they are what they are because of their parents.

It was a common occurrence for especially the boys to forcefully take over their parents land, without permission or agreement and hire all of it to sugarcane growers without even reserving one acre of land for the parents.

The sons of Lt, Suudi a prominent rich man chased their mother and hired all her 20 acres of land for cane; Muteweta of Mutai was "tortured by his son and hired his 1 acre of land for cane; Tolopina of Mutai is a neglected old woman, all her land was hired to Ndobosi a registered farmer by her nephew and without her consent; Widow to Lt Nkozasi at Ikonia was legally married to her deceased husband but her step daughter and heir "is chasing her from the land".


Makka Joshua, a son to Mbeiza in Kamigo has hired all the family land for sugarcane but what was stunning during the interview was that Makka who rushed home when he heard of our presence seemed very healthy and wealthy whilst his parents were both extremely malnourished, living in extremely poor conditions and were clothed and seemed like paupers. The home needed more time to understand the dynamics but with 10 acres of land for the parents who were still living, one would have expected at least 1 acre of land for food and at home since both parents were frail and could not walk very long distances to grow food. This list is worryingly endless.



Abandoned by her son in an island of sugarcane, Mrs Kafuka of Kamigo is surrounded by an island of sugarcane cultivated by his son Babise.

His son, a polygamist with 3 wives, has married two women in Mrs Kafuka's homestead, each having seven children and in spite of being a landlord with more than 5 acres of land, this mother does not have even half an acre reserved by her son to fend for his own mother and his own two wives plus his own 14 children.



<p>Her two daughters in law on the other hand have to travel for a very long distance to the swamps “kibaali” to produce food to fend for her son’s 14 children in addition to dealing with sharing the same small house with their co-wife.</p> <p>Babise on the other hand has married a 3<sup>rd</sup> wife in Budondo who is lucky to share the spoils from the cane.</p>	

## 6. THE BASOGA CULTURE & THE PLIGHT OF BASOGA WOMEN:

It is a very big challenge to analyse the culture of the Basoga without getting attached but in this analysis I will only give you what I perceived from the transcripts.

We interviewed a mother, a wife, a daughter taking care of each of the 232 families we visited that were involved in sugarcane growing but only 2 women said they had been consulted and had agreed with their husbands to grow the sugarcane.

Unfortunately the culture of Basoga contends that women are merely reproductive objects in their homes and are responsible for tilling the land, taking the care of the home and each and every single domestic responsibilities but culturally ***“DO NOT HAVE ANY BELONGING OR OWNERSHIP TO ANY PROPERTY IN BUSOGA REGION”***.

Where they are born, women are not important members of the family, have no right to inheritance, have no position in making important family decisions and are “land grabbers” who should not be allowed to cultivate or settle on any family land, particularly if they have children. Basoga Culture assumes that a woman’s ‘wealth is where they get married’.

In their marital homes however, a woman is only a source of free domestic labour and giving birth to boys. Any woman who gives birth to girls has to be doubled up with a co-wife and a barren wife has to be evicted from the home or agree to the husband remarrying, usually to numerous other women.

Consequently a woman can never be a member of any family birth or otherwise and as such, their welfare, feelings, opinions are not considered or respected by their husbands in deciding whether or not to cultivate sugarcane.

The widows are worst affected since as soon as their husbands die, all the property (usually land) is allocated to the boys leaving them and usually their daughters landless and sometimes homeless.

All women interviewed expressed some form of ‘force’ used by their husbands or sons to

cultivate the land, they expressed their desperation when the same males neglected them and expected them to still produce food in spite of having no land to do so. They all stated that “it is your business (the woman) where you get the food for the children because the man will simply not care”.

Kayaga Margret, 1<sup>st</sup> wife tom Mavuyo of Ikonia Village in Luuka had to lose her allocation of 1 acre of food production family land because she reached her menopause therefore “was not producing any children so her master (husband) cultivated the land with cane”.

While Olivia Isejja from Mutai in addition to adopting 8 children from her co-wives who could not handle the situation in this family, has had 2 children of her own.

With 10 children to feed and fend for, Olivia’s husband Isejja has hired out the 1 acre of land they have to a sugarcane tycoon amidst her protests which do not count in any case.



Mrs Kawumba of Kamigo, Mrs Muganza and many others were simply abandoned with the children by their husbands and Kwegemya, a widow to a former registered farmer Waibi felt “he was bullied by the husband off the family land”.

The account most women gave was that they “were digging in their gardens when tractors came and they were told to stand aside. They watched as their food was destroyed and their “masters planted cane in its place”. Such is the plight and value of women in Busoga.

## **7. CHILD NEGLECT & CHILD LABOUR**

When asked about their worst fears, almost all participants were “scared for their children”. A normal Musoga woman produces 8-12 children meaning while they are breast feeding, they become pregnant with the next child.

The sugarcane error has dictated that they plant food very far away from home in the “bibaali”(swamps) of bibila (forests) and as such they cannot carry all their children with them.

They all had to leave very youngchildren, unattended, often without food in their homes as they go to till the land for food and indeed we found very many homes with distressed children and without any adults during the investigation.

Mothers seemed to have lost control over their younger sons (partly due to the Basoga culture discussed above) resulting in a feeling of worthlessness towards their sons.

Consequently the sugarcane growers have derailed these children from school to cutting sugarcane or early marriages.

Female participants felt helpless saying they are too poor to offer anything to the children



and sometimes desperately need the money they bring home from cutting cane to feed the family so fail to effectively protect them.

#### **8. JIGGERS: The International Identity of Busoga Region:**

Those affected and infected with jiggers attributed them to hygiene as opposed to Extreme Poverty:

Abandoned homes, extremely dirty households, neglected children, husbands, and frail adults as women go to the “kibali” (swamps) and “kibila” (forests) to fend for food.

This registered and medium income earner has 5 acres of land at home all grown with cane and said when the wife was away tilling in the “kibaali”, he failed to cope with domestic chores such as cleaning faeces after children and he only got jiggers when his wife started spending all her time in the garden far away from home.



The women felt that if Basoga men sobered up and gave back to their mothers, wives and daughters a minimum of 2 acres of family land at home, to till for food while they take care of their homes, they would have time to “kutundula” (remove) the jiggers and treat them at onset before they became a problem to the entire family.




#### **9. FAMILY NEGLECT:**

All the participants felt neglected in one way or other. Fathers whose sons grew cane on their land felt their sons were not “looking after them or giving them any financial support”. Those who hired land to educate their children felt it was not worth it in the end. Mothers felt abandoned and neglected by their sons and daughter.


Wives were most affected particularly as men abandoned them for “higher class women” in urban areas “when they got money from the cane”.

Children were evidently neglected and abandoned both by their fathers who mostly abandoned their rural homes leaving them behind, as well as their mothers who spend most of their time walking to and from their gardens that are now very far from their homes.

The elderly are the worst affected, with all their land cultivated with cane especially by their sons without looking back to provide for them.

		
<p>Abandoned and neglected with 10 children, Namuganza of Wairasa in Mayuge, abandoned by the husband, has to provide labour in sugarcane shambas to get food for her children while they in turn have to be left unattended at home while their mother goes to work all day.</p>	<p>Having been married and widowed to a rich man, with children working in Jinja and other cities, with more than 20 acres of land, did Ms Tabulila ever expect to be neglected to the extent of cooking sugarcane for a meal? May be not. I guess she didn't expect not to have at least 1 acre of land for food production.</p> <p>Nor did Balikowa of Kamigo suspect that his wife could abandon him, leaving 8 children behind for him to bring up; rather for them to bring up themselves since their father is a hardworking man with 6 acres all in cane.</p>	

## 10. DISPLACEMENT OF THE BASOGA PEOPLE

<p>We visited more than 40 families that were not inhibited because the owners were displaced by the islands of sugar cane around them and lack of food to sustain the families.</p> <p>Well as those in Jinja District such as Namakoko in Mutai, Nangobi and Waluko in Lukolo have abandoned their family homes surrounded by cane but could return when they choose to, those in Wairasa have completely moved their households and one has to travel for more than 20 kilometres before they can find a homestead.</p>	
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## 11. LAND FRAGMENTATION

The issue of land fragmentation kept creeping up. The sugarcane industry has created a need to own land so as to access credit facilities and as such traditional households have been challenged with dividing up previously jointly owned and enjoyed family land into plots and for the boys only as per my discussion on the culture of Basoga.

Traditionally the well-off children would migrate to cities and other urban places for employment while the less privileged would stay in the village, have as many children as they wished because they could utilise the entire family land.

Participants felt that the sugarcane industry has encouraged such people to divide and hire their land in the villages, leaving their less privileged families with nowhere to till sufficient food.

In Lwenda's home in Kamigo 3 boys had to share 1 acre of land between themselves and although they have failed to grow cane on it because of its size, it's not big enough for any of the boys with their wives and children to till and grow food on it.

Batuse and Monica with their 8 children were enjoying the family land only to have it fragmented by his brothers, destroying his food and leaving him with one acre, half of which was already cultivated with cane. Mrs Kenge on the other hand had to hire out all family land to sugarcane growers to raise money to buy off other family members who wanted to fragment it.

## **12. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

I was dismayed by the enormous contrast between what I expected to find according to the company policies and briefing I received from Kakira Sugar Ltd and what I actually found on the ground.

Starting with basics, well as the company policies and agreements stipulated that anyone who did not reserve land for food would not be offered credit facilities (Aided for sugarcane production), 66% of the farmers did not qualify to be aided or to be registered as farmers but the majority of these actually were, some aided on half an acre of land.

The interviewed personnel from Kakira Sugar Ltd reckoned it was due to the pressure for achieving the set targets and indeed some fieldworkers commented that "they did not know they still had wasted land" every time they saw a piece of land with food crops.

It became very clear during this investigation that well as the senior Management of Kakira Sugar Ltd has Busoga at heart and wished the best for their out growers, their enforcement employees were not committed in most cases with the exception of those in Budondo Sub county, Jinja District who endeavoured to the best of their abilities to meet the required standards.

# **CHAPTER 7**

## **URGENTLY REQUIRED INTERVENTION & RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **I. GOVERNMENT:**

- a. **State Laws and Regulations:** Without any further delay, the Government should adopt and adapt to effective and enforceable State Laws and Regulations to protect the Constitutional and Universal Human Rights of the natives of Busoga that are currently threatened and Violated by the unregulated sugar industry.

The National Sugar Policy made by the Ministry of trade and industry is overdue for enactment in Parliament and responsible Members of Parliament Particularly those

ailing from Busoga region should undertake their duties as expected by the electorate that elected them and cause it to be Enacted as an Act of Parliament.

- b. **Enforcement:** Relevant human and other resources should be availed to the Poverty Alleviation Programme of Busoga and local security agencies to facilitate the enforcement of the Government Laws, Regulations, Presidential Directives and other relevant and appropriate interventions.
- c. **Legal Advice, Legal Aid & Public Defender Service:** The extent of Constitutional human rights abuse in Busoga region has escalated to the extent that it's imperative for the Government to institute an interim funded Public Defender Service for a period of 2 years renewable to support the victims of crime and exploitation in seeking justice hence restoring their position in the community as well as law and order.
- d. **Interim Enforcement Security Division:** A special Interim Enforcement Division should be created within the land division based at Jinja Central Police Station to expeditiously handle sugarcane related matters.
- e. **Licensing of Sugar Manufacturing Factories:** At its full sugarcane growing capacity, Busoga Region can only handle 3 full scale sugarcane industries producing at 2,000,000 tons of cane per a year. Consequently the Ministry of Trade and Industry should straight away enforce the Directive of H.E The President of Uganda<sup>10</sup> to eliminate germination of sugar factories that will have no space to expand and will entangle Busoga in an unnecessary scramble for sugarcane yet Uganda is a very big and fertile country with available appropriate alternatives.

The Ministry should recall all the licences of non-established licenced factories and extend the location of existing ones within the entire Eastern region within a radius of not less than 50 miles on all sides to protect both the investments and the region from further decay and anarchy.

## II. PARLIAMENT:

- f. **Taking Action:** It takes one Member of Parliament to propose a law but Busoga Region has approximately 50 (on average 4 constituents and 1 Woman Member of Parliament per each of the 10 districts). The Chairman of the current Parliament the Rt. Hon. Speaker of Parliament Rebecca Otana Kadaga hails from Busoga and the Chief Whip who ensures all State laws are enacted Hon. Justine Kasule Lumumba hails from Busoga region.

Making laws is the only and prime statutory responsibility<sup>11</sup> and mandate for the Parliament of Uganda and Members of Parliament. Therefore adopting the National Sugar Act must be prioritised. Having all the power and control of Parliament, it is merely a question of prioritisation by Members of Parliament from Busoga region and the reverse is true.

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<sup>10</sup> Attached at the end.

<sup>11</sup> Art.... Of the constitution.

- g. **Intervention in Poverty Alleviation:** All efforts by Members of Parliament to support the people of Busoga particularly in Poverty Alleviation are noticed and appreciated. Our Hero the Hon. Rt. Speaker, being a Woman Member of Parliament for Kamuli District has gone out of her way to ensure that all districts in Busoga are supported, relevant reviews are undertaken and Busoga gets a Special Program.

All this is in vain if the Sugar Act is not enacted; All poverty alleviation interventions notably reviewing NAADS, fighting corruption, lobbying and bringing agricultural inputs for the people is mainly a waste of resources and time in the current circumstances because the local people will soon not have any land left for agricultural and livestock projects and as such have no option but to sell all the inputs donated to them.

### **III. SUGARCANE MANUFACTURERS:**

- h. **Government & Political Leaders:** Although they are a source of income and tax for Uganda, manufacturers should not be prioritised over the Constitutional and Universal rights of the native residents of Busoga.

Several reviews have to date taken place in Busoga, instigated by the Parliament of Uganda but these indicate that they are focussed on ensuring that Sugar Manufacturers are protected because all official visits and meetings have been called with the manufacturers and none with the local leaders or the people of Busoga to date.

- i. **Corporate Social Responsibility:** All the investors in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Busoga are not native residents of Busoga Region and are mostly foreign investors. It is therefore of utmost importance that they;
1. **Respect the law of the land:** Manufacturers should respect the laws of Uganda, respect local leaders and undertake all the necessary measures to ensure that their staff and agents are delivering what the companies are prophesying to Government to be delivered. For example since Kakira Sugar Ltd has a publicly communicated policy of ensuring food security through reserving house hold land for the same, if monitored and put in action, the current situation would not exist particularly in Jinja and Luuka districts.
  2. **Contracting Land Owners as Out Growers:** Sugarcane manufacturers should endeavour to support and only enter contracts with land owners regardless of age (since their credit is secured on the sugarcane planted on their land). This will help to eliminate the exploitation and land grabbing from vulnerable people in Busoga by middlemen, family members, sugarcane tycoons and other opportunists.
  3. **Support for the Community:** Efforts should be made by all sugar manufacturers to ensure community support notably environmental protection through replanting of trees all around sugarcane shambas and donations for food crop agricultural inputs. Farmers growing sugarcane should be allowed mechanisation equipment at subsidised prices to till their food gardens too. This will ensure sugarcane production alongside food security.
  4. **Compassion and Attachment to Busoga:** Manufacturers will be financially affected when Busoga eventually collapses. It is their responsibility to ensure that they are attached and have compassion for the continued human existence of the people of

Busoga to deliver required labour and other services to their labour intensive factories.

The current attitudes such as “the Basoga can buy food from supermarkets” should be checked with the reality that the sugar industry is exploiting and destroying the local community so they cannot afford supermarket food and responded to accordingly through encouraging reservation of land and actual food crop input donation to their out growers.

5. **Investment in other Industries:** Although Busoga needs the employment opportunities availed by the sugar industry, we pride ourselves in educating our children and therefore would be more appreciative if white collar labour intensive factories such as technology industries and more community friendly factories such as fruit and food processing industries were introduced to supplement sugarcane processing.

We urge all our current and future investors to identify alternative investment projects other than sugar manufacturing so that Busoga region can economically develop whilst investors expatriate profits other than the one way situation as it currently stands.

#### IV. SUGARCANE FARMERS:

- j. **Land Ownership:** All farmers who own land should personally register with manufacturers as suppliers and refrain from hiring their land or sugarcane no matter the circumstances.

All hired land should be reclaimed at the end of the hiring period and land owners should restrain from informally borrowing money from their tenants at unfavourable terms and conditions for their families.

- k. **Exploitation and Extortion of Family & the Community:** All efforts should be undertaken through self-discipline to protect the fundamental human rights of family, loved ones and the community as farmers pursue their interests in the sugarcane trade.
- l. **Land for Food Security:** A minimum of 2 acres and average of 5 acres of land if available should be reserved for domestic subsistence that is for food production and livelihood of animals.

All households with less than 5 acres of food should immediately uproot the sugarcane and grow human and animal friendly food/cash crops such as cassava, potatoes that can be eaten whilst at the same time are a source of regular income.

All non-edible cash crops including sugarcane, cotton, coffee, hot pepper, cocoa should be grown commercially on the excess land (above 5 acres) to ensure steady household incomes for the family.

- m. **Legal Support:** All existing farmers, landowners who have hired land, families involved with the sugarcane trade should seek legal advice and support and download an appropriate template for sugarcane agreements at [www.busogapovertyalleviation.go.ug](http://www.busogapovertyalleviation.go.ug) , or [www.busogaonline.com](http://www.busogaonline.com) , or [www.busogadcu.com](http://www.busogadcu.com) free of charge to protect their interests in the trade.

## V. THE COMMUNITY:

- n. **Community Policing:** Should pick interest in ensuring that members of the local community cease being exploited by sugarcane tycoons. The example taken by the community of Buwabuzi Parish in Buyengo Sub County, Jinja District to stop exploitation through non harvest of sugarcane beyond its gestation period should be borrowed by all communities in Busoga so that all sugarcane tenants make preparations to harvest their cane within 16-18 months of its plantation or regrowth.
- o. **Legal Support:** Vulnerable members of the community particularly the elderly, widows, orphans, women and all those affected by sugarcane growing through exploitation, domestic violence and other vice should contact State House or send a text message to **0772616342** or email [maureen@busogaonline.com](mailto:maureen@busogaonline.com) to get the relevant legal advice and other support.
- p. **Food Production:** It is your responsibility to grow food or buy food for your households. All steps should be undertaken to have a minimum of 2 acres of land reserved for basic food production (1 acre for cassava and other for potatoes) and up to 5 acres where applicable to ensure sustainable subsistence of your households. Excess food can be sold for increased household income.

## VI. STATE HOUSE (BUSOGA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME)

In the interim period, as Government, Manufacturers, Farmers and the Community reposition themselves to intervene and handle raised issues of the currently unregulated sugarcane industry, State House will offer an interim support service targeting extremely affected families, offering advice, appropriate interventions, support with legal proceedings and in partnership with security agencies ensuring criminal prosecution and/or other appropriate measures to create sense of Government support to the desperate people of Busoga.

The Programme will also mediate particularly between the community and sugarcane manufacturers to promote access to credit facilities by landowners, access to harvest permits, return of cultivated land to landowners among other issues.

## APPENDIX

### C. BRIEF ON INTERVIEWS

A.	<u>WAIRASA VILLAGE; WAIRASA SUBCOUNTY; MAYUGE DISTRICT:</u>
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This sample village lies between Kakira Sugar Ltd and Mayuge Sugar Ltd. All native residents of Busoga have been displaced and the entire Sub County is habited by sugarcane and immigrant workers living in slums surrounded by islands of sugarcane plantations.			
	PARTICIPANTS	BRIEF	INSTRUCTIONS
1	Nfunga wife to Bosco	Have 4 children; 2 acres of land all cultivated with cane. Wife walks to other villages to grow food.	Uproot cane and plant food by July 2014
2	Ndabilese	Home has 1 wife; 4 children and 10 grandchildren; Have hired all the land for cane hence no food.	Avail 1 acre for food immediately
3	Imana	Has 9 children; 1 acre of land all with cane	Uproot cane immediately
4	Mawa	Has hired all his land for sugarcane cultivation	Avail land for food crops
5	Abangiti	Widow with 8 children but all land hired by deceased husband for cane	None applicable
6	Twagiyalezi husband to Specioza	Has 3 acres of land; 1 daughter; 2 grandchildren, all land has cane	Uproot 1 acre by December 2013
7	Makanika	Non-resident farmer; lives in Kakira but hired more than 5 acres for cane production; Hiring family did not reserve any land for food	None applicable
8	Byazimani	Non-resident farmer; hired all available land	None applicable
9	Mutonyi	Has 2 children; and elderly dependant mother but sold all land to cane growers	None applicable
10	Bihangaza husband to Proscovia	Has 8 acres of land; Elderly farmer; 1 wife; 4 children; 1.5 acres for food security	None: Food secure
11	Auma husband to Samanya.	<5 acres of land; 1 wife; 4 children; 1 acre for food at home, the remaining 4 with cane.	Avail 1 extra acre for food by October 2013
12	Kachu	Hired all his land for cane; Has migrated his family to Busalamu, a neighbouring village.	None applicable
13	Okumu	7 acres of land and cane, no household.	None applicable
14	Engweu	2 acres of hired land but there is no family	None applicable
15	Kigundu	5 acres hired for cane cultivation; No family	None applicable
16	Luddu	4.5 acres of cane, house hold abandoned to tenants	None applicable
17	Kalori	17.5 acres all cultivated with cane, no home	None applicable
18	Emau	5.5 acres all covered with cane, no household	None applicable
19	Azubu father to Fatuma	LCI Chairman, has reserved 1 acre for food	Revisit required
20	Ndabilese	2.5 acres all cultivated with cane; No	None applicable

		family	
21	Namuganza wife to Silvester	1 acre of land; 1 wife, 8 children, land not cultivated because mother is a labourer in sugarcane shambas. Extremely poor family.	Grow food
22	Lukwasa	3.5 acres all cultivated with cane	Revisit required; farmer not at home
23	Nyote	6 acres of land all cultivated with cane; Family with no food or land for food crops	Release 2 acres for food crops immediately
24	Kabasomi wife to Emanuel, Kakira worker	1 acre of land but 0.5 is cultivated with cane	Uproot after the already due harvest.
25	Diya	4 acres all cultivated with cane; Family displaced	None applicable
26	Mutangulira	Unregistered farmer; 6 family homesteads enclosed in an island of sugarcane.	None applicable
27	Ndabileza	2nd block; all cultivated with cane; Family displaced	None applicable
28	Engau	2nd Block; Unknown size all cultivated with cane	None applicable
29	Watila	10 acres all cultivated with cane	None applicable
30	Kayinza widow to Damasco	2.5 acres, food grown on 1 acres; All children have left home hence food secure	None: Food secure
31	Mulamira	6 acres all cultivated with cane.	None applicable
32	Wafula	2nd block all cultivated with cane	None applicable
33	Ntangulira	2.5 acres all covered with cane	None applicable
34	Gatti	3.5 acres all covered with cane	None applicable
35	Nyawuka	5 acres all covered with cane	None applicable
36	kasale husband to Monica	Head teacher to Providence World Mission P/S; Has over 10 acres of school land all covered in cane	Revisit required; Children left unattended at home
37	Kakayi	Home in island of cane. 2 very young children (5 years & 2 years) left unattended as mother goes to food garden in another village (iguluibi)	None applicable; All land sold
38	Engau	3rd block; Hired from extremely poor family without reserving any land for food crops for the household.	None applicable
39	Gatti	2nd block of hired land again without any food security reserve for hiring household.	None applicable
40	Okello	All family land was sold to Kakira Sugar Ltd	None applicable

		hence has nowhere to grow food	
41	Lugwara Quarter	Made up of extremely poor residents living in an island of sugarcane with no land provision for food production	None applicable
42	Lango Quarter	As above in Lugwara Quarter.	None applicable
<b>B. NAWANYAGO VILLAGE; NAWANYAGO SUBCOUNTY/ LUUKA DISTRICT</b>			
	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
43	Bitu wedded wife to Muganza	Polygamist (3 wives); Abandoned first wife Has six children; All land used for sugar cane; Grown by husband; Family disagree. Sales from cane not shared with family.	Clear 2 acres, For Food Production.
44	Kitalime wife to Moses	Have 5 children; All land used for cane; Land owned and cultivated by father in law	None applicable
45	Abenakyo, 2nd wife to Muganza	Polygamist (3 wives); 2nd abandoned wife; Has 5 children; All land used for cane; Grown by husband. Food production is done in the valley, very far from home.	None applicable
46	Lubaale	Unregistered farmer; 3 acres of land all with cane;	Uproot 2 acres immediately
47	Mwanja	Family agreed to grow sugarcane; 1 acre of land reserved for food production but not cultivated.	Grow food By 31st/ Oct/2013.
48	Lukomo married to Rebecca	Sold ½ an acre for cane growing; Retained 2 acres for food production.	Not Applicable
49	Kipande	Has 4 acres of land; Used 2 acres for cane; Reserved 2 acres for food production.	Not Applicable
50	Mpande	Registered farmer but not at home	Not Applicable
51	Babirye	Registered farmer with ½ an acre of land all with cane.	Uproot the cane
52	Namusobya wife to Edrine	Has 1 acre of land; Husband registered farmer; Sold the shamba to a one Isaac of Iziru; No food reserve.	Uproot cane at grow food next harvest.
53	Waiswa	Has 1 acre of land all with cane; Unregistered farmer; Sells all cane to Kakira Sugar.	Uproot all cane by June 2014
54	Nambi married to Sanon	Has 1 acre; All land hired for cane growing	Uproot cane & grow food by July 2014
55	Inhensiko	Large scale sugarcane farmer, not at home; but no sign of food or land for food	Not at home hence no instructions

56	Mpande husband to Miria	Registered farmer with 2.5 acres; Burnt all cane to grow food when family was starving.	Not Applicable
57	Ntambi	Has 20 acres of land; 15 have sugarcane; 5 coffee and maize all for cash, no land reserved for food.	None; can afford to buy food
58	Basilika, wife to Constant	Abandoned wife with 2 children; surrounded by cane. Non registered block; All land cultivated with sugarcane	Revisit is required when farmer is at home
59	Bagaga	None registered farmer; all land has cane; Wife and malnutrition children walk very far to produce food on hired land.	A revisit is required when farmer is at home
60	Nabirye married to Abasa	Registered block; ½ acre of land all cultivated with sugarcane	Uproot cane immediately
61	Batwala married to two women	1 acre of land; All used for cane; wives have to fend for themselves and their children.	Uproot cane immediately.
62	Isabirye	All land cultivated with sugar cane; No one at home	Revisit required
63	Nabirye	Neglected, Elderly and Frail widow; Owns 6 acres of land all with cane by her son Kayabi Stephen; A registered farmer.	Son to avail 3 acres for food production
64	Mutesi married to Moses	Husband is a registered farmer; has plenty of land but only ½ an acre for food security.	Reserve 2 acres for food by Oct 2013
65	Fazili	Has 3.5 acres; has grown 2 acres of cane; Has not cultivated food though there's land	Grow food crops immediately
66	Galandhi	Has 10 acres of land; Polygamist; Very many children, has used 8 acres for sugarcane and reserved 2 acres for food.	Increase food reserve to 4 acres by March 2014
67	Ngobi	Owns 7 acres of land; 5 have sugarcane and 2 food crops.	None: Food Secure
68	Luvaluka	Owns 1.5 acres all cultivated with sugarcane; has hired 2 extra acres for sugarcane.	Avail the 2 acres for food security
69	Bugaga	Owns 2.5 acres; reserved 1.5 acres for food security.	None: Food Secure
70	Basemusajja	Owns 10 acres; 9 cultivated with sugarcane and 1 reserved for food.	Avail 1 more acre for food security
71	Muwayire	Registered medium scale farmers; Not honest; Claims to have 34 acres all with cane; Claims to be food secure: no visible food garden in his home.	None: Evidently has ability to buy food
72	Namitego	Elderly gentleman; Has 3 acres of land; 1 reserved for food. Willing to grow	Avail ½ acre for food by August 2014.

		more food.	
73	Lyagoba	Registered farmer; No sign of food at home; but was not available for interview	Revisit required.
74	Luuba	18 acres, 12 with cane, 4 coffee; 2.5 food reserve.	None applicable
75	Kaima	1.5 acres of land all cultivated with cane.	Uproot to grow food on all land by July 2014.
76	Musana	4 acres all cultivated with 4 month old cane	Avail 2 acres for food by July 2014.
77	Iruba	All land covered in sugarcane	Not at home; revisit required

**C. NAMAGANGA VILLAGE, BUSEDDE SUBCOUNTY, JINJA DISTRICT**

	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
78	Mr Paul & Mrs Wagubi (Mother)	Family project; family has 30 acres of land; Has used 15 acres for cane; 15 acres is mixed food crop and coffee production.	Not Applicable
79	Kisakye	Household kept by grandmother and her granddaughters; All the land was given to the "boys" (her sons) by the clan and they in turn cultivated cane on all of it; Son Bumba Loziyo is a registered farmer	Son to avail 2 acres to household for food
80	Seven homes visited with children and no adults	All household land used for sugarcane and women have walk very far to hills and valleys for food production	Revisit required
81	Mugweri; LCI Chairman Nabulagala Village)	Has 5 acres; 2.5 are cultivated with cane; 2 acres have coffee and food is grown on only 0.5 acres in spite of big family.	Uproot cane at next harvest in July 2014 and plant food on the 2.5 acres.
82	Mufumbiro	Entire home surrounded by sugar cane and evidently abandoned.	Revisit required
83	Muteweta	Has one acre of land that has been forcefully cultivated with cane by his son Yunusu Muteweta.	Son ordered to immediately uproot cane and plant food for his father.
84	Butidhoma	Widow with 5 acres and a very frail elderly mother but all land has been hired out by her married daughter to cane growers.	Uproot 2 acres of sugarcane and share the proceeds with cane owner by October 2013.
85	Kokoli	Hired 1.5 acres from widow for cane .	Return land to widow

86	Isoto	3 acres at home; 1.5 acres hired from neighbourhood for cane growing; Widowed to registered out grower.	None: Food Secure
87	Muwakani	Home surrounded by cane, farmer has abandoned the home	Revisit required
88	Kiluzo	Fragmented and used up all his land with his brothers for sugarcane.	Revisit required
89	Loziyo	Brother to Kasiba Loziyo above and used up all his land share for cane.	Avail 1 acre to frail mother for food.
90	Bumba	As above	Avail 1 acre to frail mother for food.
91	Kasiba	As above; all four homesteads have wives; and children with no access to land for food security.	Avail 2 acres for food at next harvest
92	Musita	4 acres of land hired from frail elderly with no access to land for food production.	Ordered to clear 2 acres of sugarcane by Sept 2013.
93	Naisanga & Villian	Frail elderly with 2 acres all hired for cane	Uproot all cane immediately
94	Namukose wife to Stanley	Have 5 children; 1.5 acres of land; all cultivated with cane.	Uproot by February 2014
95	Nangeri	1 acre of mature cane but no food at home.	Uproot immediately
96	Wakaza	Frail elderly with 6 acres; 1 with coffee and piggery and 5 hired for sugar cane growing	Avail 2 acres for food
97	Batale	4 acres all hired from vulnerable persons at extortion prices. No food in the home.	Return 2 acres to frail elderly for food production.
98	Matia	Polygamist with 3 wives; Has 1 acre of land all cultivated with cane.	Uproot by January 2014
99	Kisira	1.5 acres cultivated with cane; Large family with not even a latrine.	Uproot all cane and grow food
100	Musimami	1 acre of land all used for cane production	Uproot by Sept 2014.
101	Bwoye	20 acres; Hired 5 acres for cane; Has 4 acres of food crops	None: Food Secure
102	Sebuliba	20 acres all reserved for food production; Grows his cane on hired land in Bugweri; Never on his personal land.	Not Applicable
103	Mutunga	1.5 acres of his land reserved for food but did not cultivate food crops.	Grow food crops
104	Nambisile	Has 3 acres cultivated with sugarcane; and 1 acre of food	Avail 1 extra acre for food
105	Gumula	Has 10 acres all cultivated with your cane.	Avail 2 acres for food.

106	Walumbe	Lives in family homestead with frail elderly mother but has used up all the family land (more than 5 acres) for cane cultivation	Uproot and avail 1 acre of land to frail mother for food production.
107	Mutunga	LCI Chairman, has 2 acres of food crops	None: Food Secure
108	Kimasuke	Owens 4 acres all cultivated with cane.	To avail 1 acre for food by May 2014
109	Kiige husband to Nakisige	Has 1.5 acre of land at home; All used for food; All cane on hired land.	None: Food Secure
110	Waibi	Frail elderly with 3 acres; All cultivated with can; All land hired by a one Waiswa Ausi	Farmer to return 2 acres to landowner by October 2013
111	Atyamisa	Have agreed with husband to grow cane on all homestead land and she grows food elsewhere on another piece of land.	Encouraged to grow food at home and cane far from home.
112	Butale	Has 1.5 acres of land; 1 wife with 10 children; All land is covered with cane.	Remove all cane by June 2014
113	Babirye	1.7 acres of land all covered in cane; No food at home and no latrine.	Uproot all the cane immediately.
114	Alina	Frail elderly woman. All household land hired by husband for cane production.	Husband ordered to avail 2 acres to her for food
115	Kiganile Loziyo husband to Bakita Frank Bosco	1 acre of land all cultivated with cane	Uproot all cane

**D KAMIGO VILLAGE; BUSEDDE SUBCOUNTY; JINJA DISTRICT**

	PARTICIPANTS	BRIEF	INSTRUCTIONS
116	Kyakuwa wife to David	Lt father in law sold most land around the homestead to sugarcane growers; Remaining portion was hired by the boys to the same.	None Applicable
117	Lwenda	Have 1 acre of land; Has been changed to food crops although fragmented into 3 plots	None Applicable
118	Nangobi	Widow with 1 acre; Half of it has sugarcane.	Uproot cane immediately
119	Mage	Has 3 acres all just harvested of cane; Single father with 8 children and evidently no food.	Grow food on 2 acres of the cleared land.
120	Bankyaye husband to Sarah	½ acre currently used for food production	None Applicable
121	Mwinike husband to Elsie	1 acre converted to food security	None Applicable



122	Baliluno husband to Lakeli	2.5 acres of land all used for cane cultivation	Uproot and use for food production by June 2014
123	Namuyonjo	Owns 9 acres; Has cultivated cane on 6 acres and 3 are reserved for food security	None: Food Secure
124	Mbeiza	Own 10 acres of land; Very frail elderly (over 80 years); All land cultivated with cane; Cane for Makka Joshua her a son	Requires further inquiry; family extremely poor yet owns plenty of land.
125	Kwegemya	Widow to Lt Waibi Sulaiman; Has 8 acres; all cultivated with cane planted/hired by Lt husband; Widow was 'bullied' by husband off the family land with no food garden.	Clear 2 acres of land for food.
126	Naigaga	Inherited Madhvani loan from Kakira after father's demise; All family land used for cane.	Harvest, pay off loan and use land for food crops
127	Balikowa	Has 1.5 acres all cultivated with cane	Uproot at next harvest
128	Nakisige wife to Godfrey	3 acres of land used for cane cultivation	Revisit: Husband not at home.
129	Buyinza	8 acres used for cane	Avail 2 acres for food
130	Balidawa husband to Sarah	2 acres; 1 cultivated with cane; 1 for food.	Uproot at next harvest
131	Nakele wife to Muzamilu	1 acre of land at home used for food crops; sugarcane grown on hired land.	None Applicable
132	Namatende wife to Jowali	1 acre of land all used for food production	None Applicable
133	Buteraba	5 acres; 1.5 used for food production; 3.5 for cane	Revisit required
134	Aliziki wife to Kawumba	2 acres of land all cultivated with cane; Run away husband; Family deserted	All cane to be uprooted
135	Kafuka wife to Yekosani	Very big acreage of land cultivated with cane; Cane owned by his son and planted without her consent.	Son to vacate 2 acres of her land for her food
136	Babise son to Yekosani	<5 acres of land; Polygamist with 3 wives, 2 wives in the same house with 14 children between them; All land belonging to his parents surrounding the 3 homes in the homestead used for cane cultivation.	Avail 4 acres of land (2 to each wife and their children) for food by April 2014
137	Derembe husband to Nusula	20 acres of land; 2 acres of food crops; No latrine in the home.	Requires further inquiry; family extremely poor

			yet owns plenty of land.
138	Waiswa	5 acres all cultivated with cane	Clear 2 acres for food by July 2014
139	Mr Byakiro	Chairman LCI and registered farmer; 2 acres of land cultivated with cane; Has 2 wives; 15 children in the homestead no visible food.	Uproot the newly planted cane immediately.
140	Nabirye wife to Kyemba	7 acres of land; 4 acres used for cane; and 3 acres for food security	None: Food Secure

**E. LUKOLO VILLAGE; BUDONDO SUBCOUNTY; JINJA DISTRICT**

	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
141	Salamu father to Kasadha	Unknown but big acreage of land; 16 people in household; All land hired to Kizza Charles cane	Revisit required; Son not at home.
142	Kakaire	Widow with 3 acres of land all cultivated with cane	Uproot 2 acres for food
143	Nalukodha	Has 3.5 acres of land; 3 acres hired and with cane.	1 acre to be cleared immediately by cane owner
144	Mugidde husband to Nulu	3.5 acres with 2 acres cultivated with cane.	None: Food Secure
145	Babirye widowed to Sajjabi	All land hired out for cane cultivation.	Clear all the cane immediately.
146	Kizza husband to Christine	Has < 5 acres of land, 12 children; 1 acre reserved for food and the rest with cane	Avail another acre for food production.
147	Mugulusi	Has reserved 1.5 acres of land for food but uses it for grazing, producing enough milk to provide sustainable food for the family.	None: Food Secure
148	Ifuba husband to Elizabeth	2 acres of land reserved for food but not cultivated hence no food.	Cultivate food immediately
149	Muwaluka	Has 1 acre; wife and 2 children; Has bananas on 0.4 of an acre and the rest has cane	Clear all the cane immediately.
150	Nabirye	Unknown size of land, 1 acre reserved for food and the rest of her land has cane.	Avail another 1 acre of land for food crops
151	Nabirye widow to Ndodi	3 acres of land and cane hence no food; Very big concentrated household; Family claimed there was alternative land for food	To move sugarcane to alternative land and grow food on the 3 acres by Sept 2014.

152	Monica wife to Batuse	8 children, 1 acre of land half of which has sugarcane.	Uproot the cane immediately.
153	Musisi	1.5 acres, very big family. 1 acre has been reserved for maize as a cash crop. 0.5 acre is cultivated with cane.	Uproot all the cane and use his land for food.
154	Balikudembe husband to Sharon	Has 1 acre of land; Has deserted his home after surrounding it with cane; Abandoned 1 wife and 3 children.	Uproot cane at next Harvest.
155	Isabirye husband to Monica	1 acre of land cultivated with cane and hired to a one Bileta, hence no food.	Uproot cane and use land for food.
156	Kigongo husband Topista	1 acre of land reserved for food, the rest is cultivated with cane. Has 4 children.	Avail 1 other acre for food production.
157	Kiko	Lives in an island of sugarcane.	Revisit required
158	Senge	Has 6 acres, planted cane on 4 acres and uses 2 acres for food production.	None: Food Secure
159	Mariam wife to Kenge	8 acres of land all hired out for sugarcane cultivation; Has 8 children; Vulnerable and exploited drunk husband.	Avail 3 acres for food and register directly with Kakira other than hiring.
160	Nangobi	All surrounding household land covered in cane.	Revisit required
161	Waluuko	Has deserted cane surrounded household	Revisit required
162	Nairuba wife to Walubo	Wife with 2 children and all family land cultivated with cane.	Revisit required

**F. NALINAIBI VILLAGE; NALINAIBI S/C; JINJA DISTRICT**

In this village we specifically targeted medium scale (<2.5 acres of cane) registered farmers with Kakira Sugar Ltd to assess their household food security provisions, attitude towards the same and consideration for the community, particularly families they hire land from to grow sugarcane.

	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
163	Tabulila widowed Suudi	<20 acres of land; Frail elderly widow; Her sons have hired all the for sugarcane; Extremely poor and neglected household.	Widow requires State help to recover 1 acre for food production.
164	Basoga	5 acres all hired to Kiiza Livingstone @ 800,000/= for four cuttings (<8 years)	To recover 2 acres for food security.
165	Batambwire	Hired all 5 acres for cane production.	Recover 2 acres for food
166	Kapata	Has 10 acres; Has hired 3 acres for sugarcane and uses 7 acres for food crops.	None: Food Secure
167	Zisangamuto	Has 2.5 acres of land and has cultivated cane on 1 acre; Unregistered farmer	None: Food Secure
168	Balidawa	Has 6 acres, 4 acres cultivated with cane and 2 with food.	None: Food Secure

169	Mutalya	Frail elederly who has hired all his land for cane.	Recover 2 acres for food
170	Nkelewe	2.5 acres reserved for food security	None: Food Secure
171	Bateganya	Unknown size; Only reserved 0.25 an acre for food crops.	Revisit required
172	Mugabi	2.5 acres of land all hired out to Mugoya Patrick for cane cultivation.	Recover 2 acres for food
173	Walimboli	Has 1.5 acres of land, all hired to Mutalya Moses, Kakira Ltd employee for cane.	recover all land for food
174	Babiwemba	Hired all land to Wabulongo for cane	Revisit required
175	Kitooke	2 acres all culitivated with cane.	Uproot at next harvest
176	Kaduku (father)	Have 20 acres, cultivated cane on 10 acres and reserved 10 for food security.	None: Food Secure
177	Kaduku (son)	Owns 30 acres of land, has cultivated cane on 16.6 acres and reserved the rest for food; Has hired 50 acres from other families but feels it's not his business whether or not they have reserved land for food	None: Food Secure but further investigation required to see if participating families have food security
178	Basalirwa	Has 20 acres but reserved 2 acres for food.	None: Food secure
179	Walulumba	5 acres of land, 3.5 cultivated with cane and 1.5 reserved for food.	None: Food Secure
180	Bayazaki	Has 5 acres of land but has only utilised 1 acre for food production; The rest is idle	Encouraged to grow food & other cash crops
181	Mpanyi	11 acres of land, 9 with cane and 2 reserved for food.	None: Food Secure
182	Buyinza	Has 10 acres. 5.5 cares cultivated with cane and 4.5 reserved for food security.	None: Food Secure
183	Bageya	Frail elderly, has 8 acres 4 cultivated with cane; 1.5 with coffee and 0.5 with food	Ordered to grow 2 acresof food crops
184	Mpango	6 acres, 2 acres of cane and 3.5 of food.	None: Food Secure
185	Mabanja	0.25 acre all covered with cane.	Uproot at next harvest
186	Kayale	6 acres of land, 5 with cane and 1 with food.	Uproot 1 acre for food at next harvest
187	Mpokibona	3 acres all cultivated with cane.	Uproot 2 acres for foodat next harvest.
<b>G. <u>IZIRU VILLAGE; BUYENGO SUBCOUNTY; JINJA DISTRICT</u></b>			
	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
188	Awulira	5 acres of land all cultivated with cane; 2 wives and 16 children	Avail 2 acres of land for food.

<b>H      <u>MUTAI VILLAGE; MUTAI SUBCOUNTY; JINJA DISTRICT</u></b>			
	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
189	Babu M	Has 7 acres, 5 acres cultivated with cane and 2 acres with G.nuts for cash, no food grown.	Avail 2 acres for food production.
190	Babu L	Has 6 acres, 4 cultivated with cane and 2 with food	None: Food Secure
191	Tusubila	Has 5 acres, hired 3.5 to cane growers.	None: Food Secure
192	Mulwani	Out growers delegate; Has 15 acres; uses 7 acres for cane; 5 for food and 2 for livestock	None: Food Secure
193	Kakande	Frail elderly, all land including his compound is hired and cultivated with cane	Needs State help to restore food security in home.
194	Emelda wife to Waiswa	6 acres; 4 cultivated with cane; 2 with food.	None: Food Secure
195	Mukyala	1 acre of land, ¾ acre of cane. No food at all.	Uproot all cane for food
196	Namakoko	House hold surrounded by cane; No one at home	Revisit required
197	Muteweta	Tortured by his son and removed from his 1 acre of land which was hired out for cane	Son to Clear the cane by August 2013
198	Kawogolo	15 acres of cane grown on hired land; No sugarcane or land at household.	None applicable
199	Nambi	Has 30 acres of land; Has reduced cane to 10 acres; The rest is utilised with livestock and food crops.	None: Food Secure
200	Naikoba	Very old frail elderly. All land cultivated with cane by the son, a one Kintu John.	None: Too frail to grow food.
201	Kywalyanga	Estimate 5 acres of land not utilised at all; No food.	Ordered to grow food
202	Kadunga	15 acres of land; 11 cultivated with cane; and 3 for food crops.	None: Food Secure
203	Basalirwa wife to LCI Chairman	Hired land for cane cultivation at 500,000/= per cutting	None applicable
204	Tolopina	Neglected old woman. All family land hired to Ndobosi Grace for cane production by her nephew hence no food.	Needs State help to restore food security in home.
205	Nabulwe	5 acres of land now converted from cane to food crops.	None: Food Secure
206	Kyemanta.	>2 acres of land all hired to Magemeso Ronald	Uproot all cane after next harvest
207	Mwase (Mrs)	2.5 Acres; 1.5 cultivated with cane; 1 wife; 5 children.	Remove cane by December 2013

208	Musango	12 acres all cultivated with cane; claims to grow food in forest away from home; No food at home	Grow food at home and sugarcane far away.
209	Mawerere	5 acres of land, 2.5 acres of cane and 2.5 reserved land for food but not cultivated hence no food.	Grow food immediately
210	Babeku husband Tabisa	Very small land and not cultivated for food.	Grow food immediately
211	Mudhola	10 acres of land, 5 acres with cane. Polygamist with very many children hence discouraged from cane production	Grow food crops.
212	Mugweri	2.5 acres all confiscated by Socci Kasadha; an old friend to his deceased father.	Return land to the household immediately.
213	Kusonyiwa	Chairman LCI; Mutai , Busibe. Has hired out all land to cane growers yet he has a very big family.	Uproot cane after nextharvest in April 2014
214	Muwanguzi husband to Sarah	7 acres of land all cultivated with cane.	Provide 2 acres for foodby October 2013
215	Munyirwa	Hired 6 acres and cultivated all of it with cane; No food at home; Claims to have food in the forest.	Clear and provide 2 acresfor food.
216	Byakika	Frail elderly with all his land hired to cane growers and coffee production.	Encouraged to personally register and supply cane to afford food.
217	Isabirye	2 acres of land all cultivated with cane; Polygamist with 2 wives in small house; 8 children; Extremely poor home without a roof on the shelter.	Clear all cane by Sept 2013 and use land for food.
218	Isejja husband to Olivia	1 acres of land; 10 children, all household land including compound covered with cane.	Uproot immediately and use land for food
<b>I. <u>IKONIA VILLAGE; NAWAMPITI SUBCOUNTY; LUUKA DISTRICT</u></b>			
	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
219	Mavuyo	2.5 acres of land all covered with cane and coffee: Aided farmer with 3 women: 13 children; 1.5 acres of cane and 1 acre for other crops; mainly coffee	Uproot all the cane from the home, and use other pieces of land for cane.
220	Edisa 2nd wife to Mavuyo	8 children. Has 1 acre of land allocated to him 0.5 of which is covered with coffee.	Husband to avail land forfood crops.
221	Babirye 3rd wife to Mavuyo	0.5 acre allocated to her, half of which has coffee.	Husband to avail land forfood crops.

222	1st wife to Mavuyo	Neglected and the 1 acre of land she used to cultivate food has been planted with cane by her husband; Domestically abused woman	Husband to return her 1 acre of land for food
223	Mudhago husband to Kevin	1.5 acres all cultivated with cane. 5 Children; Family in extreme poverty; All land was confiscated by a creditor called Bagalaga Farouk for 24 years.	Bagalaga instructed to return the land immediately.
224	Bagalaga	All household land approximately 2 acres is cultivated with cane; Wife & child neglected	Uproot and grow food.
225	Wabwose	All 5 acres cultivated with cane; 9 children	Uproot and avail 2 acres for food production.
226	Nangobi	Frail and neglected elderly, all her land has been cultivated with cane by her son.	Needs state intervention to restore food security
227	Mukyala	1 Acre of land all with cane, 1 Deserted wife in an island of cane; Has 6 children.	Uproot all cane immediately
228	Mukodha wife to Batale	1 acre of land all cultivated with cane; 4 children	Uproot all cane immediately
229	Kungu	Approx. 1.5 acres, all cultivated with cane & coffee.	Revisit required because he was not at home.
230	Lt Isabirye Pawurento's Home	Un known but plenty of land available most of it is cultivated with cane; Very many adults and dependants; Land reserved for food is not cultivated. Family seems to be extremely lazy.	Ordered to grow food.
231	Wabwosa	Home in island of cane, owner was forced to desert it.	Revisit required because he was not at home.
232	Efransi widow to Lt Nkozasi	4 acres of land, 2.5 cultivated with cane; Widow discouraged from farming because the heir to the father, a one Scovia is threatening to chase her from her matrimonial home.	Encouraged to grow food.
233	Mbago husband to Nabirye	Have 6 acres and have used all of it for food production.	None: Food Secure
234	Balikowa husband to Jane	Have 2 acres of land 1 of which is cultivated with cane; 20 children at home, .	Remove all the cane by January 2014.
235	Balikowa husband Edisa	1.5 acres of land all cultivated with cane; 6 children,	Uproot all cane immediately
236	Waiswa David LCI Chairman	2 acres all cultivated with cane.	Will provide land for food after harvest in May 2014.



237	Isabirye	0.5 acre plot, no food and no cane	Ordered to grow food.
238	Balikowa Stephen husband to Aidha	5 acres of land; 5 children; 2 acres with cane; 1.5 with coffee and 1.5 reserved for food.	None: Food Secure
<b>J. NAMALERE VILLAGE; KAGOMA SUBCOUNTY; JINJA DISTRICT</b>			
	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>BRIEF</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
239	Nabirye	0.5 acre plot with cane ; 5 children; no food	Uproot cane immediately
240	Magada husband to Nabirye	< 5 Acres of land; Elderly couple; Aided farmers; Not realising any benefits from the cane for the family; planning to voluntarily uproot all cane.	Will uproot cane after harvest by Dec/ 2013.
241	Tibikuninya	Has 1.5 acres; Elderly with a broken limb; All land had been cultivated with cane by son but she is uprooting it to produce food.	Supported financially to seek medical help to heal limb
242	Isabirye husband Aidha	0.25 acre of land with cane; 5 children	Uproot cane immediately
243	Luwano husband Aidha.	1 acre of land all cultivated with cane; 7 children; Land is hired to Samba Christopher	Uproot cane immediately
244	Byansi husband to Juliet	1 acre of land half of which is covered with cane; 10 children; Extremely poor living conditions.	Uproot all cane at next harvest by April 2014.

## FURTHER INFORMATION:

General Advice will be available at the Busoga Poverty Alleviation Programme websites at [www.busogapovertyalleviation.go.ug](http://www.busogapovertyalleviation.go.ug) or [www.busogaonline.com](http://www.busogaonline.com) or [www.busogadcu.com](http://www.busogadcu.com) or by texting 0772616342 or visiting the offices at Grace House, Plot 7 Kidera Road Jinja, Opposite Jinja Police Barracks.

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