

CORRECTION

Agrarian History of the N’Kosy area

From the information gathered from the interview with P. Kiwiba and D. Pillot, we can reconstitute the N’Kosy area’s history into 4 main periods and 3 main themes. Here is the synthetic table we can construct:

	1930-1970	1971-1979	1980-2000	2000-2016
Population and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low population density and relied on immigrant laborers from Burundi and Rwanda • Some immigrant laborers settled increasing the population and occupying the lowlands • Free medical services but inaccessible due to poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of labour due to civil strife • Population started to increase birth rates • Breakdown of social services and high incidences of controllable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population growth with more immigrations from Tanzania and internal immigration • High HIV prevalence • Growing settlements in the lowlands and slopes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population due to immigrations from within and outside • Easier access to health services • Improvement in housing structure, infrastructure and transport

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Conditions of Production	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land largely owned by Kabaka, government, and land lords allocated by Kabaka Most people were tenants on the land Communal land for grazing, and natural forests in the lowlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kabaka land reverted to Government and payment of rent abolished Expansion of farming to the newly deforested areas (slopes) and lowlands / wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of Buganda kingdom and land reverted to the kingdom and landlords More legal ownership (titles and leases) and fencing More land fragmentation due to inheritance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased value of land due to population increase Incidences of land grabbing by powerful individuals Decreasing farm sizes and reduction of communal grazing More insecurity on land
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictable rainfall patterns; March-June and Sept-Dec Reliable sources of water for human and animal production Floods common in lowlands and plains Rare incidences of long draught e.g. 1965 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall pattern predictable (seasonality) Boreholes introduced for safe water for humans Encroachment and reclamation of wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water levels in lakes and rivers reduced (some wells dried) Increased construction of boreholes for safe water to humans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several rivers and streams seasonally dry up Unpredictable rainfall patterns Shorter and destructive rains & longer dry spells Increased erosion on hills & siltation in lowlands
	Markets and Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee and cotton major cash crops marketed through cooperatives Prices set by Government and stable Extension services available and effective for cash crops Strict enforcement of laws and regulations for NR protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of enforcement of laws and regulations regarding NR protection Breakdown of the cooperative system, and extension Breakdown of the cotton exports and value chain (Indians leave Kampala) Illicit trade (smuggling coffee directly with Rwanda or Tanzania allows to maintain a certain production of coffee however, but no cotton) Civil strife and conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence of middlemen in marketing Attempt to revive cooperatives – finally collapsed after 1986 Emergence of NGO activities in Ag. Services and NR conservation & social services Food crops increasingly became cash crops as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free market economy and unstable prices Market for food and cash crops available Revival of Extension through NAADS with more emphasis on input distribution NGOs provide most of the advisory services

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Production crops, animals and Forest	Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee and cotton main cash crops • A wide variety of food crops grown on small scale for domestic consumption • Horticulture crops e.g. pepper and some cereals (lentils) for Indian community • Coffee/banana and cereal/legumes intercrops common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of cotton production due to expulsion of Indians and collapse of cooperatives • General reduction in agricultural production due to lack of markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More production of food crops for cash (banana, beans, maize etc) • Use of manure in crop production system • Use of pesticides to control pests and diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in prevalence of crop diseases (banana, coffee, cassava) • Many new crop varieties introduced • Increased intercropping by smallholder farmers • Fertilizer application to high value crops e.g. passion fruits
	Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous animals and birds with less disease incidences • Communal grazing in the lowlands and hills with hired labour (herdsmen) • Animals mainly reared for cultural functions e.g. marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of traditional grazing land on the alluvial plain due to population increase • But in the meantime deforestation of the highlands (slopes) which open new space for grazing • Extensive grazing of large herds starts (first large herds coming from outside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General reduction in cattle in mixed farming • First specialized poultry farms appear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further reduction in cattle production due to lack of grazing land • Shift from indigenous to cross-breeds and exotic breeds of animals and birds • Extension of specialized poultry production (meat and eggs)
	Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazzeted natural forest cover in the lowlands and plains • Forests as reservoirs for herbs and traditional medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled deforestation for charcoal and timber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation through tree planting promoted by NGOs and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial forest plantations on hilltops