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MORE DETAILS ABOUT THE UNDERLYING RESEARCH, INCLUDING THE CASE STUDIES, AT www.ddinternational.org.uk

Background

In 2008, the City of

Portland

adopted

Amendment 7 of the

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Rationale for the research

Researcher's interest in tobacco cultivation in poor rural areas of developing countries. The research is motivated by the fact that tobacco is a major cash crop for many smallholder farmers in these areas. However, tobacco cultivation is often associated with health risks and environmental degradation. The research aims to explore the reasons why farmers continue to grow tobacco despite these risks and to identify alternative crop options that could improve their livelihoods.

does tobacco cultivation pose a greater hazard to the welfare of poor farmers than other available crop alternatives?



Research methods

The research is a qualitative study. It involves in-depth interviews with farmers in three countries: Brazil, Bangladesh, and Uganda. The interviews are semi-structured, allowing the researcher to explore the farmers' experiences and perceptions of tobacco cultivation and alternative crops. The data is analyzed using thematic analysis to identify common themes and patterns.

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conceptual clarity around risks, vulnerability and hazards

The existence of risk should not be confused with its realisation

Symptoms of poverty should not be confused with causes

Introduction

sources and examined over 300 different reports. The papers were

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Summary findings of the literature review

Tobacco cultivation and social effects

No clear evidence to support a causal link between tobacco cultivation and poverty

tobacco cultivation and poverty. Evidence
 from Mozambique, for example, points to positive income
 and minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to
 food insecurity. Tobacco cultivation and food security
 is supported by evidence from Mozambique, for example,
 which points to positive income and minimal evidence of
 tobacco cultivation contributing to food insecurity. Tobacco
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 evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to food insecurity.

tobacco

Evidence from Mozambique, for example, points to positive income
 and minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to food
 insecurity.

6. Inadequate

Evidence from Mozambique, for example, points to positive income
 and minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to food
 insecurity.

Minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to food insecurity

Tobacco cultivation and food security is supported by evidence from Mozambique, for example, which points to positive income and minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation contributing to food insecurity.

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 by evidence from Mozambique, for example, which points to
 positive income and minimal evidence of tobacco cultivation
 contributing to food insecurity. Tobacco cultivation and food
 security is supported by evidence from Mozambique, for example,
 which points to positive income and minimal evidence of tobacco
 cultivation contributing to food insecurity.

Child labour is no more prevalent in tobacco cultivation than other crops

Child labour in tobacco production

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Tobacco cultivation and environmental risks

Deforestation impacts are site specific but can be mitigated

Deforestation



Key findings

Summary
Introduction
Background
Methods
Results

- Tobacco tends to be grown by farmers with larger farm sizes
- The proportion of land dedicated to tobacco cultivation is the
- Tobacco cultivation constitutes only one component of a diverse
- There is a high dependence on tobacco crop income
- Overall welfare of tobacco farmers is improving
- Tobacco crop incomes can improve household food security
- There is no evidence that tobacco cultivation leads to adverse
- There are no reported incidences of ill health as a direct result
- There is little to no deforestation as a result of tobacco cultivation
- The majority of farmers reported no impact on soil fertility and

Context and sample

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Findings – the role of tobacco in the sample household economies

Tobacco tends to be grown by farmers with larger farm sizes

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CASE



Brazil

Key findings

- Tobacco cultivation occupies only a relatively small proportion of the cropping systems but is a reliable source of income for those who grow it
- Tobacco is only one component of the cropping systems but is a reliable source of income for those who grow it
- Tobacco cultivation is a reliable source of income for those who grow it
- Tobacco growing income is reliable but long-term trends are uncertain
- Tobacco cultivation is seen to promote food security and income
- There are positive perceptions of welfare changes
- There are costs and benefits of growing tobacco
- Households have debts but they reflect loans given by banks
- There is no evidence that tobacco cultivation leads to adverse health effects
- There are cases of reported health effects from tobacco
- There may be some environmental effects from tobacco
- Market support of tobacco cultivation is viewed positively [cas cultivation](#)

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contract with Souza Cruz; of the six tobacco growers who had stopped cultivating for Souza Cruz, three now had contracts with

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Souza Cruz. One of the tobacco labourers also rented land for

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Findings: the role of tobacco cultivation in the sample household economies

Tobacco cultivation occupies only a relatively small proportion of the crop area

15

cultivation was distributed across all the land size classes, although farm sizes are large (median value 15 acres). Further, one of the

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Tobacco is only one component of the cropping system but a major source of income

Despite the fact that tobacco occupies a large amount of land (in relation to overall farm size) it was for most of the growers (82% of the total) a secondary activity. All growers had other sources of income, such as crop production, animal husbandry, family wage, and other. Tobacco cultivation is variable. Although for the majority (19) of all tobacco growers (82% of the total) tobacco is not the main source of income.

Tobacco cultivation is a reliable source of income for those with only on-farm income sources

For those growers who had only on-farm income sources, tobacco cultivation was a reliable source of income. For those households that had left tobacco cultivation with Souza Cruz and had other sources of income, tobacco cultivation was not a reliable source of income.

Tobacco growing income is reliable but long-term trends are mixed

Although tobacco growing income is reliable, long-term trends are mixed. For those growers who had only on-farm income sources, tobacco cultivation was a reliable source of income.

Tobacco cultivation is seen to be food security promoting, with income generation taking priority over meeting subsistence needs through agriculture

For those growers who had only on-farm income sources, tobacco cultivation was seen to be food security promoting, with income generation taking priority over meeting subsistence needs through agriculture. 9-12 months of food from their land while a small but significant amount of tobacco was produced. This was seen as a source of food security. Given the size of landholdings it might seem odd that all growers had other sources of income.

Figure 4 shows the results of the survey. The data indicates that tobacco is a major source of income for most growers, but it is not the only source. The survey also found that tobacco cultivation is a reliable source of income for those with only on-farm income sources.

There are positive perceptions of welfare changes

Households that had grown tobacco for Souza Cruz and who had more negative views on their problems and age or increasing family size. For the non-tobacco growers under contract with Souza Cruz the comparison with those who had not grown tobacco for Souza Cruz and who had more negative views on their problems and age or increasing family size. For the non-tobacco growers under contract with Souza Cruz the comparison with those who had not grown tobacco for Souza Cruz and who had more negative views on their problems and age or increasing family size.

There are costs and benefits of growing tobacco

There are costs and benefits of growing tobacco.

Households have debts but they reflect loans given by banks to make investments

under contract to Souza Cruz, 14 have debts. However, 12 of these respondents (19 out of 25) having 'significantly' changed their companies including Souza Cruz, though also from government, technical support provided by Souza Cruz is viewed positively

There is no evidence that tobacco cultivation leads to adverse labour or employment outcomes

was reported on maize cultivation though tobacco was also grown

There are cases of reported health effects from tobacco cultivation and other agricultural crops

from 1992 but was not considered serious by the farmer.

There may be some environmental effects from tobacco cultivation

respondents (19 out of 25) having 'significantly' changed their companies including Souza Cruz, though also from government, technical support provided by Souza Cruz is viewed positively

Market support to tobacco cultivation is viewed positively

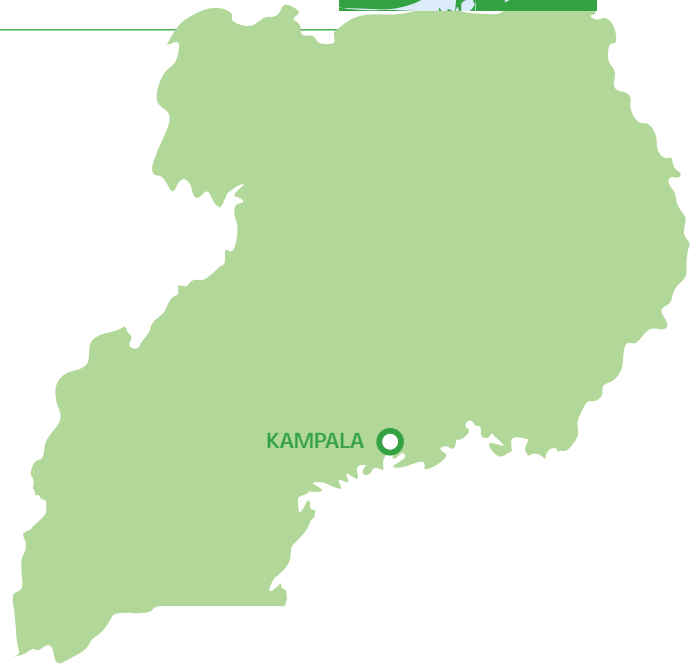
The technical support provided by Souza Cruz is viewed positively

In summary the evidence from this sample of tobacco farmers paints a picture of tobacco growing on a small proportion of land on increasingly commercial farms, with tobacco cultivation playing a positive role in terms of income and employment. Environmental and health risks are evident, but support provided by tobacco companies is mitigating these risks.





CASE STUDY



CASE STUDY | UGANDA CONTINUED

Findings – the role of tobacco cultivation in the sample household economies

Tobacco tends to be grown by farmers with larger land holdings, and not poorer farmers

The data in table U1 shows that tobacco is grown, on average, by farmers with larger land holdings, and not poorer farmers.

Of the total sample, 29 reported that they produced enough food to produce sufficient to provide for 9 to 12 months. Twenty four reported that they produced enough food to produce sufficient to provide for 9 to 12 months. Twenty four reported that they produced enough food to produce sufficient to provide for 9 to 12 months.

For those willing to take the risks, the advantages of tobacco growing outweigh the disadvantages

All respondents reported that they were willing to take the risks of tobacco growing, and that the advantages of tobacco growing outweighed the disadvantages.

These were the available market, the size of income generated, the ability to sell the crop, the ability to store the crop, the ability to transport the crop, the ability to sell the crop, the ability to store the crop, the ability to transport the crop, the ability to sell the crop, the ability to store the crop, the ability to transport the crop.

Farmers are free to move in and out of tobacco production based on their own assessments of the risks and opportunities; there is little evidence of coercion, enforcement or entrapment of farmers in tobacco cultivation

All respondents reported that they were free to move in and out of tobacco production based on their own assessments of the risks and opportunities.

CASE STUDY | UGANDA CONTINUED

Shocks both external (eg drought) and household (eg death and illness) can have damaging welfare and food security effects on farmers. These were the same for both tobacco and non-tobacco farmers, with tobacco farmers being no more or less vulnerable.

The hazards around tobacco cultivation must be put in context. Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco. Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco. Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco.

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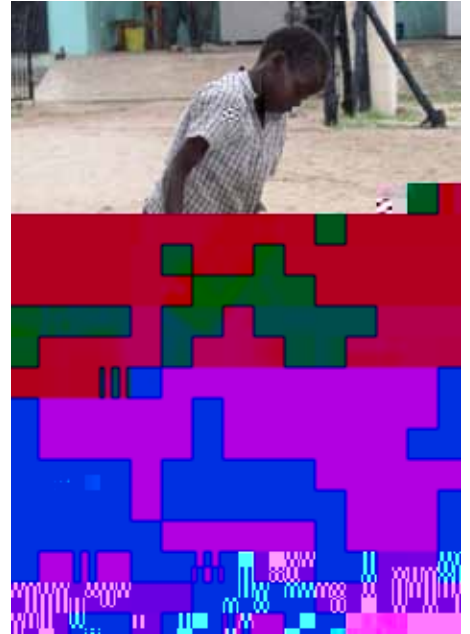
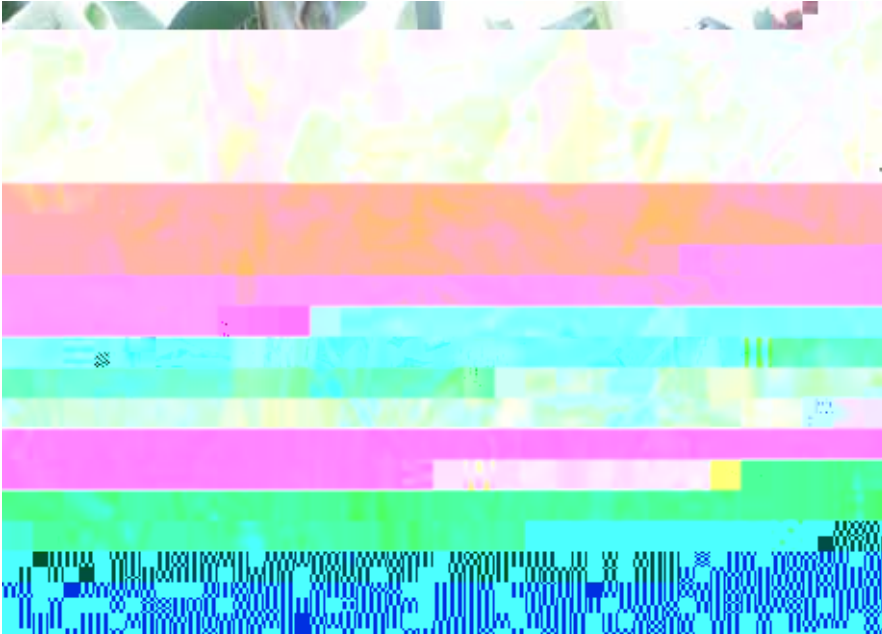
Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco. Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco. Hazards around tobacco cultivation are not unique to tobacco.

Droughts and other shocks can have damaging welfare and food security effects on farmers. These were the same for both tobacco and non-tobacco farmers, with tobacco farmers being no more or less vulnerable.

non-tobacco producers to effects of climate hazards or health events.

There is evidence of child labour in tobacco cultivation but no evidence that this is any greater than for any other crop. Several tobacco growers reported that their children have completed school or gone on to further studies.

Child labour in tobacco cultivation is not unique to tobacco. Child labour in tobacco cultivation is not unique to tobacco. Child labour in tobacco cultivation is not unique to tobacco.



Findings

- Tobacco cultivation is part of a cropping system and is not the main crop
- Nevertheless for those farmers with income from tobacco
- Income from tobacco cultivation is mostly seen to increase rather than decrease
- There is movement in and out of cultivation of tobacco
- Tobacco is seen to be a demanding crop in terms of labour and capital
- There is no evidence of tobacco cultivation leading to adverse health
- The market support for tobacco cultivation is comparable or better than other crops
- There is some limited evidence of negative health and environmental impacts

Conclusions

- In the Bangladesh and Uganda case study households, tobacco production is proportional to farm size; however the Brazil case study households (median value 16 acres) than in Bangladesh or Uganda (median value of the farm and there is no correlation with farm size;
- The case households in Uganda see tobacco cultivation as more risky than those in Bangladesh and Brazil but this appears to be a perception; households in general appear more food secure in Brazil and Bangladesh than Uganda, possibly reflecting greater levels of food security and greater farm size in Brazil;
- Reflecting the rise of Brazil's economy, most of the case study households in Brazil could be classified as commercial rather than subsistence and particularly in Uganda derive a greater portion of their food from the market;
- Case households in Bangladesh and Brazil appear to have a higher level of food security respectively in comparison with Uganda, and many of the households in Bangladesh and Brazil have

Irrelevant
to the
claim

- That the claim of there being a direct causal link between tobacco
and
cancer
- That tobacco is grown as part of a cropping system and
that
the
risk
of
cancer
- That tobacco is recognised as a demanding crop that carries
risks, the risk

Role

1. Identify the
2. Analyze the
3. Evaluate the
4. Synthesize the
5. Present the
6. Conclude the
7. Reflect on the

Observations: literature review

1. Identify the
2. Analyze the
3. Evaluate the
4. Synthesize the
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What we did to form our conclusions

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1. Materiality

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2. Completeness

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3. Accuracy

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1. Interview with a representative of the company.

