

Table 9. Summary of reasons for success and constraints on further spread

Success	% of respondents
1. Methods/Processes	35%
Technology or practices easy/cheap to adopt	6
Participatory approach encouraging spread of process/methods	22
Farmer innovation and experimentation	7
2. Enabling policies	5%
National policy supports sustainable agriculture	4
Local policy supports sustainable agriculture	<1
3. External linkages/support	40%
Government agency funding, support, training for sustainable agriculture	7
Research opportunities	2
NGO funding, support, training etc.	14
Private company support, training etc.	1
Good links between NGOs/government agencies/research/private companies	16
4. Local Social/Human Capital	8%
Project/technology supported by community	6
Community cohesion	2
5. Infrastructure	2%
Presence of transport and communication network	<1
Markets available for products	1
Consumer support	<1
6. Shocks and stresses	4%
Change in agricultural practice forced due to natural disaster, climate change, shortage of resources, war etc.	4
7. Crisis in current agricultural system	4%
Increase in price of external inputs, changes in agricultural policy	4
Constraints	
1. Methods/Processes	4%
No obvious reason to change	<1
Technology/methods need initial input of money/labour before results seen	3
2. Limiting Policies	20%
Land tenure/security	5
Policies encourage intensive agriculture/structural adjustment policies	13
Corruption	2
3. Lack of/Inappropriate External linkages/support	33%
No government support, funding or staff to encourage sustainable agriculture	20%
Lack of NGO support, funding, staff etc.	3
No links between NGOs/government agencies/research/private companies	3
Incentives and sweeteners offered to use products	2
Strong links between government & private companies promote external inputs	5
4. Local Social/Human Capital	7%
Community not cohesive, leadership battles etc.	3
Community suspicion of project/technology	1
Ill-health/poverty	2
Migration of workforce/shortage of labour	2
5. Infrastructure	23%
Inadequate transport and communication network	12
No markets for produce	10
Lack of consumer support	<1
6. Shocks and stresses	9%
Drought and other natural disasters	6
War/political unrest	3
7. Knowledge of suitable agricultural alternatives	5%
No knowledge of suitable sustainable agricultural techniques as an alternative	4
Changes in agricultural policy	1