

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Kenya

Project/Initiative Title: One world development Foundation, Busia

Nos. farmers: 2400

Hectares: 2500

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1x	2x	3x	4	5x	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b,1c,3c	2b,3a,3c,5b

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Cereals	700kg/ha	3000 kg/ha	329
Vegetables			All year round
Milk	0.5 l/day	4 l/day	

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Less chemical fertilizers are being used.
- ?? Integrated nutrient and pest management is on the increase. At least for every 10 households 4 households have a keen interest.
- ?? On 5-10% increase in adaptability rate soil nutrient replenishment is increasing.
- ?? Integrated cropping of 2-3 crops in a farm and increase of domesticated livestock is on. At least more dairy animals are being kept and multipurpose trees increasing.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? 2,400 households are practicing organic farming skills that they have been trained.
- ?? 15 groups have been set up mainly for local resource management.
- ?? Farmers are too few to cope with drought/environmental change/market changes since OWDF is small with almost to much resources to comply with the demand.
- ?? Water pollution is mainly for highland areas and industries.
- ?? The very vulnerable groups are struggling to cope up at a rate of 4 to 10 people every season in 14 villages.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? An increase in income of individuals with little land.
- ?? People are eating healthier food than before so now less visits to hospital.
- ?? People are able to eat different varieties of food at a go.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Increase in Maize production from 3 bags of 90kg to 15 bags.
- ?? Steady availability of indigenous vegetable throughout the year.
- ?? Increase in zero-grazing units from zero to at least 5 units per village of One Hybrid Cow.
- ?? Less pollutant scenes in backyards of various homesteads.
- ?? Improved local cow's milk yields from half a litre to 4 litres.
- ?? 5000 farmers for 2,400 households have adopted the sustainable agricultural approaches. From our office we cover 50km radius.
- ?? Positive impacts are being multiplied by farmers who visit others. We have vertical and horizontal impacts.
- ?? many farmers this farmer to farmer exchange are adopting the approaches.

Scope is national NGO.

Mandate to work in Busia district.

Externally we had staff exchange with Ringili Demo Farm in Uganda and visited other programs in the field of agriculture.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system

Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components

Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies

Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital

Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes

Type 7: Access to Finance

Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns

Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	?? rotation, ?? composting, ?? manuring, ?? improving indigenous livestock, ?? increasing species diversity, ?? integrated crop and livestock systems.
Type 2	x	?? sunken beds,
Type 3	x	?? Integrated pest management, ?? agroforestry, ?? cover cropping
Type 4		
Type 5	x	?? 15 groups formed
Type 6	x	?? Participatory innovation and production linkages, ?? farmer to farmer exchange, ?? village trainings, ?? participatory impact monitoring.

		?? Participatory planning, training by all participants. ?? Decisions are made by farmers then they take action. ?? Participatory impact monitoring by staff and farmers. ?? Flexible in innovations by farmers.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Lack of policy support for sustainable agriculture.
- ?? Lack of financial resources.
- ?? Unfavourable market prices.
- ?? Limited local resources.
- ?? Lack of NGO Network and information dissemination.

C4 – Policy issues

- ?? Lack of policy support for sustainable agriculture.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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