

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Kenya

Project/Initiative Title: SACRED- Bungoma Africa

Nos. farmers: 300

Hectares: 75

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
4b,6a	1b,2b,3a,3c,3e,5c

A. Key Impacts

A1 - Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Kales	1.5	3.5	
Tomatoes	2	4	
Chickens	8	20	
Cattle	7	16	

A2 - Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Soil fertility increased
- ?? Soil erosion reduced
- ?? Conservation and biodiversity
- ?? Promotion of the use of indigenous vegetables and chickens

A3 - Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Increased self-reliance
- ?? Increased local participation on development issues
- ?? Improved capacity and management of self-help groups
- ?? Improved marketing skills
- ?? Improved farmer research skills
- ?? Community library

A4 - Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Improved income for women(due to increased gender awareness)
- ?? Maximum utilisation of family labour, skills and resources
- ?? Improved family diets and nutrition
- ?? Reduced conflict amongst household members

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Reduction in use of external inputs
- ?? Increased research into the use of local alternative inputs
- ?? A shift to the use of appropriate and affordable techniques, approaches and methods
- ?? Productivity almost doubled
- ?? Farmers spend more time on the farm
- ?? Increased food security
- ?? Improved family nutrition
- ?? More efficient use of resources
- ?? Reduced exploitation of farmers by middlemen
- ?? Increased use of co-operatives in marketing of common products
- ?? Training and follow up
- ?? Facilitated regular participatory reviews of activities
- ?? Improved soil fertility

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		
Type 2	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ?? Raised beds ?? Green manures ?? Natural IPM ?? Mandala gardens ?? Nine maize hole ?? Liquid manures ?? Increased crop diversity ?? Companion planting ?? Agroforestry ?? Integrated SA/ fish farming
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ?? Participatory community development approaches including PME ?? Self-help group capacity building ?? Participatory marketing analysis ?? Participatory education theatre

		?? Farmer to farmer extension ?? Farmer experimentation
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9	x	?? Processing, packaging and selling to supermarkets by womens' groups of : groundnuts, simsim bars, honey, millet/cassava flour, compost, bean seeds and soyabeans ?? Market intelligence surveys

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

- ?? In spite of troubles and setbacks, sustainable agriculture is the only way forward as it can increase yields sustainably
- ?? Institutional capacity building is essential for success of sustainable agriculture projects
- ?? Need for training for government and research staff in sustainable agriculture methods

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

- ?? Rampant poverty has forced people to try and change their lives
- ?? Poor services from government
- ?? Dwindling support from government
- ?? Good and reliable weather and soils
- ?? Culture of working together

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? No supportive policy for using or promoting sustainable agriculture
- ?? Political interference in project activities
- ?? Most farmers prefer short-term benefits
- ?? Lack of adequate funding
- ?? Antagonistic government activities (promotion of fertilizers and chemicals)
- ?? Lack of consumer support for sustainable agriculture produce
- ?? Poor inter-agency collaboration
- ?? Rapidly increasing population pressure

C4 – Policy issues

- ?? Poor services from government
- ?? Dwindling support from government
- ?? No supportive policy for using or promoting sustainable agriculture
- ?? Political interference in project activities – government wants to be involved and to know what is happening
- ?? Antagonistic government activities (promotion of fertilizers and chemicals)
- ?? Need policy and political will and support
- ?? Government fears a fully empowered community
- ?? Many agricultural companies promoting fertilizers, chemicals and GMOs

C5 – Scaling-up

- ?? Need policy and political will and support
- ?? Need more support from agricultural marketing companies and supermarkets for sustainable agriculture produce
- ?? Increased collaboration and networking between relevant NGOs
- ?? More committed funding and support from donors

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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