

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Mozambique

Project/Initiative Title: Small Livestock Development - Kuchijinji

Nos. farmers: 150

Hectares: 1

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
3a,3b	3a

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Rabbits in cages			New animal

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? The local materials used (bamboo, bark string) are renewable resources if properly managed.
- ?? Use of animal manure in vegetable gardens has a positive effect on soil fertility.
- ?? The target group have no livestock in their farming system and so the introduction of small livestock which can utilize crop residues, wild plant species etc. will increase the productivity of their system.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Approximately 80 people have been trained in the improved management of the small livestock species. These include 8 government extensionists who are now promoting the use of small livestock in the villages where they operate.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

The steady adoption of small livestock production by families previously without livestock (including returning refugees, and demobilized soldiers) has led to small but positive increases in nutritional levels and food security (or income) for those families involved.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? The project is at present the only reliable source of breeding stock for rabbits, guinea pigs and crossbred milk/meat goats.
- ?? The best impact indicator to date is that more than 50 local farmers have taken the initiative to contact the training farm to purchase breeding stock i.e. a good level of spontaneous adoption.

?? We estimate that approximately 150 families have been positively effected in the first year of the project.

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	We have designed a simple rabbit cage using only abundantly available local materials (bamboo and bark string). Nails have been replaced by small bamboo wedges and all the material can be prepared and the cages constructed using two simple, locally-made tools. The problem of rabbits gnawing the cages has been overcome by painting the inside of the cage with a mixture of the animal's own faeces and urine in water.
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	Improvements in cage design have been brought about by trials carried out by government extensionists living in the villages. The extensionists have been motivated by allowing the to breed the animals as a small private enterprise and keep the profits
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

?? The link to the government extension system is control since the project does not have resources to carry out its own extension activities.

?? It is also encouraging the Extension Department to work with livestock as well as crops hence promoting a mixed farming system.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

?? Lack of government resources and emphasis on livestock production, particularly small livestock suitable for small-scale farmers without access to capital.

?? Lack of project specialisation. As is often the case, the Kuchijinji Project has tried to cover too many activities and sectors (health, literacy, credit, livestock). Once a useful and

acceptable intervention has been identified and tested then a small project such as this should concentrate its resources for maximum impact.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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