

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: South Africa

Project/Initiative Title: Agricultural and Rural Development Institute (ARDRI) - Central S. Africa

Nos. farmers: 400

Hectares: 40

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
1b, 3c, 3e, 5a	1a, 4a

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Vegetables / poultry			New crop

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Manure is used in gardens.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

?? Tanga: Integrated rural development: 22 jobs created with a future 13 more envisaged and 9 people working in the irrigated garden project (17 ha.) obtaining income from sale of produce only (i.e. a sustainable activity) and sale of chicks to community.

?? Vukani: 1 out of 7 rural poultry keepers is prospering and expanding. The others continue but have problems preventing expansion.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Tanga: Fresh vegetables - protein – establishment health centre.

Vukani: Easier access to protein by neighbours.

?? Tanga: Continuous availability of fresh vegetables and sources of protein (chickens).

?? Anyone can join the vegetable garden (access to resource poor).

?? Prices of vegetables are cheaper than in town and saving on transport.

?? Employment on local project, i.e. brick making.

?? Excess from garden becomes livestock feed.

?? Vukani: Protein availability has increased in village with poultry projects.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Tanga: People benefiting (2000 people).

No neighbouring villages have copied the approach.

Vukani: Benefits are extended to villagers.

Several new entrants have copied the approach.

Tanga: Irrigated garden: Open access (joining fee) and open exit (forfeit of benefits) governed by a constitution.

Vukani: Enclosing of chicks in boxes replaces heaters. Provision of establishment and production loans by the project was crucial in getting people started. Reliance on loans once going is however not supported by participants.

Tanga: Since project started a Farmers Union and a Development Forum with subcommittees in each village were established. Resuscitation of women's organization. Project has featured on TV, radio + Grocery clubs

Vukani: Improvement of linkage and interaction between poultry growers and extension staff and other NGO's such as ACAT all of whom are suppliers of chicks.

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	
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Tanga:

?? Involvement of people from the beginning.

?? Project was facilitated by bringing trainers enabling people to drive the project by themselves.

?? Continued interest by ARDRI researchers.

Vukani:

?? Project started by church.

?? ARDRI provided training and made follow-up visits and suggest improvements.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

?? Lack of cooperation between numbers - mistrust - over-commitment of high profile community members.

?? Dependency on external agents, i.e. Vukani purchase of inputs relies on project organiser (church minister).

?? Lack of information about the project is run (especially the case in small-scale irrigation schemes). People should identify the project themselves before development projects are implemented and people should remain involved in the structuring of the project. This will avoid ignorance.

C5 – Scaling-up

Lack of cooperation between numbers - mistrust - over-commitment of high profile community members.

Solution: Involve ordinary people in subcommittees which are given real responsibility and report to central committees, e.g. Tanga not the case in original Vukani project causing several participants to start on their own.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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