

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Aprotecth

Improvement types

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

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

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Improved trash management in oilseeds production expected to reduce soil nutrient depletion

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Introduction of the ram press technology for village level processing of edible oil 2 years ago has had substantial impact on availability of cooking oil and incomes of local households. 155 presses sold. Average throughput per press in 1995 was about 3.5 mt of sunflower and sesame. Producing over 900 litres of oil and 2.5 mt of protein seedcake for livestock feed per press. Cash value of these products is 1,425.00 per annum. Press owners association formed and registered as a local NGO.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Health likely to improve with greater access to calorie dense oil in the diets but no health impact measures available.
- ?? Edible oil more available.
- ?? Livestock feeds more available to provide for animals during the dry season.
- ?? Participating farmers incomes raised giving greater food security.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? 155 Oil presses producing 900 litres/press/year and 2.5 mt seedcake
- ?? Improved crop rotation.
- ?? Trash management.
- ?? Improved spacing and intercropping methods.
- ?? Integrating crop and livestock systems.

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		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Farmer Participatory Research approach involving the community in identifying and testing improved production approaches. On farm trials in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture staff trained in participatory approaches by AT (Uganda) and provided with supplemental allowances, transport.
Type 6		
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9	x	

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Collaboration between NGO and Ministry of Agriculture Cooperation between NGO projects to address multiple constraints to the subsector from production to consumption, i.e. seed supply, improved agricultural practices, value added through village based processing, Producers' Association to address mutual needs such as working capital credits.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Funding ended at the end of 1996 so much energy has to be devoted to seeking funds to expand activities from the small pilot project area to the national program.
- ?? Also experience considerable resistance from some sectors of the Ministry of Agricultural Research and Extension as a threat to their mandate.
- ?? Excessive emphasis on export agriculture as opposed to import substitution and food security on the part of donors limits potential funding sources.

C4 – Policy issues

- ?? Also experience considerable resistance from some sectors of the Ministry of Agricultural Research and Extension as a threat to their mandate.
- ?? Excessive emphasis on export agriculture as opposed to import substitution and food security on the part of donors limits potential funding sources.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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