

# SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

**Country: Uganda**

Project/Initiative Title: Christian Reformed World Relief Committee

Nos. farmers: 500

Hectares: 485

Agro-Ecological Zone: III/V

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
1b, 3c	3a, 5a, 6b

## A. Key Impacts

### A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Maize/ beans			10
Cassava			New crop

### A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Project 1 V.T. and Projects 2 - CCS: greater crop diversity resulted in greater food supply and lower 'risk levels'; trees on organic farming techniques (low inputs) conserves resources and protects soil fertility; greater and varied food production contributes to healthier diet - improved nutrition status.

### A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

V.T. Project 1: Farmer pastoralist population which lost all livestock to raiders and during Civil War; economy now revolves on food production rather than animals livestock. No over grazing, more intercropping (Cassava, ground nuts, sem sem, corn, beans). V.T. recognized in region and country as a viable, credible NGO with good strategy and environmentally friendly.

CCS Project 2: CCS recognized as a credible development organization, earth keeping, environmentally friendly, appropriate, utilizing and conserving resources.

### A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

greater and varied food production contributes to healthier diet - improved nutrition status

Both projects place high value on community organizing - establishing village level groups, high participatory process, trained in planning, self-reliance of group/organization and its members. The Groups/organizations also address health, sanitation and literary issues of its members. This integrated, holistic and community based participatory approach relates to

people's physical, emotional and spiritual needs producing healthy independence, independence not dependency syndrome on outside, external forces and resources.

**A5 – Key changes in farm/ regional system**

Project 1 - Vision TERUDO in Ngora, Kumi District, Uganda.

Introduced mosaic resistant cassava in conjunction with oxen plowing. Vision Terudo propagated and organized distribution of M.R. cassava - now reaching approximately 500 farmers. Results - abundance of cassava for market and family consumption; greater amounts of cultivated land, annual cash value of increased production - up by 20%, oxen loans being repaid, more oxen being purchased. Approximately 1,200 acres, 500 families/2000 persons and growing/spreading VT

Project 2 - CSS of Muhabura Diocese - Kisoro, Uganda; introduced terracing to farmers and Agro Forestry farming to 200 farmers in mountainous area in conjunction with bee keeping, straight row planting for corn, beans. Terraces being formal, 40,000 three seedlings planted on the contours/terraces. Result - greatly reduced erosion, honey production, increased yields (10%) in corn and beans.

**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	Oxen plowing, crop rotation, composting, use of animal manure, multiple cropping. Contour farming, terracing, composting, mulching, straight row planting.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	agroforestry, bee keeping, reforestation
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Chief way: Community organizing - establishing a village level organization. Training its leaders - volunteers for local development initiatives, identifying their major problems, challenges, building a strategy around existing resources and increased training to address and resolve issues identified.
Type 6	x	External training resources are utilized as needed. Village organizations are responsible for programs initiated in their communities and are accountable for results.
Type 7		
Type 8		

Type 9		
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### **C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints**

#### ***C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success***

Small, lean staff, well trained in C.O., participatory approach is crucial - allow start up - good long term results and in sustainable because of focus on training of local leaders, volunteers, reliance on local initiatives and resources.

#### ***C3 – Limitations preventing spread***

- ?? Chief constraint to expenses its own funds for additional staff and program costs; requests for assistance from additional communities are frequent.
- ?? Political conflict - wars and rural unease, armed conflicts, destabilising conflicts.
- ?? Funding donors to support operational and marginal costs of the NGO; linking up community levels - V.T. and C.C.S.
- ?? Poor transport networks - farm to market roads/feeder roads.

### **D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative**

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