

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Environmental Alert

Nos. farmers: 150

Hectares: 100

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
1a, 1b, 3e	2b, 5b

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Vegetables			All year round
Milk			30

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Banana can be grown in areas which, were once thought to be infertile.
- ?? Farmers practice soil erosion and aware of the dangers it causes.
- ?? Farmers never used fertilizers from shops but can now make organic fertilizers from shops but now make organic fertilizers for themselves. This improves the production of the yields.
- ?? Farmers make their pesticides from the available materials available to them. These are environmentally friendly.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Local community have access to credit so long as they belong to the participating groups.
- ?? 150 families have been directly trained and are indirectly training their neighbours.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Local people can produce enough food from their small plots of land due to the increased productivity. The amount of vegetables produced in a same piece of land has increased by 40%.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? The milk production of animals increased by 20% when legumes were introduced in the diet of dairy animals.
- ?? Farmers can have vegetables throughout the year regardless of the dry season due to the effect of compost.

- ?? Banana can be grown in areas which, were once thought to be infertile.
- ?? Of the 150 families trained 100 families have implemented the soil conservation measures. Soil fertility management and natural crop protection. These techniques have been copied by neighbours, the extent is difficult to assess since at times it is not known.

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	x	
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Farmers have been given a chance to try out the technologies before incorporated into their daily work. They have participated in the development of some of the technologies. The farmers are trained and given technical support in the technologies introduced. The changes and improvements made/suggested by farmers are taken into consideration.
Type 6		
Type 7	x	
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

- ?? Farmers with small sizes of land have to depend on their plots.
- ?? Farmers cannot afford to purchase fertilizers from shops, depend on compost making.
- ?? Crops and livestock support each other and the yields are much higher than having one of them.
- ?? EAs mandate is to promote sustainable development in Uganda. All the activities are geared towards achieving that goal. Our staff regularly share information through networks with other partners. There is a policy to refresh the staff through trainings for the staff members.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Lack of financial resources. The size of area covered was limited by the resources available to the organization.
- ?? Unfavourable markets for the agricultural produce in the country. The marketing system does not encourage farmers to engage in labour intensive agriculture.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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