

# SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

**Country: Uganda**

Project/Initiative Title: Foundation for Rural Development (FORUD)  
1990

Nos. farmers: 90,000                      Hectares: 45,000

Improvement types

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

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

## A. Key Impacts

### ***A2 – Impacts on natural capital***

- ?? Soil erosion, soil nutrients and soil fertility in the target area have been controlled by at least 60%.
- ?? Forest cover in the project area since project started has been achieved.
- ?? The proportion of land mono-cropped to inter-cropped is being well done by at least 70% of the people.
- ?? There are no months where wells are dry or where ground water recharges.

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

- ?? There have been changes in labour wages and land prices.
- ?? Changes in migration rates into the areas.
- ?? Credit to the poor groups have been little.
- ?? Training and support in using and training others in new land management skills have been a bit successful.
- ?? Many new groups have started. Members contribute for their group fund they have financial management committees and most groups are doing savings and credit schemes.

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

- ?? There is a great change in local food availability, people are growing food large scale both for consumption and marketability to earn their income.
- ?? Farmers are very much involved in the projects and they have been able to cope with drought/environmental change but markets are still a problem.
- ?? At least 40 % of vulnerable groups have positive impacts in their projects.
- ?? At least everyone in his areas of work is benefiting from one another through their different activities being carried out which I cannot measure because there is dependency on several things from one group to another.

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

- ?? There is an increase in crop/livestock yields since the project started 1990 about five years.

- ?? The markets are flooding with crops and crops are sold at low prices.
- ?? Many stores have been constructed within our area of operation for storage of products.
- ?? There have been changes from using a hoe to using tractors to increase production but the problem is marketability.
- ?? Farmers look to be healthy because of having income.
- ?? Farming and management of land techniques have completely changed since from 90-95.

### **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	Participatory Rural Appraisal PRA is a new approach to farming and land management have been important in achieving the positive impacts described above. Examples include pest management, rotations, multiple cropping, use of livestock manures etc.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	IPM
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Self-reliant participatory development methodology encouraging (farmers participation in various stages of work such as planning, research, extension, training, monitoring and evaluation etc.
Type 6	x	
Type 7	x	Credit groups, savings schemes
Type 8		
Type 9		

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

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

- Program planning, defining the course of action of staff.
- Approaches to problem solving and decision making, monitoring and evaluation of work program, flexibility and scope.
- Establishing networks, setting up partnerships, disseminating information widely about the Institution's work, etc

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

Macro-economic factors:

- ?? Unfavourable/unstable market prices.
- ?? Distorting subsidies/support mechanism.
- ?? Unequal terms of global trade.

National factors:

- ?? Over emphasis of support for high external input agricultural activities and inputs.
- ?? Narrow agricultural research focus.
- ?? Inequitable/inappropriate land tenure.
- ?? Poor transportation networks is the greatest problem.
- ?? Inappropriate development priorities.

Organizational:

- ?? Lack of human/financial resources etc.
- ?? Narrow organizational structures and modes of working

**CA – Policy issues**

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

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