

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Hoima District Integrated Community Development Project

Nos. farmers: 36,700

Hectares: 91,750

Agro-Ecological Zone: III/II

Improvement types

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

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

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Millet	1430 kg/ha	2140 kg/ha	50
Maize	2500 kg/ha	3750 kg/ha	50
Sorghum	2000 kg/ha	3000 kg/ha	50
Rice	300 kg/ha	500 kg/ha	67

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Application of artificial fertilizers is low; about 5% of the farmers.
- ?? 40% of the farming community are adopting the use of compost manure, farm yard manure and green manure.
- ?? 60% of the farmers are using locally available products like chillies, woodash, concentrated juice etc. to store their grain crops.
- ?? 60% of the farmers have soil and water conservation measures in their gardens.
- ?? 30% of the farmers have adopted crossbreeding.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Labour wage rates have remained relatively stable, approximately 20.000/=Ug.shs per month (20\$). Over 40 women groups have started savings and are able to give small loans of 5-100 \$ at an interest rate of 10% to their members.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Generally the availability of food in the district has improved (food shortage in the district not reported since 1992).
- ?? Farmers are able to some extent to cope with drought or environmental changes by e.g. mulching their crops, grow drought tolerant crops like Cassava, diversify their activities to cope with market changes.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Crop yields have increased by 10%. Livestock yields by 12%. Farmers incomes have also gone up by 20% as compared to 1990.
- ?? Over 2000 farm families have adopted multiple cropping.
- ?? Over 2000 farm families have adopted soil and water conservation measures.
- ?? Three neighbouring districts are adopting unproved practices of farming.

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	?? Rotations of leguminous crops with cereals. ?? Multiple cropping and inter cropping. ?? Use of compost manure, livestock manure. ?? Conservation tillage. ?? Soil and Water conservation.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	?? Integrated crop and livestock systems. ?? Mulching and use of cover crops ?? Agroforestry.
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	Demonstration carried out at farmer's field. On farm trials. Training of extension staff and farmers regularly. Carry out planning every season together with farmers. Group meetings, study tours, field days etc. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Type 7	x	
Type 8	x	
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

We have a field extension worker residing in his area of work, the circle. He has to identify, form 10-15 farmers groups. Each group has a contact farmer where they meet for training purposes. County extension coordinators supervise field extension officers regularly. Subject

matter specialists and the district extension coordinator give technical guidance to the field extension staff.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Macro-Economic Factors: Unfavourable/unstable market prices. Unequal terms of global trade. High debt burdens. Structural Adjustment Policies

National Factors: Poor transportation networks. Narrow agricultural research focus.

Organizational: Lack of financial resources. Inadequate involvement of farmers due to shortage of manpower and finance.

C4 – Policy issues

Macro-Economic Factors: Unfavourable/unstable market prices. Unequal terms of global trade. High debt burdens. Structural Adjustment Policies

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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