

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Kiribawa Women's Organisation (Now closed)

Nos. farmers: 1500

Hectares: 500

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

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

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

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Vegetables			New crop

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Pesticides/fertilizer are so expensive most farmers cannot afford.

Most soils do not need fertilizer.

Only cash crops like cotton will be sprayed (on average 2 times).

Diversity is important here. The climate is suitable to cultivate a lot of crops, mostly intercropped.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Next year there will be a big change in access to credit in Uganda. The Uganda National Farmers' Association will establish a credit and marketing scheme with a big guarantee fund and much better conditions than now for farmers.

Because of increase in productivity in some crops, income also has increased a bit. Although marketing is a huge problem. Incentives is a very normal practice in Uganda but our experience is that it is not needed if you offer a high quality service. Farmers participate - and even pay for the service/activity.

It is hard to say how many people have been trained because we have a training of trainers system. With 1,500 members at least 4,500 people should be trained.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Marketing is a huge problem all over Uganda because middlemen keep prices low, often people lose.

Kamuli has not fully a cash-economy. It is changing. People need more and more cash for school fees, healthcare etc. Unfortunately harvest time and the start of the new school year is around the same time. So people have to sell off their produce when prices are lowest.

Improved storage facilities helps some farmers in order to be able to sell off later. Members are the first ones to benefit though the extended family structure/village structure a lot of people get to know the training. The richer farmers are the ones for whom it is easier to become a member and often they are the first ones to recognize the benefits. landless/nomadic pastoralists hardly exist in this area.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? In some areas (like horticulture) an increase in productivity is measures about a year and a half after the start of the project without using more (external) inputs.
- ?? Prices have changed recently due to inflation of the Uganda shilling (was \$1 ~ Ush 900, now \$1 Ush 1050). Next season the effects of this will be shown.

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	Basic agriculture principles like a good nursery bed, proper spacing etc.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Mulching, green manuring. Intercropping. Agroforestry. Integrated crop/livestock systems
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	PRA Needs/problems of farmers are/were the focus point. TOT (Training of Trainers) - Trainers to be selected by farmers themselves. On-farm research.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

External: Networking for information partnership (if somebody else has the expertise we do not have, they do the training).

Internal: An active Executive Committee who are - in the end - the decision makers.
Monitoring throughout by own people, farmers and people from outside.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Organizational: lack of financial resources (only part of program can be carried out)

National: poor infrastructure (makes getting info etc. difficult, hard to contact us).

Officially agriculture is high on the government's agenda, but we do not see this. One reason can be decentralization.

Macro-economic: SAP - Hard currency is important. So is coffee/cotton. In order to get it prices for farmers are low. Currency devaluation which can be temporary.

C4 – Policy issues

Officially agriculture is high on the government's agenda, but we do not see this. One reason can be decentralization.

Macro-economic: SAP - Hard currency is important. So is coffee/cotton. In order to get it prices for farmers are low. Currency devaluation which can be temporary.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

Kiribawa Women's Organisation C/o VSO Field Office PO Box 2831 Kampala Uganda
