

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Oruchinga Grazing Society

Nos. farmers: 300

Hectares: 100

Improvement types

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

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

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Crop 1			
Crop 2			
Livestock 1			
Livestock 2			

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? The application of pesticides/fertilizers increased compared to the application rate before the project started due to the increased acreage of land formed and more animals bought. There has been an increase of about 30%.
- ?? The pesticides and fertilizers have no effect to the health of the local people. No reports of unhealthy conditions caused by the use of the above therefore its reduction or increase has no effect to the local population.
- ?? Changes have been witnessed in:
- ?? Soil erosion reduced to a certain percentage, soil nutrients and soil fertility increased tremendously due to use of manures especially animal manures in the project area.
- ?? There has been changes in the number of plants planted new species are being introduced in the project are e.g. Eucalyptus, to be used by farmers in building and firewood.
- ?? There is a plan to introduce in the project the use of OX-drawn plough to ease cultivation of land but what is lacking is capital.
- ?? Domesticated animals like dogs are also kept by farmers for security purposes. There has been the introduction of poultry rearing by farmers in the project.
- ?? Water pollution levels have been reduced due to planting of trees which stopped water run-off that used to carry the cow dung to the wells.
- ?? Due to planting of trees there has been good forest cover in the area since the project started.
- ?? There have been changes in the proportion of land monocropped and intercropped. The

- land monocropped is bigger than the land intercropped compared to the time before the project started. This is because of frequent training of farmers about methods of farming.
- ?? Since the project started people have been taught not to farm/dig marshy areas this has reduced the drying of wells mainly during dry seasons.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? There has been increase in labour wage rates by 20% due to inflation in the area since the project started. The salary of one worker increased from 30,000 = Ug.shs to 36,000 = Ug.shs.
- ?? There has been a change in migration rate into the area. People come from far looking for employment.
- ?? There has been changes regarding access to credit to credit of poor groups with little or no collateral because the members of the project started the Association called Oruchinga Tukore Credit Association which gives loans to the members of the project and other local people with the interest rates of 2% for production loans and 3% for commercial loans.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? There has been great changes in local incomes and savings, the standards of living of people increased and some credit members' savings increased in Oruchinga Tukore Credit Association (O.T.C.A).
- ?? There has been need for increased financial and other incentives to encourage farmers participation because 90% of farmers apply for loans in the formed Credit Association but only 5% get loans due to lack of funds.
- ?? They also lack some incentives like Allowances for transport and other personal necessities.
- ?? More than 102 people have been trained and these are training others in new land management skills. Especially methods of controlling soil erosion and ????
- ?? A new local resource management group started in December 1994. It consists of more than 300 members, this group is called ORUCHINGA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION GROUP (OEPG). 90% of its members are women. These contributed 500 = U.shs each member and have a tree nursery bed where they get seedlings for planting and selling.
- ?? They also train people in planting trees, how to conserve soil and educating people how they can prevent themselves from the deadly disease AIDS.
- ?? The farmers involved in the projects described are able to cope with drought/environmental changes and market changes because they all the advantage of diversification for example, if there is a reduction crop yields due to drought they can get money from animal products. If there is a reduction in the prices of crop products there might be an increase in animal products. These are the two advantages to the people involved in the project over those not involved.
- ?? There have been positive impacts felt by vulnerable groups to the extent that the Old and the Orphans get assistance from the project in form of crop products like maize, beans, soya beans and livestock products like milk and meat.
- ?? Everyone benefited for example, settled farmers get milk from pastoralists and pastoraists get crop produce from settled farmers, poor people work for the rich people and get money while richer people get labour from the poor people. Landed people rent their land to the landless, landless people farm the land and get money from it.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Increased milk production by 10% both for sale and home consumption since the project started.
- ?? Increased number of animals bought due to increased income 100 more animals (cows) were bought.
- ?? There has been an increase in crop yields of about 5%. 50 more bags are produced since the project started. Crops grown are maize, beans, soya beans, etc.

Indicators:

People (workers) of the society take milk from their animals in the project and some is sold for cash.

The maize produced is sold to the secondary schools around and the project's income increases.

Soya bean is sold to the people around and grind it for their children.

However, there has been an increase in input costs for example, in the prices of the following:

The price of hoe sprayers, drugs for livestock, pesticides and labour as increased by 10% due to inflation rate.

- ?? There are more than 6 farms that have adopted sustainable agriculture.
- ?? About 100 hectares of land are under sustainable agriculture approaches.
- ?? About 10,000 people are benefiting from the positive impacts described.
- ?? The approach adopted in the target area is being copied by the neighbouring farmers because:
- ?? Farmers neighbouring the target area have started carrying out soil conservation measures, diversification and copying the organization and working of the people in the target area.

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	?? There have been the use of soil conservation measures mainly using all methods of controlling soil erosion such as mulching, tree planting, contour farming in hilly areas and use of manures.

		?? This is mainly achieved through training people in seminars how they can conserve soil, people practice crop rotation and how to carry out integrated livestock and crop management system.
Type 2	x	
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Seminars and trainings: This is done by people attending some Agriculture seminars conducted by the Government and other non-governmental organizations. Sometimes the project organizes the seminars and use the little available funds but this has not been successful due to lack of stationery and finance.
Type 6	x	Farmers participate in all various stages of work such as planning, research monitoring and evaluation. All the above is done by the help of veterinary officers and agriculture extension workers working for the government.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

?? The local food availability has increased due to the change in weather which has increased or which was caused by plant growth which facilitated reliable rainfall in the area.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

?? The operation of this Association is still very small due to lack of funds. The little fund used is contributed by project members.

?? Nationally, lack of human capital like skilled personnel, lack of sustainable agriculture support and poor transport limit the spread of positive impacts of sustainability approaches.

?? Further more, organizationally, lack of capital to buy inputs, stationery and communication equipment play an important role in limiting the spread of positive impacts of sustainability.

C4 – Policy issues

?? Macro-economically, distorting subsidies and lack of support from more Developed Countries limit the spread of the positive impacts and sustainability approaches.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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