

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Uganda

Project/Initiative Title: Pallisa Poultry

Nos. farmers: 250

Hectares: 5

Improvement types

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

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

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Poultry			doubled

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Cutting of trees for charcoal burning for income has been checked.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Farmers income from poultry earnings has doubled, 20 farmer groups have savings bank account

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

When prices of the poultry drops farmers loan each other from their savings and pay back as prices improve.

Sale of food crops for domestic consumption has stopped amongst the participants' households.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Poultry production has increased two folds at an average amongst 250 households participating in the year

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	x	Improved housing. Practice semi- intensive methods. Immunization against newcastle disease.
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5	x	
Type 6	x	Participatory methods of planning, research, training, extension, monitoring and evaluation are used.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Participatory methods are used in problem solving, decision making, planning and evaluation. Specific people in organization (staff) are charged with follow up of specific activities; strong collaboration with government departments and training institutions and flexibility of the organization management to allow reallocation of resources.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Structural adjustment policies have removed government subsidies/support in health education, agriculture and consumer goods thus increasing peoples' poverty.

Total collapse of government extension services has eliminated sources of information and support.

Organization lacks adequate human and financial resources.

Farmers themselves lack adequate resources (low incomes) to strengthen activities beyond threshold points.

C4 – Policy issues

Structural adjustment policies have removed government subsidies/support in health education, agriculture and consumer goods thus increasing peoples' poverty.

Total collapse of government extension services has eliminated sources of information and support.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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