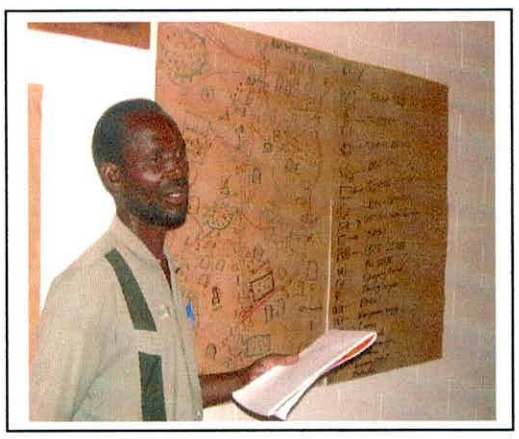
INTEGRATED RURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN LIRA DISTRICT UGANDA







PLANNING WORKSHOP
NGETTA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
Ngetta, Uganda 19 - 21 March 2003.

AR 63.70

Acknowledgement: The course organisers and facilitators are grateful to the participants of this planning workshop for their active involvement. Special thanks to the farmers of Amach and Dokolo sub-counties without whose active involvement this workshop would not have taken place. The encouragement and participation of the district and sub-county administration is greatly appreciated. Thanks to NGOs like DETREC, RIDF and NAADS, Lira District for their role in improving the livelihoods of the rural poor. Without the financial support of the European Union (EU) to NARO the planning process would not have materialised.

The workshop was facilitated by: Lusembo P., Wamala S and Babirye A.[1].
Mukono Agricultural Research and Development Centre
[1]Namulonge Agricultural and Animal Production Research Institute

Cover page a) depicts a farmer presenting, b) participants on a visit to Dokolo sub-county and c) a workshop group photo

Introduction

Ngetta Agricultural Research and Development Centre (ARDC) is located in Lira District and serves the Mid Northern Agro-ecological zone comprising of Lira and Apach districts. It has a tropical type of climate with mean annual rainfall of 1305.3mm. The lowest temperature is in July at 28^0C and the highest of $33.^0$C, in February. The vegetation is savannah grassland with sandy loam soils and flat topography suitable for mechanised cultivation.

The majority of the people are subsistence farmers who get agricultural production information from Government institutions and NGOs operating in agricultural related activities. As a contribution to Government policy of poverty eradication and improving the standard of living of the people of the area, NARO, through the ARDC has decided to empower the rural farmers to participate in technology generation, development and dissemination. This is in line with NARO's approach to defining and implementing its research agenda.

Ngetta ARDC has therefore decided to hold this Integrated Rural Resource Management Planning Workshop to enable the various stakeholders to come together, contribute knowledge and share experiences to find new ways of supporting smallholder farmers to improve their land and farm management strategies.

The workshop is part of the pilot study to learn from farmers about their current resources, their uses and how they manage them. The findings from the workshop will guide us to work with these farmers to improve and sustain the resources management strategies in the agro-ecological zone

Participants in the workshop were drawn from NARO Research Institutes and ARDCs, NGOs AND Lira Local Government. Farmers were drawn from the existing farmer groups from Amach sub-county (Wiodyek farmers group) and Dokolo sub-county (Iguli farmers group). Both sub-counties have great agricultural potential because they lie along the rain belt enabling them to grow diverse types of crops and livestock. The sub-counties are also relatively secure and are regarded as a food basket for other sub-counties in the less secure parts of the districts.

The farmer groups were selected because of their long-standing experience in group work, high level of co-operation and easy accessibility.

Participants were welcomed to the workshop by the Centre Manager who said that it was an honour to be with them. He said this workshop was going to be interesting because of its participatory nature. All participants will have an opportunity of participating freely and air out their views. After the welcome remarks, participants were requested to pair up with people they had never met before and know each other better. Later on, each participant introduced his or her partner.

The Centre Manager acknowledged the presence of the LC5 chairman and briefed him about the objectives of the workshop

Workshop process

Expectations and Fears

Participants were given two cards of different colours and asked to write what they considered to be their fears and expectations. (Green cards – for the expectations and yellow ones for fears). The ideas on the cards were attached to large sheets of Kraft paper and then read out by the facilitator. These cards were left on the walls during the entire workshop.

Expectations

English version	Lango version
• Knowing the work of the ARDC	• Ngeyo Tica ARDC
• Have some ideas on the Lango farming system (understanding farming system in Lira)	
• Knowledge about the new farming methods (Knowledge about farming)	• Ryeko me pur anyen • Ngec me pur
• Better Basic resource management	
• We expect to get seeds for plating	• Amito koti ma apita
• After the workshop the ARDC should make a follow up	• Inge workshop myero olub
• All the things which are learnt should be put in practice	• Amito ni jami ducu opwonyo oket itice
• Knowing the knowledge of how to preserve potatoes as seed for the next season planting.	• Ngeyo diro ikom gwoko icoko pi koti
• Contact to carry out research for farmer group	
• Better knowledge to produce a lot of food	
• Improving on farming methods after this workshop.	• Medo ngec okene inge workshop man
• Learn more about farming from farmers	
• Adding more knowledge of farming among farmers	• Medo ngec me pur i akina opur i paco
• Expect certificates of attendance	
• Provision of bicycles for moving around to teach fellow farmers	• Mite na tye ni amiyo wa gali ma pwoyno opur i akina paco
• Know more about agricultural modernisation	
• Improved livelihood of rural farmers	
• Supply seeds to farmers participants timely	
• Get information about farmers needs from their group leader.	
• Better understanding of farmers problems	
• Knowing friends from other farmer groups	
• Understanding farmer practices and future aspiration	

Fears

English version

- The food may not be ready
- Farmers' reluctance to implement what has been taught
- We may not take what has been learnt here seriously
- No follow up of workshop and no benefits to farmers
- Will they refund our money we have spent in coming?
- Time management
- Connecting ourselves with the centre might be difficult
- All the farming techniques may not be covered by the end of this workshop
- Lack of allowances to the participants at the end
- Participants may not achieve much due to communication barrier
- Fear that time may not allow every one to participate
- The workshop may be too technical for some farmers to follow
- Kony might interfere

Lango version

- Alworo ni came pe acek
- Ka pwonyo man pe omakere aber
- Cente wa ame obalo me bino kede dock adwogo ya pe
- Alwor ni kuber abedo atek

CENTRE MANAGER'S SPEECH

The LC V Chairman, The District Production Officer, Scientists from NARO Research Institutes and ARDCs, Representatives from NAADS, NGOs, District Extension service, Lira District Farmers Association and other service providers, farmers from Amach and Dokolo Sub- Counties, ladies and gentlemen. Let me take this opportunity to welcome all of you to Lira and Ngetta ARDC in particular. I must thank all of you for sparing your valuable time to come and attend this Workshop, a workshop that is the first of its kind since the establishment of Ngetta ARDC. Let me hope and request for your full participation so that we can share experiences and learn from one another.

As you are aware, Ngetta ARDC is situated just 3miles on Lira –Kitgum road. It is one of the 11 ARDCs under the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO). It was formerly known as Ngetta District Farm Institute (DFI) until 1999 when its management was placed under NARO. The name then changed from Ngetta DFI to Ngetta Agricultural Research and Development Centre (ARDC).

The Centre is mandated to develop and disseminate improved agricultural technologies suitable for the mid-northern agro-ecological zone, i.e. Lira and Apac districts. This is in line with NARO's strategy for 2000-2010, which emphasizes the need to develop and disseminate improved agricultural technologies relevant to specific agro-ecological zones. The ARDC serves as a bridge between NARO Research Institutes and farmers. It identifies agricultural related constraints and needs of farmers in a participatory manner. In partnership with Research Institutes and

farmers the Centre develops, adapts and disseminates improved technologies to address the problems identified. This is aimed at accelerating the technology adoption process in order to alleviate poverty and improve farmers' livelihoods.

During the course of the week, participating farmers' needs and aspirations will be identified and action plans for achieving the aspirations will be developed in a participatory manner. I must say that this is the beginning of a very long journey and with time, more farmer groups will be brought on board. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of the livelihood of farmers in the agro-ecological zone. Needless to say though is that the task is not a one man's show! It is a challenge that needs involvement and participation of all key players in agricultural service delivery, hence their invitation to participate in this workshop.

As one of the players in agricultural service delivery, Ngetta ARDC has embarked on multiplying seed of improved crop varieties, on-station adaptive trials, demonstrations and farmer training programmes. As a follow up of this workshop, the Centre plans to intensify training programmes in farmers' locations, and initiate or intensify participatory on-farm adaptive trials and demonstrations. The Centre also plans to expand its activities to include multiplication of improved breeds of livestock. It is anticipated that with the adoption of the required and necessary technologies, poverty levels will be reduced and farmers' livelihoods will be improved.

Comments from the representative of the DG NARO, Dr. Paul Padde

On behalf of NARO management, he welcomed the participants to the workshop:, NARO has the responsibility of carrying out research and disseminating research findings to the farmers. He mentioned the areas of research as being: crops, fisheries, livestock, forestry and agricultural engineering.

It was emphasised that NARO is supposed to link up with other partners in the fields of service provision, which include NAADS and NARS all with an aim of improving the livelihood of farmers.

Comments of the representative of the District Production Officer
Dr. Okwir Wilson

He thanked the participants for coming to the workshop. Although the district has limitations in human resources, the personnel are willing and ready to work with NARO. He said that whichever Action Plan we shall have come up with at the end of the workshop, the district is willing to work together with NARO and other service providers in implementing it. He invited the guest of honour to officially open the workshop.

REMARKS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LCV CHAIRMAN
Mr. Ogwang Adwari Tony

He welcomed all the participants to the workshop especially, those who came from outside Lira District. He conveyed the LCV's apologies for not being able to be with us. This was a very important meeting because it involved planning for our villages and sub- counties.
Considering the present situation of insecurity in Lira District, half of the District is not productive. Out of the 24 sub- counties, only 11in the South are active and the ones we can reap from, so this calls for double effort from the farmers because the market is available. He encouraged farmers not to sell all the best parts of their produce but to also consume them such that they become strong and healthy to be able to produce more.
The best thing about the workshop should be the practicability of what the participants learn. There was need to pray for people who are suffering from wars and the raids. He opened the workshop.

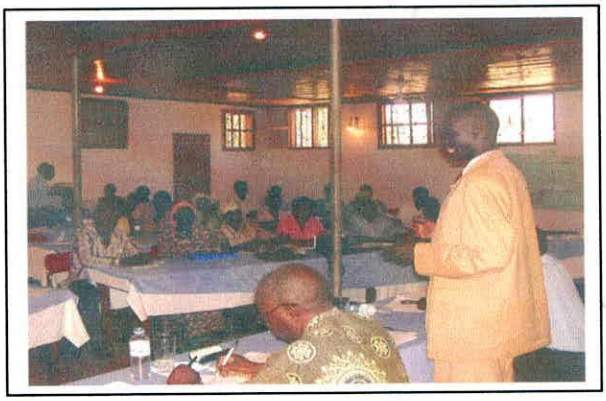


Fig. 1. Mr. Ogwang making his presentation to workshop participants

Rules for the workshop:

The participants were asked to develop rules that were to be followed during the workshop and they contributed one at a time by show of hands.

- Respect every ones ideas
- Time keeping
- Respect
- Ask when you have not understood
- Talking one at a time
- Mobile phone should be switched off or put to silent mode
- No going off topic
- Attendance should be in full
- Avoid drunkness
- No smoking
- Be attentive and awake
- Mixture of language (English and Luo)

Presentation of current IRRM practices

The participants were asked to divide themselves into two groups, representing Dokolo and Amach sub- counties. These were asked to draw out Integrated Rural Resource Management Practices that are used currently. The service providers were also divided into two groups, the extension workers and the NGOs on one side and the researchers on the other side. The groups were provided with markers, Kraft paper and cards to draw. The groups later made presentations of their maps. Critical issues were raised by writing on the cards and pinning them on a Kraft paper.

Dokolo farmers

The farmers in Dokolo have fertile lands for agricultural activities. There are also wetlands for fishponds. The area is endowed with rocks, murram and sand quarries, which provide materials for houses and road construction and grazing communal lands. There are no forests due to deforestation, hence people have limited sources of firewood and building materials.

The main food crops in Dokolo are maize, finger millet, sweet potatoes, beans, cassava, pigeon peas, simsim, sorghum and local vegetables. Cash crops are cotton and coffee and livestock kept in the area is cattle, goats, chicken and sheep. Other activities in the area include bee keeping, fish farming, tree planting brick making, sand and stone excavation and marketing agricultural produce. Cultivation is by hand hoes and at times oxen. Infrastructure includes: good roads, schools, health centres and trading centres

Amach farmers

The Amach farmers have fertile farmlands suitable for perennial crop production especially bananas. There are natural forest reserve, wetlands, grazing lands and sand and marram quarries. They have boreholes, spring wells, accessible schools, health and trading centres.

The main food crops grown in the area include bananas, finger millet, maize, beans, cassava, sunflower, simsim, ground nuts and local vegetables. Other crops are pigeon peas, cotton and coffee. Livestock includes cattle, goats, chicken, sheep and pigs. Other activities are brick making, sand and stone excavation for providing building materials. Cultivation in this area is by use of hand hoes and oxen.

Inter- institutional linkages for serving smallholder farmers

There are usually different activities and projects that different researchers engage in. Some may be working under one project but doing different roles while others may work under different projects but doing same roles. For example researchers form DFID, Private Sector Development Promotion, FOSRI etc are all working under the Cassava Gari Project. In the maps, the big cards represented the dominant service providers and the thick arrows represented how closely these service providers were working with the farmers.

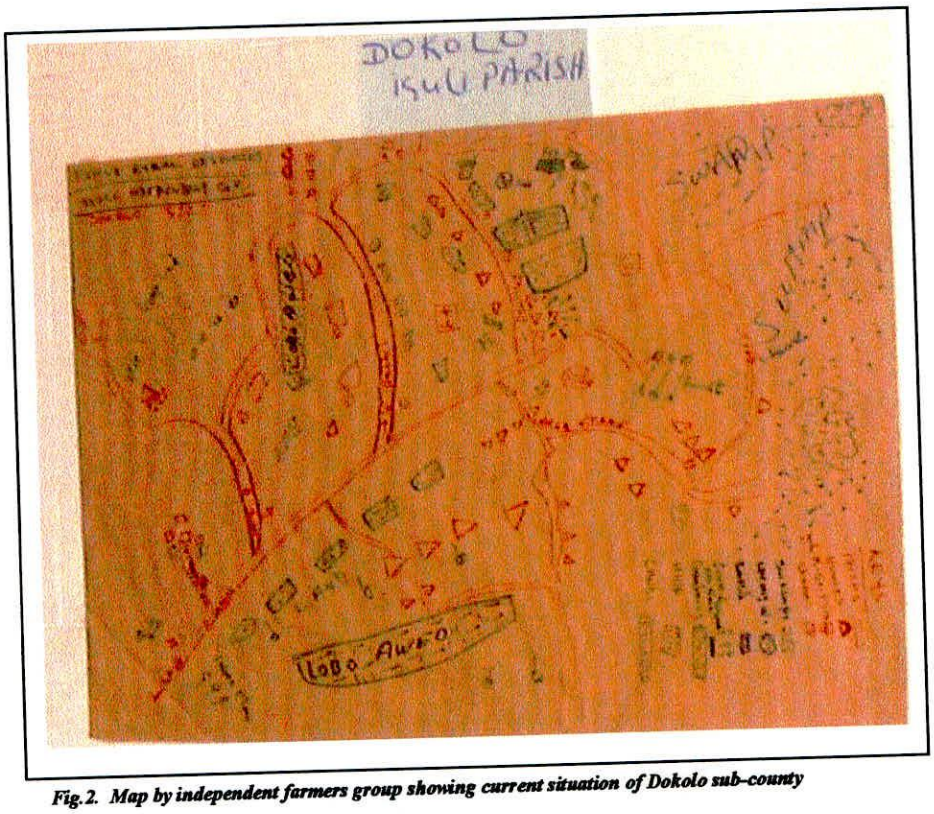


Fig.2. Map by independent farmers group showing current situation of Dokolo sub-county

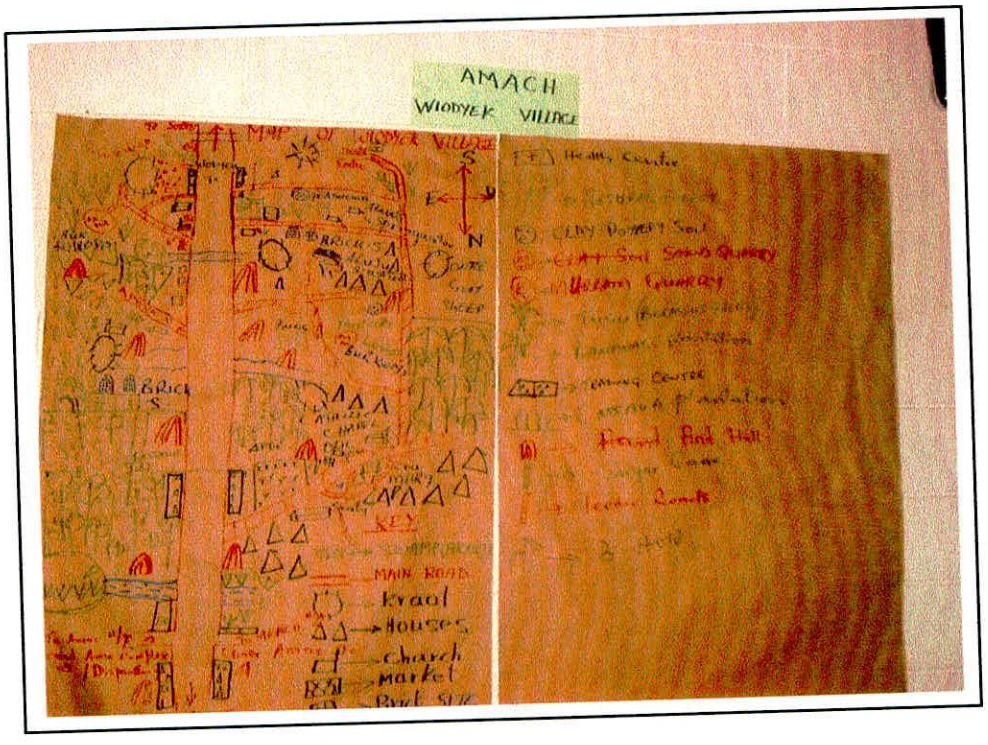


Fig. 3. Map by Wiodyek farmers group showing current resource base of Amach sub-county

NGOs, Extension workers and Local Government

Different NGOs are doing either different or the same roles but all working towards the betterment of the farmer. Some NGOs work directly with farmers while others work through the local Government. The local Government helps to mobilise farmer groups. Organisations such as DETREC and Uganda Cooperative Alliance work through the local Government in activities of training farmer groups. Lira District Farmers Association works directly with farmers in mobilising farmer groups and offering market links. FINCA and Micro finance work directly with farmers by offering them loans with the aim of improving their livelihoods.

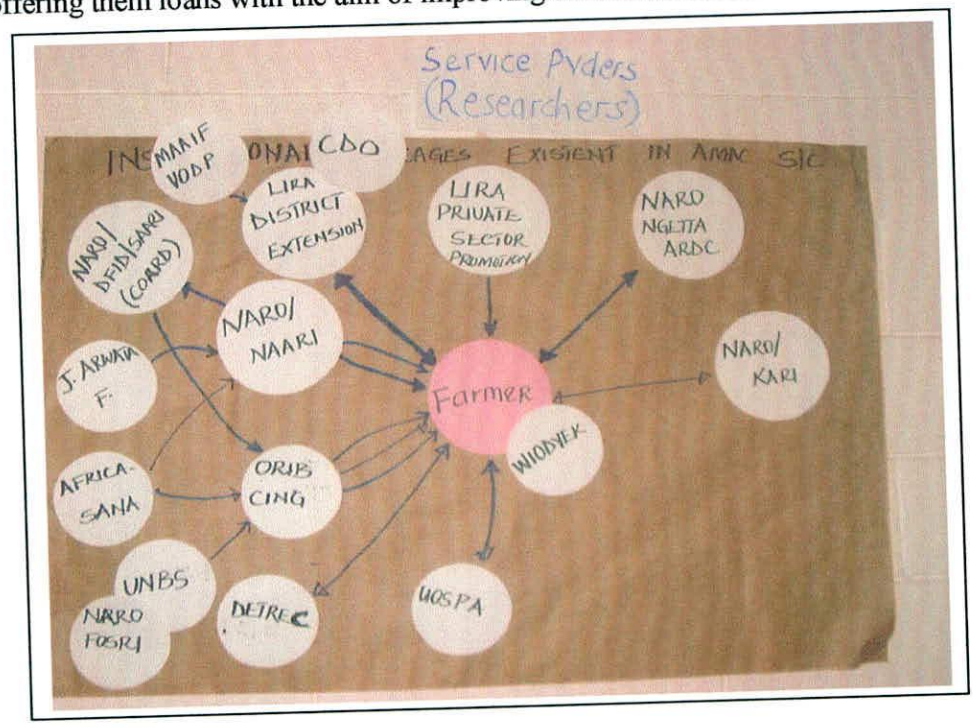


Fig. 4. Current institutional linkages for the service providers

Critical issues (Dokolo)

- Dokolo has fewer rural resources compared to Amach
- Common farming implements in the locality not represented
- Be encouraged to plant crops, bees and animal as well
- Farmers can have a strong voice to demand through their groups
- Iguli is well organised for new technologies and dissemination
- There's no rice farming and dispensary in Dokolo
- There's no store for produce in Dokolo

Critical issues for Amach

- No sheep and goats presented
- No mention of coffee, bee keeping and tree planting
- Are the kraals for members or individuals

- Benefits accruing from swamps not highlighted
- Amach appears to be much more endowed with rural resources as represented in the maps
- In Wiodyek village, they do not grow rice
- There's also charcoal burning
- Map too crowded but probably useful in bringing up the available resources in Wiodyek Parish
- They do not put technical schools in the area
- Cassava and banana production are very important
- There is no coffee growing in Amach

Critical issues for the NGOs and Local Government

- The map shows cross cutting linkages between NGOs, researchers and other service providers
- Christian Children Fund does not operate in Amach
- Research is not linked to NGOs
- Change Agent is not helping farmers in Dokolo
- NARO which is the source of technologies has few linkages with service providers
- Looks like we missed out on forestry, fishery, livestock/ invitee representative
- There are many NGOs in these Sub –counties. They are useful in dissemination but could also be good distorters
- CCF are in Dokolo but not in Amach
- UWESO is not in Dokolo
- With the lack of proper co-ordination, there's possibility of duplication of services
- What can the NGOs say about UWESO
- The weakness with the presentation is that there is no linkages between service providers - all of them are direct to farmer
- Some private sector projects not known

Critical issues for Researchers

- Too many service providers whose role need streamlining and co-ordination.
- NARO provides service to farmers directly but doesn't receive a feed back in anyway, check arrow.
- Researchers need to involve private sector for sustainable adoption.
- Detrec are in Amach but not in Dokolo.
- Livestock appears not to have been well attended to in the two Sub-counties by whoever is concerned.
- Research linkages between other Institutions and ARDCs are lacking
- NAADS not available.

Future visions for Rural Resource Management Practices and Institutional Linkages

The participants were again requested to return into groups:

- The farmers were to divide themselves into two – Dokolo and Amach groups
- While the service providers were also divided into NGOs and local Government on one side and researchers on the other.

They were then given Kraft paper and markers to develop maps of what they would like to be ten years from now. They were to draw these putting in mind the resources they have in their areas and how they are going to use them to improve their livelihood. The NGOs and Local Government were also requested to draw how they would like their linkages to be ten years from now.

Future vision presentations

Amach Farmers group

In the vision map of the Wiodyek farmers group, they tried to show that in ten years, they would have an office for the group as well as a store where they will be keeping their produce. Electricity would have reached and covered nearly the whole area, water would have been put in place and the small trading centre they have will have turned into a town ship. They will have small processing factories. The existing market will have become a municipal market and they will also have a farm for keeping goats and cows and a very big banana plantation

The road from Lira to Soroti will be tarmac by then, and Wiodyek primary school will be replaced by a secondary school and more primary schools will be in existence. The health centre will have become a hospital and another sub- county will be built since the old one will have turned into Municipal Council Offices. The feeder roads will have become major roads, trees planted, they will have made use of the dam by rearing cattle around that area and getting water from it

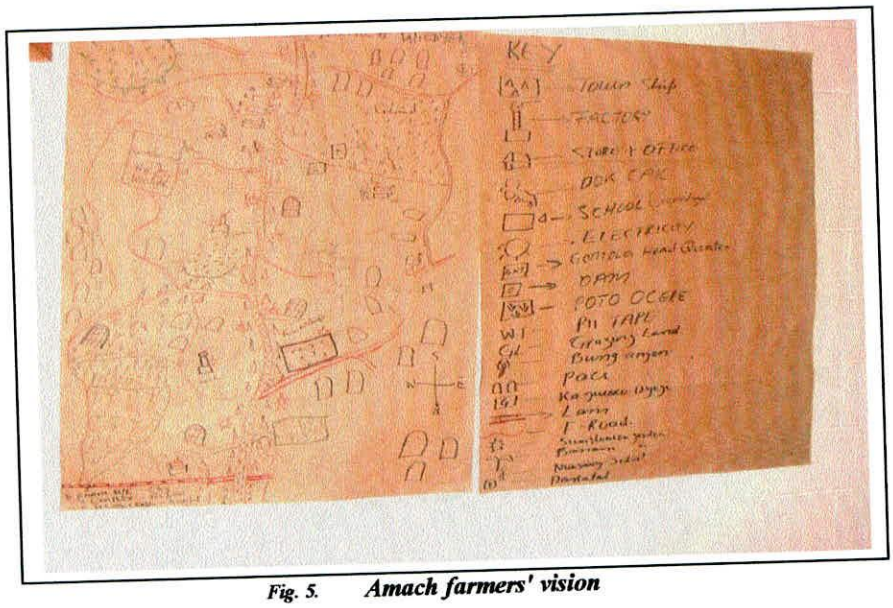


Fig. 5. ***Amach farmers' vision***

Dokolo farmers group

The independent group also made a presentation of their vision in ten years time. They would like to have a tarmac road from Lira to Soroti, feeder roads instead of the paths. Trees will be planted around Iguli Primary School, Kazibwe secondary school and a well Technical institute will also be in place, two more schools will be built and scattered buildings will be avoided. Grinding mills will be put in place near the roads and in the trading centre.

A farm for cattle in Ama Kwac near the swamp will be in existence, the fish ponds will have increased in number and electricity will also be in place. Health centres, one for the Government and the other for the Mission and piped water plus boreholes will also be in existence.

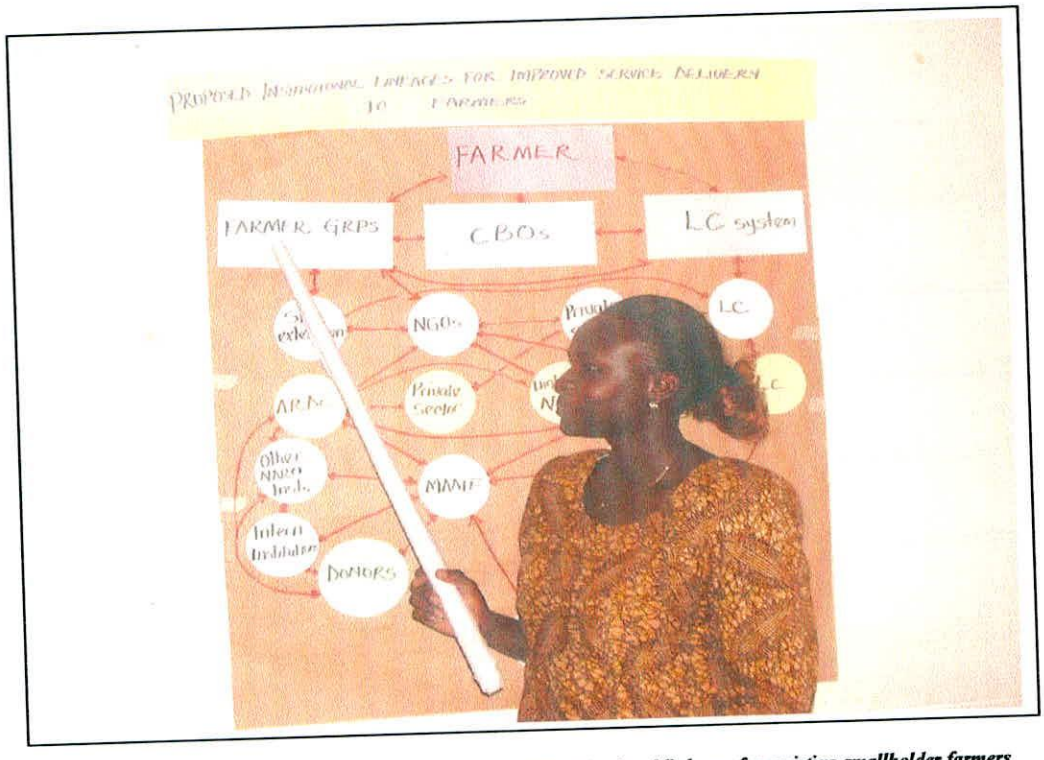


Fig. 6. Presentation of proposed future institutional linkages for assisting smallholder farmers

Researchers

In ten years, the researchers feel that all service providers will be working together in a co-operative and interlinked manner and will have to communicate fully to each other with an aim of helping the farmer. This will also help them to avoid duplication of services. The service providers will help the farmer through Local councils, Sub-County and farmer groups.

NGOs and Local Government

In ten years time, the local NGOs will be passing through the Sub- County Service Provider Coordinating Body SSPCB/G to work with farmers on various activities or working directly with farmers. The International NGOs will have to pass through the National Service Provider Co-ordinating Body, to connect them to the District Service Provider Co-ordinating Body, which will in turn connect them to the Sub-County Co-ordinating Body to be able to work with farmers. The reason for the Co-ordinating Bodies is to avoid duplication of services.

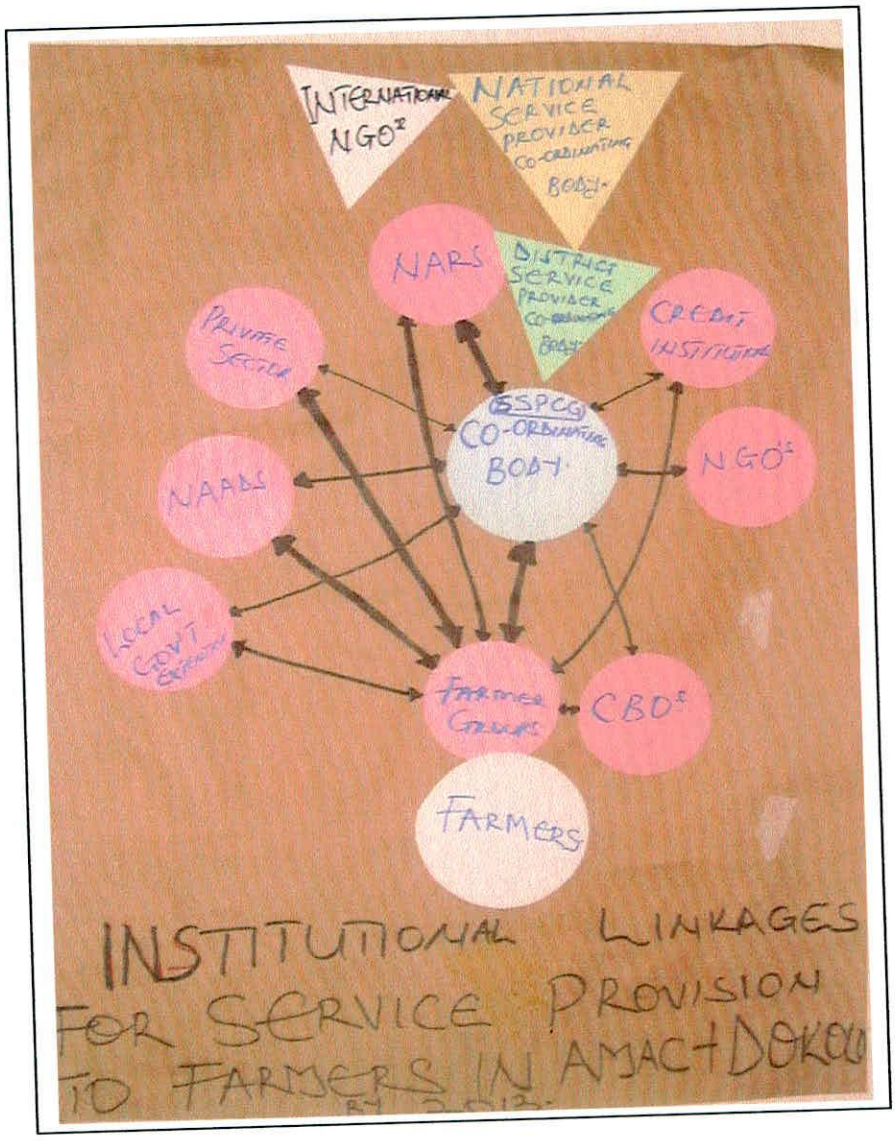


Fig. 7 NGOs and local government vision showing linkages among service providers

Priority elements for Integrated Rural Resource Management

The participants were requested to give the elements they considered would help them achieve their visions. They were availed with cards, (one per participant) and instructed to write their ideas and then come together in their respective groups (Dokolo and Amach farmers in one group and the Service providers in another) to discuss and come up with six elements, from which they would later vote to come up with the most critical three elements from each group.

Three beans were given to each participant to cast in different cups labelled on the six elements. In brackets, are the votes casted for each element and the ones with more votes are considered most critical while the others with less votes is considered less critical.

Six elements for the service provision transformation (10 years)

1) Support to service providers (29)
2) Strong capacity building (24)
3) Affordable timely input provision (credit facilities) (24)
4) Effective participatory planning and monitoring (19)
5) Effective farmer organisations and governance (14)
6) Strong co-ordination and linkages (13)

Three critical elements for the service providers

1. Support to service providers
2. Affordable timely input provision (credit facilities)
3. Effective participatory planning and monitoring

When selecting the most critical elements, the second element of the service providers was merged with the farmers' first element of training and another element was selected from the rest of these elements of the service providers.

Six elements for the farmers

1. Training (26)
2. Provision of improved seeds/ breeds (23)
3. Identification of markets (23)
4. Provision of loans (20)
5. Provision of farm tools to reduce drudgery (19)
6. Follow up visits (10)

Three critical elements for the farmers

1. Training
2. Provision of improved seeds/ breeds
3. Identification of markets

CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY PLAN FOR INTEGRATED RURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WORK PLAN

Key Elements	Why	With whom	How	When	Where
1. **Strong capacity building for service providers and farmers**	• Skills and knowledge • Increased efficiency in service delivery	• Agricultural Extension researchers • ARDC, DETREC, LDFA • UWESO, MAAIF, CCF, RIDF • International Institutions	• Field Training and visits • Workshops and seminars • Mass media • Posters • sub – county courses • Journals • Farmer field Visits	• Continuous • Immediately	• ARDC • Farmers Field • With and outside Uganda
2. **Provision of improved seeds and breeds**	• Increased yield and better markets • Multiplication of seeds • Early maturing breeds • Pest and diseases management	• ARDC • NGOs e.g. UOSPA, AT Uganda	• On farm Multiplication and selection • Contractual Agreement with farmers • Buy through stockist service providers	• When needed (for breeds) • Starting in March	• ARDC • Farmer groups • Local societies • With stockist at Sub- County
3. **Identification of markets**	• Good price • Reduce P/H losses • Easy product marketing	• Service providers • Farmers • Farmer groups	• Link with District farmers Association • Direct contact • Local media	• Before production • Continuous	• Any where accessible • Consumers sites
4. **Support to service Providers (funding them)**	• Net working • Motivation • Improve their efficiency	• Government • Donors	• Transport and allowances	• Continuous	• To the representative of Service Providers
5. **Affordable, timely input Provision (credit Facilities)**	• To motivate • Timely production • Boost production • Ensure timely payment	• Micro finance institution • Donors • Private sector	• Grants • Soft loans • Timely demand • Initiative from farmer groups	• When needed • Immediately	• Farmers' sites • At farmers' Sub- Counties
6. **Effective participatory Planning and Monitoring**	• Efficiency • Sustainability • Effective implementation	• Service providers • Donors • Farmers	• Meetings • Workshops	• Continuous	• Activity sites • Rightful venues

What we need to do to ensure that the work plan is carried out?
After a consolidated activity plan was developed, they were asked to choose 5 actions (from the How column), which would be embarked on immediately to implement the action plan. Each participant was given five beans, to come up with the five priority activities out of the ten suggested. They did this in a form of voting and these were the results. In brackets are the votes and at the end are the positions

- Production/ provision of seed (42) **1**
- Training (42) **2**
- Field visits (27) **4**
- Market appraisal (22) **5**
- Production of information materials (14) **7**
- Radio talk shows and news paper articles (5) **10**
- Field days (20) **6**
- Conducting on- farm demonstrations and evaluations (28) **3**
- Provision of grants and soft loans (6) **9**
- Organising farmer meetings (9) **8**

The most priority five

- Production/ provision of seed **1**
- Training **2**
- Conducting on- farm demonstrations and evaluations **3**
- Field visits **4**
- Market appraisal **5**

In order to implement the developed activity plan, the participants suggested that a committee should be formed to over see the implementation of the plan. It was a multi stakeholder committee that comprised of 10 people.

Integrated Rural Resource Management Committee

1. Francis Oleke	Dokolo farmer
2. Ekola Sylvia	Dokolo farmer
3. Benson Odur	Amach farmer
4. Emma Egwar	Amach farmer
5. Martin Opio- Okello	Extension worker (Amach)
6. Peter Ejabu Ewila	Extension worker (Dokolo)
7. Geofrey Okaka	Extension worker (Dokolo)
8. Charles Okwel Orech	Local Government
9. Odongo Christopher	NGO
10. Naome Akello	DETREC NGO
11. Obol Santo	ARDC staff

Group Action Photographs



Fig. 8. Participants engaged in different activities during the workshop.

Workshop Evaluation

Each participant was given two cards to write things they liked and those they did not like. (Green card – what they liked and White card – what was not liked).

Things liked about the workshop	Things not liked
We were made to know where to start from	Classroom was hot
Good teaching hall	Poor time management
New knowledge	Tea cups were small
Equal treatment to every body	Little allowance
Respect for every body's ideas	Mobile phone tones loud
Good transport refund	Future training may not be there
Good lectures	The venue was not convenient
New method of conducting workshop	Too much sitting in the room
Participatory approach	Discussion time was too small
All topics were good	
I liked the use of two languages	

List of participants of the Integrated Rural Resource Management Planning Workshop for Smallholder Farmers in Lira District

No	Name	Sex	Occupation	Address/ Sub-County
1.	Benson Odongo	M	Entomologist	7084 NAARI Kampala
2.	Doi Fredrick	M	F/Manager	ARDC – Ngetta
3.	G. Ssemakula	F	Cassava Breeder	7084 NAARI, Kampala
4.	Akongo Thelma	F	Research Officer	ARDC Ngetta
5.	Peter Lusembo	M	Centre Manager	Mukono ARDC
6.	Mrs. S Okello	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
7.	Oleke Francis	M	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
8.	Magaret Ben Anaco	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
9.	Acuma John	M	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
10.	Sylvia Ekola	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
11.	Hellen Omara	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
12.	Robert Opio	M	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
13.	Modesta Acuma	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
14.	Benson Odur	M	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
15.	Juspanti Okwir	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
16.	Salvatory Okwel	F	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
17.	Ocen Destario	M	Farmer	Dokolo Sub-county
18.	Okello Isaac	M	Framer	Amach Sub-county
19.	Peter Avarac	M	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
20.	Emma Egwar	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
21.	Okwel Charles	M	Chairman LC III	Amach Sub-county
22.	Betty Opio	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
23.	Grace Odong	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
24.	Ochen Tomson	M	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
25.	Awanyo Santa	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
26.	Opio Okello	M	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
27.	Elobu Pius	M	Researcher	SAARI
28.	Padde Paul	M	Extension/ Researcher	NARO SEC
29.	Ssentezza Joe	M	Socio- economist	Mbarara
30.	Aloka Atum Joseph	M	Farmer	Dokolo
31.	Herbert Okurut Akol	M	Centre Manager	Serere ARDC
32.	Ebiyan Johnie	M	R.O Sorghum	SAARI
33.	Oboi Santo	M	Technician	Ngetta ARDC
34.	Cirino Opio Ogwang	M	Technician	Ngetta ARDC
35.	Elem Deus .C.	M	Technician	Ngetta ARDC
36.	Okello Horace	M	Technician	Ngetta ARDC
37.	Wamala Sarah	F	Socio- Scientist	Mukono ARDC
38.	Emily Twinamasiko	F	Centre Manager	Mbarara ARDC
39.	Ogwok Lily	F	Farmer	Amach Sub-county
40.	Margaret A. Ogwang	F	AAO.	Dokolo S/C Lira
41.	George Maiteki	M	Centre Manager	Ngetta ARDC
42.	Gira Tom	M	Lango Organic	Lira
43.	Akello Naome.O.	F	Social worker	DETREC, Lira
44.	Ogema Francis	M	Journalist	The New vision
45.	Olang Ferdinand	M	District P. O.	Box 3000 Lira
46.	Okello Joseph	M	Journalist	Radio North
47.	Ngole Judith. D	F	Cashier	Ngetta ARDC
48.	Ben. K. Ogang	M	Agric. Officer	Amach Sub-county
49.	Okaka Geoffrey Sam	M	Agric. Officer	Dokolo Sub-county
50.	Adul Dorcas J.	F	Field officer	RIDF, Lira
51.	Mukiibi Josephine	F	Research	Kampala
52.	Odongo Christopher	M	Co-ordinator	Lira DFA
53.	Dr. Okwir Wilson	M	Ext. Co-ordinator	Lira
54.	Abdallah Alyanga	M	Journalist	Ru-piny Lira
55.	Jimmy Moses Otim	M	NAADS	Lira Forum
56.	Ojede Anthony	M	Agric.	Lira
57.	Babirye Annet	F	Pathologist	7084, NAARI
58.	P. Ejabu Ewila	M	LC111 C/ Person	Dokolo
59.	Oryem Geofrey	M	Chairperson	Dokolo CCF

Annex 2. Workshop Programme

Wednesday 19th March 2003

Time	Activity	Organization/ Facilitator	Min	Materials	Learning objectives
8.30	Registration (researchers and service providers and farmers)	Name tag, notebook, pen Numbered Intro papers. Facilitator: Thelma Akongo	30	Name tags and labels, numbers	Stimulate interaction among farmers and service providers and among different types of service providers
9:00a.m	General Welcome Introduction of participants & team Participant Expectations & Fears Programme for the Day **PLENARY**	Facilitator: Doi Fredrick...../ Wamala Sarah Doi Fredrick Babirye Annet	5 5 30 15	Day program on flip chart Yellow & Green Cards -20ea	Welcome Participants & present the day's program Get to know each other and the facilitation team Learn what participants wish to achieve with wks. Learn how to use cards (rules on flip chart)
10:30a.m	OPENING SESSION **PLENARY** Workshop Objectives & major themes District Production Officer Remarks Sec for Production LC5 Opening Chairman LC5	Introductions: G. Maiteki Mr. Lusembo Mr. ..... Mr.	10 10 5 5 20	Understand the purpose and process of workshop; appreciate what a learning process is about	
11:20	**Group photograph**	**TEA BREAK**			
11:45a.m	**PLENARY** Agree on rules for the workshop	Facilitator: Thelma Akongo	15	Prepared flip chart Blank Flip chart	(language, attendance, group reporter & chair-person, circle team, welfare person, timekeeper)
12:00	Presentation of current IRRM practices by farming parishes	Instructions: Santo Obol 2 Farmer groups	45	Paper, pens	Rural resources management maps focusing on Dokolo and Amach sub-counties of Lira district
	Current institutional interactions in support of smallholder agriculture	Instructions: Lusembo Service Provider groups (2)	45	Paper, pens, cards	Institutional network mapping (Research, Private sector, Local Government)
1:30p.m	**Lunch**				
2.30p.m	Farmer group presentations (2groups) **PLENARY** Identification of critical aspects	Facilitator:Santo Obol	10 ea.	1 cards per participant **pink/blue**	Share group work in PLENARY Identify key rural resource management aspects the graphs depict
	Service Provider presentations(2 groups) **PLENARY** Identification of critical aspects	Facilitator: ...../Peter Lusembo	10 Wea.	1 cards per participant **green/yellow**	Share group work in PLENARY Identify key aspects of institutional linkages
3.30	Farmer review Board discusses inter-institutional linkages & vice versa for ease of service delivery.**Sub- PLENARY**	Facilitator:-...../..... with Farmers: ...../..... with Service Providers **Select reporter for Wed.**	90	Panel discussion	Present situation of Inter-institutional linkages is enriched with Farmer's view and consolidated. Farming systems are view enriched with SPs view.
4.00	**TEA BREAK**				

Thursday 20th March, 2003

Time	Activity	Organization	Min.	Materials	Learning objectives
8:30	Recap on salient Issues Consolidated views from evening gps Instructions for future visions	Selected reporter from Wedns Groups presenter Farmer & SP Sarah Wamala/Thelma	15 10	Prepared flip chart Product of Panel	Bring all participants on board for new day Agree on current inter-institutional linkages Assure that all know what a future vision is
9.00	Farmers' future vision	Group Work (2) Dokolo & Amach ..... /Peter /.....	60	Paper, felt pens masking tape	Learn where farmers want to be with IRRM 10 years from now GENDERED
	Service providers vision of Inter-institutional collaboration	Group Work (2) …./….. Mixed service providers	6 0	Paper, pens, masking, cards	Assess institutional capacity and experience to support smallholder farmers
10:30	**TEA BREAK**				
11:00	Presentation of Group work (all 4 groups) **PLENARY**	Facilitator: Annet	10 ea.	Depictions of future visions of groups	Share visions among interest groups and with others of same interest group
12:00	Identify common & divergent elements from 2 systems/prioritise 6	Sub-plenary = Santos	30	Farmers' IRRM visions use beans	Agree among interest group members on elements of a common vision GENDERED
	Consolidate a service provider vision & identify 6 key elements	Sub-plenary = Okurut	30	Institutional inkages vision (use matrix)	Agree among interest group members on the elements of a common vision
1.00	**LUNCH BREAK**				
2.00	Presentations of two lists and selection of **3** KEY ELEMENTS from each **PLENARY**	2 presentations, 10 min. each Facilitator George/Thelma	20 20	6 Jugs (4 seeds per person; 1 colour = IRRM; 1 = institutions	Select 6 priority elements from future visions to kick off the planning process. Vote FIRST on 3 from farmers, SECOND choose 3 from service providers' lists
2.40	Develop action plan by working out the: why, with whom, how, when and where for each of critical elements	Group work (4): groups with proportional mix of farmers, LG, NGO, Extension & research All Facilitators move round.	60	Matrices prepared with key elements 5 colours of cards	Work out how to achieve together the "future vision", including tasks, partnerships, timing. (service provider groups and farmer groups)
4.00	**Tea break**				
5.00	Presentation & consolidation of proposed action plans in plenary (2 inter-institutional linkages, 2 IRRM practices) **PLENARY**	Presentations: 5 min. each of 4 groups Facilitator: Lusembo /.....	50 30	Matrices prepared by groups Blank Matrix for Consolidation	Exchange views on how to implement actions to insure that key elements become reality Agree on basic elements of IRRM Project workplan

Friday 21st March 2003.

Time	Activity	Organization	Min.	Materials	Learning objectives
8:30	Review of what has been learned Wed/Thur **PLENARY**	Selected reporters (2)	30	Prepared flip charts Graphs from Thur.	Engage participants Recognize elements of IRRM plan agreed upon
9.00	Rank the most important actions to be taken after workshop from adjusted matrices **PLENARY**	Facilitator: George	15	Cards: 2 per participant – one colour = farmers, 1 = service providers	Select from action plan matrix the most critical (3-5) actions (HOW column) that must be taken to insure that a process is started to implement plan to reach future visions
10.00	Agreements on how actions should be taken **PLENARY**	Facilitator: George		Discussion	Develop mechanisms that insure that critical actions can be taken to move forward today!!
10.30	**TEA BREAK**				
11.00	Review of expectations **PLENARY**	Facilitator: Thelma	20	Expectation sheets 1= achieved 2= to be achieved	Each participant moves his/her card (from Tuesday) to the "achieved" or "to be achieved sheet. Evaluation of "meeting expectations"
11.30	Workshop Evaluation **PLENARY**	Facilitator: Okello Horace	20	Cards of 2 colours 2 per participant	Participants indicate AT LEAST 1 thing they liked about the workshop and 1 thing they think could be improved
12:00	**PLENARY** Closing Session District Production Officer, Lira Presentation of Certificates	Facilitator: George Maiteki District Production Officer	10 10 20	Certificates Workshop reports	Closing: Remarks, formal closing, Certificates
1.00	**LUNCH AND DEPARTURE.**				