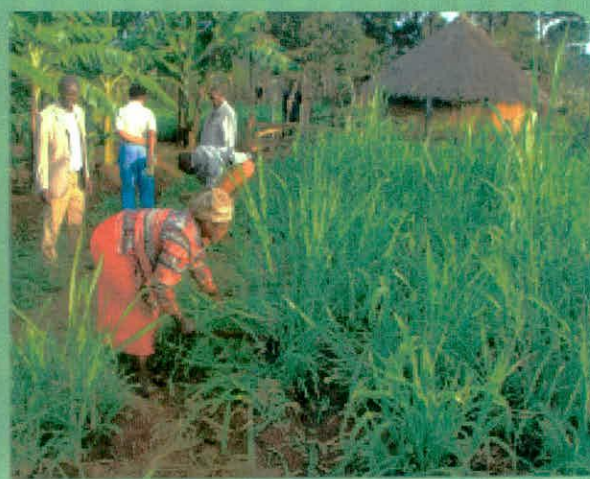


PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SABIN AND KORTEK LANDSCAPES BUKWO DISTRICT: DRAFT BASELINE REPORT

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ACRONYMS

AHI	Africa Highland Initiative
BUDLACC	Bukwo District Land Care Chapter
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
FG	Farmers Group
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
KADLACC	Kapchwora District Land Care Chapter
LG	Local Government
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PD	Participatory Diagnosis
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SACODA	
UNAFA	Uganda National Farmers Association
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWA	Uganda Wild life Authority

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INTRODUCTION

During the in country inception workshop two Landscapes (Kortec and Bukwo) were selected in Kapchwora District as were for scaling SLM Innovations building on success story of district innovation platforms as part land care programme.. A baseline survey was conducted using the Participatory Diagnosis (PD). Considering its highly interactive nature, PD was used in establishing dialogue and engaging with farmers to achieve a better understanding of the local situation . Consequently, Kortec and Bukwo landscapes community members were able to internalize and learn more about their communities by identifying strength opportunities, constraints as well developing plans for change to better their livelihoods. PD empowers community members to be agents of their own change as the activity encourages them observe, reflect and to speak out for themselves and together with the facilitators design ways for interventions. A team comprising of staff from African Highland Initiative (AHI), Africa 2000 Network , Makerere University and Local Government facilitated the base line survey using a PD .

BRIEF ON AHI The African Highlands Initiative (AHI) is an eco-regional program under the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and until September 2007 was a network of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA). For more than a decade AHI has been working with farmers and national research institutions, local governments, NGOs, CBOs and the extension service to develop novel methods and approaches for participatory INRM through testing in pilot sites, cross site synthesis, and regional dissemination and institutionalization of the INRM approach. The target beneficiaries and partners of AHI include national and international research organizations, development organizations, local governments, civil society organizations, service

providers, policy makers, community based organizations, and male and female farmers.

Objectives of the Participatory Diagnosis

- To get a better understanding of the local situation
- To identify the resources, opportunities and constraints in the community
- To plan together interventions for innovations
- To build trust and relationship with the community members and find ways to improve rural livelihoods
- To enable community members have a hands on experience in using tools such as seasonal calendars, market chain analysis, resource maps and gender analysis.

Information that was sought during Participatory Diagnosis

- Livelihood assets like, human capital which include; ability to work, skills, knowledge and health to make use of any other types of capital.
- Social capital. This is mainly the relationship of the group members among themselves and with the rest of the community. It also includes; networks and connectedness, cooperation and collective action of the group members.
- Natural capital .e.g. forests ,water , rainfall etc
- Financial capital e.g. cash ,savings, loans,grants,gifts and other financial instruments
- Physical capital like; roads ,hospitals, schools and churches/mosques
- Vulnerability like; changes in natural resource base, conflicts, illness, climatic changes, policies etc
- Institutional interactions like Churches, CBOs, NGOs, financial institutions, seed companies and local government.
- Livelihoods strategies between house holds and individuals
- The community's perception of poverty and wealth
- Market information

Tools/approaches that were used carry out the baseline survey in the two Land Scapes

- ❖ River code (Role play)
- ❖ Resource and social mapping
- ❖ Seasonal calendar

- ❖ Gender Analysis
- ❖ Wealth ranking
- ❖ Institutional Interactions
- ❖ Market chain analysis
- ❖ Brain storming
- ❖ Focus group discussion

In Sabin and Bukwo Tuikat the following categories of groups were used to generate information for the different tools:

1. Gender Analysis – Women alone
Access and control + daily calendar
2. Gender analysis – Men alone
Access and control + daily calendar
3. Institutions interactions - Mixed (men and women)
4. Resource maps – Mixed (men and women) current and future
5. Market chain Analysis - mixed (men and women)
6. Seasonal calendar - male alone
7. Seasonal calendar - women alone
8. Wealth ranking - mixed (men and women)
9. Action Plan - All group members

Details of the Participatory Diagnosis in Bukwo District

1. SABIN/KORTEK LAND SCAPE

Programme Overview

1. Prayer
2. Self introductions
3. Contract setting/Rules
4. Institutional set up
5. Champions
6. River Code

7. Resource and Social mapping
8. Recap
9. Seasonal calendars
10. Institution Interaction
11. Market Chain Analysis
12. Gender Analysis
13. Action Plan

After prayers and self introductions, the PD activities for day one continued as follows:

RULES- SETTING

1. Time management and Flexibility (Starting -9:00 a.m,Lunch-1:00pm and End of meetin-4:00pm)
2. Full/Active Participation (Inclusion)
3. Limited movements
4. Phones on silent mode
5. Time keeper – Pastor Chelimo
6. Respect each other's views
7. Support the Disabled (dump)

SABIN/KORTEK LAND SCAPE INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

SACODA was started in early 2006 by:

1. Sorowon Julius
2. Chebet Joselyn
3. Chesha Irene
4. Kipsang Ben Pastor
5. Cherop Simon

The SACODA Founders come from Kapkokoyo Village while farmer groups joining come from the following Villages:

1. Kapses

2. Chemuron
3. Siron
4. Mukunga
5. Chekweneroi
6. Kapkoros Kapkoros
7. Kapkorosoy

The Organisation (SACODA) registered with Kapchorwa District Land care Chapter in 2007 and has not been supported by any donor.

The Members are working on their activities where possible.

This Organisation has a constitution and Leadership structure in place.

The Organisation is lobbying/advocating for activities capacity building and technology fund from LGs and Donors.

Farmer Groups (Each of the group has an executive committee)

No.	Farmer Group	Total	F	M
1.	Lakam dairy Farmers Association	7	4	3
2.	Mokowet dairy Farmers Association	8	4	4
3.	Siron dairy Farmers Association	6	2	4
4.	Kapkokoyo Agro forestry	6	0	6
5.	Arumoti Horticulture	10	4	6
6.	Lakam Bee keepers	7	2	5
7.	Berkeyaa Bee keepers	7	3	4
8.	Sossyo Christian poultry keepers	6	2	4
9.	Kapses dairy Farmers Association	9	3	6
10.	Yewaa Goats Farmers Association	7	3	4
11.	Kapkokoyo Piggery Farmers Association	6	4	2
12.	Kortek Intergrated Agro forestry	9	4	5
13.	Kortek Bee keeping Association	10	0	10
14.	Kapangur Dairy Farmers Association	8	4	4
15.	Kapsikoko Dairy Farmers Association	7	3	4
16.	Makunga Dairy Farmers Association	8	4	4
17.	Kapkokoyo Bee keepers	8	4	4
18.	Kortek Hills growers	8	3	5
19.	Lakam Agroforestry	0	0	0
20.	Sumaton Poultry	0	0	0

SACODA BACKGROUND

SACODA has a constitution that brings together all activities of different farmer groups.

The role of SACODA include

1. Sensitization, mobilization and education on environmental conservation and management of natural resources
2. Tentative training, workshops, tour studies, lobby and advocacy on integrated natural resources management capacity building. Examples of training include:

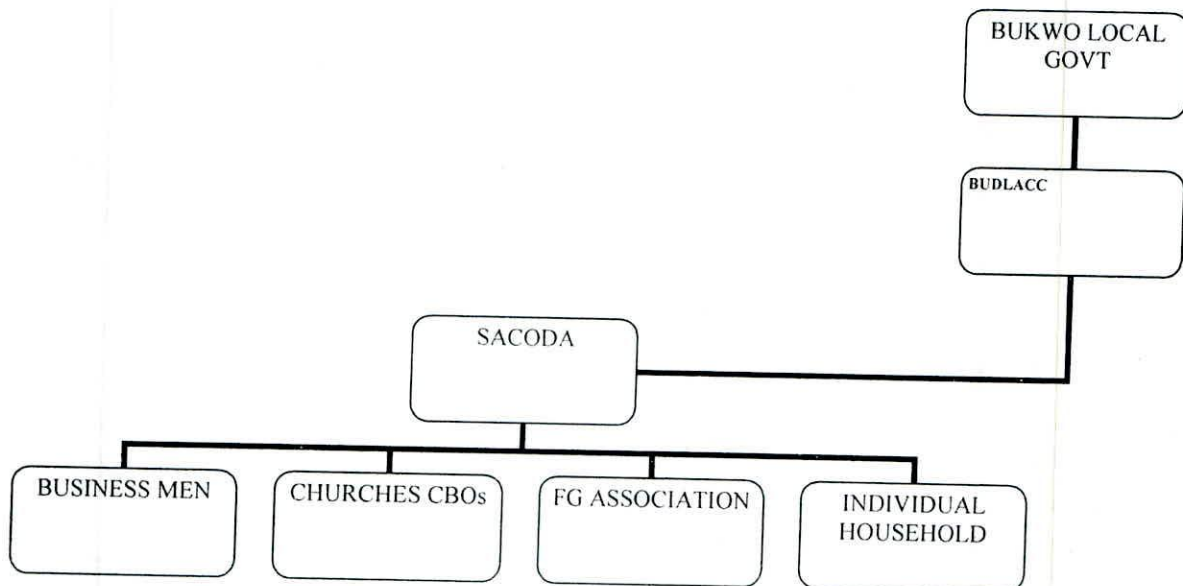
- Soil and water conservation
- Agro forestry and nursery establishment, trees, pastures, grass strips
- Modern farming outlined in Government of Uganda Plan for Modernization of Agriculture such as dairy farming, fisheries, poultry, piggery, coffee, banana, fruit, nursery establishment and management
- Environmental friendly options such as Zero grazing, Apiculture , improved stoves, mulching
- River bank conservation and management
- Lobbying for safe drinking water
- Education on cross cutting issues
- Sensitization, counseling and prevention of HIV
- Resettlement programme
- Education for all in UPE and use of government programme
- Resolution of land conflicts
- Environmental byelaws formation
- Development of proposals

SACODA objectives

1. Promote graduation from subsistence farming to modern agriculture elaborated in PMA such as commercial farming in any form that benefit members and the entire rural community
2. To promote unity in the rural communities for development
3. To create a source, lobby/solicit for funds and contributions by which the association can afford to run its affairs and satisfy all its objectives
4. To participate in investment activities.
5. To create awareness on environmental degradation, public health and HIV/AIDS counseling
6. To settle the internally displaced people of
 - a. 28 villages of Teret displaced Narobus of Mt Elgon and
 - b. Great Soy of Bukwo i.e. lower plains, North Bukwo district which were displaced by cattle rustlers and the UWA from place of origin

- c. Formation of bye laws on environmental protection, farming systems and NRM on the slopes of Mt. Elgon
- d. Education for all i.e. For the girl child, disabled, destitute and others in :
 - i. UPE and USE government Programmes
 - ii. Institutions of learning such as primary, secondary, and tertiary schools/ training colleges in resettlement areas and where institutions are few.

KORTEK Institutional Set up



Activities

- Dairy – cross breeds
- Bee keeping
- Agroforestry
- Soil and water conservation
- Maize, Beans, Cassava, Banana, Sweet Potatoes
- Horticulture

- Poultry
- Piggery
- Zero grazing
- Improved energy saving stoves
- Goat establishment
- Nursery management
- Bye law formulation

Number of participants present in the training from each organization

1. Kortek Women Group	2
2. Makungu Dairy Farmers Association	5
3. Lakam Intergrated Farmers Association	7
4. Cheng'etye Women Group	2
5. Berkeya Bee Keepers	3
6. Rock Youth Group	3
7. Kapsukoko Dairy FG	3
8. Siron Dairy FG	3
9. Kolongei FG	2
10. Kapses Dairy FG	6
11. Sosho Christian FG	3
12. Kortek Bee Keepers Association.	3
13. Kapkoros Youth Stars	2
14. Armoti Horticulture	4
15. Kortek Integrated Farmers Association	2
16. Kortek Hills Growers Association	1
17. NAADS	3

Number of participants present from each village (LC 1)

1. Kubobey	3
------------	---

2. Siron7	7
3. Kapkokoyo	11
4. Kapses	7
5. Chemuron	1
6. Kapkoros	7
7. Muton	1
8. Chepkeneroy	1
9. Kapkorosoy	1

CHAMPIONS IN KORTEK

MEN

1. SOROWEN JULIUS – Founder- began and formed Sacoda Farmer's Group, initiated Sosho Primary School and gave it land.
2. RUTO MARTIN SIWA-A rich man in the project area can mobilize and influence farmers in a number of areas.

WOMEN

1. JUSTIN KABURET-Encourages, especially women on gender issues, very bold and influential in development issues.

PATRICIA CHERUKUT – Acts as a mid-wife locally in the community.

EXPECTATIONS

1. Get knowledge on Soil Conservation and others
2. Access technology options such as improved breed of cattle (livestock)
3. Learning visits and tours
4. Getting some transport refund
5. Community to received benefits e.g. knowledge, skills and sensitization from SACODA
6. Learn new methods of farming
7. Receive Nursery kits and inputs

8. Learn on sustainable use of my small plot
9. Learn on Zero grazing
10. How to protect landscapes e.g. Bee hives, Agroforestry trees, Zero grazing, Poultry keeping ,improved breeds, poultry units and Horticulture
11. Learn new things
12. How to carry out Resource mobilization +
13. Lunch
14. Learn on how to mitigate climate change such Prolonged drought
15. Expect some help from IDRC to conserve water catchments areas
16. Protect water sources and Gravity flow scheme
17. Support with appropriate technologies for irrigation
18. Support in
19. business skills / credit facilities
20. Learn about new crop varieties which are drought resistant as part of Food security.

FEARS

1. Project may be from a coning institution like the experience of the Dutch project.
2. Time wastage leading to interfering with Sundays/Fellowships
3. Participants may differ from that of the facilitators
4. IDRC may deceive us and not tell the truth or show commitment

Given the many expectations of farmers from the exercise, the objectives of the PD were made clearer by merging with some of their expectations which were relevant in the exercise. To meet the objectives of the exercise, one of the tools that was used in gathering information to help in understanding the community's livelihood was a role play called the River Code

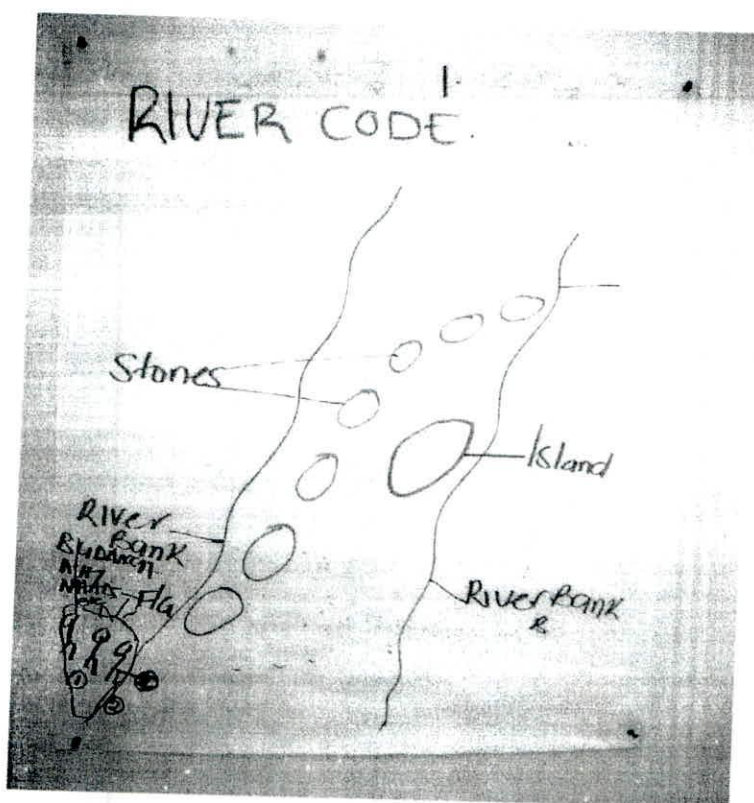
THE RIVER CODE

This is a short drama /play depicting two people by the river bank wanting to cross the river but can not do so because of fear. While still wondering how to cross to the other side, a third person steps in to help in crossing.

The first person was carried on the back to cross the river but became too heavy and was dropped on an island in the middle of the water. The helper went back to pick the second person who later on declined to be carried but to be hand led to cross the river, they succeed to cross over and they rejoice. This play is done in a silent mode using signs as participants watch.

The river code helps people to think widely about their current/existing situation and where they want to be in future/desired situation and how they will reach there thus community visioning

During the drama, participants are advised and urged to carefully watch and be ready to answer the questions could follow. The participants watched/observed and answered the following question:



River Code illustration

What did you see?

- Someone who is carrying someone on the back
- Some one fearing to cross.
- Someone abandoned on the way.
- One person helped midway then he crosses by him self.
- Someone carrying someone in the wilderness.
- Someone strong and helped others.
- Someone who is fearful and left somewhere.

How did the two people cross?

- One was supported
- The other was carried

Why was the person left somewhere?

- The person carrying was tired.
- The one being carried was not using his own strength

Disadvantages of being carried

- Left on the way.
- Idleness
- Prone to many risks including death
- You do not reach where you want to go

Advantages of being carried

- One carried does not use own strength (effort)

Advantages being supported/guided through

- One reaches destination
- One is guided clearly
- Learns through the process
- You can stand on your own
- Rejoices at the end
- Gets skill of crossing
- One can stand on their own

Disadvantages being supported/guided through

- Involves many challenges/fears/problems
- Takes a lot of more time
- Fear of drowning
- You become so tired
- The guide might stop midway

Preferences either to be carried or supported

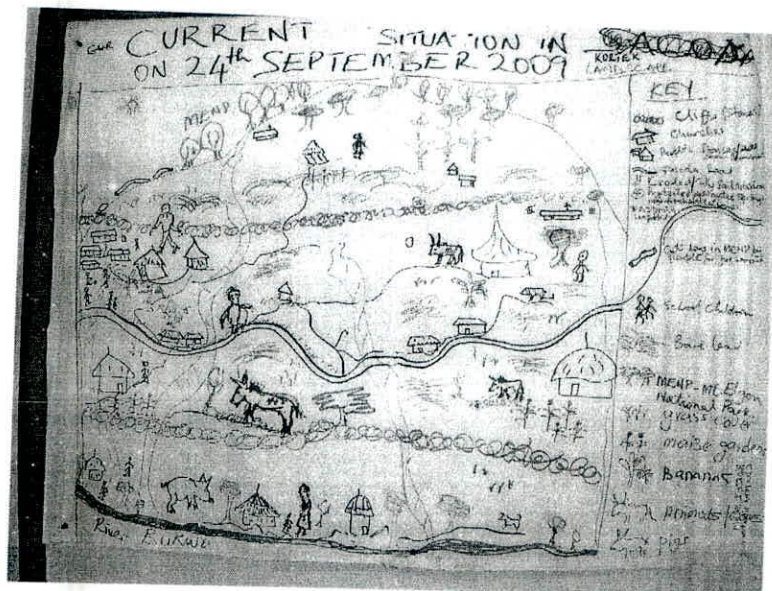
- All the participants preferred to be supported than to be carried led/supported.

Examples of being carried

1. Group members not attending meetings when called upon
2. Member not contributing resources e.g. funds for group account
3. Relief food
4. Empty promises of NAADS

Characteristics of the current or existing situation 2009

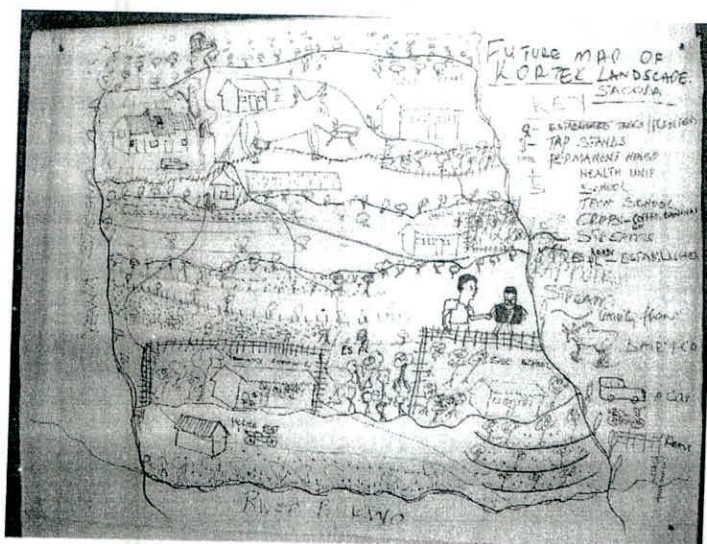
1. Poverty
2. Ignorance
3. Limited funds
4. Famine prevails
5. A lot of Soil erosion
6. Low soil productivity
7. Drought
8. Food Insecurity
9. Poor land Management
10. Lagging behind
11. Poor Health
12. Poor roads
13. Deforestation
14. Low/No Education
15. Land fragmentation



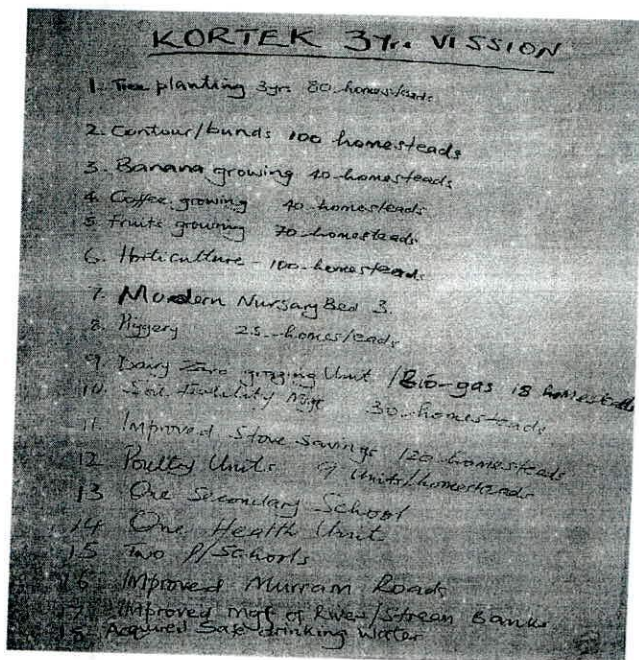
Map showing
Sabin/Kortek current
situation

Characteristics of the Future/Desired/ Expected situation

1. Good/Quality Education
2. Increased Afforestation
3. Better Health and living homes
4. Eggs and milk from own homes
5. No soil erosion
6. Improved dressing
7. High crop yields
8. No famine
9. Improved income and Wealth



Map showing
Sabin/Kortek
future/desired situation



Narrative on Sabin/Kortek
Future/desired situation

Interpretation of the stepping stones

1. Training
2. Study/Learning tours/exposures visits
3. Resources available
 - Land
 - Water
 - Trees
 - Animals (oxen)
 - Facilitators
 - Human labour
 - Wealth/Air
 - Development partners
 - L.G, CBOs, NGOs, Donors

Limitations to crossing the river

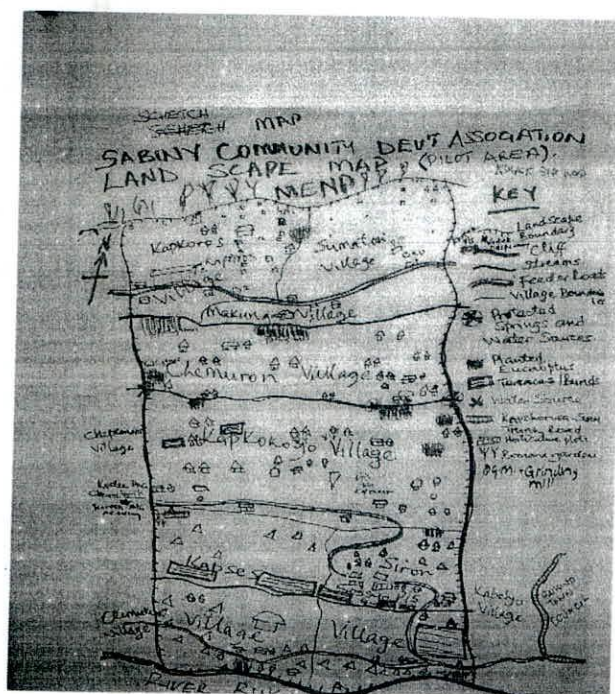
1. Lack of knowledge/skills/ideas
2. lack of funds
3. Inadequate inputs and fertilizers

4. Sickness

RESOURCE/SOCIAL MAP FOR SABIN

After the river code it became clear to farmers that there was need to cross over to the other side that signifies better livelihood, to achieve this there was need to first know what the community has or the existing stepping stones in the community. These are the resources that can be visualized inform of a map to show where the resources are found in the community, who owns them and how they are used. Knowledge of the resources that the community has encourages the community members to discover what they never thought could be of importance to them and will start making use of the resources and the institutions to better their livelihoods.

The participants drew the map of their landscape showing the following resources, institutions and house holds:



Resource/Social Map for
Sabin/Kortek

Emerging issues from the resource map

How is land owned?

- Inheritance

- Buying
- No communal land

Land holding:

Largest holding/ acreage : 3 acres

Lowest holding / 36m by 12 meters

Land distribution:

Where soils are rich people are many and where soils are poor or barren people are less.

Changing of natural resources

- Trees have been cut and reduced
- Overgrazing
- Soil erosion
- No fallowing
- Mono cropping
- Overpopulation
- Land fragmentation
- No bye laws
- Forest reduction due to:
 - o Overpopulation
 - o Firewood
 - o Commercialization of tree products
 - o Demand for agricultural land
 - o No bye laws

Natural resources management Conflicts

- Conflict of boundaries with UWA
- Encroachment in the park
- Conflict over water in the national park
- Conflict over water catchments areas from plating eucalyptus trees
- Conflict over planting trees along the land boundaries

RECAP

What did we study yesterday?

- From current situation what we should do to develop?
- We studied poverty and that how should we move out it?
- If you have been helped, then try on your own to move.
- We learned about the abbreviations e.g. IDRC, KADLACC, BUDLACC what they mean and what they do.
- We studied about visioning
- We learnt not to rely on external support only.
- The study on River Code.
- From lesson of the river code we learned to develop our vision
- Resource naturally given by God, are stepping stones to development.
- If carried, one can be left stuck but if guided, one can stand on his or her own.
- We learned about the objectives of the workshop and the project.
- We planned together to bring change in NRM.
- We made maps of current and future maps which indicate that future is good.
- We also learned how to come out of poverty.
- We also shared existences of conmen and the corruption which leads to misuse of funds.
- We also located households and other institution in our area map.
- We learned that the marginalized groups can be brought on board.
- We were made aware of the importance of gender equality and the need give equal opportunities to both men and women.
- We learned from river code
- We learned that running water is useful because it can bring fertile soils and water if probably harnessed.
- Working together and using available technical personnel around can be our advantages.
- Ignorance of how to handle NRM has brought us poverty.

- In care of a problem, there is need to identify a technical person to help
- We learnt there is a big gap in natural resources management

SEASONAL CALENDARS

In the current situation during the river code, it was noted that most farmers experience food insecurity. This is because farmers plant crops that their ancestors grew or every body is growing with minimum innovations. In addition the weather uncertainties such as the drought experienced in first season 2009 accelerated food shortage. The participatory diagnosis activity encouraged farmers to look beyond their current situation

Due to the rampant poverty in the communities around, this activity also encouraged farmers to look for the income generating crops or animals which would be sold to generate some money into their pockets and help them solve some of their problems which need money. Men and women in separate groups generated ranked lists of all the food and cash crops grown in the landscape and live stocks kept.

Women's Group:

LIST OF RANKED FOOD CROPS

1. Maize
2. Beans
3. Irish potatoes
4. Peas
5. Sweet potatoes
6. Yams
7. Cassava
8. Bananas
9. Sugar cane
10. Millet
11. Sorghum
12. Tomatoes*
13. Onions *
14. Sukuma wiki*
15. Cabbages*

LIST OF RANKED CASH CROPS

1. Maize
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Coffee
5. Millet
6. Sugarcane
7. Sorghum
8. Cassava
9. Irish potatoes
10. Sweet potatoes
11. Yams
12. Bananas
13. Passion fruits

16. Pumpkins
17. Bamboo
18. Black nit shed

*These crops are both cash and food according to women.

ANIMALS RANKED ON SCALE

LARGE SCALE

1. Cattle/cow
2. Sheep
3. Chicken
4. Donkey
5. Dogs
6. Cats

SMALL SCALE

8. Rabbits
9. Pigeons
10. Pigs
11. Bees
12. Turkeys

Men's:

LIST OF RANKED CASH CROP

1. Coffee
2. Barley
3. Sun flower

LIST OF RANKED FOOD CROPS

1. Maize
2. Beans
3. Wheat
4. Peas
5. Bananas
6. Irish potatoes
7. Sweet potatoes
8. Cassava

ANIMALS

1. Cow
2. Goat
3. Donkey
4. Hens
5. Rabbits
6. Pigs

The farmers in the same groups drew the season calendar to help them plan for planting. It shows the twelve months of the year indicating the months of heavy rains, light rains, drought, high/low incomes, and plenty/scarcity of food below.

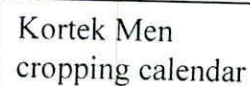
Men's crop calendar

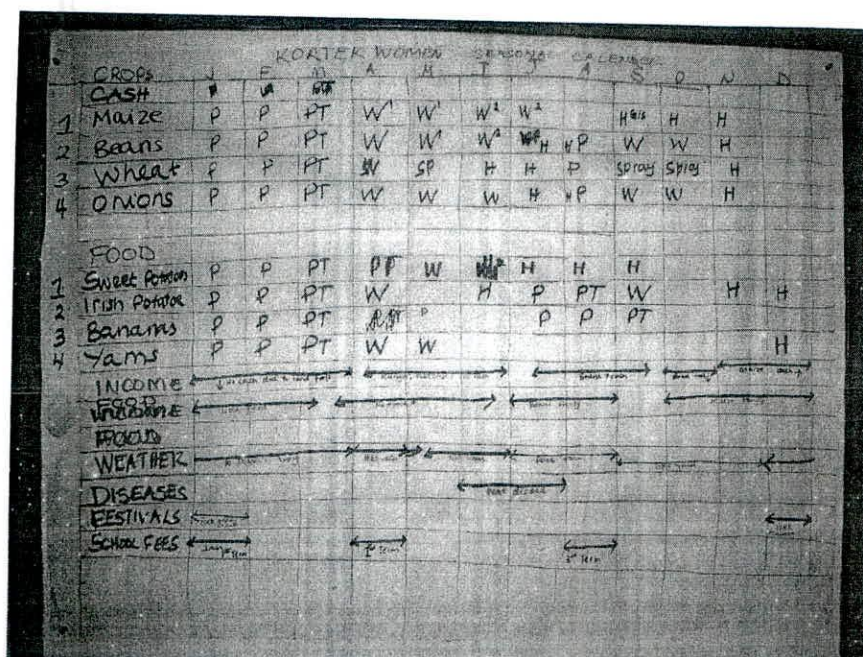
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
MAIZE	P.O.T	P.L	PL	SW	1 ST WD	2 ND WD	RST	RST	HV	HV	HV	RST
BARLEY	P.O.T	P.L	PL	SW	SP	RST	HV	PL	SW	SP	RST	HV
INCOME	□□□	□□ □	□□□	□□	□	O	□□	□□	O	□	□□	□□□
FOOD	BBB BBB BBB	BBB BBB	BBB	BB	BB	B	BB	B	BBB	BBB BBB	BBBB BBBB BBBB	BBBBB BBBBB BBBBB
WEATHER	☀☀☀ ☀☀☀	☀☀ ☀☀	☀☀☀	☀☀☀☀	☀☀	☀☀	☀☀	☀☀☀	☀☀	☀☀☀	☀☀☀	☀☀☀☀
BEANS	P.O.T	PL	PL	SW	1 ST WD	2 ND WD	RD	HV	SW	WD	RST	HV

KEY

P.O.T	-	Preparation of tools
PL	-	Ploughing
SW	-	Sowing
1 st WD	-	First Weeding
2 nd WD	-	Second Weeding
RST	-	Resting
HV	-	Harvesting
□□□	-	Big income
□□	-	Medium income
□	-	Small
O	-	Little

BBB	Excess food
BBB	
BBB	
BBB	Plenty food
BBB	
BBB	Enough for home consumption
BB	Little food
B	Shortage food
	Sunny weather
	Hot sunny weather
	Too much rain
	Moderate rain





KorteK Women cropping calendar

INSTITUTIONAL INTERACTIONS

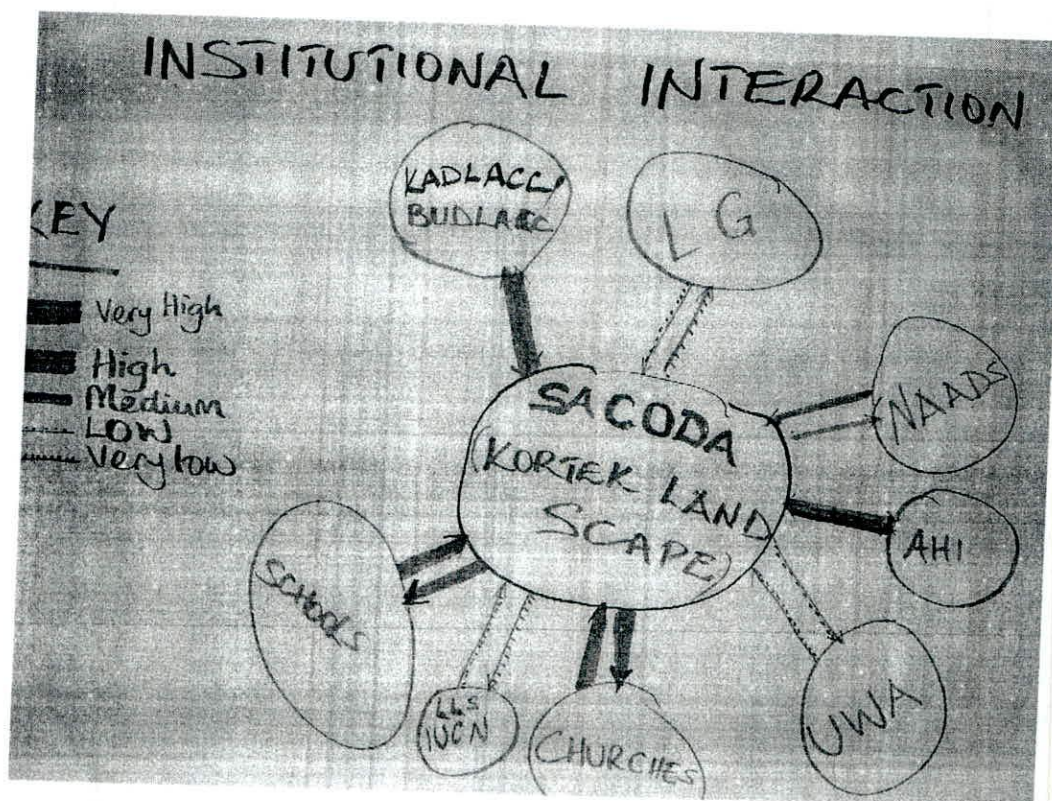
Information on the Institutions that exist in a community where the farmers live helps them to achieve their future/desired standards of living. These Institutions have potential providing some of the services or support that the community needs to improve on its livelihoods. Farmers, listed all the institutions, NGOs and CBOs that are in their community and ranked them according to the services provided and their importance them.

Table 1: Shows KorteK Institutions and services offered

Name of Institution	Services offered	Rank
Churches	Spiritual hope, good morals	2
Schools	Education	5
Hospital	Medical care, family planning	4
Police Post	Security	8
Local Councils	Promote peace and gives awareness	6
Local Government	Provides people with projects, infrastructure e.g. road, Agric and veterinary services	3
NGO's-Action Aid	Food Aid, seeds for beans	10

CBO'S SACODA	Mobilize and train community	7
Clan-family	Good morals and guide conduct	1
Prison	Look up offenders	9

Below is the chapatti diagram showing the levels of interactions of the different institutions in SACODA that clearly shows that no single institution exists alone.



MARKET CHAIN ANALYSIS

Crops being sold

1. Maize
2. Beans
3. Peas
4. Cabbage
5. Onions
6. Passion fruits
12. Tomatoes
13. Yams
14. Sorghum
15. Millet
16. Coffee
17. Oranges

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 7. Wheat/Barley | 18. Apples |
| 8. Bananas | 19. Water melon |
| 9. Irish potatoes | 20. Lemons |
| 10. Sweet potatoes | 21. Pumpkin |
| 11. Cassava | |

Table 2: Shows commodities and their prices in Kortek landscape

Market	Location in km	Commodity	Quantity	Price
Kenya (Kitale)	77.2 km	Maize	100 kgs	60,000/=
		Beans	100 kgs	150,000/=
		Onions	100 kgs	100,000/=
		Tomatoes	1 crate	50,000/=
		Cabbages	1 bag	50,000/=
		Millet	100 kg	120,000/=
Mbale	120 km	Coffee	100 kg	270,000/=
		Wheat/Barley	100 kg	100,000/=
		Irish potatoes	100 kg	40,000/=
Local market		Bananas	1 ban	10,000/=
		Sorghum	1 kg	500/=
		Cassava	3 pieces	1,000/=
		Sweet potatoes	3 pieces	1,000/=
		Peas	1 kg	1,000/=
		Passion fruits	1 kg	1,500/=
		Oranges	1 fruit	100/=
		Apples	1 fruit	800/=
		Yams	3 pieces	400/=
		Lemon	1 fruit	100/=
		Water melon	1 fruit	1,000/=
		Sukuma wiki	4 leaves	100/=
		Pumpkin	1 head	500/=

Market problems

1. Distance is long
2. Price changes
3. Poor roads
4. Lack of market information
5. Middle men are common
6. Lack of marketing associations

7. Little produce
8. Lack of security

Possible solutions

1. Improvement of roads
2. Forming marketing association
3. Provision of market information
4. Forming market committees
5. Training sustainable agriculture
6. Creating markets within the locality

WEALTH RANKING

It is very important for community members to understand poverty and wealth dynamics. Members get to know which category they belong so as to plan for improvement. Wealth ranking also helps us to the characteristics of the very rich, rich, medium and the poor in the community and what each category possesses as shown by the information in the table below.

VERY RICH (10%)

- Permanent house
- 4 Vehicle
- A large farm (10 acres)
- 15 Exotic cattle
- Poultry keeping (Hens, ducks)
- A school (1)
- Trees plantation
- Has a Bank Account
- Has children (10)

RICH (20%)

- Indigenous cattle (5)

- Semi Permanent House
- Has goats (10)
- Dogs
- Land (5 acres)
- A garden of Bananas
- Vehicles (2)
- Has children (6)
- A shop (1 retail)

MEDIUM (60%)

- Land (1 acre)
- 2 grass thatched house
- Has 1 ox
- Hens (10)
- Goats (2)
- Dogs (2)
- Has children (3)
- Has Donkey (1)

POOR (18%)

- A plot (1)
- Has one house
- Has Hen (1)
- Has children (8)
- Has no cattle, goats, dogs, donkeys
- Has no utensils e.g plates etc.

GENDER ANALYSIS

For smooth running of a project, it is very important to find out from the community who does what and how much time is taken to do the work using a twenty four hour clock to

show all the activities in a day from the time of waking up to sleeping using a daily activity calendar. Secondly it is vital to know community perception of access and control of resources. Men and women were divided into two separate groups to allow open discussions of whatever activities that take place in people's homes, access and control of resources in the landscape.

A. Access and Control of Resources

Table 3: Shows Kortek women access and control over resources

RESOURCE	MEN		WOMEN	
	ACCESS	CONTROL	ACCESS	CONTROL
Land	√	√	√	X
Cattle	√	√	√	X
Donkey	√	√	√	X
Chicken	√	√	√	X
Goats	√	√	√	X
Money	√	√	√	X
Marketing	√	√	√	X
Radio	√	√	√	X
Utensils	√	X	√	√
Bicycles	√	√	√	X
Woodlots	√	√	√	X
Children	√	√	√	√
Crops	√	√	√	X

Table 4: Shows Kortek men access and control over resources

RESOURCE	MEN		WOMEN	
	ACCESS	CONTROL	ACCESS	CONTROL
Land	√	√	√	X
Money	√	√	√	X

Radio	√	√	√	√
Animals	√	√	√	√
Poultry	√	√	√	√
Utensils	√	X	√	√
Marketing	√	√	√	√
Vehicle	√	√	√	X
House	√	X	√	√
Grinding Mill	√	√	√	√
Shop	√	√	√	√
Trees	√	√	√	X
Maize	√	√	√	X
Beans	√	√	√	X
Irish potatoes	√	√	√	√
Sweet potatoes	√	√	√	√
Vegetables	√	X	√	√
Cabbages	√	√	√	X

B. Daily Activity Calendars

Table 5: Shows Kortek women Daily Activity Calendar

TIME	ACTIVITY
5.00 a.m.	Prayer, Wake up and wash the face and dressing
5.05 a.m.	Light fire and fetch water
5.10 a.m.	Sweep the house
5.20 a.m.	Wash the plate
5.30 a.m.	Boil tea
5.45 a.m.	Wash/bath children (going to school)
5.50 a.m.	Give children breakfast
6.00 a.m.	Collect water
6.30 a.m.	Milk cows/Boil tea

7.00 a.m.	Breakfast for husband/wife
7.30 a.m.	Feed the cows (Zero grazing)
8.30 a.m.	
9.00 a.m.	Farm work – weeding/planting/tethering livestock
11.00 a.m.	
12.00 noon	Grind maize – Make lunch/wash plates
1.00 p.m.	Feed children from school Water the animals/grazing livestock
2.00 p.m.	Wash clothes, collect firewood, collect vegetables
3.00 p.m.	Fellowship
4.00 p.m.	Collect water, cook vegetables Grind maize, sweep the houses
5.00 p.m.	Check on the livestock/bring them home Tie the livestock, Prepare food, milk the cows
6.00 p.m.	Bath the children
7.00 p.m.	Dress the bedrooms, Feed the children Take them to sleep
8.00 p.m.	Boil water for bathing, Feed husband, Boil tea, Give husband tea, Bath (wife), Take tea
8.50 p.m.	Planning with husband
9.00 p.m.	Pray Listen to Radio
10.00 p.m.	Sleep
11.00 p.m.	Nursing the husband Attending to husband

Table 6: Shows Kortek men Daily Activity Calendar

TIME	ACTIVITY
5.00 a.m.	Prayer

6.00 a.m.	Dressing, washing a face and move around your compound observing your animals, granaries etc.
7.00 a.m.	School children taking their breakfast and start going to school
8.00 a.m.	Taking breakfast Untie the animals and take to the grazing area
9.00 a.m.	Sharpening farm tools e.g. Pangas, hoes etc.
10.00 a.m.	Moving to work in the garden
1.00 p.m.	Going to get your lunch and having a short rest
2.00 p.m.	Taking my animals to the river and looking after them
6.00 p.m.	Bringing animals homes and tying them
7.00 p.m.	Bathing and interacting with you children in the sitting room
8.00 p.m.	Taking our supper and allowing our children to sleep
9.00 p.m.	Checking the books of our older children and counseling them
10.00 p.m.	Praying and going to sleep

ACTION PLAN/WORKPLAN

In order for the landscape to realize its future or desired successes, there is need to plan. Planning is important in allocation of scarce resources by giving priority to the most critical areas of life.

Table 7: Shows Action Plan Kortek landscape 2009/2010

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TARGET	INDICATORS	INPUT	RESP P'SONS	OUT PUT	UNIT COST PER KG
1. Purchase of Tree seeds Grevillea Sesbania Mite Kasia Cyprus	- Purchase - Transport - Labour i.e. loading/offloading - Planting - Watering	-Control of soil erosion -Promoting environment -Eradicating poverty	- A.F. Seeds, fruit seedlings and Napier grass stems. - TOTs - Tools and equipment - Fencing materials	-Funds -Hiring of vehicle for transport -Laborers -Polythene paper (Pods) -Fencing materials -Insecticide -Sprayer -Pumps -Fertilizer -Watering cans -Shade -Wheelbarrows -Spades -Rakes -Hoes -Pangas -Sharpening files	- Donors, NGOs e.g. AHI, ASEREC, KADLACC, NARO, LG, Co-ordinator - Researchers - DFO - DEO - Ext. Officers - Researchers - Farmers - Sellers of seeds, pods, seedling, grass stems - Tool and equipment - Laborers - Transporters - Nursery operators	Purchase of tree seeds, fruit seedlings and Napier grass stems	- Gravellier seeds 300,000/= per kg - Apple seedling - Avocado - Local passion - Napier grass stems - Calliandra seeds
2. Seedlings of fruits e.g. Apples, 1000 Avocado, 1000 Local passion 50 kg	- Spraying - Fencing + labor - Digging of trenches, making terraces - Training of Nursery operators	-Good nutrition -Feeding livestock at zero grazing -Raising household income					
3. Neppier grass stems 100 trips							
4. Caliandra seeds 1000 kg							

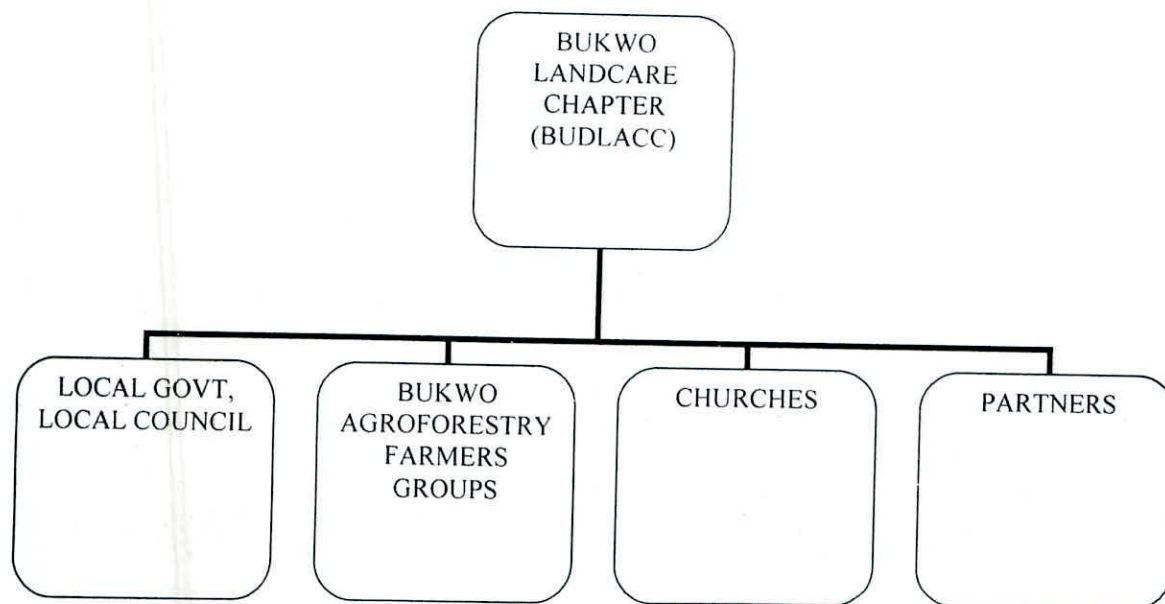
BUKWO/TARYET BASELINE REPORT

Programme

1. Institutional set up
2. Champions
3. Expectations
4. Fears
5. River code
6. Seasonal calendar
7. Market chain analysis
8. Wealth ranking
9. Gender Analysis
10. Institutional Interactions
11. Action Planning

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

Leadership structure of BUDLACC



BUKWO AGROFORESTRY Leadership structure: Chairman and Committees

Farmer groups in the Bukwo Agroforestry Landscape:

No	Group	Total members	Male	Female
1	Bukwo Organic Integrated Farmers Association	12	5	7
2	Bukwo Agroforestry Association	16	9	7
3	Mamoyou Banana Growers	7	3	4
4	Pantapta	9	4	5
5	Kaskai Women Association	10	0	10
6	Kapkotey Integrated	7	6	1
7	Chebobei Tree Nursery	11	6	5
8	Kongei Women Association	13	0	13
9	Tulwo Integrated farmers Association	8	4	4
10	Chapkwasta DP Association	9	9	0
11	Kwosak Farmers Association	15	5	10
12	Malyam Brothers	5	2	3
13	Dear Association	6	3	3
14	SIAGI Corp. Creameries Association	12	6	6
15	Tastai Women Group	8	3	5
16	Posha Green Valley Association	9	5	4
17	Kongasis Organic	8	3	5
18	Eishadai	20	9	11
19	Chebon Bee Keeping	7	3	4
20	Kalamy	7	4	3
21	Bukwo Farmers Association	20	12	8
22	Bukwo Bee keepers Association	13	7	6

CHAMPIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Mutai Patrick | - Dairy, Trainer Pastor, High production |
| 2. Kwemoi Wilfred | - Poultry, initiator, Dairy, Pastor, Machinery, Sheep rearing, fruit growing, tree growing |
| 3. Joselyne Kweyey | - Banana, tree growing, cassava, food security |
| 4. Veni Chilia | - Banana, counselor, organized Dairy |

5. Christopher Ngiko

- Good Mobiliser

VILLAGE REPRESENTED

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Posh | 6. Kapkotoy | 11. Kapkotoy |
| 2. Posh | 7. Kapchebai | 12. Teriet |
| 3. Kapkotoy | 8. Kapkotoy | 13. Kapkotoy |
| 4. Cheboi | | |
| 5. Teriet | 9. Chebirbey | 14. Tulwo |
| 6. | | |
| 7. Machimot | 10. Tulwo | |

VILLAGE NAME

14. Tulwo
15. Tulwo
16. Kapkotoy
17. Kapkotoy
18. Teriet
19. Kapkotoy
20. Kapkotoy
21. Posh
22. Tulwo
23. Tulwo
24. Posh
25. Posh
26. Chebirbey
27. Tulwo
28. Chebirbey
29. Cheboi
30. Posh

GROUPS

14. Chebiribet Tree Planting
15. Tulwo Integrated Farmers Association
 - Kwosak Farmers Association
 - Malyam Brothers Association
16. Kaska Farmers Ass/Eli-Shadai
17. Malyam Brothers/Kalamy/Tupyet Farmers = Kwosak
18. Cheboi Bee Keeping Association
19. Bukwo Organic/Bukwo Agro-forestry
20. Bukwo Agro-forestry/SATKO Women group
 - Bukwo Organic/Agro-forestry
21. Bandaptai Women Association/KASKOO
22. Kongasis Organic Farmers Association
23. Bukwo Agro-forestry/Kapkwotoy Women Savings
24. Posha Green Valley Ass/Bukwo Agro-forestry
 - Kaska Women Group
25. Eli-Shadai
26. Tastai Women Group/Chebunrkei Dairy group/B/Agro-forestry
27. Kwosak Association
28. Sijagi Co-operative Granaries Association
29. B/Agro-forestry/Bukwo organic
30. B/Agro-forestry

GROUPS

1. B/Agro-forestry/Pantaptai
2. BUDFA CHEPKWASTA DIP Ass.
3. Kapkw/Women Associations.
4. Mamoyon Banana Growers.
5. Mamoyon Banana Growers.
6. Kapkwatoy Inte
7. Cham Agro-forestry
8. Kongasis Inter

9. Chebirbeti Tree Nursery
10. Kapkotoy Dairy Farmers
11. Kaska Women Ass
12. Kaska Women Ass
13. Kolongei Women Ass
14. Environmental Group

MISSING VILLAGE MEMBERS

1. Rev. Kaprunge Tolbert- Spiritual leader
2. Chilia Stephen – disable
3. Musobo Julius – Richam
4. Children in school
5. Youth
6. Elderly can not manage to come
7. Mwanga - poor
8. The sick can not reach the meeting place

EXPECTATIONS

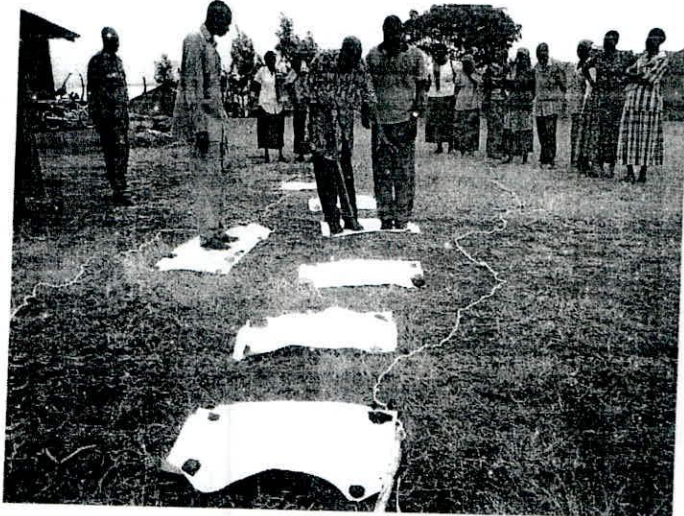
1. Learn new things e.g. animal rearing – improve on what we already have
2. More knowledge on how to manage banana and tree planting
3. Meeting new visitors
4. A very good meal
5. Knowledge on how best to utilize the small land holding for greater production
6. At least out of pocket
7. Empowerment from fellow women that are empowered
8. Know exactly how the land should be managed sustainably
9. Share experiences with members to build on what we have
10. Expect to go for a field tour elsewhere
11. New tree species that can improve soil fertility
12. More knowledge on tree planting
13. Improve knowledge on land management

14. Work with many/a variety of groups and not just specific groups
15. Dose of knowledge to expel poverty
16. Visit some success sites
17. Water harvesting for production
18. Stationery for writing on
19. Knowledge on stopping soil erosion, making contours, terraces, etc.
20. Exact date as to when BUDLACC will be launched
21. After 3 years, we expect the project to have up scaled to the entire district
22. Come up with an action plan on what to do next after the two days.

FEARS

- The two days allocated for the work shop may not be enough
- -No lunch
- -Transport refund may not be there
- -IDRC may come with a different agenda like up scaling Dutch team who collected community money and disappeared

THE RIVER CODE



Bukwo landscape members acting and observing the river code scenes

What did you see happening?

1. A Set of dump people, one was carried, the other was left, one crossed.
2. You cannot succeed without help
3. You can not manage on your own
4. The who denied to be carried arrived
5. One who was led learnt and crossed
6. The one who was led is the person who will implement
7. Adoption rate is low
8. Those who made it were successful and were rejoicing
9. The person who reached followed instructions
10. Two people:
 1. One totally dependant on an individual
 2. One willing to be helped and continue on his own
11. If you are dependent it reaches a point when you will be abandoned
12. One person who preferred spoon feeding
13. One person who refused to be helped after a time made it on his own
14. One person who was assisted then abandoned and never reached desired destination
15. One person who is innovative and willing to take risks
16. One person who was fearing to cross and the third person helped to encourage
17. Risk taking
18. There are always challenges
19. Importance of sensitization and guidance
20. One carrying gets tired at one time
21. Coward
22. Always observers cheer
23. One carrying was patient
24. One carrying did not have a good heart
25. One carrying had a big effort
26. Awareness of a vision or where one wants to be

What different approaches were used to cross the River?

1. One was carried

2. Other person was assisted

3. AIDS

A - Acquired

I - Induced

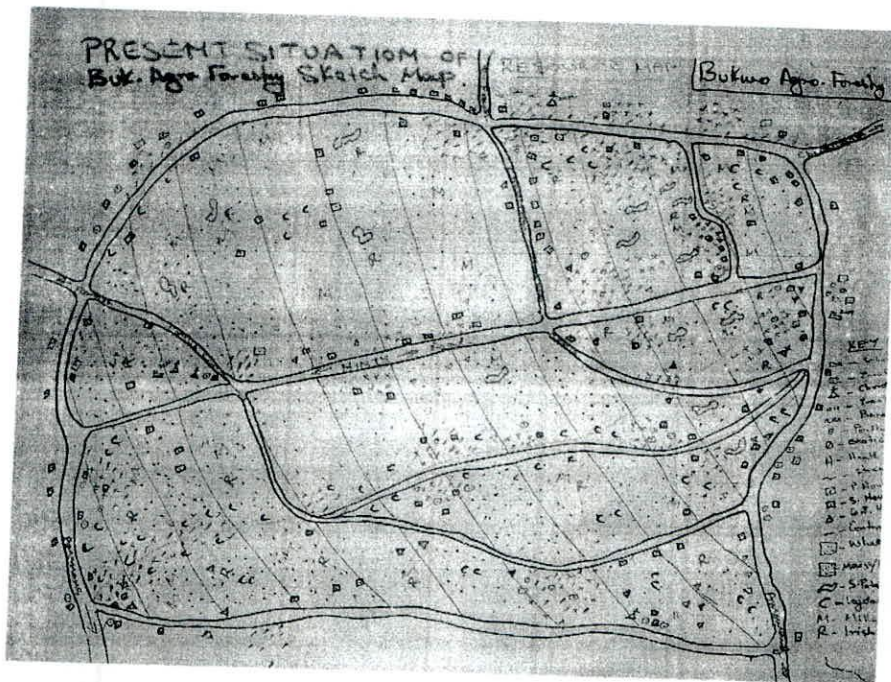
D - Dependency

S - Syndrome

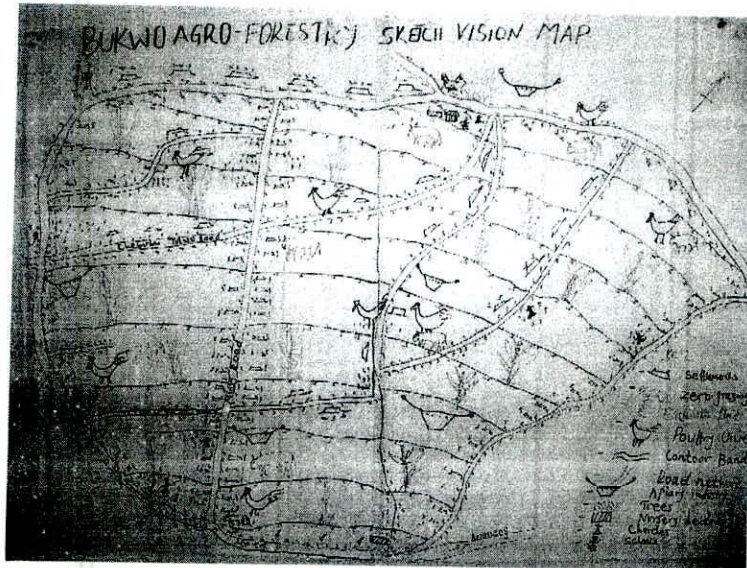
What do the difference sides of the river represent?

Existing /current situation

Through brainstorm on the existing situation several situations were identified such as low incomes, food insecurity, lack of trees, poor housing, limited markets and lack of woodlots



Bukwo landscape present/
current situation map



**Bukwo landscape Future
situation map**

Description of the Future situation

- 15 Zero grazing units
- 20 Banana plantation
- 5 Bee keeping units
- 15 units of Poultry
- Goat rearing 5 units
- 4 demos for nursery bed
- Napier grass for pasture
- 2 churches
- 1 school
- 1 dispensary
- Coffee plantation per household
- Piggery at least 5
- Iron sheets per house hold
- Permanent houses at least 6
- All children enrolled in schools
- Improved sanitation per home
- All women not marginalized

- Market sites
- Scaling out the project to the whole sub-county
- Fenced home stead
- Woodlots per house hold

What could each person in the play represent in real life?

- The person carried is lazy, a coward
- The person who was directed is a quick learner ready to adopt situations
- Everybody must be hard working
- People who help us can give up if we don't catch and adopt
- The person carrying /leading is a donor who will always help those who help themselves
- If you are assisted and learn very fast you will always succeed but if you are assisted and you do not learn you will fail
- Try to use your resources to top up on what you have already been given
- Stop the spirit of being a parasite
- It is only those who have already made decision that can only be supported.
- Every one is supposed to contribute to the success of the project
- The donors need people who are willing to learn and contribute on their own
- A courageous person is the one who succeeds
- AHI comes in to help where possible

Why are some people left in the middle of the river?

1. 100% Dependency Syndrome
2. Not Innovative
3. The helper could not help all through as he tired
4. Lazy farmer who don't want to work
5. People who want to be spoon fed year in and year out.

Have you ever been left in the middle of the river?

1. IUCN left us in the middle of the stream since technologies like zero grazing and Napier grass establishment were not completed.
2. Formation of SACCO, collected money and left
3. Uganda National Farmers Association(UNAFA), trained farmers then abandoned the skilled farmers

Advantages of being carried on the back

1. Feel comfortable
2. You are asleep forever
3. You never use your knowledge
4. You do not realize you are crossing
5. Don't work for what you have
6. Nothing obstructs you
7. Feel loved.

Disadvantages of being carried on the back

1. May not reach the destination
2. Remain the same all the time
3. Easily fall in water
4. Get used to direct service delivery
5. The one carrying you will take you anywhere
6. Your legs will never learn to work and remain paralyzed

Advantages of being led through to cross the river

1. Gain experience/lead alone
2. Gain confidence/boldness
3. One can walk alone later
4. You reach where you want to go

Disadvantages of being led through to cross the river

1. It takes a long period of time to cross over

2. The journey involves being knocked by stones

Stepping stones in community that can help us cross the river?

1. Meetings and sharing experiences.
2. Existing women group
3. NGOs/CBO's
4. Exposure visits/tours
5. Projects already existing
6. Land
7. Innovations/Farmers involvement
8. Enabling policy environment
9. Personal/diversified sources of income

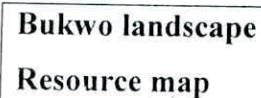
What are the limitations/problems in crossing the river?

1. National calamities such as prolonged drought
2. Limited capital
3. Conflicts on NRM/UWA
4. Lack of transparency
5. Lack of land use policy
6. Disease
7. Political instability
8. Physical disability
9. Disunity
10. Lack of knowledge and skills
11. Lack of commitment
12. Idleness

Solutions to existing problems

1. Gravity flow schemes for irrigation
2. Afforestation and Tree planting
3. Lobbying for funding

- ## RESOURCE MAP



47

- Over grazing
- Soil erosion
- Roaming Animals
- No Contours

Why is there poor INRM?

- Lack of skills
- Bye-laws not yet implemented
- Poor time management for collective action to take place
- Negative attitude on INRM

What is done to prevent the same?

- Some contour bands in place
- Establishment of tree Nursery beds
- Establishment of woodlots
- Establishment of pasture / Fodder
- Planting trees along Contour bands
- Collaborative Management with UWA
- Sensitization and creating awareness on INRM
- Scaling up of the Programmed

Are there conflicts

– Yes

By UWA Over water, Encroachment, boundaries.

Resolution to Conflicts

- Establishment of woodlots
- Establishment of pastures
- Introduction of exotic cows, goats, poultry e.t.c
- Exposure visits
- More funding on INRM, Issues
- Collective Action with partners.

Problems faced in resolving conflicts

- Corruption in Judiciary
- Family relations No regular meetings
- Lack of linkage between UWA and Community
- Lack of Compensation of Crops destroyed by animals from the National park.
- Lack of sensitization by UWA and L.G
- Lack of Exposure tours

- Lack of knowledge to resolve the conflict

SEASONAL/CROP CALENDER

Women's' priotised cash and food

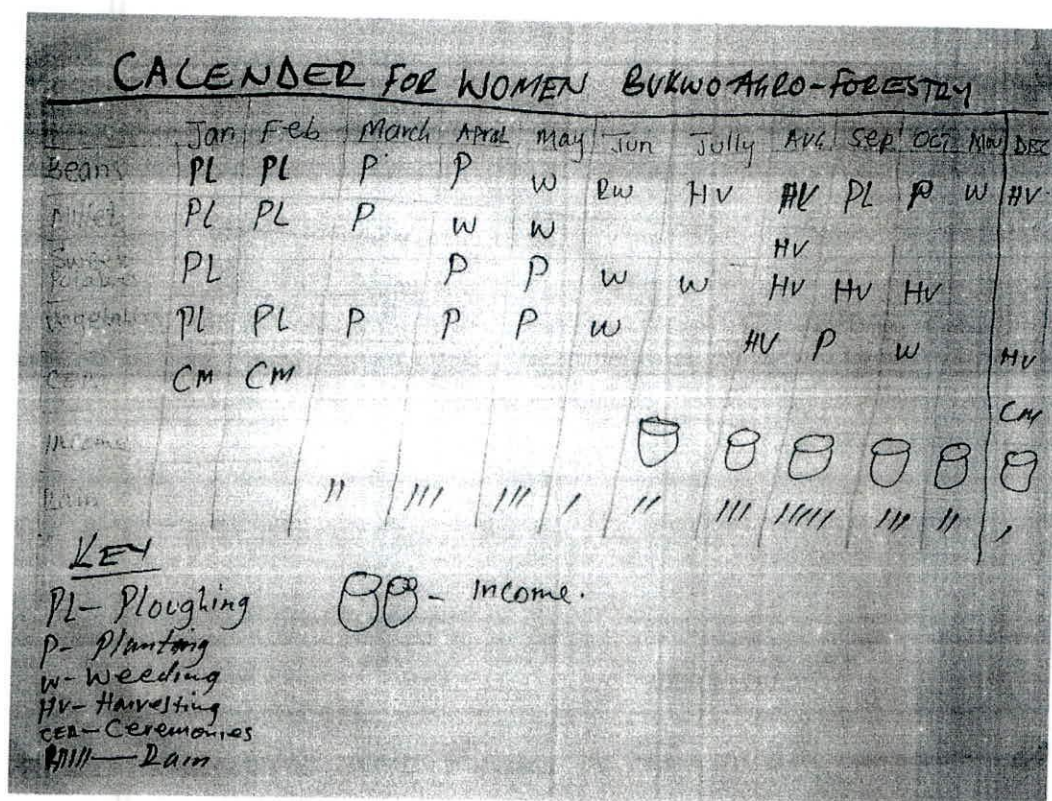
Cash Crops

1. Millet
2. Beans
3. Vegetables

Food Crops

1. Sweet Potatoes
2. Beans
3. Millet
4. Vegetables

Bukwo Women's Seasonal calendar



Men's priotised cash and food crops

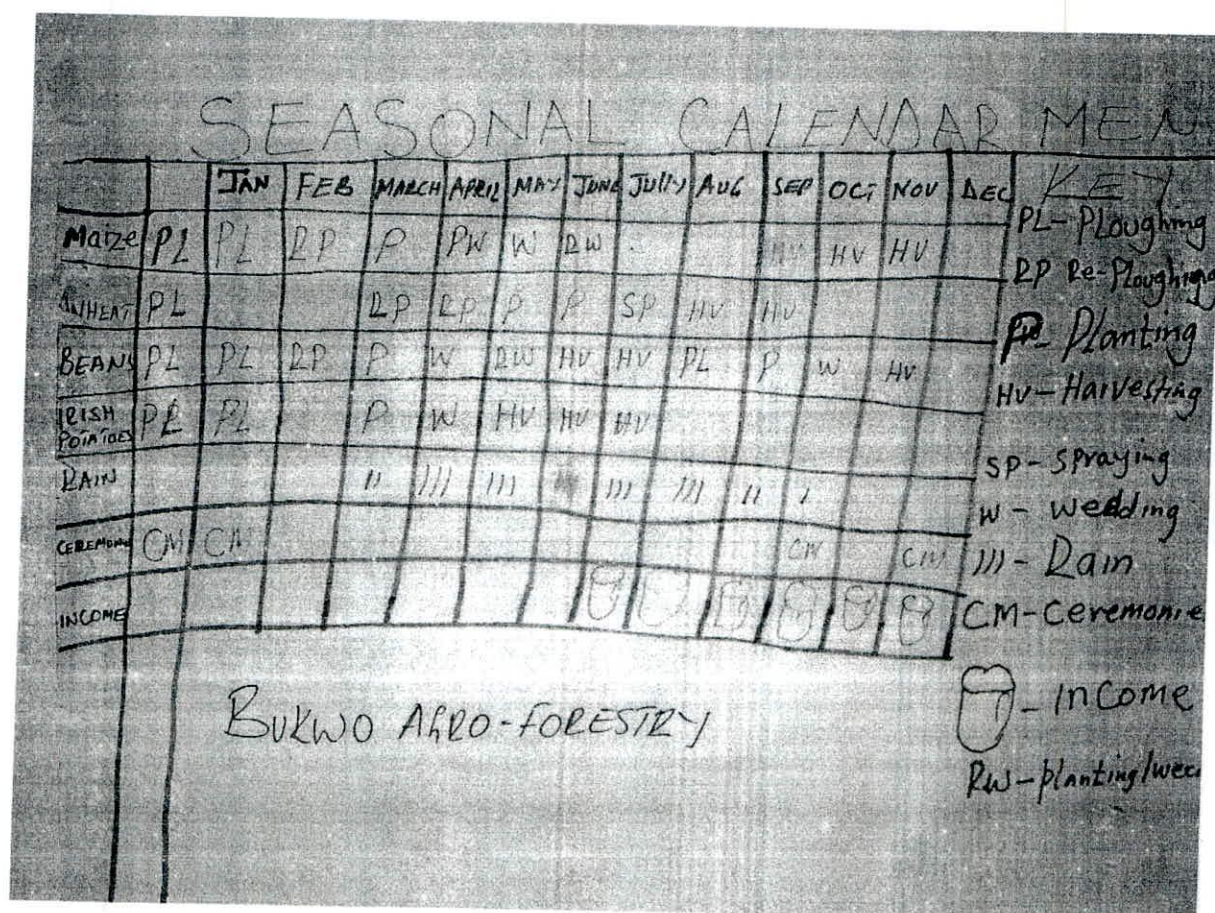
Cash Crops

1. Wheat
2. Maize
3. Beans

Food Crops

1. Maize
2. Beans
3. Irish Potatoes

Bukwo Men's Seasonal calendar



MARKET CHAIN ANALYSIS

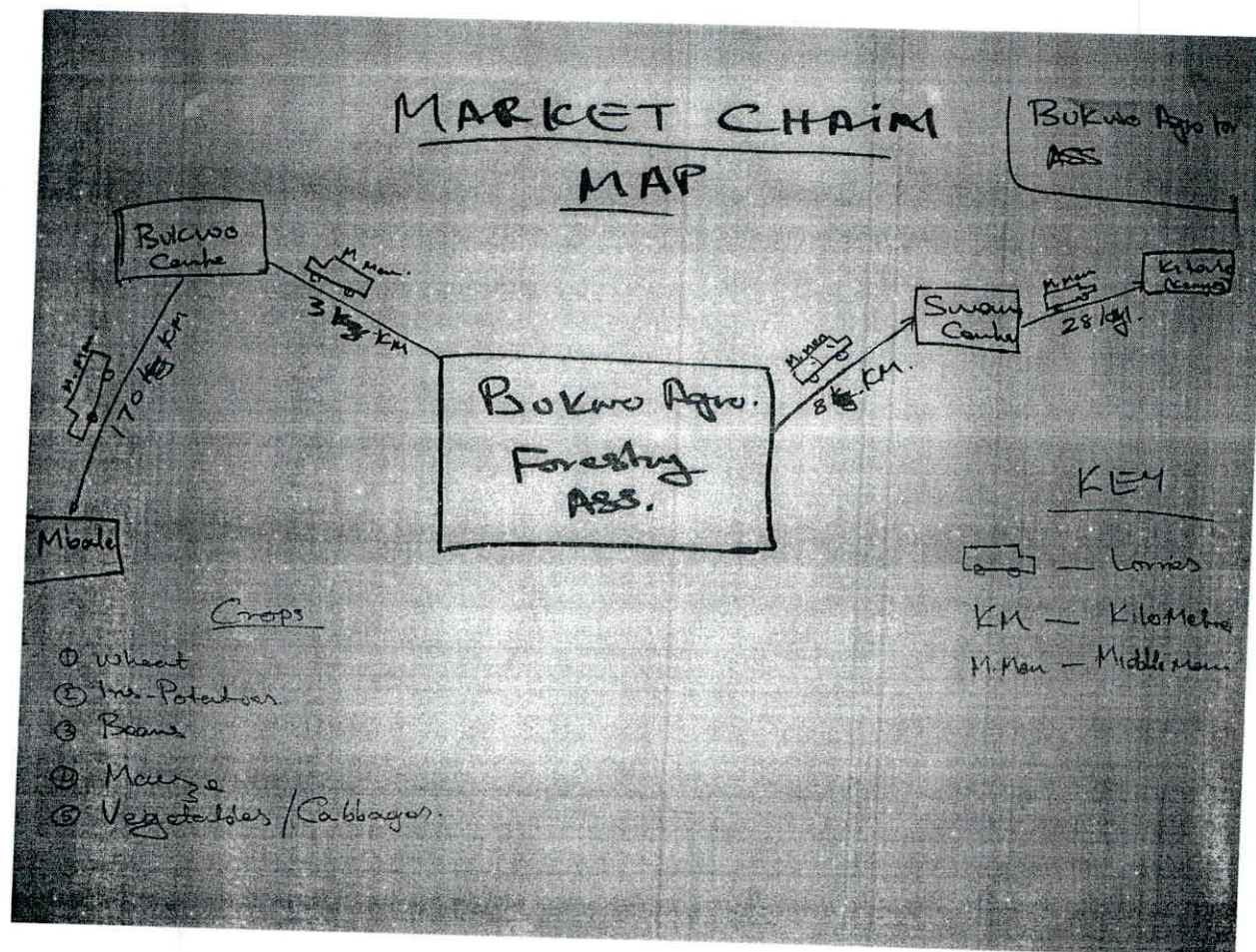
Table 8: Shows commodities and their prices in Bukwo landscape

PRODUCE	MARKET NAME	PRICES + MIDDLEMEN	DISTANCE & MEANS OF TRANSPORT	MARKET INFORMATION	CONSTRAINTS	SOLUTIONS TO CONSTRAINTS
CROPS						
Maize	- Middle men - Retail/shops - Cereal boards (Kenya) - Institutions	- 100 kg – 40,000/= - 100 kg – 30,000/= - 100 kg – 65,000/= - 100 kg – 70,000/=	- Donkeys/5 km - Vehicles/2 km - Manual labour/1 km – 3 km - Bicycles/Motorcycles – 5 km	- Middle men - Phone calls - Mouth to mouth	- Low market information - Low prices - Poor storage - Lack of market information	- Radio station - Improved storage facilities - Prices to be determined by the producer
Wheat	- Middle man	- 100 kg – 60,000/=	- Donkeys – 5 km - Vehicles – 5 km	- do -	- Lack of combine-harvester - Seed/inputs	- Provision of a combine-harvester - Provide certified seed - See multiplication centre
Beans	- Middle men - Retail shops - Institutions	- 100 kg – 100,000/= - 100 kg – 80,000/= - 100 kg – 120,000/=	- Donkeys – 2 - 5 km - Vehicles farm gate	- do -	- Pest and disease - Inputs	- Chemicals
Bananas	- Retail (farm gate)	- Big bunch – 8,000/= - Middle bunch – 5,000/= - Small bunch – 2,000/=	- Bicycles/motorcycles/(farm gate)	- do -	- Pests and diseases - Management practices - Varieties - inputs	- Advisory services
Sweet potatoes	Farm gate	1 Basin – 3,000/=	Farm gate	- do -	Pest and diseases	- do -

Millet	Middle men Retail	100 kg – 100,000/=	Farm gate/vehicles	- do -	- do -	- do -
Grain Amaranth	Middle men Retail	100 kg – 200,000/=	- Vehicle – 500 km Kenya (Nairobi)	- Middlemen	- Low market information	- Improved market information
		100 kg – 100,000/=	- Farm gate	- Radio	- Low prices	- Sensitizations
			- Manual – 1 – 3 km	- Phone calls	- Poor attitude by community	- Exposure tours
Sunflower	Middlemen Retail	100 kg – 50,000/=	- Vehicle (farm gate)	- do -	- do -	- To be supplied as a raw material for feed mills
	Cereals Boards	100 kg – 30,000/=				
Cassava	Retail	1 bag – 25,000/=	Farm gate	Mouth to mouth	- Low market information	- NARO services to be brought Closer
					- Low price	
LIVESTOCK	- Middlemen	120 kg –	Farm gate	- Mouth to mouth	- Low prices on local breeds	- Feed mills
1. COWS	- Retail	250,000= (local breed)		- Phone calls	- Lack of feeds	- Sensitization/advisory services
- Exotic breeds		300 kg & above		- Middlemen	- Poor management	- Media information provision of drug shops
- Local breeds	- do –	– 800,000 – 1,000,000=	Farm gate	- do –	- Lack of market information	
- Shoats	- do -	12-15 kg – 50,000=	Farm gate	- do -	- Lack of drugs	
- Poultry		Per hen – 5,000-6,000				

Produce	Market Name	Price / Quantity	Distance & Means of Transport	Market Information	Comments	Solutions to Constraints
GRAIN (Millet)	Middlemen	100kg - 200,000 =	- Vehicle - 50km - Farm gate - Manual - 1-3 km	Middlemen Radio Phone calls Mouth to Mouth	- Low market information - Low prices - poor attitude by community	- Improved Market information - Sensitization - Exposure tour
	Retail	100kg - 100,000 =				
Sunflower	Middlemen Retail Cereal Boards	100kg - 50,000 = 100kg - 30,000 =	- Vehicle (farm gate) -	II II	II II	- To be supplied extra material to feed mill
Cassava	- Retail	1 bag - 25,000 =	Farm gate	Mouth to Mouth	Low market information - Low price	- NARS services to be brought closer
LIVESTOCK	- Middlemen	20kg - 250,000 = (local breed)	Farm gate	Mouth to Mouth Phone calls	- Low prices on local breeds - Lack of feed - poor mgt	- Feed Mills - Sensitization / advisory services - Media information - Division of labor
	- Retail	30kg / above - 800,000 1000-000 =				
COWS	- EXOTIC BREEDS	12-15kg - 50,000 =	Farm gate	-	- Lack of market information - Lack of drugs	
	- LOCAL BREEDS	Per head - 5,000 - 6,000 =				
- GOATS			Farm gate	II		
- POULTRY						

GROUP 4 MARKET ANALYSIS						
Produce	Market Name	Price / Quantity	DISTANCE & MEANS OF TRANSPORT	MARKET INFORMATION	COMMENTS	Solutions to Constraints
CROPS	Middle Men	100kg - 40,000 =	- Donkeys 1/5 km - Vehicles 2 km - Manual labour - 1 km - 3 km - Bicycles/Motor cycles - 5 km	Middle men Phone calls Mouth to Mouth	- Low market information - Low prices - poor storage - Lack of market information	- Radio / TV / newspapers - Improved storage facilities - Price to be determined by the producer
	Retail Shops Cereal boards Institutions	100kg - 20,000 = 100kg - 65,000 = 100kg - 70,000 =				
	Middlemen	100kg - 60,000 =	Donkeys - 5 km Vehicles - 6 km	II	- Lack of combine harvester - Seed/inputs	- Provision of a combine harvester - provide certified seed - Seed multiplication & sales
BEANS	Middlemen Retail Shops Institutions	100kg - 100,000 = 100kg - 80,000 = 100kg - 120,000 =	Donkeys / 2 km Vehicles - Farm gate Institutions	II	- Pest and disease - Inputs	- Chemicals
BANANAS	Retail (farm gate)	Big Bunch - 8,000 = Middle Bunch - 5,000 = Small Bunch - 2,000 =	Bicycles / 5 km Motor cycles / (farm gate)	II	- Pest & disease - mgt practices - Varieties - Inputs	- Advisory services
SWEET POTATOES	Farm gate	1.8 Bag - 3,000 =	Farm gate	II	- Pest and diseases	II
MILLET	Middlemen Retail	100kg - 100,000 = 100kg - 100,000 =	Farm gate / Vehicles / farm gate	II	II	II



WEALTH RANKING

Table 9: Shows categories and characteristics of wealth in Bukwo landscape

CATEGORY	CHARACTERISTICS/ASSETS	REMARKS	%
VERY RICH	- More than 50 acres of land - Owns estates/building for hiring in towns/cities - Enterprise mix/factory., has water for irrigation - Farm machinery i.e. tractors, cars etc. - Educated children, has a permanent house - Employs workers, enough security - Fenced land, lives in high standard	Not in existence	0%
RICH	- Has ten and above acres of land - Enterprise mix, has a tractor + farm	-	0%

	- implements - Lives in a permanent house - Has water for irrigation, educate his children - Fenced land, employs workers - Has hired houses in town		
MIDDLE/MEDIUM	- Has 2-10 acres of land - Has a semi-permanent house - Fairly practices enterprise mix - Employs few workers - Has few farm equipment - Takes his children to fair schools - Not early adaptors of new skills/technologies - Ever idle and drunkard - Lack of transparency - Soil land degradation, Land fragmentation	- Fair participation - Need for sensitization and awareness - Needs support/exposures - Pro-poor policies	20%
POOR	- Has thatched grass hoses - Applies traditional methods of farming - Has 0-5 acres of land. - Children don't or go to school of low standards - lands exposed to erosion/agents - Does not sleep/eat/dress well - Not early adaptors of new technologies - Very idle, drunkard, lazy	- Majority - Need for sensitization and awareness - Pro-poor policies - Need exposure to success sites	70%
VERY POOR	- Not informed - Has 0-2 acres of land - Always idle/begs, drunkard - Lives in very poor house - Has no house - Has no vision for future - Over dependant - Very many or no child - Miserable family	- Serious sensitization and awareness - Should join an institution i.e church (saved) - Need very serious support in terms of knowledge and funds	10%

GENDER ANALYSIS

A) Access and Control of Resources

Table 10: Shows Bukwo women access and control over resources

	MEN	WOMEN
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RESOURCE	ACCESS	CONTROL	ACCESS	CONTROL
Land	√	√	√	X
Money	√	√	√	X
Radio	√	√	√	√
Animals	√	√	√	X
Poultry	√	√	√	√
Utensils	√	X	√	√
Marketing	√	√	√	X
Vehicle	√	√	√	X
House	√	X	√	X
Grinding Mill	√	√	√	X
Shop	√	√	√	X
Trees	√	√	√	X
Maize	√	√	√	X
Beans	√	√	√	√
Irish potatoes	√	√	√	√
Sweet potatoes	√	√	√	√
Peas	√	√	√	√
Vegetables	√	X	√	√
Cabbages	√	√	√	√

Table 11: Shows Bukwo women notes on access and control over resources

Resources	Access (Remarks)	Control Remarks
Land	- Man is accessible to his land - Land acquisition is through customary - Man acquire land through buying - Man acquire land through hiring	- Man has a right to control his land - Clan members/leaders have a right to control the land
Crops - Maize - Potatoes - Wheat - Bananas - Vegetables	- Man is accessible to his crops	- Both man and woman controls - Commercial crops are controlled by man - Edibles are controlled by the woman
Livestock	- Man is accessible to	- Man controls all accept

- Cattle - Donkeys - Goods - Pigs - Sheep	the Livestock	donkeys sometimes
Poultry - Hens - Ducks - Turkeys - Geese	- Woman is accessible to her poultry	- Both woman and man controls
Marketing	- Man and woman is accessible to marketing	- Man controls all
Woodlots	- Both are accessible	- Man controls woodlots
Bicycles - Motorcycles	- Man is accessible	- Man controls
Income	- Man is accessible	- Man controls his income

Table 12: Shows Bukwo men notes on access and control over resources

RESOURCE	MEN		WOMEN	
	ACCESS	CONTROL	ACCESS	CONTROL
Land	√	√	√	X
Cattle	√	√	√	X
Donkey	√	√	√	X
Chicken	√	√	√	√
Goats	√	√	√	X
Money	√	√	√	X
Utensils	√	X	√	√
Marketing	√	√	√	X
Radio	√	√	√	√
Bicycle	√	√	√	√
Woodlot	√	√	√	X
Children	√	√	√	√
Crops	√	√	√	X

Table 13: Shows Bukwo men notes on access and control over resources

Resources	Access Remarks	Control Remarks
Marketing	- Man and woman is accessible to marketing	- Man controls all

Woodlots	- Both are accessible	- Man controls woodlots
Bicycles - Motorcycles	- Man is accessible	- Man controls
Income	- Man is accessible	- Man controls his income
Land	- Access to plough and use	No control over land
Crops	- Access to plant maintenance, harvest and store - Access to use vegetables at home	No authority over stored produce
Livestock	Access to: - Look after milk - Spraying - Use for transport e.g donkeys	No authority over livestock
Poultry	- Access to feed and buy	No control over poultry except in public days and when with visitors
Marketing	- Access to market	No control
Woodlots	- Access to only firewood	No control
Bicycles, radios, Motorcycles, etc.	- No access	No control
Income	- Little access to family income	No control

B) Daily Activity Calendars

Table 14: Shows Bukwo men Daily Activity Calendar

TIME	ACTIVITY	REMARKS COMMENTS
5.00 a.m.	Waking up/Prayer	Good
6.00 – 7.00 a.m.	- Brushing the teeth - Washing the face - Bathing - Taking tea - Supervising projects	Good
7.00 – 1.00 a.m.	- Set children to school - Delegation of duties - Report to place of work - Others to farm/business	Good
1.00 – 2.00 p.m.	- Lunch - Resting	Fair

	– Lunch hour prayer	
5.00 – 6.00 p.m.	– Leisure – i.e drinking spree – Bathing – Others got for idleness	Poor
6.00 – 7.00 p.m.	– Check on the project – Having evening tea	Good
7.00 p.m. – 3.30 a.m.	– Sleep – Partners share their love	Best
3.30 – 5.00 a.m.	– Others Pray – Others share their love – Others go for drinking alcohol – Others wake up for routine work	Good

Table 15: Shows Bukwo women Daily Activity Calendar

TIME	ACIVITY	REMARKS/COMMENTS
5.00 a.m.	– Waking up and pray – Lighting fire – Boil water for utensils – Sweeping the house and the compound	– No time to concentrate in prayer – No time of sharing development issues
6.00 – 7.00 a.m.	– Prepare breakfast for the school going children and the husband – Preparing clothes and shoes for the husband	– No time for eating leading to malnutrition
7.30 – 9.00 a.m.	– Feeding the animals – Milking – Collecting water – Washing clothes – Have breakfast	
9.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m.	– Feeding the animals with water – Carrying the baby, hoe, axe, sickle to the shamba	– Need to reduce number of animals – Need for water harvesting – Need for woodlots
3.00 – 4.00 p.m.	– Chopping firewood – Cutting grass for the cow – Collecting vegetables	All these resources are scarce
5.00 – 7.30 p.m.	– Feed the animals and water – Cook the vegetables – Go to the grinding mill – Milking – Preparing support – Washing and feeding the children and let them to	No leisure time

	sleep	
7.30 8.00 p.m.	– Organizing the animals	Too hectic for a woman
9.00 p.m.	– Bathing – Eating – Boiling tea	Affects relationship in the home
11.00 p.m.	– Feeding the husband – Go to pray and sleep	

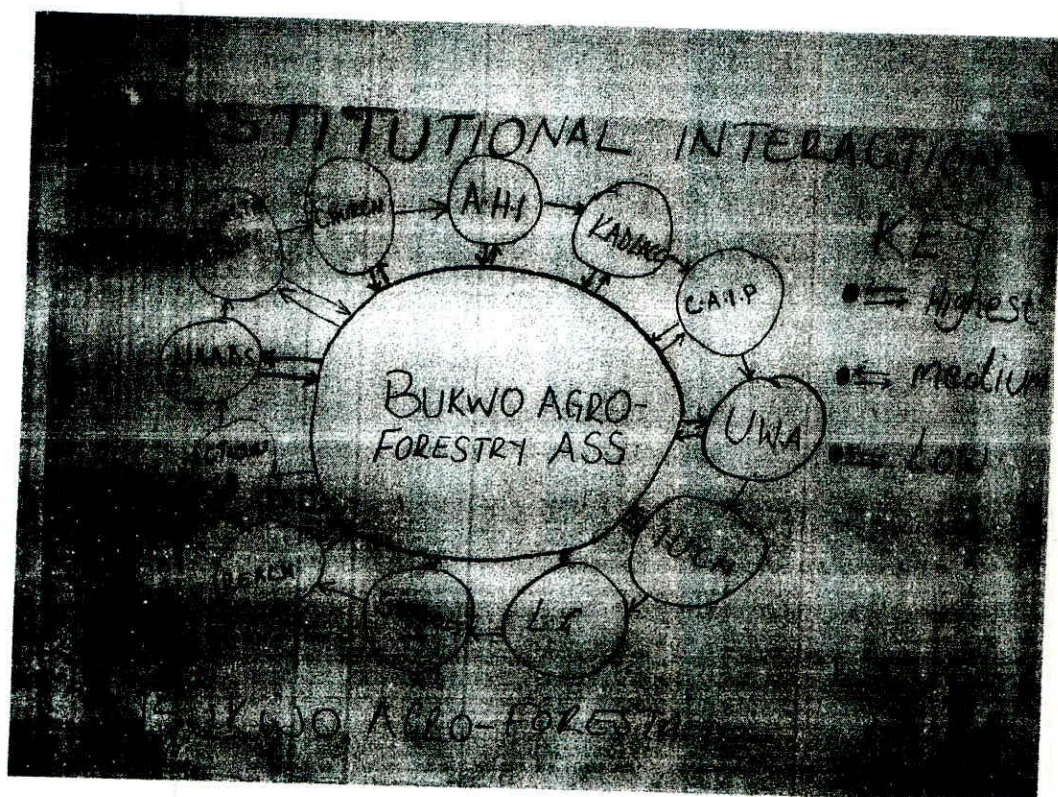
INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING

Table 16: Shows Bukwo Institutions and services offered

NAME OF INSTITUTION/ ORGANISATION	SERVICES OFFERED	RANK	REMARKS COMMENTS
NAADS	Advisory services Dairy goats, Poultry, Seed, Fertilizers etc. Technology development	6	– No transparency – No proper distribution – Poor quality breeds – Untimely distribution of seeds.
CHURCHES	– Counseling – Preaching holistic ministry	1	Churches Pray for all these organization
UWA	– Protecting the environment – Provide security to tourists – Protect wildlife – Boundary conflict	11	– Displacement of people – Harassment of people and animals
SCHOOLS	– Education for all – Job opportunities – Co-curriculum activity – Fight Ignorance	3	– Poor performance due over population – Teacher pupil ratio is high – Lack of land for expansion
HEALTH UNITS	– Treatment – Provide Voluntary	4	– Lack of land for expansion

	- Counseling and Testing – Immunization – Maternity services		– Less drugs – Lack of skilled staff
L.Cs (Local council)	– Maintain peace – Protect our crops – Settle conflicts	5	– Reluctant – Bribery – Discrimination
REACH (NGO)	– Counseling services – Fighting Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	9	– Eroding the culture – Promoted FGM
IUCN	– Promoted land management and natural resources	10	– They left us in dilemma – They left us in the island (River code)
A.H.I	– Promoted land management and natural resources	7	– Have supported Bukwo Agro forestry fairly in knowledge and funding
L.G(Local Government)	– Infrastructure e.g. Roads, schools, security	2	– Corruption – Low sensitization – There is injustice
ACTION AID	– Relief food – Technology – Agro-forestry Projects	8	1. Left us in dilemma 2. Corruption

Institutional interactions in Bukwo is shown below:



ACTION PLAN FOR BUKWO

Table 17: Shows Action Plan Bukwo landscape

ACTIVITY	WHEN	WHO	REASON	RESOURCES
Nursery Establishment	Immediate	CBO'S,FG'S, Individuals	Rain Availability	Nursery Kits, Funds, Capacity
Setting Contours bunds / Construction				
Strip - Planting				
Setting bee hives				
Horticulture				
Poultry				
MEDIUM TERM				
Exchange visits		CBO'S, FG'S Individual	Income, Nutrition, Environment Production	Funds Capacity
Zero Grazing				

Banana Management				
Water Harvesting / Gravity Flow				
Store Promotion				
Wood lets				
Goat rearing				
LONG TERM				
Coffee Production	Immediate on going	IDRC, LG, Universities, (NGO'S)	Income, Nutrition , Environment Production	Funds Capacity Skilled Personnel
Fruit Production (AF)				
Capacity Building				
Marketing				
Farmer to Farmer Visit				