

Gard



**INTEGRATED FARM MANAGEMENT FOR
SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN ARUA DISTRICT
UGANDA**

**PLANNING WORKSHOP
ABI AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
Abi, Uganda 3 – 6th September, 2002.**



Introduction.

Abi ARDC is located in the west Nile agro-ecological zone of North Western Uganda. Extensive savannah grasslands and highlands with a moderate equatorial climate characterize the region. Rainfall is bimodal but of late weather patterns are becoming unpredictable. The soils are ferralitic sandy loams that have been degraded in several places. This is partly due to continuous cultivation as result of increasing population. The average family size is 7 persons per household with land holdings of 2-5 ha. The majority of the people derive their livelihood from subsistence farming. Their main source of agricultural related information is local government institutions and NGOs that operate in the zone.

As a contribution to the government's policy of poverty eradication, NARO through the ARDC aims to increase the benefit derived from sustainable agricultural production by small-scale farmers. This will be through empowering resource poor farmers to participate in technology generation and development. This will enable them make effective demands on the research services. Greater participation in technology development and dissemination is an explicit and vital feature of NARO's approach to defining and implementing its research agenda. Abi ARDC therefore, has decided to have this Integrated Farm Management Planning Workshop to provide a platform for the stakeholders to contribute knowledge and experience to find new ways of supporting smallholders to innovate their land and farm management strategies.

This workshop is part of a pilot study to learn from farmers about their land and farm management practices. The results of the workshop will guide us in our effort to work with farmers to improve and sustain the land and farm management strategies in Arua District. Participants were drawn from NARO research centres /Institutes, NGOs and Local Government. Farmer participants were drawn from existing groups in the sub counties of Vurra and Offaka. The two sub-counties have diverse farming systems that can allow sharing of experiences.

Vurra sub-county has bimodal rains and various soil types that are appropriate for mixed farming based production systems. This area also benefits from its vicinity to Arua town and trade with the neighbouring Congo Republic. In the past years there has been a decline in the quality and quantity of production. Offaka sub-county has a drier climate than Vurra, hence greater potential for livestock and cereal/legumes based farming systems.

Overview of Integrated Farm Management (IFM)

- ♦ **Management of farm enterprises and interaction factors of soils, plants, water, animals and forests that influence farm productivity**
- ♦ **A farming systems approach that recognises the knowledge and expertise that farmers have accumulated overtime, in managing their production system**
- ♦ **Complementary farm management practices that improve and sustain productivity.**

Special thanks to:

- **Mukono Agricultural Research and Development Centre**
- **Kachwekano Agricultural Research and Development Centre**
- **NARO Secretariat for the supportive roles in preparing this workshop.**

The Workshop Process:

The workshop started on the 4th of September, 2002 at the Centre itself. Participants introduced themselves to each other in the Plenary. Thereafter, they were given two cards of different colours and asked to write, in a few words, what expectations and fears they had for the workshop. These were to be ideas that came to their minds upon receiving invitations for the workshop. The cards were read out loud by the facilitator and categorised under various broad themes. The ideas on the cards were attached to large sheets of Kraft paper and left on the wall of the plenary room during the entire workshop.

Expectations

Information and Technology Issues:

- Getting new ideas from fellow farmers
- I came to get teaching for farmers
- To learn and share more ideas in modern farming techniques
- To learn more about farming techniques
- How research can help farmers produce for the market
- I just want to know what it is all about
- I have come to gather knowledge about agriculture and have practical work
- Get ideas on farming and best practice
- I expect to learn new ideas on IFM from NARO personnel
- How research can enhance productivity, profitability and competitiveness of farming systems
- To achieve better skills and practices of Integrated Farm Management
- Knowledge to keep my home
- Came to see agriculture
- Acquire more skills to interact with farmers in rural areas

Participation and partnership Issues:

- To discuss the problems of farming
- How the workshop will help us draw a good plan
- Active participation
- Share experiences with Arua farmers
- Expect to find entry points for research interventions
- Come up with a harmonised vision between farmers and service providers
- Interactions between farmers, researchers and extensionists
- Close farmer/service provider interaction in planning
- Identify research areas for Arua farmers
- The linkage between smallholder farmers and government

Welfare Issues:

- That there will be first aid
- A lot of fun

Fears;

- Men and technical people could dominate the discussions
- Whether time will be enough because of interpretation, and poor time management
- Whether documentation will reach each participant
- That the vernacular speakers will be overshadowed
- Big Vocabulary
- Interruptions by phone callers
- Good working relationships with NGOs may not be achieved
- Poverty and lack of agricultural inputs
- Open criticisms
- Passive participation of some farmers
- My crops will be destroyed at home over the 3 days I am away
- I fear to write English
- Gender imbalances
- Time for field tour may not be there
- Time for discussion may not be enough
- No fears
- Language problem

Comments From Centre Manager Abi:

The Centre Manager (CM) welcomed the guests and expressed his pleasure that they had all come to Abi ARDC for this workshop as participants. He introduced Mr Jimmy Bamuru, the Zonal Steering Committee Chairman for Abi ARDC, who is also the District Extension and NAADS Co-ordinator. By virtue of the positions he holds, Mr. Bamuru has a lot of stake in this kind of participatory planning meeting. He introduced other categories of participants who included researchers from NARO Institutes (Serere and Namulonge) working on commodities common in Arua district. Mr Francis Alacho came from NARO Secretariat and represented the Director General. The CM welcomed farmers from Offaka and Vurra sub-counties, and recognised representatives of invited NGOs i.e. CEFORD and Technoserve.

Workshop objectives:

- ◆ **Identify land and farm management practices used by farmers in target sub-counties**
- ◆ **Development of a vision of how farmers would like to manage their farms 10 years from now**
- ◆ **Find out what ABI ARDC and other service providers can do to support smallholders to reach their farming visions**

- ◆ **Develop an action plan that is agreed upon by the stakeholders at the workshop**
- ◆ **Develop a mechanism of how the action plan would be implemented**

Comments by the District Extension Co-ordinator, Mr Jimmy Bamuru.

He welcomed the participants to the district, especially the researchers from other regions where ecological conditions are different from those of Arua district. He recognised the farmers, who he believed are from active farmer groups. He requested them to share and take back experiences to other group members.

The Objectives spelt out before the group clearly showed the need to learn from each other in order to develop a workable plan. Difficult implementation normally originates from poor presentation of issues and/or experiences during planning. He implored farmers and NGOs to be sincere about the experiences and challenges faced as they go about their work. We are doing all this to improve the livelihood of the people, he said. Mr. Bamuru added that there would be no need for new plans if we were satisfied with the current trends. The plan should as much as possible aim at improving the welfare and livelihood of the people. He wished participants fruitful deliberations.

Comments from representative of DG NARO, Mr Francis Alacho.

The current overriding issue among smallholder farmers is poverty. Government, together with development partners, therefore increased their effort in programmes geared towards eradicating poverty. Government has instituted policy guidelines in its effort to eradicate poverty. As a research organisation, NARO is also mandated to produce new skills and knowledge and ensure that the farmers who are the major end users use them.

In the past there have been complaints that new materials do not get to the farmers. NARO's approach to technology generation and development is changing. NARO is now emphasising farmer empowerment. Farmers should be able to make decisions on what they should grow. The organisation is involving farmers and other Service Providers (SPs) to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of its activities. Eventually, it is hoped, farmers will own the process through a bottom up approach to technology generation and development.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LC V CHAIRMAN OF ARUA DISTRICT

Dr Ochiti Longino

Salutations.

He thanked the organisers for the invitation and particularly welcomed visitors from Outside Arua district who came to participate in planning with farmers of Arua. He wished them a safe stay in the district. He went on to say that government has developed a policy guideline in the Plan to Modernise Agriculture (PMA). Under PMA government intends to develop peasant farmers so they can produce enough and be able to sell the surplus for cash incomes. Note was made of the big representation of women in the workshop. This was a welcome trend because women are the major actors in agricultural production. He requested researchers to address farmer demands and develop technologies that are environment friendly. He cautioned them against genetically modified organisms that may be dangerous to our local genetic resources. He emphasized the need to improve on our naturally grown food. It is also important to explore market avenues for farm produce. Need was expressed to inculcate in the mind of the farmers that they can grow crops on their small plots that they can sell. Farmers were cautioned against working as individuals as their small produce cannot warrant traders from far off places to come and buy it. He requested them to think about working in groups in order to attract markets. Farmers were requested to plan for sustainable production so our future generations inherit an environment that is not degraded.

Rules of the workshop:

It was agreed in the plenary that in order to manage the workshop process well there was need to develop rules and elect members to oversee their implementation. The following rules were agreed upon.

1. It was deemed important that *time management* be observed by *all* participants.
2. We are to *talk with permission* from facilitator
3. *No alcoholic* smells in the workshop room
4. *No smoking* in the workshop area
5. *Mobile phones* should be in silent or low tone mode
6. *Every participant* should participate actively
7. *Attendance* is a must in all sessions
8. *No theft* of other participants' property.
9. Use of different *languages* was to be used to clarify points.

PENALTY instituted was to clap before the class and say sorry.

Persons with workshop responsibilities elected included:

Mr Simon Adule	Time keeper
Mrs Josephine Toko	Welfare

Rapporteurs.

Annet Babirye -Researcher

Edmond Efiti -Farmer

Raphael Opio -NGO

Jack Atiku -Extension worker

Identification of farm management and institutional support strategies

Farmer participants were divided into two groups, representing Offaka and Vurra sub-counties. Each of the groups was asked to draw out land and farm management strategies that are currently being used. Researchers, private sector and local government formed two mixed groups. Each group was asked to show graphically how institutions work together to support the smallholder farmer. The groups were provided with sheets of Kraft paper, markers and cards of different sizes and shapes to enable them to draw their respective maps. When the groups had finished, a reporter from each group presented the results of his or her group's work. After the groups had presented their work, the plenary was asked to identify two critical aspects of institutional linkages, from his or her point of view, and write them on cards. The aspects identified are recorded in two separate tables below.

Description of Current Integrated Farming System Interactions.**Ofakka Group**

Bananas and potatoes are planted near the homes to avoid being eaten by goats. They also grow cassava and sorghum beans, maize and millet. Others intercrop cassava with beans, Pigeon peas and Simsim. The latter crop is grown once a year due to seasonal effects. Tobacco is grown specifically for cash. Goats are kept near homesteads to guard against thieves. The animals are tethered during times when crops are in the fields but are let to graze freely after harvesting. At night animals are tied on verandas to keep off predators. Land areas with high water retention capacity are planted to maize while those with poor retention capacity are usually planted to cassava. Poor soils are usually not cultivated, as there appears to be no apparent shortage of land.

Vurra Group.

Most people are small-scale farmers practicing mixed farming. Most crops are grown on raised ground during the wet season. Under dry conditions farmers move to river valleys to grow vegetables, sugarcane and at times papyrus reeds in isolated places. Coffee is an important cash crop; other crops are groundnuts, onions, cabbages, pineapples, maize, beans, soybeans, bananas, cassava and sweet potatoes. Regarding livestock Vurra farmers rear dual-purpose cattle, goats, sheep, rabbits, pigs and free

Presentations of IFM practices and institutional linkages in Ofakka and Vurra

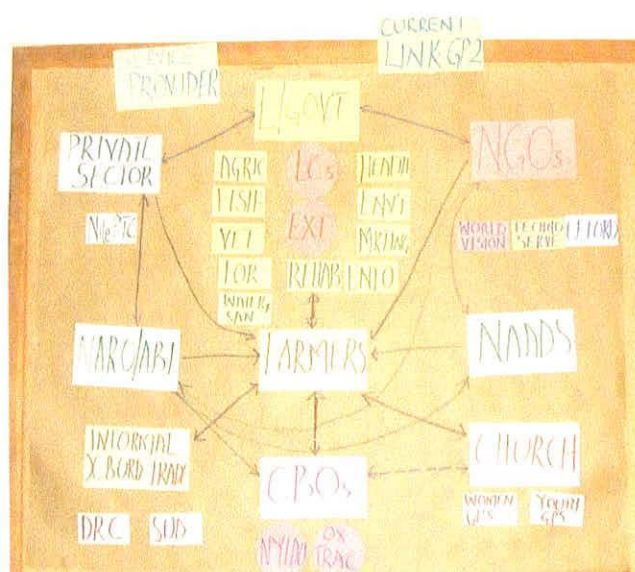


Current relationships among agricultural service providers

Current inter-institutional linkages of service providers in Offaka sub-county Arua District

The Local Government (LG) controls all the extension Departments that include Agriculture, Veterinary, Entomology, Environment etc. The NGOs included World Vision, Technoserve and CEFORD. NAADS has just been introduced in Arua district and the mode of operation is yet to be clear to most farmers. NARO was depicted as not directly linked to the farmers possibly because it has also just started its operations in the outreach. The Private Sector operating in the area was depicted as Nile Produce Selling Company operating in a few isolated places. The CBOs identified as operating in the area were NYIDO and Ox Traction. NYIDO deals with input supply while Ox Traction groups operate in Vurra on their land but at times do hire out their services

Service Providers Group



Inter-institutional linkages drawn by service providers working with smallholder farmers in Arua district

All SPs are targeting the farmer who was depicted to be at the bottom of the graph. This was attributed to the fact that different SPs come with programmes for implementation with little consultation of the farmers. Farmer groups were depicted to have strong linkages with individual farmers. CARE was depicted to have no direct activities with farmers because it operates through another NGO called Technoserve. It was reported that schools visit the Centre but do not use the technologies there. The schools put little emphasis on agriculture. Arua District Farmers Association (ARUDIFA) was shown to work direct with farmers. NAADS was depicted as having strong linkages with World Vision, CEFORD and Farmer Groups. The NGOs have been contracted by NAADS to build capacity of farmers in group formation. CEFORD always goes through LG though it does not give them feedback. The strong links between CEFORD

and Abi ARDC were attributed to the active involvement of the NGO in disseminating planting materials developed by the Centre. Strong links were shown between the Centre and Local Government. Farmers and Farmer Groups were shown to have strong linkages with local markets where they often buy seed for planting.

Observations of critical elements in the Farming Systems.

Suggestions	Taboos/Nature	Weaknesses
A few commodities could have been drawn to help focus and avoid congestion.	We do not like pigs as we are mixed with Muslims in our groups.	Poor market oriented production
We should avoid intercropping		
Modern poultry rearing systems needed	If we had enough rain we could plant bananas/sugarcane on large scale	Lack of specialisation so we may not realise reasonable harvests.
Fish farming be intensified		
Have frequent Inter group or farmer visits		
Introduce use of Ox-ploughs		Too many enterprises cause management problems
Feed conservation for dry season		
Improve storage of simsim		Low follow up of instructions from SPs by farmers
Introduce paddocks for animals		
Increase crop livestock interaction i.e manure for crops and crop residues for animals		
Avail pesticides and fungicides to improve growing crops		Poor livestock care
Avail improved seed for farmers and buy from licensed stockists		Improve fencing
Try to specialise with a few crops /animals		Encourage row planting
Emphasize soil and water conservation measures		Lack of attention to tree farming aspects
Develop market outlets for farmer groups		Soil & water management not practiced
Re-arrange the cropping pattern and deal with specific type of livestock.		

Plenary Observations of the Inter institution linkage maps presented by the Service Providers.

Opportunities	Omissions	Weaknesses	Striking
Mechanism to strengthen linkages required	Service providers giving financial support	Stakeholders do not co-ordinate activities, Not harmonised	Institutional linkages not sufficient
There should be formation of stake holder forum	A regular follow up and problem analysis should not fail	Linkages not streamlined Service providers use CBOs and specialize	There are too many players they fatigue the farmer,
Service providers should encourage more farmer group formation.	Social services are not indicated	Govt relationship with NGOs so that farmers are met by both parties	
The farmers should seek advice from NGOs	Mechanisms to ensure correct demanded information is availed to farmers	Not sure the many players are adequately regulated to avoid counter productive messages to farmers	
NARO Abi should deliver direct service	LG roles in providing inputs to farmers not only teaching	LG should link well with all the NGO's	
NARO needs to strengthen its links fast	Specialisation in service delivery	Service providers do not originate activities in response to farmers' demands.	
More farmers to join CBOs especially on Ox traction	Farmer to market link is missing	Linkages are weak because farmers are not adequately consulted	
Frequent sensitisation of farmers to visit Abi and arouse interest		Teachings are not adequate Sensitisation lacking	
Skills and modern practices to continue amongst farmers and Service providers		There is confusion in the extension messages passed	

Future visions for farm management and institutional support strategies

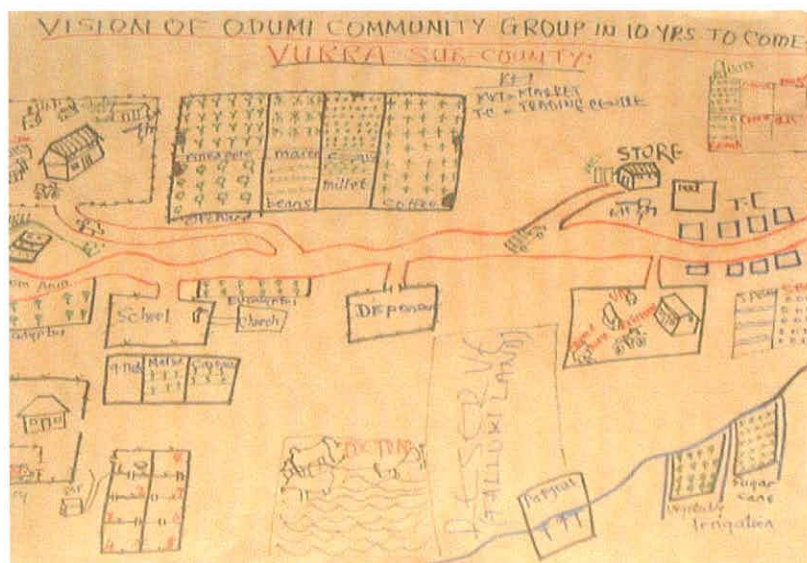
The participants returned to working groups:

- ❖ Two groups of farmers from Vurra and another of farmers from Offaka
- ❖ The service providers worked in two groups where research, private sector and local government were represented in each.

The farmers' groups were asked to draw out the land and farm management strategies as they would like to see them 10 years into the future. This vision was to take into consideration environmental issues and the role agricultural sector would play in the socio service sector. The service providers were asked to show graphically how institutional interactions in support of smallholder agriculture should be working 10 years from now. Again the groups were provided with large sheets of Kraft paper, felt pens and cards of different sizes and shapes to enable them to draw their respective future visions. When the four groups had finished their maps, a reporter from each group presented the future vision that his or her group had arrived at.

Future visions for land and farm management strategies

A) Vurra



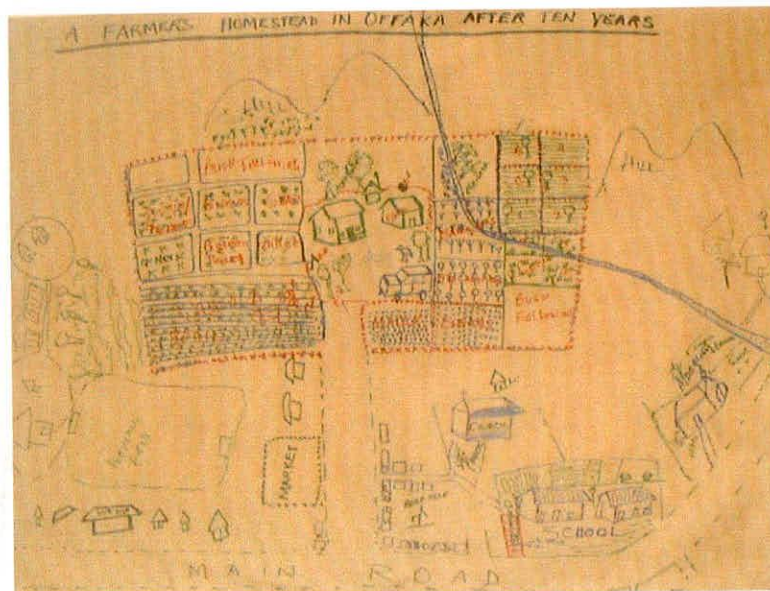
Visual presentation of the future vision of Odumi Community Vurra sub-county

The homes within the village would have better farm managed planned gardens and it was envisioned that they shall use ox-ploughs since land is a limiting factor which may not permit use of tractors. Through the village is a stream from which irrigation could be practiced for the growing of vegetables.

The hilly areas shall be using strip cropping to control soil erosion and water retention ditches for soil water conservation. Piggery shall be managed in a

better manner contrary to the current tethering practice. Zero grazing of cattle will also be further encouraged.

B) Offaka sub county



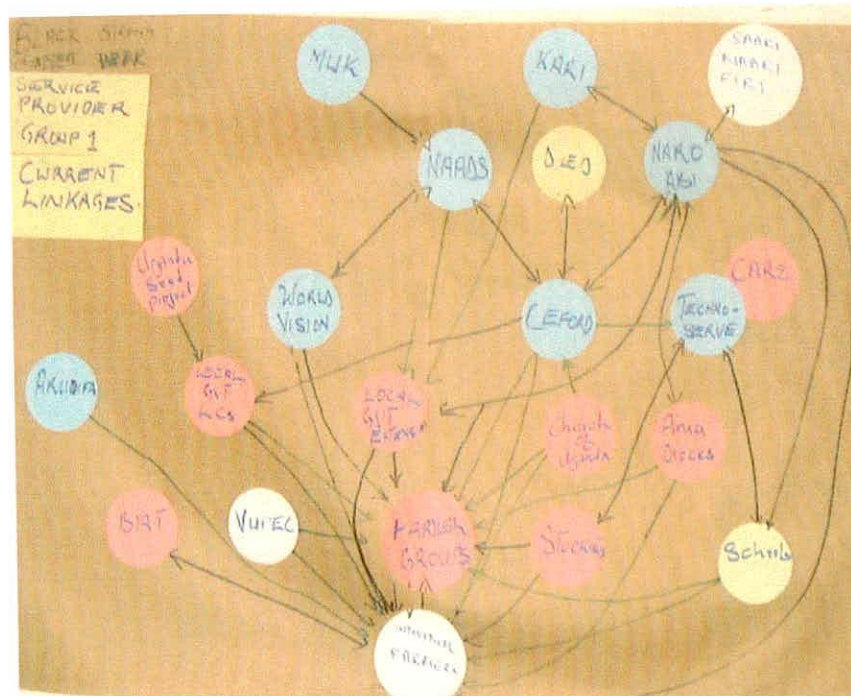
Farmers' future vision of managing their homesteads in Offaka

The farmers from Offaka sub-county developed a future vision for the village exhibiting maize, beans, eucalyptus production as pure stands. The animals would have paddocks with better pastures. A dip shall have to be constructed for cows to control ecto-parasites.

Future visions of linkages among agricultural sector service providers

The service providers working in 2 mixed groups developed a future vision for the inter-institutional linkages that would best serve the future farmer integrated farming systems visions.

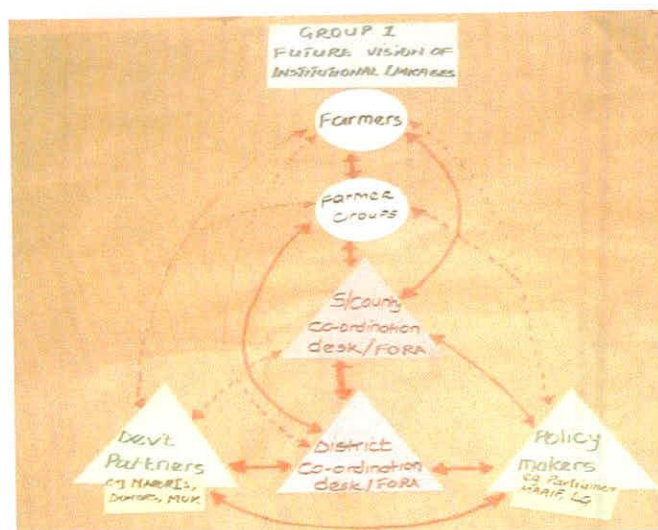
A) Service Providers 1



Service providers' current linkages

The many service providers had to work through an agreed upon District Coordinator to improve linkage at that level. There would also be need for a sub-county co-ordination fora through whom all service providers had to register and feed information about what they are doing in the sub county. It was noted the target the target group for all service providers is the farmer but the farmers too need to form groups for better service reception.

B) Service Providers 2



Future vision of well coordinated service provision to smallholder farmers in Arua district

The group suggested three levels of linkage management:

- technology generators for a (NARO, NARS, CGIAR, MUK)
- Technology communication pathways (NGOs, CBOs, NAADS and all LG levels)
- Farmer fora and farmer groups levels.

Special considerations by the service providers.

Weaknesses	Suggested solutions
Inadequate farmer training	Strengthen farmer groups, training need assessment
Lack of follow up by service providers	Define strengths and roles of service providers
Lack of co-ordination	Farmer sensitisation and mobilisation for adequate service provision
Lack of harmonisation	Establish co-ordination systems by service providers through screening and registration.
Inadequate quality training provided	Participatory stakeholder analysis, planning and implementation,
Inadequate feed back by farmers and service providers	Establish a mechanism for active information sharing by service providers
Poor sustainability by service providers	Establish M&E systems for both farmers and service providers.
Inadequate farmer involvement	Establish technical system for quality auditing to ensure quality training.
Lack of transparency and openness	Capacity building for service providers.
Lack of a common vision	Plan together.

Consolidated visions of desired futures

The participants worked in sub-plenary sessions to consolidate the future visions. Farmers from Vurra and Offaka worked together to come up with a common vision for their future land and farm management strategies. The service providers, researchers, private sector and local government worked together to consolidate their visions for the future of institutional support strategies in support of smallholder agriculture.

Common vision of priorities of farmers of Vurra and Offaka

Common elements in the visions	Divergent elements
Mono-cropping systems to be encouraged	Fish farming is done in Vurra near streams
Row planting desired	Piggery is not widely practiced in Offaka
Marketing systems desired to be initiated	Ox-ploughs are prevalent in Vurra
Storage facilities improvement	Papyrus is grown in Vurra and reeds in Offaka
Paddock systems to be developed	Simsim, Cotton, growing in Offaka
Block farming /Block farming to be used.	Coffee is cash crop in Vurra
Plantation cropping, cassava Bananas,	Soil types differ in both sub counties
Afforestation	Natural woodlands versus plantations

Priority Elements for Integrated Farm management.

The farmers were asked to think about the elements from the common and divergent lists and using Beans and labelled Jugs they each chose two most important elements. The beans were counted and the elements ranked:

1. Provision of improved seed and planting material as foundation and then multiplication and distribution through farmer groups.
2. Training – row cropping, mono cropping, soil maintenance
3. Marketing systems- to be able to access market information and produce sufficiently for the recognised markets.

Common Vision of Service Providers

The service providers in principle appreciated the linkage description as categorised by both groups. It was only mentioned that group two was specific in mentioning the organisations.

Priority Issues for Institutional Linkages:

Harmonising Policy on technology Generation and transfer ➤ regulating quality of technologies ➤ Ensuring quality information flow to farmers	Co-ordination of service delivery thru; ➤ Training ➤ Information sharing ➤ Ensure uniformity in service delivery ➤ Harmonising organisations and ensure feed back
Developing Farmer Institutions. ➤ Developing group criteria ➤ Registration of groups	Strengthening Linkages and parternships ➤ Capacity building ➤ Collecting ,collating and relevantly packaging information for distribution

Key elements from future visions

Of the priorities identified by each of the two groups, farmers and service providers, the top three priorities of each of them were selected as the basis for the development of the integrated crop management work plan. The elements

<i>From farmers' vision</i>	<i>From service providers' vision</i>
1. Improved seed and /planting material	4. Formation of farmer groups
2. Training of farmers	5. Packaging technical information for distribution
3. marketing systems	6. Building capacity of service providers.

Consolidated matrix for the action plan

The key elements identified previously were inserted into a matrix so that they might form the basis for an action plan. The participants organized themselves into four groups with the representation of all the stakeholder groups in each. Each of the four groups worked out a plan for tackling each of the six elements. Then the four matrices were combined.

Smallholder Integrated Crop Management Planning Workshop

Rural Resource

BASIS FOR INTEGRATED FARM MANAGEMENT WORK PLAN

Key Elements	Why	With whom	How	When	Where
1. Improved seed /Planting materials	Resistance to harsh conditions Increased yields Early maturing varieties Good marketability To try out new varieties	NARO (Abi ARDC) Farmers groups CEFORD and other agricultural organisations. Technoserve Local Government	✓ Farmer participatory research Seed provided to groups for multiplication	Continuous	Abi ARDC and farmers
2. Training of Farmers	Acquire skills for modern farming To increase and get markets. To attract farmers in groups	Abi ,NGO, Private sector, Local Govt .Ext Agents	Farmer schools, Workshops, Radio talk shows ✓ Participatory on-farm experimentation, ✓ Demonstrations	Continuous Routine	Abi ARDC, district and sub-county ✓ Villages, ✓ Research Institutes
3. Marketing systems	Improve h/h incomes To be able to market, get better prices, To know consumer preferences, Know where to sell	Local govt Institutions, Farmers groups NARO ABI	Co-operative societies Good infrastructure Formation of marketing groups Marketing research/Study	As soon as possible and continuous	Sub county , Village,
4. Formation of farmer groups	Easy communication Maximize use of resources Reduce workload Involve all categories Easy sensitisation Wider coverage of farmers Share experiences Ease outreach	Local govt, NAADS, Private sector, Farmers ,NGOs Researchers	Training and mobilisation, Develop guidelines as in NAADS And sensitisation	Process on going and continuous	Village and parish level and sub county
5. Packaging technical information for distribution	Avoid duplication , Create awareness to avoid confusion, Save farmers time looking for information, ensure relevancy Avoid piecemeal information, Ensure quality	Abi ARDC, All stakeholders ,Farmers to review ITK, Resource Information centre	Drama, Mass media, Bulletins, Collect analyse and combine relevant information Decentralise information Training	continuous	All NARO Institutions Wherever it is required.
6. Building capacity of service providers	Monitor and evaluate , Have better technology dissemination Improve efficiency and relevancy Update them on new technologies and approaches,	NGOs Extension Agents, Line Ministries Relevant consultants	Conduct exposure visits In service training Workshops and seminars Demonstrations and training, Literature	Immediately as need arises.	Abi ARDC and NARO Institutes, Various locations

Smallholder Integrated Crop Management Planning Workshop

What we need to do to ensure that the work plan is carried out?

After the groups had developed a consolidated action plan matrix. They were asked to choose 3-5 actions (from the HOW column) which could be embarked upon immediately in a bid to implement the action plan developed. Each participant was given 2 cards to write his or her ideas. These were eventually counted and ranked.

- Farmer Exchange visits /Tours (2)
- Farmer participatory research (5)
- Joint market study (5)
- Radio talk shows (3)
- Improved seed multiplication and distribution (20)
- Develop guidelines to select groups (2)
- Bulletin (2)
- Workshops (5)
- Sensitisation, mobilisation and training (13)

Final agreements

In order to implement the developed work plan as a team it was felt that there was need to form a committee to effect the plan. It was agreed that it should be a multi-stakeholder committee composed of 10 people:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| ➤ Adule Simon | Vurra Farmer- Chairperson |
| ➤ Toko Josephine | Vurra Farmer |
| ➤ Candia Christopher | Offaka Farmer |
| ➤ Owacha Florence | Offaka Farmer |
| ➤ Otim Philip | NGO (Technoserve) |
| ➤ Njuma Richard | NGO (Ceford)- Secretary |
| ➤ Atiku Jackson | Local Government |
| ➤ Daudi Muzamil | Local Government |
| ➤ Moses Mbalule | Researcher |
| ➤ Edema Peter | Researcher |

Workshop evaluation

Each participant was given two cards on which to write one thing he or she liked and one thing not liked about the workshop.

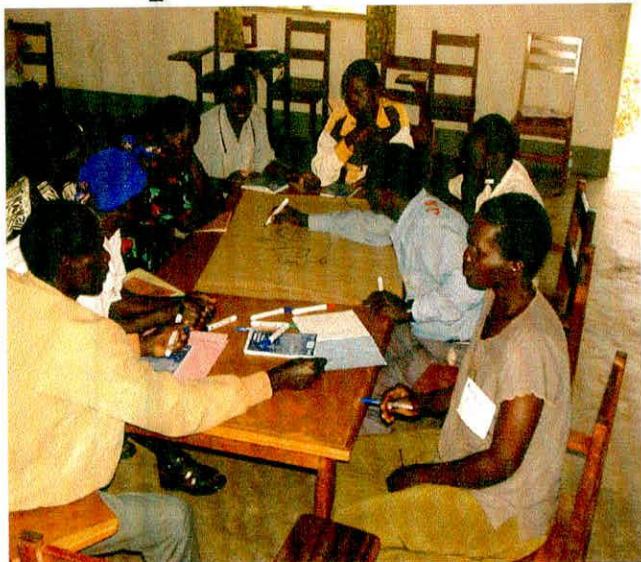
Things liked about the workshop	Things not liked
Knowledge about better farming systems to use 3	Programme too tight hence fatigue
The way the workshop was conducted and welfare 4	Long sitting
Good time keeping 2	No resting
Writing my name with the waist "Fun"	Time management
Good ice breakers 2	Instructions on a few occasions not clear
Co-operating in the workshop	Poor sitting arrangement for group work
Joint participatory work with all stakeholders 3	Interpretation wasted a lot of time
The way we shared ideas with facilitators/ members 4	Days are numbered /Time factor
The co-ordination team formed	
Facilitators very jolly and good 2	
Farmer researcher extension LG interaction 5	
Good ideas and active participation by farmers 3	
Visioning	
Content of the workshop/ topics 2	

Annex 1.

List of Participants of the Integrated Farm Management Planning Workshop for Smallholder Farmers in Arua District, 3-6 September 2002

No.	Name	M/F	Occupation	Address/S-county
1	Efiti Edmond	M	Farmer	P. O .Box 35, Arua
2	Obitre Jackson	M	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
3	Yuda Alima	M	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
4	Muzamili Daudi	M	Farmer	P.O. Box Okollo, Arua
5	Majeshi Val Romins	M	Farmer	P.O. Box Okollo, Arua
6	Babirye Annet	F	Researcher	Namulonge
7	Ssemakula G.	F	Researcher	Namulonge
8	Kashaija Imelda	F	Researcher	Kachwekano
9	Alacho Francis	M	Researcher	P. O. Box 295 Entebbe.
10	Kanzikwera Rogers	M	Researcher	Bulindi ARDC
11	Peter Lusembo	M	Researcher	Mukono ARDC
12	Twinamasiko Emily	F	Researcher	Mbarara ARDC
13	Atiku Jack	M	Staff	Vurra Sub- county
14	Sekamatte Ben	M	Researcher	Serere
15	Kabanyoro	F	Researcher	Mukono ARDC
16	Bazanya Grace.	M	Technician	Abi ARDC
17	Nguma Richard	M	Resource Person	CEFORD/Arua
18	Ajuga Opio Raphael.	M	Resource Person	CefoRD/Moyo
19	Jurua M. Benson	M	Production Secretary	P. O. Box 35 Arua
20	Otim Philip	M	Technical Assist. Adv.	TECHNOSERVE
21	Candia Christopher	M	Farmer	P. O. Box 933 Arua
22	Owacha Florence	F	Farmer	P.O. Box Okollo, Arua
23	Athocon Melsa	F	Farmer	P. O. Box 94 Arua
24	Jurua Grace	F	Farmer	P. O. Box 94 Arua
25	Amaguru Nesta	F	Farmer	P.O. Box Okollo, Arua
26	Ondoru Regina	F	Farmer	P.O. Box Okollo, Arua
27	Ayoma Reuben	M	Farmer	P. O. Box 94 Arua
28	Lettia Yusufu	M	Farmer	P. O. Box 94 Arua
29	Toko Josephine	F	Farmer	P. O. Box 35 Arua
30	Ezaru Molly	F	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
31	Adule Simon	M	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
32	Jibaru Jane	F	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
33	Ayakaka Prisila	F	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
34	Bako Alice	F	Farmer	Vurra Sub- county
35	Dradiku Florence	F	Technician	Abi ARDC
36	Edema Peter	M	Technician	Abi ARDC
37	Andema Andrew	M	Technician	Abi ARDC
38	Gard Turyamureba	M	Centre Manager	Abi ARDC
39	Moses Mbalule	M	Researcher	Abi ARDC
40	Rebecca Ssebaganzi	F	Facilitator	P. O. Box 123 Mukono

Groups in Action Photographs.



Farmers of Vurra sub-county drawing out their current IFM practices



Farmers of Offaka sub-county drawing out their current IFM practices



Workshop participants identifying expectations and fears that were met during workshop evaluation

Smallholder Integrated Crop Management Planning Workshop

Annex 2. Workshop Programme

Wednesday 4th September, 2002

Time	Activity	Organization/ Facilitator	Min.	Materials	Learning objectives
8.30	Registration (researchers and service providers and farmers)	Name tag, notebook, pen Numbered Intro papers. Florence Dradiku	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 Programme for the Day PLENARY Introduction of participants & team Participant Expectations	Facilitator: Moses Mbalule/ Andrew Andema	10 45 30	<u>Day program on flip chart</u> Green & blue 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 Objectives and themes of workshop District Extension Co-ordinator Remarks Sec for Production LC5 Opening Chairman LC5	Introductions: CM ,Gard Mr. Peter Lusembo Mr. Bamuru Jimmy Mr. George Ambe. Mr. Richard Andama Ferua	10 15 10 10 20	INSURE RESPECT FOR TIME	
11:30	Group photograph	TEA BREAK			
11:45a.m	Workshop Objectives & major themes PLENARY Agree on rules for the workshop	Presentation: Peter Lusembo/Ruth Facilitator: Moses/Grace	15 15	<u>Prepared flip chart</u> Blank Flip chart	Understand the purpose and process of workshop; appreciate what a learning process is about (language, attendance, group reporter & chair-person, circle team, welfare person, timekeeper)
12:00	Representation of current land and farm management practices by farming system	Instructions: Ruth/Florence 2 Farmer groups	45	Paper, pens	Agro ecological management maps focusing on IFM practices (Vurra and Offaka) GENDERED VIEW
	Current institutional interactions in support of smallholder agriculture	Instructions: Rebecca/Imelda 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: Moses / Lusembo	10 ea.	1 cards per participant pink/blue	Share group work in <u>PLENARY</u> Identify key ICM aspects the graphs depict
	Service Provider presentations(2 groups) PLENARY Identification of critical aspects	Facilitator: Moses/Lusembo	10 Wea.	1 cards per participant green/yellow	Share group work in <u>PLENARY</u> 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:-Rebeca/Endema with Farmers: Imelda/Grace 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 5th September, 2002

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 Lusembo	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) Vurra & Offaka Rebecca /Peter /Florence	60	Paper, felt pens masking tape	Learn where farmers want to be with IFM 10 years from now GENDERED
	Service providers vision of Inter-institutional collaboration	Group Work (2) Ruth/Moses Mixed service providers		Paper, pens, mask-ing, 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: Gard (CM)	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 = Ruth/Moses/Florence	30	Farmers' ICM 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 =Peter/Gad/Imelda	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: Rebecca	20 20	6 Jugs (4 seeds per person; 1 colour = IFM; 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
2.45	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)
4.30	Tea break				
5.00	Presentation & consolidation of proposed action plans in plenary (2 inter-institutional linkages, 2 IFM practices) PLENARY	Presentations: 5 min. each of 4 groups Facilitator: Lusembo /Moses	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 IFM Project work plan

Friday 6th September 2002.

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 IFM plan agreed upon
9.00	Rank the most important actions to be taken after workshop from adjusted matrices PLENARY	Facilitator: Rebecca	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: Rebecca /Moses		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: Ruth/ Edema	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: Imelda/ Florence	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 ARDC/NARO Guest of Honour / RDC Arua Presentation of Certificates/Reports	Gard Turyamureeba Mr. Francis Alacho Mr Okoth Nyalulu	10 10 20	Certificates Workshop reports	Closing: Remarks, formal closing, Certificates, Workshop proceedings
1.00	LUNCH AND DEPARTURE WITH PROCEEDINGS.				