

# ANNUAL REPORT 2010



**AGENCY FOR  
INTEGRATED  
RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



*Work with the Poor to Foster Development*

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## List of Acronyms

AFIRD - Agency for Integrated Rural Development

AIDs - Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome

ARVs - Anti retroviral drugs

EAEDN - East Africa Energy Development Network

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

NGO - Non Governmental Organization

NSCFA - Nsangi Coffee Farmers Association

NUCAFE - National Union of Coffee Agribusiness and Farm Enterprises

PELUM - Participatory Ecological Land Use Management

RMF - Result monitoring framework



## *Word from the Chairperson*

**A**s we shared in our 2009 report, market-led development, spearheaded by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has resulted in a number of casualties who need support if development is to be wholly inclusive.

Among the casualties are small scale farmers – men, women and children who live on 3 acres of land or less and mostly depend on family labor for production. They also depend on rudimentary methods of farming and depend on agriculture as a source of livelihood.

This category of farmers grow crops and keep animals both for food and as a source of income. However, they are faced with a number of challenges that include those originating from climatic change, a seed system controlled by the market, unfavorable policies and organizational issues.

For this matter, they need all the support that can be mobilized if they are to overcome poverty.

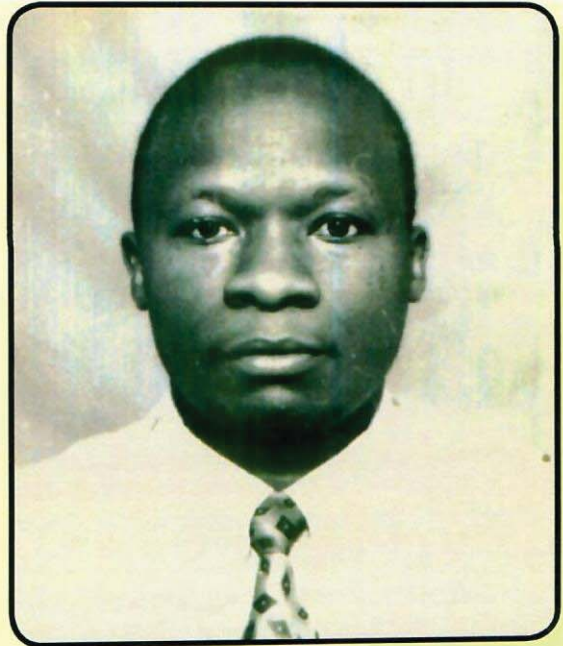
During 2010, AFIRD did some work in the above-mentioned areas, which is commendable. I would like to therefore thank all the stakeholders involved for the achievements registered. These include the Donors, partner NGOs, the staff, the private sector and local authorities where we operated.

It is my hope that through this report, you will get the insights on what has been achieved in the year 2010.



**Joseph Kasule**

**Chairman Executive Committee-  
AFIRD**



## *Word from the Executive Director*

**T**he year 2010 marked 11 years since AFIRD started implementing sustainable organic agriculture. Since then her field programme has grown from the initial 50 farmers in two villages of Namayumba subcounty to over 1,000 farmers in three subcounties of Wakiso district (Namayumba, Kakiri and Masulita).

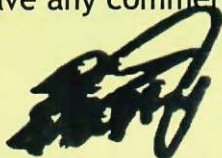
Our approach to development has also changed from Trainer of Trainees to supporting farmers directly in their groups. We have also evolved through learning from our experience and are now embracing new programmes in the water, marketing and environmental sector. In addition to this, we are also tackling the farmer institutional and policy environment areas as we endeavor to empower the small scale farmers.

Staffing has also grown from the initial two staff that used to handle all aspects regarding day today activities of the project to nine staff that specialize as per the organizational requirements.

This dynamism has enabled us to handle the new challenges of development as we work towards our mission of 'improving the livelihoods of vulnerable communities through capacity building in sustainable natural resources management to increase household income'

In addition to the programme areas mentioned above, we have also been able to work with partners to implement environmental conservation programmes in schools where primary school children have started improving their diets by eating fruits from grafted trees. Furthermore, one school has benefited from a programme where breakfast is provided to students and their performance monitored.

The outcomes of our activities are presented in this report. Kindly study it and come back to us in case you have any comments.

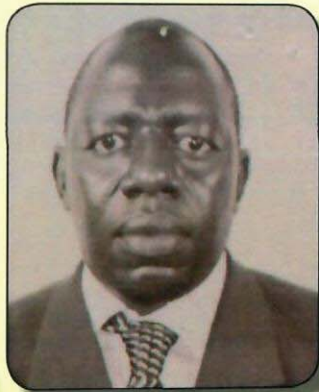


**Eustace Sajjabi**  
Executive Director-AFIRD



# AFIRD

## Staff



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Programme Officer-Animal Husbandry (Volunteer)

## Statements: Vision, Mission and Values of AFIRD

### AFIRD Vision

We envision:

A society free from hunger and disease living in a peaceful and green environment

### AFIRD Mission

We are:

A national NGO working with vulnerable communities and development partners.  
We aim at improving the livelihoods of vulnerable communities through capacity building in sustainable natural resources management to increase household income.

### AFIRD Values:

With the people at the center of development:

We believe in Justice

We strive for excellence

We value self-reliance

We learn and share from each other

We value honesty, transparency and accountability

We are loyal, honest and trustworthy

We believe in love thy neighbour

## 1.0 AFIRD PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR 2010

All the insights in this section are based on the AFIRD strategic plan 2009-2013. This strategic plan whose mission is aimed at improving the livelihoods of vulnerable communities through capacity building in sustainable natural resources management to increase house hold income is the second in the history of AFIRD. Its overall program goal is to increase farmer households' income by 50% by 2013 in the AFIRD operational area.

In the year 2010, AFIRD had interventions in the areas of agricultural production, environmental conservation, access to market for small holder farmers and human rights.

### Achievements

During 2010 AFIRD continued with its activities of sustainable agriculture programme and was able to reach out to 813 direct beneficiaries organized in 38 farmer groups in Wakiso district. Measures targeted capacity building towards crop and animal production, group empowerment and access to markets.

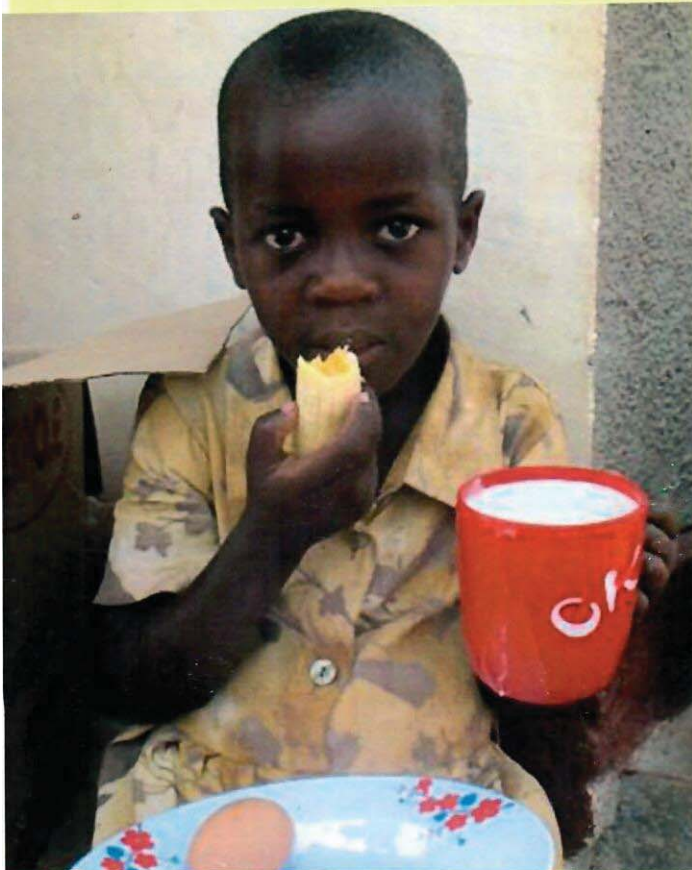
An advocacy project benefiting 600 small scale farmers from Masulita sub-county was also carried out to increase participation in local government planning and monitoring processes.

A number of schools in Central and Eastern Uganda were also supported to establish orchards for improving nutrition through provision of vitamins from fruits a limiting dietary component in many Ugandans foodstuffs. In addition, one school was supported to provide breakfast to vulnerable pupils as a way of improving their performance.





**Figure 1; Pupils who benefited from the Breakfast club after receiving materials which were part of the programme**



**Figure 2: Does breakfast improve performance?**

As regards monitoring and evaluation, data from the beneficiaries was collected using result based monitoring frames (RMF) where farmers scored themselves on a number of criterion for each project indicator to establish weather set targets had been achieved and areas which needed further attention.

The groups were of two categories; the new groups which were in the final year of their first project cycle (3 years) and medium groups in their final year of their second project cycle (6 years). The result areas considered in this report were increased crop and animal productivity as described in the following section.

## 1.1 Agricultural production

### 1.1.1 Crops.

According to the data collected in 2009, the old groups achieved the target of the indicator (By the end of the project 75 % of the farmers have improved their income and living conditions) having scored 87%. And data collected this year; 2010 new groups also achieved this target where they scored 80%.

Comparing new groups to old groups, the latter performed better as shown by the results of the result monitoring frame Income and livelihood due to the long time they had been with the project – 6 years as compared to the new groups which had been with the project for 3 years. The detailed criteria that constitute the above indicator are provided in table 1 below:

Income from crop sales for the new groups also increased from 50%-81%.

**Table 1: Income and livelihood**

Criteria	Medium +	New
1. food security at house hold level	88%	81%
2. Income from crop sales.	85%	81%
3. Income from animal products.	82%	76%
4. Income from other activities.	3%	47%
5. ability of house hold to afford medical care	100%	96%
6. School enrolment of children.	97%	100%
Total %for index	87%	80%

Exceeding the target by the new groups could be as a result of production of maize which increased from 66-73.3kg per farmer on average; increased labor as a result of sharing roles on the farm irrespective of sex and mulching especially for vegetables which rated at 95%.

The success of the old groups over the new groups maybe attributed to the longer extension cycle given to the old groups.

**Table 2: Quantitative indicator data 2010**

Indicators	Q1	Average
Banana production	0.0	5.2 bunches
Maize production	0.0	73.3 kg
Beans production	0.0	29.7 kg
Coffee production	0.0	42.5 kg
Land cultivated	0.8	2.4 acres

There was a downward trend in banana production at an average of 5.2 bunches being harvested per month (See table 2). For the poorer, production was at 0 bunches per month and for medium farmers at 5 bunches per month. This reduction is attributable to the outbreak of diseases especially banana bacterial wilt that have wiped out entire gardens of plantation. This we are tackling by providing clean planting materials generated from tissue cultures on a revolving scheme and also sensitizing the farmers on preventive measures of bacterial wilt disease. The few farmers who received the planting materials have started giving fellow farmers the planting materials.

Coffee production stood at an average of 42.5kgs among project farmers despite its ready market and potential. Compared to last year's data, production has reduced. The reduction in coffee production was attributed to the coffee wilt that has killed many trees and at times wiped out plantations. In order to tackle the issue of the coffee wilt, we worked with the national union of coffee farmers (NUCAFE) who have provided us with seeds from elite trees (which have resisted the coffee wilt) for distribution to our farmers. Through continuous farmer visits, farmers have been advised to continue uprooting and burning the infected coffee plants and replace them with uninfected ones from nursery beds. However, due to labor constraints this measure has not been adopted widely.

### **1.1.2 Livestock**

The indicator for this was 70% of the farmer groups trained are able to look after their animals well and scale up their livestock production.

Eleven criteria were used to calculate this indicator as given below;

- State of roof for housing units for goats, poultry, pigs,
- beddings for cattle and pigs,
- availability of urine tank on the animal house,
- manure utilization for crop improvement,
- availability of fodder and feeds
- availability of water
- and vaccination.

Of the 813 farmers trained, 57% of them managed to look after their animals well and scale up their livestock production. This was a result of increase in income from animal products, which was from 39-46%. This increase is attributed to increase in numbers of improved goats (0.6-2.8) and improved poultry 10.5-18.2. Farmers are restocking for improved goats and improved poultry as a result of support being given to them.

As regards poultry production, the achievement made in the new groups can partly be attributed to efforts made by the project in poultry production. During 2010, over 40 farmers from 20 groups benefited from exotic cocks for improved breeding programme and wire mesh for improved poultry management. 16 farmers from 4 groups were supported with 100,000 shillings each to support their poultry development as an activity which also boosted poultry production.

Indicators	Data set 1			Data set 2			Data set 3		
	Q1	Average	Q3	Q1	Average	Q3	Q1	Average	Q3
Goats	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0
Goats improved breeds	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	0.0
Pigs	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.0
Cattle (excluding dairy)	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
Dairy cattle	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Poultry (traditional)	10.5	10.0	0.0	7.5	6.3	0.0	7.5	10.0	0.0
Improved poultry	10.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0

Table 2 showing data for the new groups

The qualitative data of the old farmer groups still showed a better performance as compared to new groups. The old groups had more improved breeds of livestock than the new groups. However the new groups performed better in poultry production.

Figure 3: A beneficiary farmer attending to her goats



well and numbers of animal for im-

ter their

ready to reduce and at the same time ready to start

started to start a tissue of plants and break with and har-

## 1.2 Value addition and market access

The old groups were able to carry out advanced technologies of value addition by processing food. Sentema women's group are now processing, packaging and marketing bitter apple (Katunkuma), vegetable locally called "jobyo", and a tea flavor locally called "Mujaja". These products are being sold locally and in Kampala City.



**Figure 4** some of the processed vegetable products being produced by Sentema farmers

We also worked in partnership with PELUM, FAMGAIN and Suubi radio station in market dissemination. In this partnership, FAMGAIN collected market information from 12 major markets in Uganda and passed it over to members within the PELUM network. This was supplemented by collection of market information in Kakiri project area which was passed over to the farmers to help them make informed decisions when selling their produce. Col-

lection of market information in the project area concentrated on four crops; *Amaranthus* spp (bbugga), *Solanum* spp (nakati), cassava and bananas. Special emphasis was put on vegetables due to their role in boosting the income of women.

It is important to note that though a lot of information was collected by FAMGAIN, not much was given on vegetables.

We continued to support 106 farmers from 5 farmer groups towards improvement of the quality of coffee for farmers to benefit from premium prices offered by niche markets especially of fair trade where organic was targeted. The good quality coffee from the farmer groups that we supported attracted a better price compared to the general coffee produced by other farmers in the project area. Among buyers attracted in the year was Nsangi Coffee Farmers Association (NCFA) which offered our farmers an extra UGX 400 per kilogram. This association was also happy that coffee was collected and bulked at group level which reduced transaction costs.

## 1.3 Human rights

Under the above area, we were able to carry out advocacy activities for the small scale farmers to practice their right and participate in the planning process. We were able to come up with HIV/AIDS mainstreaming posters.

### 1.3.1 Advocacy

If clear analysis is made, almost all the activities carried out by AFIRD do cater for human rights. However clear achievements were registered when small scale farmers started participating in the planning process at village and sub county level. Farmers also started demanding for the money which was allocated to their sub county for various activities which is a sign of sensitization to demand accountability from the local leaders. This was achieved after empowering farmers on effective participation in the local government planning, budgeting and monitoring process.



Figure 5. Farmers participating in a mobilization workshop for training on advocacy tr.

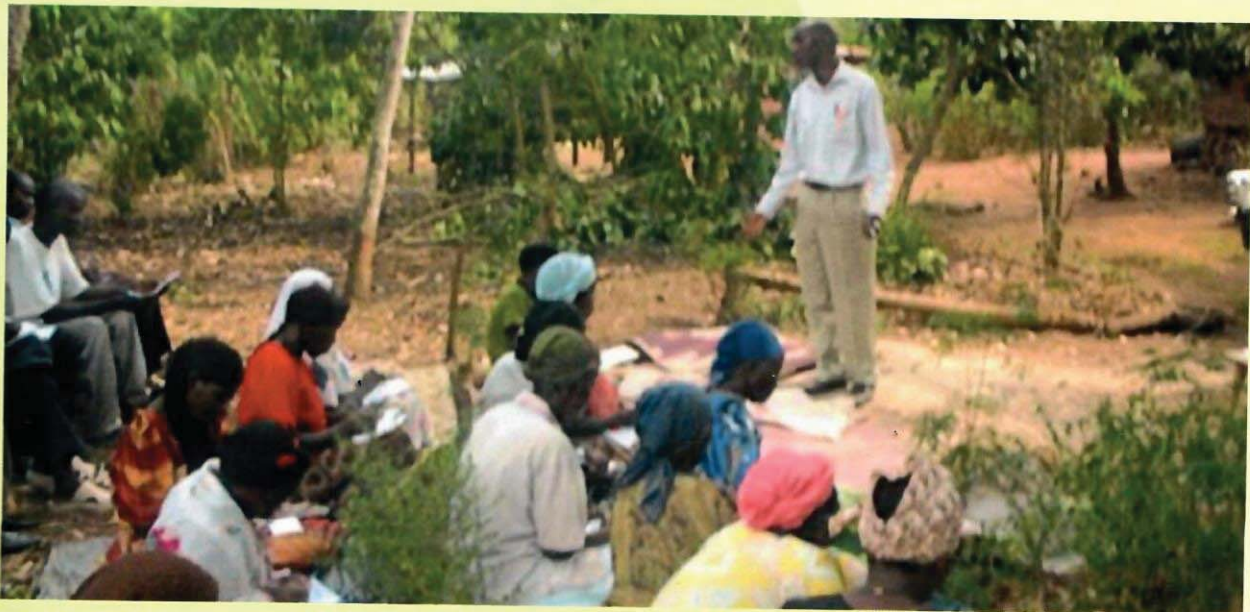
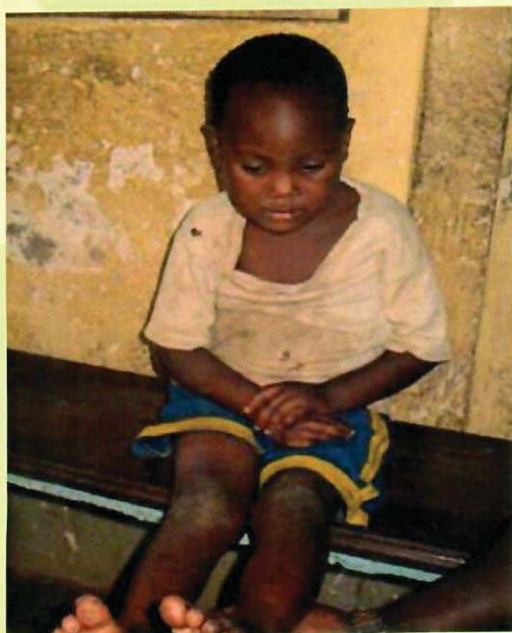
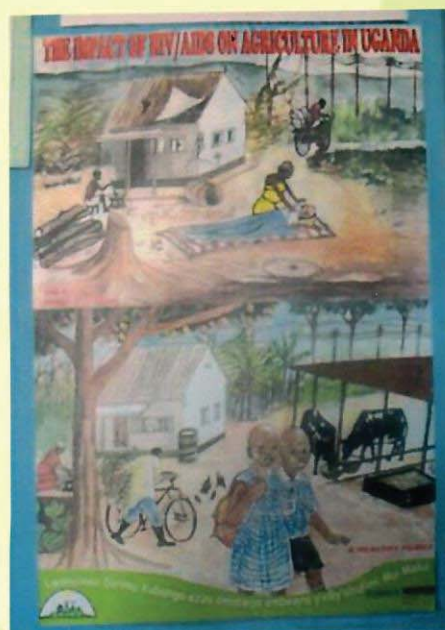


Figure 6: A group of Farmers participating in an empowerment training of effective participation in the process of planning, budgeting and monitoring.

Still under human rights, we were able to save a three year old girl known as Rose who was being mistreated by her step mother in Kakiri town. We managed to save the girl when the neighbors reported to our officer after the step mother had cut the girl's feet to hamper her from moving beyond their house. We made necessary interventions and the lady faced the law and the child was taken for treatment. This served as an example to the rest of the women around the neighborhoods. This information was also published in BUKEDDE news paper for the rest of country to learn.



**Figure 7: Rose who was being mistreated by her step mother**



**Figure 8. HIV/AIDS posters**

### 1.3.2 HIV/AIDS main streaming

Afird was able to make poster showing the impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture in Uganda. It was showing how an affected family looks like compared to a health family. Over 1000 posters were disseminated to farmers in the area where Afird implements its sustainable agriculture project.

### Results of HIV/AIDS mainstreaming among farmer groups

Through AFRID's HIV/AIDS mainstreaming work, farmers have started reaping benefits. Among farmers who have shown positive response are those from three groups who have been receiving support from AFIRD for the last six years.

One of the groups, Kyampisi, has registered as a CBO and provides counseling services to group members on the effect of HIV/AIDS. In addition, it carries out lobbying and advocacy for its members where it has received projects from support groups in form of inputs like improved pigs. It also supports members who cannot reach medical centers to collect ARVs. In this case, a member who is well is sent to collect the medicine for a sick colleague.



**Figure 9: A beneficiary family of Kyampisi CBO which has formed as a result of our activities**

Another group which has benefited from our HIV/AIDS mainstreaming efforts is Lutisi farmers group. Members for this group were trained by AFIRD on energy saving stoves. Their use reduces the frequency of collecting firewood from forests which reduces the time of risky situations in the forests while also reducing the toll on the environment. Skills of making energy saving stoves have been passed on to other group members. In addition, this group makes stoves as a source of income which has benefited other members within the community. Of recent, AFIRD was able to link them to EAEDN which trained them on energy entrepreneurship and making briquettes from crop residues and charcoal dust. This has become a source of livelihood for female members of this group.





**Figure 13. A photo of the Needs assessment meeting with the farmers in Mende sub-county.**

During the year of 2010, AFIRD conducted a mini baseline survey on food security to identify the extent of hidden hunger among people of Masuulita Sub County. The result of the survey was that 51% of the people in Masuulita lack enough food. During this year, AFIRD is planning to implement a food security project involving 10 farmer groups in Masuulita Sub County to alleviate this problem.

### **3.0 Overview of funding.**

Below is a summary of the different sources of funds for AFIRD in 2010

Misereor.....	128,545,000
Pelum.....	5, 000,000
Seeds for Africa.....	19,662,189
SOS.....	1,200,000



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