



Self Help
Africa



selfhelpafrica.org

UGANDA
2020-21

UGANDA

COUNTRY PROFILE

2020-21



Maimuna Atim, Orungu District, Uganda.

Self Help Africa works with and through local community-based organisations, government agencies, international NGOs, private sector partners and emerging social enterprises in Uganda.

These diverse partners all have huge potential in addressing the country's hunger and poverty. Self Help Africa believes that the most effective role that we can play is in facilitating partnerships that will bring partners together to serve the needs of underdeveloped rural communities.








We aim to be a catalyst, developing collaborative approaches to meet specific local needs through effective, integrated and sustainable solutions.

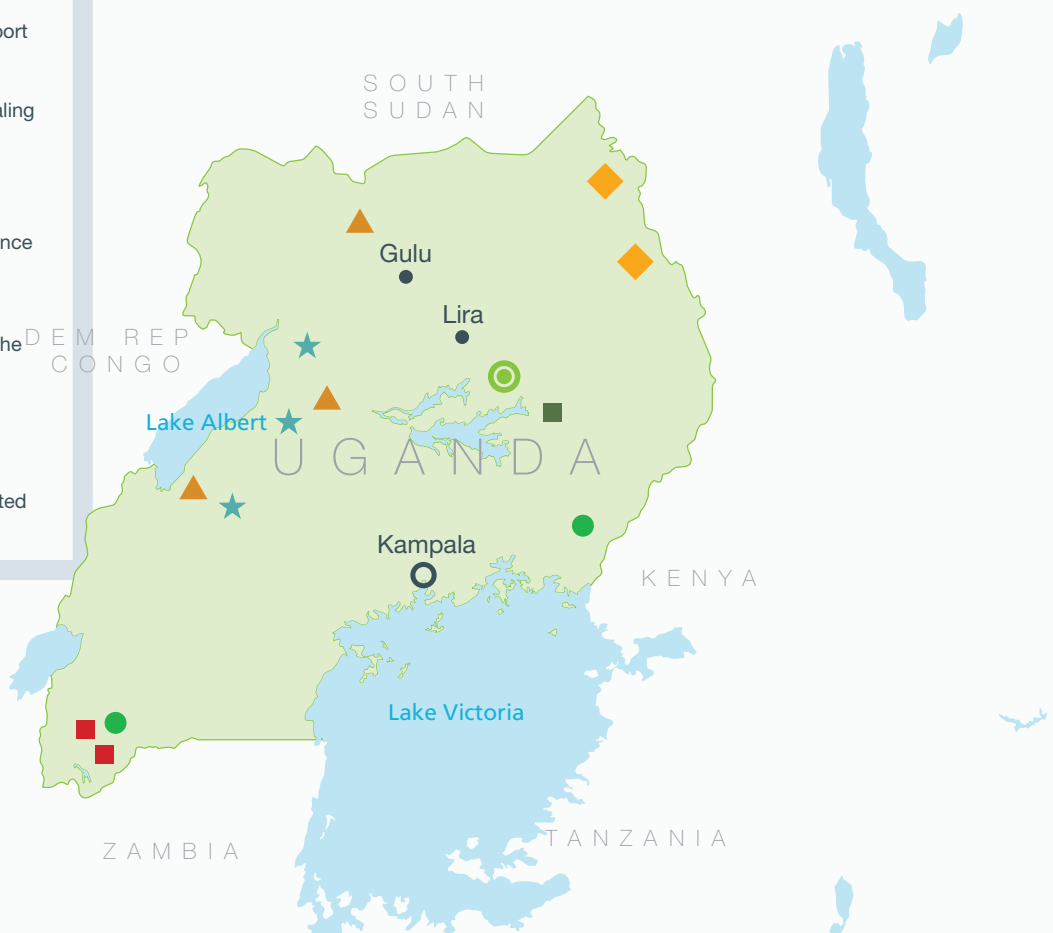
In this way initiatives can continue without our support and have the potential to grow. Our programmes clearly link with the national agricultural strategies produced under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) Development Strategy and Investment Plan.



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PROJECT KEY

-  Agriculture and Market Support for North West Uganda
-  Local Seed Business Outscaling
-  Striking a Balance
-  Strengthening Livelihoods, Nutrition and Climate Resilience of smallholder farmers
-  Pilot Programme to Support Agriculture Development in the Albertine Region
-  Teso Youth and Women's Livelihoods Programme
-  MORE: Honey Market-Oriented Rural



	Programme	Donor	Total Budget	Time Frame	Implementing Partner	Programme Area
01	SEED: Local Seed Business Out-Scaling	Wageningen, Irish Aid	€ 110,406	2017 ▼ 2020	Integrated Seed Sector Development Uganda	Eastern and Southwestern Uganda
02	Climate Change Striking a Balance: Developing a Green Economy around Lake Bunyonyi Basin	The Harambee Trust, The European Commission	€ 619,092	2017 ▼ 2020		Kabale and Rubanda, Southwestern Uganda
03	MORE: Markets - Sustainable Livelihoods and Inclusive Markets for Refugees	Irish Aid and Harvest +	\$ 555,967	2018 ▼ 2021	Harvest +	Adjumani District, Uganda
04	Strengthening Livelihoods, Nutrition and Climate Resilience of Smallholder Farmers	Irish Aid	€ 207,200	2018 ▼ 2020	Kabale and Rubanda local governments, African International Christian Ministry (AICM)	Ngara, Amuria, Katakwi and Kaberamaido, North-Eastern region
05	Climate Change: Teso Youth and Women's Livelihoods Programme	UK Aid Match	£ 262,006	2019 ▼ 2021	Voluntary Action for Development (VAD)	Kapelebyong sub-county, Amuria district of Teso sub-region in North East Uganda
06	MORE: Honey Market-Oriented Rural	Danida Market Development	€ 1,072,345	2019 ▼ 2021	Golden Bees Limited, Swienty	East Acholi and Northern Karamoja sub regions in Northern Uganda– Kitghum, Lamwo and Moroto
07	Programme to Support Agriculture Development in the Albertine Region	Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	\$ 195,779.00	2018 ▼ 2021	TruTrade and Devenish Nutrition	Bullisa, Hoima and Nwoya Districts
08	Agriculture and Market Support Project	World Food programme	€ 852,318.16	2018 ▼ 2021	Harvest Plus	Kiryandongo and Adjumani Districts
09	Community Empowerment through Digitalisation in the Teso Region, Uganda	Queens University Belfast	£ 18,335.00	2019 ▼ 2021	TruTrade and International Trade Centre	Teso Region, Uganda
10	Market-driven scaling up and adoption of potato in Africa through a technology package	International Potato Centre (CIP)	\$ 144,500	2019 ▼ 2021	Farm Input Promotions Africa (FIPS), National Potato Council of Kenya, CIP	Southwestern Uganda

Objective: To increase food, nutrition and income security in smallholder households.

The uptake and utilisation of quality seed by smallholder farmers in Uganda is still very low, with over 85% depending on seed saved from previous seasons. However, each time farmers save and plant seed from a previous season it loses vigour, resulting in lower yields.

The Local Seed Business Outscaling project aims to increase quality seed uptake by establishing local seed businesses that empower farmers to produce and market quality seed within their local communities.

Working in partnership with the Integrated Seed Sector Development Programme of Wageningen University, the project targets farmer groups that are entrepreneurial, and have experience in growing the crops for which they want to produce seed in 30 Local Seed Businesses (LSBs).

The project is building the capacity of local service providers to support the development of the groups. A capacity assessment of each group is conducted and action plans are developed to address the skills and knowledge gaps through continuous coaching on key aspects of technical seed production and marketing.

LSBs are linked to other strategic partners such as research organisations for access to foundation seed, markets, credit and extension.

900 members of **30** Local Seed Businesses



Angella Atim, Kapelebyong, Teso, Uganda



On the road to Fulumina Busihgye's, Uganda.

02

CLIMATE CHANGE: STRIKING A BALANCE – DEVELOPING A GREEN ECONOMY AROUND LAKE BUNYONYI

Objective: To improve the institutional framework for sustainable environmental and economic management of Lake Bunyonyi through capacity building of local authorities.

Lake Bunyonyi is a high-value natural resource for the predominantly rural populations of Kabale and Rubanda districts. The lake is also an area of outstanding natural beauty and biodiversity, with significant potential to generate tourism revenue for the communities living around it. Poverty and mounting population pressures have caused significant degradation of natural resources in the lake basin, resulting in declining water availability, loss of wildlife habitats and soil fertility, and posing a long-term threat to the income and food security of poor rural households.

Striking a Balance: Developing a Green Economy around Lake Bunyonyi Basin will aim to improve the institutional framework for sustainable management of the Lake Bunyonyi basin, through capacity building of local authorities. It will contribute to the inclusive and low-carbon economic transformation of communities in the Lake Bunyonyi basin, generating sustainable economic growth, increased employment, reduced poverty, improved nutrition, and sustainable management of the environment.

Self Help Africa will establish 12 Village Natural Resource Management Committees in the most degraded areas around the lake. Their role will be to transfer knowledge on the sustainable use of natural resources to members of their wider communities. Members are drawn from a range of social groups, ensuring that the voices of those who depend on natural resources – including traditionally marginalised groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Batwa communities – are heard in the process of developing an integrated management plan for the lake.

The project will set up 20 Farmer Field Schools to provide ongoing training to 500 smallholder farmers on soil and water conservation practices.

Training will cover production of various crops suitable for cultivation in seasonal wetlands and surrounding farmland, incorporating soil and water conservation practices such as construction and reinforcement of terraces and drains, contour ploughing, agro-forestry and cover cropping to help bring about sustained improvements in water infiltration, soil quality and fertility within the catchment, as well as reduce the risk and potential impact of natural disasters such as mudslides.

To provide an alternative to livelihood activities that have a negative impact on the environment, 500 new jobs will be created in sustainable livelihood sectors including horticulture, tree nurseries, beekeeping, mushroom production, small livestock and sustainable energy and tourism.

Businesses will benefit from opportunities for knowledge-sharing, and influencing the development of policies and bylaws governing the use of lake resources through the establishment of a 'green business forum'. The action will promote branding and marketing of Lake Bunyonyi as an eco-tourism destination and will allow small traders and agri-enterprises to gain business skills and improved access to financial services and markets for their products.

1,000 individual members of rural communities

60% from marginalised groups including women, youth and Batwa communities

03

MORE: MARKETS - SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND INCLUSIVE MARKETS FOR REFUGEES

Objective: To improve food, nutrition and income security for 1,000 refugees and host communities in Adjumani District, northern Uganda

As of January 2018, Uganda has become host to more than 1.4 million refugees (86% of whom are women and children). Over 600,000 of these arrived in 2017 alone as a result of ongoing conflict in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In response, the Government of Uganda has implemented an integrated settlements approach through which refugees and host communities coexist and share common services, along with a progressive Self-Reliance Strategy that entitles refugees to a small plot of land on which to cultivate their own food as well as a starter kit to build a small house.

The MORE: Markets Sustainable Livelihoods and Inclusive Markets for Refugees project aims to improve the food, nutrition and income security of refugees and host communities in Adjumani, creating a pathway to self-sufficiency through the development of resilient livelihoods.

The project will organise 1,000 project participants into 40 farmers' groups, including 15% youth, 60% women and 5% people with disabilities. Groups will receive training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for the production of bio-fortified foods, and on post-harvest value addition, nutrition awareness and food preparation.

1,000 households



Raina Anyango, Kiryandongo District, Uganda.

04

STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS, NUTRITION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Objective: To create resilient, self-sustaining farming communities where poverty and hunger are reduced.

The overall objective of this project is to create resilient, self-sustaining farming communities where poverty and hunger are reduced. This is being achieved through strengthening the livelihoods, nutrition and climate resilience of smallholder farmers in four districts of Teso, North Eastern Uganda.

Strengthening Livelihoods, Nutrition and Climate Resilience of Smallholder Farmers promotes an integrated risk management approach to strengthening resilience and to sustainably increasing agricultural production and productivity. This will involve promoting the use of drought and pest-tolerant seeds, early maturing seed, livestock, and agro-forestry, as well as off-farm practices, including the establishment of saving and loans groups, community early warning system, and advocacy engagement.

As a result of these interventions, it is expected that beneficiaries will achieve year-round food security, including being able to eat at least twice a day during the hunger season, with increased household income, strong adaptability to shocks, and improved nutrition.

Communities will also be empowered to advocate on issues affecting their right to food and to engage with local government extension services and para-vets to maximise sustainability.

This project is being implemented through two community-based organisations and three local NGOs, in order to increase engagement and ownership of the project, as well as building capacity at the local level.

1,554 beneficiaries

- 9,324 indirect beneficiaries
- 61% female beneficiaries

Objective: This project aims to increase food, nutrition and income security for 1,000 farming households in Kapelebyong district, Northern Uganda.

From 2003-2008 Lord's Resistance Army insurgencies and armed cattle rustling in Teso, Northern Uganda, resulted in a breakdown of infrastructure, loss of services, livelihoods and skills, with 80,000 people moving to Internally Displaced Persons camps, and many remaining there for over a decade. The communities in this area remain very poor and vulnerable to shocks, so this project aims to provide training in relevant agricultural practices to enable these communities to increase their production, diversify their diets, and raise their income levels.

SHE will deliver training to farmers organised into 19 youth groups, 19 women's groups and 2 groups of people living with disabilities (with crossover between groups). Secondary beneficiaries will be a further 5,000 people of all ages in targeted households. By the end of the two year project it is expected that annual disposable household income for these households will increase from the current deficit of UGX -40,000 to UGX 101,000 shillings; 850 households to have increased production of crops (cassava, groundnuts, hibiscus/spices) and livestock (sheep and poultry); improved dietary diversity among 750 households; and increased decision-making power of women and young people.

By establishing farmer groups and Village, Savings and Loan Associations and training farmers in advocacy, SHA expects the benefits to be sustained and grow substantially in subsequent years.

1,000 households

Objective: The project aims to increase income security for 2,000 smallholders in Northern Uganda through the honey value chain.

This project will develop an equitable honey value chain in one of the poorest regions of Uganda. Years of civil unrest have meant the destruction of, and lack of investment in, basic infrastructure and high numbers of refugees. Developing economic activities in this vulnerable region, in particular by supporting conflict-affected producers to upgrade their farms, upscale their activities and link to urban, regional or international markets, will create employment for young people, returnees and refugees and significantly improve rural livelihoods.

In Uganda, approximately 1.5 million households derive income from beekeeping, harvesting various products including honey, propolis and beeswax. This project aims to transform the lives and increase incomes for 2,000 smallholder farmers who will benefit from improved skills and access to reliable markets offering competitive prices for their produce.

The project will support GBL and Swienty Commodities' commercial objectives of increasing the quantity, quality and traceability of honey and wax sourced from Uganda.

2,000 households



Mary Asele, Kapelebyong in Teso, Uganda.

07

PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE
DEVELOPMENT IN THE ALBERTINE REGION

Objective: To increase food and nutrition security, employment and income among smallholder farmers in Bullisa, Hoima and Nwoya Districts

Following the end of the pilot phase in July 2019, SHA submitted a proposal for a twelve-month cost-extension to the original contract. The start-up to the proposed extension was delayed by the restrictions introduced by government in response to Covid 19 pandemic.

When the pandemic was relaxed in June 2020, SHA agreed to reduce the timeframe to six months and consequently some activities and budget was removed from the agreed six month extension. The proposed extension will consolidate the achievements of the design pilot phase in order to deepen the benefits and make them more sustainable.

The action will support the 214 horticulture farmers and 325 pig farmers (100 new farmers and 225 from previous phase), helping them to grow their enterprises through strengthening their access to advisory and marketing services. The six-month programme will also support one of the five cooperatives to address the institutional weaknesses identified in the assessment, and enable them to provide increased advisory and market access services to its members.

**214 horticulture farmers and
325 pig farmers**

08

AGRICULTURE AND MARKET SUPPORT
PROJECT

Objective: To contribute to resilient and diversified livelihoods for smallholder farmers, especially women (at least 60% of total reached).

This is a component of the WFP Agriculture Market Support programme that supports resilient and diversified incomes for smallholders in northern Uganda. This component will contribute to resilient and diversified livelihoods for smallholder farmers, especially women (at least 60% of total reached).

It will increase production and sales of maize, beans and sorghum for 5,000 smallholder farmer households in Kiryandongo and Adjumani Districts.

**5,000 smallholder farmer
households**

Norah Alupo (30) and her son Ongaria Emmanuel, Kapelebyong, Teso, Uganda



09

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH
DIGITALISATION IN THE TESO REGION**Objective: Research into the use of Agricultural information and communication technology and services by smallholder farmers in the Teso Region**

This Pilot Project will study what drives adoption of agricultural technologies and how agricultural information and communication technologies and services are used by female and male smallholder farmers and small-agricultural enterprises in the Ugandan Teso region.

The overarching objective is to identify user preferences and knowledge gaps and to detect barriers and untapped opportunities for effective and inclusive adoption and use of information and communication technology and how these could impact on livelihoods, food consumption, and resilience to market, health and climatic shocks.



10

SEED: MARKET-DRIVEN SCALING UP AND
ADOPTION OF POTATO IN AFRICA THROUGH
A TECHNOLOGY PACKAGE COMBINING
MARKET-DRIVEN, CLIMATE RESILIENT,
NOVEL POTATO VARIETIES WITH A SEED
SYSTEM INNOVATION**Objective: The overall objective of the project is to accelerate access to quality seed of robust, market-oriented potato varieties by farmers in Kenya and Uganda**

As part of the wider programme across two countries, SHA will be working with potato farmers in South-West Uganda to accelerate the large-scale access to and adoption of climate-smart and market-demanded novel varieties of potato.

This will be achieved through awareness creation, promotion of a seed multiplication system to make quality seed available in a timely manner and at affordable prices, supporting public and private business arrangements and effective implementation of easily accessible information and feedback systems.

Identifying varieties suitable for African conditions has been supported by the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA) and USAID, with an explicit focus on climate resilience and disease resistance.

These varieties carry more robust, market-demanded traits than those currently grown, striking a balance in addressing farmers' limited ability to purchase inputs and meeting diverse market demands. Overall, this innovation will accelerate the delivery of newer potato genetics to farmers, and therefore would increase the actual adoption of novel varieties among smallholders producing potatoes for income generation and food security.

The total number of beneficiaries for the programme in Kenya and Uganda is **50,000** potato farmers (**50%** women) and **30** private seed businesses (SHA will only be working with specific beneficiaries in Uganda)

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Evalyne Akampurira, Uganda
Photo credit: Arjen Van de Merwe 2014