UFAAS YEAR PLANNER -2022









AFAAS and Climate Smart Agriculture



African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) is a Continental body that brings National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) stakeholders under one umbrella. The AFAAS' goal is to enhance utilization of improved

knowledge and innovations by agricultural value chain actors for improving productivity oriented towards their individual and national development objectives.

Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) play a key role in building the resilience of farmers to the shocks of climate change. AFAAS is working with stakeholders/partners in building the capacity of different value chain actors to respond to this emerging challenge.

AFAAS and its country chapters have been championing initiatives on Climate Smart Agriculture through the support from European Union.

By Dr. Silim Nahdy Executive Director-AFAAS

Climate Smart Agriculture is Key



As a member of the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS), working with the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), am happy to contribute to the Country Fora Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiatives, under the Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS).

Uganda faces a number of risks from climate variability and change. Vulnerability to

climate change may result from exposure to the associated external risks such as floods, droughts, extreme temperatures and other climate hazards; or to internal factors that minimize the capacity of farming communities to effectively respond to climate hazards.

Uganda's agricultural sector includes crops, livestock and fisheries that are dependent and sensitive to climate variability. Therefore, climate change has serious direct and indirect impacts on the food security, livelihoods, and socio-economic development of Uganda. Hence, the necessity to: coordinate the diverse players to advocate for policy implementation towards Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA); and to boost the transformation of innovations in agriculture and food systems that enable communities become more resilient to climate change and better respond to development demands.

Choice Agaba - Research Officer, Soils, Environment and Agro-meteorology Program-









UFAAS-AFAAS Efforts in Climate Smart Agriculture



Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) brings together a wide range of actors involved in Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) in Uganda. The actors come from different sectors namely; Public, Academia, Private, Civil Society, Farmers Organization, Media and Development Partners.

UFAAS is a Country Chapter of the Africa Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) and a non-state actor that works closely with Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and partners. Its mandate is to advance the overall provision of AEAS in Uganda by promoting coordination, interaction, and harmonization amongst the diverse actors who operate in a pluralistic extension system.

One of the challenges for agriculture is how to ensure food security within a changing climate environment and relevant interventions and innovations the address the situation are more needed than ever.

UFAAS is one of the AFAAS Country Chapters, that is implementing CAADP-XP4 and under this a Technical Working Group (TWG) on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) was formed. Since 2019, UFAAS has had several CSA interventions together with its partners and the key ones have been:

- ⇒ A study "Analyzing and prioritizing climate change-related capacities and needs of national and sub-national extension actors in Uganda" (with support from AFAAS and FAO).
- ⇒ Showcasing Climate Smart AEAS interventions and innovations that focus on: priority climate change related capacities amidst calamities, Climate smart village for effective CSA and weather surveillance initiatives.
- ⇒ Enhancing the scalability of CSA among AEAS actors in Uganda, during the Covid 19 situation, and key the activities included: mapping of 65 CSA initiatives; profiling of CSA activities of member organizations; capturing 11 case stories on Climate Smart activities/ initiatives at farmer level; and development of various CSA knowledge products.
- ⇒ Participating in AFAAS' effort to digitalize CSA and the Country Hackathon 2021 activities that included: supporting the organization of the AFAAS Hackathon 2021 at national level; promotion of usage of digital tools in CSA; production of CSA knowledge products; and strengthening of CSA Technical Working Group (TWG) knowledge.

This UFAAS' <u>Year Planner 2022</u> is one of the knowledge products intended for use by Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Actors and stakeholders while learning about different CSA activities and experiences. *HAPPY 2022*







A STUDY on CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED CAPACITIES AND NEEDS OF EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES ACTORS





UFAAS participated in a FAO study "Analyzing and prioritising climate change-related capacities and needs of national and sub-national extension actors in Uganda". The key issues identified about the capacities and needs of the extension actors were: lack of climate information, equipment and materials, field facilitation and planning process; and their availability and confidence to address related issues.

The study recommended:

- ⇒ Enhancing knowledge of extension workers on climate change, by provision of tailor-made short courses, workshops and appropriate training materials.
- ⇒ Development of a comprehensive climate communication strategy for sensitization of stakeholders
- ⇒ Provision of adequate climate information extension workers and empowering farmers to demand for related services.
- ⇒ Development and promotion of comprehensive standards and planning guidelines for facilitating field extension staff to address climate chance issues alongside the usual extension services.









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ADVOCATING FOR CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE National and Regional Stakeholder dialogues on CSA



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIALOGUES

- ⇒ A Proper coordination mechanisms to promote synergies among the Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) actors across all levels.
- ⇒ A National Steering Committee to follow up on the designated climate change taskforce of MAAIF and to facilitate transitioning to full functionality in line with the CSA approach.
- ⇒ In order to coordinate and mainstream CSA, there is a need to adopt a framework for joint planning and implementation.
- ⇒ In order to enforce adherence to laws/ordinance and increase adoption, local government and other stakeholders need to empower communities in collectve action that is context-specific so as to guard the dwindling of the country's natural resources.
- ⇒ Campaigns for sensitizing and increasing uptake of the CSA initiatives at all levels, should include other institutions such as schools, cultural and religious establishments.









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EFFORT TO DIGITALIZE CSA

UGANDA PARTICIPATING IN THE AFAAS HACKATHON 2021



By end of 2021, UFAAS was participating in AFAAS' effort to digitalize CSA and the Country Hackathon 2021 activities that included:

- ⇒ Supporting in the organizing of the Hackathon at national level. The winning teams were: Farmer Graphical Directory Services (FGD), AgroAid App, and Smart Crop Calendar. These later competed at the Africa Level.
- ⇒ Identification and promotion of the usage of digital tools, including the areas in which they are needed.
- ⇒ Production of CSA knowledge products. Various knowledge products were identified or developed and produced for dissemination . For example Calendar, Booklets, Case stories, posters.
- ⇒ Strengthening of CSA Technical Working Group (TWG), specialists, champions and practioners through supporting them in the use of online trainings tools (e-learning / MOOC) and organizing online webinars to increase their CSA knowledge and skills.









March 2022

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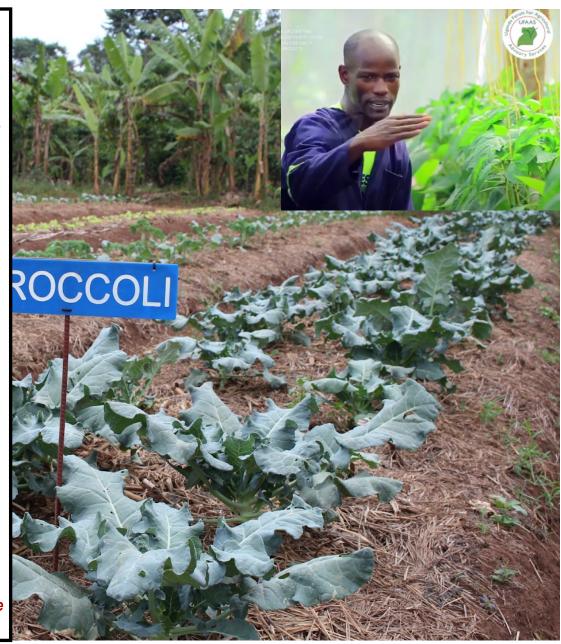
"YES TO FARMACY AND NO TO PHARMACY" NEHEMIAH EARNING BIG FROM HIS VEGETABLE PRODUCTION FARM

The Climate smart story of the Farmacy

Climate change is already causing reduced water availability, increased temperatures, uncertain or shorter growing seasons, diminishing arable land, and new pest and disease patterns.

To be able to produce all year round amidst the challenges, Nehemiah use a combination of strategies including: harvesting rainwater, drip irrigation, greenhouse production, mulching of the garden, planting in phase, planting drought tolerant crops and early maturing plants such as baby marrow and leaf lettuce etc. The practices have enhanced agricultural productivity, while improving resilience to climate change. According to Nehemiah, drip lines ensure that all the water fed to crops is utilized, while the mulching prevents evaporation and drying of the soil surface.

A case of the Farmacy Horticultural Farm—in Zirobwe, Luwero District– captured by Ms. Elizabeth Asiimwe-Vice Secretary-UFAAS













April 2022

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"GREEN DIAMONDS" BRIQUETTING BY THE HUMURA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BRIQUETTING OFFERS MULTIPLE ECOLOGI-CAL BENEFITS

Briquettes have the potential to offer mitigation measures to climate change because they:

- ⇒ reduce dependency on forest wood as the main source of energy contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- ⇒ are an eco-friendly biomass green technology that provide communities with affordable alternative fuel source hence supporting them to adapt to climate change effects.
- ⇒ help transform waste to more sustainable bio resources, hence contributing to waste management especially in the urban areas.
- ⇒ Have other benefits, not directly contributing to CSA objectives including, job opportunities and income especially among the youth and women.

A case of Humura Investments Limited—in Lweza, Wakiso District-by
Ms. Adeline Muheebwa-Vice Chair-UFAAS











May 2022

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"IMPROVED KILN FOR FISH SMOKING" KIYINDI WOMEN FISH PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION (KWFPC)

The National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) developed modern fish smoking kilns that:

- ⇒ reduce cancer-causing compounds in smoked fish, while increase the market value of smoked fish
- ⇒ helps to conserve forests through reducing the usage of firewood for smoking fish.

The kiln produces quality smoked fish suitable for both domestic and export markets and uses smaller quantities of firewood compared to the common systems of smoking and preserving fish. Fire is not applied directly to the fish hence less requirement of firewood and therefore reduced destruction of the environment especially trees. The excess smoke is avoided in the smoking room by means of pipes (chimney on top of the smoking kiln) and hence putting it away from direct contact with the operators and reducing their chances of contracting respiratory diseases.

The processed fish from the kiln has a longer shelf life since extra care and hygienic measures are taken during processing, which includes; removal of ofals, washing, drying, cleaning and heating by applying low temperatures.

A case of the Kiyindi Women Fish Processors Association, Mukono District-by Ms. Kyambadde Maurice-DAO, Buikwe, Member-UFAAS











June 2022

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OUTSMARTING HARSH CLIMATE IMPROVED BANANA PRODUCTION AT ELIAS MBIDDE'S FARM

Climate Smart agriculture techniques in banana production

Through a farmer exchange visit, Elias learned Climate Smart Agriculture techniques to produce bananas amidst harsh climate.

He established a new plantation where he applied the learnt practices that included:

- ⇒ Digging deeper planting holes to protect the roots, applied manure to improve fertility and used mulch to retain water in the soil.
- ⇒ Planting and/or reserving trees that provide leaf fall nutrients and act as windbreakers.
- ⇒ ,Establishing of water bunds to collect runoff.

These practices quickened the fruiting of the bananas (at 7-8 months), gave bigger bunches, and improved soil conditions.

Elias Mbidde is a member of the Zirobwe Agaliawamu Agribusiness Training Association (ZAABTA) which itself is a member of the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS). The status of his farm made him a model farmer. Elias asserts "I am now a respected man in this village, and I even have rich friends who come to me requesting to visit my farm"

A case of the Elias Mbidde's Farm—in Zirobwe, Luwero, Districtby Ms. Elizabeth Asiimwe-Vice Secretary-UFAAS













July 2022

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INTEGRATED RABBITRY WITH THE LUZOBE FAMILY

A LIVELIHOODS AND CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE VENTURE

The Luzobes (Sam –a Veterinary Dr. and Beatrice –an Animal Scientist) started rearing and promoting rabbits in the 1990's mainly to provide meat for the young family. By 2010, they had hit commercial levels.

Rabbits provide food and income and are also environmentally friendly

- ⇒ they use small space (80 cm x 70 cm/breeder); have a very low water consumption (100 ml/day); and a high feed conversion rate compared to many livestock species
- ⇒ being non- ruminant, their production of methane is negligible and with almost no impact on global warming.
- ⇒ they are very productive and provide meat for home consumption and income. The meat is highly nutritious, palatable and healthy because it is white, fine-grained, high in protein with low fat and low in cholesterol
- ⇒ their droppings and urine are used effectively to fertilize crops, thus forming a profitable cycle and aiding the balance of nature.

A case of the RabFarm, in Kisaasi, Kampala by Andrew Munyole-UFAAS Youth











August 2022

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URBAN FARMING AND CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE AT KYAKUWA FARM IN SEGUKU VILLAGE

Dr. Kabirizi is a retired researcher but not tired. At the Kyakuwa Farm she has developed /promoted several Climate Smart Technologies that befit urban and peri-urban farmers.

Some of the technologies developed /promoted at Kyakuwa Farm are:

- ⇒ Use of garbage residues from the markets as feed for the dairy animals, preventing them being dumbed everywhere.
- ⇒ Used metallic, plastic or rubber containers, pipes and tyres for vegetable growing
- ⇒ High quality feed for dairy cattle and goats from maize stovers, fermented with well processed poultry litter and molasses mixed with brewery yeast .
- ⇒ Hydroponic green fodder for the livestock. Due to reduced availability of land and lack of water it is becoming difficult to access required quantity of green fodder throughout the year .
- ⇒ Sweet potato vines processed into silage. These are normally dumped within the markets after sale of the roots which causes an environmental hazard.
- ⇒ Use of hay during the dry season.
- ⇒ Making of briquettes from the cows' dung.

A case of Kyakuwa Farm, in Seguku, Wakiso District by Beatrice Luzobe-CEO UFAAS and Andrew Munyole-UFAAS Youth











September 2022

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CLIMATE SMART FRUIT FARMING INTERVENTION BY UFAAS IN TESO "TREE NURSERY BRINGS HOPE TO PATRICK OJOK"

In 2013, the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory services (UFAAS) in partnership with the Teso Tropical Fruit Cooperative Union (TEFCU) implemented a the climate smart fruit farming project .

- ⇒ 30 youths, including Patrick, were trained on different nursery tree seedling production and other agronomic technologies aimed at regeneration of tree cover and income generation.
- ⇒ They raised seedlings for sale which generated UGX 2,400,000 during the first year
- ⇒ With UGX 80,000 , he earned, Patrick invested in the trees nursery seedlings and made profits from sales of seedlings.
- ⇒ From the income he earned from his business, he was able to put up a 3-bedroom permanent house and foot all his household expenses with ease.
- ⇒ The technology has made him known (famous) to many categories of people to whom he sells seedlings (local people, local government and NGO officials).
- ⇒ He was also elevated to a level of a farmer trainer because of his expertise in the field of tree nursery management.

A case of Patrick Ojok, in Kaberamaido District -as narrated by Emoit Lawlence Manager-TEFCU











October 2022

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CLIMATE SMART MODEL VILLAGE PROJECT CHANGING THE FACE OF FARMING IN NAKASEKE DISTRICT

Supported by the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA), the Climate Smart Model Village Project in Nakaseke District, promotes on-farm training and other interventions to farmers in areas prone to or already grappling with the impact of climate change. The goal is to achieve food security, environmental health and income security.

- ⇒ Interventions are centered around: teaching the farmers to plant improved tolerant varieties and best farming management practices; promoting the use fertilisers to improve yields; as well as soil and water conservation practices.
- ⇒ Sasakawa's support and partnering with BRAC Seed and Agro Enterprise, promotes maize production using the Champion F1 variety, a drought tolerant variety.
- ⇒ The farmers are already enjoying the benefits of employing climate-smart farming practices.

A case of Climate Smart Model Village Project By Juliet Nakitende-SAA











November 2022

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THE ART AND SCIENCE OF SCALING UP BEST CSA PRACTICES LEARNING FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF FMNR NETWORK IN UGANDA

The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), implemented by the Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), started as a small project in areas of Ottuke and Kotido (Uganda) has spread like wild fire to the different farming communities within a short ttime.

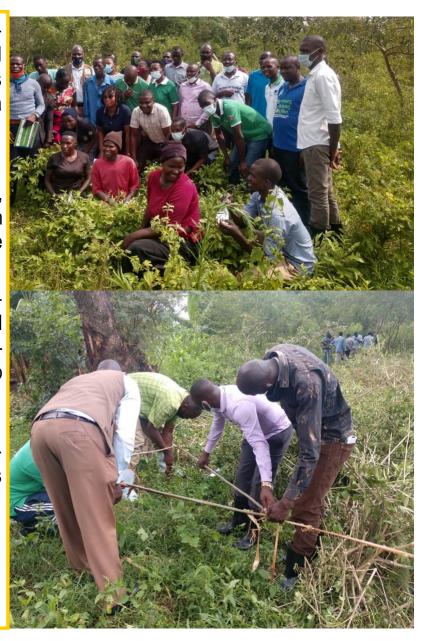
The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)

- ⇒ involves the systematic regeneration of trees from tree stumps, seeds and roots based on the amazing gift of nature, which gives most of the indigenous trees an inherent ability to coppice or re-sprout after they have been cut down
- ⇒ Provides evidence as an approach that is low-cost and sustainable land restoration technique used to combat poverty and hunger amongst poor subsistence farmers in developing countries by increasing food and timber production, and resilience to climate extremes.

The project spread to Mpigi District, where a forest has been restored, in Kibale, and other parts where recovery with indigenous tree species, rangelands, land cover have been evident.

A case of FMNR as narrated by:

Prudence Ayebare-UNFFE











December 2022

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