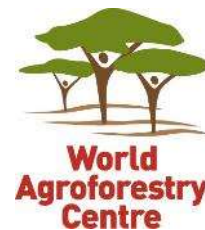




Landcare in Uganda: contribution to household food security and livelihood outcomes

Clinton Muller



RMCG

Outline

- Brief history of Landcare in Uganda
- The research
- Methods and results
- Key findings
- So what?



Prior to Landcare in Kapchorwa (pre 2001)



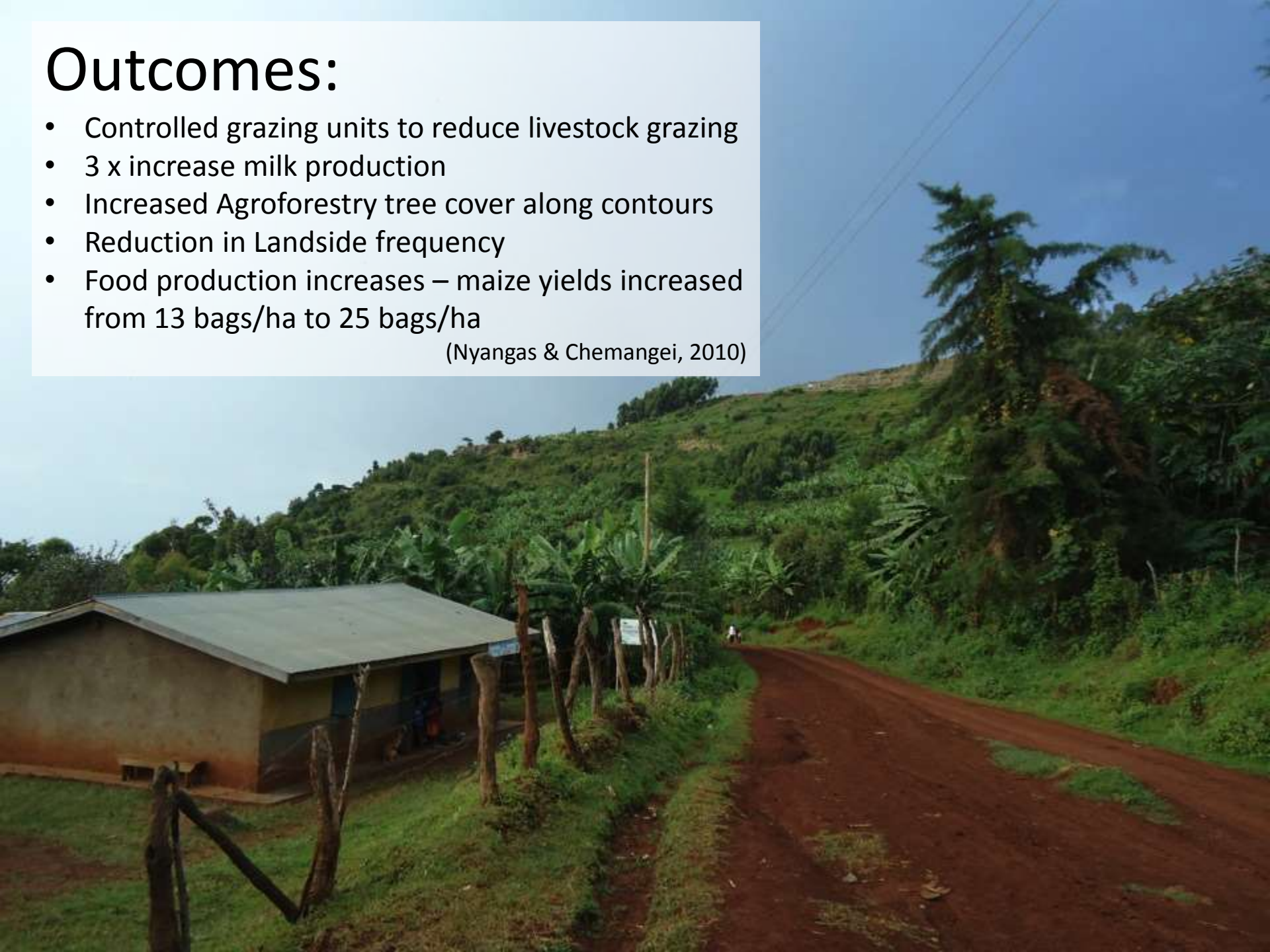


UGANDA LAND CAP
KAPCHORWA CHAPT
INRM GOVERNANCE, POLICY & REGULATION
ASSOCIATION GOVERNANCE ASSOCIATION
SUPPORTED BY
ITALY IDRC

Outcomes:

- Controlled grazing units to reduce livestock grazing
- 3 x increase milk production
- Increased Agroforestry tree cover along contours
- Reduction in Landside frequency
- Food production increases – maize yields increased from 13 bags/ha to 25 bags/ha

(Nyangas & Chemangei, 2010)



The REAL Outcomes:

- Community cohesion and unity – evidenced by the networking, knowledge sharing, relationships & trust
- Gender balancing – workloads and decision making
- Youth engagement
- Local by laws



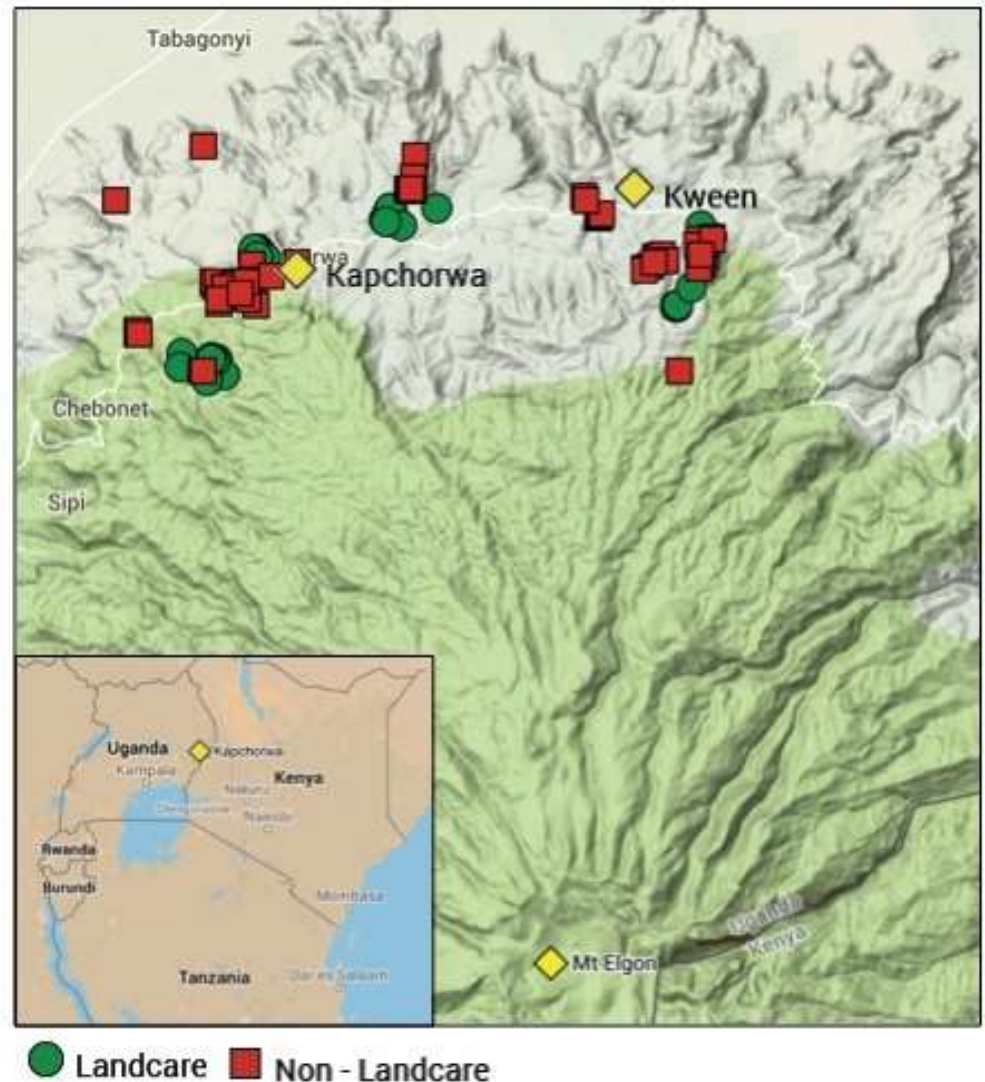
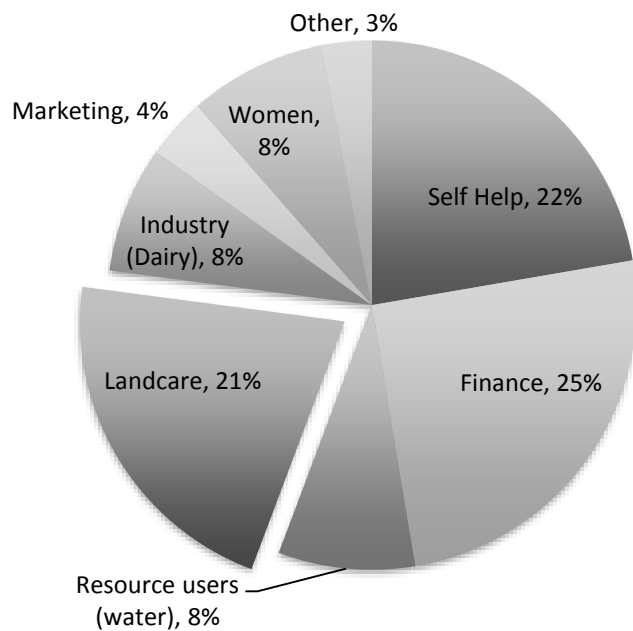


Research question?

Does Landcare in Uganda contribute to improved food security and livelihood outcomes at the household scale?

Data collection and analysis

- Kapchorwa & Kween districts
- 168 households – structured survey
- 55 Landcare / 113 non-Landcare
- 12 Focus Group Discussions – 6 Landcare / 6 non-Landcare
- Statistical and qualitative analysis



Results – food security & livelihoods

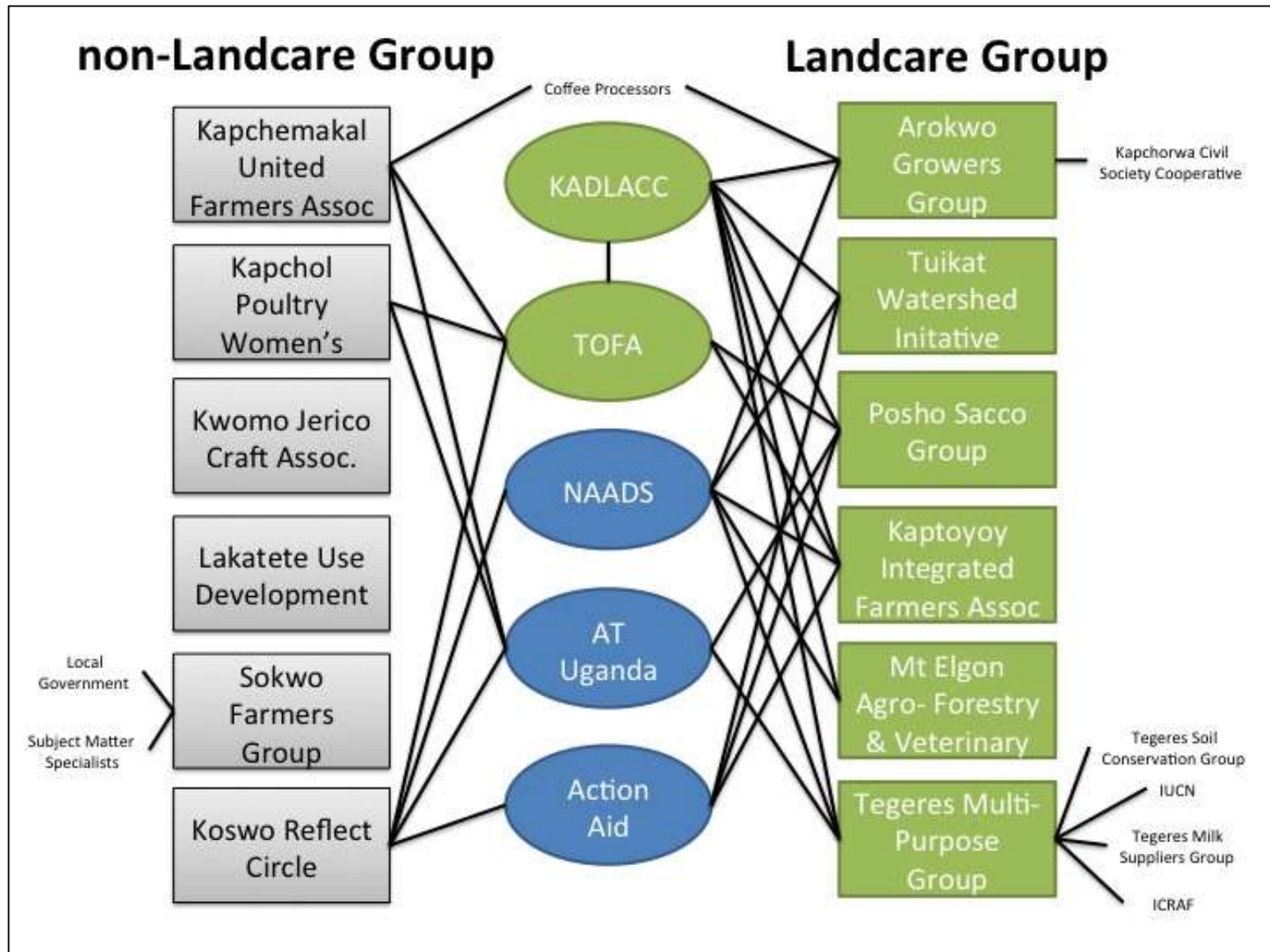
Food Security

- 28% Landcare households forced to skip a meal vs 47% non-Landcare
- *longest count of days for skipping a meal – 120 days
- Influencing factors
 - Ownership of household assets
 - Farm assets
 - Livestock
 - Diversified income generating activities

Livelihood

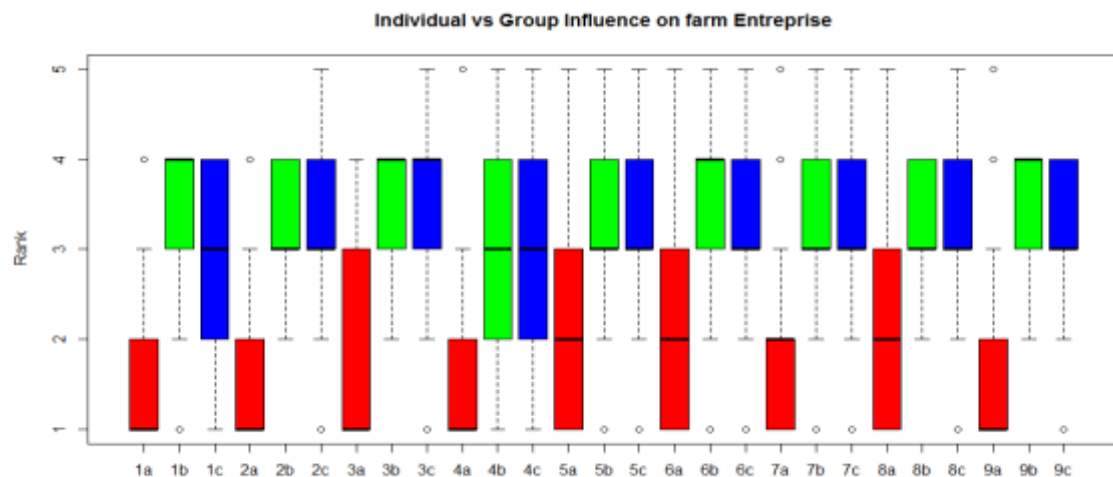
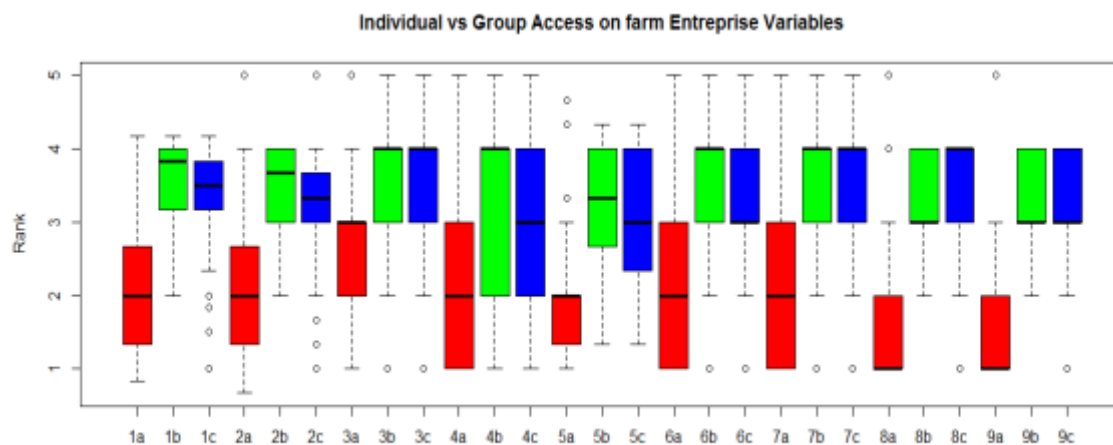
- Influencing factors
 - Household education
 - Land ownership
 - Household asset ownership (freq. bicycle/motorbike x2 / motor vehicle x4)
 - Farm assets (freq. spray pump twice as common)
- Visual measures evident – eg. building type.

Results – Collective action



Collective action - access and influence

	Access to...	Influence
1	Information	Price of inputs
2	Quality inputs for crop and animal production	Agricultural input supplies
3	Labor	Market price for agricultural product
4	Land (lease)	Food processors for value addition
5	Markets for agricultural produce	Local community leaders
6	Storage facilities	Local by-laws and policies
7	Credit and loan services	Local government decisions
8	Government extension services	Land management practices
9	Development projects	NGOs and development partners



A photograph of a woman in a blue sleeveless top and a colorful floral skirt, wearing a headwrap, kneeling on the ground and milking a brown and white cow. The cow has a white patch on its forehead and back. In the background, there is a stone wall and some wooden planks. The scene is set in a rural, grassy area.

Sokwo Farmers Group

- Formed to gain access to Govt program
- 15 members
- Benefit – 1 dairy cow, 1 zero grazing unit, 1 spray pump
- No vision / agenda beyond accessing assets
- Lack of cohesion / trust to share assets



Arokwo Growers Group

- Formed as geographic group as a result of erosion caused by road construction
- Have adopted a holistic approach to landscape management
- Focus includes agroforestry, digging trenches & drainage bunds, resource sharing, market development for bananas & coffee + group saving scheme
- Vision to purchase value addition equipment for coffee production + cow for each member of group

So what?

- There is community based NRM... and then there is Landcare
- The need for development to focus on sustainable land management
- Rich social capital exists – facilitation incl. vision setting, is what sets it apart
- Need measured success stories to enable adoption and scale
- Knowledge exchange and sharing is critical

