



# FARMER INNOVATIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION; EXPERIENCES FROM UGANDA

Shared at the Market Place at TOSTAN in Senegal on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2016

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C/o PROLINNOVA-Uganda Secretariat

# Introduction

- Climate change and variability impacts greatly affects farmer livelihoods.
- Farmer innovations in agriculture and natural resources management can contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- There are various farmer innovations that have been identified and tested.
- These are developed as part of the CLIC-SR project implemented in Nakasongola District (in Nakitooma and Nabiswera Sub counties) and Moyo District (in Aliba and Metu Sub counties) in Uganda by KULIKA-Uganda and Environmental Alert

# Objectives of the project.



The project's objectives among others is to, *'Strengthen the resilience to change of smallholder communities, especially the women, by improving their innovative capacity and thus their livelihood security through Participatory Innovation Development.'*



# Farmer Innovations for Climate Change Adaptation

# The Transitional bee hive

\*Made using bamboo, timber, old iron sheets, cow dung and nails.

\*Tested and compared with convectional hives (e.g. KTB, traditional types...).

\*Initial results indicate that it has better colonization compared to other types of hives. It requires 2-3 weeks to colonize, while KTB requires 2-3 months.

\*Its affordable to farmers and has high potential for replicability. Thus, 1 transitional hive costs 60,000/= Uganda shillings equivalent to 18 USD while 1 KTB costs 200,000/= Uganda shillings equivalent to 60 USD



# Economic water use in the tree nursery bed

It difficult to manage a tree nursery bed in a location with water scarcity like Nakansongola district

\*Raising seedlings in sunken nursery bed, with the soil mixed with composed manure. But lined with a polythene sheeting to economize water lose through leaching.

\*This saves on water utilization, thus seedlings are watered 2 times a week for the first month and thereafter required watering once every week.

\*The seedlings were growing faster and 83% of the seedlings survive till transplanting.

\*Seedlings can survive for at-most 2 weeks without water.



# Bulking of ghee by a pastoral women's group for income generation

\*These are wives of pastoral, who do not own cattle. But receive a share of 2 litres of milks every day. They bulk (i.e. about 50 liters daily) it as a group for production of ghee.

\*They market the ghee as a group, thus negotiating better prices and earn more income

\*They add value to milk, which would have got spoilt due to immediate market, into a product which has longer shelf life (i.e. ghee).

\*This has improved household incomes for these women and their families.

NB: The comprises of 25 members (i.e. 23 women and 2 men)



# Moving forward

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- Farmer Innovation should be promoted/supported (small funds, technical backstopping...).
- More innovations should be identified and documented.
- Policy engagement through dialogues with policy and decision makers at different levels should be conducted to influence decisions for promoting local innovations.
- More targeted awareness should be created about the farmer innovations and their contributions to climate change adaptation.



Thank you for listening!!

Asante sana!!