Six Ugandan field stories show practical routes to resilience

Climate-smart agriculture, enterprise and farmer innovation

Scope • Uganda; six examples drawn from the UFAAS 2021 case collection

Partners • UFAAS, farmer groups, training initiatives and local enterprises identified in the case collection

The starting situation

The six cases show farmers and entrepreneurs responding to weather, feed, livelihood and processing challenges through locally adapted practices and small businesses. The collection presents individual examples rather than a single intervention or uniform impact study.

How partners contributed

The examples include a farmer exchange that influenced soil and water management; improved hive design; climate-smart fruit-farming training; hydroponic fodder production; a briquette business using bio-waste; and adoption of an improved fish-smoking kiln. These pathways differ, but each connects practical learning or innovation to application in a farm or enterprise.

What changed

Mbidde Elias changed banana planting and soil-water management using deeper holes, goat manure, mulch, trees and water bunds; fruiting took seven to eight months and bunches grew larger. Anyii Tom Okello's locally made top-bar hive with a queen-excluder chamber supported cleaner honey separation; he reported 10 kg per hive compared with 3–5 kg previously and managed more than 200 hives.

Patrick Ojok reinvested UGX 80,000 in tree seedlings after training and reported average nursery revenue of UGX 20 million per year for 2019–2021, alongside pine plantations totalling 2,500 trees. At Kyakuwa Farm, Dr Jolly Kabirizi used market residues and sweet-potato vines and maize stover for animal feed, and grew hydroponic green maize fodder in seven to eight days while training visitors and youth groups.

Joel Kiguli's briquette enterprise used bio-waste collected around Kampala and Wakiso. The case reports 100 sacks per month, monthly sales worth UGX 5 million, five youth employed and more than 150 clients. Kyindi Women Fish Processor Association adopted a NARO smoking kiln; reported processing capacity rose from 30–40 kg to more than 500 kg per day for an association of 60 members, with improved hygiene and reduced smoke exposure.

Evidence and source

The figures are case-reported examples from the UFAAS 2021 collection. They describe different people, activities and time periods.

Source record • SS21 Infographics

Sustainability and lessons

Across the cases, locally useful technology, practical training, peer learning and reinvestment are common threads. Market access, enterprise records, equipment maintenance and continued technical support can help sustain these gains. Future follow-up could document costs, sales, users served and the durability of each practice separately.