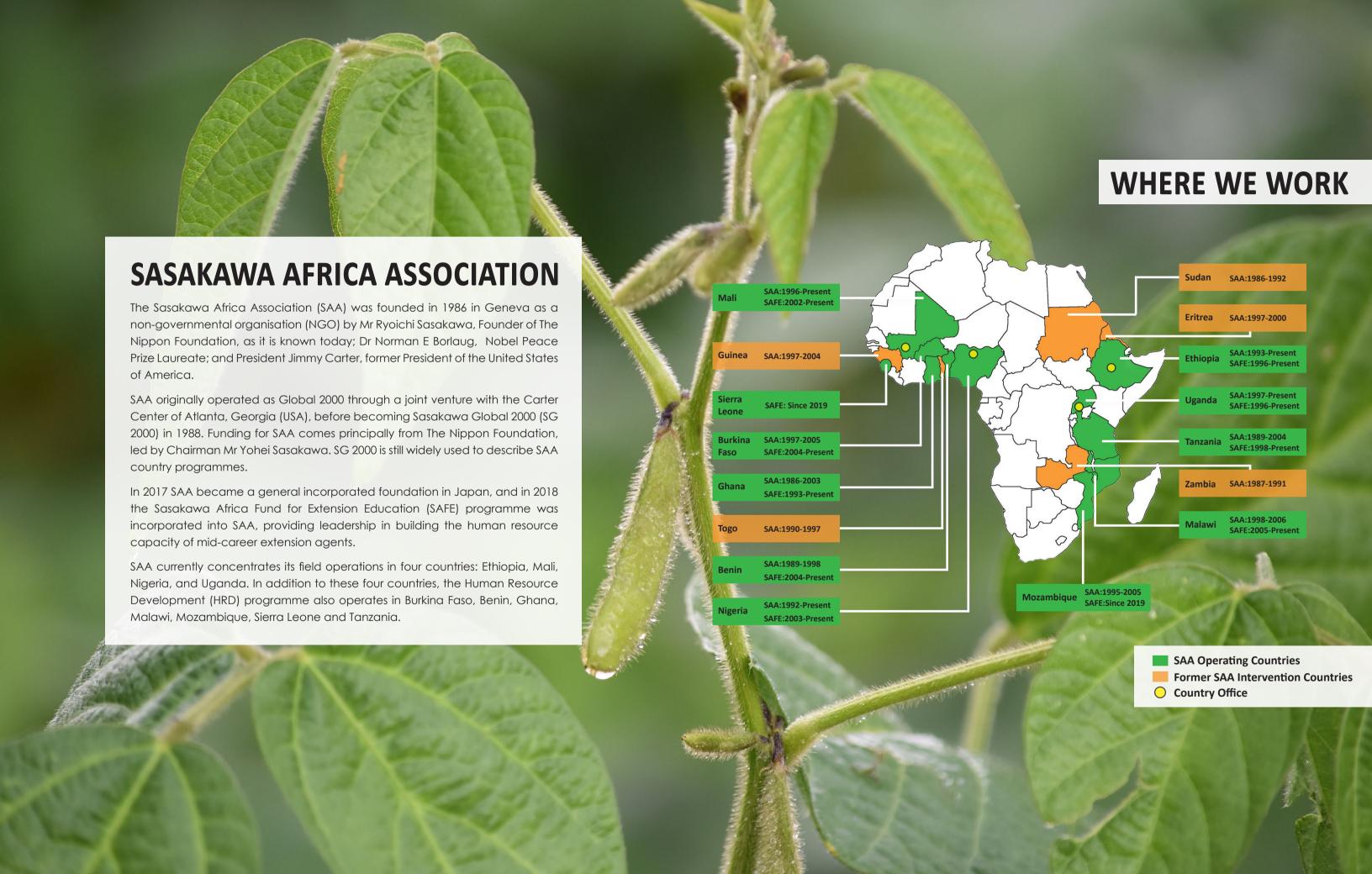
# Voices from the Field Special Edition December 2020









- "I will keep practicing the lessons I have learned to improve my livelihood"
- **5** From bankruptcy to a lucrative business



- "Because of the effects of climate change, all our old varieties are abandoned"
- "This foundation seed project has been an opportunity to improve our living conditions"



- The story of Grace Yohana, and how she is committed to widening access to quality seeds
- 17 "Our hard work paid off"



- "I am grateful to SAA for empowering me to become a youth entrepreneur"
- "My income and livelihood have improved"











### "BECAUSE OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ALL OUR OLD VARIETIES ARE ABANDONED"

# A RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS — THE CLIMATE SMART VILLAGE MODEL INTRODUCED IN MALI BY SAA

The village of Dacoumani in Mali, like all villages in the Sahel, has had to endure the drastic effects of climate change. Notably, Dacoumani has experienced the gradual disappearance of local genotypes and decline in crop yield due to unpredictable rainfall patterns. In order to address this issue, SAA's office in Mali implemented a Climate Smart Village (CSV) extension model in 2018, as part of the Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE) theme. The model is implemented at the Postharvest and Trade Centers (PHTCs) of Dacoumani and Guéssebougou, which comprise groups of ten villages, each sheltering forty technological demonstrations of the CSV model for approximately six hundred members.

### Keeping up with the technology

The CSV model advocates for good water management practices, which include the pre-germination of seeds, as well as the use of early maturing crop varieties with high yield potential. The model also involves monitoring information from the national meteorological service, and carbon mitigation through the local application of mineral fertilizers and high doses of phosphorus.

### Challenged by climate change

Kiné Sogoba, a member of the Dacoumani PHTC, shares the impact that climate change

has on smallholder farmers: "Because of the effects of climate change, all our old varieties are abandoned. Every year, rainfall ceases suddenly and often in early September when we need it the most. Nowadays, everyone is obliged to use new varieties, such as early maturing varieties, otherwise you will not harvest anything in your plot."

### Generating solutions

Following an assessment of CSV activities, the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Communication (MERC) unit of SAA found that 83% of those interviewed at the two PHTCs thought that the technologies introduced are effective in coping with the effects of climate change. A total of 85% found the technologies applicable in their own production plots.

Kiné reflects on the benefits of the new agricultural practices: "Seed priming is very beneficial because it allows for the identification, and subsequent removal, of seeds that are in bad condition. This encourages germination as seeds sown after priming begin to germinate the next day, whereas in previous farming methods it is typical to wait three to five days before seeing the seeds germinate. This demonstrates the value of the technologies implemented in the CSV model."













### "MY INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD HAVE IMPROVED"

## THE FARMER'S MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE REAPING THE BENEFITS OF COLLECTIVE SEED PRODUCTION

Bulunguli Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative is located in the Iganga district of Uganda. A needs assessment was conducted in 2016 as part of an agreement between SAA-Uganda and the Ministry of Agriculture, together with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), during which many farmer groups requested capacity development in oil-seed crop production. SAA worked with eight of these farmers' groups to form the cooperative, and to support them by delivering relevant training in soybean production and value chain management.

### Value chain oriented

The cooperative incorporates eight groups and boasts a total of 316 members and eight board members. Working across the value chain, the cooperative, which is mainly engaged in the selling and multiplication of soybean, also engages in value addition by making confectionery using cassava and soybean. To enhance market linkages and connections, the group also explores opportunities in grain markets in Kenya and Rwanda, as well as Uganda.

### Empowering smallholder farmers

Members of the cooperative receive 100 kg of soybean seed on credit, and are encouraged to double this original investment by growing at least one acre of soybean per season. At the end of each season, members are provided with eight gunny sacks to be used

for bulking.

The chairman of the cooperative, Buyinza George, reflects on some of the tangible achievements. "From April to July last year, we planted 117 acres of soybean for seed, and bulked 106 tons. In September through to December, we planted 125 acres for seed and harvested 169 tons. We earned a collective revenue of UGX 35,760,000 (about \$9,710) from sales and loan repayments made by members. We are now encouraging other farmers to engage in seed production, because seed has more market value than grain."

### Training matters

As part of the training provided by SAA-Uganda members were able to benefit from effective practices in oil crop production, and gained an insight into the value chain and marketing.

"Sasakawa trained us on how to grow seed," explains Namutamba Siida, a member of the cooperative. "Selling seed is more lucrative than selling grain, because 1 kg of soybean seed goes for UGX 3,000 (\$0.81) while 1 kg of soybean grain is sold at UGX 1,500 (\$0.40). I harvested 720 kgs of soybean from my one acre of land in the first season and sold it to the cooperative, earning a revenue of UGX 2,160,000 (\$586.95). I was able to buy a cow from the proceeds, and my income and livelihood have improved."



### **SAA Operations During COVID-19 Pandemic**

SAA will continue to 'take it to the farmer', and to work hard to mitigate the impact of the pandemic through short, medium and long-term interventions, using innovative technology – such as e-extension platforms – to strengthen the resilience of the African food system, in response to COVID-19





Women smallholder farmers during distribution of palliatives at Kano state



Women group in Mali preparing juice from locally grown fruits



SAA program officer with Odong Betty examining her rice field during training of adopters in Otuke District, Uganda



### Sasakawa Africa Association © 2020

### **Contact Information**

### Head Quarters, Tokyo, Japan

5th Floor, Sasakawa Peace Foundation Building, 1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0001 Japan Tel +81 3 6257 1870 / Fax +81 3 6257 1874 E-mail: info@saa-safe.org

### Sasakawa Africa Association - Ethiopia

Daminarof Building 3rd Floor, Gurd Sholla, Bole Sub-City, Kebele 13, PO Box 12771 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Tel +251 11 6 683 595 E-mail: fentahun@saa-safe.org

### Sasakawa Africa Association - Mali

Hamedallaye ACI 2000, Rue 335, Porte non codifiée, près du monument Bougie Ba, BP E3541 Bamako, Mali Tel & Fax: +223-4490-5075/+223-6669-6843

E-mail: sokona@saa-safe.org

### Regional Office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Daminarof Building 4th Floor, Gurd Sholla, Bole Sub-City, Kebele 13, PO Box 24135, Code 1000 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Tel +251 11 6 47 76 70/71 E-mail: mel.oluoch@saa-safe.org

### Sasakawa Africa Association - Nigeria

No.8 Kura Road, Off Magajin Rumfa Road, Nassarawa GRA, PO Box 5190, Kano, Nigeria, Tel: +234 80 6648 2663 E-mail: sanimiko@saa-safe.org

### Sasakawa Africa Association - Uganda

Plot 15A, Clement Hill Road, Ruth Towers, PO Box 6987, Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256-393-261180 E-mail: rnyamutale@saa-safe.org



### SAA Online



www.saa-safe.org



Sasakawa Africa Association



Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education



@saa\_africa



saa\_safe\_official



You Tube saachannel