

Advancing the use of the products of NRSP's past and current research projects in Eastern Africa

R8400 Final Technical Report Annex A

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Table of content

Table of content.....	II
List of Tables.....	III
List of Figures.....	III
Acronyms.....	IV
1. Introduction: Poverty and livelihood content of NRSP uptake promotion of NRSP products.....	1
2. Methodology.....	3
2.1 Stage A.....	3
2.1.1 Poverty focus.....	3
2.2. Stage B.....	4
2.2.1. Revision of communication products.....	4
2.2.2. Distribution of the revised products.....	4
2.2.3. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation.....	5
2.2.4. Stakeholder and Institutional Analysis.....	5
2.2.5. Assessment of the Effectiveness of Communication materials.....	7
3. Results.....	7
3.1. Stage A.....	7
3.1.1. A Synthesis of Stage A Stakeholders' workshops held in Kenya and Uganda.....	8
3.1.2. Appropriate communication channels.....	10
3.1.3. Demand for the products.....	10
3.2. Stage B.....	11
3.2.1. Output 1: A more robust communication strategy developed to facilitate uptake promotion of research products.....	11
3.2.1.1. Analysis of Uptake pathways of communication products.....	11
3.2.1.2. Dissemination and scaling-up strategy.....	12
3.2.2.1. Pre-testing.....	21
3.2.2.2. Distribution of the revised products.....	21
3.2.2.3. Feedback and issues arising from the distribution of products.....	22
3.2.2.4. Strategic lessons learned.....	22
3.2.3. Output 3: Outcomes and impact of NRSP products and communication strategy for the benefit of the poor farmers determined.....	23
3.2.3.1 Emerging issues/sustainability of products.....	27
3.2.3.2 Reaching the poor.....	29
3.2.3.3 Challenges and lessons learned from R8400 uptake promotion.....	29
4. Conclusion: The potential contribution of NRSP uptake promotion on poverty reduction.....	30
Appendix 1. List of target institution and products distributed in Kenya.....	31
Appendix 2. List of target institution and products distributed in Uganda.....	33

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of the comments/issues on the products by stakeholder category	9
Table 2: Most appropriate channels for disseminating research information and products by different categories of participants.....	10
Table 3: List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing various products to be pre-tested and distributed in Kenya	16
Table 4: List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing various products to be pre-tested and distributed in Uganda	20
Table 5: Number of institutions that have read, used and found product useful	25

List of Figures

Figure 1: Guide to classification of different stakeholders by domains	6
Figure 2: The COSOFAP districts and sub-regions	14
Figure 3: Interactive Learning Sites (ILS).....	15

Acronyms

AHI- African Highlands Initiative
CBO-Community Based Organisation
CIAT- Institute for Tropical Agriculture
CIM- Conceptual Impact Model
CIMMYT- International Maize and Wheat Research Institute
COSOFAP – Consortium for Scaling Up Options for Increased Farm Productivity
DAO- District Agricultural Officers
DFID- Department for International Development
EA- East Africa
ICRAF- International Center for Research in Agroforestry
ILS- Interactive Learning Sites
IDEA- International Development Ethics Association
KARI- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEFRI- Kenya Forestry Research Institute
MDG- Millennium Development Goals
NALEP – National Agricultural and Livestock Project
NARO- National Agriculture Research Organisation
NGO- Non Governmental Organisation
NRM- Natural Resource Management
NRSP- Natural Resources Support Project
SCOBICS- Sustainable Community Based Inputs Credit Scheme
SFM- Soil Fertility Management
TIs – Target Institutions
OVI- Objectively Verifiable Indicator
UP- Uptake Promotion
VECO- Vredeseilanden Coopibo

1. Introduction: Poverty and livelihood content of NRSP uptake promotion of NRSP products

The majority of the rural population in the humid highlands of East Africa derives their livelihood from agriculture and utilization of natural resources. However, despite the rich natural resource endowment in the area, a large percentage fails to meet the basic needs (food, shelter and health). This is attributed to decreased agricultural production as a result of land degradation, in form of soil erosion, declining soil fertility and inadequate nutrient replenishment.

Although extensive research on land management has been undertaken over the last decades, producing a number of technology options and innovations to combat land degradation and increase food production, uptake of research products has been limited, especially by farmers, policy makers and development organizations, and most of these research products are left on the shelves of research organizations. Lack of a robust communication and dissemination strategy of research results is one of the key factors limiting the adoption of NRM technologies and the impacts of research efforts on the livelihood of poor people. Therefore there was need to disseminate these products widely both geographically and to a wider range of stakeholders including poor farmers and farmers' communities, rural service providers (extension, NGOs, micro-finance institutions), research organizations, local government and policy makers. The poor largely depend on access to/ use and management of natural resources to improve their livelihoods. To be able to do this, they need access to relevant and appropriate information shared in a form they can utilize. The Uptake Promotion (UP) project was thus initiated and implemented to deliver and promote the developed products to this wide range of stakeholders with a major focus on poor people. It was with this in mind that this project was conceived and implemented with the main purpose of wider promotion of these products and in a more efficient, proactive and sustainable communication strategies. The project was undertaken in Kenya and Uganda (Suite 2) where land management constraints and poor market access are common to farmers so as to enhance the geographical coverage and range of stakeholders. The activities were implemented in 2 (two) stages. Stage A was to create awareness of the products and obtain stakeholder views on the products and the best ways to communicate the products to different categories of stakeholders. Stage B seeks to incorporate the stakeholders' views (identified in A) into the products, develop and implement an effective communication strategy to promote the uptake and use the products.

This work focused on promotion of uptake and utilisation of products from NRSP's past and current Suite 2 projects as follows:

- 1) R7056 (Nutrient sourcing and soil organic matter dynamics in mixed-species fallows of fast-growing legume trees) aimed at quantifying and recommending options for soil fertility improvements in a mixed fallows species system, increasing species diversity and products, and reducing pest pressure on single species on nutrient depleted farms.

- 2) R7856 (Strengthening social capital for improving policies and decision making in NRM) aimed at developing mechanisms and processes for linking field level findings to policy and decision-making of wider communities. The project has developed mechanisms for facilitating policy dialogue between researchers, policy makers and local communities; for formulating and implementing byelaws and local policies; and for strengthening the social capital of local communities to improve implementation and adoption of NRM policies and innovations.
- 3) R7517 (Bridging research and development in soil fertility management) aimed at the identification, development and testing of a set of tools and approaches to aid local professionals and farmers to integrate indigenous and research generated knowledge in SFM, make field level assessment of soil fertility status, identify and refine SFM options suited to specific environments and users, and assess farmers situation and ability to invest in SFM.
- 4) R7962 (Linking soil fertility and improved cropping strategies to development interventions) aims at assisting farmers to build their livelihoods by expanding their options for resource and crop management and enhancing their capacity to make management decisions for their farming activities by use of technology-based decision support tools. The project has developed strategies for sustainable management of community-based input-credit scheme, and methods for identifying and accessing market opportunities for escaping a maize-focused poverty traps in smallholder farm by influencing institutional and policy framework

Stage B involved a series of consultative meetings among the project team members together with key stakeholders, combined with deskwork to deliver on the different outputs. The project was to deliver two key developmental objectives and one research objective. The developmental objectives were first, to influence policy and decision making that targets the removal of constraints faced by the poor in accessing, using and managing land resources sustainably and two, to promote wide adoption of better land husbandry practices that are cost effective especially for the poor. The research objective was to explore the effective Uptake Promotion approaches for land/soil management research products for development of the poor in the densely populated highland areas of East Africa. Although the areas receives sufficient rainfall for crop production, the soil nutrient depletion is high and farmers have less access to new and /or improved crops and better soil management strategies. The key challenges that were to be addressed by the research objectives were, first, how to develop an appropriate and friendly dissemination and information system that can be used by resource poor farmers and service providers. The second challenge was how to scale up from a small number of end users to millions, i.e. the technologies and processes need to be scaled up and out to many farmers. It was hoped that support from policy makers and active participation of all collaborating partners and institutions in research and dissemination of products would enhance adoption of better land management interventions, leading to improved NRM, agricultural production and consequently to improved livelihoods.

2. Methodology

2.1 Stage A

The work was implemented in two stages. Stage A involved bringing together a consortium of scientists from Kenya and Uganda during an initial preparatory stage, to formalize formation of the project team and develop a common strategy for Stage A. A list of potential target institutions mainly but not exclusively in the project areas was drawn up based on whether or not their activities and resources would complement the project objectives. A survey of the identified potential stakeholders was carried out using an interview questionnaire developed by the team members. The findings were analysed using specific criteria developed by the project team.

2.1.1 Poverty focus

Considering that the poor constitute the majority of land users and depend on exploitation of land resources for their livelihoods, a deliberate effort was taken during this project, to work with institutions that specifically target the poor. These were identified through a questionnaire/checklist administered during stage A of this work basing on a set of criteria and ranked in order of importance. Institutions that had a specific focus towards reaching out to the poor category of stakeholders in their activities and had a wide geographical focus among others were selected.

Also drawing from experience gained during the execution of the individual projects, a priority list of eight partners, which included NGOs, farmer groups, government / parastatal organizations, and private sector companies was obtained. These were invited for a stakeholder workshop basically to review the products, the extent to which the communication products met their needs, suggest changes for modification of the products, and assist in developing strategies for dissemination of the products. These stakeholder consultations were carried out in two separate workshops conducted in Kenya (Kisumu) ([Annex C.1](#)) and Uganda (Mbale) ([Annex C.2](#)). Box 1 gives the sample questions used by stakeholders to evaluate the products.

Box 1: Guide questions for discussion of the communication products at the two Stage A stakeholder workshops held in Kenya and Uganda.

- 1 Are the research projects and products relevant and appropriate
- 2 Would these products benefit the poor
- 3 Identify 3 appropriate communication channels of disseminating the NRSP products
- 4 How would you like to use the channels identified
- 5 State strategies to be employed to ensure uptake of products at the national and regional level
- 6 How would production and dissemination of these products be sustained
- 7 What is the role of the different stakeholders in the production and dissemination of NRSP products

Stage A of this work also involved development of a proposal for Stage B.

2.2. Stage B

2.2.1. Revision of communication products

During Stage B, information collected from the Stage A stakeholder consultations was incorporated into the products to finally develop a more acceptable form of communication products that met the needs of different stakeholders. Activities involved a series of country-based consultative meetings among the project team members together with key stakeholders, combined with deskwork.

The revised products were peer-reviewed for technical content and suitability as communication materials. The reviewers' comments were then incorporated to further improve the products. For some, for example products detailing a process, or those with a rather thick text volume, field pre-testing was necessary to allow more time for the users to internalize the products and facilitate ease of use. Comments from the pre-testing exercise were then incorporated into the draft products to come out with final versions.

2.2.2. Distribution of the revised products

Mass production and distribution of products

Following incorporation of issues from the field pre-testing and feedback exercises into the products, the revised products were mass-produced. Copies of the Uganda-based products were exchanged with those from Kenya. Products from Kenya and Uganda were distributed together to various TIs within and outside the two countries.

Partnerships and linkages

During stage A, it had been realized that the financial resources and manpower available would not suffice for a comprehensive scale up, hence the need to create linkages with selected institutions, both at scale. Strategic partnerships were thus formed with existing local, national and regional institutions for Uganda and Consortium for Scaling Up Options for Increased Farm Productivity in western Kenya (COSOFAP) in Kenya. Apart from working in NRM-related activities, these institutions had to meet certain criteria such as: a geographically wide operational area, pro-poor focus, having a well-defined communication strategy, among others. Such linkages would not only help facilitate the dissemination and up-scaling process, but would also assist in the review and modification of the products, as well as their pre-testing at various stakeholder levels.

2.2.3. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

The central focus of the project was to develop and implement a communication and uptake promotion strategy to achieve the uptake of research results to different stakeholders and target institutions. An action research was used to investigate, monitor and evaluate the process and the effectiveness of alternative communication and uptake promotion strategies and develop mechanisms for ensuring sustainable uptake of NRM research products by the different stakeholder groups and institutions for the benefit of poor rural communities within Eastern Africa ([Annex C](#)).

The research, monitoring and evaluation output of the project focused on four key areas:

- More systematic stakeholder and institutional analysis of target institutions and communication stakeholders, their communication needs and expectations
- Process documentation (process of producing, disseminating and promoting communication materials) and assessment of the methodologies for promoting different products
- Assessment of the effectiveness of the communication and UP strategy.
- Analysis of institutional linkages for up-scaling and assessment of barriers for uptake of communication materials.

2.2.4. Stakeholder and Institutional Analysis

This analysis sought to describe and characterize our uptake promotion stakeholders and target institutions, their needs and expectations, and the strategies they use to reach the marginalized groups, women and the rural poor. Data from the target institutions survey conducted in Stage A was used as well as the reports from the two stakeholders workshops in Kisumu ([Annex D.1](#)) and Mbale ([Annex D.2](#)).

The target stakeholders and their institutions were characterized in terms of:

- Coverage (geographic coverage)
- Reach (number of beneficiaries, potential for scaling up)
- Communication strategies and experiences
- Potential for reproducing the communication materials
- What are their communication needs and expectations
- What products are needed by what stakeholders, and in what format?
- How do we reach the marginalized groups, especially women and the rural poor?

Method:

1. Data from the Stage A survey on identifying and characterizing the different stakeholders and potential partners was analysed.
2. Stage A reports (Kisumu and Mbale workshops) was synthesized in a more analytical format, highlighting the issues and questions above.
3. The different stakeholders were classified by their domains (V to Z) using DFID_NRSP classification on dissemination pathways and target institutions. The following diagram was used to illustrate the different target institutions and the promotion methods needed for different stakeholders

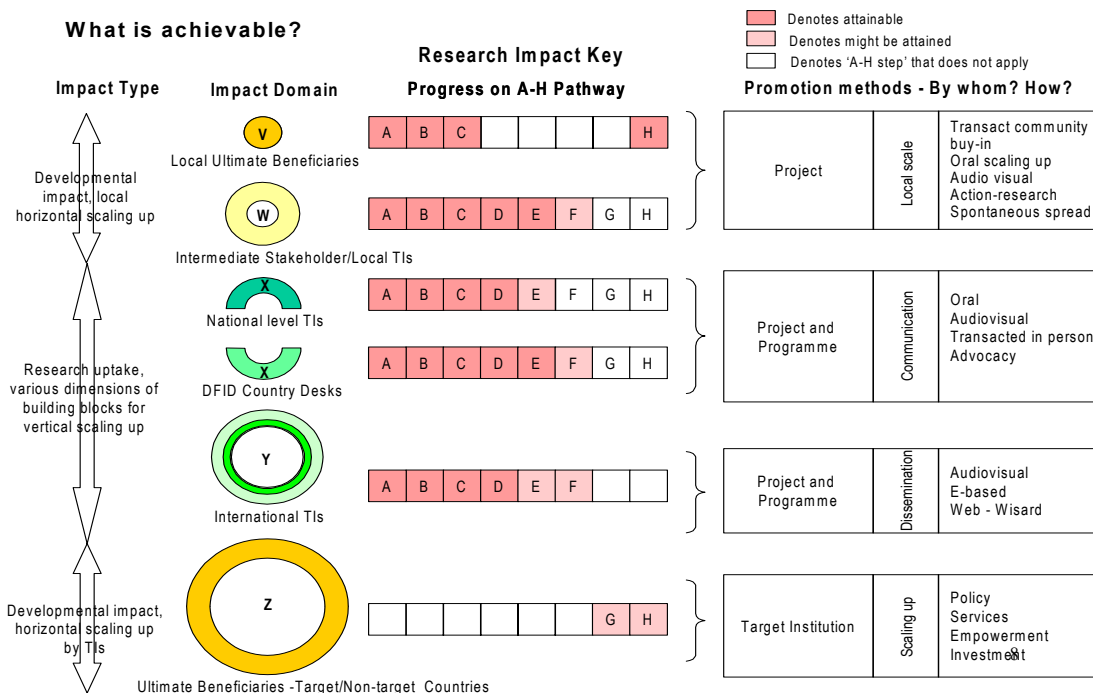


Figure 1: Guide to classification of different stakeholders by domains

2.2.5. Assessment of the Effectiveness of Communication materials

The suitability of products as communication materials was assessed in terms of:

- Relevance of communication materials
- Sustainability (if they can be reproduced)
- Dissemination (how many people are using the materials, methods used for disseminating and promoting the different materials)
- Adoption (whether stakeholders have adopted and modified the materials to suit their own needs)
- Demand (extent of demand of materials by other stakeholders)
- Knowledge and awareness of the products (extent of awareness of communication materials)
- Extent to which the products are addressing the needs of different stakeholders (Perceptions and attitudes of user groups)
- Appropriateness of the products (whether they respond to the needs and expectations of stakeholders)
- Ex-ante analysis of potential impacts of the products in terms of farmers' decision-making, and ultimately adoption of NRM technologies and innovations

Methods:

This exercise was done in a survey using semi-structured interviews with major stakeholders and target institutions. A checklist was prepared and discussed by the team members. The checklist was used during pre-testing of the products, and a more systematic study conducted after the products had been disseminated and used by the target institution.

3. Results

3.1. Stage A

In order to create awareness of NRSP products to a wider range of stakeholders, obtain feedback on the products and prioritize them according to target clientele, two workshops were held in Kisumu, Kenya and Mbale, Uganda. Participants at the two country-based stakeholder workshops evaluated the products in terms of content and suitability as communication materials. They raised a number of comments about the products including how they could be improved.

The products included:

- Posters
- Visual Guides
- Brochures
- Manuals

- Papers (back up notes to accompany the handbook)
- Handbook

3.1.1. A Synthesis of Stage A Stakeholders' workshops held in Kenya and Uganda

In total, 57 participants attended the workshops and comprised of farmers, extension workers and policy/decision-makers. The workshops were also intended to identify appropriate communication channels for disseminating the identified products as well as establishing potential partners for disseminating and scaling up uptake of the products and research interventions. Using a set of guiding formatted questions (Box 1) the following responses were obtained from participants:

General comments:

- All the products should benefit the users of the natural resources, particularly the resource poor
- Deliberate effort should be made to see that the poor benefit from the products
- The products should be packaged in a user friendly manner
- All the research projects address sustainable agriculture; hence they are of benefit to the farmers in particular and the community in general.
- The farmers liked their involvement in the projects.
- The products are good and will aid the users to understand the issues addressed by the projects. However, the products are not entirely user friendly. Hence, they need modifications.

Table 1 presents a summary of the issues raised on the products by each category of stakeholders. In addition, specific comments were raised on the individual products ([Annexes D.1 and D.2](#)).

Table 1: Summary of the comments/issues on the products by stakeholder category

PARTICIPANTS' COMMENTS AND ISSUES ON THE PRODUCTS		
Farmers	Extension workers	Policy/decision-makers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the products may be of use to the target clientele ▪ The products can aid farmers to make informed decisions, leading to enhancement natural resource management <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The products targeted for farmers should be simple and in local language since the majority of them are illiterate ▪ The packaging of the laminated products is durable however it is costly making it difficult to sustain its production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the products are good and contain useful information that can be used for reference ▪ The pictorial, graphs and illustrations in the manual, brochure and handbooks aid the extension workers' understanding of the issues addressed <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The font for the text of the manual, brochure, handbooks and pamphlets is too small to interest one to read ▪ The manuals, pamphlets contain too much text, which puts off the reader ▪ Although the information is useful, farmers cannot use it unguided ▪ The pictures/ illustrations in the products are not self-explanatory, thus farmers may not easily capture the messages ▪ The products should include booklets, which are handy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Posters are appropriate for farmer use ▪ Manual is suitable as a field guide to the extension workers/trainers and back-stoppers ▪ The Packaging for the laminated is good and durable ▪ The Brochures are appropriate and handy <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Posters indicate/show soil erosion and practical soil management practices however they need improvement ▪ All products are not useful to the visually impaired but the content is articulate ▪ Content for the brochures is good and condensed but not understood by the illiterate ▪ The content for the manuals is appropriate and detailed but the packaging not suitable and there is no glossary ▪ The printed papers are cost effectiveness and can be for wider coverage

The stakeholders' concerns/issues above were later incorporated into the products during Stage B of this work, to come up with revised and more user-friendly products.

3.1.2. *Appropriate communication channels*

The workshop participants considered and ranked the appropriate channels for disseminating the research information and the products. Farmers expressed the use of channels that would cover as many farmers as possible but which are in their reach. The extension workers considered educative entertainment channels, while the policy/decision-makers wanted channels that can be reached by different categories of people. The three most appropriate means identified by the different categories of participants are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Most appropriate channels for disseminating research information and products by different categories of participants

Participants category	Appropriate channels for disseminating information and products	
	Uganda	Kenya
Farmers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training workshops 2. Farmers meetings 3. Service providers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer field schools 2. Churches/mosques 3. Extension workers or service providers
Extension workers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workshops 2. Films 3. Exposure visits 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Posters 2. Guides 3. Manuals
Policy/decision makers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension workers/service providers 2. Print media 3. Audio-visual aids 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers' gatherings e.g. workshops, open meetings (<i>Barazas</i>) and field days 2. Meeting places, extension, community offices, contact persons' homes 3. Radio programmes

3.1.3. *Demand for the products*

Demand for these products has stemmed from different sources and from different stakeholders. Some of these products were requested by workshop participants in Uganda and Kenya after their use during training, workshops and trade exhibitions. Partners requested for more copies or if they could photocopy such and distribute to their clients or members. Similarly, there have been increased demands of research products and extension materials from the other projects. Farmers who have participated in some of the NRSP projects have noted remarkable improved soil fertility and increased yield, and many of these are gaining access to advisory and support services. As a result more farmers within and beyond the pilot sites are demanding to participate in the research,

and to benefit from the technology developed. Out of the field days held at such sites and networking with Ministry staff, many farmers from adjacent villages have also expressed desire to implement such technologies and have requested for help

3.2. Stage B

This stage involved a series of consultative meetings among the project team members together with key stakeholders to meet the different outputs outline in the project. The outcome of this exercise is outlined below:

3.2.1. Output 1: A more robust communication strategy developed to facilitate uptake promotion of research products

During the first Uganda project team meeting, stakeholders' concerns/issues on the products as identified during the two Stage A consultative meetings in Kenya and Uganda, were reviewed (Table 1), including appropriate communication channels (Table 2). The team members drew up strategies to incorporate these concerns into the products. The individual products were revised considering the target audience, and where possible, products that relate to each other were combined, rather than have each product on its own. A new list of possible products was developed, prioritized and target institution (TIs) identified for Kenya. Prioritisation of products was based on criteria such as cost of production, reach, and effectiveness of communication.

3.2.1.1. Analysis of Uptake pathways of communication products

Rationale: The UP project generated two types of products

- Technology-based products (these are communication materials focusing on specific technologies e.g. for soil fertility management, i.e. R7517, R7962 and R7056, products).
- Process-based products (these focus on methodologies and processes rather than specific technologies, i.e. R7856 and R7962 products).

Lessons learned in the production, dissemination, uptake and use of these different products were documented focusing on what worked, how, where, and for whom. The following guide questions were used:

- How effective are the different promotional materials and delivery processes for different target groups, e.g. resource poor farmers, development organizations, policy makers, donor organizations?
- Are there significant differences in the uptake of technology-based NRM products, and process-based research products?
- How effective are the different promotional materials and delivery processes for different target groups, e.g. resource poor farmers, development organizations, policy makers, donor organizations?
- What would be alternative communication strategies to achieve greater impact and uptake of technology and process research products

- Are there any differences in the effectiveness of different promotion mechanisms across different countries or in different situations (e.g. low and high social capital, low and high access to markets)?
- What lessons can we learn from the UP experience?

The key research issue would be to assess what methodologies and processes are appropriate for the uptake promotion of process-based products compared to technology-based products. What products are easy to disseminate and why? What strategies are needed to promote uptake of different communication materials? Can we use the same methodology for the two types of products? What are the differences?

What are the best ways for repackaging different products?

3.2.1.2. Dissemination and scaling-up strategy

Since available financial and manpower resources would not suffice for a comprehensive scale up, there was need to create linkages with selected local and national institutions. A list of potential institutions mainly but not exclusively in the project areas was drawn up based on whether or not their activities and resources would complement the project objectives. Strategic partnerships were thus formed with existing institutions operating in different areas of the country, working in NRM-related activities, with a geographically wide operational area, pro-poor focus and having a well-defined communication strategy. Such linkages would not only help facilitate the dissemination and up-scaling process, but also assist in the review and modification of these products, as well as their pre-testing at various stakeholder levels. In addition, the partnerships would promote upscaling and promotion of the products. Table 3 and Table 4 show the expanded list of target institutions including the nature of products to be disseminated in Kenya and Uganda.

The project team adopted the strategy of a ‘buy in’ meeting with the identified stakeholders/ Target Institutions (TIs), where the various products were introduced and their use demonstrated. It was hoped that once the TIs are convinced about the usefulness of the selected priority products, they would be willing to invest in the reproduction and consequent dissemination of these products at their own expense. At a project team meeting, the stakeholder list was analysed, expanded to include not only local institutions, but also Regional Networks and re-classified further according to the NRSP Conceptual Impact Model (CIM). Suitable products for dissemination to the different TIs were assigned to each, including a strategy for scaling up. This way, the products would reach a wider geographical area. Indeed, through this process, the products were distributed to various districts in Kenya ([Appendix 1](#)) and Uganda ([appendix 2](#)). In addition, more products were distributed to partners’ organisations in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo.

In Kenya, the main organisation that will be used to spearhead this process is the Consortium for Scaling Up Options for Increased Farm Productivity in western Kenya

(COSOFAP). COSOFAP has over 100 members in 25 districts in western Kenya and it's one of the strategic and relevant partners that will be involved in the scaling up process.

Currently COSOFAP has close to 100 members who include organizations and institutions interested in promotion of improved farming practices in a sustainable manner. Members range from international and national research institutions, government departments, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, farmer groups and associations and educational institutions. Its goal is alleviating poverty of the about 60% resource poor farmers in western Kenya through increased farm productivity taking into account sound environmental sustainability. To achieve this, COSOFAP is guided by the following vision, mission and purpose - ***Vision:*** To alleviate poverty among the resource poor farmers of western Kenya by increasing farm productivity using sustainable and environmentally sound strategies; ***Mission:*** To increase farm productivity through increased access and use of agricultural technologies as a result of improved delivery mechanisms; and ***Purpose:*** Improve and increase farm productivity through networking of research and development partners to avail appropriate options and information to empower poor farmers of western Kenya. The Consortium also strives to develop community self-reliance—to support communities as they identify needs, understand benefits of alternative interventions and pay for some costs associated with acquiring necessary skills or information to move forward.

Key Building elements of COSOFAP

It is very critical when establishing such a consortium to take cognizance of existing initiatives and add value to their undertaking and rather than compete. It is also crucial that the consortium does not compete with its members especially on funding for the same activities. Thus the need to come up with key strategic or building elements. For COSOFAP these include:

- Build upon scaling-up experiences of partners—many partners are already doing scaling up work hence COSOFAP comes strongly in coordination efforts.
- Strategic partnerships
- Scale-up technical options and participatory process
- Use interactive learning centres/sites to ensure relevance at the grassroots level
- All inclusive ownership of consortium
- Emphasis on adaptive research/farmer experimentation innovations
- Facilitate monitoring and evaluation and feedback amongst partners
- Strengthen Farmer-Extensions-Researcher-Private sector linkages
- Strengthen existing institutions especially local
- Diverse dissemination approaches

COSOFAP Structure

COSOFAP is organized at three levels; Regional, Sub-regional and at the grassroots level through the Interactive Learning Sites (ILS) as shown in Figure 1 below:

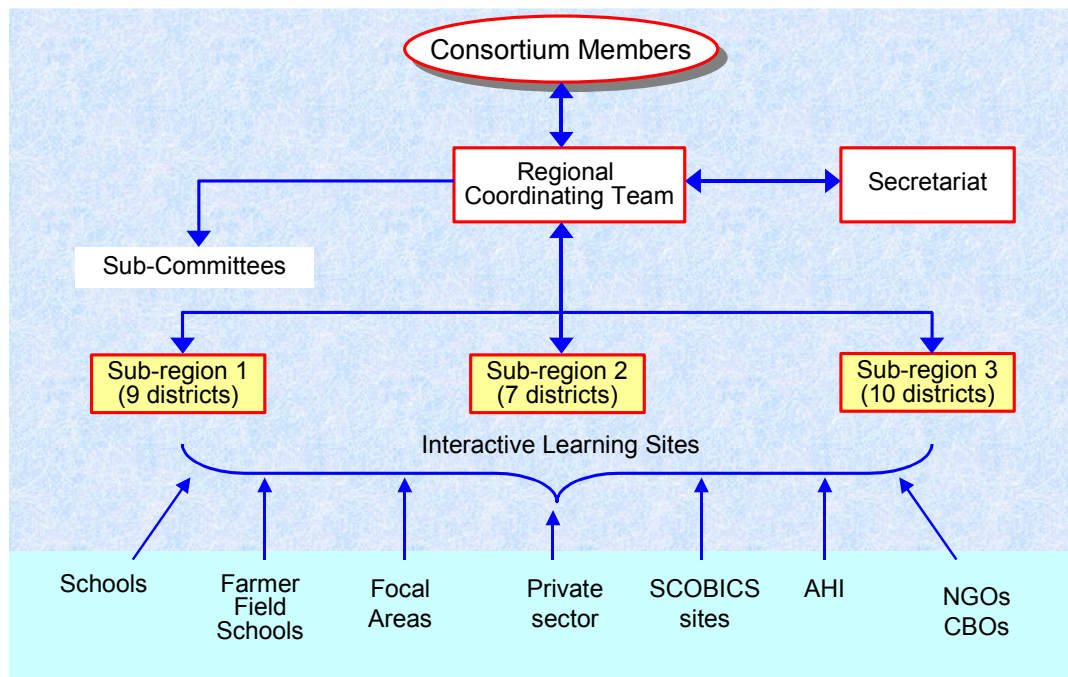


Figure 2: The COSOFAP districts and sub-regions

Sub-region 1: Bungoma, Kakamega, Busia, Vihiga, Lugari, Mt.Elgon, Teso, Mumias/Butere, Nandi

Sub-region 2: Siaya, Bondo, Kisumu, Nyando, Rachuonyo, Kericho

Sub-region 3: Nyamira, Kisii, Gucha, Migori, Homa Bay, Kuria, Suba, Bomet, Buret, TransMara

Interactive Learning Sites (ILS)

One of the major strengths of the consortium is the use of existing grass root sites referred to as Interactive Learning Sites (Figure 2). These are operational sites for partners who already have them as project sites. The consortium will use such sites to scale up the different options and will act as training grounds, seed production units, exchange visits and more importantly as local centres for knowledge exchange and learning. Examples of such sites include: Farmer Field Schools, Shifting Focal Areas (National Agricultural and Livestock Project-Nalep), Villages, Groups and Schools. All the activities of the partners are conducted through the use of Interactive Learning sites

(ILS). Interactive Learning sites (as described below) are information exchange sites where partners and farmers come together and share their experiences and also see from the demonstration sites on-going technologies. These are locations where research and development activities have been piloted before and where farmers and extension agents can learn. Such locations are dotted strategically all over the western Kenya region being supported by previous and on-going projects.

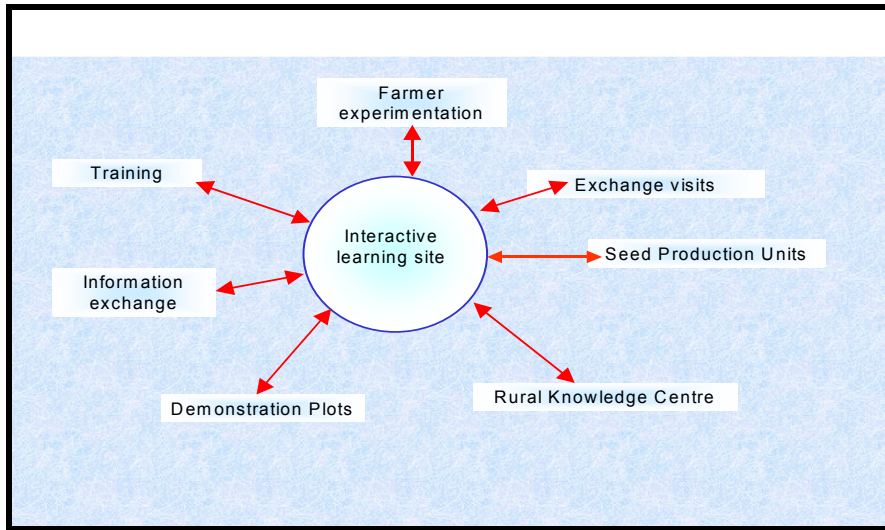


Figure 3: Interactive Learning Sites (ILS)

Table 3: List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing various products to be pre-tested and distributed in Kenya

List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing various products to be pre-tested		Products to be pre-tested (x) and products to be disseminated (v)																			
Category	Partner	Abrev.	Stage A Attendance	Coverage	Farmer category	D1	D2	D3	G1	G2	G3	P1	P2	P3	P4	B1	B2	B3	B4	Pb	
1	Development Projects	1 Inter Diocesan Christian Community Service		EA	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
		2 Kenya Planters Association		N	1,2,3,4																
		3 Constituency Development fund		N	1,2,3,4																
		4 Lake Basin Development Authority		N	1,2,3,4																
		5 Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project		EA	1,2,3,4																
2	Non-Governmental organization	1 Association for better land Husbandry	Yes	N	2,3,4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	
		2 Sustainable Community Oriented Development Project	Yes	R	2,3,4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		3 Care Kenya	Yes	EA	2,3	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		4 Appropriate Rural Development Agriculture Programme	Yes	D	2,3	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		5 Resource Projects Kenya	Yes	D	2,3	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		6 Vi-Agroforestry Project	Yes	EA	2,3	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		7 AFRICA NOW	Yes	N	2,3	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		8 Community Mobilization Against Desertification		R	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		9 GTZ-ATFSP		R	2,3,4																
3	Private sector organization.	10 Intermediate Technology Development Group		N	2,3,4																
		11 Kenya Neem Foundation		N	1,2,3,4																
		12 Ideas Research and Management		D	2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		13 Rural Outreach Programme		D	2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		14 Rural Energy and food security Organization	Yes	EA	2,3,4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		15 Sacred Africa	Yes	N	2,3,4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		16		D	2,3,4																
		17 ACTIONAID Kenya		EA	2,3,4																
		18 Adventist Development Relief Agency Kenya		EA	2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		19 Women in fishing Industry Project		R	2,3,4																
		1 Brit'ish America Tobacco		EA	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		2 Homaline Company limited		R	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		3 FARMCHEM LTD		EA	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		4 FARM View Media		N	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		5 LAGROTECH		N	1,2,3,4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
		6 Minjingu Rock Phosphate Company		EA	1,2,3,4																
		7 Western Seed Company		N	1,2,3,4																
8 Muhoroni Sugar Company		R	1,2,3,4																		
9 ETANG Kenya		R	1,2,3,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Product codes	Coverage codes	Farmer category codes
D1 DSS for striga management and control D2 DSS for nutrient deficiency diagnosis D3 DSS for better land management G1 Guide to SCOBICS G2 Guide to the use of DSS G3 Guide to community based seed production P1 Poster on striga P2 Poster on improve soil fertility and increase crop yields using fertilizer trees P3 Poster on planting dual purpose Soyabean P4 Poster on types of improved fallows B1 Brochure on Soyabeans production B2 Brochure on groundnuts production B3 Brochure on maize production B4 Brochure mixed species recommendation Pb Policy brief	L Local D District R Regional N National EA East Africa	1 Well endowed 2 Medium 3 Resource poor 4 Entrepreneurs

Table 4: List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing various products to be pre-tested and distributed in Uganda

Table 4. List of all identified Target Institutions (stage A and B) showing the various products to be pre-tested and disseminated by each.																
Category	Institution	Abbreviation	Products to be pretested						Products to be Disseminated							
			AB	SS	CG	PG	HB	PB	PS	AB	SS	CG	PG	HB	PB	PS
1 Development Projects	1 Vegetable Oil Development Project	VODP								V	V					
	2 Sironko Valley Integrated Projects									V	V					
	3 Strengthening Decentralisation in Uganda									V	V					
	4 Prime West*									V	V					
2 Non Government Organizations (NGOs)	1 Integrated Rural Development Initiatives	IRDI								V	V				V	V
	2 Africare - Uganda									V	V				V	V
	3 Carry American Relief Everywhere	CARE								V	V				V	V
	4 Africa 2000 Network	A2N								V	V		V	V	V	V
	5 Swift Global 2000*	SG2000								V	V					
	6 Vredesellanden Coopibo (VECO) Uganda*	VECO (U)								V	V		V			
	7 Environmental Alert*									V	V		V			
	8 Coalition for Enhanced Extension Delivery*	CEED								V	V		V			
	9 African Highlands Initiative*	AHI								V	V				V	V
	10 Agricultural Tools (Uganda)*	AT (U)								V	V				V	V
	11 Action Aid*									V	V				V	V
	12 Eco Trust*									V	V	V				
	13 *	UGADEN								V	V	V			V	V
	14 *	ACFODE								V	V	V				
3 Private Sector Organizations	1 Eastern Private Sector Development Centre Limited	EPSEDEC								V	V				V	V
	2 Balton Uganda Limited	Balton (U) Ltd								V	V				V	V
	3 Voice Of Kigezi FM									V	V				V	V
	4 NAADS Service Providers*									V	V				V	V
	5 Print Media (Monitor/New Vision)*									V	V				V	V
4 Farmer Groups/Associations	1 Farmer Research Group	-								V						
	2 Mbale Farmers' Association									V						
	3 Bangoma Farmers' Association									V						
	4 Kabale District Farmers' Association									V						
	5 Sironko District Vanilla Growers' Association									V						
	6 Uganda National Agro-input Dealers' Association	UNADA								V						
	7 Uganda National Farmers' Federation*	UNFFE								V	V		V	V	V	V
5 Political Forums	1 Rubaya Sub-county Local Council (LC III) Chairman	LC 3								V						
	2 Rubaya Sub-county Chief									V						
	3 Policy Task Force									V						
	4 Individual Parliamentarians*									V		V				
6 Government Departments	1 Ministry of Local Government	MOLG														
	-Administration									V	V			V	V	V
	-Production Department									V	V			V	V	V
	-District Agricultural Officers									V	V			V	V	V
	-Extension	MOLG								V	V			V	V	V
	2 Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries*	MAAIF								V	V			V	V	V
	7 Parastatal organizations	1 National Environment Management Authority	NEMA								V	V	V			
-Headquarters									V	V	V					
-District Environment Officers									V	V	V					
2 National Agricultural Advisory Services	NAADS									V	V			V	V	
-Social Development										V	V			V	V	
-Natural Resource Management										V	V			V	V	
-Communication and Information										V	V			V	V	
-District Coordinators										V	V					
3 National Agricultural Research Organization (ARDCs)	NARO									V	V		V			
Kachwekano Agricultural Research Development Centre										V	V					
4 Makerere University (Extension)*										V	V		V			
8 Regional Networks	1 Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	CIAT								V	V		V			
	2 International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry*	ICRAF								V	V		V			
	3 African Soil Fertility Network*	AFNET								V	V		V			
	4 Regional Land Management Unit*	RELMA								V	V		V			
	5 Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility*	TSBF								V	V		V			
	6 East and Central Africa*	ASARECA								V	V		V			
	7 Soil and Water Management Network*	SWMNET								V	V		V			
	8 *	LINK								V	V		V			

* These were identified during the first stage B meeting and had not been included in the stage A stakeholder analysis

V = Products required by various stakeholders

3.2.2. Output 2: Through repackaging, revision, and pre-testing of knowledge-sharing products with targeted institutions, a number of communication materials targeting different stakeholders groups are developed, produced and disseminated

Having sensitised the stakeholders on the NRSP products during the two Stage A workshops, suggestions were made to revise the products. Country team meetings were held supplemented with desk work to incorporate the workshops' suggestions. After incorporating the suggestions and repackaging the products, the revised products were peer-reviewed for technical content and suitability as communication materials then pre-tested with selected target stakeholder institutions.

3.2.2.1. Pre-testing

Pre-testing was done by distributing to a carefully selected range of stakeholders (extension workers/service providers, local leaders, DAOs, NGOs, community development workers, private sector institutions, farmer-groups) and allowing them to use the products with their beneficiaries during their field activities. At the time of distribution, the team members explained what each product was about, the target audience and then encouraged stakeholders to use it in the field and assess its suitability, noting any necessary improvements. The field pre-testing exercise lasted about 3 weeks following which a feedback meeting was held to obtain the outcome of the pre-testing exercise. Each product was reviewed individually and issues arising from its field pre-testing thus obtained. Most respondents felt that these field materials should be waterproof in terms of packaging; products could be made simpler and more appealing using more illustrations, translation into local dialects, and where possible, reduce the text volume. Field pre-testing of products was a necessary exercise for products describing a process (e.g. 'The Power of Visioning') and with a rather thick text volume. However, most respondents felt the time for pre-testing was rather short.

3.2.2.2. Distribution of the revised products

Mass production of products

Following incorporation of issues from the field pre-testing and feedback exercises into the products, the revised products were mass-produced. In total, three out of four Ugandan products were mass-produced, 500 copies each and eight products of 1000 copies each were produced in Kenya. The somewhat fewer number of copies of products was because of the need to produce waterproof materials, which shot up the costs of production to the need to use the rather expensive glazed paper material. Similarly, the fourth product for Uganda (a pamphlet on soil erosion control) could not be mass-produced because of budgetary limitations.

Distribution

We distributed different copies of each of the products to a wide range of stakeholder institutions nationally and regionally in Kenya (Appendix 1) and Uganda ([Appendix 2 distribution list](#)). Of the 500 copies of Uganda products, the colleagues in Kenya were

given 150 copies of each product, the rest distributed to different stakeholders in Uganda and other countries. Similarly, Kenya colleagues supplied 500 copies of each of their eight products, which were delivered to Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute Agricultural research Institute by road. The products from Kenya were distributed along with those generated in Uganda. The number of copies given to each institution was based on the number of copies of each product available versus the number that some institutions had indicated they would need during the pre-test feedback meeting. It was clear that some stakeholders preferred some products to others, and therefore whenever available, received more copies of the preferred product. For example, community development facilitators were more inclined towards “The Power of Visioning”, extension workers in NRM preferred the “Soil fertility management handbook”, while for agro-input dealers, and the products dealing with “inputs access and distribution” was more relevant. These included extension workers/service providers, local leaders, DAOs, NGOs, CBOs, community development workers, private sector institutions and farmer-groups. In addition, partners from other countries in the region (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo) also received the products.

3.2.2.3. Feedback and issues arising from the distribution of products

Many institutions have expressed demand for more copies of products to be provided to them, following utilization of the few copies of communication products supplied to them. Indeed some institutions (e.g. VECO UGANDA) have already expressed in writing, interest in reproducing more products. Others such as the Uganda National Farmers Federation and East Africa seed have expressed similar interest. It is possible that with wider awareness and use of the products in the field, more institutions could have expressed interest in the same.

3.2.2.4. Strategic lessons learned

Partnerships and products distribution

- Many institutions expected support in form of funding, to facilitate uptake promotion of the products. However, this was not realized considering the limited funds available to the project.
- Findings from the stakeholders following distribution of products indicated that the demand for products is high, and indeed, many institutions found them useful. Within the short time following their distribution, a few (e.g. VECO UGANDA, Uganda National Farmers Federation and **East Africa Seed**) had already indicated willingness to invest their own resources towards production and multiplication of the communication products.

Timing of activities

- The project team generally underestimated the time it would take to develop and revise the products to an acceptable format.
- Many institutions felt that the time between product development, distribution and monitoring and evaluation was too short to realize any impact arising from use of the products. At the time of monitoring and evaluation, many institutions had actually not used the products. In future, such a communication assignment should take a longer time than the few months that the current project had.
- The products were distributed during November (near the end of the growing season). Many users felt that it would have been better to distribute the products near the beginning of a growing season, to facilitate their immediate use in the field.

Proposal budget

- During proposal development, the cost of production of products was underestimated. Thus, a fewer number of copies of products were produced and indeed, some institutions (e.g. CIAT) had to supplement budgets for production of communication materials.

The consortium approach

- In order for the consortium approach to be effective, the project team members need more time to interact and develop a common understanding of the project assignment. This can be time-consuming due in part to busy schedules of many team members.
- Furthermore, implementation of project activities under the consortium approach needs to be flexible in terms of time, considering that many of the team members have a number of other activities they are involved in.

Activities that were planned but could not be implemented:

- Due in part to budgetary limitations and the short duration of this project it was not possible to translate the products into local dialects. It is thought that potential institutions willing to take up further multiplication of the products could translate some of the products.
- Although it was thought that other communication channels (e.g. video, mass media) would be explored to increase the capacity of reaching a larger audience, this was not possible partly due to budgetary limitations. Similarly, time constraints hindered the development of policy briefs for policy makers.

3.2.3. Output 3: Outcomes and impact of NRSP products and communication strategy for the benefit of the poor farmers determined.

It was hypothesized that promotion of communication products will create more awareness, knowledge and capacity among selected target institutions, which will enable them to accelerate adoption and impacts of improved NRM technologies and innovations by small- scale farmers. To test these hypotheses, an end of project evaluation sought to investigate, monitor and evaluate the process and the effectiveness of alternative communication and uptake promotion strategies within the context of Uganda and Kenya. The study aimed to answer several research questions, including:

- What are the communication needs and expectations of the different stakeholders? What products are needed by what stakeholders, and in what format? What are the effective mechanisms for engaging with the stakeholders, building consensus and defining their interests, priorities, and participation strategies in the UP plan? How do we reach the marginalized groups, especially women and the rural poor?
- How effective are the different promotional materials and delivery processes for different target groups, e.g. resource poor farmers, development organizations, policy makers, donor organizations? Are there significant differences in the uptake of technology-based NRM products, and process-based research products?
- What would be alternative communication strategies to achieve greater impact and uptake of technology and process research products
- What are the necessary conditions for effective use and promotion of NRM research products?
- What lessons can we learn from the UP experience? What are the constraints, challenges and opportunities for sustainability of the UP plan? What experiences do we learn from the Consortium approach?

A tracking survey of the distribution, use and potential uptake of communication products to a variety of stakeholders and target institutions, and attempts to provide answers to these questions were carried out ([Annex C](#)). Although still preliminary, the report brings out the key issues and stakeholder assessment of the usefulness of the different products, and strategies for promoting their uptake and sustainability. The Table 5 below shows how the institutions have made use of the products and need for modifications in them.

Table 5: Number of institutions that have read, used and found product useful

Product	Number of institutions read the product	Number of institutions Used product	Number of institutions found the product useful
01. You are loosing your soil	24	5	24
02. Bridging research and development in soil fertility management	14	2	14
03. The power of visioning	14	4	14
04. A guide to SCOBICS	5	0	5
05. DSS for better land management	20	3	14
06. DSS for striga management and control	19	2	14
07. Integrated striga control strategies for increased crop yield and soil fertility	19	2	14
08. Improve soil fertility/food security/income generation: Plant dual purpose soyabean	20	3	14
09. DSS for nutrients deficiency diagnosis and corrective measures	20	3	18
010. Type for improved fallow species suitable for soil fertility improvement	22	2	17
011. Improve soil fertility and increase crop yields using fertilizer trees	22	2	17

From Table 5, it can be noted that almost all the institutions have read the posters. Posters are indeed easy to read as they are meant to provide simple and short messages with pictorials that attract attention, and can be read in a short time. However, only 15% of the institutions have used some of the posters, particularly the private input dealers. With only few weeks after delivery towards the end of the year and the cropping season, we could not expect institutions to use these posters.

Many of the TIs had partially read the two handbooks (The power of visioning and Bridging research and development in soil fertility management), and many of them used the interview time to peruse its content and to make some comments. It was observed that many TIs in Uganda did not read the “Guide to SCOBICS”, mainly because of its title “SCOBICS” which does not have recognized meanings in Uganda.

In general, most respondents found all the products informative and very useful. The products are clear, easy to understand, and have practical relevance in increasing agricultural production and improving soil fertility. The language used was straightforward that even those with low education level understand. They can be used as teaching aids support and reference materials, and can enhance learning of both extension personnel and farmers. All the posters are self-explanatory and are good visual teaching aids. Thus, they enable service providers to articulate a point easily and also ease farmers’ learning. All products convey messages that farmers have been asking and are good reference material for service providers. The posters contain illustrations and messages that will be used as teaching and learning aids for both farmers and extension workers, thus aiding the communities to identify solutions to their farming problems. In addition, they will be used as reference materials and guides to decision-making. The posters are particularly good for teaching farmers on agronomic practices which if carried out will enhance productivity, and provide incentives for purchasing and using recommended inputs such as hybrid seeds, fertilizers and pesticides which will consequently increase the business turnover.

Although many of the posters are useful they need to be modified in order to make them easy to use and well understood. About 85% of the institutions found that most posters are congested and some of them contain text, which better suits brochures. In addition, the rate of application of the fertilizers, hybrid seeds and expected maize yield as a result of the treatments are not give in quantities, making it difficult for the farmers to judge the benefits versus the costs. Thus, the posters should be made simple, enlarged and the rates of application of fertilizers as well as the expected yields given so that farmers can calculate the costs and benefits. Some of the posters need proper targeting to make the posters more relevant.

However some respondents reported that some posters are crowded and some look similar. They lack the step-to-step methods of applying the measures, leaving the user guessing what to do next. The smaller posters have small font size and are congested. The use of abbreviations such as DSS and SCOBICS in the title does not help people who are not familiar to understand the products. The posters intended for farmers need to be translated into local languages to ease their understanding. Some posters could be made simpler and designed in a logical manner to ease understanding of the message they contain. It was recommended that the posters could be packaged in A-4 paper so that it is easy to photocopy them, and give as handouts to customers and visitors. Similar products have been got from IDEA project, which has been promoting sustainable agriculture.

The handbooks are good reference materials. They are easy to read, understand, and are applicable as teaching and learning aids for service providers and farmers respectively. They were also applicable as reference material. The information contained in them is concise for both the farmer and service providers. Some stakeholders recommended that they should be simplified and made smaller, pocket size, with large letters and coloured photographs for easy reference, without losing the information contained. It is also important to have enough copies for field staff.

The institutions that had read the two handbooks (“Bridging research and development in soil fertility management” and “The power of visioning”) feel there may be no need to make modifications. However, taking into consideration the low reading culture simpler versions would be developed. Nevertheless, the handbook of “A guide to SCOBICS” needs to be rewritten in a guide format because it is in a report form. In addition, the abbreviation SCOBICS should be written in full so that the title is capturing. The main results from the Monitoring and Evaluation process above are presented in [Annex C](#).

3.2.3.1 Emerging issues/sustainability of products

Despite the fact that this tracking survey was conducted at a time when most stakeholders had no opportunities to use the different products in field situation, a number of useful lessons can be drawn for uptake promotion of communication products.

First, the timing of this tracking survey was far from the ideal situation to generate more informed feedback on the use of products in real field situation. The survey intervened only a few weeks after distribution. As a consequence, many products had not reached intended beneficiaries at the time of the survey, and most institutions have not had opportunities to use them in the field to provide constructive feedback. A monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of communication materials needs to be conducted at least six months after delivery of the products. However, a systematic tool for tracking use of products needs to be developed and shared with intended users.

Second, it was clear that the **active** involvement of different stakeholder categories in making the products makes it easy to identify how they should be packaged, thus making them user friendly. It is also very important to have a peer-review process, pre-test the different products with the intended users and revise them before mass production. This has however cost and time implications, resulting in a limited number of copies that can be produced. Pre-testing would avoid some of the comments and needs for modification made by the users. For example, it would help to make the title clear and attractive, and avoid congestion of text into a single poster.

Thirdly, the distribution of the products needs more systematic targeting and proactive communication strategies. To ensure that the product users receive them and use them effectively there may be need for follow up on the distribution and a stakeholder workshop to explain how the products could be used. This could also serve as training of trainers that will use the products in the field.

Fourth, the distribution process of the products was not uniform. There are differences in institutional set up and arrangements for communication. In some cases, communication is centralized, whereby the Head Office or Project Manager would be the central place to deposit information which is then shared to field offices and staff according to their responsibilities and work plans. It is argued that this will ensure that the products are considered as organization property, and the line managers will ensure their proper distribution to and use by a higher number of field staff, and ensure feedback. However, we also found that in a number of cases, there was no evidence that products delivered to the Head office will eventually reach the end users or field staff. In many cases they ended up in the office shelves, some times still in the form of their delivery. The challenge is to assess organizational culture and information sharing mechanisms of different target institutions before distribution to determine the most effective ways of distributing products. Assessing the most effective way of distributing communication products, comparing the two approaches, remains a research challenge.

Fifth, results of Stage A recommended that to be effective, an uptake promotion project should use a combination of alternative communication methods, strategies and channels. It was considered that various TIs are heterogeneous and do not necessarily use the same approach to disseminate their products. It was therefore expected that the project would aim at developing more proactive and efficient communication strategies to reach the needs and circumstances of various stakeholders. It was anticipated that the communication strategy would include more proactive and interactive communication materials with local and national target institutions (training workshops, policy learning events, seminars, radio shows and TV programmes) as well as electronic prints (manuals, guides, decision support tools, methodology guides, policy briefs, extension materials, posters, interactive CDs), and other mass media channels. However, considering the budget allocated to the project, and the work and time involved in developing alternative communication materials, the project was only able to produce electronic prints in forms of posters (8) and handbooks (3). These provide basic materials that can be used for training, seminars, extension, radio shows, drama and other interactive communication channels. It is interesting to note that most target institutions found these materials very useful as training, learning and reference materials that extension personnel can use to promote the adoption of natural resources management and develop community action plans. Tracking how these products are being used, and to what extent they have been translated into more interactive communication materials, is an issue that requires follow up.

Sixth, most target institutions found all the products informative and very useful. They are clear and easy to understand, and have practical relevance in increasing agricultural production and improving soil fertility. All products convey messages that farmers have been asking and are good reference material for service providers. However, there seems to be a difference between posters and handbooks. Posters were seen as straightforward and self-explanatory that even those with low education level understand. However, they should be made simple, enlarged and subsequently packaged in A-4 paper so that it is easy to photocopy them, and give as handouts to customers and visitors. The handbooks are good reference materials. They are very useful as teaching and learning aids, and

reference materials for service providers and farmers respectively. They are also applicable as reference material. However, they need to be simplified and packaged into pocket size, without losing the information contained. More importantly the handbook of “A guide to SCOBICS” may need to be repackaged in a handbook format instead of its current report format.

Seventh, a number of institutions are willing to reproduce the products as long as there are no restricted copyrights. Finding more appropriate strategies for linking up with other institutions, and creating partnerships for reproduction and distribution of the different products will remain a challenge for the institutions involved. This might involve repackaging of the products, translating them into local languages, and allowing different partners to modify some aspects as necessary. In the meantime, posting these materials to websites to allow easy access needs to be accompanied with strategies to create awareness of these products.

Eight, sustainability of production of the materials is still a challenge. Although many institutions are interested in the products, only a few of them have indicated their willingness to commit resources towards production and supply of the materials. To date, VECO UGANDA had indicated willingness to produce more copies of the communication materials for her partners. Other institutions like Uganda National Farmers Federation and **East Africa Seed** have indicated similar willingness. This is a good sign, and we are hopeful that with time other institutions will be willing to do the same.

3.2.3.2 Reaching the poor

During the project phase of R7056, R7856, R7517 and R7963, the products were developed in consultation with farmers, pre-tested and disseminated to the poor farmers. The products were found to be useful in natural resource management at the project areas in Kenya and Uganda. During Stage A and B phases of this project and during the buy-in meetings/workshop, further feedback was received from variety of farmers groups, CBOs and TIs working with the poor. In response to the feedback from this workshops the products were revised and further simplified for broader dissemination in Kenya and Uganda. However, further studies should be conducted on primary stakeholders to ascertain whether the products have trickled down to the poor farmers, whether they are using them and the consequences of their use in managing their natural resources.

3.2.3.3 Challenges and lessons learned from R8400 uptake promotion

The key challenges faced by R8400 uptake are enormous. Some of the challenges are highlighted in section 3.2.3.1.

1. **Time Period:** The time period for the uptake promotion was short to allow sufficient buy-in and to use of the products by the various stakeholders. There was limited backing by the project team and inadequate technical capacity building opportunities for various stakeholders since they were not initially involved in the development of the products.

The team members were involved with other activities and limited time was used in this project

2. Diversity of stakeholders: Different stakeholders have different uptake promotion strategies for their products and they package their products in different ways based on their agenda. There is need to harmonize these approaches in the early stages so as to ensure their synergies rather than conflicts in the approach. There is also need to categorize the stakeholders rather than treat them as homogenous entities. Some stakeholders work directly with farmers and others are involved in training other stakeholders who work with farmers.

4. Products: Majority of the research products by different projects were at different stages of development and no definite uptake promotion strategies were included during the project implementation phase. The buy-in strategies with intended stakeholders could have been undertaken from the initial stages. Targeting of products to a given stakeholder or institution should be done from initial stages. Products should be repackaged to suite their needs

5. Capacity Building. Different stakeholders should be trained on the use of the products.

4. Conclusion: The potential contribution of NRSP uptake promotion on poverty reduction

With the majority of persons in the East African region depending on utilization of natural resources for their livelihoods, scaling up of technologies that promote better natural resource management can go a long way towards improvement of people's livelihoods, hence poverty reduction. This project has focused on promotion and popularization of communication products generated out of NRSP's suite 2 projects in East Africa to a wider clientele, thereby promoting better natural resource management technologies among resource users. Wider use of the communication materials will lead to a better-managed natural resource base, thereby contributing to improved livelihoods, hence poverty reduction.

	Bandaptai group	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
Nyando	MOA	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	3	2
	Vi Agroforestry (4 areas)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	5	3	1
	CARE (Agunda)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2
	IDCSS (Kojo)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
	KUSA	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
Rachuonyo	Heifer International	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
	Manganga youth group	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
Gucha, Kisii	MOA (Alice Nyamaro)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	1
	BCHOS	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
	Omutembe	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
	Gucha wakulima	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	
Migori	CMAD	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	2
	LASCO (Senior Chief Arembe)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
	RAREFA/FARP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1
Homabay	AEP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	1
Crosscutting	ICIPE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	IFAD (3 Districts)	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	6	3
	KARI KISII	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	KARI Kibos	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	SEEDCO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	PANNAR	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	Egerton University	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	PDA (NYANZA)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2
	Format	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	KENDAT (Pascal Kambutho)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	1	1
	MOI University	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	CYMMT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	KARI Kakamega	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	PDA (WESTERN)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2
	KARI ALUPE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
	Maseno University	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	Kenya Seed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	Western Seed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	Agmark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	1
	Wedco	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	1	2
	KEFRI (Maseno, HQ)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	ICRAF (Kisumu, HQ)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	CYMMT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	2
	KARI HQ	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	ARIS NAIROBI	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	TSBF (Maseno & Nairobi)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	4	2
	LAGROTECH	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1
	NGO NETWORK	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	1

Appendix 2. List of target institution and products distributed in Uganda

No	Organisation	District/ Country	Products (Quantities given out)										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Uganda National Farmers' Federation	Kampala	10	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2	Africa 2000 Network	Tororo	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
3	Cashfarm	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	NAADS-Tororo	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	DATIC-Tororo	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	CARITAS-Tororo	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	NAADS	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	NAADS-Kisoko	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	NAADS-Kirewa	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	NAADS-Merikif	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	NAADS-Busoolwe	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	NAADS-Nagongera	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	NAADS-Butalejja	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	NAADS-Molo	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Plan-Uganda	Tororo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	CCF-Mbale	Mbale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	Mbale District	Mbale	14	14	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
18	Manafa District	Manafa	13	13	6	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
19	Sironko District	Sironko	30	10	5	40	100	5	5	50	50	50	50
20	Kapchorwa District	Kapchorwa	20	10	5	15	30	5	5	30	30	30	30
21	Kumi District	Kumi	11	6	4	11	20	41	41	21	21	21	21
22	Soroti District	Soroti	1	2	1	1	4	24	24	3	4	4	4
23	Soroti District	Soroti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Soroti District	Soroti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	CIDI	Soroti	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
26	SOCADIDO	Soroti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	COU-TEDDO	Soroti	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
28	SEC	Soroti	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	SORUDA	Soroti	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	SODIFA	Soroti	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	Pentecoastal Assemblies of God	Soroti	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	RIDA	Soroti	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	VAQUA	Soroti	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	SACS	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	Kyere S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	Asuret S/CX	Soroti	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
37	Kamuda S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	1		1	1				

38	Kateta S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	Soroti S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	1		1	1	0	0	0	0
40	Bugondo S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
41	Katine S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
42	Gweri S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
43	Bukiro S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
44	Kadungulu S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
45	Tubur S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
46	Arapai S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
47	W&Y	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
48	Soroti S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
49	Tubur S/C	Soroti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
50	Pallisa District	Pallisa	1	2	1	4	1	20	20	1	1	1	1
51	Gogonyo S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	Agule S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	Budaka S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	Kibuku S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
55	DATIC	Pallisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	Kadama S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	Kameke S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	Puti Puti S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	PAFA	Pallisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	Kagumu S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	Bulangira S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	Buseta S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	Kameruke S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	Kamonkoli S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	Kabwangasi S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	Butebo S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	Pallisa Town S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	Naboa S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	Kibale S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	Pallisa Town S/C	Pallisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	Pallisa Town S/C	Pallisa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	Pallisa Town S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
73	Apoyo S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
74	Kasodo S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
75	Kamuge S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
76	Kakoro S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
77	Lyana S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
78	Iki Iki S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

79	Kaderuna S/C	Pallisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
80	Mayuge District	Iganga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	Iganga District	Iganga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82	Africa 2000 Network	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
83	Irukula S/C	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
86	F K Agro-Consult	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
87	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
88	IDDG, Nambale, Iganga	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
89	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
90	Iganga District	Iganga	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	Iganga District	Iganga	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92	Ikumbya S/C	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
93	Ikumbya S/C	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
94	NGO	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
95	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
97	Nawandala S/C	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
98	Iganga District	Iganga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	F K Agro-Consult	Iganga	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
100	NAADS	Iganga	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
101	Iganga District	Iganga	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
102	Iganga District	Iganga	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
103	CARD	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
104	Bumurusa	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
105	NAADS	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
106	Agro-forestry (NGO)	Iganga	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
107	Iganga District	Iganga	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
108	Iganga District	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
109	Ekirwaeira (NGO)	Iganga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
110	Luwero District	Luwero	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
111	Nakaseke District	Luwero	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
112	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
113	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
114	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
115	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
116	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
117	Luweero District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
118	Nakaseke District	Luwero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
119	Uganda Cooperative Alliance -	Luwero	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Luweero/Nakasongola												
120	Luweero District Farmers' Association	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	Luweero District Farmers' Association	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	AMREF - Kikyusa	Luweero	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	IBERO-Kikyusa	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	Luweero District - Katikamu S/C	Luweero	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
125	Luweero District - Kalagala S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
126	Luweero District - Zirobwe S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
127	Luweero District - Makulubita S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
128	Luweero District - Wakyato S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
129	Nakaseke District - NAADS	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
130	Nakaseke District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
131	Nakaseke District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
132	Nakaseke District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
133	Luweero District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
134	Luweero District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
135	Nakaseke District	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
136	Luweero District	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Luweero District - Nyimbwa S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
138	Luweero District - Kikamulo S/C	Luweero	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
139	Luweero District - Bamunanika S/C	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	NAADS - Luweero	Luweero	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
141	Luweero District	Luweero	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
142	Mukono District	Mukono	6	10	4	20	30	5	5	30	30	30	30
143	Kayunga District	Kayunga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
144	Wakiso District	Wakiso	4	5	3	20	10	5	5	5	20	5	5
145	Buganda Land advisory Committee	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
146	Buganda Development Foundation	Kampala	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
147	FICA seeds	Kampala	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
148	National Banana Programme	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
149	Farm Africa	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
150	NARO	Kampala	2	2	2	20	5	30	30	2	2	2	2
151	Community Dev. Resource Net.	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
152	ACODE	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
153	Action FOr DEvelopment	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
154	Integrated Rural Development Initiatives	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
155	Africa 2000 Network	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
156	Nature - Uganda	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
157	Kampala District	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
158	(VECO) Uganda	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
159	Environmental Alert	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

160	Kampala District	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
161	Kampala District	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
162	Agricultural Research Information Service	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
163	ACDI-VOCA	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
164	International Centre For Research in Agroforestry	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
165	Balton Uganda Limited	Kampala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
166	CIAT	Kabale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
167	NAADS	Kabale	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
168	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
169	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
170	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
171	IGCP	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
172	NU - Ekyuya Project	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
173	MBIT - CT	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
174		Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
175	AFRICARE	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
176	Africa 2000 Network	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
177	AHI CAPRI	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
178	ICRAF - NARO	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
179	AHI - Telecentre	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
180	KDFA	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
181	AHI-CIAT	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
182	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
183	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
184	NAADS	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
185	Rubaya S/C	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
186	Africa 2000 Network	Kisoro	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
187	Kisoro District - Extension	Kisoro	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
188	Kisoro District	Kisoro	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
189	NGOs	Kisoro	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
190	NAADS Service Providers	Kisoro	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
191	AFRICARE	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
192	CARE-Kabale	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
193	Agricultural Research Development Centre	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
194	AHI	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
195	Kabale District farmers' Association (KADIFA)	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
196	Kabale District	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
197	Prime West	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
198	International Gorilla Conservation	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

	Programme												
199	International Centre For Research in Agroforestry	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
200	Mgahinga Trust Fund	Kabale	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
201	Ntungamo District - Extension	Ntungamo	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
202	NGOs	Ntungamo	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
203	NAADS Service Providers	Ntungamo	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
204	Ntungamo District	Ntungamo	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
205	Kanungu District - Extension	Kanungu	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
206	Kianungu District	Kanungu	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
207	NGOs	Kanungu	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
208	NAADS Service Providers	Kanungu	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
209	Rukarawe Partnership Workshop for Rural Development	Bushenyi	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
210	Tayebwa William	Bushenyi	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
211			3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
212			3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
213			3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
214	Africa Highlands Initiative (Head Office)	Uganda	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	Africa Highlands Initiative (Head Office)	Ethiopia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	AFRICARE (Head Office)	Uganda	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	CIAT - AFRICA	Uganda	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	CIAT - COLUMBIA	Columbia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	Natural Resources Institute	UK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220		DRC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
221	CIALCA	DRC	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

KEY TO PRODUCTS

- 1 You are losing your soil!! - Poster

- 2 Bridging Research and Development in Soil Fertility Management

- 3 The Power of Visioning

- 4 A Guide to SCOBICS

- 5 Decision Support Systems for Better Land Management - Poster

- 6 Decision Support Systems for striga Management and Control - Poster

- 7 Integrated Striga Control Strategies for Increased Crop Yield and Food Security - Poster

- 8 Improve Soil Fertility/Food Security and income Generation, Plant Dual Purpose Soybean - poster

- 9 Decision Support Systems for Nutrient Deficiency Diagnosis and Corrective Measures - poster

- 10 Types of Improved Fallow Species Suitable for Soil Fertility Improvement - Poster

- 11 Improve Soil Fertility and Increase Crop Yields Using Fertilizer Trees - Poster
