



Model Farmer Selection Criteria

Radio talk-show

In Nwoya and Pader, the project was announced on the radio, CA principles described and farmers who wanted to join and were interested, they were invited to link up to the project

- After one hour on the radio, 6 farmers selected themselves.
- Next, multi-stakeholder workshops were organized with emphasis on local area politicians (LGs), extension workers and farmers to gain acceptance in the area.
- Afterwards, local government's ZOA is directed to farmer groups in the community.
- Every group collaboratively selected one of the most innovative members
- With a questionnaire, the most innovative farmers and farmers with more unique practices are selected -> the model farmers

(Dis)advantages of this approach

- Gives the chance to have direct contact with the model farmers.
- Allows the interviewer to get the exact information from the model farmer which may not be possible through focus group discussions (FGDs) (group dynamics)
- Takes time to reach the beneficiaries
- There is a loss of information (compared to FGDs)
- Build confidence among the model farmers.
- Leaves out the less advantaged farmers

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- The district and local government led us to 6 sub counties that were selected on elevation
- In Nebbi, ZOA researchers, farmer groups (min. 25 members) in 6 different sub counties
- Farmers were asked about: perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitude about CA and their willingness to participate in

(Dis)advantages of this approach

- It was easy to reach out to a large number of farmers (251) in a short time
- Easy to collect information about a CA technologies
- Difficult in coming up with gender sensitive information, 17/36 of the lead farmers are women

Local Government and Policy Relevance in reaching the target Beneficiaries

- Constant involvement of the LGs in project implementation. From inception to farmer selection
- Holding feedback meeting with the LGs and the innovative farmers
- Plat form meeting with the LG and the innovative farmer to give relevant policy information related to Agro input in Uganda.
- Follow up on dissemination and adoption of CA skill in the community.
- Knowledge sharing to ease dissemination of practice.

Expertise where it is needed!

- Makerere University
- Trial design / sampling
- Fertiliser trials
- Nutrient deficiencies
- ZOANL
- Maximising CA
- Soil testing
- Alterra - WUR
- Integrated soil fertility management



Unexpected, positive happenings!

- Trial farmers being hired to train farmers
- Trial farmers became input agents – trusted!
- Pass on farmers collected money to allow CA input purchase
- Beans can grow in Wadelai – Hot Nile zone



Our last question

- Farmer led innovation, how can this be combined with 'proper' research, if farmers decide what kind of experiments are implemented?