



9. Implications of the research

- 9.1 Awareness raising within donor agencies
- 9.2 Value of newsletters as source materials for producer groups
- 9.3 Value of Internet access for producer groups
- 9.4 Increase awareness among producer groups
- 9.5 Support of creative individuals
- 9.6 Coordination of regional committees
- 9.7 Training workshops
- 9.8 Effective distribution of locally generated materials
- 9.9 Sustainability
- 9.10 Post-literacy materials
- 9.11 Potential of farmer groups

Research findings reveal that access to printed information may be of enormous benefit in situations where groups and animators are open to new ideas and motivated to make changes. Among such groups there is a great

and largely unmet desire for information in any form, preferably via sensitive development workers attuned to their context and culture, but also for printed information, particularly if it is in a form which is easy to share within a group.

9.1 Awareness raising within donor agencies

There is a need for funding agencies, donors and governments to be made aware of the enormous potential of printed agricultural information targeted at grassroots farmers, making clear their cost-effectiveness. The research reveals that the use of imaginatively designed printed information has barely touched the surface of the potential audience and that it will become even more relevant as a means of dispersing information available through Internet access.

More resources need to be made available for the production of printed materials. The ability of small, poorly funded GDOs to produce locally generated materials with real sensitivity to the needs of their target communities is considerable, and at present their ability to obtain funding is extremely limited. There is a need to develop an awareness that 'small is beautiful' when it comes to locally generated materials and that the funding of cheap, low-cost booklets may provide not only cost-effective benefits but stimulate the encouragement of other potential authors.

9.2 Value of newsletters as source materials for producer groups

The value of newsletters, whether national or international, is very considerable, particularly if they target grassroots development workers. They can help maintain a sense of linkage with the outside world and can play a considerable role in networking and exchange of ideas. They may also have considerable potential for use as source materials for local language materials.

In the present financial climate, funding agencies should regard newsletters with a target audience at grassroots level in developing countries as a non-renewable, cost-effective means of disseminating information, rather than seeking cost-recovery.

9.3 Value of Internet access for producer groups

The use of satellite connections and solar power is increasingly likely to extend internet access out of urban areas into rural areas and into the hands of smaller national NGOs. However, the wealth of information available via the Internet and CD ROMs is likely to do little to reverse the present information famine among grassroots farmers for various reasons:

- Material is likely to be available only in an international language.
- Information is often available as large chunks of text.
- There is overwhelming quantity and not readily digestible bite-sized portions.
- Material often lacks appropriate illustrations.

Improved access to the Internet is thus likely to be of limited benefit to farmers groups unless such access is carefully targeted and shared through intermediaries. Internet access within NGOs and GDOs will increase the need for the production of printed training materials to sort out relevant information and disseminate it in easily digestible forms. The networking of like-minded groups around the world working in regional groups to adapt relevant information and produce materials in local languages should be encouraged.

9.4 Increase awareness among producer groups

All organisations and individuals with the potential to produce printed agricultural training information should carefully define and analyse their target audience, with full awareness of how this will be severely limited if only those with an international language and academic education are targeted.

Most printed information currently being produced is either:

- not targeted at grassroots farmers but at those who already have good access to information sources or
- if targeted at grassroots farmers, is poorly written, too technical, poorly illustrated and in an unfamiliar language.

There is a need for many more organisations to target their energies 'down market' in this area to reach a much wider target audience.

Recommendations include:

- defining materials and resources which are appropriate for a grassroots target audience
- using local languages whenever possible
- carefully checking and targeting writing styles in order to convey useful information to those with limited literacy skills
- designing materials imaginatively to encourage those with little reading experience, with good use of design techniques and culturally appropriate illustrations.

9.5 Support of creative individuals

The role of committed individuals with a flair for producing locally generated materials needs to be acknowledged. The production of printed materials requires a creative instinct powerful enough to retain the ultimate end point in sight through all the tedious stages of production. This creative instinct can be likened to artistic talent. It can be fostered, trained and enhanced but is difficult to initiate however plentiful the resourcing. When appointing personnel for such work, proof of this creative instinct should be sought from past involvement - such as school magazines, posters or the sharing of information in other ways.

Drawing the time line - Bikiyiteng Bullock Farmers.

9.6 Coordination of regional committees

There is a need to encourage the formation and operation of regional committees for each written language group, bringing together representatives of NGOs, religious groups, literacy programmes, extension workers, communication officers, artists, designers, farmers and animators all committed to the joint production of local language materials. Translators who are skilled linguists with real understanding of agricultural issues are essential in the production process, as is careful proof-reading and piloting of materials to check understandability, illustrations and design. The need to involve farmers in this process should not be just peripheral but central.

The networking of such committees would allow the national and even worldwide sharing of useful source materials. There is no need to re-invent the wheel when so many good materials may already be available in other localities.

The needs of language groups either with no written language at present or with very small populations present more of an economic and long term challenge. Their needs could be partially met in the short term by materials which are largely visual.

9.7 Training workshops

The benefits of writers' workshops have already been proved by groups such as IIRR in the Philippines and ALIN in Senegal. Incorporating the added skills of producing materials in local languages and training in design, layout and printing might bring considerable benefits. The importance of targeting such training at individuals who are already committed to practical ways of sharing information must be emphasised.

There is a need to acknowledge the value of all levels of production from hand-written silk-screen materials to desktop publishing. All use similar skills and design techniques. All would benefit from the use of simple language.

9.8 Effective distribution of locally generated materials

Since the observed distribution of useful and appropriate information in Uganda and Ghana was inadequate, innovative methods of distribution should be sought. Several informal networks could be used to distribute non-commercial materials: the large network of literacy groups within national literacy programmes; the extensive network of extension services and the extensive and well coordinated networks of religious groups, reaching every village in both countries.

The most effective dissemination of information could occur if regional committees were established and coordinated with all development activities, so that information covered in printed materials was echoed in extension priorities, radio broadcasts and by development workers. Seasonal release of

materials to coincide with relevant farming activities would also be of considerable benefit.

9.9 Sustainability

The production of printed information materials in local languages is unlikely to be sustainable without on-going resourcing. Nevertheless, the following points should be considered in their favour:

- Early conclusions of attempts at cost-recovery in various sectors indicate that even the poorest will pay for services or products that they value. Good printed information is likely to fall into this category.
- The unit cost of agricultural information produced in quantity is likely to be low.
- Printed information may have sustainable impact both in terms of practical changes implemented and in terms of the years of potential usage.
- Other common interventions in support of grassroots farmers are often more expensive and less sustainable (eg: extension personnel).

9.10 Post-literacy materials

Agricultural training materials in local languages produced in coordination with literacy programmes will yield several benefits:

- Text should be comprehensible to newly literate readers.
- Their production would increase the amount of 'real' materials available.
- Their availability would encourage the development of a reading culture in local languages.

9.11 Potential of farmer groups

The role of animators and autonomous farmer groups in improving the flow of new ideas in agriculture needs widespread acceptance and understanding. There is a need for extension staff to understand and appreciate the dynamics within such groups and to be willing to work in the role of a facilitator. Interventions which change the delicate social balance of groups may result in the loss of what is, in essence, genuine participation in agricultural development; an enviable and transient factor much sought after by development agencies.

Materials could be targeted for group use and reading with good use of discussion questions, ideas for action and short, bite-sized items of information which can be digested at one meeting - rather than a textbook approach. Flip charts with additional information on the back for the animator or facilitator

might prove an appropriate method of sharing information within groups.

The production of appropriate printed information with good visual content, preferably in local languages, targeted at grassroots farmers is a challenge which necessitates the combined expertise and energies of farmers, linguists, researchers, editors, illustrators, animators, extension and development workers. Research findings reveal that the use of imaginatively designed printed information has barely touched the surface of the potential audience and that it may prove even more relevant in the future as a means of dispersing information available through new technologies.

A rare library of agricultural books seen in Mbarara, much of which had been obtained free of charge.



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Appendix A - Sample pages of Footsteps

AGRICULTURE

Grain storage

Turning sacks

Some pests of bean crops such as weevil larvae need to wedge themselves into positions from which they can bore holes with their mouths into

30% OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES are wasted due to the unavailability of proper processing and preserving. Here are some practical ideas from different sources.

Is the seed dry enough?

Grains to be stored must be completely dry. Farmers can check this by biting on the grains. A very sharp cracking sound between the teeth is a sign that the seed is dry enough to be stored. Make sure watertight containers are used for storage.

One way of ensuring grains keep dry is simply to hang maize cobs in the roof above the cooking fire.



stored grains. The extremely simple measure of turning sacks upside down every morning and evening for several weeks can reduce pest damage significantly. As the sack is turned, so the larva loses its position and has to begin again. After several days without success most weevils either starve or are crushed.

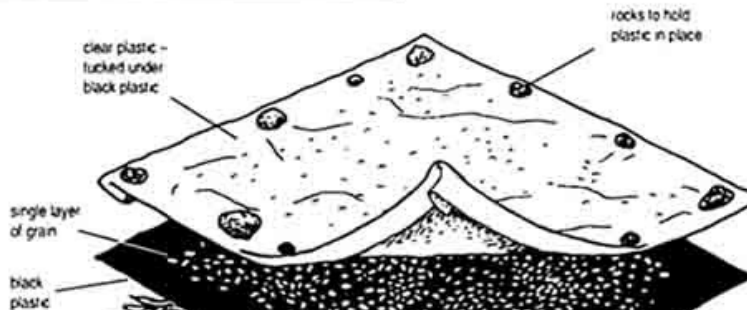
From ECHO, USA



Solar driers

High temperatures will kill weevils – and their eggs, larvae and pupae. CRSP have designed a simple solar heater in which the temperature of grain will be so high that all pests will be destroyed.

Place a sheet of black plastic on top of an insulating mattress of dried grass. Cowpeas, beans or grains are placed on this in a single layer. Then a layer of clear plastic is placed over the grains.



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The clear plastic and black plastic are folded together and tucked underneath using small stones to hold them in place.

Treat the beans and grains as soon as possible after threshing. Use the heater when the weather is clear and sunny. Treat seeds for at least 2 hours around midday. Then store the grains (using one of the improved methods shown opposite). The solar heater is ready to treat more grains the next day.



From CRSP - Agronomic Research Institute of Cameroon, Maroua Research Centre, Cameroon



VILLAGE POULTRY PRODUCTION

A discussion group in Kenya identified five main causes for low productivity with village chickens:

1. Killing young chicks as they scavenged for food

2. Epidemics

3. Lack of food eaten while chickens scavenge

4. Unproductive poultry breeds

5. Poor management of chicks.

Some of the solutions that were worked out and which proved useful to them to your own situations.

Kenyan farmers did not think that building a special poultry house was the first priorities for improving village poultry production. As soon as you house and enclose a chicken, it depends on you for food and water. If you cannot provide the balanced diet needed, the chicken will have to allow them to scavenge.

Proper management of meat and eggs improves family nutrition and health.

Improving hatching of chicks

Carefully select eggs for hatching. Choose only well shaped, strong shelled and medium sized eggs. Reject cracked or dirty eggs. Write the date on the egg when it is collected and don't store for more than 3 or 4 days before starting incubation under a broody hen.

Dust the mother hen and the nest with a parasite-killing chemical (eg: *Sevin* or *Asuntol Powder*) to keep her free of parasite pests. Place the nest in a cool, dark and quiet place for the 21 day period needed for incubation.



Improving laying conditions

Encourage hens to lay their eggs **before** they start scavenging by not releasing them until 2-3 hours after sunrise and by providing an area for egg laying. Effective nest boxes can be made by



Improving local poultry breeds

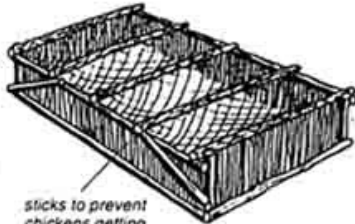
Exchange schemes have worked in some areas. Cockerels of an 'improved' breed are reared by a project or Government. These can then be bought or exchanged with other farmers so that they cross-breed with village chickens. Improved cockerels should be exchanged with neighbouring farmers every year to avoid inbreeding. After four to five years the exchange scheme should be repeated.



...ing... can be made by simply building a frame along one side and using sacking.

Perches

Provide simple perches for night-time use. This will make it easy to collect the manure regularly.



sticks to prevent chickens getting under perch

Extra feeding

Poultry were given extra food in the morning and also in the evening to attract them back into the night shelter. Protein-rich feeds are especially important. These could include trapped termites or flying ants, fish waste, snails, fermented grains used in brewing local beer, leaves and seeds (preferably cooked) of pigeon pea or Hyacinth bean (*Labiab niger*) and, if available, cereals such as maize or sorghum.

collecting flying ants at night



collecting termites - place them in a calabash with old dry cow manure

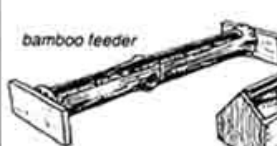


upturned tin with holes

These are some ideas for simple feeders and waterers.



local clay pot made with holes



bamboo feeder



wooden feeder - top bar supported by two nails, moves round if chickens try to jump on it





Appendix B - Samples of materials in local languages adapted from Footsteps

3. வெளியில் நாற்றுகளை நடுதல்.

வெளியில் கெட்டியாக வளர்த்தல்,

நாற்று மெடையில் இருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட நாற்றுகள் வெளியில் எவ்வாறு வளர்க்கப்படுகிறது என்பதாகும். நாற்றுகள் வெளியில் எடுப்பதற்கு 4-6 கிழமைகளுக்கு முன் நிழலாகப் பயன்படுத்தியவற்றை அகற்றவேண்டும். தண்ணீர் விடுவதையும் குறைக்க வேண்டும்.





வெளியில் நரும்போது .

பெட்டிகளுக்கு நன்றாக தண்ணீர் விடுக, பசுரப்பலகைகளை எடுத்தவிடுக. பின் மண்ணை சதரமாக வெட்டி கன்றுகளை எடுத்த தட்டில் வைத்தால் நரும் இடங்களுக்கு எடுத்தச் செல்வது சலபம் .



பெரிய கிடங்குகள் வெட்டி வேண்டும். முடியுமானால் அடியில் உள்ள கற்படை யான மண்ணை எடுத்தலிட்டு அதில் உரம் இட்டால் நல்லது சரியான உயரத்தில் கன்றுகளை நடவும். இப்போ கைகளையோ அல்லது தகரங்களையோ நீக்கிவிடவும். மண்ணை திரும்ப முடி நன்றாக கீழே அமர்த்திவிட வேண்டும்.

ಬೀಜಾವಳಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು :

- (ಅ) ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 2 ಮೀಟರ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಮೂರನೇ ಕಂಬಗಳು
- (ಆ) ಸೈಕ್ಲೋ ಯೋಗಿ
- (ಇ) ಸಿಮೆಂಟು
- (ಉ) 12 ಮಿ. ಮೀ. ತೂಕಿಯಾದ ಗ್ಯಾಲ್ವನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಪೈಪ್ ಕುಪ್ (ಸರಿಸಿ ಬಲಿ)
- (ಊ) ಗ್ಯಾಲ್ವನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಚೀಲಿ ಕಂಪಿ
- (ಋ) 2 ಚಕ್ಕ ಗ್ಯಾಲ್ವನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಪೈಪಿನ ಕುರುಡು - ಒಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿದರೆ
- (ಋ) ಮೆನ್ಸು ಗಳ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮಣ-ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 2

1

ಭೇದೋನ್ನತಿಯಾದ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಆಗ್ಲಿ, ಸರಳ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾರಬಹುದಾದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರಿಸಿ ಬಲ ಬಲಸುಬ ಕಾರಣ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಏಜಿಟ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಗಾಜೆ 50 ಮಿ.ಮೀ. ನಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆರಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ಆಗ್ಲಿಂಥಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ.

ಈ ಲೋಕನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾಗಿ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನ ಸರಿದಿಕ್ಕಾ ಭಾರೋಜಿನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ಲು 1,20,000 ಲೀಟರ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕು (9 ಮೀಟರ್ ವ್ಯಾಸ) ದಿವರಗಲನ್ನು ಅವರಂದ ಪಡೆದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. "ಅದರೆ ಎಚ್ಚರವಿರಲಿ. ಗಾತ್ರೋಜಿ ವಾಗಿ 2-3 ಮೀಟರ್ ವ್ಯಾಸದ

ಟ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ, ಕೊಡಲ ಬಾಣಲಿ 1.5 ಮೀಟರಿಗಂತ ಎತ್ತರದ್ದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.

ಒಂದು ಹಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಕೂಟಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಿದ ವ್ಯಾಸದ ಒಂದು ಮೃತ್ತ ವಸ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಟ್ಟಬೀಜಾವಳಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಯಿರಿ.

2

ನೀವೇ ಮಾಡಿ
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕಿ

250 ಮಿ.ಮೀ. ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಶ್ಯದ ಒಳಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಕಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡಿ.

ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ, ನೀವನವನ್ನು ಒದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಹಲ ಗೊಟೋಗಲನ್ನು ನೆಡಿ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಟ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ನೆಲದಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಮಿ.ಮೀ. ದಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ

9. Implications of the research

3

ಈ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಹರಡಿ.

ಸಮಾಂಶ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಪದಾರ್ಥ.

3 ಕಾಲು ಹಕ್ಕಿ, 1 ಕಾಲು ಕಿರುಕುಟು, 1/2 ಕಾಲು ನೀರು.
ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಹಿರಿದು ಮಾಡಿ.

4

5

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Appendix C - Distribution of postal survey respondents

Distribution of postal survey respondents

SURVEYS RETURNED	
India	27 (13.7%)

Kenya	21	(10.7%)
Tanzania	18	(9.1%)
Uganda	14	(7.1%)
Philippines	14	(7.1%)
Ghana	13	(6.6%)
Nepal	7	(3.6%)
South Africa	6	(3.0%)
Malawi	5	(2.5%)
Sri Lanka	5	(2.5%)
Zimbabwe	5	(2.5%)
Bangladesh	4	(2%)
Mozambique	4	(2%)
Nigeria	4	(2%)
Cameroon	3	(1.5%)
Ethiopia	3	(1.5%)
Zambia	3	(1.5%)
Pakistan	3	(1.5%)
Angola	2	(1.0%)
Indonesia	2	(1.0%)
Gambia	2	(1.0%)

Cambodia	2	(1.0%)
Haiti	2	(1.0%)
Hong Kong	2	(1.0%)
Papua New Guinea	2	(1.0%)
Senegal	2	(1.0%)
Total	173	(87.4%)

In addition to the countries listed, a further 24 countries had just one returned survey (0.5%) and these were: Australia, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Lesotho, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Thailand, USA and Zaire.

The few industrial countries were specific exceptions, the Australian respondents working with training in radio broadcasting, the Finnish group partly based in Mozambique, the Italian group producing a newsletter for distribution in developing countries only and the US address for training materials targeted at groups in developing countries.

Of the 530 respondents who participated in answering the survey; 341 people were from Africa, 172 people from Asia and 17 from elsewhere. 59% were men (including 22 expatriates) and 41 % were women (of whom 31 were expatriates). The majority of respondents (65%) were in working situations with

no expatriate workers. 35% had some expatriate involvement, usually comprising one expatriate worker.



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Appendix D - Languages used for sharing information by postal survey respondents

The 154 languages used for sharing information by the 197 postal survey respondents and the number of groups using each language

Achuar	1	Gurung	1	Maba	1	Runyoro	1
Adhola	1	Gwari	1	Macua	1	Rutoro	2
Afrikaans	2	Hausa	2	Magindanaon	1	Sesotho	2
Akan	2	Hindi	10	Malayalam	1	Shangaan	1
Alur	1	Ilocano	3	Mandinka	1	Shona	3

Amnarric	3	Indonesian	1	Mananua	1	Sindhi	1
Annang	1	Italian	1	Manipuri	1	Sinhalese	4
Arabic	4	Kalenjin	1	Marakwet	1	Sissala	2
Bafut	1	Kannada	3	Marathi	1	Sonrai	1
Bahasa	1	Kasem	1	Massalit	1	Spanish	5
Bangia	3	Keiyo	1	Maya	1	Sukuma	1
Bemba	2	Kekchi	1	Meta	1	Sylhetti	1
Bengali	4	Khmer	1	Mo	1	Tagalog	3
Bull	1	Kiemba	1	Nandi	1	Tamasheq	1
Bunda	1	Kikuyu	1	Ndebele	1	Tamil	7
Bundu	1	Kinyarwanda	1	Nepali	6	Tausog	1
Burmese	1	Kisuku	1	Newari	1	Telugu	2
Cebuano	4	Kisukuma	1	Nkoran	1	Teso	4
Chichewa	5	KiSwahili	33	Noone	1	Thai	1
Chinese	3	Kom	1	Nuer	1	Tok Pisin	2
Chisena	1	Konzo	2	Nupe	1	Tumbuka	2
Chitewe	1	Kui	1	Nyanja	1	Twi	5
Chokwe	2	Kuma	1	Oku	1	Umbundu	1
Chonyi	1	Kurya	1	Oriya	5	Urdu	3

Creole	2	Kusaal	1	Oromo	1	Venda	1
Dagaari	2	Kuvi	1	Paite-Chin	1	Vietnamese	1
Dansa	1	Lamnso	1	Pangasinan	1	Visayan	3
Deg	1	Limbum	1	Phari	1	Waali	2
Dinka	1	Luang	1	Pidgin English	1	Waorani	1
Diola	1	Luganda	7	Portuguese	1	Wolof	3
Dzongkha	1	Lugwe	1	Puimei	1	Xhosa	1
Ewe	2	Lumasaba	2	Pushto	1	Yamba	1
French	5	Lunda	1	Quechua	1	Yao	1
Fulfulde	1	Lunyole	1	Quomache	1	Zarma	1
Ga	2	Luo	5	Rendille	1	Zemi	1
German	1	Lusoga	5	Rongmei	1	Zoumi	1
Giryama	1	Luvale	1	Rukonjo	1	Zulu	2
Groma	1	Luyia	3	Runyakitara	2		
Gujarati	2	Maasai	1	Runyankole	2		

A number of other local languages are used but were not mentioned by name.



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Appendix E - Exercises examining design preferences among members of farmer groups

This exercise was carried out with group members who regularly received *Footsteps* in Uganda, a total of 15. A number of changes were made to the original design to allow preferences to be expressed. The choices presented were:

- Plain pages of text in three type sizes
- Plain pages with the use of boxes
- Pages with illustrations ranging from one small illustration to virtually all illustration with little text
- Pages with a range of cartoon types, both with and without speech

bubbles and with and without written explanations.

In total, ten different choices were presented, each with two examples to prevent the subject matter influencing interviewees' responses to the questions. Some examples are shown in Appendix F.

In practice, this exercise proved difficult as people were so keen to read the pages that they found it hard to express preferences quickly. The results were influenced by the subject matter on the pages, with articles on soil erosion and chicken feeders gaining most interest.



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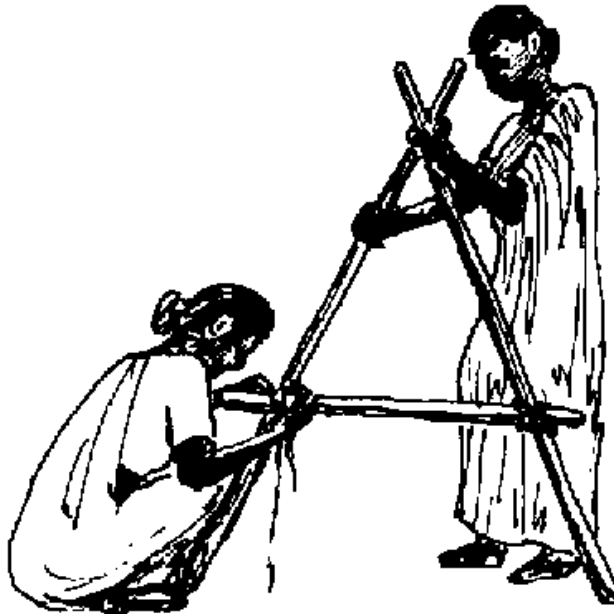


Appendix F - Sample pages used in design and layout exercises

The A-Frame

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 2 poles about 2 metres long
- 1 shorter pole about 1 metre long
- some string
- a stone

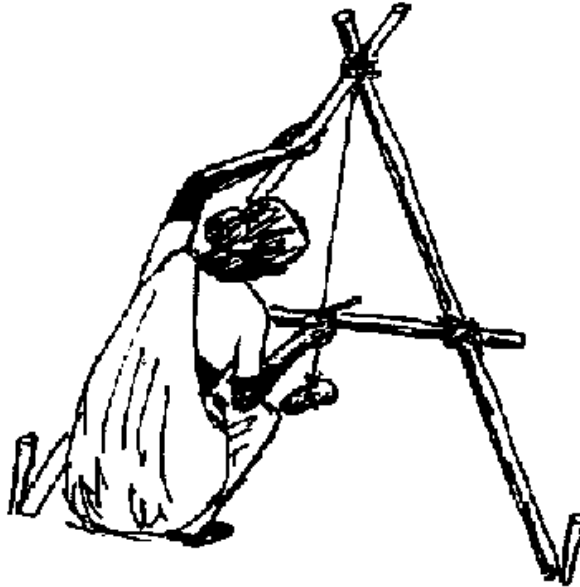


STEP 1

Tie the poles very tightly together to make the shape of a letter A. Hang the stone from the top of the A-Frame, making sure the stone hangs below the cross bar.

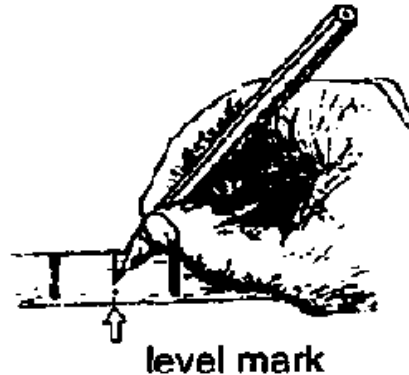
STEP 2

Holding the frame upright, mark with two sticks exactly where the poles touch the ground. When the stone stops moving, mark where the string crosses the cross bar. Turn the A-Frame around, placing the poles in exactly the positions marked by the two sticks. Again mark where the string crosses the cross bar.



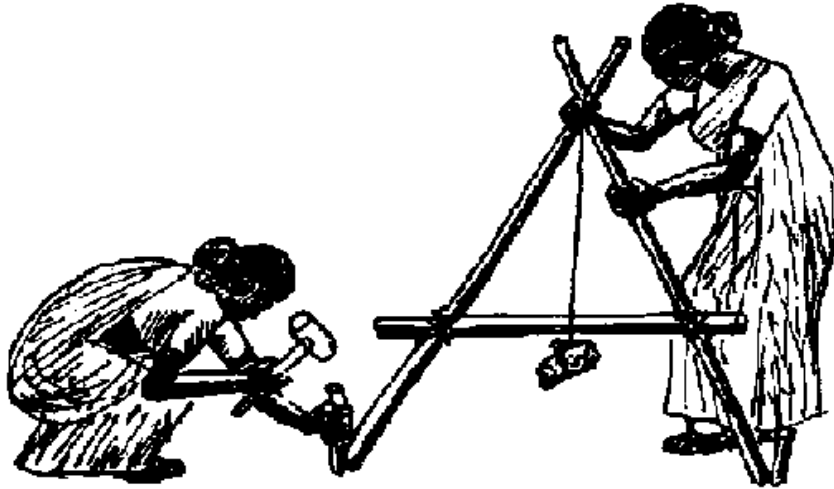
STEP 3

Mark the level mark on the cross bar - exactly half way between the previous marks. If the first two marks happen to be on the same place - this is the level mark.



STEP 4

Before using the A-Frame, collect a number of sticks. Begin, ideally with two people, at one side of the field where the first contour line is wanted. Hold one pole firmly on the ground. Move the other pole until both poles are on the ground with the string touching the level mark. Place a stick into the soil by each pole. Move the A-Frame along, by turning it around (pivoting), keeping pole 1 in exactly the same place. Move pole 2 until the string touches the level mark and place another stick into the ground by pole 2. Carry on in this way, pivoting the A-Frame across the field.



Food drying

DRYING is one of the oldest methods of preserving food. Beans, cereals, meat and fish are commonly dried to preserve them. The drying of fruit and vegetables is less common but this technology is a very simple one and would greatly improve the variety in people's diet. Tomatoes, herbs, mangoes and onions are examples of vegetables and fruit which can easily be dried and stored. Drying provides the opportunity for preserving good harvests instead of selling when market prices are low. Well packaged, dried produce can be sold later

when prices may be higher.

When drying food, particularly if the produce is to be sold, it is very important that the food is kept as clean as possible. Workers must carefully wash their hands; all equipment should be properly cleaned. Any packaging must be clean and dry. Flies must be kept away from the food at all stages. The following methods simply use the sun to dry food. This will work well where there is plentiful sun and the humidity is not too high. In areas of high humidity or little sun, there are other methods of drying food, using fuel. (See page 12.)

Tent drier

This is a tent shaped wooden or bamboo frame tied together and covered with plastic sheeting. Clear plastic is used on the sunny side and black plastic on the shady side. Or the drier can be covered with clear plastic with black plastic on the ground. The wire drying frame should be about half a metre from the ground. One end is left loose for entry - and closed with stones or bricks. The sides can be rolled over a pole to allow air flow and to control the temperature.

Mangoes

Good quality, half-ripe large mangoes which do not contain too many fibres will give the best results. The mangoes are first washed, peeled and cut into

thin slices (6-8 mm thick) with a stainless steel knife. Soak the mangoes in a bowl containing:

- 1 litre of boiling water
- 7-800 g (5 small teacups) of sugar
- 3 g (1 heaped teaspoon or soda bottle top) of potassium metabisulphite (a preservative which can be bought in chemists)
- 2 large spoons of lemon juice



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Appendix G - Map of Uganda, showing districts and areas visited

Map of Uganda, showing districts and areas visited



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Appendix H - Map of Ghana, showing regions and areas visited

[Map of Ghana, showing regions and areas visited](#)



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Appendix I - RPAs and GDOs visited in Uganda and Ghana

Rural People's Associations and grassroots development organisations

visited in Uganda and Ghana

NAME OF GROUP OR ORGANISATION	GROUP CATEGORY	DISTRICT (REGION)	LOCAL LANGUAGE
UGANDA			
Women in Development	RPA	Lira	Luo
Yikkiti Drama Group	RPA	Lira	Luo
Ogur Afforestation Association	RPA	Lira	Luo
Kisalizi Environmental Association	RPA	Luwero	Lululi
Kiwembi Women's Group	RPA	Luwero	Lululi
Soweto Women's Group	RPA	Luwero	Lululi
Bulamagi Women's Association	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Buluba Christian Youth Group	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Nsinda Farming Group	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Christian Friendly Association	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Bulange Women's Association	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Adult Education Centre, Jinja	GDO	Mukono	Luganda
Nganda Life Promoters	RPA	Jinja	Lusoga
Centre for Agricultural	GDO	Iganga	Lusoga

Development (CARD)			
Multi Purpose Training and Employment Association (MTEA)	GDO	Iganga	Lusoga
Nakisene Literacy Group	RPA	Iganga	Lusoga
Bungwani Farmers' Enterprises	RPA	Mbale	Lumasaba
Kakora Family Association	RPA	Mbale	Lumasaba
Fellowship for Urban and Rural Assistance (FURA)	GDO	Tororo	Ateso+Japadhola
Katerema Livestock Project	RPA	Tororo	Japadhola
Papoli Active Women's Association	RPA	Tororo	Ateso
Kaako Women's Group	RPA	Kamuli	Lusoga
Nalimawa Women's Group	RPA	Kamuli	Lusoga
KIIRA Adult Education Association	GDO	Iganga	Lusoga
Literacy and Adult Education for Dev Assoc (LAEDA)	GDO	Mbarara	Runyankole
Nyabuhama Bakyara Twimuke	RPA	Mbarara	Runyankole
Kyamatambamre Women's Group	RPA	Mbarara	Runyankole

Buremba Women's Group	RPA	Mbarara	Runyankole
Nyamateete Women's Group	RPA	Mbarara	Runyankole
Mugwanjura Farmers' Association	RPA	Ntungamo	Runyankole
Rwancereere Farmers' Association	RPA	Kabale	Rukiga
Ihimbi Women's Group	GDO	Kabale	Rukiga
GHANA			
Kogobuu Yikori - Ombo	RPA	Nadowli (UW)	Dagaare
Tibani Women's Group	RPA	Nadowli (UW)	Dagaare
Zangbogo Women's Association	RPA	Nadowli (UW)	Dagaare
Brutu Cooperative Group	RPA	Lawra (UW)	Dagaare
Brutu Gardeners Group	RPA	Lawra (UW)	Dagaare
Bikiiteng Bullock Farmers' Groups	RPA	Lawra (UW)	Dagaare
Segru Women's Group	RPA	Lawra (UW)	Dagaare
Baayiri Women's Group	RPA	Wa (UW)	Dagaare
Knatua Cooperative Group	RPA	Garu (UW)	Kusaal

Impacted Cooperative Group	IFA	Garu (UE)	Kusaal
Tambie Poab Noryine	RPA	Garu (UE)	Kusaal
Pianloco Farmers	RPA	Garu (UE)	Kusaal
Tempani Women's Group	RPA	Garu (UE)	Kusaal
Nazareth Women's Food Processing Group	RPA	Birim South (E)	Twi
Green Leaves of Hope Farmers' Association	GDO	Birim South (E)	Twi
Vegetable Farmers' Association	RPA	Birim South (E)	Twi
Amamase Mobisquad	RPA	Birim South (E)	Twi
New Frontier Farmers' and Processors' Assoc	RPA	Birim South (E)	Twi
Supportive Women's Organisation (SWO)	GDO	Akwapim (E)	Twi
Abrono Organic Farmer's Group	RPA	Techiman (B/A)	Twi
Bonya Farmers' Cooperative Credit Society	RPA	Techiman (B/A)	Twi
Konko Women's Group	RPA	Akwapim	Twi

Ababio Women's Group	RPA	Akwapim (E)	Twi/Shai
Jumapo Women Farmer's Group	RPA	Akwapim (E)	Twi
Wegbe Kpalime Women's Group	RPA	Ho (V/R)	Ewe
Mawunyo Women's Group	RPA	Ho (V/R)	Ewe
Sokode Gbogame Novisi Women's Coop Credit Union	RPA	Ho(V/R)	Ewe
Dzigbodi Women's Group	RPA	Ho (V/R)	Ewe
Environmental Development Youth Movement (EDYM)	GDO	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Anfoega Dzana Oil Processing Women's Group	RPA	Kpandu (V/R)	Ewe
Tanyigbe Beekeepers' Association	RPA	Ho (V/R)	Ewe
Lorloro Community Farmers' Group	RPA	Ho (V/R)	Ewe
Anyo Oil Processing	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Dekawowo Habobo	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Annasa Youth Association	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe

Organized Youth Association	RPA	Home (V/R)	Ewe
Wliwlyno Mango Group	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Ve-Golokwafsi Palm Kernal Oil Processing Group	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Novisi Oil Processing Group	RPA	Hohoe (V/R)	Ewe
Awisi Tomato Growers and Marketing Assoc	RPA	Wenchi (B/A)	Twii
Nchirra Fish Farmers' Cooperative Society	RPA	Wenchi (B/A)	Twii
Sunyani Fish Farmers' Association	RPA	Sunyani (B/A)	Twii
Bio Intensive Gardeners' Assoc (BIGA)	RPA	Akwapim (E)	Twii
Osupunu Banks Agroforestry Farmers' Assoc (OBAFA)	RPA	Akwapim (E)	Twii
Akwapim Fish Farmers' Association (AFFA)	RPA	Akwapim (E)	Twii





Appendix J - List of organisations contacted that share agricultural information in Uganda

Ugandan organisations visited and their involvement in sharing agricultural information

	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	DEFINITION OF WORK	MATERIALS PRODUCED	SAMPLES OBTAINED
U1	Action Aid (Uganda) Head Office, Kampala	Box 676 Kampala	International NGO. Identifies poorest areas and supports community development including literacy, agriculture,	Numerous reports. Overview booklet - <i>Reflections</i> . Quarterly newsletter. Well organised, equipped and funded	<i>Okwesomera</i> - literacy primer for Mityana project. <i>Reflections</i>

			women. 5 areas identified in Uganda. 5 yr planning phases all aimed at eventual phase out.	Newsletter in local language for literacy classes in Luganda	
U2	Adult Education Centre	Box 2056 Jinja	Began in 1987 with establishment of library and resource centre to enhance literacy skills.	Small office. Teaching notes and posters copied from <i>Footsteps</i> and other newsletters. No funds to produce their own materials. Instead distribute others very effectively	Photos of posters and library
U3	Africa 2000,	Kampala	Began in 1989	Quarterly	<i>Environeews</i>

	Kampala		<p>primarily to help community groups prevent environmental degradation. Substantial funding from Canadian and Danish governments. Support indigenous NGOs with funding. Provides training. Expert staff, vehicles and well equipped office.</p>	<p>newsletter - <i>Environews</i> in English and Luganda. Distribute about 2000 copies per issue.</p>	
U4	Agricultural Research Information	Box 11098 Kampala	Previously known as NADIC. Based	Email and Internet links with various	Photocopies of materials and information leaflet.

	Centre (ARIS)		at Kawanda. Impressive and extensive library and resource centre. Staff very helpful. Regional Extension Agents met were unaware of its services.	specialist libraries. Produce leaflets advertising ARIS and request forms. Now taking over production of materials from Entebbe. Enthusiastic staff-no materials as yet	Copies of NARO booklets
U5	AT U-Press, Lira	Box 406, Lira	Local NGO (Mother organisation is AT in US) with branches in 8 countries. Seed producing grains and their processing.	Series of simple and well illustrated information leaflets (folded A4 sheet) for farmers and seed merchants. Cheap enough	Small leaflet on instructions for growing sunflower seeds in Luo. Annual report

			Work closely and efficiently with extension services, local radio and press. For example: ran a soap opera for 7 weeks on local radio.	to distribute widely at demonstrations and with sunflower seeds etc. In local languages. 300 so far distributed in English, 4,000 in Luo (2,000 go into seed packets)	
U6	BAP Project, Bundibugyo	c/o Box 676 Kampala	Action Aid project. Literacy, small scale credit, capacity building and improving social services are priority objectives.	Bi-yearly newsletter produced in office though plan to produce using silk screens in villages. Lubwise/English dictionary.	

			Piloted REFLECT literacy technique with success. Over 130 literacy groups, savings groups and micro projects.		
U7	Church of Uganda, PDR Unit, Kampala	Box 14123 Kampala	Regional headquarters coordinating Zonal offices with support for group enterprises.	Quarterly newsletter - <i>Service</i> sent to all projects offices. Various other reports and publications. Printing Dept with good facilities	Several issues of <i>Service</i>
U8	Church of Uganda-Zonal	Box 602, Lira	Working with 23 project	Reports on project holders	

	Coordinator's Office, Lira		holders from zone. Tends to favour larger projects. Emphasis on deprived areas. Training workshops	only	
U9	Community Development Office, Mbarara	Mbarara	Provide Community Development assistants to work with groups in every sub county, especially women's groups, hand in hand with extension staff. Aim - mobilising communities.	Would like to produce quarterly newsletter written by adult literacy learners - no funding	None

			Pilot literacy projects. Distribute primers (when available) Underfunded.		
U10	DENIVA (Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations), Kampala	Box 11224, Kampala	Networking local NGOs, good funding and well trained staff. Excellent resource centre	Quarterly newsletter, very well produced. Other reports and publications.	Various issues of <i>Deniva News</i> . Study - <i>NGOs and development</i>
U11	Diocese of East Ankole, Christian Rural Service Dept	CRS Dept, Box 14, Mbarara	Small dept within large diocese. Unusual in retaining CRS workers - phased out in most other dioceses in	None	Lists of tree nursery seedlings available

			favour of Zonal coordinators. Excellent tree nursery, organises group farmer's visits		
U12	District Agricultural Office, Mbarara		Lacking resources for materials and transport.	None	
U13	DVV, (German Adult Education Association) c/o Makerere University	Box 7062	International German umbrella organisation supporting adult education and literacy programmes in Uganda. Now handed over all work to UJFAE	Indirectly supporting several literacy groups and programmes including national	Various literacy primers eg Rukiga Functional literacy curriculum

U14	Environmental Alert		Ugandan NGO founded in 1988. Promotes environmental awareness and sustainable agricultural development. Provide training, networking and farmer research.	Resource centre with numerous magazines and newsletters. Translate relevant articles. So far 3 topics - natural pesticides, compost making and soil conservation typed and photocopied (50 copies). Plan materials in 4 main languages.	Brochure
U15	Family Life Education		Department in Ministry of Information -	Trained 3200 local artists about	

			<p>established in 1989. Funded by UNFPA, FAO and government and coordinated with NGOS and other ministries. Share information about population mainly through radio and video.</p>	<p>population issues. So far written 75 drama pieces, 58 songs and 18 stories. Numerous radio broadcasts and weekly TV programme. Plan to produce newsletters, leaflets and posters</p>	
U16	Family Planning Association of Uganda		<p>Though not concerned with agriculture (though they use farming and crop spacing</p>	<p>Produce about 6000 posters each year and 10,000 leaflets in a number of local languages.</p>	<p>Leaflets on the benefits of family planning in Runyankole and Luganda</p>

			examples) of interest in view of the large number of simple and well illustrated folded A4 leaflets produced and freely distributed nationwide.	Agricultural component now being introduced. Funded by IPPF.	
U17	FAO		Massive office in Kampala with numerous vehicles. Unable to gain access and talk to anyone. "No we don't produce anything..."	Despite extensive funding, claim they produce nothing in terms of printed material.	Internationally produced <i>Better Farming Series</i> of approx 40 booklets
U18	Forestry	Box 1752	Government	Information	<i>F on News. 3</i>

	Research Institute, NARO	Kampala	forestry research Department. New staff member in charge of resources. One very motivated individual keen to produce more resources aimed at farmers.	sheets on trees/shrubs. Quarterly newsletter - <i>Fori News</i> (200 copies) - sharing details of research, researchers, workshops and training.	pages info sheet on <i>Gliricidia sepium</i>
U19	Heifer International, Kampala	Box 14225 Kampala	Training and provision of quality heifers to needy families to improve nutrition and income	Numerous publications - many international. Series of 13 booklets on various aspects of animal husbandry and	2 manuals-very well illustrated <i>Zero Grazing Manual</i> (3600/=) 13 Booklets in 3 languages on Zero grazing (2200/=).

				nutrition - English, Luganda and 1 other language	
U20	Iganga District Agriculture Office		Team of 14 subject matter specialists working alongside 49 Extension workers. Underfunded, few funds for transport. Good forward planning. Work through already funded groups	No library, just a few newsletters received. Never heard of ARIS. No NARO booklets available. Teaching notes produced for trainers	None
U21	Iganga Girls Secondary School, Agricultural		One department in large successful	Teaching notes	

	Section		secondary school. Practical demonstrations very poor, providing no encouragement to pursue farming.		
U22	Ikulwe District Farm Institute	Box 266, Iganga	Run down and under-utilised farm institute. No funds or renovation since 1979. Skeleton staff hanging on in the hope of redevelopment. Virtually no training done except 1 day courses for extension staff	None. Library dates back to 1960s and 70s. No new materials	None

U23	Institute of Adult and Continuing Education, Makerere University	Box 7062	Small department with lecturers involved in several areas of adult education and literacy, some with interest in locally generated materials	Various academic papers and reports	Paper-Problems of University's role in adult education. Leaflet
U24	Jinja Catholic Diocese - Women's Desk	Box 672 Jinja	Desk covers three Districts in eastern and central Uganda. Set up in 1994 to concentrate on women's issues. Work with 184 groups. Train	Series of four reading books in Lusoga (2000 copies). Training manuals in Lusoga (over 100 copies). Consult widely before writing at grassroots	

			trainers, provide skills training, small scale credit and liase with Government staff. 70 adult literacy classes.	level.	
U25	Kigulu Development Group, Iganga	Box 619 Iganga	Regional NGO, holistic development including gari, nutritious weaning foods. Work with CBOs, training, skills sharing. Funding from Belgium (COOPIBO), Netherlands (NOVID)	Large well equipped office. Reasonable library. Produce reports etc. Considering producing other materials	None produced as yet
U26	KIIRA Adult	Box	Regional NGO	Duplicating and	2 issues of

	Education Association of Uganda	Iganga	- first in Iganga in early 1980s. Functional literacy programme funded by DVV. Training for literacy trainers. At present in crisis. Legal battle to separate from founder - new offices. Founder member now working on his own in separate office.	scanning equipment in original office. Produce primers in local language and newsletters	newsletter in local language. Early ones hand written and silk screen duplicated
U27	Kisalizi World Vision Project		Sub office of national World	Few facilities. None produced	

			Vision. Working to promote health and development. Building clinic - health and agricultural training		
U28	Literacy and Adult Basic Education (LABE), Kampala	Box 14171 Mengo, Kampala	A national NGO initiated by an individual. LABE works with literacy projects around the country, networking, training and sharing information	Keen to promote locally generated materials. Use of silk screens. Regular newsletter - <i>The Lit</i>	Copies of <i>The Lit</i> Training notes and background information
U29	Literacy and Adult Education	Box 707, Mbarara	Local voluntary group	Few facilities. Typewriter, silk	Training notes

	for Development Association (LAEDA)		established by LABE, coordinating literacy training with 24 groups in Mbarara area. Small office	screens. Teaching notes for work in training literacy facilitators	
U30	Mission Moving Mountains (MMM)	Box 1030 Mbale	National NGO with US funding. Agriculture and health promotion. Works with women's groups. Training and demonstration gardens	Use posters and charts in training. Print leaflets, training manuals (1500 copies) and booklets (6000) in both English and Lumasaba. Limited through lack of funding	Samples
U31	Modern Campaign Against Illiteracy (MCAI)	Box 1784 Masaka	Runs academy for young people and produces	Prints 2 series each with 7/8 booklets in Luganda aimed	Several copies in Luganda, Mujje, Tusome, Tuyige

			<p>literacy materials. Initiated by Director Mr Ddumba Joseph. Series of booklets for new literates. Some sponsored by St Pauls Centre, UNESCO. Lacks funds to print 2 new booklets</p>	<p>at early readers all written by Ddumba Joseph. Distributed through bookshops. 54,000 printed and distributed.</p>	
U32	Multi-purpose Training and Employment Association of Uganda (MTEA)	Box 93, Iganga	Regional NGO with about 60 member groups in Iganga District. MTEA began in 1986 as a	Small but well organised library and resources. Excellent use of small resources.	Report - <i>Multiplication of virus resistant cassava.</i> Newsletter

			youth organisation, later expanded to all ages for training in skills. Small office funded by members' contributions and run largely by volunteers.	Enthusiastic staff committed to locally generated materials. Silk screen printing for local training needs. Reports	
U33	National Adult Education Association of Uganda (NAEAU), Kampala	Box 8174 Kampala	Membership organisation promoting adult education. Networking and information sharing. Provides training for adult education instructors, leadership training and	Various publications, academic in nature	Paper - <i>Role of NAEA in Development</i>

			some scholarships.		
U34	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), Entebbe		Founded in 1917 when Agriculture Dept took over botanic gardens (founded in 1898). Agricultural Communication Centre responsible now for production of printed materials, booklets, reports and journal for Department of Agriculture	Produces series of folded A4 <i>Growers Guides</i> for use by extension agents. Booklets, research journal, monthly <i>NARO Bulletin</i> for department staff and researchers	<i>Naro Bulletin A guide for Fish farmers</i> -booklet <i>Growers guides - Sunflowers, Sesame</i>

U35	National Womens' Association for Social and Educational Advancement (NWASEA),	Box 519 Iganga	Work with women's groups, networking, training and informal support. Literacy, income generation groups. Emphasis on mobilisation. Lacking funds and office equipment. No permanent staff	Typewriter in tiny office space (actually shop front). No materials produced but distribute useful information sent to them.	None except copies of good materials
U36	New Vision Newspaper, Agricultural Features Editor	Box 9815, Kampala	Regular page in daily newspaper usually every Monday	Agricultural page or column each week. Little reader feedback	Some examples
U37	Naetta District	Box 52	Farmer training	Used to receive	Details of books in

	Ngetta District Farm Institute	Lira	centre for 2 districts. Training in ox ploughing, animal traction, crop husbandry. 89 farmers trained in 1995. Also refresher courses for Extension agents and NGO funded training	Dept of Agric booklets to distribute. None received for a long time.	library
U38	Ngetta Experimental Station		Satellite research station doing crop trials for oil crops, cereals and grain legumes. Mother station	Previously produced pamphlet - <i>Guide to Upland Rice</i> for local distribution.	No samples remaining

			is Serere.	Library looted and not replaced.	
U39	Nyamitanga Printing Press	Mbarara	Catholic Printing Centre. Well equipped with well trained staff. Excellent reputation for quality and speed.	None initiated by them but print numerous booklets for Catholic Dioceses. Good distribution system throughout country	Several from different series
U40	On Farm Productivity Enhancement Program, (OFPEP), Iganga	Box 395 Iganga	US-AID funded program aiming to improve farmers access to good seeds, planting materials, improved soil management	International newsletter <i>Of Soils and Seeds</i> with African focus Farmer information sheets. Multiplier approach	A4 Seed catalogue lists

			practices and sustainable yield increases.		
U41	Public Libraries Board		Government Dept in charge of all public libraries, aiming to promote reading culture. In 1960s and 70s used postal library services for remote areas with a mobile library serving the East of Uganda and Entebbe. Now only public libraries in major towns	Hope to create rural library services, with funding from UNESCO or DANIDA. Pilot phase planned for 3 areas but no recent developments. Produce 100 copies of professional newsletter 3 times a years Not used to full potential.	

			primarily for students, researchers and journalists.		
U42	Radio Uganda, Rural Farm Broadcasts		1 -2 broadcasts every week translated into 23 languages. Every language has its own slot and time with 15-30 mins a week.	Good working relationship with extension services and Entebbe research station	Weekly broadcasts
U43	Rukiga Agricultural Development Project (World Vision)	Box 867 Kabale	Regional project of World Vision based in Rukiga sub county. Began in 1994. Combined approach in	Work with individuals and groups in sharing information. No printed materials available though good office	None

			agroforestry, health and agriculture.		
U44	SALEM	Mbale	Large, German funded NGO working with health, orphans and agricultural development	Share information through support staff who visit groups. Demonstration farm using mechanisation	Leaflet providing information about the organisation
U45	The Shea Butter Nut Tree Project	Box Lira	Offshoot of COVOL in US. Initiated by US citizen following research on potential of Shea Butter Nut tree. Work with women's groups - producing Shea butter nut	Well resourced office. Reports, teaching notes etc produced.	<i>Notes for Nursery Workshops (3 pages). Credit guidelines</i>

			oil and income generation		
U46	Uganda Catholic Secretariat	Box 2886 Kampala	National Centre for Catholic Church	Regular newsletter	News Bulletin
U47	Uganda Catholic Social Training Centre		Established in 1969. Provides courses in Social development, secretarial skills, business administration and Accountancy. Also have an outreach department who offer short community based training courses up country	Plan to begin newsletter to keep in touch with former students and inform them of useful information	Well printed A5 Prospectus 1996-7
U48	Uganda Catholic	Box 2886	Founded in	Training	CA Newsletter

U48	Uganda Change Agent Training Programme (UCAA)	Box 2922 Kampala	Founded in 1992. Funded by Quaker Service Norway. Provides residential training courses for Change Agents which includes extensive fieldwork in trainee's home area. Membership limited to development workers who have undergone the training course.	Training booklets Newsletter sent to all Change Agents (over 600) for support, new ideas and networking.	CA BOOKIETS: <i>Small Group Savings and Credit Schemes</i> - English and Runyankore/Rukiga
U49	Uganda	Box 325,	Training and	Series of quite	Complete set of

	Community Based Health Care(UCBHC)	Entebbe	materials in CBHC around Uganda. 350 member groups approx. Excellent and motivated staff. Initial funding from UNICEF. Now more precarious from international donors.	excellent training manuals and visual aids. Well illustrated and designed. International appeal. Simple language but expensive. Quarterly newsletter - <i>CBHC News</i> .	manuals. Several issues of <i>CBHC News</i> .
U50	Uganda Joint Action for Adult Education (UJFAE)	Box 11380 Kampala	National NGO networking existing adult education associations and institutions. Seminars, workshops, publications.	Academic reports and journal Introductory leaflet	First issue of <i>Journal of UJFAE</i> . Leaflet

			Inherited funding capacity of DVV.		
U51	UNFA-Kampala	Box 6213 Kampala	NGO bringing together farmers and agro-related industry. Founded in 1992. Supported by Govt. Objectives: improve farmers income and welfare, provide farmer services, promote agricultural interests. Funded by	Produces magazine <i>The Farmer's Voice</i> and a national newsletter.	<i>The Farmer's Voice</i> (sold for 1000/=)

			members.		
U52	Uganda National Farmers Association (UNFA) Iganga	Box 266, Iganga	District branch networking with farmer groups. Provide training and link up with extension services. Under-resourced. Work through Front line workers	No locally generated materials produced	
U53	Uganda National Farmers Association (UNFA), Lira		District branch networking with farmer groups. Use Key Contact Farmers. Provide training and link up with	Twice produced a newsletter in Luo - 6 pages long. Few facilities but enthusiastic. Distributed about 200	Duplicated training notes

			extension services.	copies	
U54	Uganda Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Pilot Project (USCAPP)	Box 8, Mbarara	Pilot project funded by SIDA using staff seconded from Dept of Agric. Well funded and organised. Good library with spare copies passed onto schools and training centres	Plan to produce notes in local language in mandate - but not yet begun	None
U55	Uganda Womens' Finance and Credit Trust Ltd (UWFCT),	Box 6972 Kampala	National NGO organising savings schemes for women and groups. Credit and loan system	Information pamphlet	None

U56	VI Tree Planting Project	Box 1732 Masaka	Swedish funded national NGO. Tree nurseries, workshops, training on need for reforestation. Run seed store in Masaka town. Initiated large reforestation project.	Numerous simple handouts in several languages. Well illustrated, printed on card. Notes on compost making, fuel saving stoves, liquid manure, natural pesticides	Handouts: useful agroforestry trees, direct sowing, termite resistant trees, teaching notes
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Other sources of locally generated materials seen or collected without a personal visit

U57	Dept of Agric, Kitgum - Veterinary and	PO Box 26, Kitgum	Team of subject matter specialists. Main contact Mr Abwola Grace.	<i>Yoo Maber</i> - series of four booklets in Luo and Acholi- vegetable production,	All four booklets in <i>Yoo Maber sews</i>
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	Forestry Section		Produced Yoo <i>Maber</i> series which was greatly appreciated. No copies available.	beekeeping, poultry and tree planting. 200 copies printed in 1989 and 1990 and funded by an Italian NGO.	
U58	Mushanga parish, Mbarara - 4 authors (1 German)	Catholic Diocese, Mbarara	Excellent booklet on sustainable agriculture in local language. Well illustrated. Printed at Marianum Press, Kisubi, Kampala. Out of print.	<i>Ohingye Otungye (Cultivate and Grow/Rich)</i>	Photocopy of cover and sample pages
U59	Marianum Press Catholic Printing Press	Box 11 Kasubi, Kampala	Large and well run printing press run by Catholic Diocese.	Several series of booklets on morality and development issues in local	<i>Nooyetwa Kuboneza Ensi (Work and responsibilities), Abagyenda</i>

			Commercially run.	languages. Sold in Catholic bookshops nationally for 200/= or 300/= . Popular with priests.	<i>Bareba (Those who travel learn)</i>
U60	Uganda Farmer	Box 10436 Kampala	Bimonthly farming magazine, privately produced. Good range of articles. Many agricultural adverts.	<i>Uganda Farmer</i> - 2000/=	<i>Uganda Farmer</i>



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Appendix K - List of organisations contacted that share agricultural information in Ghana

Ghanaian organisations visited and their involvement in sharing agricultural information

	ORGANISATION	ADDRESS	DEFINITION OF WORK	MATERIALS PRODUCED	SAMPLES OBTAINED
G1	Action Aid	Box 1057 Tamale	International NGO with regional offices in Tamale, Bawku and Chereponi. Community based initiatives on food security, health, water, income generation and	Well equipped offices. No materials produced except for reports and strategy papers	Country profile

			adult education		
G2	African Centre for Human Development	Box 0273 Osu, Accra	National NGO promoting rural and human resource development with 5 regional offices. Involved in health, agriculture, micro-enterprise and counselling services in rural areas.	In the process of developing training materials. Reports	None available
G3	Agricultural Information Service	Box 1188 Tamale	Presbyterian Church of Ghana agricultural information and networking service.	Well produced booklets and Fact Sheets, though lack illustrations. Quarterly newsletter - <i>Labaari for N</i>	<i>Labaari</i> Fact Sheets: <i>Ho 9 - Compost</i> <i>Ho 2 - Rabbit diseases</i>

				Ghana.	
G4	Catholic Secretariat	Box 9712 Accra	Dept of Socio Economic Development with national office in Accra coordinating Agricultural Coordinators in each diocese and field officers in most parishes. Focus resources and training on most deprived areas.	Weekly newspaper produced by Dept of Social Communications. Printed training materials have low priority	Handbook with information about SED and contacts <i>Workshop Report - Sustainable landuse</i>
G5	Centre for the Development of People (CEDEP)	Box 5601 Kumasi	National NGO. Emphasis on women's development. Workshops, training, ongoing support	Well equipped offices. Various reports and papers. Newsletter	<i>CEDEP Update</i>

			for groups. European funding		
G6	Christian Council of Churches	Box 919 Accra	Coordinates 40 member churches. Development and Environmental Dept works on small scale business advice, health, environment, agroforestry, waste. Provides workshops, training.	Excellent and illustrated training notes for workshops using the facilities within Christian Council.	<i>Training in Sustainable Agric Skills for Youth Oct-Nov 1996</i>
G7	Crops Research Institute - Ghana Grains Development	Box 3785 Kumasi	Research institute under the Ministry of Agriculture.	Excellent series aimed at farmers. Mostly illustrations and	<i>12 Steps to a Good Maize Harvest, 10 Steps to a</i>

	Project			clear text. Good quality production.	<i>Good Cowpea Harvest</i>
G8	Dagbani Literacy Project	Box 378 Tamale	A GILLBT project working with the Dagbani language near Tamale. Work with literacy training, health care and agriculture.	Produce various materials in Dagbani - health booklet, moral teachings, primers and readers.	<i>Kawana Sanzi (Growing maize and beans), Shiguliba ben na piini Buku (Beekeeping)</i>
G9	Department of Adult Education	Accra	Original aim to provide distance learning materials for to enable adults to continue into tertiary education. With restructuring of	Presently print four local language newspapers. Plans to produce 24 follow up reading materials in each language. Dept has extensive	Newspapers

			educational system much of their work is now redundant.	printing facilities, though many machines out of action.	
G10	Department of Linguistics, Accra University	Box 38, Accra	Department teaches in a number of local languages depending on the availability of local staff. Some involvement in NFED work.	Help produce newspaper in Buli language.	
G11	District Agricultural Extension Office, Wa	Box 21 Wa	Subject matter specialists based in Wa supporting 75 front line staff in the district. Work mainly with farmer groups.	Produce booklets and handouts aimed at FLS during training days - not at farmers.	Booklet - <i>How to keep good farm records</i>

G12	ECASARD (Ecumenical Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development)	Box 772 Madina- Accra	National NGO networking sustainable agricultural groups in S Ghana. Training, information sharing, skills training, workshops and demonstrations.	Ran workshop on rural journalism. Quarterly newsletter. Various reports.	Newsletter - <i>The Sustainable Farmer</i> , Report on SARDFair
G13	Environmental Concern Office (ECO)	Box A 148 Adisadel Cape Coast	Christian NGO seeking to provide a religious basis for environmental care. Networking of denominations, meetings, training	Publish leaflet, papers.	Introductory leaflet and workshop paper

			programmes offered.		
G14	Environmental Development Youth Movement (EDYM)	Box 5 Have	National NGO aimed at youth involvement in environmental protection. Various regional projects. Works with schools, youth groups and colleges in particular. Tree nurseries.	Produces literature to distribute and training notes	Report and leaflet
G15	Farm Implements and Tools (FIT) Programme	Box 1423 Accra	Technical assistance programme with ILO and TOOL, funded by Netherlands. Support services to	Provide training, information and enquiry service. Produce various reports and information leaflets. Glossy brochures	Good quality pamphlets and booklets

			small scale metal working and food-processing enterprises. Technical information, tools and training courses provided.		
G16	Farming Systems Development and Training Project (WFSDTP)	Box 71 Wenchi	Research into extension methods and community based organisations	Reports and research findings	Reports
G17	Friends of the Earth-Ghana	Box 3794 Accra	National NGO with international links. Campaigning for reduction of pollution,	Quarterly newsletter - <i>FOELINE</i> , Various reports.	<i>FOELINE</i>

			improved sanitation and rubbish collection and environmental protection		
G18	Garu Agricultural Services	Box 44 Bawku	Began in 1967 by Presbyterian Church. 9 extension agents with other central services. Work with over 90 groups.	Small resource centre with various newsletters. Teaching notes and reports.	<i>Report on Women's Activities 1993</i>
G19	Ghana Organic Agriculture Network	Box 6342 Kumasi	National NGO (linked with Henry Doubleday Assoc, UK) promoting organic and sustainable	Various research reports. Story book, <i>Farming in Ghana</i> - very well illustrated. Printed in Holland	<i>Farming in Ghana</i>

			agriculture and agroforestry. Resource base, networking, training and demonstration farms, workshops		
G20	Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement	Box 14 Mampong Akwapim	Began in 1974 as part of Philippines NGO IIRR. Now independant. Sustainable agriculture. Practical training courses and demonstrations - nurseries, poultry, bees, snails etc. Dedicated staff	Several materials - flip chart in local language for family planning using agricultural examples, <i>Agroforestry in Ghana</i> kit and book - <i>First aid in plant medicine</i> .	Photocopied sample pages

			- low funding		
G21	GILLBT (Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation)	Box 378 Tamale	Huge literacy project with overseas funding from SIL. Nationalised in 1980. 15 translations of the New Testament. Aims: literacy, Bible translation and promoting use of local languages. Work outside the 15 'official' languages recognised by the government.	Have their own extensive printing department - cheap, functional materials. Literacy primers, readers, booklets and newspapers. Critical of NFED primers and find their grammar often leads to confusion. 28 literacy projects.	Newspapers in various languages <i>Tikpaal Nan?</i> <i>Konkoma Farm</i> book 3 primers in Lusoga
G22	Green Earth	Box 16641	Formed in 1983	Monthly	<i>The Green</i>

	Green Earth Organisation	Accra N	in direct response to catastrophic drought and effects. Now a national NGO networking and informing wide range of NGOs and government departments both within and outside Ghana. Emphasis on youth awareness.	monthly newsletter - <i>The Green Dove</i> . Very informative combining news from wide range of NGOs and govt depts in Ghana	<i>The Green Dove</i> Price 3400 cedis
G23	GTZ Sedentary Farming Systems Project	Box 473 Sunyani	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices through target group and farmer training.	A4 teaching notes in English with illustrations. Fairly technical language.	<i>Manure management, Producing mineral salt licks.</i>

G24	Ho Farms Project, Evangelical Presbyterian Church	Box 751 Ho	Agricultural Extension and Training Centre, one of 6 projects supported by the EP Church in Ghana. Work with farmer groups in 8 communities.	Well equipped office. Teaching notes and reports. No training materials.	Introductory leaflet
G25	Hunger Project	Accra	Food security projects.	No materials produced except reports etc.	
G26	IFARM	Box 1490 Accra	Food Security project - closely linked with World Vision. Works in collaboration with research institutes	Quarterly newsletter with international distribution and audience. Various reports	Copies of <i>CRSP Technical Bulletins</i> and newsletter

G27	Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC)	Box 8604 Accra North	National NGO offering technical inputs relating to water, sanitation, public health, nutrition, training and resource material production in urban and rural areas.	Well equipped offices. Plan to produce video materials. Provide resource materials on public health. Research and report papers.	Leaflet and newspaper insert
G28	Literacy House, NFED programme	Box M45 Accra	In charge of NFED national literacy project in 15 languages funded largely by World Bank. Print primers and follow up materials.	All 15 languages should have primers, follow up reading and regular newspapers. Aluminium book boxes on display. 150	Various primers and readers. Silkreen newsletters in Ewe and Twi. 14 different newspapers.

			Impressive materials (but little evidence of good distribution of them among groups visited). World Bank funding withdrawn in 1997	follow up reader titles available.	
G29	Ministry of Agriculture - Information Support Unit	Box 299 Accra	Collaborate with Research Institutes to produce information for front line staff and farmers. Publications all in English.	Three types of publication: leaflet, booklet and flipchart. Well produced and targeted. Plans for more translations.	Several samples of each
G30	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Upper West	Wa	Office coordinating agricultural and extension	Quarterly bulletin aimed at staff and front line extension	<i>UWADEP News</i>

			services.	agents.	
G31	Nandom Agricultural Project	Box 14 Nandom	Began in 1973. Main emphasis on animal traction. Work mainly with groups. Farm store. Work closely with credit and loan programme run by Catholic Cooperative in Nandom.	Teaching charts and notes. Various reports.	Copies of reports
G32	National Agricultural Extension Services Department	Box M37 Accra	Coordinate and train 1,500 Front line staff (maximum of 15 per district). Recent World Bank funding has provided motorbikes,	Training and printed material produced in response to farmers' problems. Excellent information leaflets (folded	Samples of leaflets: <i>Post harvest losses, Dry season fodder, Mango.</i> Booklet: <i>Seed yam</i>

			housing, an impressive video-producing centre and air of optimism.	A4), largely produced by regions during training. Plan to coordinate and improve.	<i>production.</i>
G33	National Council on Women and Development	Box 304 Sekondi	Independent governmental organisation. Resource and information centre in the Western region.	Provides information. Various reports.	
G34	Ofuman Agricultural Project	Box 43 Wenchi	Began in 1978.300 hectare model farm now providing graduate training and centre for new Outgrowers Programme in	Informal extension programme and farmers association formed around Wenchi area. No materials produced.	

			maize production with 72 farmers. Produces hybrid maize.		
G35	Suntaa Nuntaa	Box 207 Wa	Regional NGO promoting agroforestry. Works with over 50 womens groups in particular encouraging savings and credit. Tree nursery, networking, training, skills sharing.	Uses drama, radio and information leaflets. Well equipped office.	Handouts and newsletter.
G36	Technoserve	Box 135 Accra	Large international NGO. Huge, well funded	Newsletter - technical and donor orientated.	<i>Boafo (Helper)</i>

			offices (USAID). Main focus is enterprise development. Work with groups or encourage their formation to give training and loans. At present about 60 groups.		
G37	Wenchi Farm Institute	Box 3 Wenchi	Began in 1962. 140 students of which 13 are female. 12 teaching staff. Training is 80% practical. Students all have own plots	Well stocked library. No locally generated materials produced. Teaching notes.	Brochure

			and carry out practical projects		
G38	World Vision, Head Office	Box 1490 Accra	Agricultural Coordinator responsible for regional agricultural extensionists. Concentrate on projects in poorest areas. Credit and loan scheme	Main publication available is large book - <i>Farmer's Guide</i> . Well produced with plenty of illustrations. Translated into Portuguese, French and English with over a million copies.	<i>Farmer's Guide</i>



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Appendix L - Samples of newsletters and locally generated materials









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Locally Generated Printed Materials in Agriculture: Experience from Uganda and Ghana - Education Research Paper No. 31, 1999, 132 p.

List of acronyms

Acknowledgements

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Department for International Development Education Papers

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