

Garden water harvesting



Level Contours are trenches that capture rainwater and top-soil running within the garden. For farmers located on slopes, dead Level Contours may be a useful technology to harvest rainwater. These are trenches, around 50cm deep and 1m wide, dug across the slope. During rainfall, they capture run off which is then slowly released to the garden below over the next few weeks, helping to keep crops alive during dry spells. They do require a lot of labour to dig, farmers in the rural communities can work together to achieve this initiative. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Home Farming for maximum outputs



Planting on small areas of land which can be irrigated from stored water, is a good way to grow vegetable crops during dry weather. It is a bowl-shaped plan which can offer multiple types different vegetables that can be grown. This design can allow planting vegetables inside farmers' compounds and Rainwater harvested from the roofs can allow farmers to grow vegetable even during dry spells. Slum dwellers generally have little space to grow crops close to their homes. Growing of vegetables, such as onions and kale, in sacks can be adapted. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where nutrition related problems are high.



Additionally, these sacks have a simple but effective design, including a central column of stones which helps plants in all parts of the sack to get water. And to prevent theft of the vegetables, the sacks are stored in a central location which can be fenced and guarded. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where nutrition related problems are high and Income levels are low.

Permaculture For Sustainable farming



Permaculture is an approach to sustainable living that is based on farming and land-use without causing pollution or other damage to the natural world. To farm sustainably, a farmer must pay close attention to soil and water conservation. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty related effects are high.

Sawdust stoves for Clean Cooking



Sawdust stoves produce less smoke than firewood, making a healthier kitchen environment. Sawdust, which in areas with timber mills is often available in large quantities at low or no cost, can be a useful fuel for cooking and heating. Stoves for sawdust burning are relatively easy and cheap to make, and offer many advantages: they produce less smoke than cooking on firewood and can reduce cooking time. Using sawdust is also more environmentally friendly than firewood, as it is a waste product. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poor cooking are leading to side effects to the mothers and children.

Fertiliser factory



Ten year old *Faidherbia albida* trees with minimum tillage cultivation. The leaves of the *Faidherbia albida* trees are rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and other nutrients. Plants that grow beneath the trees benefit from their annual leaf fall, which fertilises the soil and counteracts soil acidity. Conservation Farming can be encouraged to farmers to plant at least 100 of the trees per hectare, at 10 metre intervals, as a long term means of boosting soil fertility. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where soil fertility has been lost.

Bicycle-powered maize Sheller



Bicycles can be an alternative source of power where a maize sheller can be used appropriately when it is powered by a bicycle. With great speed, the process of removing maize grain from the husk can be achieved. This can be business opportunity where the maize Sheller can be pedaled from village to village. Other devices use bicycle power to grind maize into flour and charge mobile phone batteries. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where maize is highly cultivated.

Vegetable wastes for Feeds, Fuel and Fertilizers



By collecting and drying vegetable peels, a farmer can make highly nutritious feeds for poultry and other livestock, which are much cheaper than standard feeds based on maize bran. Vegetables can be grown for sale and home consumption, using fertilizer and liquid manure derived from the vegetable waste. This can cut fuel costs by using briquettes made from banana peels. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Toilet wastes for Fertilizers



Urine, collected from households can be treated and sold as fertilizer. Human feces and urine contain nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, the same ingredients as chemical fertilizers and animal manure. Farmers can be taught to know on how human manure is actually a rich resource. Households can be specially designed with toilets which separate the solid and liquid elements of human waste. These can be collected and converted into a safe, affordable fertilizer which can provided to farmers. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives which can change lives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Water weed for pig feed



Water hyacinth has become a major problem in Lake Victoria, where it causes reductions in fish numbers and chokes the hydroelectric dams. However, research around the world has demonstrated that the weed can be used as a feed for livestock, particularly if mixed with other ingredients. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in the riparian communities of Lake Victoria.

Religious leaders embark on Tree planting



Religious leaders can add their voices to the call for community tree planting. This is vital support, given the urgent need to reverse deforestation and reduce the rate of carbon dioxide build up in the atmosphere. Both Christian and Muslim faiths, can greatly contribute to the care for the environment as an important part of their messages. We therefore call upon development partners to support further such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where deforestation levels are high.

Community Drama on climate change learning



Drama can be used to raise awareness about issues such as deforestation. Poverty and climate change are putting natural resources under huge pressure in Busoga sub-region and Uganda as a whole. The local community knowledge and information campaign - using drama and songs, among other means can be adapted to spread messages about natural resource use and other developmental initiatives. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda community knowledge and information campaigns are highly needed.

Grain amaranth a quick maturing and nutritious crop



Despite being commonly regarded as a weed plant, amaranth species are seen by some as a crop for the future whose seeds are rich in protein and iron. Like many weeds, they can thrive in poor soils and arid conditions, and they produce large numbers of seeds - up to half a million on one seed head. The grain has higher levels of protein and iron than found in wheat or rice. The crop can be grown both for home consumption and for sale. This can help to cope with a challenging climate. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Children learn by doing



Children can learn practical farming skills, and compete to grow the best crops they can for the school kitchen. A curriculum can be developed while basing on learning by doing, and the pupils can be encouraged to pass on their new skills in their home communities. They can also be given tree seedlings to plant, to improve production of fruit such as guavas and paw paws, that until recently were not widely grown in the areas. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where the need is high.

Phones for Farmers' help



Farmers can get free, impartial advice and information on all aspects of farming by calling. Farmers can phone a team of agricultural experts at a designated centre, and get free, impartial and up-to-date advice on anything from land preparation and livestock health. Providing farming information over the telephone is a potential and a quick approach to the rural poor farmers. Help on how to reach on good decisions in looking after and protecting any other crops or livestock from pest attacks can be achieved. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where 85% of the people rely on farming.

Market Access through Internet



A community knowledge centre can be established to give local people access to information by providing computing facilities. Farmers in the villages can be in position to fetch good prices for their produce. An Information Centre can be set up with an online system that allows farmers and traders to upload details of their produce to a website, and to receive offers from interested buyers. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where marketing related problems are numerous.

Information Access through Listening to a Radio



An information Centre and a local radio station can work together to supply farming groups with advice and tips on how to grow, add value to, and market their produce. For those living beyond the reach of radio signals, the relevant information can be recorded onto audio cassette; when listeners' questions arise, the same cassettes are used to bring back answers from the experts. Farmers and traders in rural communities can use a toll-free telephone line to put their questions, and are called back by the relevant expert within a few minutes. Other approaches that can be adapted include a weekly 30 minute radio programme, which discusses appropriate technologies to improve farm production. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where such services are highly needed.

Healthy learning for primary school children



School Children can be encouraged to learn about farming and other life skills under a healthy learning programme that can be aimed at improving child health and teach valuable skills for life. From simple activities such as hand-washing to production of crops for food and income, the programme can integrate important life skills with academic learning, and encourages children to take what they learn at school and implement it at home. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where school children lack such skills.

Beans for Nutrition and Incomes.



Beans are a popular food and cash crop in Busoga sub region but in recent years, yields from commonly planted varieties have been in decline because of disease, pest attack and poor soil fertility. In Uganda, bean crops have been affected by a disease called anthracnose, which causes blistering on the pods. Initial attempts to introduce disease-resistant varieties failed, as many of the attributes of these new varieties, such as taste, colour and cooking time, were not popular with farmers. Breeding work can be adapted by involving farmers in the selection process so that they can choose varieties which are not only disease resistant but have many other attributes they want. To complement the work of seed companies in spreading these varieties, farmers can also be trained to produce bean seed, which some farmer groups can do as a valuable source of income. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives.

. Super sorghum to fight famine



White-headed sorghum can grow well in dry areas because it can produce a crop even when rains are poor. Farmers can adapt a new variety of high yielding, drought tolerant sorghum, called **Sila sorghum**. In areas where maize is becoming increasingly difficult to grow, because of insufficient rainfall, sorghum can be an excellent alternative and reaches maturity in just three months. Farmers can grow the sorghum commercially, to supply Ugandan Breweries, which can use the crop for beer making, as a substitute for barley. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where maize yields are low.

Neglected but nutritious vegetable



Africa needs to grow and consume more vegetables. Currently, average consumption of vegetables is just 40 kg per year per person, only about half of the minimum set by the World Health Organization. But vegetable production in Africa has been constrained by the poor availability and high price of good quality vegetable seed, much of which is imported. A partnership can be created with local farmers to improve seed supply for both exotic and indigenous vegetable species. Farmers can be trained to multiply the seed for sale to NGOs, and supplying the vegetables to several markets - as well as benefiting from their own consumption. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where the levels of vegetable consumption is low.

Quick maturing crops for quick consumption and Incomes



Farmers can be encouraged to grow pigeonpeas because they traditionally take around nine months from planting to harvesting. But with rainfall becoming less reliable, crop failures are becoming more common. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in order to increase yields.

Bananas and Cassava for Child Health



One in five children in Uganda suffers from Vitamin A deficiency, which causes night blindness, slow growth and weakens the immune system. Also, Vitamin A deficiency is a serious cause of illness in Busoga sub region children. The condition is best known for causing blindness, but even before this occurs, children can become sick and even die, if they lack sufficient Vitamin A in their diet. Many foods contain the vitamin, including animal products, vegetables and oils. Some varieties of bananas and cassava also have high levels, so promoting these varieties could help to tackle Vitamin A deficiency, particularly in areas like Busoga where this type of bananas exist though on a small scale in addition to the unavailability of good cassava which has high levels of Vitamin A. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where Vitamin A deficiency levels are high

Maize for Child Health



Conventional crop breeding techniques can be adapted to develop five new varieties of maize which are rich in Vitamin A. The varieties can produce orange coloured maize cobs, and in farmer trials they can achieve high yields up to six tons per hectare - similar to hybrid white maize varieties. The maize meal can be used to produce a range of foods. With much higher levels of Vitamin A compared to normal maize, the spread of these varieties, there will be a major weapon in area's fight against Vitamin A deficiency. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives too.

Yams for Food Security



If farmers can be encouraged to adopt an improved technique for producing seed yam then, the better. The technique - called mini-setting - has a very high germination rate, and protects the yams from soil-borne diseases and fungi. This could have major benefits for yam farmers in the rural areas in the rural villages of Busoga sub-region and more widely, as poor quality seed yam is one of the leading cause of poor harvests in the region. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in order to alleviate food security concerns.

Metal silos for Hunger prevention



When crops are in the field they can be vulnerable to attacks from many sources, not least insects, disease and harsh weather. But even when harvested and stored, crops have enemies, insect pests, rodents, birds and fungi can all be serious problems. In response, farmers can be trained in constructing of small metal silos, suitable for farming families. Hence, enabling farmers to store their grain crops safely for long periods. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where food handling is a challenge.

Aqua Shops - serving commercial fish-farming



Six Aqua Shops if opened can serve the rural poor from poverty. Fish farming is a great venture but for this growth to be maintained and not to stall, fish farmers need reliable access to inputs, such as feed, pond liners and protection for their fish against predators. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in order to alleviate.

Fast growing fish for farming



Having access to high quality young fish can greatly improve production for rural fish farmers. Over the last twenty years, fish stocks in Lake Victoria have been severely depleted by over-fishing. But fish constitute 70% of the protein eaten by Ugandan, so finding a solution is vital. The Ugandan government has been encouraging farmers to try fish farming in ponds, but uptake has been slow. One challenge has been the poor quality of young fish available to fish farmers. To address this, a fish farming community can be encouraged to create partnership with the private sector companies in breeding fast growing, disease-free young fish, to supply to the willing fish farmers. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

HIV/AIDS in the fishing communities



In Uganda, HIV/AIDS in the fishing communities can be three to seven times higher than the national average. Rates of HIV/AIDS infection within Uganda's fishing communities are up to 7 times higher than the national average. One reason for this is the money that fishermen gain on a daily basis is frequently spent on alcohol, increasing the likelihood of the fishermen having unprotected sex. However, as the fishing communities - for example on Lake Victoria - are concentrated in relatively small areas, it is easier for services to be targeted at them. Necessary services include: medical facilities, so that those infected by HIV can receive drugs which will help to keep them strong; good nutrition, education for children, and transport and communication infrastructure. We call upon development partners to support such initiatives in the riparian communities of Lake Victoria.

Fighting hunger - unlocking Busoga Region's potential



Rising food prices are putting families in Busoga region under pressure, with a resulting fall in the quality of food being bought and eaten. To promote better nutrition, farmers can be encouraged to support aquaculture and livestock, and the cultivation of nutrient-rich crops like orange-fleshed sweet potato, bananas, cassava. For instance seed packs can be distributed to farmers to help families grow a diverse range of vegetables, including indigenous species. With sufficient and right support, Busoga region farmers can grow enough food to feed the families, and be a breadbasket again for Uganda as a country. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Raising food production depends on women



Women are responsible for the bulk of food production in Africa, but their needs as farmers are seldom addressed by policy. In many developing countries, 60-80 per cent of the food eaten by households is produced by women. Yet despite women's crucial role in preventing food insecurity, the needs and constraints of female farmers are little recognised in policy. As a result, farm productivity remains low and poverty and hunger continue to blight the lives of millions. Therefore there is need to change this by giving women farmers the chance to speak to policy makers, both at home and abroad.

Equal Rights



How would the world be different if men and women had equal rights and access to land? What, for example, would be the impact on agricultural production, food security and poverty?. And what steps are needed to strengthen women's rights - by governments, local and traditional authorities and ordinary women themselves? This can be achieved by increasing incentives for women farmers, reform of customary land tenure and strengthening democracy in rural communities. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where abuse of women rights are high.

Ideal Rices for rural women



The New Rices for Africa, known as the NERICAs, were first released in Cote d'Ivoire in 1999/2000. Since then, 18 upland NERICAs have been developed, which are now being tested and grown in over 30 sub-Saharan African countries. The NERICAs have many advantages over other types of rice. Developed by crossing Asian and African rice, the NERICAs are high yielding, protein-rich and early maturing. Some varieties can reach maturity in just 80 days, which is a great benefit for those farming in areas with low or unreliable rainfall. They also tend to out-compete weeds, so reducing the time that farmers need to spend weeding. In Busoga region Uganda, most upland (non-irrigated) rice farmers are women. For them, the qualities of the NERICAs are especially valuable. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where food security is still a problem.

Vegetable growing cooperative



Starting a new farm business, such as vegetable growing, is never easy. Starting a new farm business, such as vegetable growing, is never easy. Being successful demands hard work and good organization, as well as knowledge and skills in cultivation and marketing. But new commercial farmers don't have to take on all these challenges alone. Forming or joining a team of farmers with a shared enterprise can reduce risks and bring many other advantages, including better access to markets. Farmers can be encouraged to form cooperatives because of the benefits it can give. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Human Waste for fertilizers



The Arborloo is a simple, fast way for villagers to turn human toilet waste into highly fertile soil, suitable for tree planting, vegetables or whatever they choose to grow. Using full pit latrines for planting trees is common in parts of Africa. The Arborloo, which can be easily built using local materials and at very low cost, refines the concept. Arborloo pits are shallower and easier to dig. Adding soil or ash after using the toilet dramatically speeds up the transformation from toilet waste into fertile compost. Within 3-6 months a family may start a new pit, and the old one will soon be ready for planting. In The Arborloo: speeding up nutrient recycling. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives to increase fertilizers for rural farmers.

Water is Life



Every year, more than 2 million people die from diarrhea infections, caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene. In response, it is advisable that the local municipal councils enters into partnership with town communities, to bring water into several worst affected parts of the town. If managed well a local committee in place can provide clean water at a small charge to users. The money raised may be sufficient to meet the communities' share of water bills and maintenance charges. We therefore call upon development partners to support provision of swallow wells in rural areas of Busoga sub-region where access to clean water is still a problem.

Improved Potatoes for Child Healthy and Family Incomes



With the development of orange-fleshed variety of sweet potatoes, which has high levels of Vitamin A that is useful in fighting malnutrition, such varieties can also be highly productive; farmers can produce up to three times the yields that they achieve with their normal white varieties. Such initiatives can be developed to link potato farmers to various businesses which can make use of the sweet potatoes to make snacks and poultry feed and eventually incomes to the families. In so doing, farmers can get regular market for their orange-fleshed crop. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where orange-fleshed variety of sweet potatoes are not in existence.

Animal Dung for Clean Energy



Through use of a biogas digester, animal manure can be fed into an underground tank on a daily basis. As this is 'digested' by bacteria, methane gas is produced which is piped to the house, reducing the household's need for firewood or electricity. We call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where unhealthy fuels are still used for cooking.

Clean cooking stoves for improving Women's health



Traditional cookstoves can be costly on fuel and produce harmful amounts of smoke. In Uganda, it is estimated that every year over 90,000 women and children die from illnesses caused by breathing smoke related to open fires and cooking stoves. Felling of trees to provide the large amount of firewood used to cook food and keep warm is also causing deforestation, and this not only leads to soil erosion, but also contributes to climate change. We can launch an initiative to introduce clean and efficient cooking stoves to 90,000 rural women and children every year through 2020. Rural women and children who are more vulnerable can be trained on how new designs of cooking stoves can improve the health of women, children and the environment. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where usage of traditional cooking stoves is very rampant.

Bee-keeping for income and forest protection



Felling of trees for charcoal making provides the only available source of income for many households. To address the problem, bee keeping as an alternative source of income can be adopted. Bee keeping, both for income generation and environmental protection can be adapted. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where income generating activities are few.

Biogas power for Cooking



Once a biogas digester is installed near a toilet . The Toilet waste will be digested by bacteria to produce natural gas which, will be clean and environmentally friendly source of power for cooking at homes, hospitals, cells and schools. The process involves connection using pipes to a stove ring. The biogas is a very efficient fuel, and using this kind of initiative can reduce expenditures on firewood, as well as saving trees from being cut down. We call upon development partners to support such initiatives.

Chipping Cassava for Increased Production



Chipping of cassava can increase farmers' cultivation of cassava in order to supply industrial markets. Introduction of chipping machines can make big impact by allowing quicker processing of raw cassava, which can be chipped and dried for sale within just a few days. By working in producer groups, farmers can produce sufficient quantities to attract larger buyers, including animal feed manufacturers and flour millers. The technology can transform lives of the farming community. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Dipping and treating livestock is a community approach



Livestock dip tank can be provided in order to provide dipping services. Farmers can be mobilized to pay around 10 US cents per animal to protect their livestock against ticks and tick-borne diseases, and this can improve livestock health in the rural areas. The communities can also arrange to have communal disease prevention and treatment services provided by a private veterinary doctor, which again makes animal health an affordable option. As a result, herd sizes can increase, and greater use of animal draft power can increase crop yields and incomes. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives.

Foot-powered pump for low cost irrigation



A water pump powered by pedaling can enable farmers to irrigate and grow vegetables on their 1.5 acres or 5 acre farm. Leafy vegetables and tomatoes to local schools and to neighbors, and this kind of initiative can save part of farmers profit to buy a bigger pump that will irrigate more land. Moneymaker pump is relatively low cost and can be serviced by farmers without need for specialist tools. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where such initiatives are never had of.

Groundnut shells for Fuel briquettes



Briquettes made from groundnut shells are clean and efficient fuel for cooking or industry. A business can be established by making fuel briquettes from groundnut shells. Due to the high levels of deforestation in Busoga region with many trees being felled for firewood and charcoal making. The waste shells can be obtained for free, which can enable to keep the price of the briquettes down, costing less than charcoal while also being much cleaner and more efficient. This also can help to reduce the costs of fuel in homesteads. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where deforestation levels are high.

Human Waste for Energy



Human toilet waste can be processed into biodiesel and solid fuel pellets. The biodiesel can be used to power engines and generators, while the fuel pellets can be burned in industrial kilns and boilers, as well as solid fuel power plants for electricity generation. This initiative can reduce the quantity of waste and creating wealth, as well as being good for the environment, reducing the output of harmful greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where such initiatives are not in use.

Increasing Animal Productivity for improved livelihoods



Increased milk production can be highly achieved by storing grass and crop residues for use as feed during the dry months. Instead of burning crop residues like maize and bean stalks, these can be stored in a barn, which can hold up to 100 tonnes of feed. Also, green maize stalks can be grinded as feeds. And Napier grass and desmodium can be used to make a nutritious cattle feed for the dry season. With good availability of drinking water, farmers can be in position to manage frequent periods of drought associated with climate change. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda in order to increase animal productivity for improved livelihoods.

Long surviving Cassava in the face of climate change



Cassava has been described as a survivor crop, capable of withstanding long periods of dry weather. In the context of climate change in Africa, this makes cassava a valuable insurance crop, a source of food and income when other crops fail. Therefore new varieties of the crop can be developed and adopted by farmers if they can find markets for their crop surpluses. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives to achieve food security.

MCow for Cattle Management



New information service for farmers called MCow can be explored to send information in the form of SMS messages to mobile phones. Types of information the system can send can include correct management of cattle during pregnancy, information on veterinary and insemination services in the farmer's local areas, market information to enable trade livestock and livestock products between users of the service. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where poverty levels are high.

Plant Bank for pest controls



A website can be designed to provide up-to-date information on crop pests and diseases. It can help smallholder farmers lose less of their crops, enable farmers and farming advisors to diagnose problems, learn about control measures and access factsheets that summaries the essential information in a simple form. The site can be particularly valuable for plant doctors who can run plant health clinics in villages. Village farmers can get information about pests and diseases which can also help them to avoid these problems, by choosing appropriate varieties and spotting symptoms early, to identify varieties of crops that are resistant to the disease, and train farmers in other methods of protecting their crops. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives.

Rainwater Harvesting for Domestic Use



Collecting rainfall from rooftops enables households to save time and effort in collecting water, and to support vegetable and livestock production, even in the dry months. Rural women and children can be mobilized to build local tanks capable of holding around 20,000 litres of water. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where access of clean water is still a problem.

Tephrosia - effective organic tick control



Many diseases common to cows, sheep and goats are spread by ticks, and protecting livestock from tick bites is an important element in animal health. Dipping or spraying animals with an acaricide is the standard method of protection. For some farmers, however, accessing or affording the correct chemical can be difficult. There is an alternative of spraying animals with a liquid extracted from a locally available plant. *Tephrosia vogelli* grows wild across much of sub-Saharan Africa. Boiling the leaves in water produces a natural pesticide which can be diluted and used as an effective protection against ticks. We therefore call upon development partners to support related research and multiplication of seeds of the plant in Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda where such initiatives have never been developed.

Vegetables for Incomes and Nutrition



Increased production and consumption of nutritious and health-promoting vegetables, including indigenous and exotic species can be a solution to increased poverty and malnutrition in rural villages of Busoga sub region in the Eastern part of Uganda. We therefore call upon development partners to support such initiatives.

Skills Based education for employment.



Youth unemployment remains a serious policy challenge in Busoga sub-region. Youth of 15 to 24 years are twice likely to be unemployed compared to any other age cohort. Given the rapid growth, three quarters of the people are below the age of 30 years coupled with the slow development of the area then access to job opportunities are still a big problem. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support skills based education or initiatives that create employment.

Girl Child Education for prevention of Early pregnancies.



In Busoga sub-region, younger girls of 12 to 18 years do not finish schools, get pregnant and marry before finishing primary school or secondary school education. Sometimes parents choose to marry their young daughters in order to cope with the harsh realities of poverty. Other times, families marry their daughters as a form of protection by securing a husband for their daughter at a young age. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support initiatives that prevent early pregnancies, marriage and school dropout. Because there are different reasons for child marriage, in order to prevent it we must address multiple aspects of a girl's life and her community's beliefs.

Urban Prostitution on the Rise.



Due to the high levels of unemployment and breakdown of factories in the area, youth girls engage themselves in prostitution related activities which has increased HIV/AIDS scourge. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support initiatives to eliminate the problem.

Deforestation on the Rise



Too much pressure is put on the forests for agriculture, housing and charcoal burning for both income and cooking. This has contributed immensely on environmental degradation and climate change in Busoga sub-region. Therefore, we call upon development partners to support initiatives that can reverse the trend of events in the area.