Purpose of Trip:

- Support and supervise Kellyn Montgomery research on gendered spaces in IPM
- Meet with Dr. Florence Kyazze, Dr. Robinah Namirembe-Ssonko, Zachary Mwanga and Basil Mugonola
- Hold final Focus Group Discussion
- Participate in Farmer-to-Farmer exchange
- Obtain information on region from Sub-County (Strategic Plan)
- Incorporate key gender questions (to second and third survey)
- Ensure that Kellyn’s research makes a contribution to IPM CRSP
- Identify gender issues relevant to technology adoption
- Identify future gender opportunities for IPM CRSP
- Help organize and implement Farmer to Farmer Exchange
- Report to Sam Kyamanyawa at conclusion of project

Sites Visited: UGANDA: Wakiso District, Busukuma Sub-County

Description of Activities/Observations:

Itinerary

Thursday July 31

Meetings at Makerere University.
Dr. Archileo Kaaya, Food Science and Technology
Dr. Florence Kyazze, Agricultural Extension (OSU PhD)
Dr. Robinah Namirembe-Ssonko

Friday August 1
Interview Zaamu Ssekalegu (Zaam), Technical Secretary of Sub-County
Visit IPM demonstration plot at Sub-County
Visit Millie Kakande at home and go to Focus Group site
Focus Group Discussion with IPM and non-IPM farmers, 10 women and 2 men at Seeta village, with assistance of Rebecca Mukebezi (Florence’s student and Zachary Muwanga, extension officer). Zachary joins at end. Rebecca guides FGD beautifully.

Saturday August 2
Help prepare for farmer exchange and collective meal
Obtain Sub-County 3-year strategic plan
Help prepare food for closing ceremony
Farmer to farmer exchange and training at Botanical Garden at Busuku Village with over 60 farmers (IPM and non-IPM farmers) led by Zaam (See Doris notes in Kellyn trip report)
Closing ceremony and thank you celebration

Sunday August 3
Meeting with Kellyn
Travel to Kenya in evening for other project

Wednesday August 13
Meeting with Dr. Monica Karuhanga, Lecturer, Agriculture Extension Education Department

Wrap-up meeting with Sam Kyamanywa, regional coordinator IPM.

**Notes/highlights**

Florence says package was adopted in part, but that the problem was the top to bottom training that had taken place in the first round. (Later, Sam, Regional Coordinator, says the same thing and that the inclusion of a social scientist in team was reason for change/improvement.) More interest now. 2008 second round has been very successful. All farmers said they would keep using (and would purchase) improved, resistant, variety of seed.

Farmers are very interested in improved variety (MT 56?) but have trouble accessing enough as only through Robinah is this possible—not commercially available. But IPM farmers have been saving seed from their tomatoes and non-IPM farmers have been stealing tomatoes for seed. Zaam distributed seeds to women’s group taken from tomato. Farmers have reduced pesticide applications from several times per week (up to 3-4 in rainy weeks) to one only. Consumer demand is for sprayed tomatoes with visible pesticide residue, but increasingly health conscious middle class is providing increasing market for organic products. Cultural practices: it is difficult to get them to both mulch and stake, in part due to labor required to obtain hard stakes not easily destroyed by termites. Demonstration plot and experiments on farmers’ own fields have been successful; now trained farmers will train others while Robinah and Florence will stand back behind the scenes.

Florence took a group of IPM farmers to a farm show to impress them with benefit of staking and mulching techniques and it worked: they were struck by tomato plants both mulched and staked (as they tend to do only one of two.) Farmers that did not go were also communicated about visit and were very sorry to have missed it. Lots of enthusiasm for IPM generated. Also held a competition that was successful and drummed up interest; farmers worked very hard to win.

Says gender issues cause constraints in IPM and even at level of university and with educated faculty though lots of denial. As long as income is involved—cash crop—it is a man’s crop. When a “food crop” becomes a cash crop it is no longer in women’s hands. It is new that women participate in income-generating activities and decision-making. Florence disagrees with Kellyn’s findings regarding distance being an obstacle for women, and says that women can hire transport for produce and are probably stressing lack of transport because they see white people as source of income and potential inputs. She says all participants were paid for
their transport to trainings so this was not a factor. (Not clear if she misunderstood that we were talking about distance for getting crop to market.)

Florence refers us to her student Rebecca Mukebezi who will help us apply new survey the following day; she is a graduate in BSc in extension education, unemployed. Also sends us to speak with Dr. Robinah Namirembe-Ssonko. Suggests some questions to include: Who owns the crop? If the man, ask him what makes him own it and not the woman. Ask her, not in presence of man, if she wants the crop and why she does not own it. Ask who gets the money and who makes decisions on how to spend it. Ask female informant to speak about other women in general so as to get beyond self-denial. Ask women who grow tomatoes what their men are growing. Also ask where do buyers find women, as their crop is usually marketed via middlemen who pick up at their gardens.

Next day brainstorming, together with Rebecca, and including survey questions developed by Florence and Rebecca the night before. See second survey. Applied by Rebecca primarily and also addressed in FGD.

Interview with Zaam: Problem of taking produce to market to sell. You have to pay two boda bodas, one for your produce and one to take you to sell it, as driver does not sell it for you. (Unlike middleman who picks and takes to market to sell.) Says you can stack 8 boxes of tomato on a bike. Both men and women grown their own vegetables; man sells both but woman cannot ask for money from sales.

Discuss limits on women’s mobility as obstacle. Zaam says women are always busy doing chores and have no time. They have to work in the garden in order to be able to cook food. Men do not directly limit women’s mobility unless she cheats on him—in which case the word spreads and he finds out easily. As long as “she behaves” she has freedom to move.

Diffusion: Zaam has brought 4 new farmers to the IPM group, 3 ladies and one man. She also asked Dr. Ssonko for seeds which she distributed to 21 women in her self-help group (“cash-round”). She says women spread IPM more because they organize in groups.

Packet: says spraying has reduced to once per week (from 2-4); mulching was always done but not staking—thinks this season there will be much more staking.

She herself went from being hired to take care of the demonstration plot at the Sub-County to developing her own little nursery with tomatoes and other crops planted in all kinds of containers. She is a great promoter of IPM. She is taking classes in secretarial studies—should be taking them in ag extension!
FGD: 14 women, 2 men, all tomato growers. (Zaam, Millie and one other woman are IPM farmers, others are not. Men are IPM. More people keep joining group. Clear interest.)

All the women in group mulch, and pay for it. Asked what they spend the money on that they get from selling tomatoes all say school fees and household goods. Men in addition say for building houses, while women say “for looking good”.

Asked regarding staking. Say can not stake if have one acre, it is too much. It is hard to get the stakes and the termites get them anyway. The non-IPM farmers say they have seen the stakes but have never bothered to ask what they are for. Have not seen tomatoes that look nice that would lead them to ask why. (This area was hit hard by leaf curl this year.) One farmer says staking makes it easier to spray from all sides. Last year the tomatoes all looked nice and everyone wanted them, so now even the non-IPM farmers were interested enough to get seed but say it is too much work to do IPM—have to measure the exact distance between rows. Say they used to spray twice a week and now only once.

Women get lower price for tomatoes not only because they pay the middleman who picks up but because they have to pay him for the crates he uses to transport them. (Others disagree.)

Big issue and constraint is the distance to water and the time/labor required to fetch it. Women carry one jerrycan on their head and take anywhere from 15 minutes to one hour (asked individually in group) whereas men take ten minutes and can carry 4 jerrycans on their bike or boda boda. Logically, people seek land nearest to water. Women’s difficulty accessing land thus directly translates into increased time and labor and decreased productivity. If both the woman and man in the household grow tomatoes the man will NOT bring water to his wife’s plot. But, the women, say, while the men will not help them, they always help the man transplanting, weeding, spraying. “That is how we learned to mix the pesticides and everything!” says one women. (NB: women DO spray.)

The final event concluding the research activities with a farmer to farmer exchange and a thank you meal and celebration for participants went better than expected. Over 60 farmers showed up, including many non-IPM farmers. They came in Sunday best for a ceremony that began with the National Anthem, was followed by a prayer, then with Zaam, the Sub-County rep and MEC giving opening words. MEC explained breadth of IPM CRSP and how farmers in Uganda were part of a project involving farmers in over 40 countries working with scientists in universities like Makerere to develop scientific solutions to farmers’ problems. Kellyn thanked participants for helping in her research. Zachary was busy applying what he could of the exit surveys. Zaam described IPM techniques and facilitated a dialogue between farmers asking questions and discussing problems they faced. Finally, an excellent meal prepared by both
women and men during the day was shared by all. It was an excellent end to an intense and successful period of data-gathering.

Dr. Monica Karuhanga, Lecturer, Agriculture Extension Education Department was referred to me by Dr. Florence Kyazze, Agricultural Extension, who did her PhD work with IPM CRSP. She is one of the two gender experts in Extension Education that may be able to help us understand the gender issues and address them in future surveys. She has an MSc from Adelaide, Australia and a PhD from Wageningen University in the Netherlands, the latter looking at gender and HIV/AIDS and impacts on livelihoods of banana farmers. She combined qualitative and quantitative research methodologies and said she would send me a PDF of her dissertation. She provided tips on what to include in gender workshops addressing IPM (or otherwise) such as including statistics to identify gender gaps and care to show gender issues as structural and beyond individuals. (“Men are not aware of the structures that put them in power, or the disadvantages women face.” “When you are in a favored position, you cannot assume others are in the same.”) Offered to look over my workshop plans for Mali and make recommendations. Says for awareness you have to look for multiple entry points, create a critical mass of believers, and get support from the inside. It is important to give folks credit for what they do in this area. (Be sure to have a diploma of completion for those doing the workshop in Mali.) It is a long-term process that you need to follow-up on and give support to. Must be clear I am only the initiator or facilitator of a program, that they need to follow up. Need to target management and ask how I can provide support. All you can do is hope some of the information falls on fertile ground.

Meeting with Sam Kyamanywa, regional coordinator IPM to debrief on Kellyn Montgomery’s gender research project. Sam agreed that there is good new rate of adoption now, and credited with having social scientists on board and bringing a bottom-up, not top-down approach. Also said I should plan to come to the next regional meeting around April of next year.

**Recommendations:**

Draw on potential for human resources to contribute. Zaam is excellent promoter and communicator for IPM CRSP. Doris Nalwadda, cook and caretaker at CAEC took excellent notes of Zaam’s presentation at the Farmer to Farmer Exchange (on her own initiative. Rebecca was excellent at guiding FGD and developing survey.

Women (via women’s self-lending and “cash round” groups) are excellent source of diffusion. More Farm Fairs and competitions with prizes.
Continue and expand role of social scientists in project. Include Dr. Monica Karuhanga, gender expert in ag extension education.

Training: (see Kellyn Montgomery training, Farmer to Farmer Exchange, below)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program type (workshop, seminar, field day, short course, etc.)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>Training Provider (US university, host country institution, etc.)</th>
<th>Training Objective</th>
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<td>Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange</td>
<td>August 2, 2008</td>
<td>Farmers in Busukuma Sub-County, Wakiso District, Uganda</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>IPM CRSP project participants from Busukuma Sub-County</td>
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List of Contacts Made: See Kellyn Montgomery contact list, below:

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- Dr. Robinah Namirembe-Ssonko—Crop Science, Makerere University, rmirembe@agric.mak.ac.ug, 0 772-68-4533
- Rebecca Mukebezi, Dr. Kyazze’s graduate student in BSc in extension education, 0 712-40 14 06
- Zaamu Ssekalegu, Technical Secretary of Sub-County, 0 77-444-3935
- Doris Nalwadda, cook and caretaker (dorisnalwadda@yahoo.com)
- Basil Mugonola—Agriculture and Applies Economics, work with tomatoes in Uganda, bmugonol@vt.edu, 0 772-4597-45
- Jackie Bonabana—Economics, Agriculture, work in Uganda, jbonaban@vt.edu, (0 774-8997-99)
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