

Conversion of a high external input farm



Grow cover crops and green manures



Create an appropriate microclimate



Introduce livestock and collect manure



Start compost production



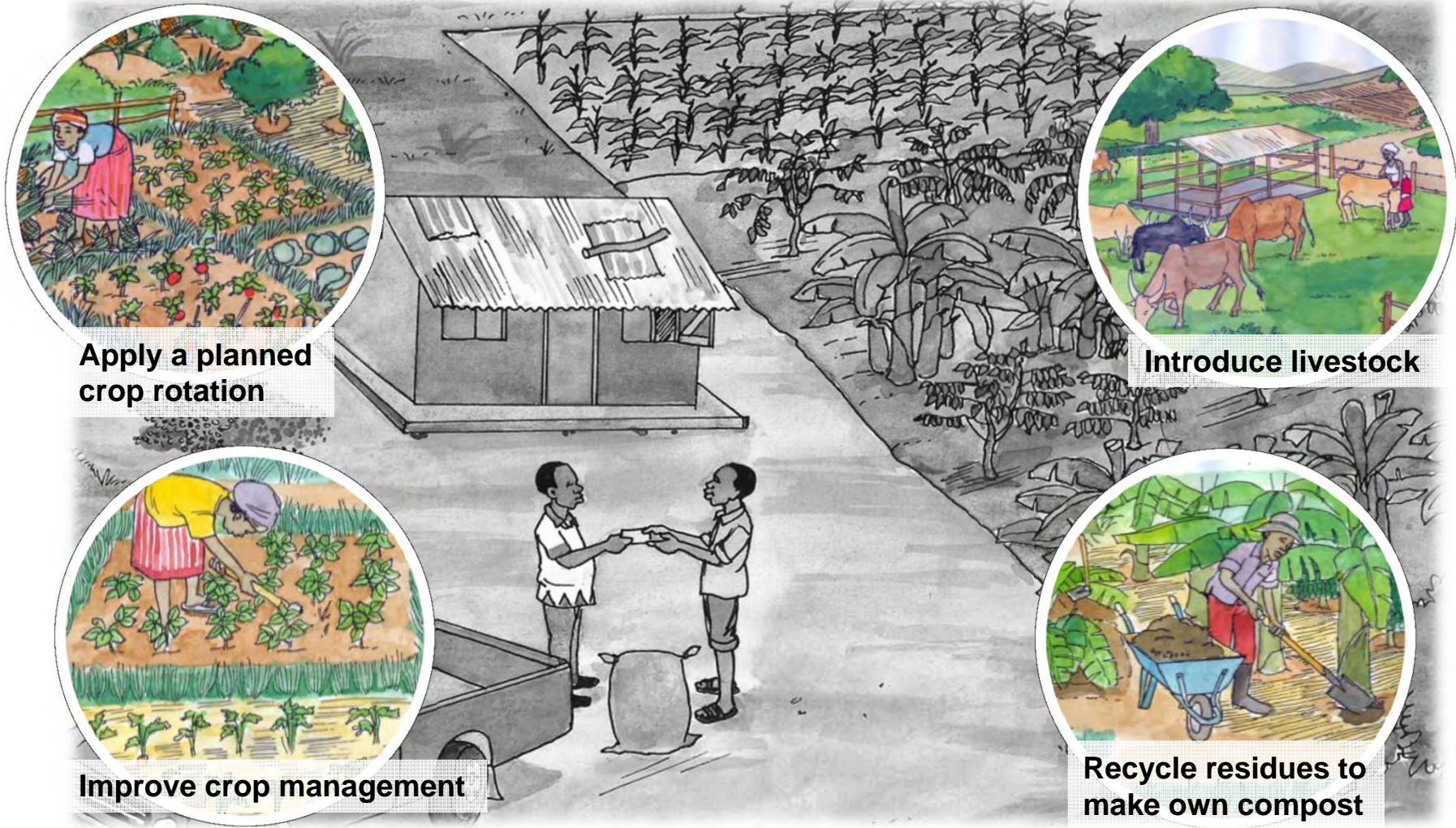
Plant hedges



Diversify the cropping system



Conversion of a low external input farm



Conversion of a mixed farm



Collect and store manure properly



Apply a planned crop rotation



Recycle residues to make compost



Get familiar with natural pest and disease control



Tigray region in Ethiopia: Regeneration of land using organic practices

1997: Degraded and eroded soils



2003: Rehabilitated soils



Compost application

- > **Better soil fertility!**
- > **Better water retention of the soil!**
- > **Better harvests!**



Conversion of degraded land



Protect the soil from sun and rain



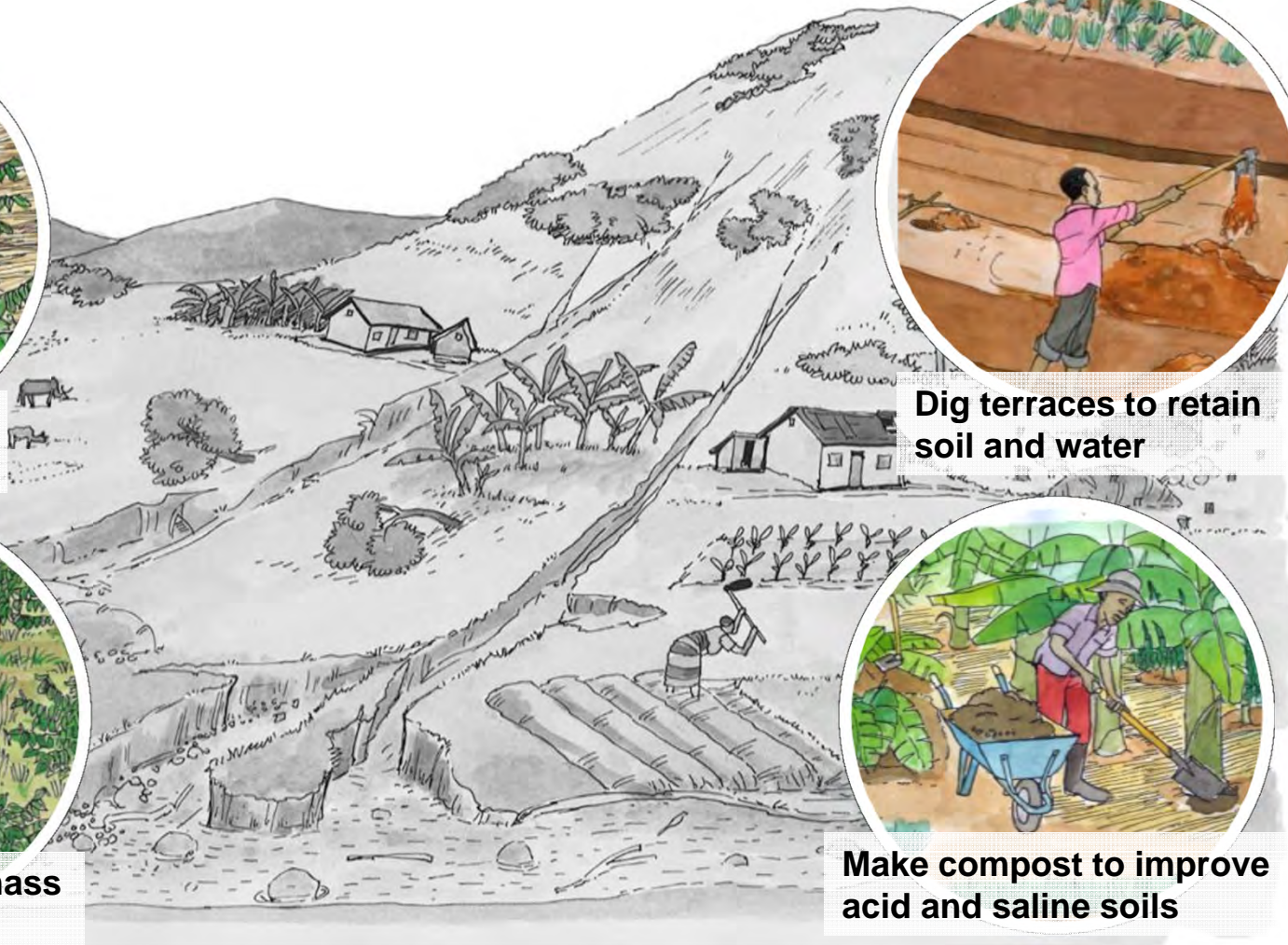
Dig terraces to retain soil and water



Produce plant biomass to feed the soil



Make compost to improve acid and saline soils



Conversion in dry climate



Feed the soil with plant biomass



Start making compost and mix it into the planting holes



Protect the soil from drying out



Plant legume trees for shade and biomass



What does it take to farm organically?

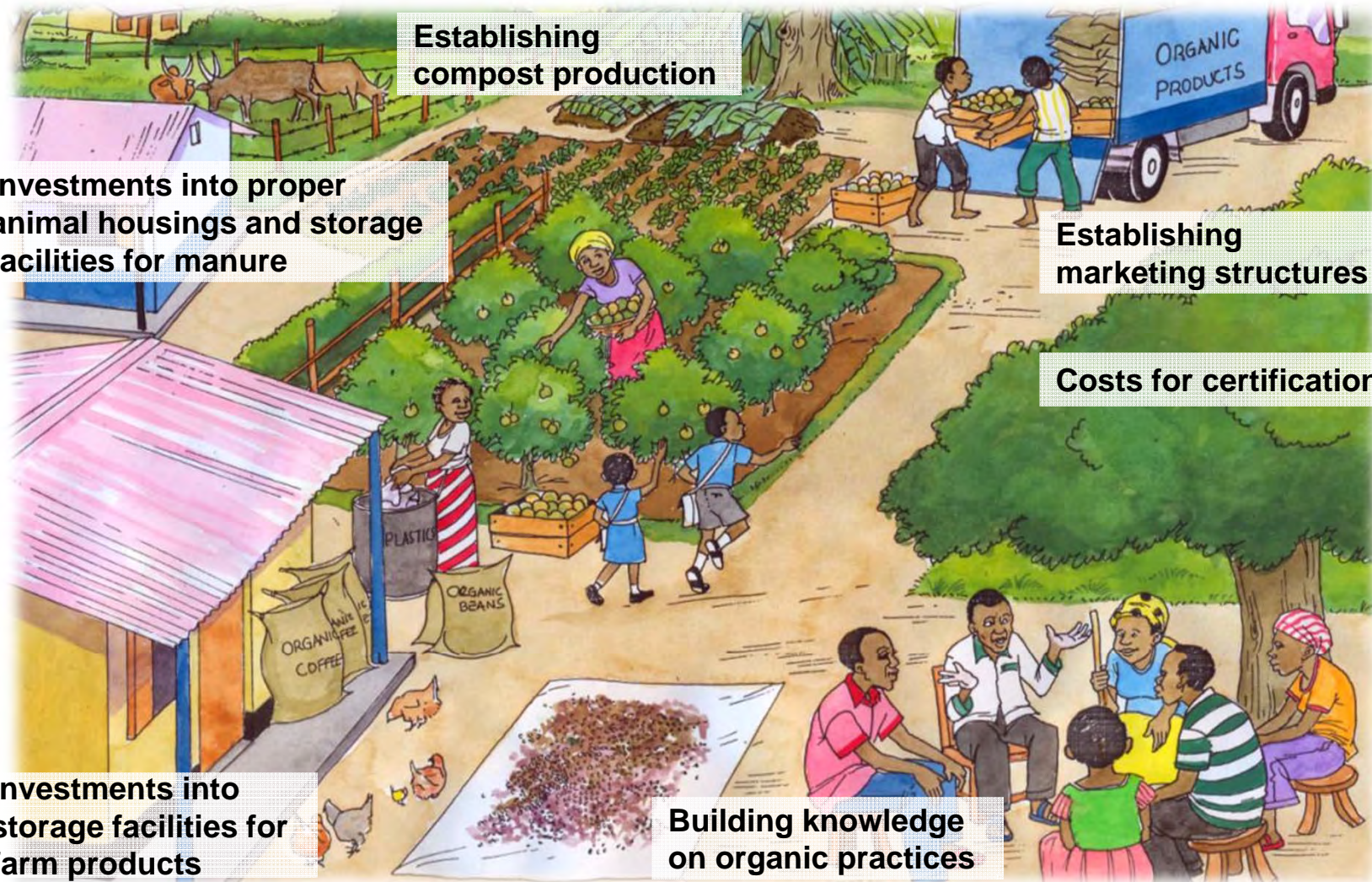


To be successful organic farmers we need:

- > a common vision about the future of the farm.
- > motivation to work with nature.
- > to be ready to try out new things.
- > willingness to continuously learn from experiences.



Economic challenges of conversion



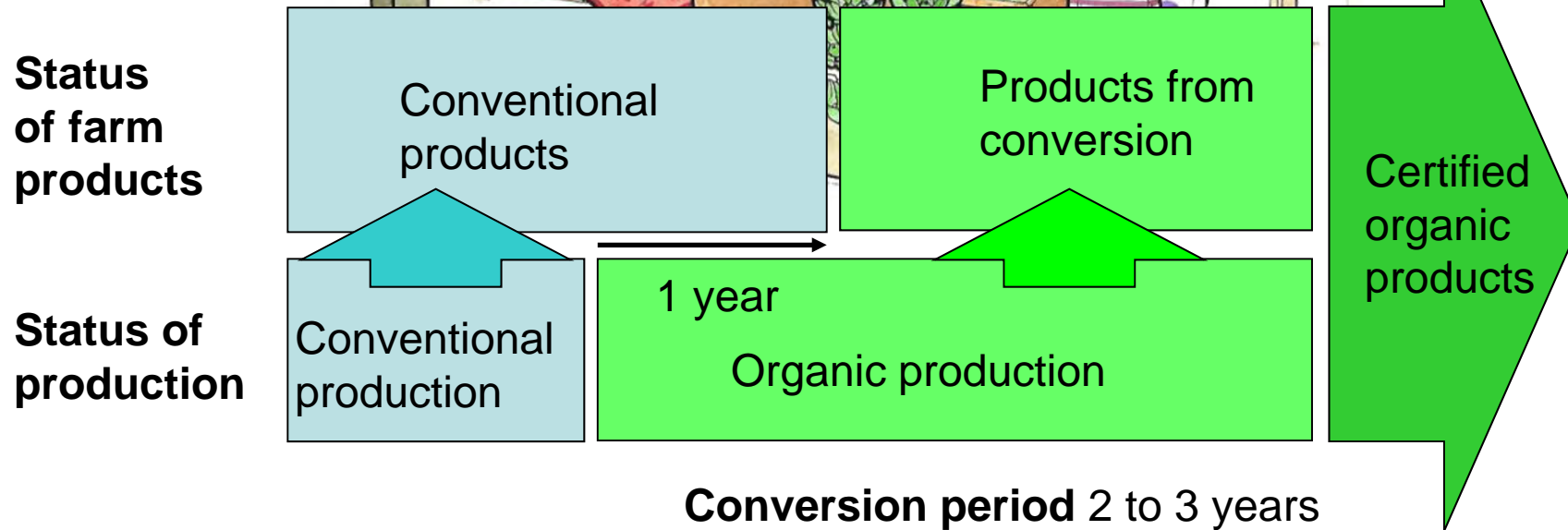
How to become an organic farmer



How to start implementing organic practices

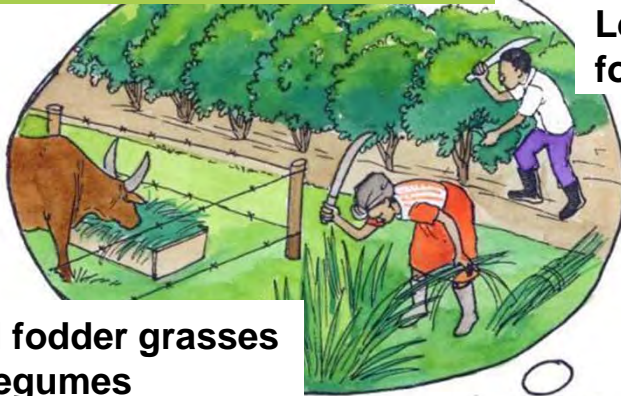


Status of farm products during conversion



Which crops should I grow?

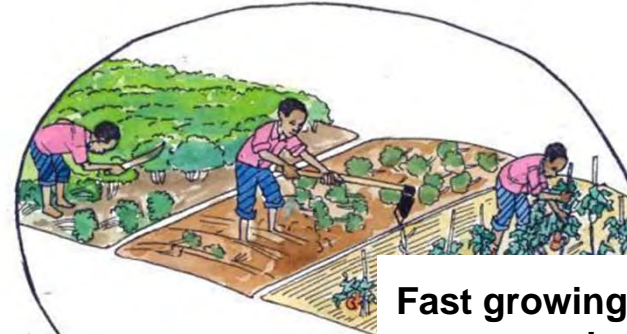
Crops to feed animals well



Good fodder grasses and legumes

Legume fodder trees

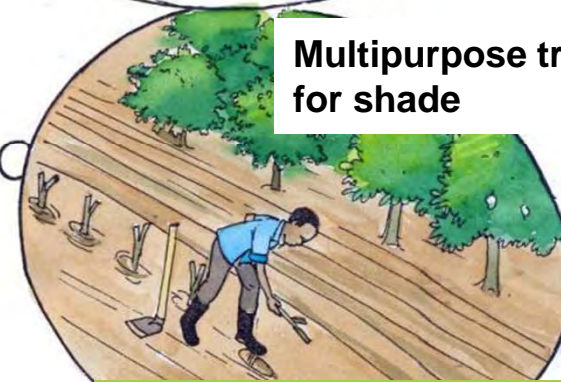
Crops to feed the soil



Fast growing legume crops to mix into the soil



Crops to feed my family and to sell on the market



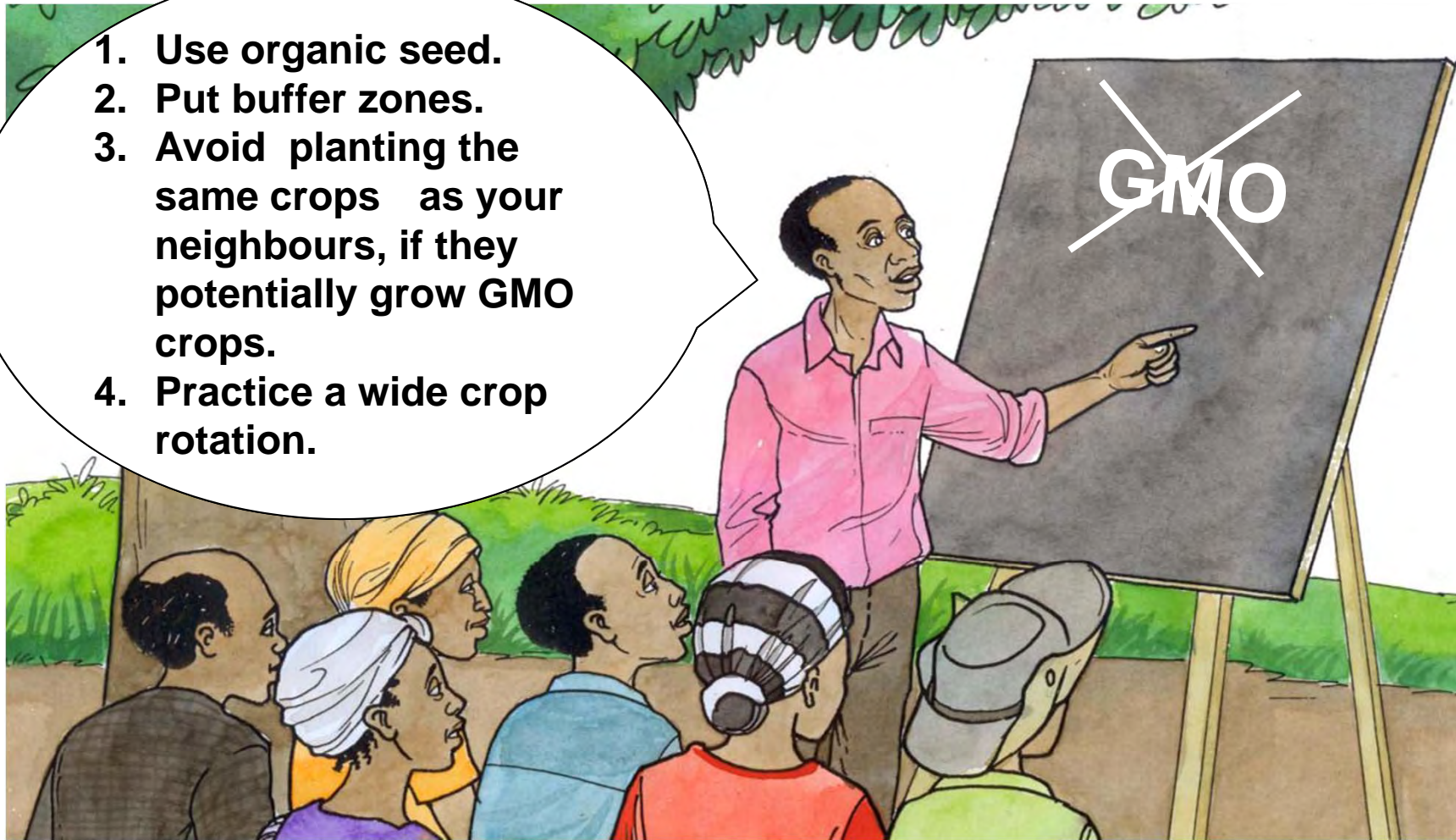
Multipurpose trees for shade

Trees to create a favourable microclimate

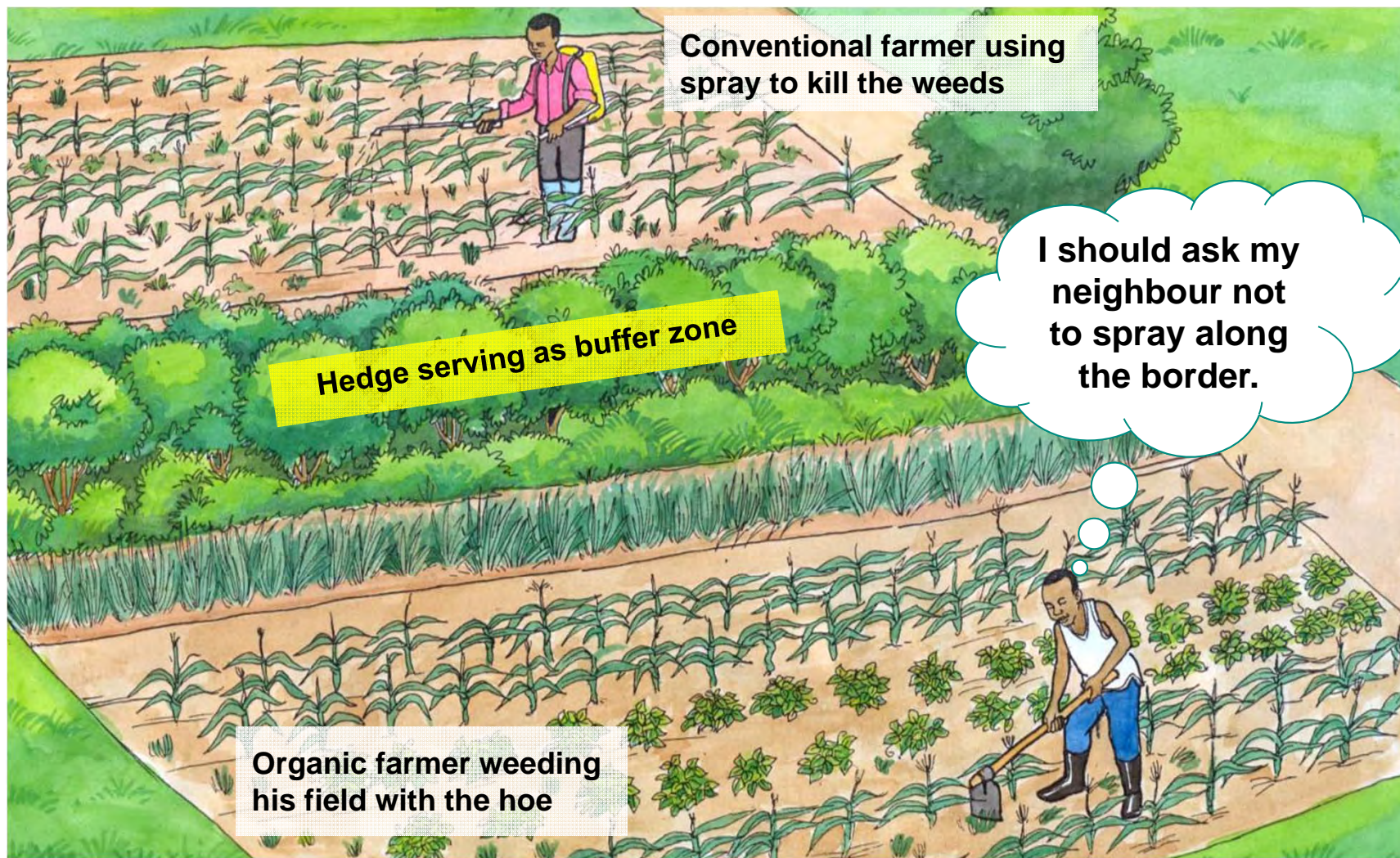


How to reduce the risk of GMO contamination

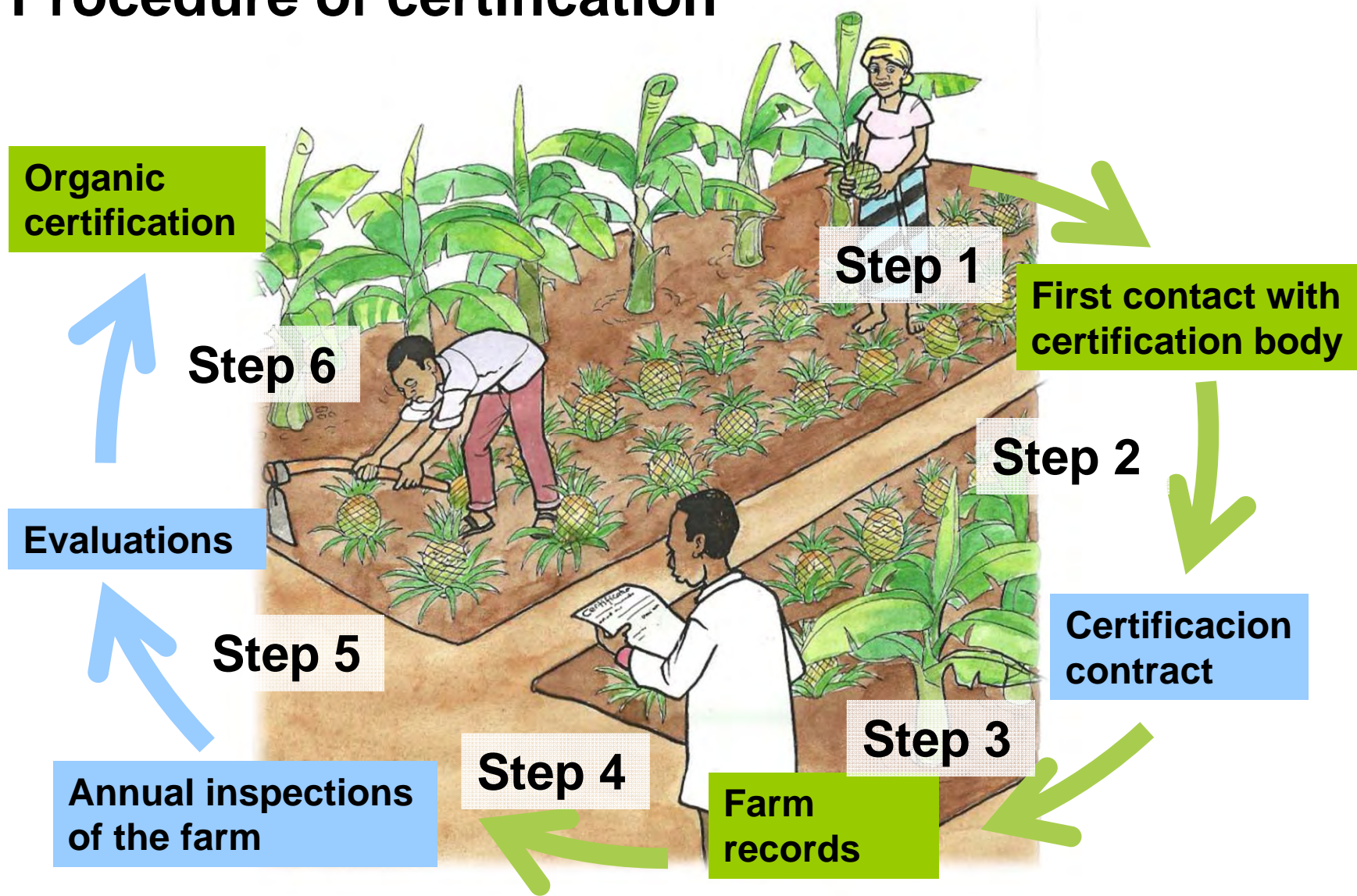
1. Use organic seed.
2. Put buffer zones.
3. Avoid planting the same crops as your neighbours, if they potentially grow GMO crops.
4. Practice a wide crop rotation.



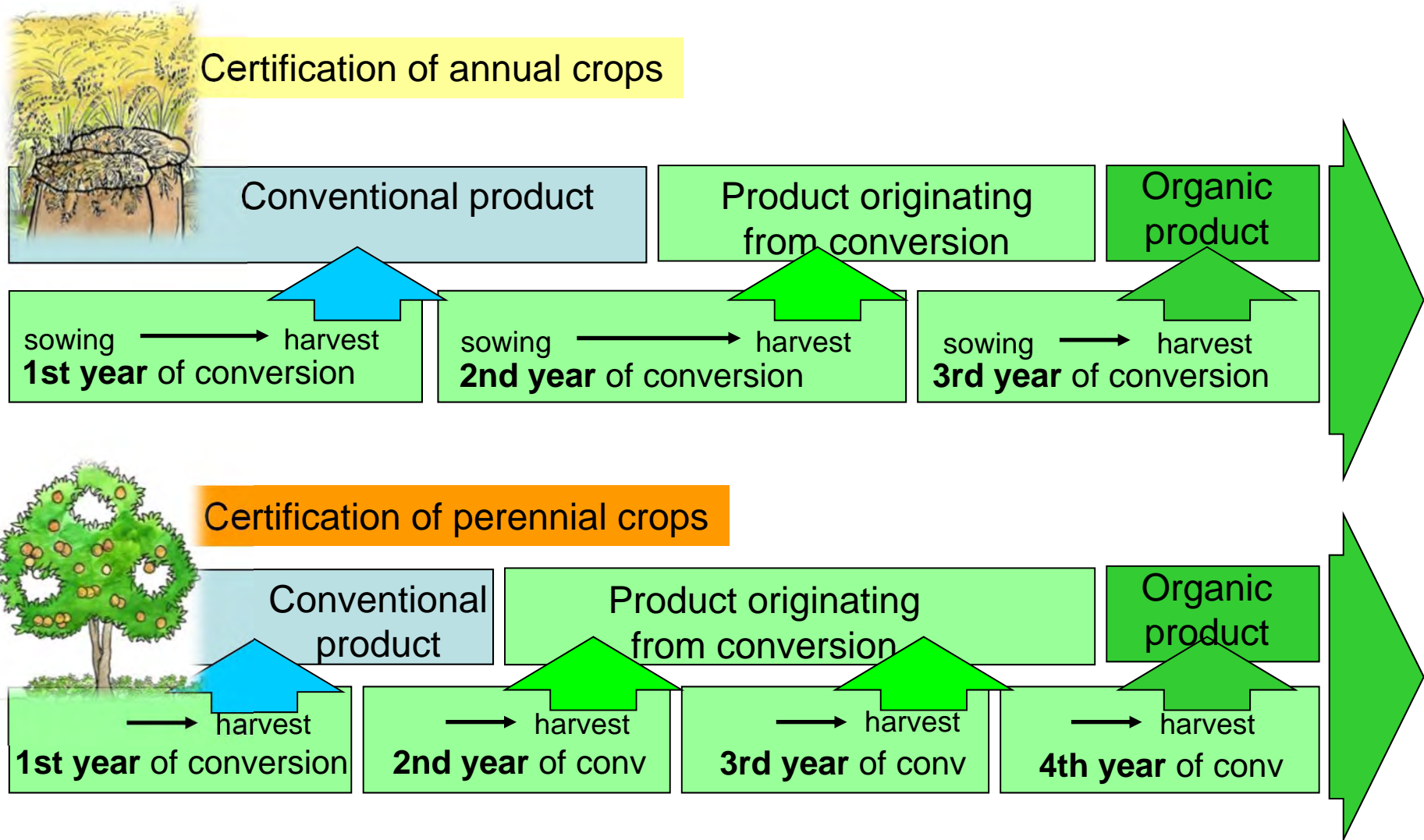
How to protect crops from pesticide drift



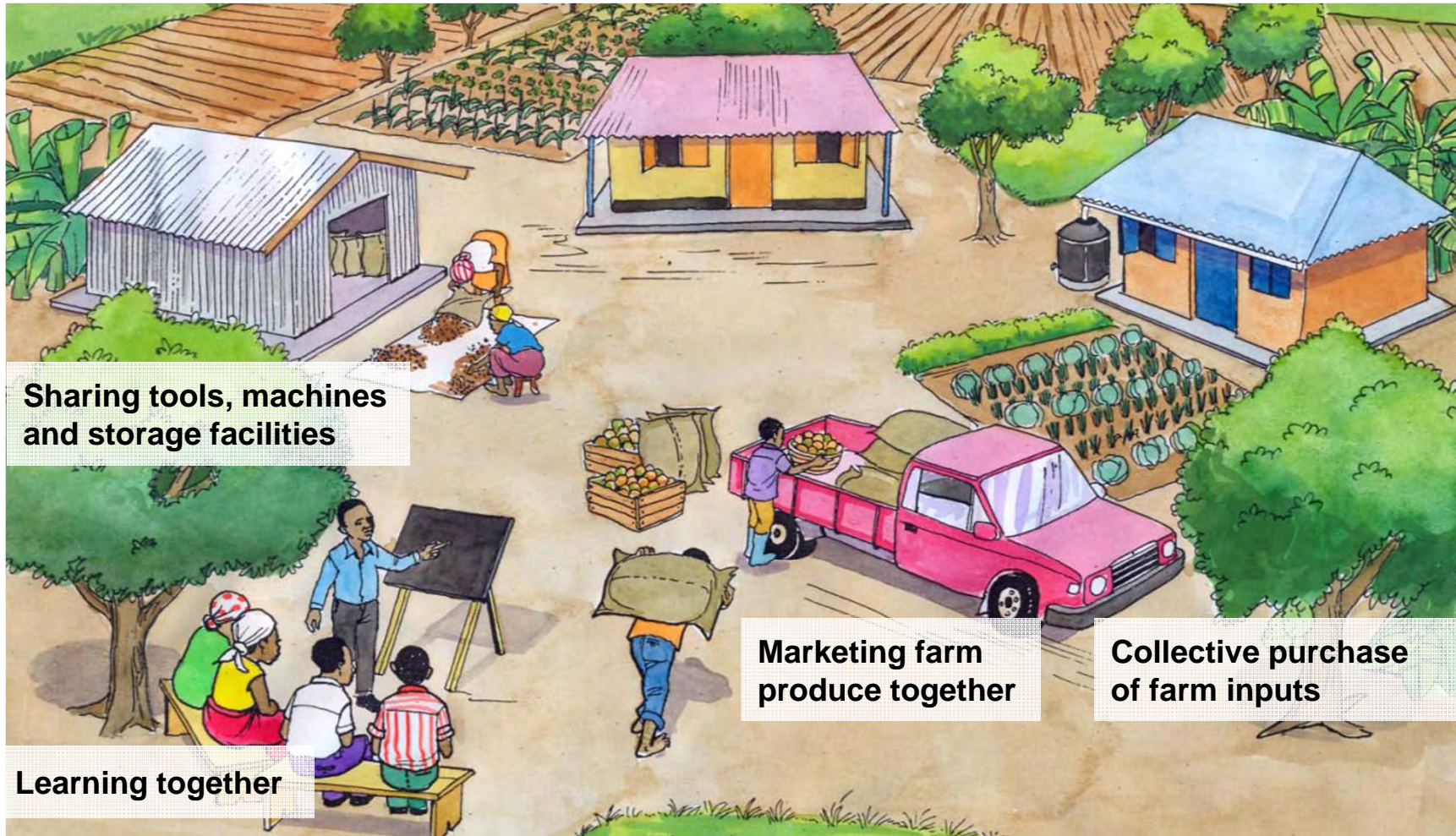
Procedure of certification



Marketing of farm products during conversion



Success through collaboration



Kahangi Estates in Western Uganda: Example of a successful, large scale organic farm



- > Use of few external farm inputs only
- > Own fuel and firewood
- > Cultivation systems were adapted to local conditions
- > Low labour requirements
- > Good harvests
- > Own processing of farm products for value added



Katuulo Farmers Cooperative, Uganda: Up-scaling through collective marketing

Achievements:

- > **Collection center for farm products**
- > **Collective sorting, grading, cleaning, weighing and packaging of farm products**
- > **Community health center**
- > **Better harvests**
- > **Continuous expansion of farm production**
- > **Fair trade certification to access additional markets**



Where to get information on organic agriculture



Tigwirizane Women Development Club, Zambia: Achievements through cooperation



Efforts:

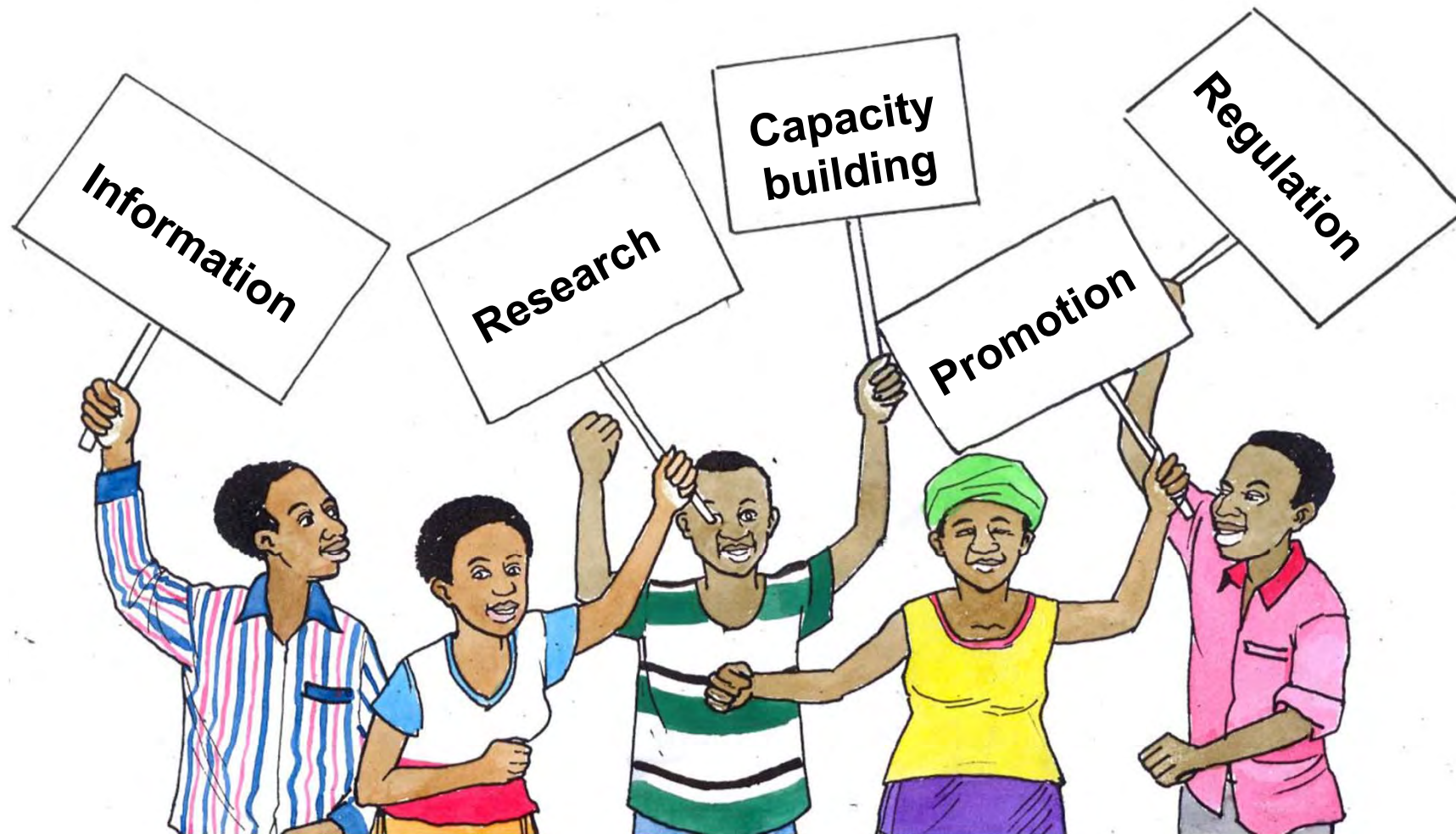
- > Intensive training to meet the quality requirements
- > Guidance to ensure good harvests

Achievements:

- > Education of own extension staff
- > Diversification of production
- > Own oil extraction unit
- > Provision of extraction services



How government can support organic agriculture



Organic agriculture contributes to empowerment of women

