

Title of case study*	Climate change adaptation strategy for Kayonza Growers Tea Factory
Date of submission*	10/12/12
Name of organization(s)*	Cafédirect plc
NWP Objective* <i>Select the objective(s) of the NWP that the case study responds to.</i>	<p>The objective of the Nairobi work programme is to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation to climate change; and</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.</p>
Objective of case study* <i>Describe the specific objective of case study.</i>	<p>The overall objective of the climate change strategy will be to support smallholder tea farmers faced with climate change challenges to increase food and tea production and conserve the environment.</p>
Actions* <i>Describe the activities to meet the case study objective, highlighting organizations, communities and/or experts to be engaged.</i>	<p>Over the years, smallholder tea farmers in Western Uganda have perceived climatic shifts such as declining food and crops harvests, increase in pests and diseases, prolonged droughts, landslides, soil exhaustion, and irregular rainfall patterns. Small scale tea farmers are more vulnerable to climate change impacts because of limited options and resources available for adaptation. The result has been low tea production, food scarcity and decline in household incomes. In order to address the mentioned climate change challenges, a climate change adaptation strategy will be developed and implemented by Kayonza Growers Tea Factory to assist farmers to cope with climatic changes by minimizing their impacts on farming systems. Strategy elements are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of pest and diseases: The strategy will focus on early planting, use of resistant varieties, early detection and control techniques and research on new diseases. 2. Food security: Food scarcity was noted to be on the increase in the tea growing areas as a result of crop failure associated with changes in climate patterns. Efforts to increase food production will be sought by adoption of better farming methods in crop and tea farming systems. Planting new varieties for both crops and food. Use of organic and inorganic fertilizers. Procurement of improved cassava and potato varieties which can withstand common pests and diseases 3. Family Planning: High population exerts more demand on natural resources. Ways to have a manageable quality population will be explored in this strategy by having family planning programs. Programs for farmers will be conducted on family planning using radio programs and farmers trainings. Continue family planning campaigns 4. Nature conservation: Wide spread deforestation was noted in all tea growing areas leading to fuel wood shortage, soil erosion, floods and water shortage. The strategy will aim at planting of trees in degraded areas, agro forestry, energy saving technologies at farm level and protection of swamps and wetlands. Procure 5000 indigenous trees from National Forestry Authority (NFA) and afforest tea garden/estate boundaries; Procurement and installation

	<p>of 40 rain water harvesting tanks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 1000 agro-forestry and fruit trees • Sensitisation and training on conservation of wetlands, river banks and natural forests. • Radio program through local FM radios on Climate change addressing major risks of the above components. • Training on use of energy saving and tree management to farmers • Procure 100 energy saving cooking stoves <p>For a first phase of implementation of this strategy a pilot project addressing the components of Family Planning and Nature Conservation has been selected.</p>
<p>Expected results* <i>Describe the envisaged outputs/benefits of the case study/</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of pest and diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5609 tea farmers of Kayonza and non-tea farmers in the catchment will be better informed about risk and impacts from climate change. • 25 farmers trained and are growing new varieties. 2. Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 households will benefit from rain water harvesting tanks and equally receive training on waste water management and sanitation. 3. Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family planning targeting the highly populated zones of Mpungu and Kayonza will reach 2500 households 4. Nature Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 farmers, 10 Kayonza factory extension staff and 5 schools will receive training from UP Energy Uganda and NFA on energy efficiency. • In total 200 families will benefit from the energy saving stoves: 100 farmers and 100 factory workers. • 200 farmers will introduce agro forestry activities. • Identification of high value ecosystems, recruitment and training of river bank scouts (volunteers). • Training on use of energy saving and tree management targets 50 farmer beneficiaries in total; each farmer will receive 100 trees. The beneficiaries will be selected from 5 zones (10 per zone), among them 5 schools will benefit.
<p>Indicators of achievement* <i>Describe any quantitative and/or qualitative indicator to show that the objective of the case study has been achieved.</i></p>	<p>Overall 5609 farmers of Kayonza Tea Factory will be sensibilized , trained and implement climate change adaptation measures along the four areas of strategy: 1. Management of pest and diseases 2. Food security, 3. Family Planning, 4. Nature Conservation by the end of the year 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only about 30% of tea estate peripheries are planted with trees. By the end of project all estate boundaries will be planted with trees. • Increase from 10% of overall number of households currently harvesting water to 15% by the end of 2013. • By December 2013, 60% of farmers homestead boundaries will be planted with fruit trees; by 2016 farmers will be able to get incomes from fruits like avocados etc . Overall restored forest cover. • By 2015, river banks and any other destroyed high value ecosystem should have regenerated. Nature balance will be restored through

* Mandatory fields

More information on the Nairobi work programme work areas is available at: <<http://unfccc.int/nwp>>


Disclaimer: These business cases have been cited to raise awareness about the engagement of the private sector in climate change adaptation. The information in the business cases has been provided either directly by the organization or obtained from a public source. The UNFCCC Secretariat has not verified the information and takes no responsibility for it. Users are therefore advised to verify the information before they take any action relying on the information provided in the business cases.

	<p>natural biochemical recycling and self-purification processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family planning moved from a current 37- 41% acceptance level (according to the report by the district population officer) to 45% level by the year 2013. Small size families attain full education; minimize poverty, improved social welfare, development, Both men and women adopt family planning to ensure a sustainable growing population. Reduced encroachment on high value ecosystems. • The 200 primary beneficiaries and their immediate families get awareness and knowledge on energy saving and tree management. • The percentage of farmers using energy saving Jikos moved from 2% to 3%, from a 20% awareness level on the advantage and use of energy saving cooking stoves this will stretch to 60% coverage by the end of project.
Region(s) relevant to case study*	<input type="checkbox"/> All regions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Arab States <input type="checkbox"/> Asia <input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/> Central America <input type="checkbox"/> Europe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries <input type="checkbox"/> North America <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> Polar regions <input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States <input type="checkbox"/> South America
Country(ies) relevant to case study	Uganda
Business sector of the organization(s)*	<input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization <input type="checkbox"/> National/regional programme/initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private sector entity <input type="checkbox"/> Research institute <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization/agency
Adaptation sector relevant to case study*	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building, education and training <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Finance and insurance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Human health <input type="checkbox"/> Oceans and coastal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Science, assessment, monitoring and early warning <input type="checkbox"/> Technology and Information & Communications Technology (ICT) <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism <input type="checkbox"/> Transport, infrastructure and human settlements <input type="checkbox"/> Water resources

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<p>Adaptation activity delivered by case study*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate-resilient development planning <input type="checkbox"/> Communications and awareness-raising <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Early warning systems <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Financial support <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge management <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and evaluation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot adaptation programmes/projects <input type="checkbox"/> Risk/vulnerability mapping <input type="checkbox"/> Training
<p>Work areas of the NWP*¹ <i>Select among the nine work areas of the NWP that apply to the case study.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation planning and practices <input type="checkbox"/> Climate modelling, scenarios and downscaling <input type="checkbox"/> Climate-related risks and extreme events <input type="checkbox"/> Data and observations <input type="checkbox"/> Economic diversification <input type="checkbox"/> Methods and tools <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economic information <input type="checkbox"/> Technologies for adaptation
<p>Target group*</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Academics <input type="checkbox"/> Children <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communities <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers <input type="checkbox"/> Practitioners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women
<p>Link <i>Further information on relevant websites.</i></p>	<p>http://www.cafedirect.co.uk/climate-change-competitionwinners/</p>
<p>Description <i>Provide a title and brief description of the picture and of the case study. This information will appear with your image on the homepage of the NWP.</i></p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>We all enjoy our cup of tea, but most of us are unaware of the multiple climate change threats faced by small scale tea growers. Cafédirect plc and Kayonza Tea Growers work on climate resilience rises to ensure future generations of successful tea growers in Uganda</p>

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