

# **Facilitating design of a PES scheme**

## **The case of Rushebeya-Kanyabaha Landscape**

**Presentation by**

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**At**

**A regional technical workshop on land planning  
and management**

**White Horse Inn Kabale**

**August 30, 2011**

# Earlier conservation efforts

- ❖ Formulation of wetland policies that provide for decentralised management taking a landscape perspective.
- ❖ Wetland inventories – biodiversity and watershed value
- ❖ Rushebeya-Kanyabaha Community Wetland Management Plan (2001- 2005) developed through a consultative process.
- ❖ The process involved the then National Wetlands Programme (now Wetlands Department), Kabale District Local Government, (IUCN).
- ❖ The Management Plan was launched by the Minister of Water, Lands and Environment and this set pace for its implementation. Key aspects of the plan that were implemented include:

# Key aspects of the management plan

- ❖ Promotion of multiple-use wetland management systems -which aimed at enhancing wetland benefits for local communities.
- ❖ Establishment of a Sitatunga sanctuary.
- ❖ Construction of two footbridges to ease transport crossing the wetland,
- ❖ Promotion and commercialization of wetland enterprises like bee keeping and crafts making.
- ❖ Purchase of a canoe to boost local fisheries.



# **Establishment of an institutional framework**

- ❖ Central wetland committee
- ❖ Parish wetland committees
- ❖ Obtained initial support from program.
- ❖ Latter became non-functional due to limited financial resources

# **PES as a source of long-term conservation finance**

- ❖ Important ecosystem under threat – deteriorating quality and quantity of ES service.
- ❖ At least one potential ES seller
- ❖ At least one ES service buyer
- ❖ Contract for between seller and buyer to undertake land management interventions to secure the ES under threat.
- ❖ Institutional framework – link between buyers and sellers.
- ❖ Technical service providers

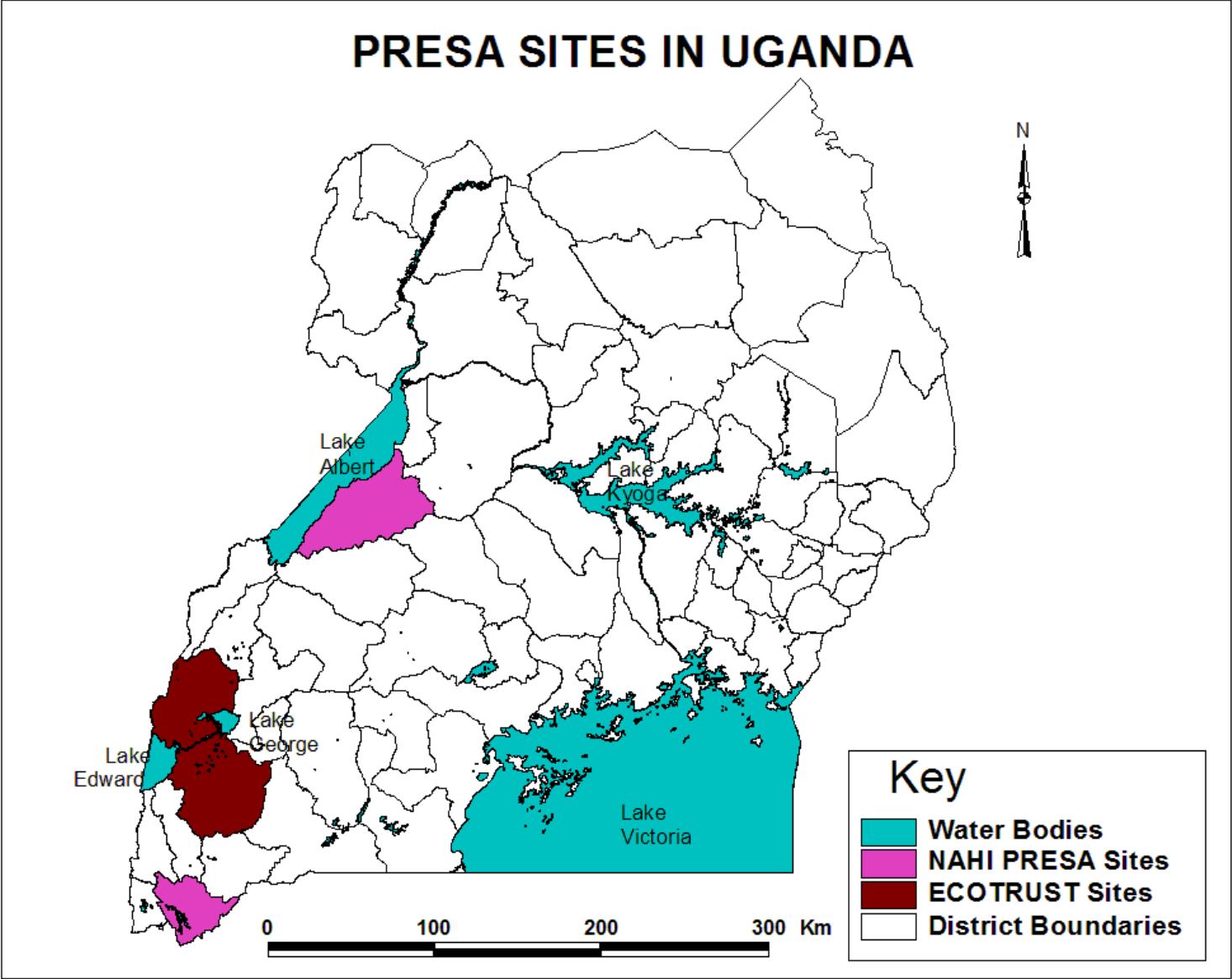
# About PRESA

- ❖ PRESA is pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa.
- ❖ A World Agroforestry centre led IFAD/EU funded project.

## **Project Objectives:**

- ❖ Foster the development, implementation and assessment of workable environmental service agreements in three core landscapes and four associate landscapes in the highlands of East and West Africa.
- ❖ Catalyze policy support and private-sector participation in environmental service agreements in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Guinea.
- ❖ Provide proactive and responsive support to the dissemination and application of assessment tools, negotiation methodologies, prototype mechanisms and monitoring tools among a PRESA community of practice.

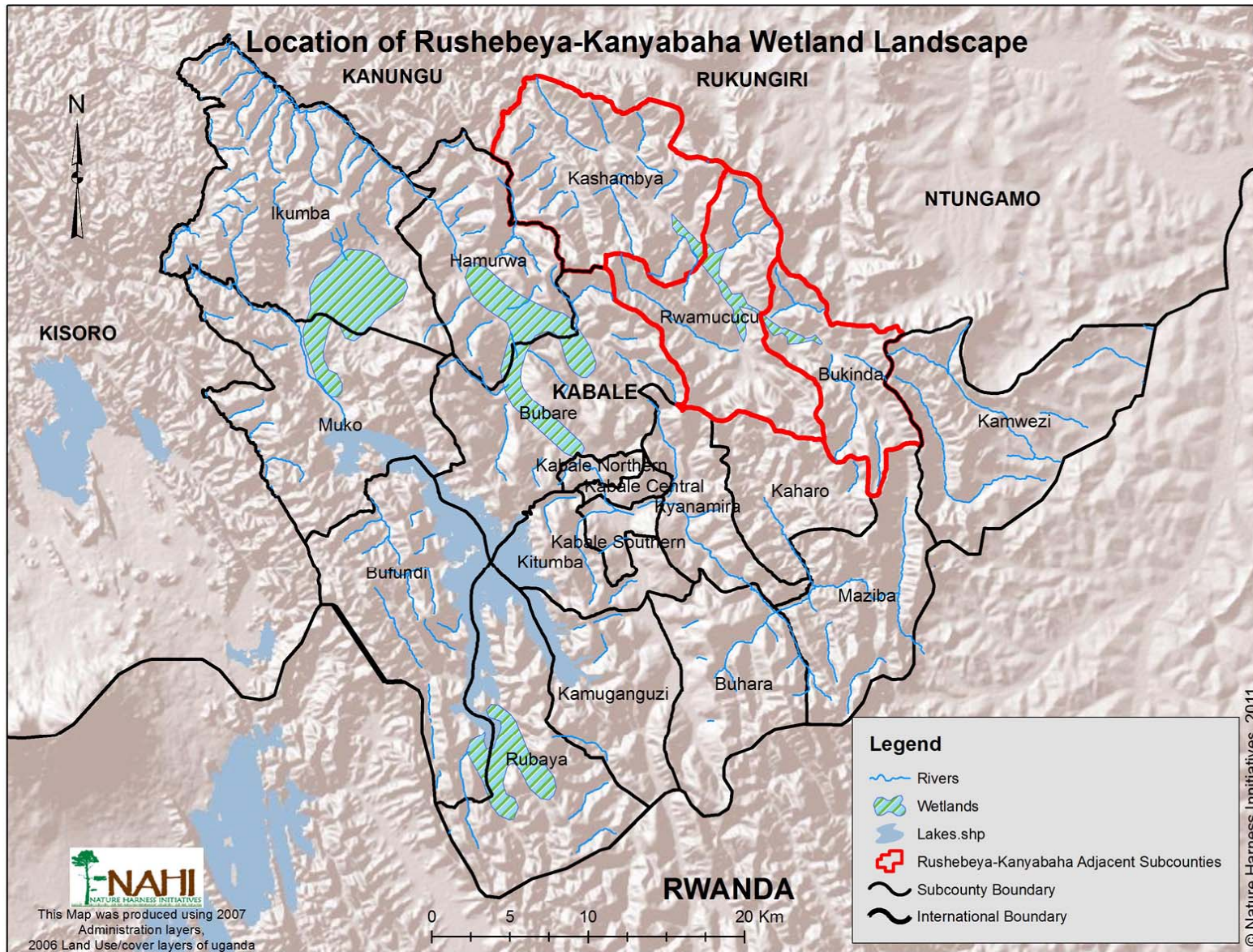
# PRESA SITES IN UGANDA



# Our work in the landscape

- ❖ Information generation – bio-physical, socio-economic, policy and institutional arrangements.
- ❖ Shared findings – workshop with various stakeholders.
- ❖ Facilitate decision on future course of action – use of artistic impressions of two ‘futures’ – with and without management interventions.
- ❖ Facilitating a planning process - roles and responsibilities
- ❖ Engaging stakeholders and securing their commitment .
- ❖ Provide technical support for design and implementation of a PES scheme.









# Summary info. On Parishes bordering Rushebeya-Kanyabaha wetland

Sub County	Parish	Households	Total Popn	Popn Density	Area (Kms)
Bukinda	Kandago	486	2,274	215	11
Bukinda	Kyerero	648	3,176	258	12
Kashamba	Kitanga	1,088	5,270	192	27
Kashamba	Kitunga	677	3,326	200	17
Rwamucucu	Burime	452	2,157	183	12
Rwamucucu	Kitojo	928	4,488	268	17
Rwamucucu	Nyakagabagaba	696	3,383	186	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,975</b>	<b>24,074</b>		<b>114</b>



Source: UBOS, 2002



# Understanding of landscape 'health'

- ❖ Upper section – Intact wetland.
- ❖ Agreed to conserve this portion and only conduct activities compatible with conservation objectives.
- ❖ Key challenge are fires (Hunters), some encroachment.



## Lower section – severely degraded

- ❖ Leave atleast 5m on either side of stream!
- ❖ Farmers have land titles under farmers corporative.
- ❖ Main farming area and produce lots of potatoes.
- ❖ Politics Vs conservation – very contraversial.



# Potential ES sellers - stewards

- ❖ Central wetland management committee.
- ❖ Parish level wetland management committees = 7 parishes.
- ❖ Population size approx.5,000 Hhs;
- ❖ Landowners within 500m from wetland boundary
- ❖ All house holds within catchement





# Potential ES Buyers - Beneficiaries

- ❖ Kisiizi Power Limited – a Church of Uganda owned subsidiary of Kisiizi Hospital.
- ❖ Mini-hydro station generating for hospital and limited supply to local area.
- ❖ Challenge of siltation and limited water flow during dry season – low power generation capacity.
- ❖ Feasibility study to increase capacity thru. Damming but silt big challenge.



# Any good land mgt practices

- ❖ Landowners adjacent to upper wetland respecting wetland boundary.
- ❖ Landowners in lower section compromised to leave only 5 m from river bank.
- ❖ Some terraces still maintained.
- ❖ Minimal agroforestry practices





# Achievements

- ❖ Understanding of levels of degradation and current land management practices
- ❖ Understanding of policy and institutional arrangements.
- ❖ Commitment by ‘seller’ and ‘buyers – Kisiizi power board agreed to support watershed management.
- ❖ Development of work plans and budgets.
- ❖ Capacity building and Capacity building