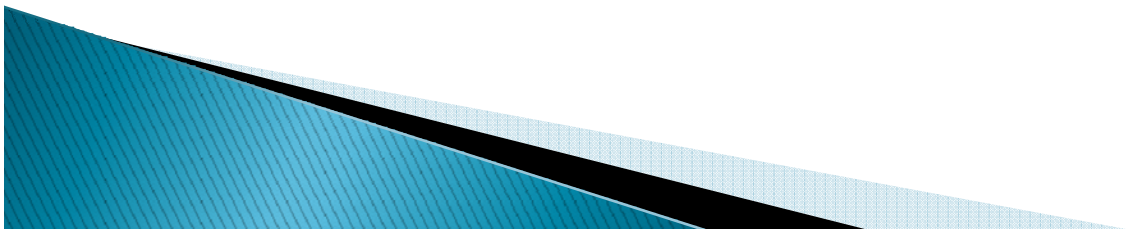# LAND ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP–

# Watershed Management Approach

29TH – 31ST AUG.2011

AFRICA 2000 NETWORK–UGANDA'S EXPERIENCE IN KABALE

By: Serwanga Wilberforce & Jimmy Musiime

# Presentation outline

▸ About Africa 2000 Network Uganda
▸ Experiences in watershed management
▸ Community mobilisation
▸ Technology options
▸ Inputs distribution
▸ Capacity building
▸ Role of Local Government
▸ Sustainability
▸ Challenges
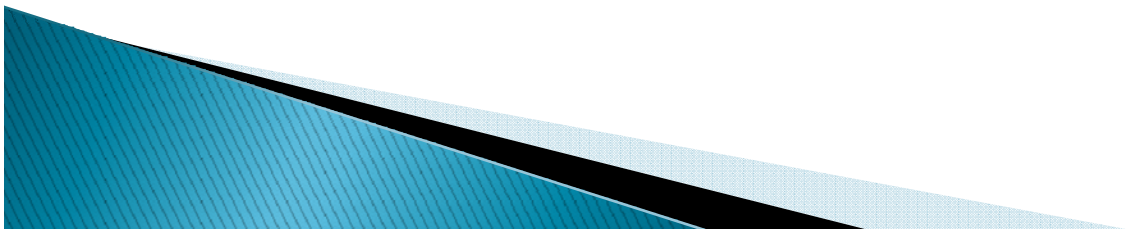
About Africa 2000 Network-Uganda

- Africa 2000 Network-Uganda is a national NGO which is operating in all the 4 regions of Uganda.
- *Vision*: Improved and sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers
- *Mission*: To alleviate poverty by supporting smallholder farmer groups to undertake initiatives geared towards livelihood improvement and natural resources regeneration and conservation.
- **Scope of operation**: 16 Districts of Uganda
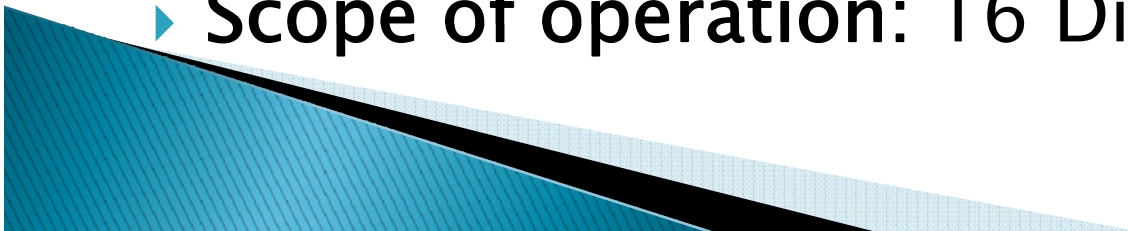
A2N Programme Areas

- Natural Resources Management
- Community Empowerment
- Market Access
- Information Communication & Networking
- Instructional & Organization Development
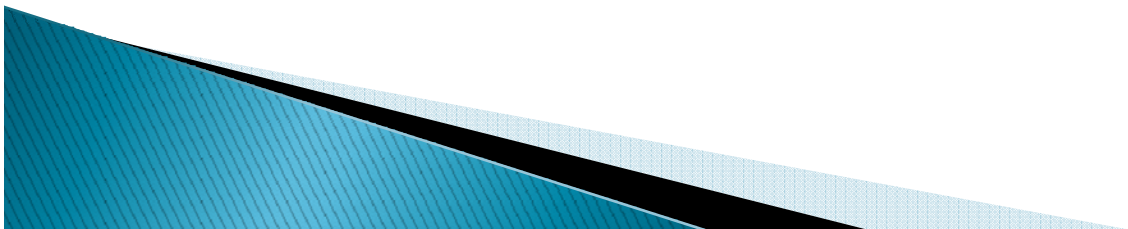
Natural Resources Management

- Areas of Intervention (SA)
- Soil and water conservation
- Agroforestry
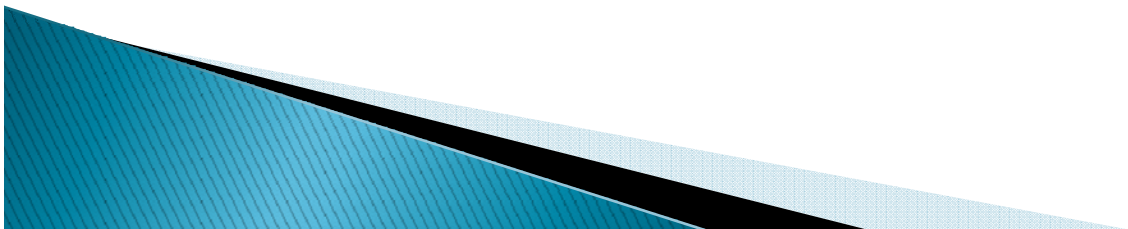- Production and productivity enhancing technologies
- Fuel saving stoves
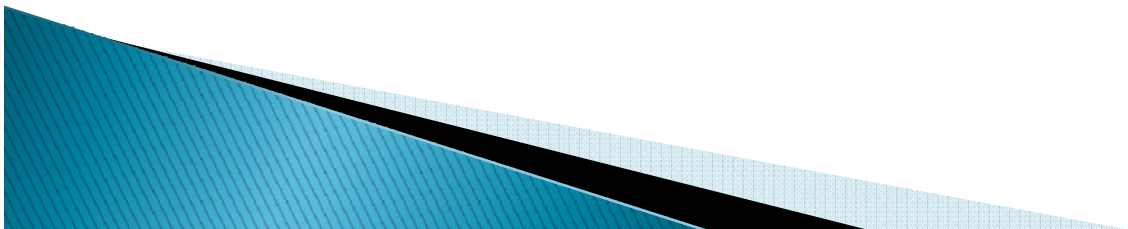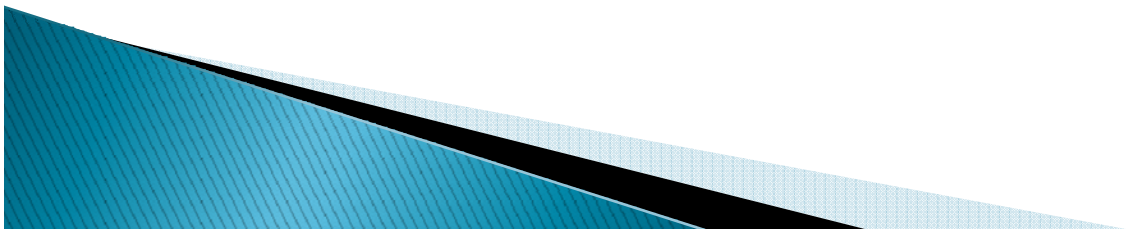
A2N Experiences

How do you enter? What do you do?

1- Participatory Learning

This involves identifying the community needs through discussions with local leaders, community leaders, extension workers, NGOs, private sector, and any

Other relevant persons or agencies.

Watershed Management Approach

▸ The watershed approach is a coordinating framework for environmental management that focuses on public and private sector efforts to address the highest priority problems within hydrologically-defined geographic areas, taking into consideration both ground and surface water flow.

Africa 2000 Network—Uganda Experience in Watershed

Kyantobi in Bubare Sub-county

General problems in the Kigezi Highlands

- Hills with undulating terrain (1200–2400 masl
- High population density (150–250 per km^2
- Land use systems exceeding capacity
- Severe erosion and depletion of nutrients
- Land degradation and fertility decline
- Abandoned plots of land (10%) ICRAF 1998
- Loss of biodiversity
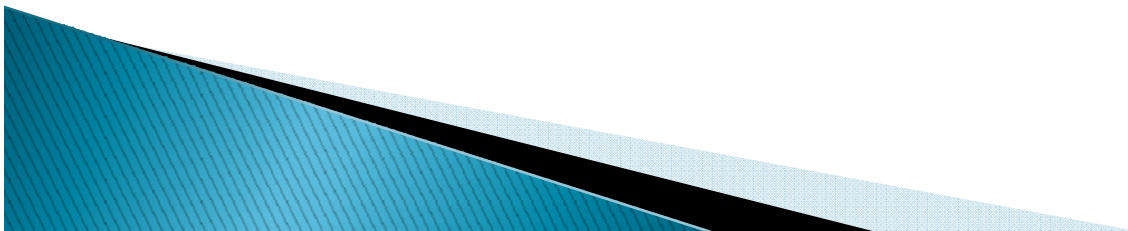- Low production and persistent food & fuel deficits
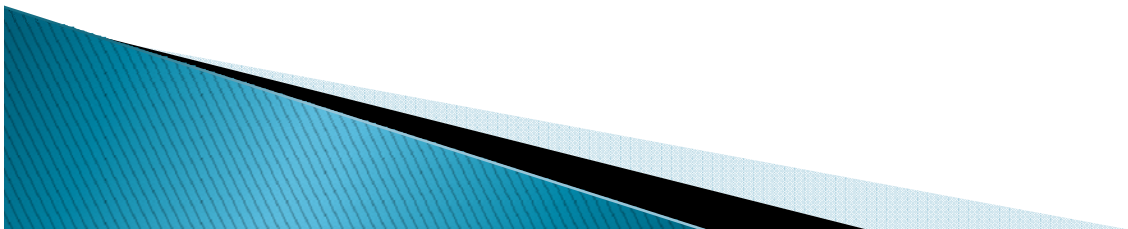
Kabale Landscape

ENTRY POINT

- Disaster during Elnino rains acted as a catalyst
- Group Action
- ICRAF response and introduction of options (1998)
- Agroforestry options
- Farmer interest/ acceptability
- Other actors picked interest

Methodology

- Participatory learning
- Community mapping/ situation analysis
- Profiling
- SWOT analysis
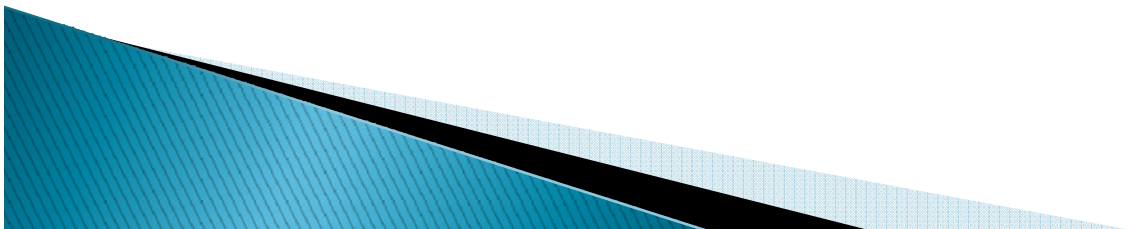- Stakeholder analysis (actors)
- Action planning
- Training on SLM
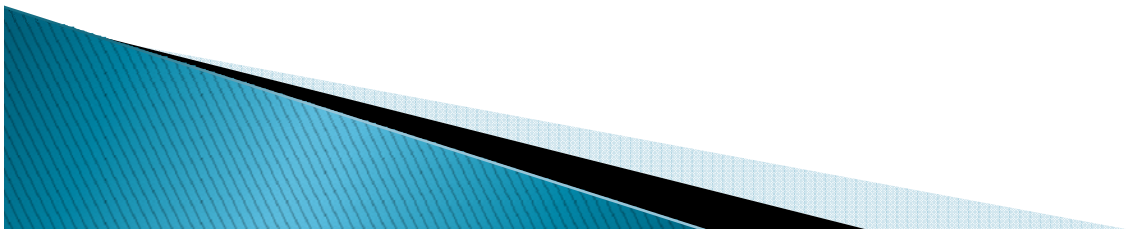
Information to collect

- Land use
- Crops grown
- Soil types
- Livestock kept
- Tree species and their use
- Land holding and settlement patterns
- Degradation hot spots
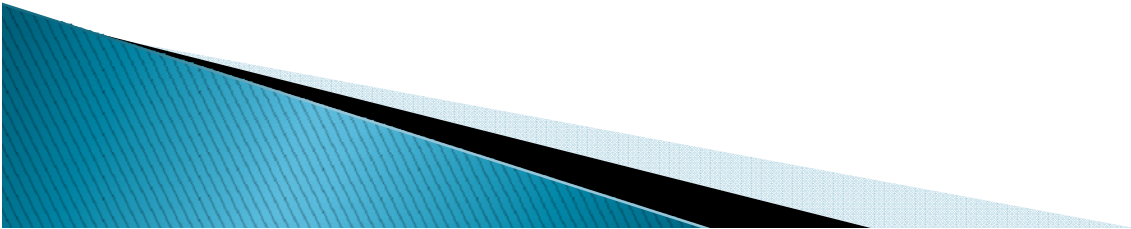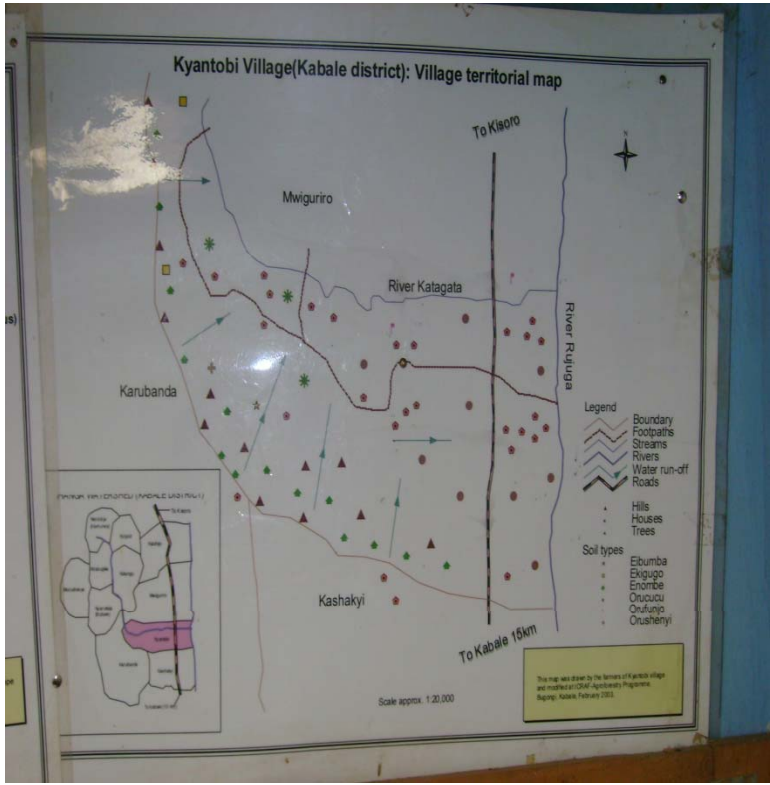- Current interventions
- Cultural issues related to land use
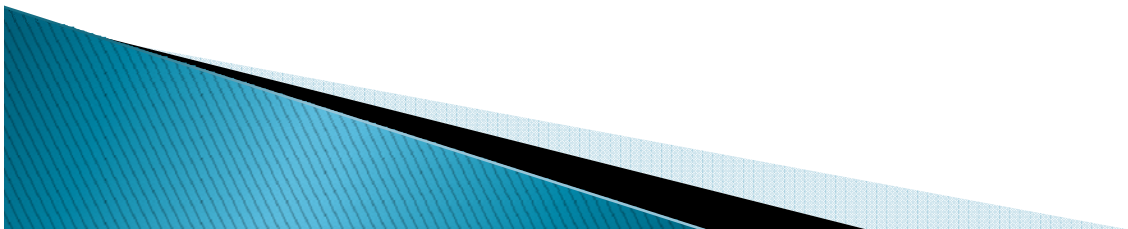
Community Mapping

- This is a participatory exercise aimed at helping the community members in establishing the resource endowment of their area and to appreciate the challenges using the maps. The devt agent should only facilitate the process. Some of the tools that can be used include: transact walk, etc
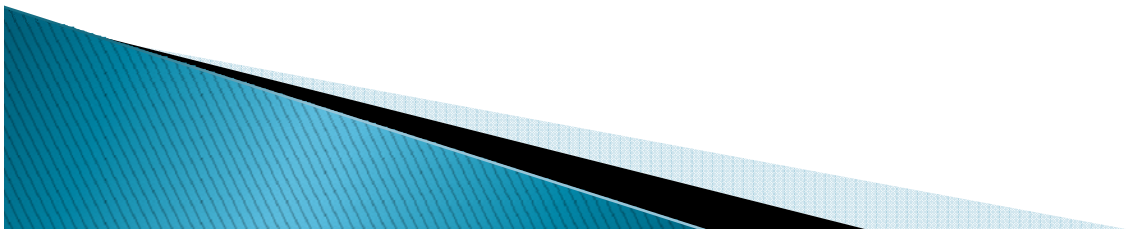
Some of the Community maps

Map of Kyantobi Slope (Kabale district)

Kyantobi Village(Kabale district): Village territorial map

Features of a community map

- Road network
- Education facilities
- Water points
- Health facilities
- Forest resources
- Organisations working in community
- Land use patterns,etc

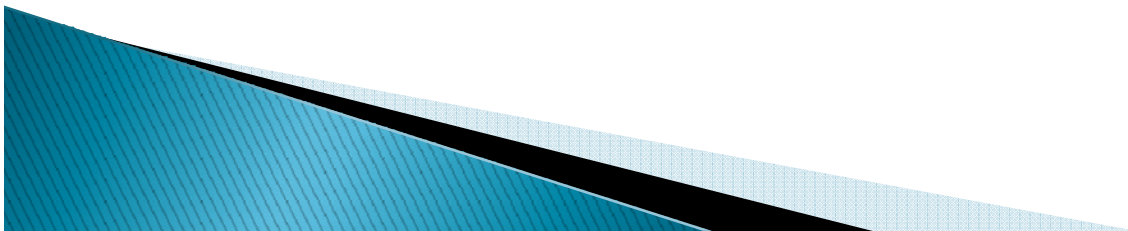# SWOT analysis

- The community members can then be facilitated to conduct a SWOT exercise to establish their strengths, weaknesses , opportunities and threats
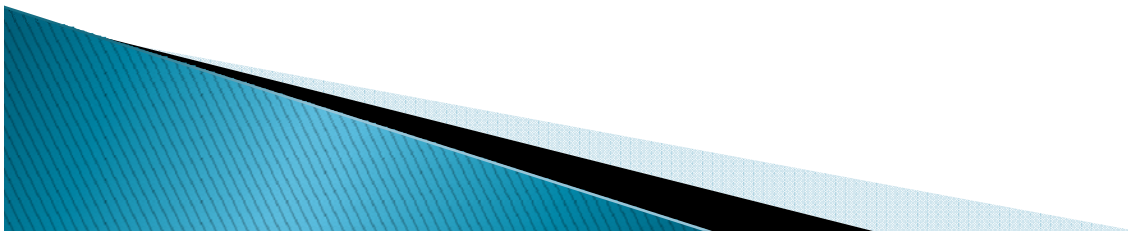
Dev't actors

- This involves random mention of all the actors in the development of the community
- Actors working on land mngt can then be identified at this point and what roles they play

Action Planning

- Facilitate process
- Participatory
- Gender aspects
- Provide technical information
- Documentation of agreed actions
- Assign roles and responsibilities
- Set time lines and milestones
- Institute M&E mechanisms
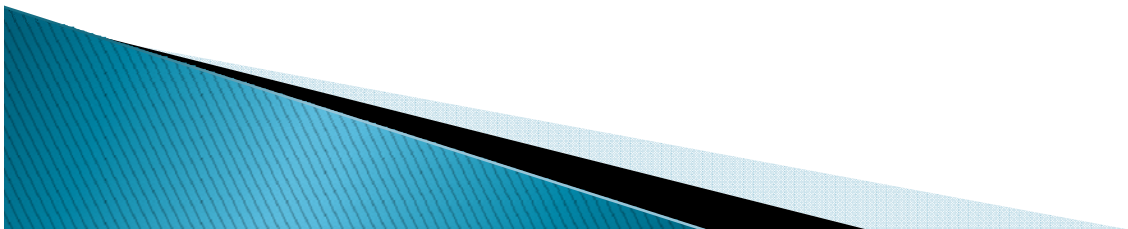
Technologies used in Kyantobi

1. Soil fertility management
   ▸ Hedgerows – Calliandra
   ▸ Improved fallows – Sesbania
   ▸ Nutrient fixing trees – Alnus
2. Soil conservation Management
   ▸ Terraces
   ▸ Contour hedges
3. Fodder/ Livestock
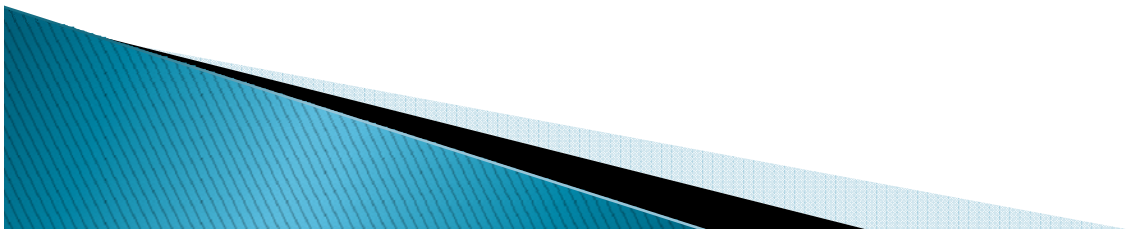   ▸ Fodder trees – Calliandra
   ▸ Grass – elephant grass

Contd.

4. Boundary planting

- Timber trees – Grevellia, Alnus for income generation

5. Fruit Trees – apples, guavas etc for nutrition & income generation

6. Tree nurseries established at group or individual levels.

Input System

- Assessment of seed needs
- Provision of tree start-up seedlings for hedgerow establishment
- Provision of tree seed for nursery establishment
- Establishment of seed stands
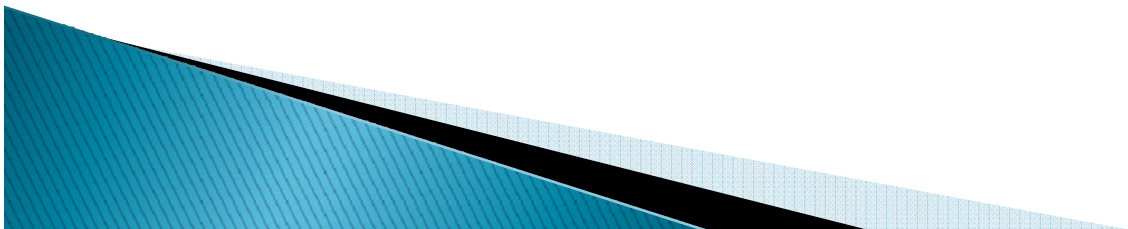
Training/capacity building

- Training in group management and dynamics
- Training in nursery establishment
- Training in seed harvest / storage
- Exposure visits/farmer exchange visits

Participatory Development Management (PDM)

- Watershed activities attracted other development partners
- A2N support to strengthen PDM
- UNDP financed 9 PDM plans including some watershed villages
- Watershed villages received fruit tree seedlings
- Training in SLM
- Community library
- Other enterprise supported by district LG e.g zero grazing & piggery
- Agroforestry became an income generating activity
- Other villages beyond watershed replicated nurseries

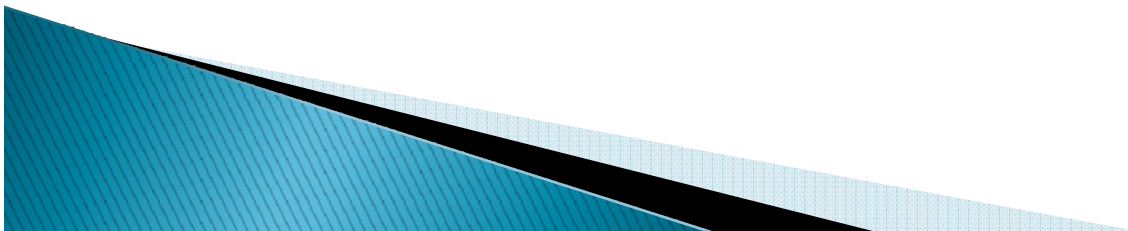# Local Government Partnership

- MOU with LG
- Mobilization role
- Conflict management
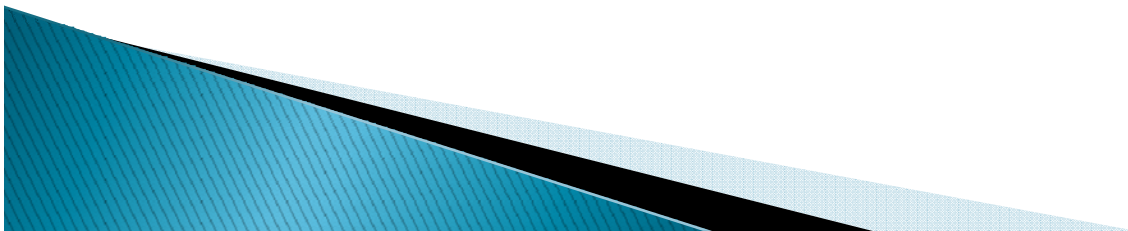- Extension/advisory support
- Joint planning/ M&E
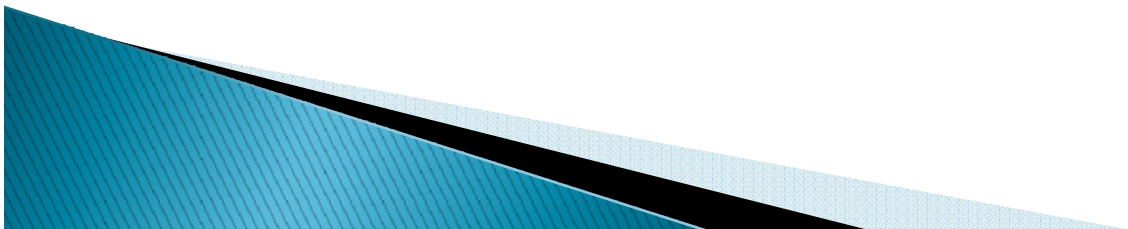
Sustainability Strategies

- Strong group leadership structures
- PDM village facilitators
- Involvement of LG
- Village guides (Kyantobi)

Challenges

▸ Land fragmentation
▸ Some villages in watershed uncooperative
▸ Watershed cut in 2 sub-counties
▸ Changes of leadership in LGs

Celebrating success

THANK YOU