KAGERA TAMP

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON LAND PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

29-31 August, 2011

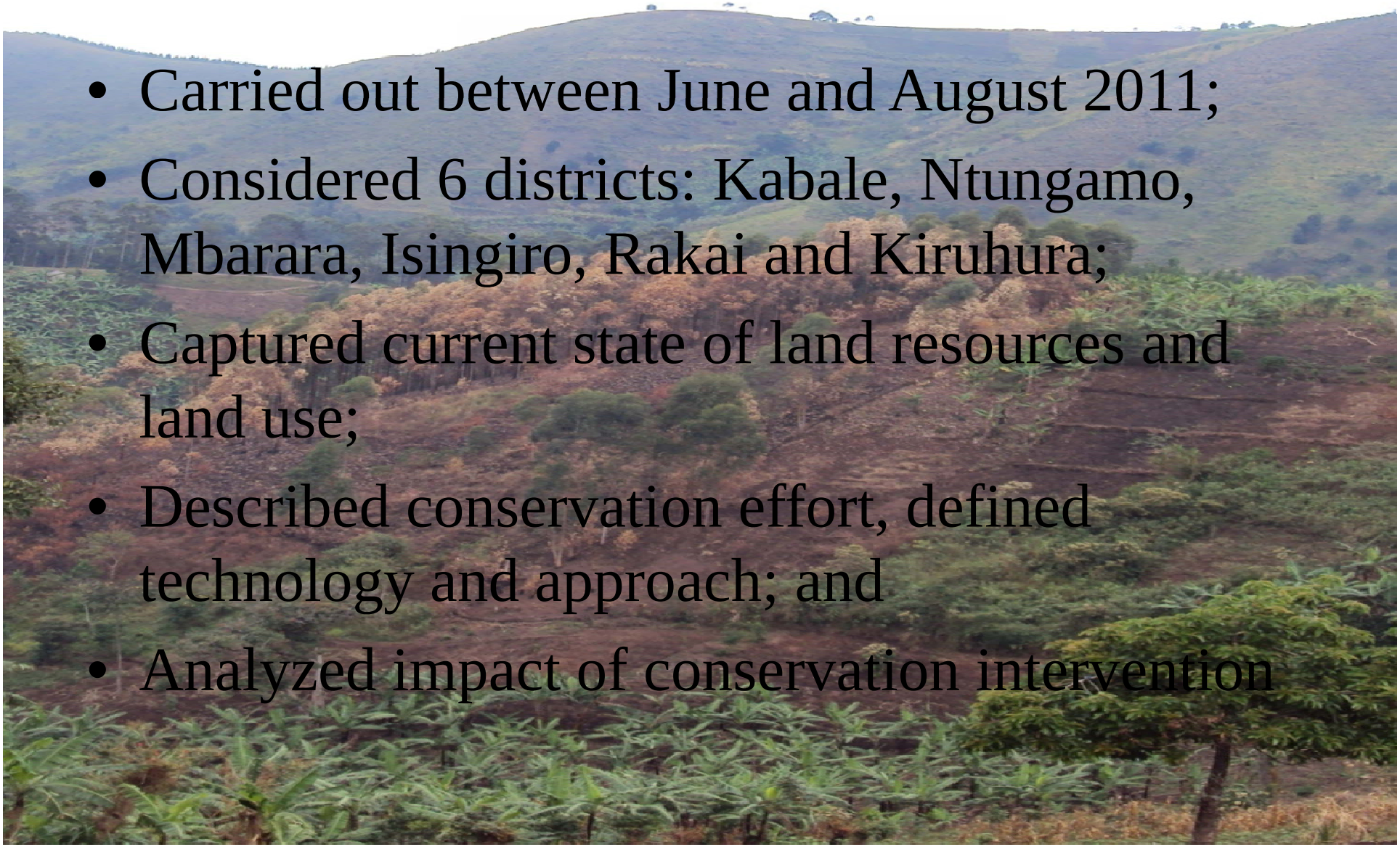
Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

Means managing land without damaging ecological processes or reducing biological diversity, including:

- **biodiversity:** the variety of species, populations, habitats and ecosystems;
- **ecological integrity:** the general health and resilience of natural life-support systems, including their ability to assimilate wastes and withstand stresses such as climate change and ozone depletion; and
- **natural capital:** the stock of productive soil, fresh water, forests, clean air, ocean, and other renewable resources that underpin the survival, health and prosperity of human communities.

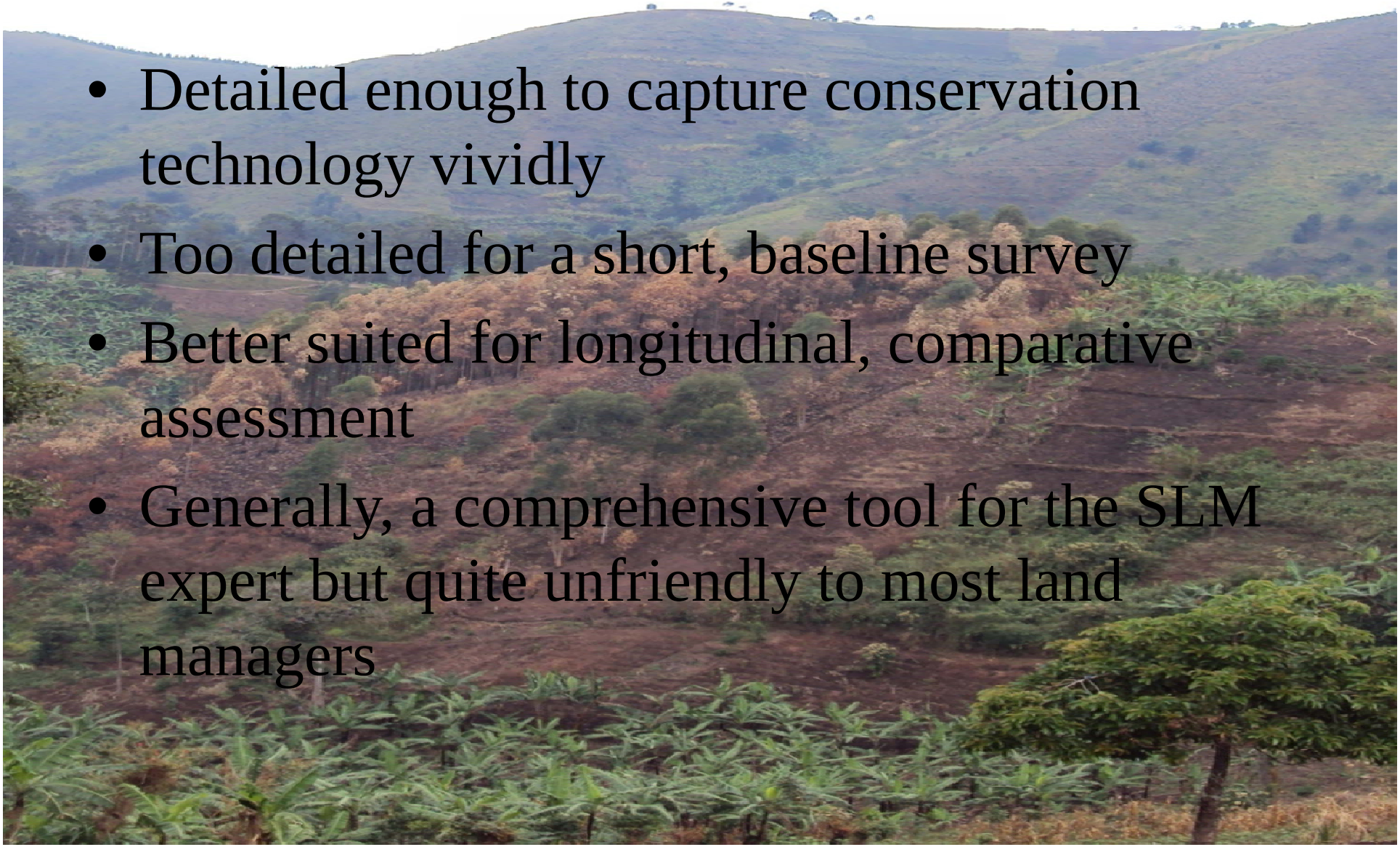
Australian Government, http://www.environment.gov.au/land/management/index.html

SLM Survey, Kagera Tamp - Uganda



- Carried out between June and August 2011;
- Considered 6 districts: Kabale, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Isingiro, Rakai and Kiruhura;
- Captured current state of land resources and land use;
- Described conservation effort, defined technology and approach; and
- Analyzed impact of conservation intervention

SLM QT

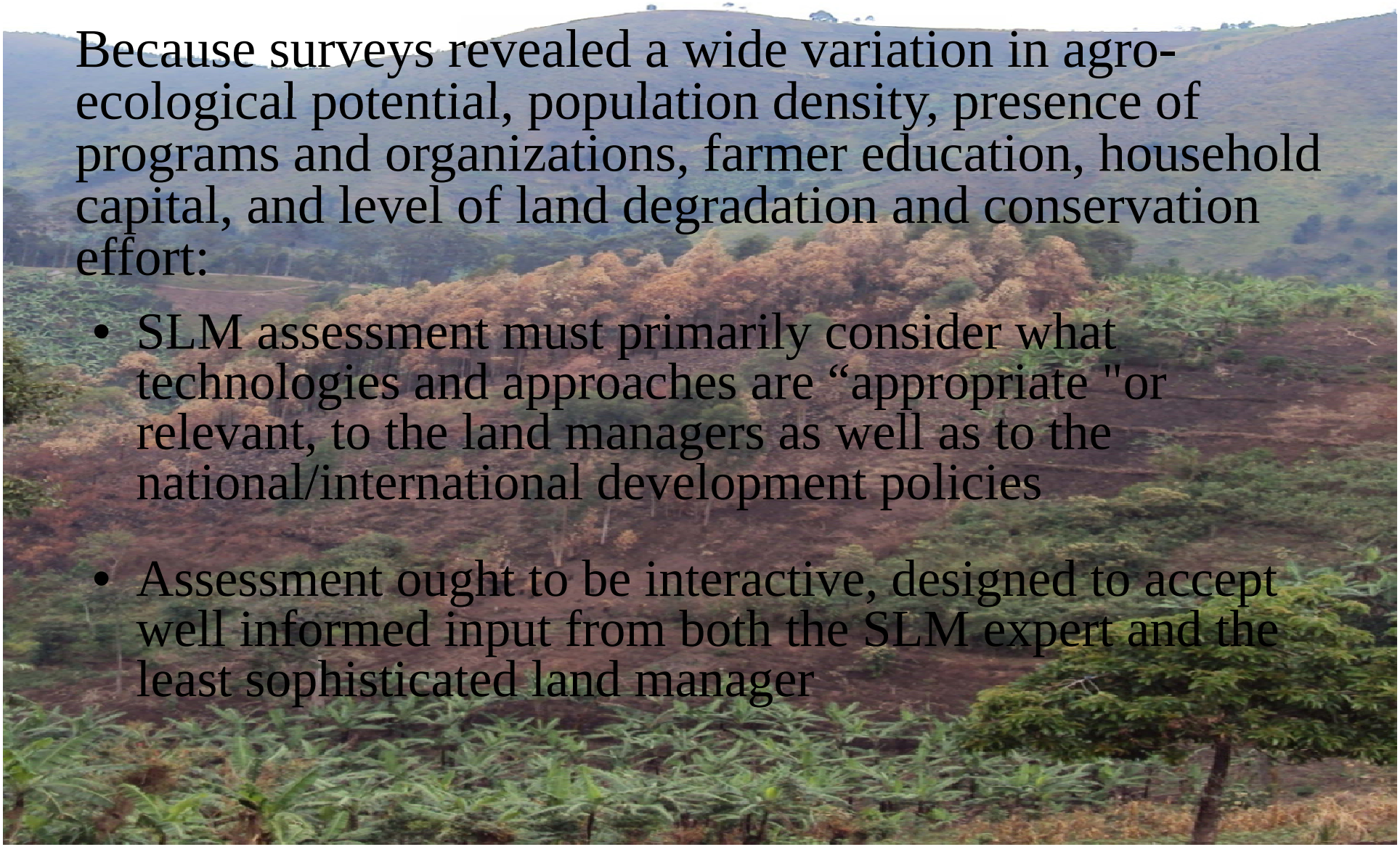


- Detailed enough to capture conservation technology vividly
- Too detailed for a short, baseline survey
- Better suited for longitudinal, comparative assessment
- Generally, a comprehensive tool for the SLM expert but quite unfriendly to most land managers

SLM QA

- Detailed enough to capture conservation approach vividly
- Brief enough for short baseline survey to be conducted quickly
- Could be used in longitudinal survey without much modification
- Easily understood by all stakeholders

SLM Assessment



Because surveys revealed a wide variation in agro-ecological potential, population density, presence of programs and organizations, farmer education, household capital, and level of land degradation and conservation effort:

- SLM assessment must primarily consider what technologies and approaches are “appropriate "or relevant, to the land managers as well as to the national/international development policies

- Assessment ought to be interactive, designed to accept well informed input from both the SLM expert and the least sophisticated land manager

Success of QT and QA as SLM assessment tools in Uganda

- 33 technologies were documented in 6 districts
- 9 approaches were used to realize the technologies
- The Ugandan SLM specialists who participated in the survey agree that the WOCAT tools could be modified and used as a basis for the development of a regional database on conservation technologies and approaches

Preliminary Results

- The most common problem leading to land resource degradation in the 6 Ugandan Kagera tamp districts was soil erosion
- The most common technology was tree planting, used both as a preventive and a mitigation intervention
- The most common approach was observation, with land managers learning from one another and initiating technologies

Tree Planting Technologies

Isingiro District, Uganda

The farmer has planted a forest stand of Eucalyptus trees on the upper slopes to prevent surface runoff. Diversion channels guide water into his intercropped banana plantation. Note the multiplicity of technologies.

Tree Planting Technologies

Kabale District, Uganda

A maturing forest of pines protects a crop of cowpeas. The mulching protects the soil from excessive moisture loss, rain drop impact and erosion.

Tree Planting Technologies

Ntungamo District, Uganda

A young Eucalyptus grove on a gentle slope. Note again mulching and intercropping (a drying maize plant near the foreground).

Way Forward

- The SLM partnership should be broad at the bottom
- This implies that all levels of land managers should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in the documentation of SLM technologies and approaches
- This should be achieved if simple documentation tools (see sample) are designed