

WORKSHOP.
KAGERA TRANSBOUNDARY
AGROECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT
PROJECT.

WATERSHED SITES 2011

Contracts and consultancies

- Land use maps and status for the project area in all 6 districts have been validated
- SLM team for each district is in place.
- 10 Watersheds have been identified and selected
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Student attachment and field reports

- Student from Exeter University was attached to the project for 1 month
- Evaluation of Sustainable land management technologies in Mbarara and Kabale
- Initial draft report in progress
- Final output MSC report and project report

Watersheds identified

- Based on land use maps, QA and QT
- NGO and CBOs with potential
- Select teams of the districts with NGOs
- Collaborating institutions
- Physical verification and agreement with farmers

Watershed areas per district identified

- Kabale Bubale and Hamurwa sub county (Africa 2000, Jimmy)
- Mbarara Mwizi and Rubagano subcounty (Mpairwe)
- Ntungamo Nshenyi , Ruhama
- Isingiro Kikagati, Ngarama subcounties (Mr. Tibesigwa)
- Rakai Kakuto (Jamil)
- Kiruhura Sanga (Kansime)

Sensitization

- Meetings with production staff and district leadership, CAO, production and workshops

Partners and collaborators

Name of organization

Africa 2000

Agroforestry

TERRAFRICA

SLM

LVEMP

Tree planting

KADEP

Nursery work

UNCC Unit

- **Analysis of adoption of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices in Kabale and Mbarara Districts**

Objectives

- Identify a group opinion towards SLM practices from each stakeholder level.
- Identify the main constraints for farmers to adopt SLM practices in their sub-county.
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- Identify factors that influence farmers to increase SLM adoption in their sub-county.
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Objectives cont'd

- Identify the main constraints and opportunities for technical experts and policy makers for promoting SLM adoption.
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- Gain a perspective from each stakeholder level on how SLM implementation is being managed
- Identify the main constraints and opportunities within the communication pathway.

Methodology

- Multilevel stake analysis
- Qualitative and quantitative
- Farmers
- Technical and development workers
- Policy makers

Methodology cont'd

- Bubale and Hamurwa 60 farmers
- Mbarara Mwizi 60 farmers
- Recorded interviews with farmers, district councilors, district heads.

District comparison

- Kabale
 - More populated
 - More fragmented ($5 >$) plots
 - More distance between plots (1-15km)
 - More crop options mainly annual crops
- Mbarara
 - Less populated
 - Less fragmentation < 3 plots
 - Less distance (1-3km)
 - Less crop options mainly bananas

SLM

- Terracing
- Contour hedges
- SLM related to seasonal cropping
- Importance attached to seasonal crops
- Trenches and hedges
- SLM for perennial crops
- Trash lines for seasonal
- High priority on perennial crops

Challenges

- Kabale dominated by natural challenges of terrain,
- fragile ecosystem and population pressure
- Lack of political will
- Mbarara more financial and fires
- Little grazing land

Work to be done

Data entered

Quantitative and qualitative

Analysis to be done in September

Report by October



