

## **Other issues of interest to the Regional workshop**

- **Transboundary issues**
- **Cofunding**
- **M&E**
- **Assessment of SLM Technologies and Approaches using WOCAT tools**
- **UNCCD Impact indicators for M&E**

# Key Transboundary issues for eventual inclusion in Kagera TAMP

Regional workshop with decision makers, planners and projects (Entebbe, Nov. 2005) identified:

- **control of soil erosion and sedimentation**
- **pressures on wetlands, water resources management & health links**
- **control of bush fires, reduction in biomass burning**
- **conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity**
- **control & management of cross-border livestock movements & disease**
- **control of cross-border transmission of crop pests & diseases**
- **impact of refugees, migration and settlement expansion on land resources**
- **control of water hyacinth;**
- **illicit exploitation of resources in PAs & wildlife management.**

# Key Transboundary issues for eventual inclusion in Kagera TAMP

RPSC agreed these TB issues will be addressed to a greater or lesser extent by Kagera TAMP (Outcome 1, Output 2), taking into account support through other projects or mechanisms, i.e.

- **water hyacinth control** will be addressed by LVEMP-II (expansion of actions from initial focus on Lake Victoria to upstream branches of the Kagera River);
- **wildlife management and control** are to be directly addressed through protected areas interventions, though Kagera TAMP should contribute to stakeholder/partner consultations for solutions to reduce pressures and generate opportunities for neighbouring farming communities and to required policy, programme and legal support;
- **effects of water quality on health** should be addressed by health and water sectors.

# Discussions on transboundary collaboration

- SLAM and land use planning (community territories, watersheds, cattle grazing corridors, riverine and wetlands management, buffer areas to national parks, peri-urban areas)
- Capacity building for SLAM
- PES and adding value for farmers/herders
- Policy harmonisation and cooperation

# Key Transboundary issues for eventual inclusion in Kagera TAMP

For each of these issues an intervention strategy and budget will be developed in consultation with stakeholders

For example for **bush burning**:

- 1. Assessment of fire risk in the basin** (frequency, extent →RS)
- 2. Assessment of impacts/severity (effects on NR & livelihoods) in selected sites** (high risk and damage)
- 3. Assessment of past and current strategies and actions to prevent /reduce harmful burning** (policy, law, training, community organisation, etc.)
- 4. Promotion of best practice and capacity building for scaling up in selected areas**
- 5. Advice to GOs and partners (district; national) on how to scale up successes across the basin (and wider)**

# Cofunding

- **National and district programmes and budgets** for agriculture, forestry, livestock, soil and water management, environmental protection, etc.) e.g. major investments such as DASIP in Tanzania
- **Collaboration with programmes:** LVEMP, NBI-NELSAP, SCC-Vi agroforestry and IFDC, TerrAfrica SLM Uganda for concrete activities on the ground (watershed management, SLM actions, etc.)
- In kind **Collaboration with research, extension, environmental education and NGOs:** pilot training and mainstreaming into training programmes, collaboration (health, water supply, etc.)
- In kind **Collaboration with Farmers organisations and communities** (farmer-farmer exchange, land for study plots, time, farmer facilitators
- In kind **collaboration of Governments:** human resources

# Issue/suggestions

- Show how we can implement NAPs and monitor impact (Agric, Food security, environment- LD, BD, CC)
- Land tenure security
- Land use planning- community and catchment
- (Ward) use of agricultural development centres for demos and training
- Exploring grants (e,g Tanzania from DCs, DADPs district process)
- Financial arrangements need to be in place-for

# Monitoring and evaluation

Needs to assess project performance, impacts, effectiveness and sustainability:

Needs to take account of:

- UNCCD Impact indicators at basin, catchment and local levels (11 provisional; build on KM Land and LADA global project results)
  - TerrAfrica guidance for M&E of the 29 SLM projects in subsaharan africa including Kagera
  - GEF Land Degradation portfolio tracking tool
  - FAO project M&E guidelines
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- Suggest international consultant with knowledge / expertise on these issues June 2011 to work with project managers in consultation with GOs and FAO

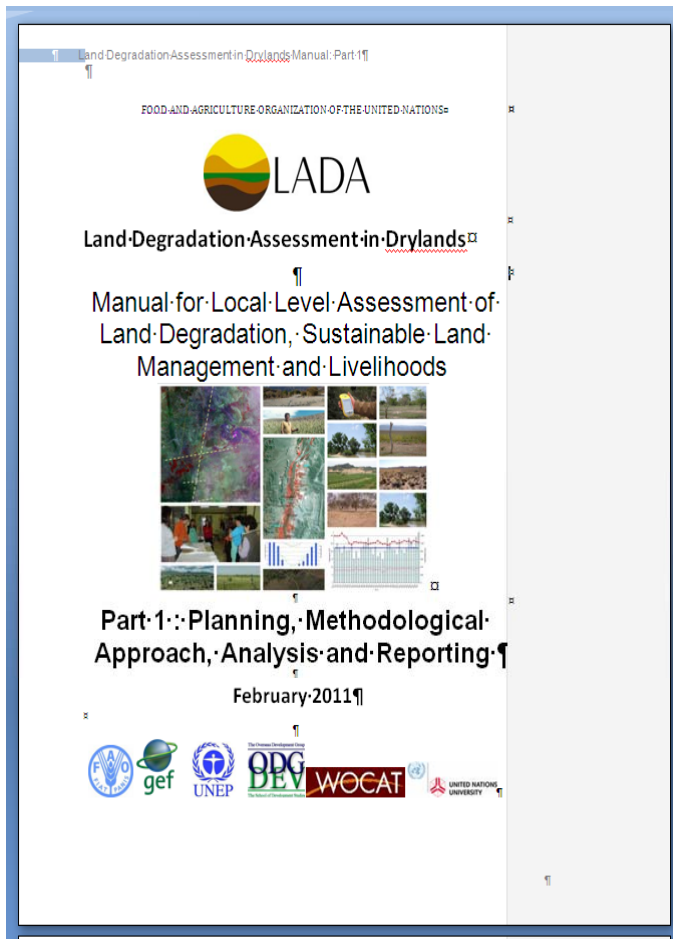


# Assessing SLM Technologies and Approaches

- WOCAT Network and Database and Publications  
[www.wocat.org](http://www.wocat.org) SLM in practice in sub-saharan africa
- Assessment using
  - Questionnaire on SLM Technologies
  - Questionnaire on SLM Approaches
- Includes information on costs, benefits, constraints to adoption, scoring of impacts on ecosystem services (nutrient cycling, carbon cycle, water cycle heritage, CC adaptation and mitigation etc)

# LADA LOCAL ASSESSMENT

Builds on experiences by 6 countries/ regions in developing and testing methods & tools.



- Participatory process
- Integrated
- Sampling strategy, tools & methods simple but robust
- Livelihoods assessment
- Analyse Impacts of LD & management practices on livelihoods and ecosystem services
- Structured illustrated report and feedback for decision making



# The steps of local assessment

1. Study area Characterisation
2. Reconnaissance Visit and Transect Walk
3. Assessing NR status & trends in relation to LUS/T
4. Key informants, Land users & Household Livelihoods Interviews
5. Assess SLM best practices in area
6. Analyse LD impacts & SLM benefits on ecosystem services



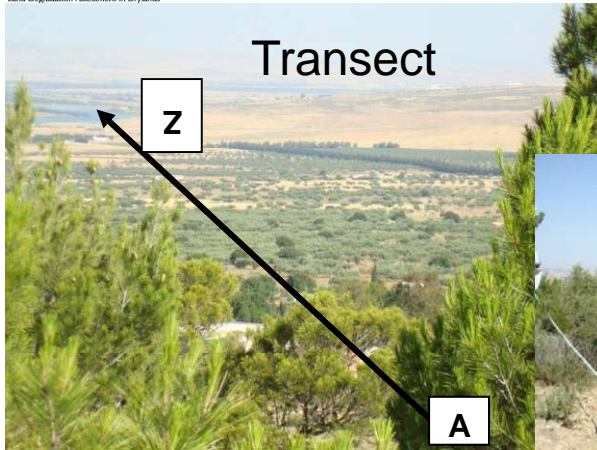


LADA  
Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands

WOCAT

DESIRE  
A global initiative to combat desertification

# The steps of local assessment



Transect

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Vegetation



Water resources



Soil erosion / soil properties



*The land use systems and types and resources being assessed determine which indicators and tools are required (e.g. pasture, crop, forest, surface/ ground water)*



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A global initiative to combat desertification

# LADA Local Assessment Results

Improved knowledge & understanding (baseline for monitoring):

- on LD status and trends, causes (direct & indirect) and impacts on land resources/ecosystems and on livelihoods
- on effects of land use/management practices of different land users (nature, extent, effectiveness, constraints)
- → analyse effectiveness of interventions and identify SLM measures for scaling up

