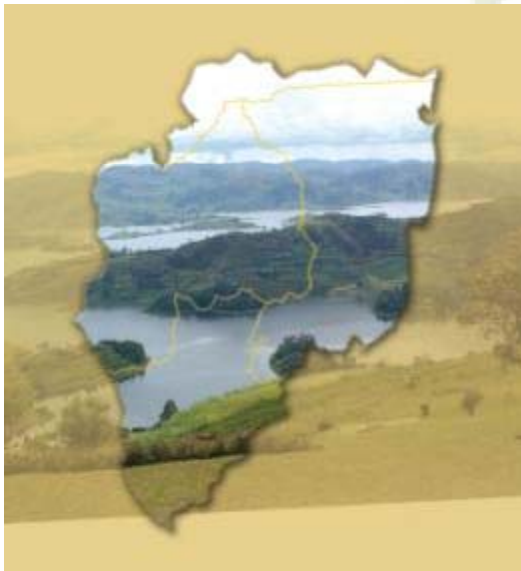




Briefing of the Mid-Term Review Mission

Rome, 29 April 2013

Progress and Achievements of the Kagera River Basin Transboundary Agro- ecosystem Management project (GCP/RAF/424/GFF)



Sally Bunning, Senior Officer (LTU)
Stefan Schlingloff, Budget Holder



- **Welcome & Introduction**
 - Participants & Project
- **Progress and Achievements**
 - Following 5 project components
 - Discussion
- **Collaboration with Technical Divisions/Units & projects**
 - NRL, NRC, AGP, FOM
 - Comments by FAO/GEF Coordination Unit
 - Discussion

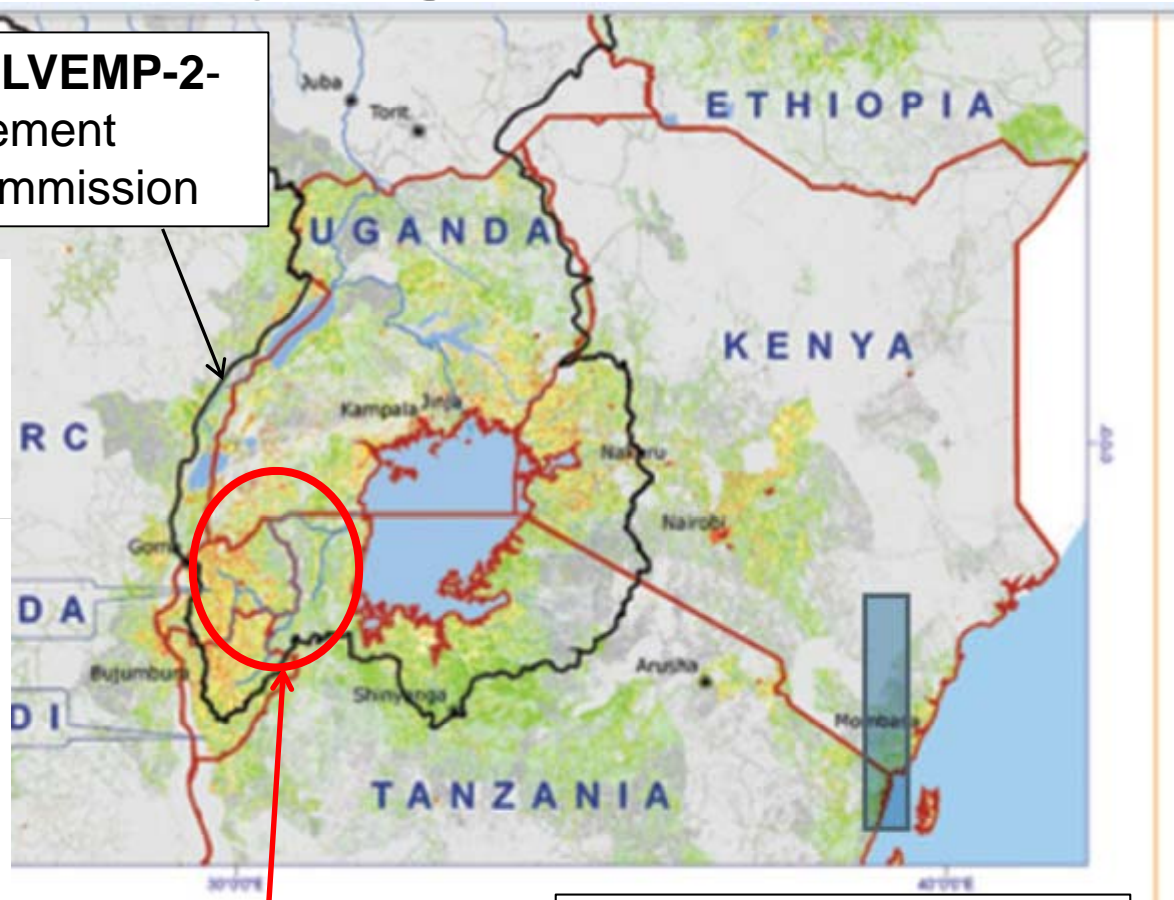


Transboundary Kagera River Basin

Lake Victoria Basin - LVEMP-2- Environmental Management program and Basin Commission

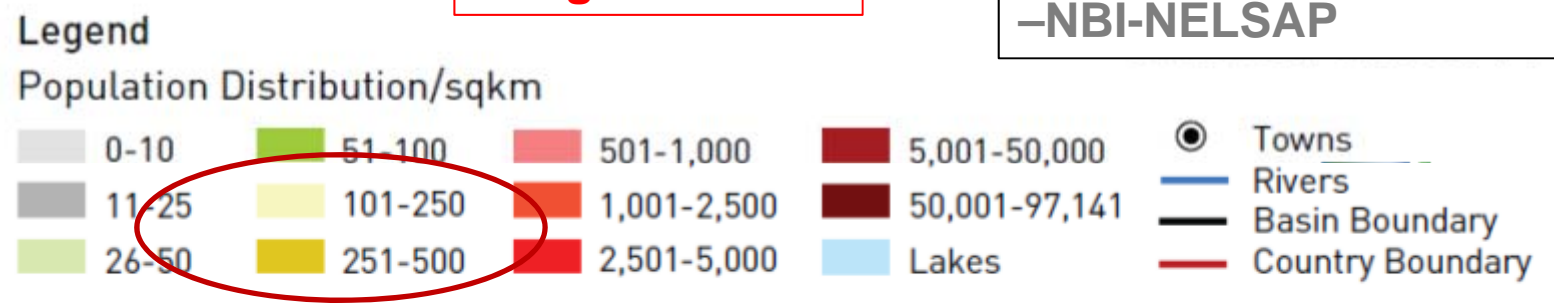
Kagera Basin

- Area 59,700 km²
- 16.5+ million people mainly depending on agriculture
- Population density varied (20-270 persons/km²)
- Most upstream tributaries of the Nile
- 24% of inflow to Lake Victoria



• **Kagera basin**

Upstream of Nile -NBI-NELSAP





Kagera Basin Challenges

State: Degradation (soil erosion & fertility loss, less water quality & flow, loss of vegetation cover, biodiversity & ecosystem functions)

Impacts: poverty, food insecurity, conflict over resources, youth out-migration (labour shortage)



To treat these symptoms we need to address the causes

Direct Pressures: reduced farm size, fragmented, poor land use/ management practices, differential access (herds; land) → conflict

Drivers: population growth, market driven crop/ livestock intensification (urban demand), low knowledge base, lack of support (policy, incentives)

Pressures on land resources in Kagera basin



How to move from degradation scenario to SLM?

Kagera TAMP Goal: To adopt an integrated ecosystems approach for the sustainable management of land resources and agro-ecosystems:

- to restore degraded lands and improve productivity
- to sequester carbon and adapt to
- to conserve agro-biodiversity and and thereby to
- improve food security and rural liv
- contribute to the protection of inte



Project Outcomes

1. **Transboundary Cooperation and Information sharing:** policy harmonization, management TB issues
2. **Enabling Policy, Planning and Legislation:** Participatory planning farm-catchment-community by-laws, district support (tenure, NAPs...)
3. **Capacity & Knowledge enhanced at all levels:** farmers empowered, technicians, decision makers.
4. **Support for SLM adoption and benefits for range of land users** (FFS grants, service providers) technical teams, investment)
5. **Project management & M&E**

Project Development Process

- **GEF (UNEP/FAO): 2yrs project development phase** (USD 725,000) in Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda (problems of security Burundi only involved in final approval process (technical mission, natl. consultants, reg. workshop/RPSC))
- Full project initially submitted September 2006 (no funds left under GEF-3)
- **TerrAfrica/SIP** (Strategic Investment Programme) for sustainable land management in sub-saharan Africa was developed for **GEF-4** (LD portfolio)
- Kagera Project was resubmitted, for FAO implementation (direct access) and execution, and **approved by GEF Secretariat in May 2009**
- **GEF grant: 6,363,000 USD** → FAO Trust Fund Budget
- **Cofinancing: 24 mln. USD** (Gov. 18.7 mln. & FAO + Partners 5.5 mln.)
- Project was translated in French for Burundi and submitted to countries for signature and **started once signed by all 4 countries by mid April 2010**
- **Implemented by FAO Land & Water Division and Governments**



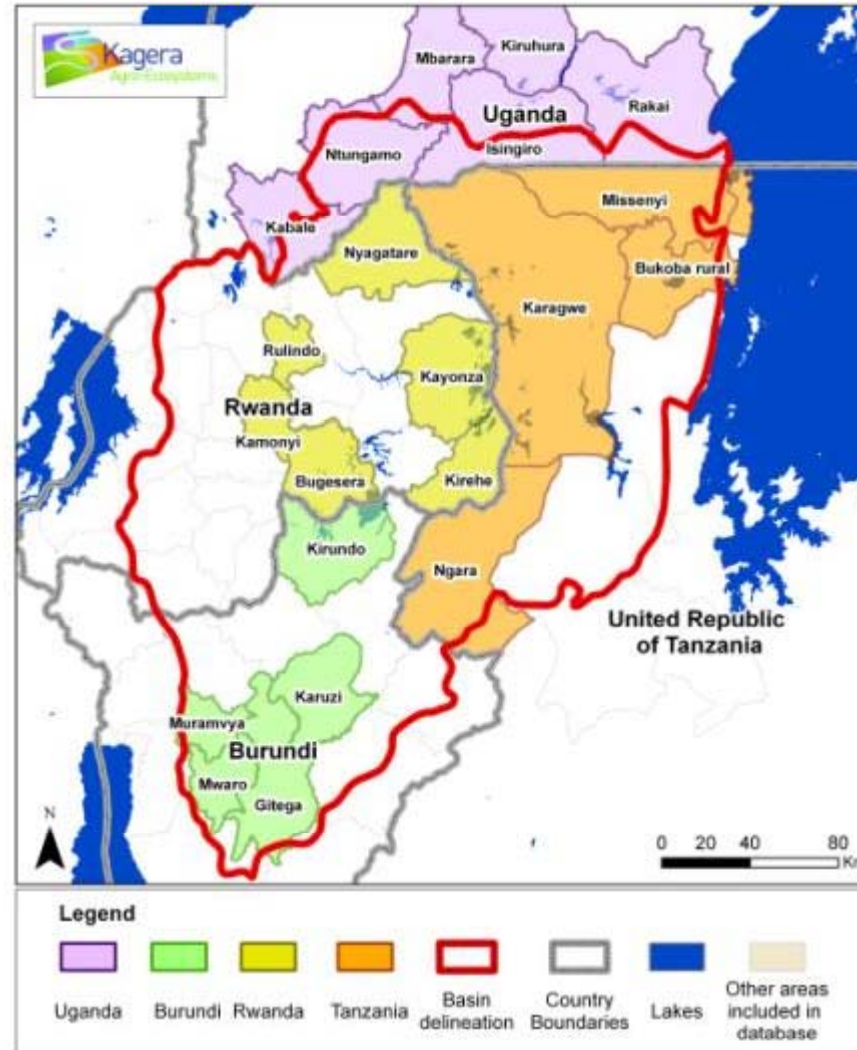
Kagera basin and TAMP project areas

• Rwanda

- 6 Districts
- 11 Catchments
- 22 FFS Groups

• Burundi

- 5 Provinces
- 11 Catchments
- 21 FFS Groups



• Uganda

- 6 Provinces
- 13 Catchments
- 33 FFS Groups

• Tanzania

- 4 Districts
- 10 Catchments
- 25 FFS Groups



1. Transboundary coordination & information sharing

1. Transboundary issues on which the project focuses

- Control of soil erosion and sedimentation
- Water management: rainwater harvesting, soil moisture management, river bank management
- Reduce pressures on wetlands and fragile lands
- Control of bush fires and reduction of biomass burning and as a result reduced Phosphorus deposition in Lake Victoria
- Conservation /sustainable use of agro-biodiversity
- Management of cross-border livestock movements and plant and animal diseases
- Land use change from highlands to lowlands and impacts on resources and livelihoods (including policy)

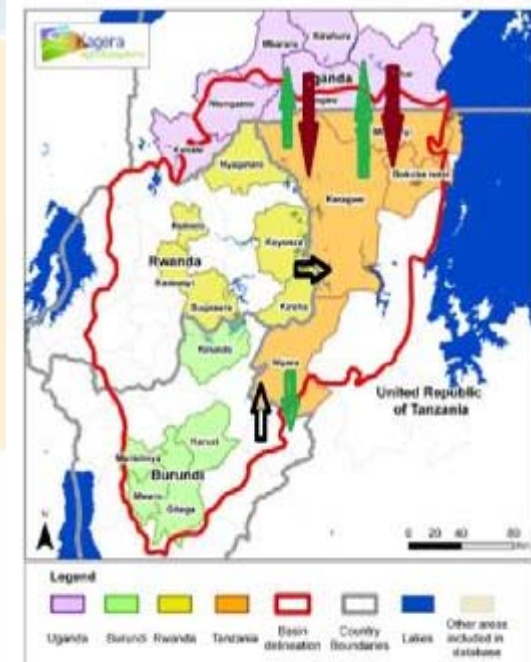


1. Transboundary coordination & information sharing

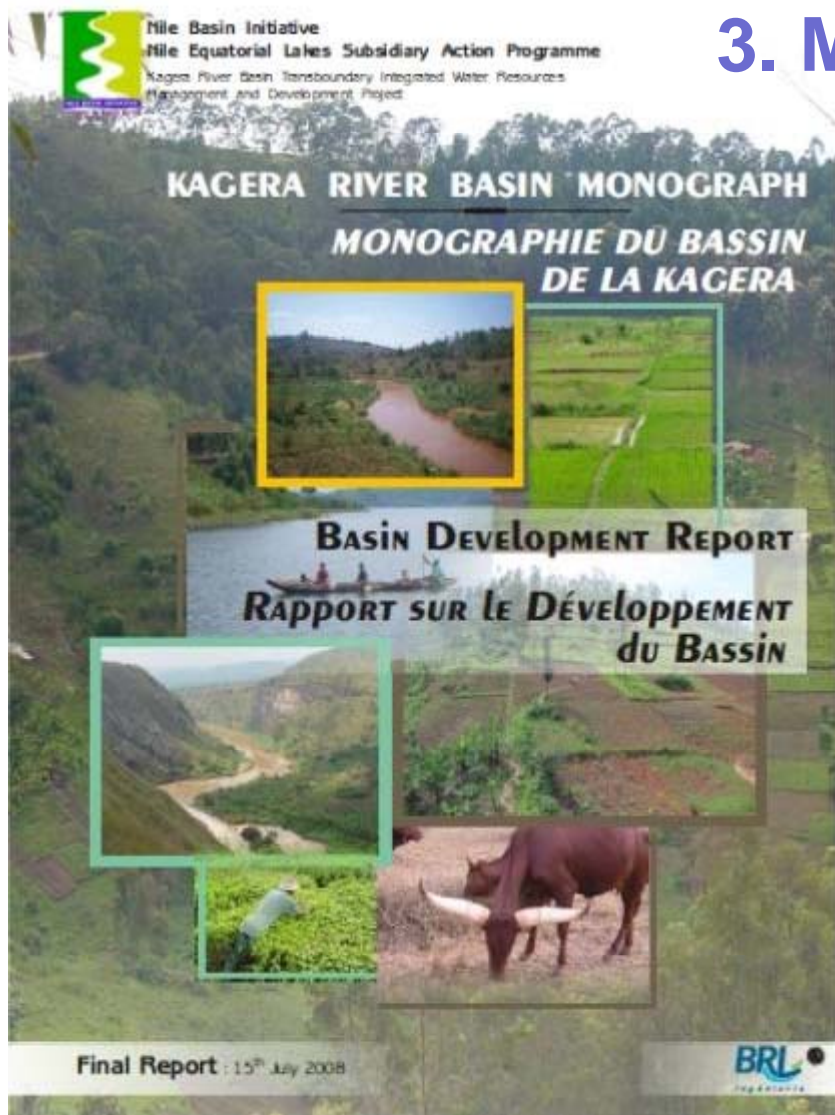
2. Address transboundary issues and policy harmonisation

- Transboundary Policy/Legal Issues (*Ruzika N. Muheto, Oct. 2012*)
- Transbd. Livestock Issues / Cattle Corridor (*Jonas B. Kizima, May 2013*)
- Transbd. Agro-ecosystems Issues (*Salvator Ruzima, starting*)
- Water (*collaboration with LVEMP, 2013*)

Kagera basin and TAMP project areas



1. Transboundary coordination & information sharing



3. MOUs for collaboration and data sharing

- **NBI-NELSAP**

Monograph + GIS database >27GB

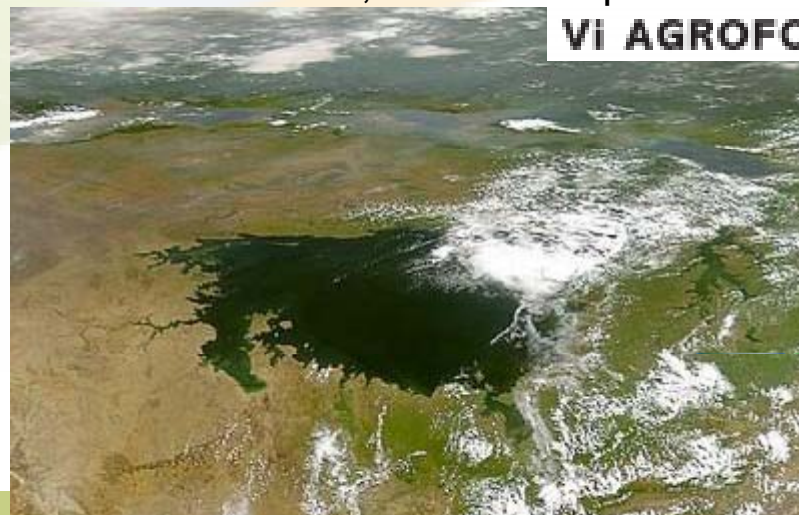
- **LVBC / LVEMP-II**

Erosion Control, Sediment monitoring

- **Vi-Agroforestry**

SLM Practices, Carbon Sequestration

VI AGROFORESTRY



1. *Transboundary coordination & information sharing*

4. Regional decision-making meetings & workshops

- Regional Steering Committee Meeting, Kigali, March 2011
- Regional Technical Workshop on Land Use Planning and Management, Kabale, August 2011
- Regional Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC) Multidisciplinary Team Members nominated

5. Exchange visit

- Cross-pollination of Watershed Management Projects: A Learning Path in Brazil and Rwanda, **Brazil**, September 2012 (IFAD/SDC grant)



1. Transboundary Communication & Information



6. Communication and dissemination

beke

- NRL Website (En & Fr)
<http://www.fao.org/nr/kagera/en/>
- Brochure (8 pages) and Flyer (En & Fr)
- Newsletters: March 2011 and July 2012
- Presentation to Permanent Representatives of 4 Kagera Countries to FAO in Rome (June 2010)
- Promotion at Meetings and Conferences (Regional and International)
- Flyers and Posters produced at country level
- Training Materials (FFS, LADA)
- Project Site Road Signs



2: Enabling Policy, Planning & Legislative Conditions for SLM (Actions)

1. National decision making meetings and workshops (NPSC) – see comp 5
2. Conduct land use systems, land degradation & SLM and livelihoods assessment
→ Database & Maps and Document & Demonstrate SLM best practices (cost effective; multiple benefits/ES): *decision support for wider use 2013-14*
3. Update baseline reports on National policies, programmes & action plans 2012
→ id. opportunities for synergies (AG/FS, NAP-LD, CCA&M, NBSAP) and effective implementation through SLM strategies & actions: *to work with Ministries 2014*
4. Build capacity of interdisciplinary SLM teams at district level for integrated ecosystem /watershed approaches → productivity, CC, BD, LD, livelihoods (ongoing).
5. Identify opportunities to change behaviour → SLM through district partnership (National programs) and Community/catchment interventions
 - Catchment planning for SLM and identification of land use conflicts (2011-12)
 - PES Identification of opportunities (*design with actors 2013-14*)
 - SLM by-laws (river bank, fire, grazing, SWC..etc.) (*mid 2013-14*)



2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

Conduct LD and SLM Assessment across Kagera basin

LADA-WOCAT QM - Capacity building & participatory knowledge sharing process

1. **Baseline data** FAO Nile basin data & MoU with NBI-NELSAP
2. **GIS capacity building workshops** → **Land use systems (LUS) maps**
3. **Participatory LD & SLM Assessment workshops with multiple sectors** → **QM database and maps** (support of FAO expert; participants in the 4 countries are authors)
4. **Validation process of LUS and QM maps (FAO and Kagera experts)**
 - **Field level reconnaissance and appraisal workshops** (4 countries)
 - **80 validated maps prepared per country** (result of 80 database queries)

• **Handover and ownership building process with national institutions**

• **Total cost for the entire basin and process: 150-170,000 USD**



2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

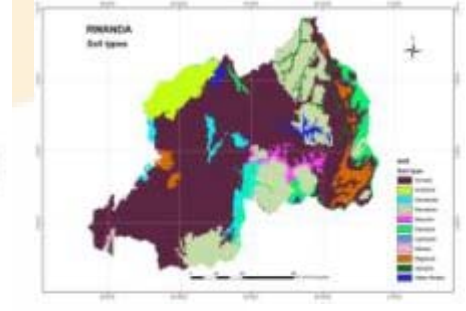
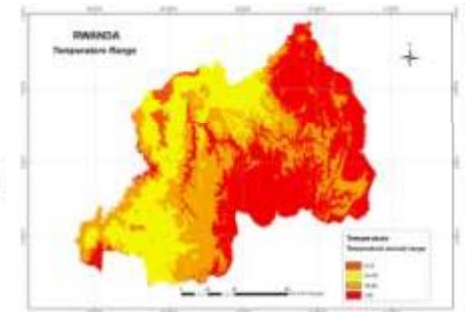
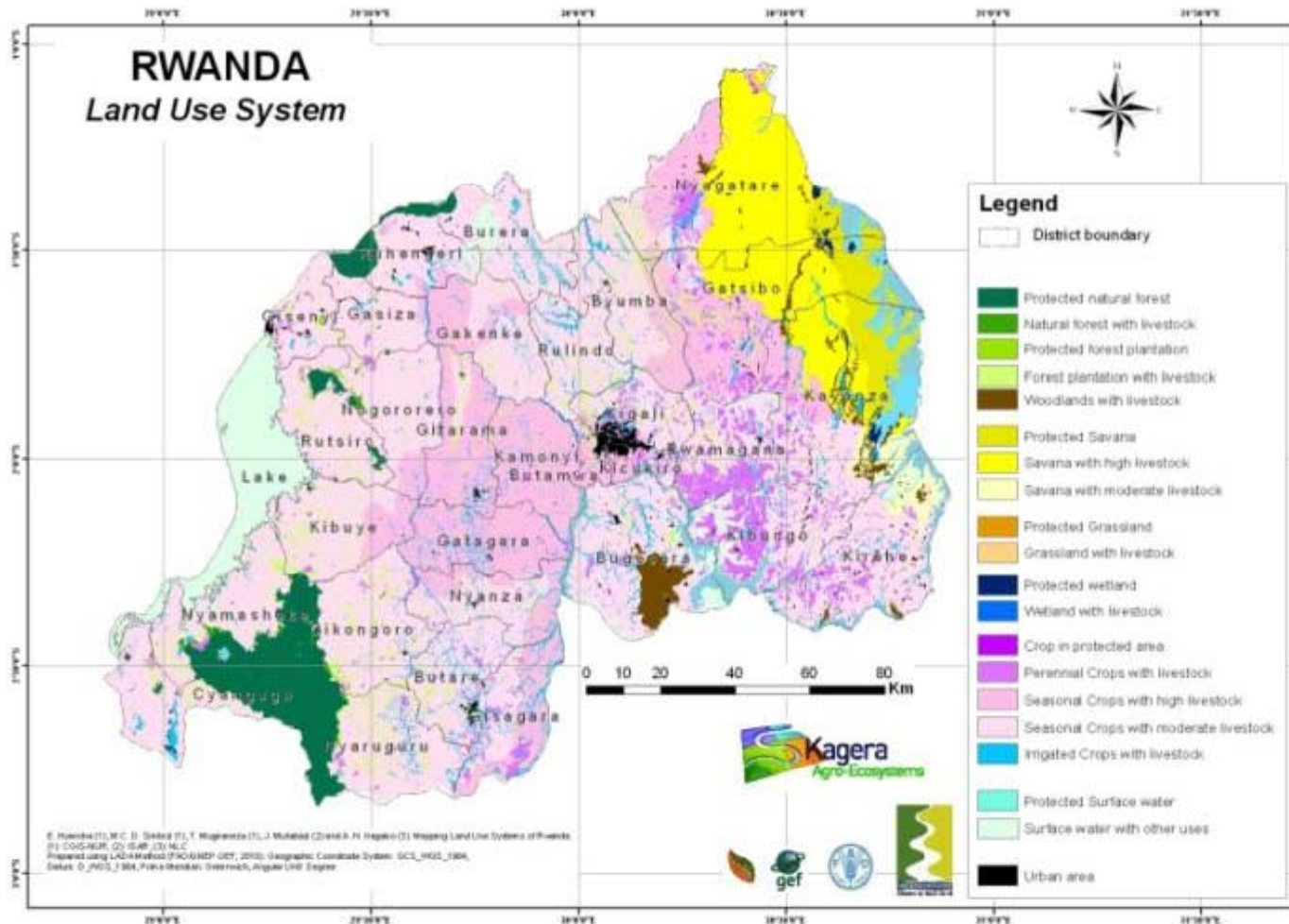
Land Use System (LUS)
Type
Area trend
Intensity trend

*Participatory expert assessment
Sub-national → basin
(QM – LADA-WOCAT Tool)*

Degradation per LUS	Conservation/SLM per LUS
Type	Name / Group / Measure
Extent (area)	Extent (area)
Degree	Effectiveness
Rate	Effectiveness trend
Impact on ecosystem services (ES) - type and level	
Direct causes	Degradation addressed _____
Indirect causes	

Recommendation → **support SLM decision making**

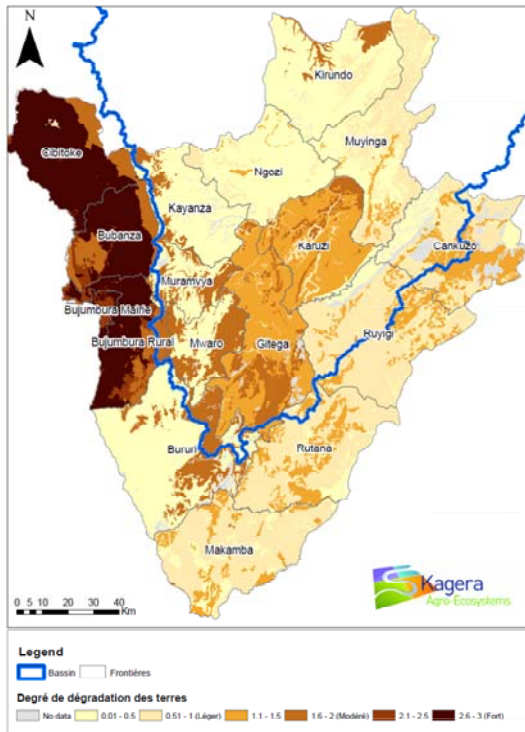
Land use database- Rwanda



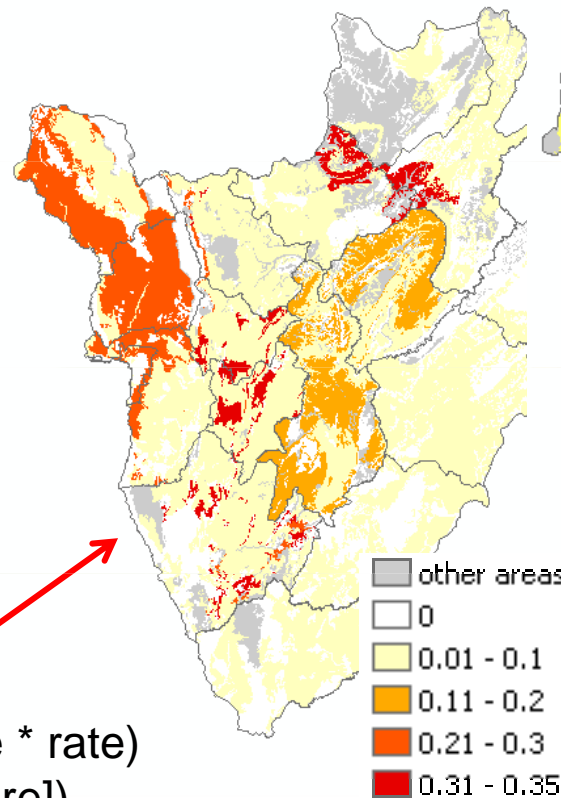
The LUS database include biophysical, socio-economic, and livestock and crop use data. Many inputs were provided by NELSAP

Comparison degradation vs conservation Burundi – chemical degradation

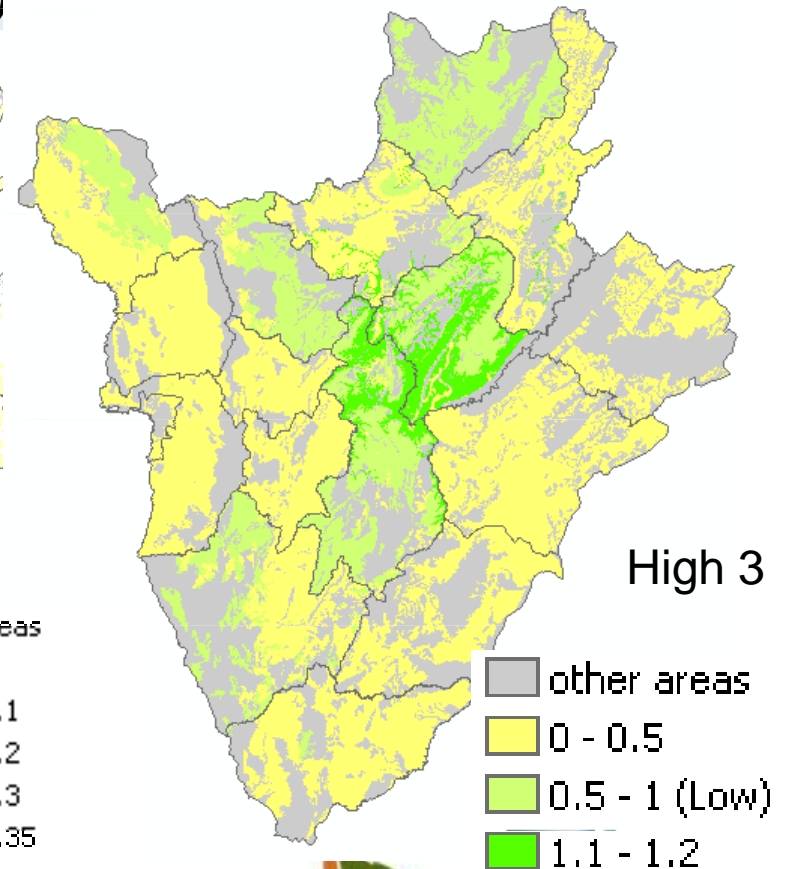
Degré de dégradation des terres



and degradation severity
(pH, nutrients, salinity)

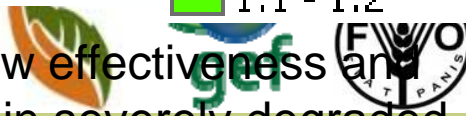


Effectiveness
of

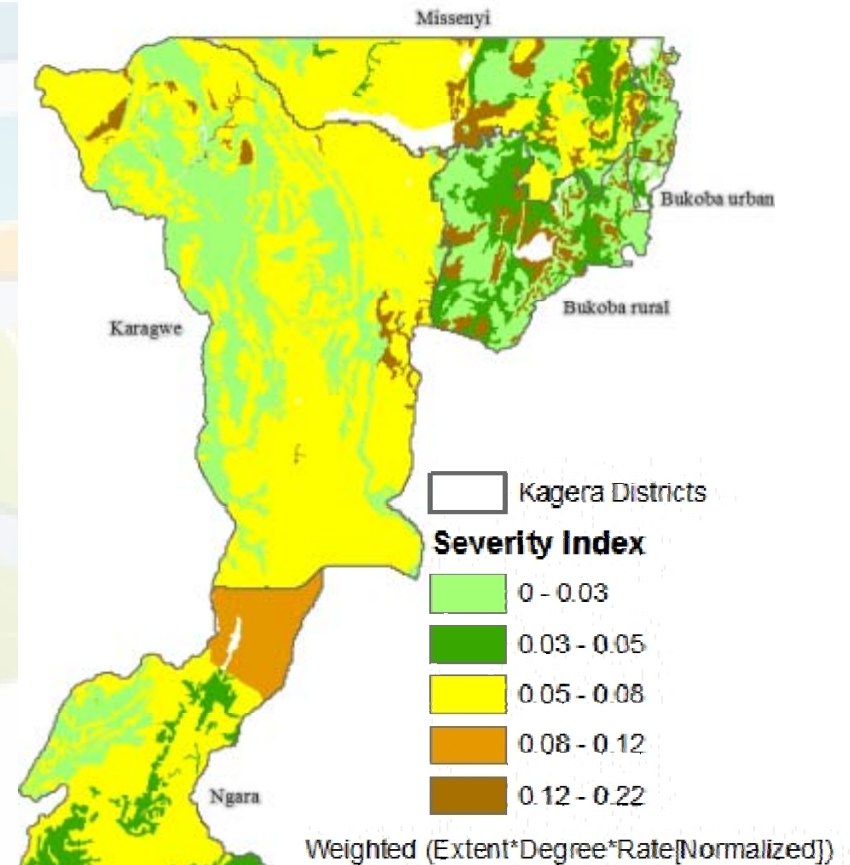
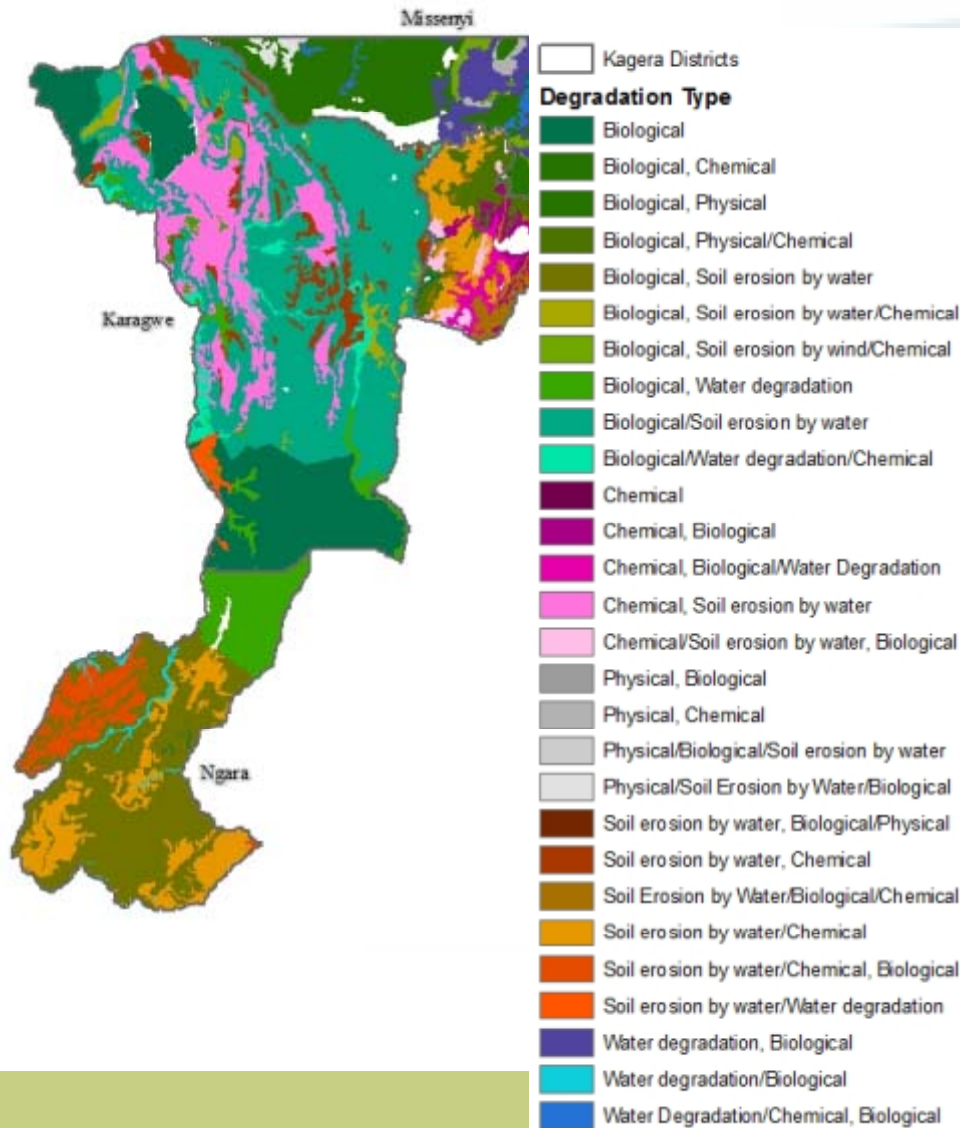


Weighted (Extent * degree * rate)
[normalized so can compare]

SLM measures have low effectiveness and are not present in certain severely degraded areas



Principal degradation types in Kagera region - Tanzania



Biological degradation has a large areal extent with varying severity

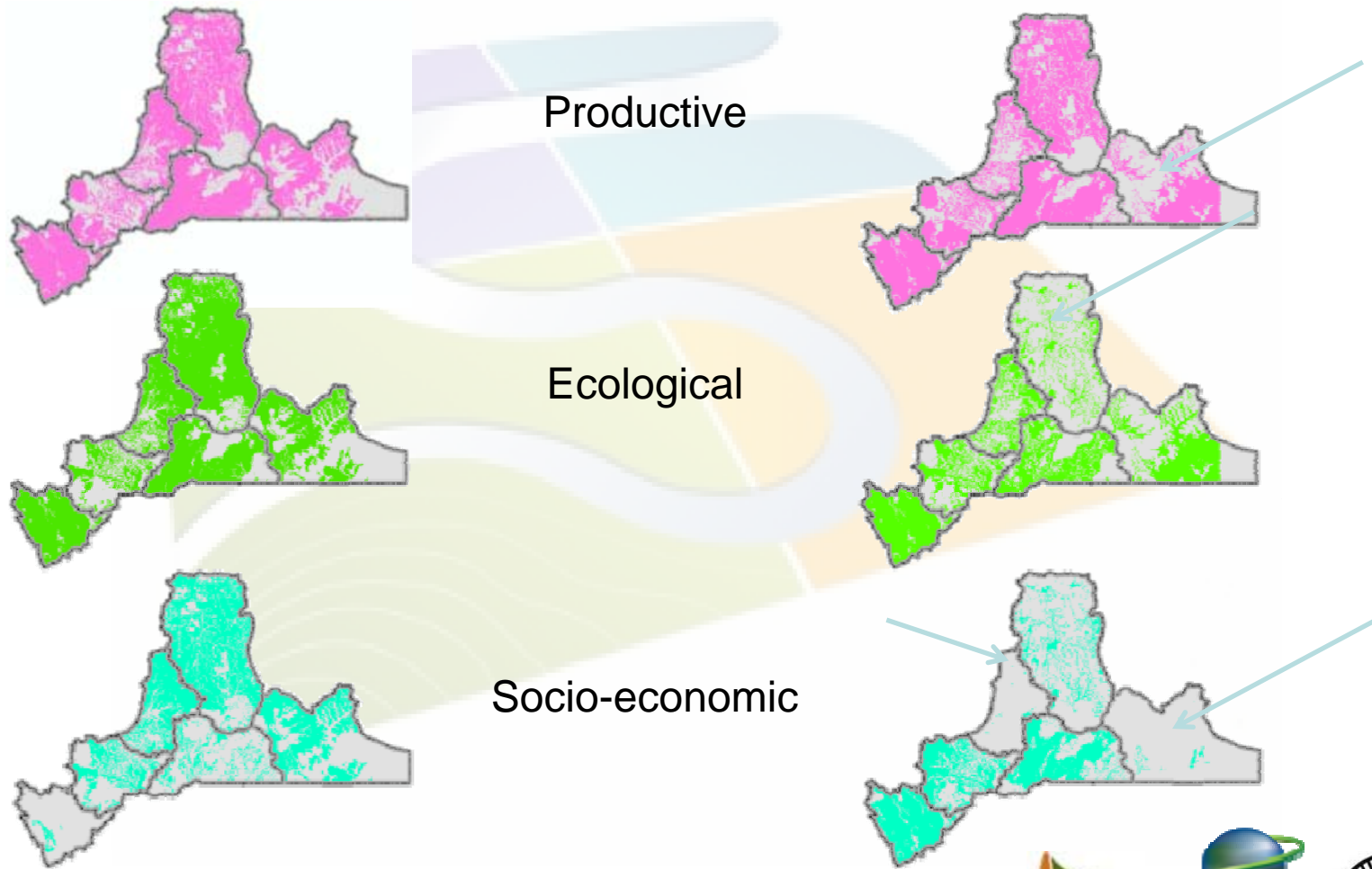




Soil erosion by water - Uganda

Degradation impact
on ecosystem services

Conservation impact
on ecosystem services



In certain areas, conservation impacts do not address the degradation impact

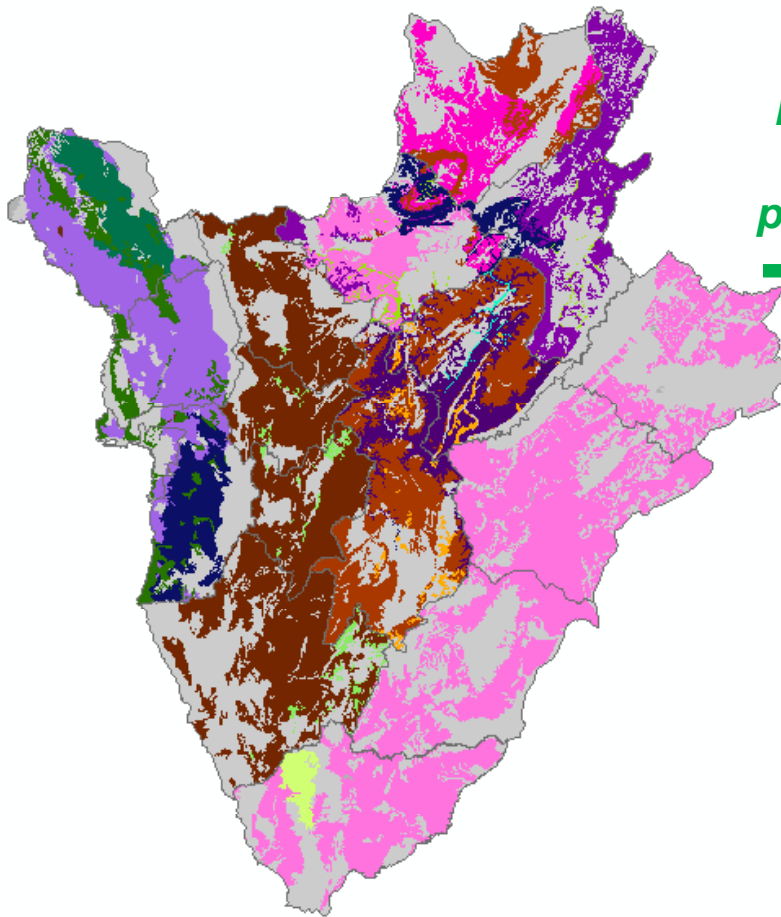


SLM measures to address chemical degradation - Burundi

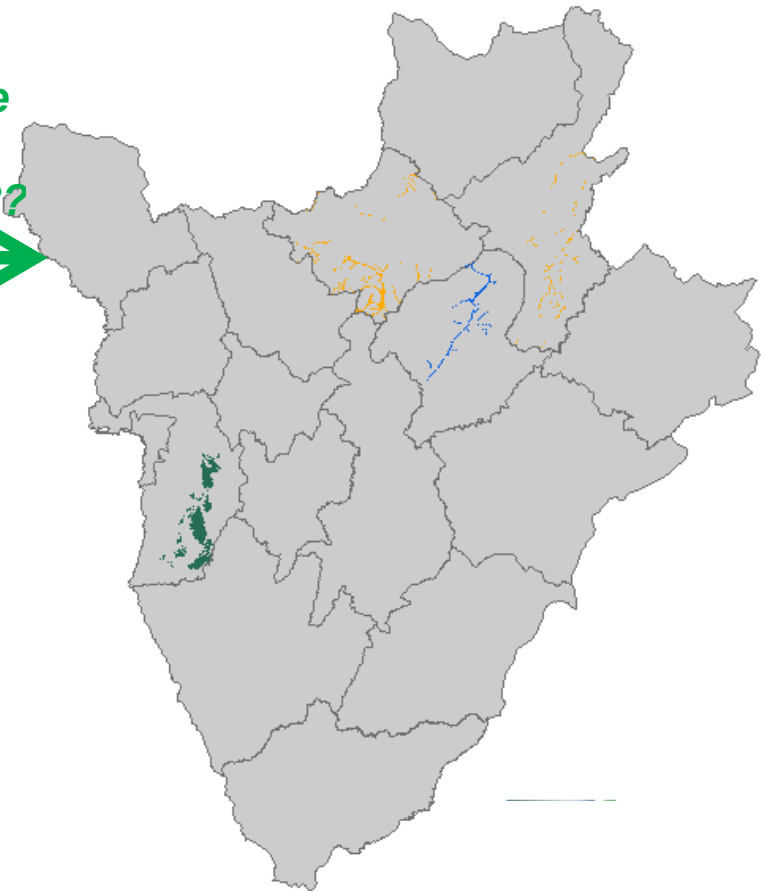
Existing good practices

Best practices

→ limited extent only



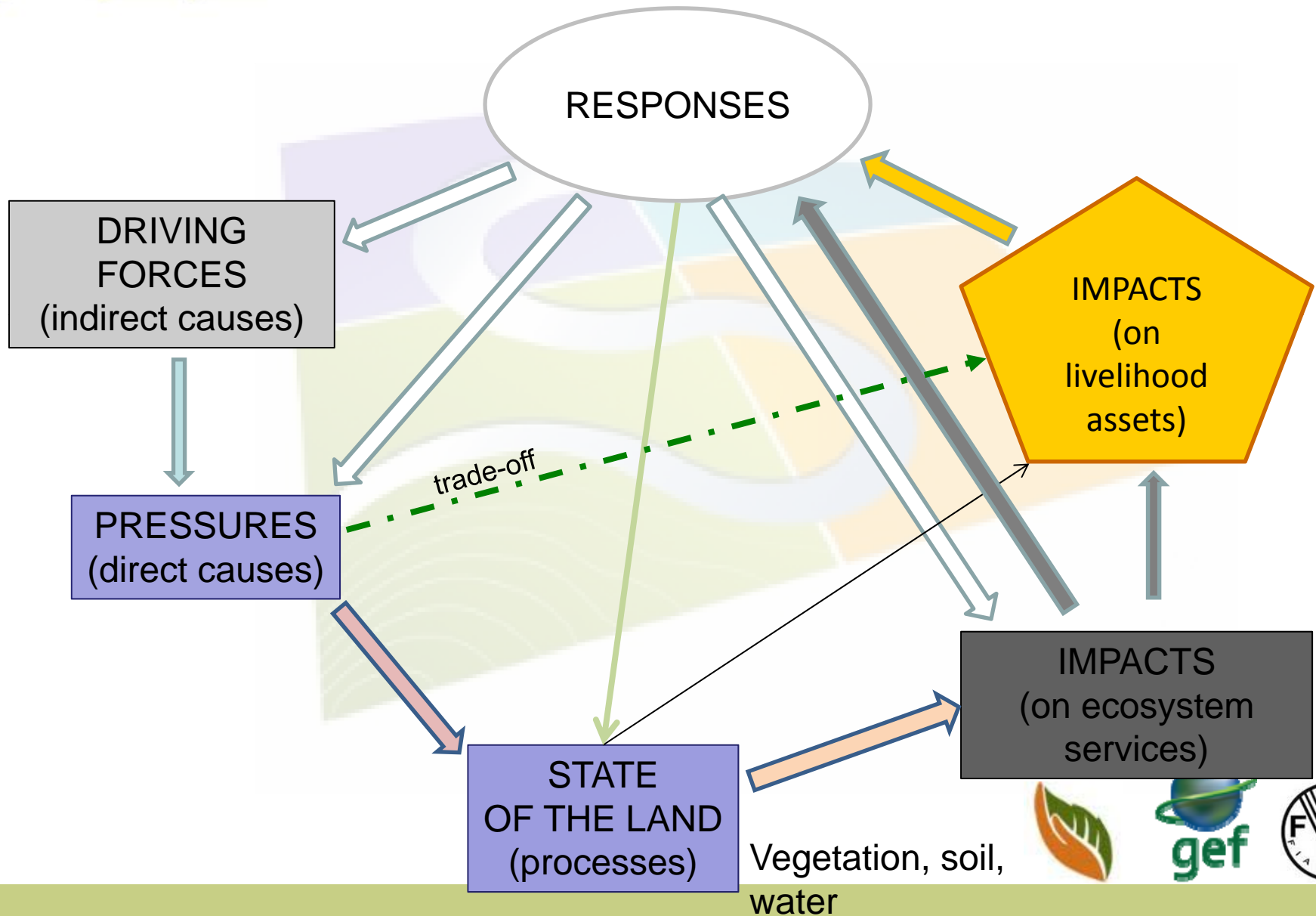
How good are good practices?????



Best practices = measures with high effectiveness



Analysis of Findings using DPSIR Framework



2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

QM Results → multi-country harmonized LUS, LD & SLM assessment

- **Database & maps** to inform intervention strategy, to identify best practices for SLM in the region for scaling up and to guide effective and responsive interventions at various scales
- **Data & capacities** will inform policy making, planning & budget allocations by technical sectors (district to transboundary levels) for integrated ecosystem/landscape management approaches
 - justify & develop costed proposals for catchment management by communities / districts; and
 - leverage investment (landscape or basin scale interventions).
- **Potential outcomes to be developed under new GEF/FAO project**
 - use of baseline data & tools for monitoring project impacts
 - Decision support tools for scaling up SLM



2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

Participatory Stakeholder process

Community & Catchment planning

- Local diagnosis: NR, LD & SLM and livelihoods
- Community action plan (address problems)
- Fund + train service providers (SWC ; FFS..)



District land use planning

- Integrate SLM in district plan & budget
- Partnership: investment, micro-credit, PES..
- SLM Knowledge: Data, Training materials, Media
- Regulations- bye laws & conflict resolution
- Multi-sector approaches + Enabling Policy

Strengthening Governance

- Participatory negotiated territorial approaches: PNTD
- Harmonise & Implement national strategies (AG, Poverty, LD, BD, CC)
- Long term vision, rolling plan based on results based monitoring



Catchment/Landscape Management → *Multiple NR and livelihood benefits*

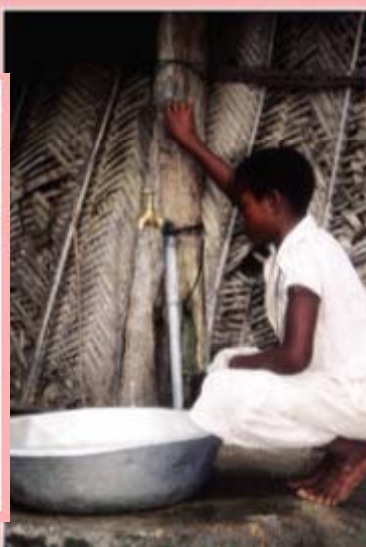


Rwanda



Access to land & water resources can be a source of conflict:

- small farmers/herders & women may be marginalized (e.g. irrigation scheme/ urban expansion, forest investment).
- land users upstream may reduce water flow or quality downstream
- task of water and fuelwood collection by girls/ youth hinders their access to education
- people, livestock, wildlife, industry compete over water resources and may over-exploit or contaminate water.



Use water as an entry point to address issues of **Land degradation** (runoff & erosion upstream -sediment loads and unreliable water flow downstream)

Promote SLM plans and practices across catchment/river basin.

L&WCooperation - build trust among stakeholders through support:

- home and livestock water supply
- pumps and water allocations/licences for offtake - irrigation or agro-industry
- Joint NRM plans across watersheds can improve land use, water use efficiency, create mutual benefits - income, living conditions, social equity



2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

Land & NR Conflicts Review by Syprose Achieng' Ogola 2012

- **Context:** tenure systems, land scarcity, rights, minorities, refugees, IDPs resettlements, policies, legal instruments
- **Analysis land & NR conflicts among resources users:- type, actors, intensity, effects** → overexploitation, soil, water, forest degradation, injury/death)

Findings

- **In-country:** Conflicting tenure systems & policies; conflicts between 1) IDPs & refugees; 2) State & community members (encroach wetlands, reserves & forests) 3) herders & farmers 4) over water
- **Transboundary:** Lack of harmonised policies and laws and Conflicts :
 - Irregular allocation of village land/ informal sales in TZ (ignore village leaders/ councils) to RW citizens/foreigners in Karagwe;
 - Irregular land allocation along Karagwe, Missenyi & Ngara borders (TZ) to seasonal pastoralists from RW
 - conflicts over water, grazing areas & forests/game reserves between TZ citizens & illegal immigrants/seasonal pastoralists with large herds (from RW, UG & BU)
- **Lack of or weak institutions & mechanisms** for 1) effective implementation of policies, laws, by-laws to regulate and enforce SU of NR and 2) conflict resolution - most cases settled at family/clan/village levels; very few reach District courts

2: Enabling SLM Policy, Planning, Legislation

Recommendations - Conflict resolution & Empowerment

(Participatory Negotiated Territorial development (PNTD) Approach)

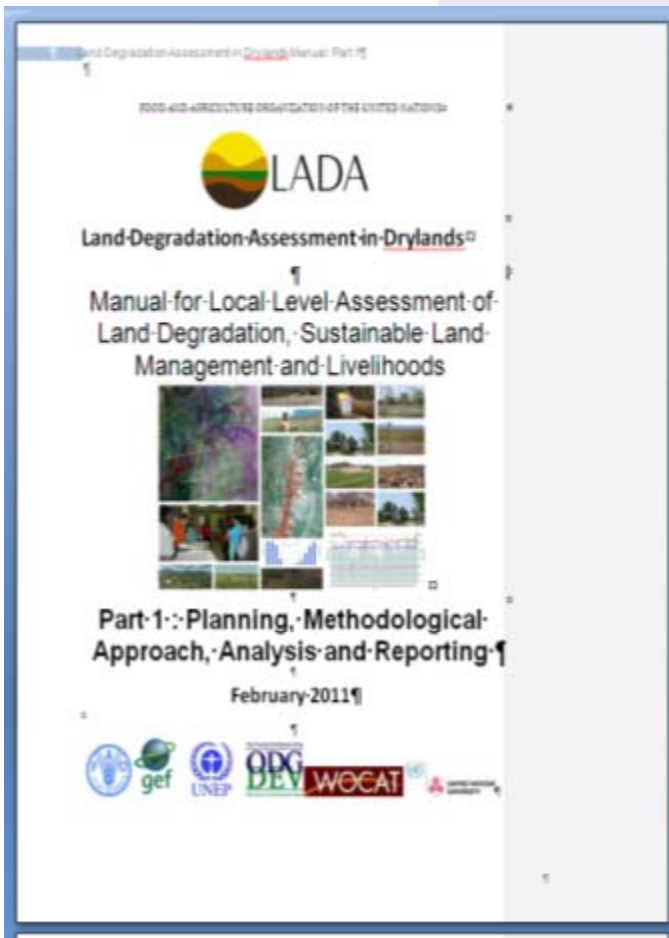
Pilot dialogue processes among resource users/Awareness and Training:

- **Strengthen capacity of institutions** to 1) implement land/NR policies and by-laws; 2) resolve conflicts; 3) empower weaker groups – **dialogue, trust, FFS, community /catchment planning**, etc.)
- **Innovative & dynamic management tools** at all levels to enhance multi-stakeholder participation and improve sustainable use of NR.
- Enhance **community participation & local level control over NR** (land, water, forest, grazing) and **gender-sensitive mechanisms** for improved access and decision-making
- Develop & enforce **Land use and Suitability maps** to help solve land/NR conflicts
- **Integrated L&WM**, upstream-downstream, ground-surface water, CSA, wetlands,
- Research & promote **alternative sources of energy and building materials** and **alternative sources of livelihoods** (reduce pressure on NR)
- **Provide incentives for SLM**: Value-addition/markets; PES schemes
- **Policy harmonization** across basin (river banks, TB reserves...)



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Conduct LADA LOCAL Assessment basis for catchment planning in 21 districts (4 countries)



- Participatory stakeholder process
- Integrated - biophysical & socioeconomic
- Sampling strategy, tools & methods simple but robust (comparisons)
- Status & trends NR (degradation, conservation, restoration)
- Analyse impacts of LD & land use/management on livelihoods & ecosystem services
- Structured report & feedback for decision making

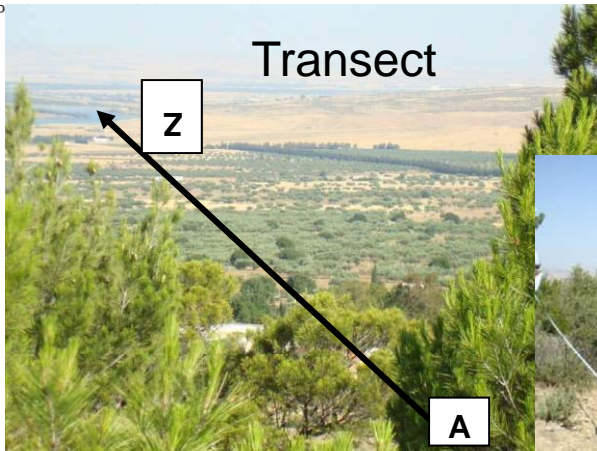


WOCAT³: Capacity Development & Knowledge

LADA
Land D

Steps of LADA local assessment

Characterise area/catchment- Transects- Vegetation, Soil, Water status and trends- comparison of good and poor land use/ management practices → Impacts on ES



Transect



Vegetation

Soil erosion / soil properties



Water resources



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)

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

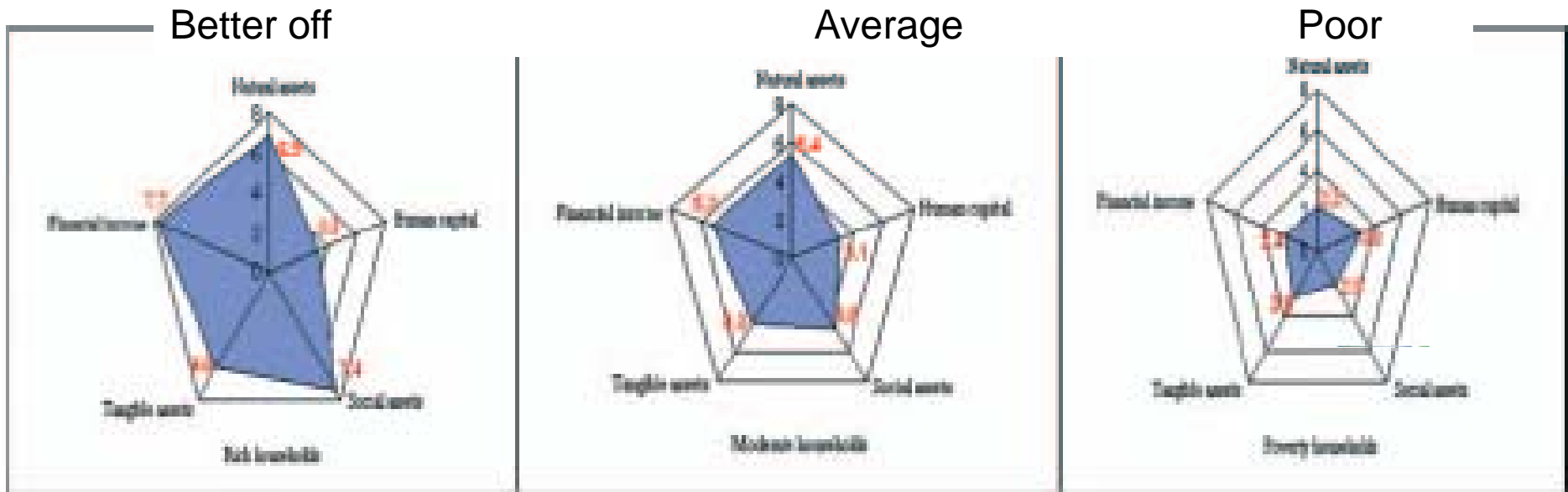
Land user typology/household livelihoods assessment

Interview ~20-30 households –Score assets for HHs

- Natural assets- land area, land quality, trees, etc
- Physical assets- access to transport, market etc
- Human assets- education level, knowledge
- Social assets- water users organisation, FFS etc
- Financial assets- capital, bank account, access to credit



Draw asset pentagon to represent the assets (& capacities) of the different land user profiles



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

LADA Local Assessment Results

Improved knowledge & understanding of LD/SLM

- on **LD status and trends, driving forces** and **impacts** on land resources/ecosystems and on livelihoods
- on effects of land use/management **practices of different land users**

Identify SLM measures to scale up/ implement and inform decision making
→ **Discuss findings with communities and stakeholders**

Analyze effectiveness/impacts of SLM interventions

Project
**BASELINE
Assessment**

Project
PLANNING

Project **IMPACT
Assessment**

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Documentation of SLM best practices (QA & QT)

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WOCAT Technologies QT 16 Specification

2.4.3.2 Establishment and maintenance methods for vegetative measures

Initial establishment
activity (in sequence)

- 1 ... Digging ...
- 2 ... Cutting ...
- 3 ... planting ...
- 4 ... Transplanting ...
- 5 ...



WOCAT Technologies Questionnaire (Specification - Purpose)

Questionnaire Id: CHN1
 Institution Name: Fujian Ningde Prefecture Soil & Water Conservation Office
 SWC Technology Name: Horsetail Beefwood Windbreak along seaside

2.2.2. Characterisation and purpose of the technology

2.2.2.1 Indicate land use types

	as % of total area utilized by land users (who applied the SWC Technology)	only where SWC Techn. is applied
Intensive grazing	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest/woodlands	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perennial crops	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annual crops	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total: 100%		

2.2.2.2. Which measures does the technology use?

agronomic measures	3	
vegetative measures	1	
structural measures	2	
*		

2.2.2.3. In which of the following categories does the technology fit?

Reduction of land degradation	1	
Prevention of land degradation	3	
*		

2.2.2.4 Which categories of soil degradation are mainly addressed by the technology?

Soil erosion by water	2	
Wind erosion	1	
Soil fertility problem	2	
*		

2.2.2.5 What are the main means by which the technology achieves its observed impact?

Control of raindrop splash	2	
Control of concentrated runoff (retain/trap)	3	

Computer data entry form

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

SLM documentation Training (QA+QT)

Worked in a small teams (2-6 people) to share knowledge, experience and challenges experienced during SLM documentation process.

Various exercises completed in the meeting rooms, in the field and on the computer.



Introduced to WOCAT Videos
(available on the website - knowledge base – documentation & analysis videos
<https://www.wocat.net/en/knowledge-base/documentation-analysis/videos.html>)

Trained on using WOCAT questionnaires (QT,QA, QW, QC) and databases + Google Earth

Advised how to perform quality check process using WOCAT 4 pages summaries



PARTICIPANTS:

SLM consultants from local governments and research institutes, responsible for SLM documentation process in their district



Activity	Start	End	Resources
1. Establishing working committee	Jan	Feb	1 person
2. Establishing a working strategy	Feb	Mar	1 person
3. Establishing a working strategy	Mar	Apr	1 person
4. Establishing a working strategy	Apr	May	1 person
5. Establishing a working strategy	May	Jun	1 person
6. Establishing a working strategy	Jun	Jul	1 person
7. Establishing a working strategy	Jul	Aug	1 person
8. Establishing a working strategy	Aug	Sep	1 person
9. Establishing a working strategy	Sep	Oct	1 person
10. Establishing a working strategy	Oct	Nov	1 person
11. Establishing a working strategy	Nov	Dec	1 person
12. Establishing a working strategy	Dec	Jan	1 person



Each SLM team produced a work plan for the next 6 months

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Field visits to select best practices in Tanzania- by Iwona Piechowiak

Ex. Water Harvesting ditches & use of mulch



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Field visit to select SLM BP in Uganda



Monika (FFS expert) advised farmers how to design/maintain/implement SLM → progressive terraces and diversion ditches

Prepared by Iwona Piechowiak



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

SLM Technologies - Selection process

Support by Iwona Piechowiak



RWANDA 6 of 12 technologies

- Grass strips in Kamonyi district
- Trenches in Rulindo district
- Bench terraces in Kayonza district
- Banana mulching and planting pits
- Compost use for soil fertility replenishment
- Surface run off water harvesting

UPLOADING in WOCAT DB

TANZANIA 5 of 14 technologies

- Water harvesting ditches
- Mulching in banana/coffee plantation
- Agroforestry Indigenous spp. and livestock watering points
- Enhanced plankton production in a fish pond
- Bee - keeping

UGANDA 8 of 12 technologies

- Agroforestry
- Infiltration Ditches in banana plantation
- Fences to protect from animal interference on grazing land
- Eucalyptus and pine trees for soil cover improvement
- Fanya Juu Terraces Improved Fallowing
- Check dams for gully rehabilitation
- Tree planting
- Fodder reserves for cattle



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge SLM documentation difficulties encountered

DATA COLLECTION

1. POOR INTERNET CONNECTION

No access IT equipment, stationery and SLM publications (hard copies)

How to measure area of technology, approach and watershed?

4. How to organize field visit?

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Understanding of the catchment system

How to describe and distinguish technologies and approaches and how to define and develop their common names?

3. How to prepare technical drawings?

4. How to carry out quality check and submit to WOCAT for approval?

DATA UPLOADING

1. How to register with WOCAT, upload and search for information in databases?

2. How to transfer GPS coordinates to WOCAT database – Google Earth?

3. How to choose and upload the most relevant photos of the selected technology?

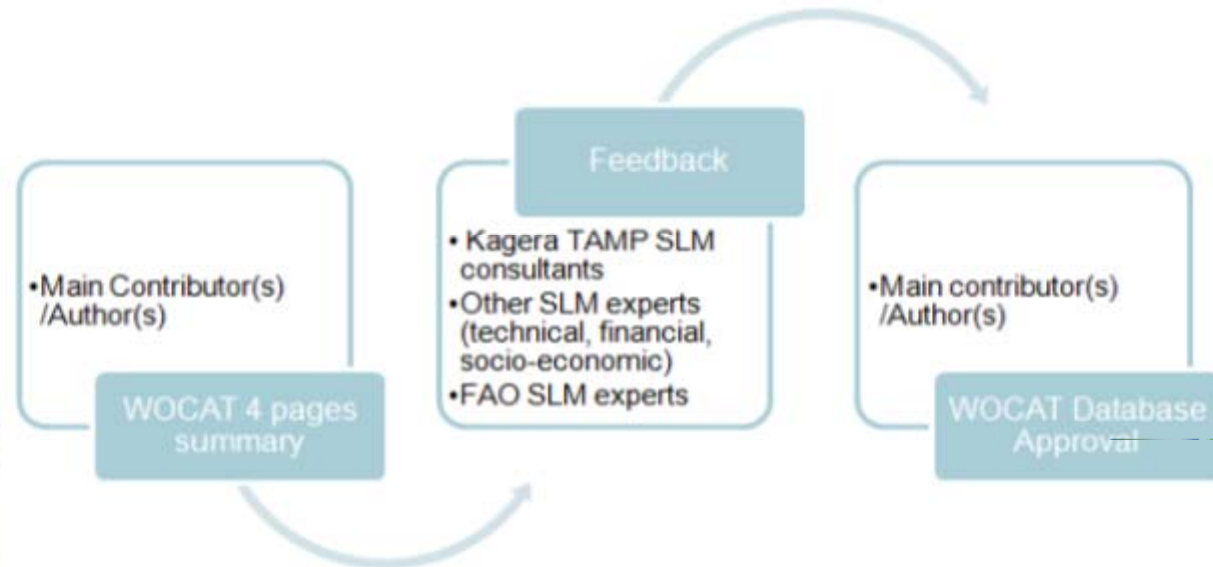


3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

SLM DOCUMENTATION SUMMARY

- **19 Technologies and about 10 approaches** selected for documentation process
- Information are currently being entered into WOCAT databases
- To enrich information, 4 pages summaries are being reviewed by various SLM experts

Quality Check Process for SLM Documentation

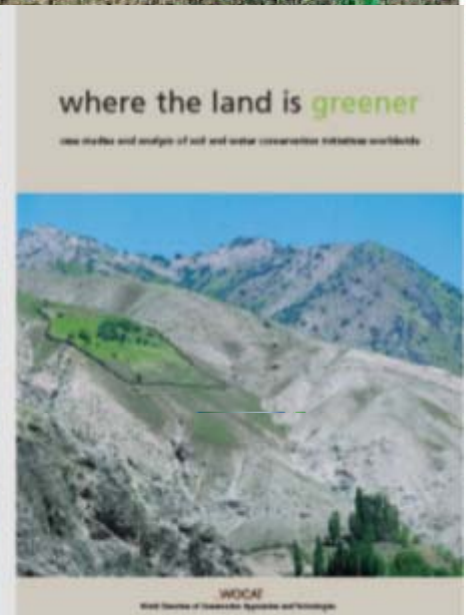
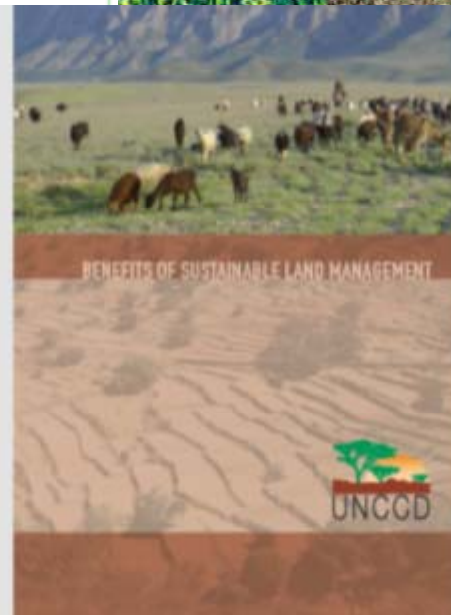
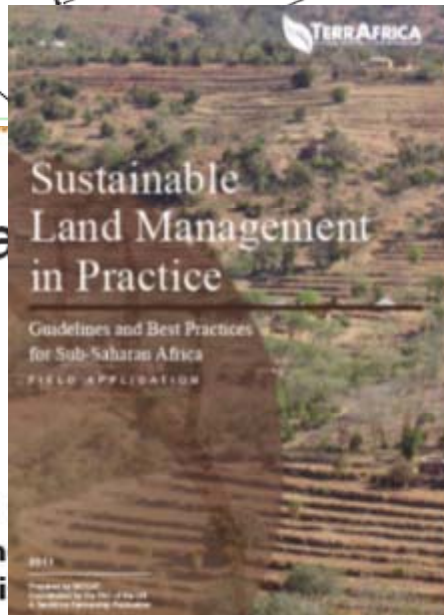


SLM Technologies



Natural vegeta Philippines

Within individual cropland
contour and left unplough
barriers of naturally establi



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Cost-benefit analysis & Analysis of Impacts on Ecosystem Services (on- / off- site)

Production and socio-economic benefits

- + + + fodder production/quality increase (or biomass as mulch)
- + + + very low inputs required
- + + farm income increase
- + crop yield increase

Socio-cultural benefits

- + + + improved knowledge SWC/erosion
- + + community institution strengthening
- + + national institution strengthening (government line agencies and educational institutions)

Ecological benefits

- + + + soil cover improvement
- + + + soil loss reduction
- + + + soil structure improvement
- + increase in soil moisture
- + increase in soil fertility
- + biodiversity enhancement

Off-site benefits

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

FFS season-long learning & linked to SLM catchment plans

Farmer field schools and strengthen service providers (NGOs; GO)

- FFS grants
- Test field is the learning venue,
- Facilitator plans training with the farmers,
- Demand-driven process, empowerment.
- Field days

FFS field guide on land and water management



Community Catchment planning



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Knowledge gaps identified with FFS

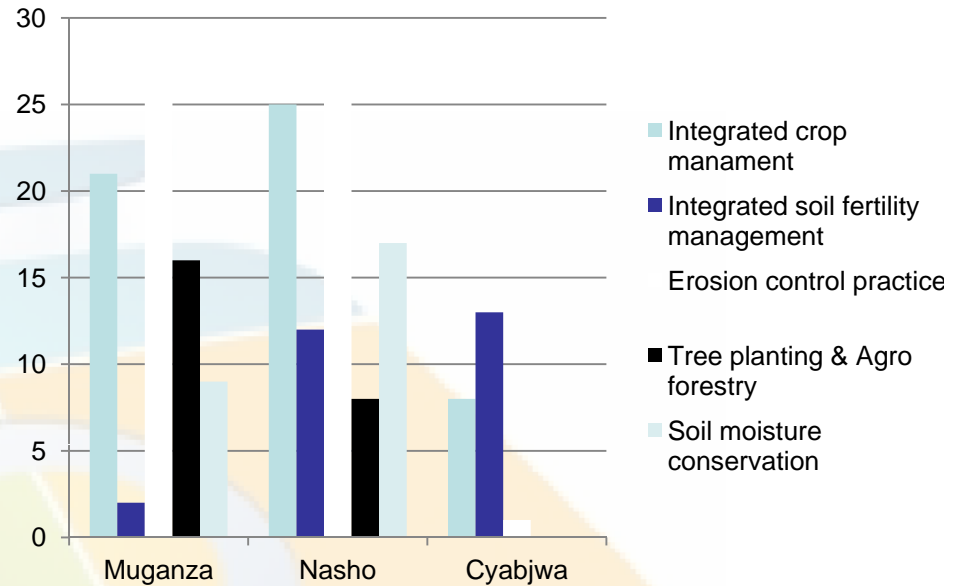
Land degradation type	What FFS Missenyi, TZ, don't know/want to know
Soil erosion and fertility decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benefits and management of various cover crops ○ Practices for SWC (bunds...) ○ Use of fertilizers and OMM for better yields + soils
Haphazard fire/burning of vegetation + tree cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing bye laws and their effectiveness ○ Methods for control bush burning ○ Alternative energy (fuel) sources.
Destruction of watersheds and sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methods for conservation of watersheds and water sources. ○ Use of tree species that are water/environmentally friendly.
Overgrazing and pasture shortage for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planting of different pasture species/ pasture improvement in grazing/rangelands (reseeding).



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

SLAM interventions

Well made ridges on a bench terrace planted with potato Umurava FFS



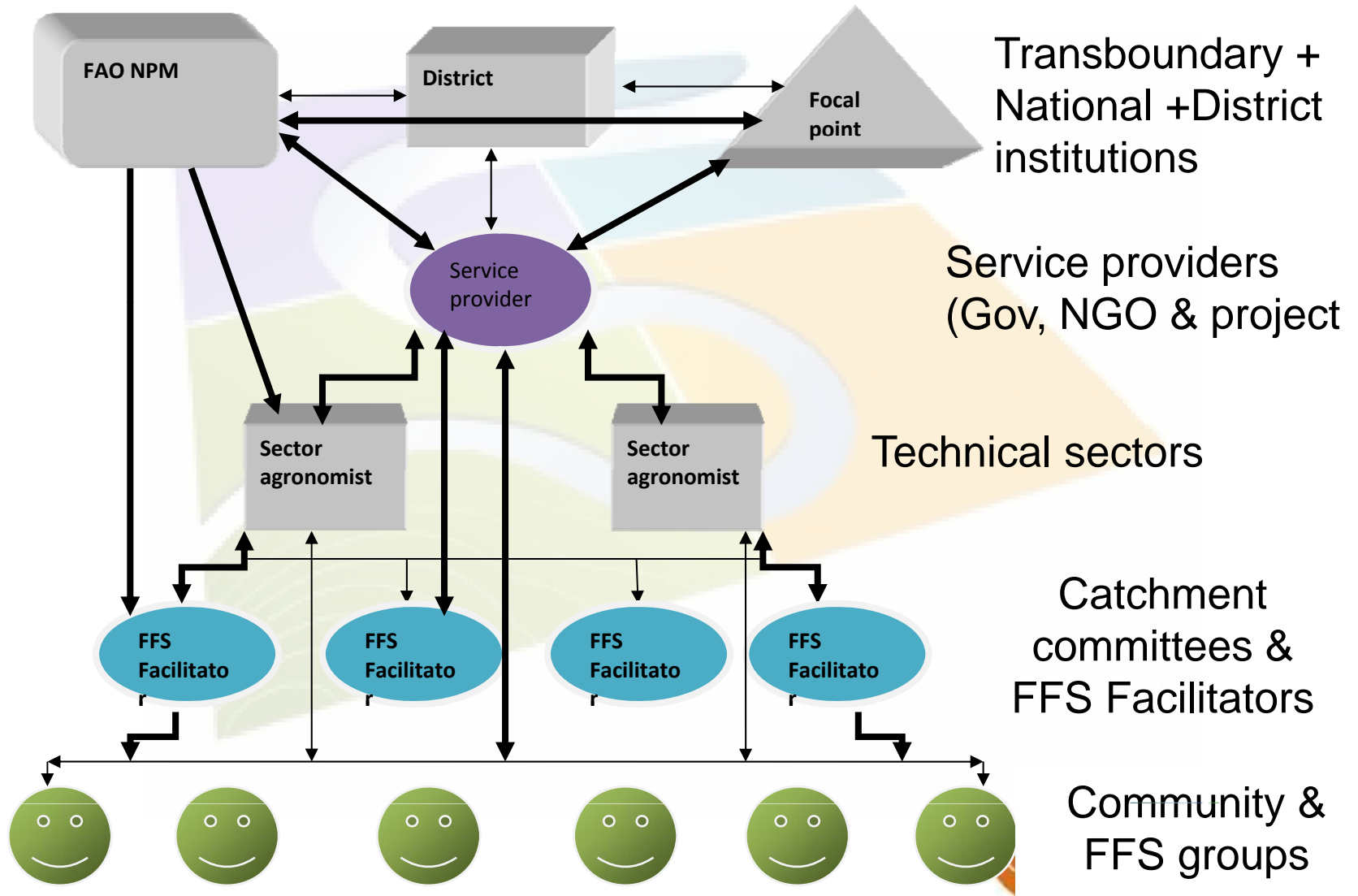
Ballet box to assess knowledge change

FFS group agroforestry tree nursery, Kamonyi district



FFS group dynamics

Collaboration multiple levels and actors for FFS process



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Promoting & monitoring integrated land, water, ecosystem management

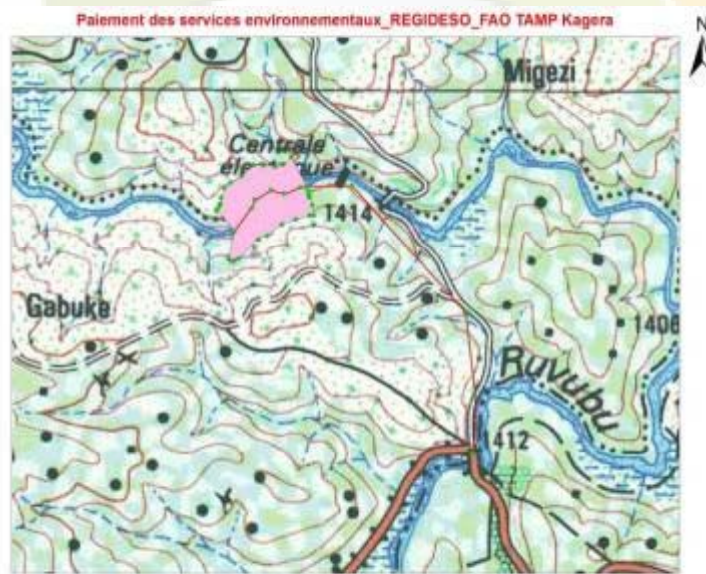
- Soil and water conservation
- Diversified land use/integrated systems
- Rotational grazing + controlled burning of grasslands
- Stall fed livestock & fodder production and Aquaculture
- Integrated soil fertility management – fertilizers and organic matter (SOC)
- Conservation agriculture (no tillage) and small-scale irrigation
- Seedling nurseries
- Afforestation of steep marginal lands (C credits /REDD+ (>C stocks ; < GHG emissions))
- SFM for timber & fuelwood



3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Incentives: Identification & design of PES schemes

1. In Burundi, REGIDESO + Kagera TAMP are planning to protect HEP infrastructure by promoting community tree planting along Ruvyironza river....



2. **Protection of buffer zone around Lakes Rweru & Cohoha on BUR/RWA border and Lake Mweru in UG** (ecotourism)

- Community sensitisation and organisation
- Tree planting along lake fringe and roads
- Agroforestry species in fields
- Protection and reforestation of natural forest using indigenous sp.

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

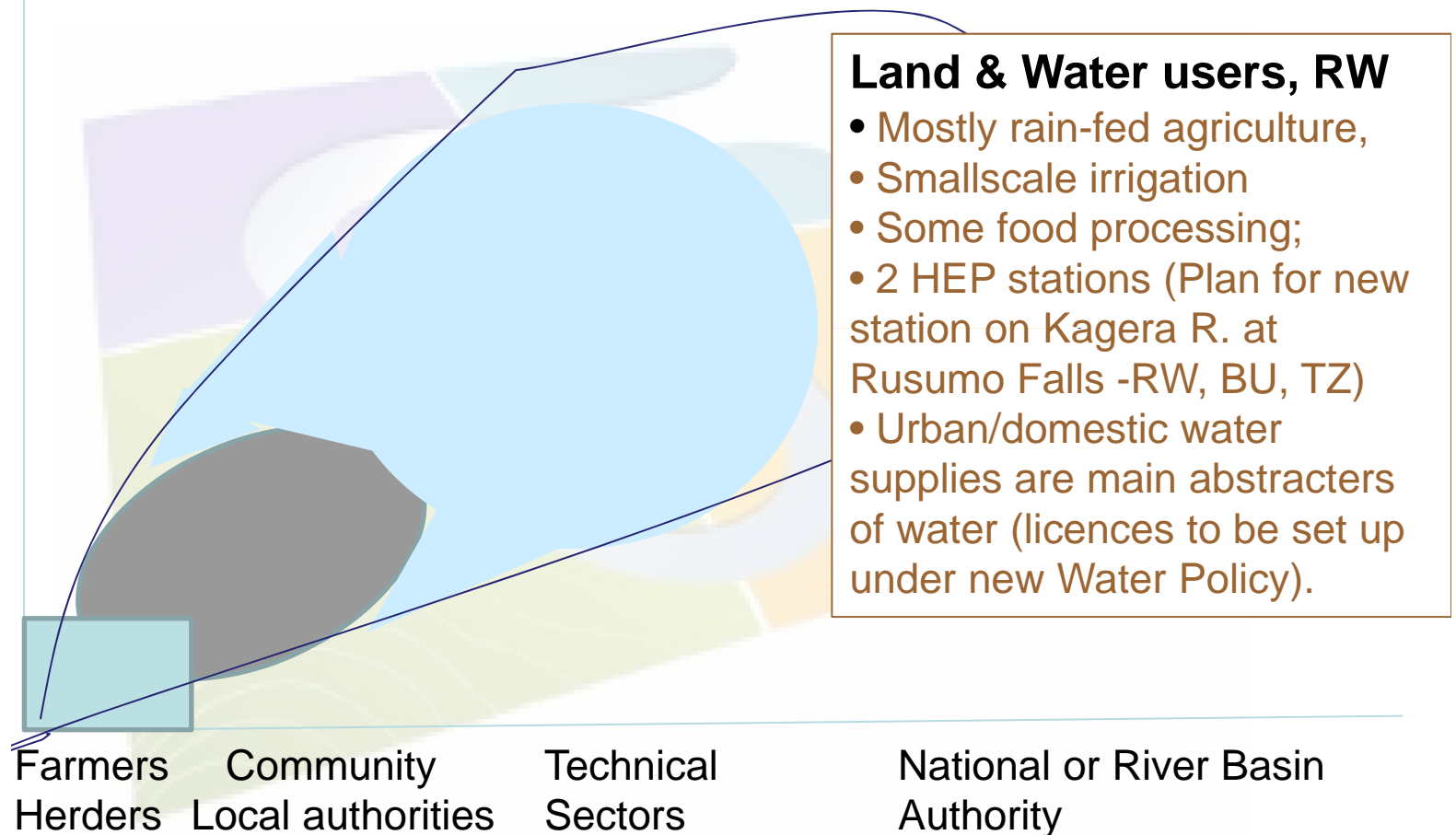
Scaling up requires collaboration among multiple actors / levels

River basin

Watershed

Catchment

Farm



→ better data and information on LW resources

→ better governance, planning, management (productivity; water use efficiency)

3: Capacity Development & Knowledge

Expected results - SLaM practices applied and benefiting land users

- **Land management plans** will be developed and implemented in **200 target communities**, catchments & other land units (by-laws; tenure security/access rights, conflict resolution, etc.)
- **Improved land & agro-ecosystem management practices** will be successfully adopted/replicated by farmers & herders on **100,000 ha.**
- **Farmers organised for marketing and cost-benefit sharing mechanisms for provision of environmental services** will be identified, demonstrated and promoted among land users (C trading, ecotourism, biodiversity, water supply).

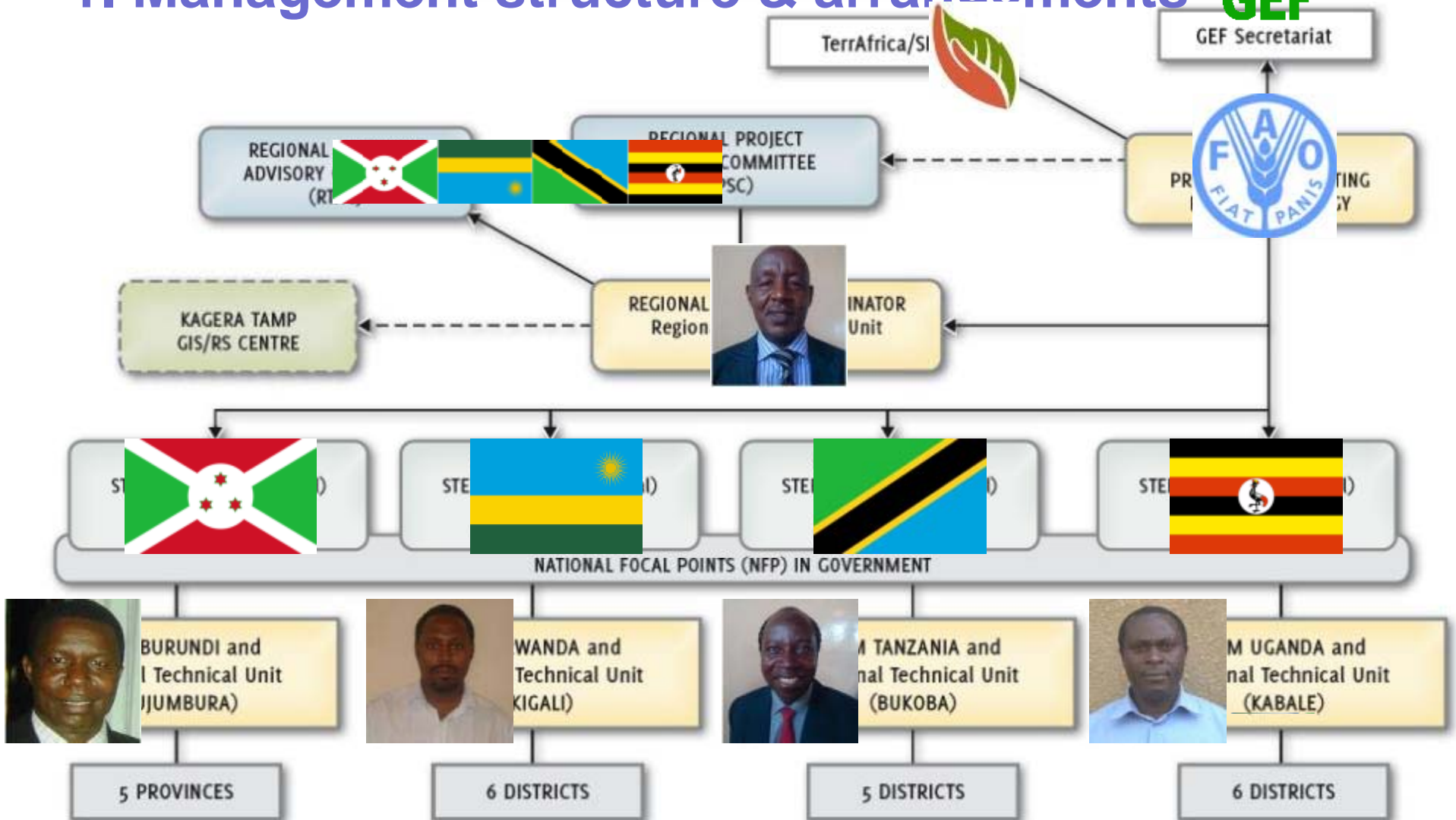


5. Project Management & Operations

1. Management structure & arrangements



GEF



2. Summary Financial Status of KAGERA TAMP

GCP/RAF/424/GFF (TF5G11AS10167) as of 26 April 2013

	US Dollars	% of Budget
Trust Fund Budget	6,363,700	
Funds Received (from GINC)	4,250,000	67%
Expenditures	3,000,278	47%
Commitments	565,222	9%
Exp. + Comm.	3,565,500	56%
Balance against Budget	2,798,200	44%
Balance against Funds Received	684,500	



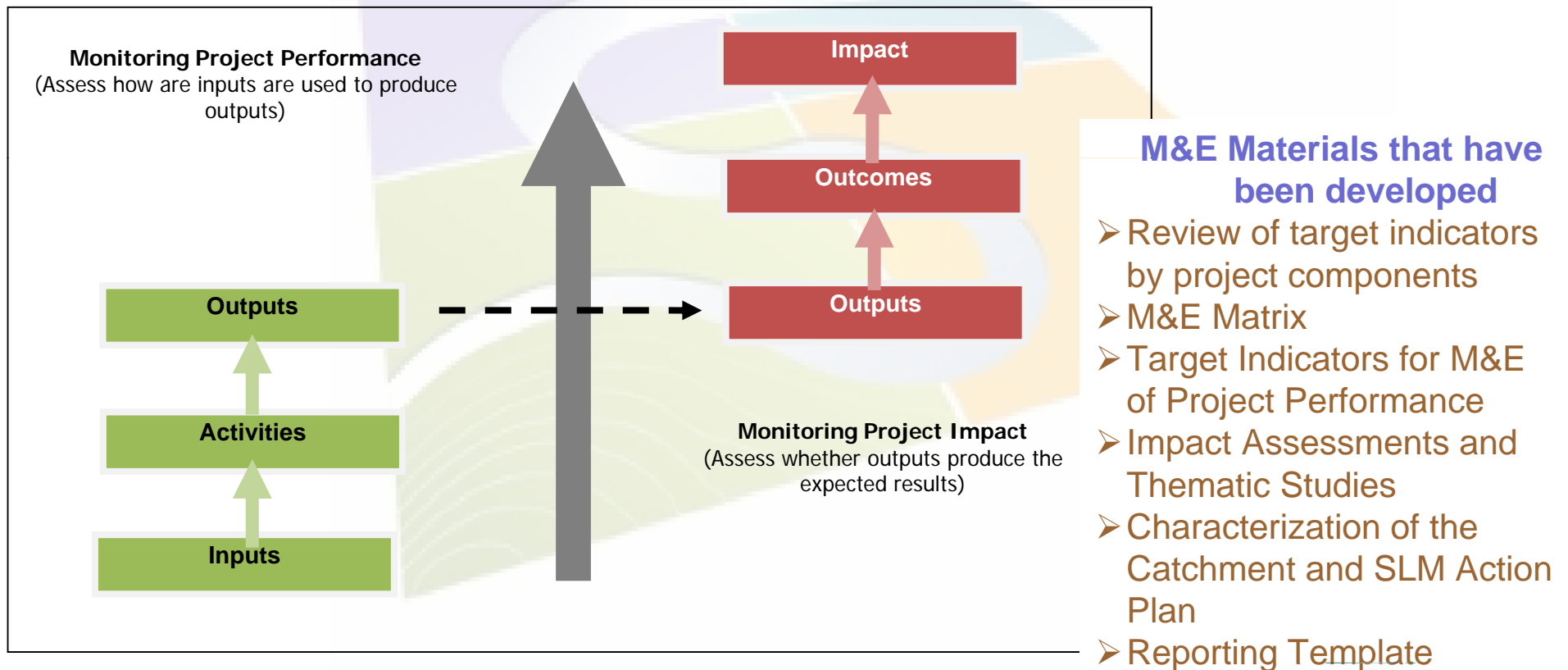
2. Summary of Co-financing KAGERA TAMP

	Committed in ProDoc	Reported by 30 June 2012	in %
Gov. Burundi	6,260,000	234,460	4%
Gov. Rwanda	6,293,760	303,600	5%
Gov. Uganda	3,707,800	1,944,530	52%
Gov. UR Tanzania	2,463,050	229,676	9%
Gov. Total	18,724,610	2,712,266	14%
FAO	351,000	242,820	69%
Partner Prog. & Donors	5,433,600	496,212	9%
Total	24,509,210	3,451,298	14%



3. Monitoring & Evaluation - support by Janie Rioux

... serves two functions:



5. Project Management & Operations

Monitoring SLM Results against Targets

Monitoring progress and outreach process

- No. of Farming families (FFS study plots) and FFS/Community groups
- No. of micro-watersheds (and committees) and No. of hectares under SLM practices
- No. of training materials disseminated and No. of service providers with enhanced skills/ capacities
- No. of joint Investment plans (cofunding)

Monitoring Impacts

- Agricultural productivity- yields
- Vegetation biodiversity conservation
- Above and below carbon (less GHG emissions)
- Soil restoration and water quality
- Marketing and Income
- Community empowerment and social equity



5. Project Management & Operations

4. Decision making /Governance

- National Project Steering Committees

Burundi: Oct 2010, Jun 2011, Nov 2011
Apr 2012, Mar 2013

Tanzania: Feb 2011, July 2012, Jan 2013

Uganda: Nov 2010, Jun 2012

Rwanda: Oct 2010, Jun 2013 (planned)

- Regional Project Steering Committee

Kigali: March 2011, (next after MTR)

- Project Task Force

Rome: 25 June 2010, 11 May 2012



5. Reporting

- **Monthly** from NPMs to RPC
 - **Quarterly** from NPMs to RPC
 - **Quarterly** from RPC to LTU/BH
 - **Half-yearly** from RPC to LTU/BH
 - **PIR** annually from FAO to GEF
- **Back-to-Office Reports** from duty travel
- **Consultant Reports**



5. Project Management & Operations

6. LOAs and MOUs

Burundi	Rwanda	Uganda	Tanzania
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institut National pour l'Environnement et Conservation de la Nature (INCEN) 2. ENVIRO-PROPRE 3. Réseau Burundi 2000+ 4. ADIC 5. Dukungire Isi Yacu 6. ACVE 7. ISABU 8. GASORE Samson 9. PNLAE 10. APM 11. Ejo Nzomera Gute? 12. IGEBU 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vi Life Programme Rwanda 2. National University of Rwanda Consulting Bureau 3. Centre for Sustainable Development and Global Information Studies 4. ADHR 5. AVODI 6. BAMPOREZE 7. OPEDSA 8. RDO 9. RWARRI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Africa 2000 Network 2. Rubongo Community Based Organisation 3. Rwerazi Tweyambe 4. Nyakigando FFS 5. Nsanga Bee Keepers 6. Rubagano Tukore Group 7. Nyakayojo Tweyombekye Group 8. Kakuuto Community Development 9. Barisa Bahingye Kweterana Nshenyi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Research Institute Maruku (ARI Maruku) 2. Relief to Development Society (REDESO) 3. Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service-CEP 4. Vi Tree Planting Foundation 5. Kolping Society of Tanzania 6. Ngara District 7. Karagwe District 8. Missenyi District 9. Bukoba District



5. Project Management & Operations

Project managers

Joseph Anania, Regional coordinator

Fidelis Kaihura, NPM Tanzania

Salvatore Ndabirorere, NPM Burundi

Wilson Bamwerinde, NPM Uganda

Emmanuel Miligirwa, NPM Rwanda (ex
Theodor Mashinga)

HQ Core Team

- Sally Bunning –technical support
- Stefan Schlingloff- budget/finance/ops.
- Monica Petri – LUS, QM (Italy)
- Janie Rioux - M&E; SLM (Canada)
- Nanete Neves - PES (Portugal)
- Isabelle Verbeke communications (Fra)

HQ short term

- Piechowiak, Iwona -WOCAT (Poland)
- Gault, Jean - PES, GIAHS (France)
- Keeling, Jonathan (Intern, UK)
- Davis, Francis (Intern, USA)

Consultants Field

LUS, LD+SLM assessment (QM)

- Nangendo, Grace (Uganda)
- Babaasa, Dennis (Uganda)
- Lindeque, G. Lehman (S. Africa)

FFS

- Duveskog, Deborah (Sweden)
- Suleman, Julianus (Tanzania)

Watershed

- Igbokwe, Kennedy (Uganda)

Conflicts

- Ogola, Syprose (KE- Conflicts)

Transboundary issues

- Kizima, Jonas B. (Tanzania)
- Ruzima, Salvator (Burundi)

Sum up: Lessons for successful adoption and scaling up of catchment /watershed approaches

1. Participatory process with all stakeholders:

diagnosis → action plan → impact monitoring

2. Change behaviour: Code of conduct-
commitment to conservation by Farmers (farm plan)
Community (catchment plan) + Government (economic reasoning)

3. Improve livelihoods:

- Increase productivity and reduce risk
- Adaptive management to address needs and demands of diverse land users

4. Support and Incentives

- Continuous technical support /exchange
- Territorial devt., tenure security and access over NR
- Financial incentives: PES, credit, investment



5. Above all the key is to convince the Government and partners to cooperate (joint programs), to invest (co-financing) ; to build capacities (technical support) and ensure full involvement of the range of stakeholders (land users to policy makers)



**Thank
you**

