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## **Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas**

**FITCA**



### ***Environmental Monitoring and Management Component EMMC***

Project Number: 7.ACP.RP.R. 578

## **Feedback workshops with communities in Eastern Uganda**

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**August 2004**



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**FITCA EMMC Report Number W6**



**Natural  
Resources  
Institute**



**FEEDBACK WORKSHOPS ON ENVIRONMENT WITH  
COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN UGANDA**

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**August/ September 2004**

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## **1.0 Executive Summary**

1. Two-day workshops were held in each study site in the four districts of Soroti, Tororo, Iganga and Kamuli. Four to five villages, who attended the last workshop were invited for this second round of workshops. Forty –five to eighty percent of those who attended the first workshop were present.
2. The discussions especially during the first day of report presentations were lively and helped to bring those who were not in the first workshop on board. The deliberations in each theme were demonstration of the issues that were central to the communities' interest.
3. One issue that kept on recurring is population increase and failure of the communities to deal with it. Although family planning is an accepted method of population control in the world, some of the communities were not free to discuss it and even at family level it may not be discussed. There is need therefore, for the communities to be sensitized on methods of family planning in order for them to make informed choices while discussing this problem.
4. FITCA-EMMC project is coming to a close. Before it winds up activities in the region, it is important to hold a stakeholders' workshop to entrust the work of environmental monitoring and management in these communities to other organisations that will be able to provide the financial resources to see the work progresses and also external monitoring to strengthen the internal monitoring system put forward by the communities.

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### 3.0 List of Abbreviations

CBOs -	Community Based Organisations
DEO	District Environmental Officer
FITCA	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas- Uganda
FITCA-EMMC	Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas- Environmental Monitoring and Management
HPI	Heifer Project International
LC1,2&3	Local Council 1,2 &3
LCs	Local councils (1, 2 & 3)
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	National environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PDC	Parish Development Committee
PMA	
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
TOT	Trainer of Trainees
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

## 4.0 Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the team of facilitators who assisted in facilitating these workshops in the four study sites namely: Dr. Joseph Maitima and the FITCA representatives: - John Oliaka, Ann Aside, Henry Obwayi and Fred Kabale. I am indebted to a team of interpreters in the four sites who made it easy for us to understand and communicate with the participants as they led us in Ateso, Japandhola and Lusoga dialects.

I wish thank the District Environmental Officers in Tororo, Iganga and Kamul, who patiently attended the workshops and made contributions which helped the participants understand the interpretations of the law as pertains to environment.

I extend my gratitude to the communities of Akoroi, Iyolwa, Bulamagi and Namwendwa who participated in the discussions and their able representatives who laboured to produce the actions plans, which will be the blue print in their endeavours to monitor and manage their environments.

Lastly but not least FITCA-EMMC, who provided the funds to undertake this study, which also availed to me the opportunity to be part of this environmental conscious change in Uganda.



## **5.0 Introduction and Purpose**

The purpose of the workshop which was to: - 1) report back on the recommendations made at the communities' workshops held in September/October 2003; 2) allow the communities' to draw up action plans based on these recommendations as the way forward.

The goal of FITCA EMMC is to create awareness of the dangers of environment degradation and encourage communities to utilize and manage the natural resources at their disposal in a sustainable manner for the common good.

## **6.0 Methodology**

A two-day workshop was held in each village. As was the case during the first workshop, all the villages were invited and asked to attend and send the same persons who attended the first workshop.

The first day was to be attended by the 15 persons who attended the first workshop. This was necessary in order for the participants to adopt the reports under each theme as a true reflection of the proceedings and equally more important was to move forward with drawing of the action plans without going back to the reasons of how the recommendations were arrived at. However, in all the villages the attendance of those who came for the first workshop was between 45-80%. This was reflected in the discussions on each of the themes during plenary sessions. The facilitator read through the brochure and entertained questions and or comments after each theme. The results of these discussions are captured under each theme on all the four study sites.

Four representatives of each village attended Day two. The composition was to include LC1 chairperson and three others of whom one was to be a lady. This day in each of the four sites was devoted to thematic action planning and reporting back to plenary session for discussions on the action plans to allow the participants to reach a consensus. The participants were divided such that each village was represented during action planning of each of the four themes. This was to enable the uniqueness and position of each village to be captured in the drawing of the action plans.

## 7.0. AKOROI – SOROTI

### *Land use report*

A brief report was given; which revealed that in Akoroi, 50% of the land is under cultivation while 37 % is under natural vegetation. Of this, forests cover 7%. In other FITCA EMMC sites studied, land under forests and or natural vegetation is less than 1%. For the communities' in and around Akoroi to continue to preserve the land under forests and or natural vegetation, cultivation in wetlands and cutting trees for charcoal and bricks burning should be curtailed.

Explanation of the interactions between disease control and environmental change elicited a lot of concern.

**Question Nanang B:** if one cultivates, cuts the vegetation. Is this not destroying the environment? What is one supposed to do?

**Answer:** When the tsetse is controlled, more land is opened for cultivation. We are not advocating people to stop cultivating, we only stress that you do not cut all the trees and leave the soil bare. Replace the major trees by replanting more trees. People should avoid cultivation of the wetlands in a manner that is not sustainable.

**Akoroi, B:** There are many diseases in the soil that are causing roots to rot. What are we to do?

**Answer:** Soil diseases are many. We need soil analysis to be done, get the causes and find ways of treating them. The community resolved to discuss the issue with the agricultural extension officer.

**Akoroi, B:** If I cut trees while cultivating my land, how many am I supposed to replant? How do I get the seedlings?

**Answer;** the number of trees to be cut depends on the crop being planted. Maize for instance cannot do well with many trees in the garden, while beans can do with a little more tree cover. One should liase with the agricultural officer on the level of trees one has to cut in his/her farm depending on the anticipated crop to be planted.

Tree seedlings can be obtained from the bush for native trees that are well adapted to the area. However, one should select the trees to be replanted depending on their value for firewood, timber and or medicinal purposes.

**Nanang B:** We have seen of late people who come with licences to cut trees on our farms. What are we supposed to do as they say they have permission from the government?

**Answer:** Deal with him as a thief. He should discuss with you before he cuts the trees and pay you for it. LC1 should control such people from destroying our environment.



**Nanang B;** There are crops that can not grow in upland areas like rice. What are we to do if we cannot grow it in the wetlands?

**Answer;** Rice is important in our diets, but imagine if all the wetlands are cultivated for growing rice, these would in the long run dry up. However, we can grow rice in the wetlands without damaging it. There is a new rice variety that can grow in the upland areas; we should adopt growing this to save our wetlands.

**Akoroi A;** My neighbour has his household surrounded by bushes. What shall I do?

**Answer;** If the bushes are *Lantana camara*, encourage him to cut them. They will form tsetse habitat, which will bite anyone without discrimination of the household he belongs to. One unique thing appearing from the mapping in Akoroi is that land is left to fallow under cassava. If we leave more land under cassava to fallow, than farrowing under *Lantana camara* we would have more food, good vegetation cover and still protect our soils.

**Akodo;** There are many species of tsetse. Which ones transmit sleeping sickness?

**Answer:** True there are many tsetse species; it's only the *Glossina fuscipes* that transmit sleeping sickness in our case. They have low infection rates in flies and mechanical transmission by these flies or other biting flies' is minimal.

## 7.1 Vegetation and forests

**Akoroi B;** All what we recommended is good, let the government enforce laws and by - laws to protect the environment and prevent those bent on destroying it, those cutting mvuli trees, from assessing our land.

**Akoroi A;** The government is at the village level. Let us formulate our regulations to govern how we use our forests and vegetation.

**Nanang B;** Such steps have been taken in Nanang B. Let other local councils in the area take similar steps.

**Akodo;** People are using *Lantana camara* as fence around their homesteads. Is this good?

**Answer;** Let them change to something else. When you leave here, do not campaign to cut people's fences, instead educate them of the dangers and give alternatives. Invasive weeds like *Lantana* usually outgrow others as a survival tactic. In due course this will eventually happen with *Lantana camara* being kept as a fence and will spread to other areas.

**Akoroi A;** We have observed that when *Lantana camara* grows on infertile soils these later improve. Why are we concerned if they can improve our soil fertility?

**Answer;** Tsetse will inhabit these bushes kept for the purpose of improving soil fertility and be a danger to the whole community. There are many other alternatives on how to improve soil fertility. These should be explored.



The community did not raise any questions for discussions while reading through the other topics as they seem to have been exhaustively covered during the introductory questioning.

They adopted the recommendations in the brochure as correct representation of the proceedings of the workshop in September 2003.

The community were implored not to have the recommendations and action plans as just recommendations in brochures and action plans in reports but to implement them in order to reap the benefits of the many man hours and resources spent.

**Table: 1. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Vegetation and Forests in Akoroi – Soroti**

Recommendations	Actions to be taken	Actors	Time frame
Establish tree nurseries at village level to serve as source of planting materials and recommend locally adapted species	Hold Village meetings for sensitization	Secretary for environment and existing committee at LC1.	10/09/2004
	Seek Village to donate land for nursery establishment near wetland or water source and appoint care takers	LC1 Chairperson to liaise and assist as necessary especially in mobilization	17/09/04
	Source for seedlings of economic value (medicinal, energy, timber) with advice from Forestry department	LC1 secretary for environment with assistance from Sub County Team	24/09/04
	Train people on nursery establishment and maintenance	LC1 to contact Sub County personnel	Sub county officers to set date
Develop alternative sources of fuel and encourage energy saving stoves (jikos)	Seek information on what is available from NGOs in Soroti	Mr. Oliaka the Entomologist (FITCA representative) to link the community with such NGOs in Soroti.  LC1 to get in touch with Mr. Oliaka	10/09/04

Encourage Schools to educate children on importance of trees, effects of destruction of forests, and care of trees	The community expressed satisfaction with the already existing national tree planting exercise in schools as serving the purpose.		
Prohibit bush burning	Hold village meetings.	LC1 and Village environmental committee	10/09/04
	Set by laws to be forwarded to LC2 and LC3 for ratification before implementation	Participation of the whole village for consensus  LC1, Secretary for environment, village committee to enforce by - laws once approved	



**Table: 2 Community Actions plans made on Recommendations on Land and Soils in Akoroi-Soroti**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
1. Improve land tenure policies to reduce subdivision leading to uneconomical land parcels	Encourage families to settle in one part and leave the other land for cultivation	The participants recognized that they cannot draw action plans / actors on this recommendation as it touches on family decisions but encouraged families to discuss this issue and come out with a family plan of action	
	Adopt family planning methods as population increase is the cause of subdivision		
	Plant crops that will be of more economical benefit		
	Stop allocating land to individuals within the family		
2. Educate farmers on better farming techniques like plantation of woodlots with fast growing trees	Create awareness of crop rotation	1. Community education. The participants of the action planning to be the community role models 2. Establishment of farmer field schools at village level. 3. The Environmental committee and LC1 to contact NAADS to offer technical advice	No time frame set for this activity as it mostly depends on actors from outside the village
	Application of organic manure		
	Adopt soil conservation measures		
	Promote intercropping		
	Promote zero grazing		

Train farmers on methods of composting manure	Community education	Ogwang William and Osege Abraham to link with Mr. Oliaka on sourcing the resource person for this activity.	This will depend on efforts made by Mr. Oliaka and contact persons at the village level
	Establish Farmer field Schools	Mr. Oliaka to link community with FITCA farmer field school trainer Mr. Tonny Okello	As above
Train farmers on safe use and disposal of pesticides	FITCA EMMC trained person in Soroti	Mr. Oliaka and FITCA Uganda to find the identity of the TOT	

**Table 3: Community Action Plans made on Recommendations on Wetlands and Water in Akoroi-Soroti**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
1. Secretary for production and Environmental committee to lead Community to formulate regulations governing sustainable use of wetlands	Apportion the wetland use according to activities	Secretary for production and Environment and village committee on environment in consultation with LC1 to spearhead the formulation of the regulation by the whole village for it to be binding and for ratification by LC2 and 3.	These will be done at the same time with those of vegetation and forests
	Stop burning of wetlands as means of clearing		
	No cultivation at the centre of the wetland “ <i>eporoto loesamai</i> ”		
	Plant appropriate trees along the wetland edges		
	Stop agricultural activities in those wetlands that are decreasing in size		
2. Adoption of growing upland rice varieties	Source seeds from the agricultural officer at the Sub county	Onyoein Charles in Kanyagan and Odokel Christopher in Alilimo	27/09/04
3. Encourage soil conservation at farm level	Practice contour farming	LC1 and Secretary for Production and Environment to sensitize communities to adopt these recommendations	27/09/04
	Practice strip farming		
	Stop bush burning; Plant trees (agro-forestry)		



	Avoid overgrazing		
	Construct diversion channels		
4. Prohibit hunting and re-introduce selected wildlife in wetlands	Hunters should be licensed by Uganda wildlife Authority (UWA)	LC1 to link with PDC chairperson at LC2 to oversee this.	27/09/04
	Community (LC1) to inspect the validity of the hunting licenses		
	After wetlands have rejuvenated consult UWA to re-introduce/relocate wildlife to wetland areas		
5. Encourage Fish Farming	Train farmers on pond construction and fish management	LC1 and PDC chairperson to link with Fisheries department	27/09/04
	Source the fingerlings	Fisheries department	

**Table: 4. Community Action Plans made on Recommendations on Livestock and Wildlife in Akoroi-Soroti**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Continuation with the efforts aimed at controlling animal diseases	Spraying	Farmer's responsibility	No time frame set.
	De-worming	Farmer 's responsibility	A lot is already going on but more effort from LC1 to sensitize community is needed.
	Vaccinations	Farmer and community	
	Setting tsetse traps	Community	
	Providing salt licks	Farmer	
	Bush clearing	Farmer and Community	
	Cleaning dung from Kraals	Farmer	
	Provision of clean safe water	Farmer	
	Setting fire for animals to chase flies	Farmer	
		LC1 chair person to call for the meeting to sensitize the community	
Improvement of animal breeds for higher yields	Encourage use of improved breeds of bulls for upgrading	NAADS and Veterinary office to facilitate.	
	Use AI wherever possible		

	Train community on heat detection	Akunya in Akoroi and	
	Introduce dairy goats	Obwang Micheal in Alilimo to get in touch with NAADS/ NGOs facilitator Mr. Richard.	
Protection of natural ecosystems	By laws to be enacted to protect Lake Kyoga and islands within from encroachment by human activity	LC2 chairperson, Parish Chief and LC2 secretary for production and environment to forward by-laws to LC3 and District for approval	
Institutional linkages	1. Village environmental committees need to link with District environmental Office (DEO) the NEMA representative.	Secretary for Production and Environment, LC1	
	2. Parish Development Council need to link with DEO and invite him to talk to the village community.	Parish Chief to invite the DEO.	



## 8.0 IYOLWA –TORORO

### 8.1 VEGETATION AND FORESTS

#### *Establishment of tree nurseries at village level*

**Papada:** Are tree nurseries to be established by individuals or community? Individual are sustainable but I do not think community are. People are not willing to participate in the maintenance of the nurseries.

**Nambogo:** We might be unable to buy from individual nursery owners. Therefore let us plant them as groups.

**Nambogo:** People are able to purchase these even using other methods like batter system if they are interested in planting trees.

**Segere:** Let us be sincere with ourselves, community nurseries have failed even when supported with provision of implements. People do not turn up for work to maintain the nurseries.

**Kungeyi:** Let the community be assisted in training on how to manage the nurseries. Let the trainer move from village to village to help us.

**Kungeyi:** There are people who have the know how of, managing the nurseries. Let them be given a chance to teach us.

**Nambogo:** I have a friend who knows how to manage the nurseries. I went for his assistance but he asked for payment. Let us get assistance in training.

After these exchanges of ideas, the community settled for allowing individuals to set their own nurseries and they will buy the seedlings from them

#### *Encouraging use of energy saving jikos*

The community said that some members have the knowledge of how to construct the *jikos* (stoves). There were six such persons among the participants.

**Segere:** People are not serious on them. They were all invited to be trained but very few turned up. More sensitization and mobilization is needed.

**Table: 5 Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Vegetation and Forests in Iyolwa-Tororo**

Recommendations	Actions to be taken	Actors
Establish tree nurseries at village level to serve as sources of planting material and recommend adoption of economical valuable trees	Mobilization of community	LC1 and extension staff
	Individual farmers at village level to start nurseries	Individual farmers
	Commercial farmers to establish tree nurseries for selling planting materials to farmers	Commercially minded people in the villages
Encourage farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices	Selection of appropriate tree species	LC1 and chairperson of groups Extension staff to guide the community
	Individual farmers at village level	LCs, extension staff and individual farmers
Use of alternative sources of fuel and encourage use of energy saving stoves ( <i>jikos</i> )	Train people on making of bio-gas and solar	District to identify the groups dealing with solar and bio –gas. Environmental officer and NGOs to train Group chairperson link person

	Train more people on making of energy saving stoves	Group chairperson to link with extension staff to carry out the training. LCs to facilitate.
Prohibition of bush burning	Communities to make by-laws at village level	LC1, 2, 3 and Environmental Officer
	Enforcing the existing by-laws	
Encourage schools to educate children on importance of trees, effects of destruction of forests and care of trees.	Training at school and village level	Parents, teachers and extension staff. Lc2 and 3 to coordinate
	Schools to start special program of tree planting	School management committee and PTA. LC1 to initiate
	Schools to establish tree nurseries	Staff in charge of Agriculture. Head teacher to supervise



## 8.2 LAND AND SOILS

### *Improve land tenure*

**Pajjabbo:** Parents should endeavour to show early their sons, where they will finally settle, in order to improve on land management like planting trees.

**Papada:** Let families decide where they will build all of them and then leave the other portion for cultivation instead of having houses dispersed throughout the farm.

**Kungeyi:** The problem is us. We have too many children. We need to address family planning.

**Papada:** The other problem is we are burying our dead in the same land and using cemented graves. This takes up land for cultivation. We should adopt Baganda style of burying in communal cemeteries.

**Segere:** The land is getting small and there is lack of space for grazing our cattle. We should start keeping chicken and adopt family planning.

**Nambogo:** Land should be surveyed if it is not surveyed yet.

The community did not arrive at any consensus on the issue. They said the question should be left to individual families to see the war they would precede as a family.

**Segere:** Although the land is small, we have two enemies, *Striga* and moles. What can we do? FITCA, can you help?

FITCA is winding up Phase 1. Phase 2 is coming with Farmer field schools. Farmers will have to learn from their own farms. The new government policy is to provide advisory services and not implements.

**Nambogo:** “*Kayongo*” or *Striga* with purple flowers when mature, it deposits seeds in the soil. These can last up to 10 years. Remove them before flowering or bury down.

**Kungeyi:** Burying does not work because, when you uproot late, once it has started to flowering, you plant them instead.

The solution to moles is to plant *trefossa*, which seems to do away with the moles

**Segere:** When you burry “*Kayongo*”, it is a poison to the soil.

**Nambogo:** If you burry it acts as green manure how does it become poisonous?

### *Promote modern farming techniques*

**Kungeyi:** We have small pieces of land. We should adopt modern farming methods.

**Nambogo:** The teaching we have received from FITCA on Zero grazing is suitable for those with small plots of land. We should also start keeping poultry, sheep and dairy goats.

**Pajjabbo:** Zero grazing pays a lot. If you keep a few animals, it pays more than those with a herd of our local indigenous animals.

**Nambogo:** Zero grazing is not new, it is one way to discourage people from free range grazing and it helps to protect environment from overgrazing and the consequences of soil erosion.

*Nambogo:* Many cows are important. After selling them, we use the proceeds for paying for the education of our children.

The community agreed that zero grazing is the way forward considering the pressure on land because of the large families, leaving little land for the traditional open range grazing.

**Table: 6. Community Action plans on Recommendations made on Land and Soils in Iyolwa –Tororo**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Improve land tenure policies in order to reduce land subdivision leading to un economical parcels	Sensitize families on family planning	Health officers, LC1 chairperson and secretary of health
	Implement family planning methods	Families to discuss and agree
	Families to build on one part of the land and leave the rest for agricultural activities	Family head to discuss with family members and seek assistance from lands officer
Offer farmers certainty of land ownership	Participate in land tenure and use amendment meetings	LC1 chairperson and community
Educate farmers on better farming techniques	Farmer training seminars	Secretary production and Environment to consult and bring Technical staff.
Promotion of agro-forestry techniques at the farms	Educate farmers on importance of woodlots	Secretary Environment and production and environmental officer
	Establish woodlots at farm level	Individual farmers
	Creation of market for wood products	Government and investors



Promote zero grazing units and cultivation of pasture plants	Educate farmers on better cattle breeds	Group chairperson and extension staff
	Educate farmers on pasture plants to establish	Group chairperson and extension staff
Train farmers on methods of composting manure	Farmer training seminars	Group Chairperson, Extension staff, Farmers to request NAADS
Organize communities to create environmental groups for village level soil conservation	Sensitization	LC1 and secretary for Production and Environment
	Empower secretary for environment	LC1 and farmers
Train farmers on safe use and disposal of pesticides	Seminar for training farmers	Chairperson of the group and FITCA TOT

### 8.3 WETLANDS AND WATER

#### **Formulation of community regulation to govern sustainable use of wetlands**

**Segere:** It is too difficult to control people from utilising wetlands for rice cultivation but government can do.

Decentralisation has gone far in Uganda. Formation of local councils may be the way of solving the problem at local level.

**Segere:** Those not attending this workshop may not be convinced about utilization of wetlands the way we are seeing it.

**Answer:** The issue is not to stop people but to plan how better to use them for future generations.

**Pajjabbo:** Since we are the ones using wetlands, we should have a mechanism of controlling way we use it. It is not Kampala that will suffer when they dry up.

**Pajjabbo:** Let us have the old men sit down and formulate rules so that we can all follow.

**Facilitator:** You should leave some distance from the central part of the wetland water flow without cultivating.

#### ***Stop cultivation in wetlands that are drying up.***

**Kungeyi:** Since all the groups are here from all the villages, they should sensitize others on how to use the wetlands.

**District environmental Officer (DEO):** Community should have Wetland management plan. They should be the ones to expound on the regulations that require us to leave a minimum of 30m uncultivated from the central main flow of the wetland and use at any time 25% of the wetland for cultivation. This portion can be moved from season to season year after year in a form of shifting cultivation

#### ***Settling in wetlands***

The participants agreed that there is no settling taking place in wetlands.

#### ***Growing of upland rice***

**Papada:** If growing of upland rice is taken up, it will save our wetlands.

**Facilitator:** Do you know where to get seeds for upland rice?

**Papada:** One participant is growing upland rice and has 500kg and is willing to sell to others.

**Nambogo:** If we all transformed to growing upland rice, what will happen to areas we planted them in the wetlands? Will it transform back to a wetland?

**DEO:** It will naturally revert to its original state but will take time.

#### ***Planting of trees along wetland shores***

All participants agreed that it is a good recommendation.

***Prohibition of hunting***

All agreed that this is possible in order to allow wildlife numbers to build up.

***Encourage fish farming***

***Kungeyi:*** People have fish ponds. I have two and the fingerlings were supplied by an NGO.

***Train farmers on better use and disposal of chemicals***

***Nambogo:*** People should buy chemicals from someone, who would explain on how to use and dispose containers well.

Supplement: People should take advice from extension officers. Ann Aside was trained on better use of chemicals and she has the responsibility to train farmers on better methods of disposal.

***Segere:*** Communities' should be aware of people selling expired drugs on forged labels,



**Table: 7. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Wetlands and water in Iyolwa-Tororo**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Formulate regulations on sustainable use of wetlands	Zoning of areas for agricultural and grazing	Secretary for Production and Environment and LC1
	Stop agricultural practices that harm wetlands	
	Stop burning of bushes as a means of bush clearing in wetlands	
	Formation of wetland management committee at LC1	LC1 chairperson and Wetland Management committee
Stop agricultural activities in wetlands that are decreasing in size	Cultivate wetlands alternatively allowing areas to fallow	Secretary for Production and Environment
	Leave 30m from the central part uncultivated.	
	Use only 25% of wetland area at any time	
Adopt upland growing rice varieties	Mobilize people	Secretary for Production and Environment and LC1
	Consult extension staff	Group chairperson
Rehabilitation of habitats and afforestation in lowlands	Planting of indigenous trees in the lowlands	Secretary for production and environment
Encourage soil conservation in the uplands	Adopt strip farming	Individual, LC1 and Secretary for Production and environment

	Dig diversion channels	Individuals and community, Secretary for Production and environment and LC1
	Plant cover crops and grass	Individual farmers
Prohibit hunting until wildlife numbers build up	Formulation of by- laws to regulate hunting	LC1 mobilize and sensitize community
	Formation of wildlife management committee	LC1 chairperson
	Setting of hunting seasons	
	Consult with UWA	
Restocking water bodies with fish	Consult with fisheries department	LC! Chairperson, Wetlands management committee
	Restriction on fishing	
Encourage fish farming	Consult fisheries department	Individuals and groups chairpersons
	Individual and group efforts	
Train farmers on better use and disposal of chemicals	Training of farmers	LC1, Secretary for production and Environment, FITCA TOT and extension staff

## 8.4 LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE

### *Continuation of efforts to control of animal diseases*

**Kungeyi:** Major problem is money to buy pesticides.

**Pajjabbo:** Keeping large number of animals is to be encouraged. We should clear bushes to open more grazing land.

**Kungeyi:** We should start improvement of the breeds and not continue with our small breed that is not productive.

### *Establishment of pastures and fodder crops*

**Kungeyi:** High yielding animals will demand better pastures and fodder. I cannot manage a high yielding animal because of the feed it requires.

They were informed of the existence of high-yielding cows producing about 65 litres of milk per day.

**Nambogo:** There is good demand for animals with high yields but are costing about 3.5 m UShs. Contacts in Kenya can be made to secure good animals.

### *How to manage grazing lands*

**Nambogo:** People should start paddocking their lands in order to control grazing.

**Papada:** We had better change our ways of rearing animals. We do the same way our grand fathers did.

**Papada:** People in Osukuru have better animals. We can purchase from them if we are organized.

### *Improvements of breeds*

General comment is that they should adopt crossbreeding with exotic bulls as the way to that 65 litre-producing cow. One participant had a bull he is willing to share with the other at a small fee of 10,000 UShs per service

The participants endorsed the recommendations as the ones they drew during the two-day workshop in September 2003.



**Table: 8. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Livestock and wildlife in Iyolwa-Tororo**

RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN	ACTORS
Continuation of efforts to control animal diseases	Spraying	Individuals, community And crush pens committee
	Vaccinations	
	Treatments	
	Consulting Veterinary department	
Improvement of feeding practices	Pasture improvement	Individuals activities
	Planting of fodder tress	
	Supplementation with minerals	
Improving breeds for higher yields	Cross breeding with bulls	Individuals, community and chairpersons of groups
	Importing improved heifers	
Afforestation and rehabilitation of habitats	Plant especially indigenous trees in wetlands	Chairperson LC1 to mobilize and sensitize
	Consult forestry department	LC1 chairperson
	Re-introduce wildlife after consultations with wildlife department	LC1 chairperson and group leaders
	Sensitize community on tree planting	Parish development committee (PDC)

Protection of natural ecosystems	Pabone- Akipenet ecosystem	Chairperson LC3
	Sensitization of community	
	Consult UWA	

## 9.0 BULAMAGI-IGANGA

### 9.1 VEGETATION AND FORESTS

#### *Establishment of nurseries at village level*

**Bwanalira:** There are many dangers of population increase. FITCA should be advocates for family planning.

**Bubaka:** During the war the rebels hide in forests. The government cut down forests in order to expose the rebels. This has taken a big toll on our forests.

**Bulowoza:** The villages should form groups to set up nurseries. These groups should be taught how to establish and maintain nurseries.

The participants agreed to establish nurseries at village level based on groups of about 5 households.

#### *Prohibit bush burning*

**Bulowoza:** Sometimes, when one has cleared thorny bushes, it might be difficult to clear without burning.

**Bwanalira:** I think we should agree to burn thorny bushes, which are difficult to clear without burning.

**Bubaka:** I am against burning. We should encourage people to gather the thorny bushes and leave them to decay naturally.

The community agreed that there should be limited burning of only thorny bushes after gathering them in one place.



**Table: 9 Community Action Plans on recommendations made on Vegetation and Forests in Bulamagi- Iganga**

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>WHEN TO DO</b>
Establish tree nurseries at village level	1. Mobilize people	Groups of 5 farmers in every village	1, 2, 3 <sup>rd</sup> week, starting in September 2004
	2. Sensitization		
	3. Setting the nursery beds	LC1, women, youth, elders, councillors Extension workers	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> & 5 <sup>th</sup> week, starting in November and continue
	4. Materials		
	5. Labour		
Selecting tree species	1. Meeting with Extension workers	Group of farmers	November 2004
Community agro-forestry	1. Mobilization	LC's & Secretary for environment, extension staff	May 2005
	2. Sensitization of each home to plant trees	Every farmer	

Developing alternative source of fuel	1. Mobilization	LC's 1 &2 NGO's,	May 2005
	2. Sensitization		
	3. Demonstration of bio-gas, solar	Extension staff at LC3 level	
Adopting & encouraging use of energy saving <i>jikos</i> /stoves	1. Mobilization 2. Sensitization 3. Demonstration of the jikos	- LC's, NGO's, Extension house holds	October 2004
Prohibiting bush burning	1. Mobilization	LC's, Parish chiefs & NGO's	October 2004
	2. Sensitization	Extensions staff & CBO's	
	3. By-laws	LC's & Parish chiefs	
Encouraging schools to educate children on the importance of trees	1. Meeting with environmental officers, education officers & head teachers	Education staff, environmental officer & forestry department	Late September 2004 & continuous

	2. Meeting of h/teachers, staff & children	H/teachers, Teachers, children	
	3. Tree planting in the school compound	NGO's & CBO's, School management. Committee & PTA	
Encouraging schools to educate children on the effects of destruction of forests	1. Environment officer, forestry staff to talk to students	Environmental officers, forestry staff, teachers & parents	September 2004
Encouraging schools to educate children on the care of trees	1. Plant trees on the school premises 2. School children to plant trees in their homes	School children, parents and teachers associations	March 2005 & continuous



## 9.2 LAND AND SOILS

**Bwanalira:** Polythene bags are a menace as they are sore to the environment. We either burn them or use them as fuel for cooking.

**DEO:** Polythene bags are non-biodegradable. They are more dangerous when burnt than before as they emit dangerous gases when burning. If they are to be burnt, it should be in well-constructed incinerators. We should do household separation of domestic waste and send polythene for recycling. Our problem is availability of incinerators and recycling factories.

### *Educate farmers on better farming techniques:*

**Bwanalira:** Because of our small land sizes, practice of crop rotation is difficult. We should encourage intercropping.

### *Promote zero grazing*

**Bwanalira:** FITCA should organize workshops to promote zero grazing and establishment of pasture and fodder crops.

FITCA has had activities on zero grazing that have been on going in some villages. If your village is not covered please join the villages where such activities are taking place.

### *Training farmers on the safe use of pesticides*

**FITCA EMMC.** FICA EMMC hired a consultant to train Trainers of trainees on this subject. The District Entomologist in Iganga is the person, who should be training others on the subject.

### *Land subdivision/ ownership*

**Bwanalira:** Parents should divide land early to their sons, so that they can take care of it and plan well.

Arguments against subdividing land early to children were that some might sell the land because they do not appreciate the value of land.

During the discussions, it was agreed that even daughters can inherit land from their fathers.

**Table: 10 Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Land and Soils in Bulamagi- Iganga**

<b>RECOMENDATIONS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>WHEN TO DO</b>
Improve land tenure policies	1. Setting regulations in place	Clan leaders of the villages	December 2004
	2. Family planning	Father and mother, Family Planning Association of Uganda & NGOs	
	3. policy of land allocation to children	LCs & Lands officer	
	4. Land allocation by the father to children but not allowed to be sold	LCs & Lands officer to carry out seminar	
Improve Land Rights	1. Father to provide documents to sons and daughters	Father, mother, children, LC1, neighbours and clan	January 2005
	2. Clan to give documents to children	Clan	

Educate farmers on better farming methods (intercropping, crop rotation)	1. Mobilization 2. Sensitization 3. Demonstration gardens 4. Produce better farming gardens	Farmers, LCs, extension workers, CBOs and NGOs	January 2005 & continuous
Promoting agro-forestry techniques	1. Mobilization & Sensitization	LC's and Extension workers	March 2005 & continuously
	2 Demonstration Gardens	LCs's & CBO's	
	3 Every home to plant trees	Individual farmers	
Promoting zero grazing and pastures development	1. Mobilization 2. Sensitization 3. Select good types of pastures	LC's, CBOs & NGOs	December 2004 & continuously
	4. Construction of the shades & fodder	Extension workers	
	5. Get the upgraded heifer	Farmers	
Training farmers on methods of composting manure	1. Mobilizing the farmers 2. Sensitization 3. Demonstration	LC's, extension workers, CBOs and NGos	January 2005 & continuously



	4. Every farmers to make their own composts	Extension workers NGO's, CBO's Farmers	
Create village level soil conservation groups	1. Mobilization 2. Sensitization	LC's, Soil conservation expert	January 2005 & continuously
	3. Identify areas of conservation 4. Decide on the methods to use 5. Create groups	Community worker, LCs and formed groups	

### 9.3 WETLANDS AND WATER

#### *Prohibit people settling in wetlands*

**Bulowoza:** People have lived in wetlands for generations. If they are to be prohibited to live wetlands without an alternative is not going to be successful.

**DEO:** People claim that their farmland extends to the wetlands. That is permitted for those, who had settled there before 1995. But, when the law came into effect, those claiming the same after 1995 are going against the law.

#### *Encouraging fish farming*

**Bwanalira:** Where do we get fingerlings?

**DEO:** Since Mayuge became a district we got cut off from accessing the lake. We can get these from the fisheries department.

**Table: 11. Community action plan on Recommendations made on Wetlands and Water in Bulamagi - Iganga**

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>TIME</b>
Formulate regulations & demarcate areas for agriculture & grazing	1. Mobilization 2. Sensitization	LC1,2 & 3; Secretary for environment, extension officers an Parish Chief	October 2004
	3. By-laws on cultivation, grazing, fishing, mining settlement and brick making	Extension workers, Parish chiefs, LC1 chairperson and community	
Stop agriculture activities, in wetlands reducing in size	1. Sensitize 2. Mobilization 3. Enforce by-laws	Extension workers, Secretary for environment & production Parish chief, Sub-county council & Farmers	November 2004
Stop wetland settlements	1. Sensitization on wetland act	N.E.M.A/ Environmental officer	December 2004



	2. National Wetlands Act (NEMA Act) should be implemented	LCI	
	3. Reporting by LCI of wetland settlement	LCI	
Adopt upland rice growing	1. Sensitization	Extension workers (Agriculture) NAADS	January 2005
	2. Encourage the use of growing upland rice	LCI & Parish chiefs	
Afforestation and soil conservation	1. Establish tree nurseries	Adopt recommendations made by vegetation and forests	January 2005
	2. Introduce & adopt soil conservation technique e.g. - Use of contours - Terraces - Mulching - Strip farming	LC1 , Extension workers and groups	

Stop hunting	1. Sensitize community 2. Create by-laws	LCs, Parish chiefs and sub-county council	January 2005
Reintroduction of selected wildlife	1. No animals to be reintroduced due to lack of facilities, such as land & money		
Water restocking with fish (swamps)	1. Sensitize people  2. Seasonal Fishing	Fisheries dept. extension workers,  Secretary for production at LC1,2 &3	January 2005
Encourage fish farming	1. Mobilization	Fisheries Dept.	February 2005
	2. Sensitization	Secretary for production at LC1,2& 3 and Parish chiefs	
	3. Approach projects for instance PMA, NAADS, establish fish ponds	LC1,2,3	
	4. Construct earth dams	Sub County council	
Train farmers on better use & disposal of chemical	1. Mobilization	Extension workers TOT	October 2004
	2. Sensitization		
	3. Seminars	NGO's, CBO's and TOTs	

#### 9.4 LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE

**Bulowoza:** what do we do to wildlife, which is dangerous?

**Bubaka:** Collect them and put them in protected areas. Contact Uganda Wildlife Authority.

**Bwanalira:** We should protect forests, where wildlife can stay.

**Mawagara:** We should talk about beef animals also.

**Answer Bulowoza:** Dairy animals will also give meat in addition. It's economical to raise these that have a dual purpose. We may also not go for beef production because of our small land parcels.

**Bubaka:** Bulls also give meat. Lets us promote bulls rearing.

**Bubaka:** Most homesteads have bulls

**Bulowoza:** So long as eat meat we do not care whether it's from bulls or dairy cows. Masaka is where there are large land parcels for people to keep beef animals on range.

**Bwanalira:** Why are tsetse traps so far apart?

**Entomologist:** There is a radius where the traps have an impact of tsetse control. The criterion is on the number of sleeping sickness cases. Usually one trap is effective on a 300m radius.



**Table:12. Community action plans on recommendations made on Livestock and Wildlife in Bulamagi - Iganga**

RECOMMENDATION	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS	TIME
<b><u>A. LIVESTOCK</u></b>  Continued control of animal disease	1. Continued effort to sensitize farmers, livestock keepers and traders	LCI, Parish chiefs and Extension staff	September 2004
	2. Adopt disease control measures e.g. vaccination, vector control, routine treatment	LC's individual farmers & extension staff	
Adopt modern livestock management practices	1. Plant pastures  2. Supplementary feeding 3. Avoid over-grazing 4. Adopt zero-grazing of cattle	Secretary for production, LC1 and Parish chiefs, Extension workers, Individual & large scale development farmers	September 2004
Improvement of animal breeds	1. Acquire high-breed male animals	Individual farmers	September 2004

	2. Encourage cross-breeding programme	Developmental projects (FITCA, NAADS, HPI etc)  Farmer groups &  Local leaders at LC1,3 & 5	
<u>B.WILDLIFE</u>  Afforestation and woodlots	1. Encourage individual farmers to plant trees and woodlots	Individual farmers & Secretary for environment	January 2005
	2. Farmers should be guided to select useful trees	Extension workers & Forestry Dept.	
Protection of natural ecosystem (wetlands, riverine forests-walugongo, lumbuye, buwolomera)	1. Refer to by-laws on wetlands	Secretary for production and Extension workers	November 2004
	2. Creation of by-laws to govern utilization of riverine forests (Natural Wetland Act)	Sub-County council & Community	

## 10.0 NAMWEMDWA-KAMULI

### 10.1 VEGETATION AND FORESTS

#### *Mapping:*

Results from the mapping exercise showed that 35% of Buyumba-Busiri is under maize, 1.2% under cassava, 0.2% under millet, 0.7% beans and 5% bananas. The observation is that there is no land under cash crops only subsistence.

**Bugemye:** Bush burning is prohibited. When you burn rubbish and plant crops on the ash, they look very healthy. Why do you prohibit burning?

**FITA EMMC:** Plants take minerals from the soil through the roots. When a plant decays, it releases the minerals slowly. It takes about 2-3 years for the minerals to be completely released. When you burn, the minerals are left in the ash and are released at once. During this period you have a good crop yield. The following seasons the harvest declines as the minerals become unavailable. Instead of burning, allow them to decay slowly releasing the minerals for a long time and therefore get a better crop yield for a longer period.

**Bugoondha:** What way can we destroy *Lantana camara* after cutting other than burning?

**DEO:** It is difficult to manage some bushes like *Lantana* without burning. Do not do it all the time. Let it be when no other alternative is available.

**Butaaga:** You are encouraging planting of trees. In our area crops planted do not need shade. We are in a dilemma. What do we do?

**Answer:** There are three ways to plant trees: one along the farm boundary, drive way and also as a woodlots.

**Bukooma:** We use pesticides, is this not destroying the environment?

**Answer:** It is true; it's not good for environment. Every action has the bad side of things. Killing of non-target organisms in the environment is one bad aspect of using pesticides. While increasing crop yields when used correctly is what we love.

**Katono:** Government should come up with tree nurseries at parish level, offer free seedlings and this would encourage people to plant trees.

**Answer:** Government services are now on going to be advisory. Communities will have to use their resources to set up such nurseries and other development activities.



**Table: 13. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Vegetation and Forests in Namwendwa - Kamuli**

RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS	WHEN TO DO
Establish tree nurseries at village level	1. Group formation	L. C. I, Agricultural officer	October 2004
	2. Selection of sites	The groups	October 2004
	3. Site clearing	Group members	October 2004
	4. Seed bed preparations	Group members	“
	5. Purchase of seeds	Group members LIC1, LIC2, LIC3	“
	6. Seed planting	Group members	“
	7. Make compost manure & mixing with sand, sawdust & loam soil	“	“
	8. Packing seedlings	“	November 2004
	9. Construction of shades	“	October 2004

	10. Watering	“	October to December 2004
	11. Community mobilization & sensitization	LC1 and group members	November 2004
	12. Erect signposts	Members of the group	October 2004
	13. Transplanting	Community member	January 2005
Encouraging communities to practice agro-forestry	1. Community mobilization & sensitization on the importance of trees	The LC1, chairman & participants of the workshop	September 2004
	2. Give free seedlings to group members	The LC3 & the LC2s & the forestry department	January 2005
Developing alternative source of fuel & encouraging energy-saving <i>jikos</i>	1. Teach people how to produce & use biogas	Community development officer and LCS	January 2005
	2. Train groups how to make & use <i>jikos</i>	“	“

Prohibiting bush burning	1. To make by-law	Chiefs, LC1s, LC2s LC3s	January to February 2005
	2. To sensitize people about effects of bush burning	Participants of workshop	
Encouraging schools to educate children on importance of trees, effects of destruction of forests & care of trees	1.To sensitize children about the importance of planting trees	The participants of workshop	October 2004
		Secretary of education LC1, LC2, & LC3 & then secretary for environment	
		Forestry department	
		Environment Department	
	2. Planting trees at school	Participants of workshop, teachers, LCs and pupils	“
	3. To give free seedlings to schools	LC1, LC2, & LC3, forestry department & environment department	September 2004



## 10.2 LAND AND SOILS

### *Proper use of insecticides*

The question of proper use of pesticide was carried over with participants from Butoogo, Isingo, Bugemye all concerned with use of pesticides. It was stressed that we are not advocating for ban on use of pesticides but safe use and disposal of containers to avoid poisoning of people, livestock and water through percolation into ground water.

**Isingo:** You encourage us to plant trees. This is very well. My worry is the destruction by termites.

**Answer:** We may have to use termicides to protect the trees.

**Bugemye:** Mole rats are destroying our crops. What is the solution to moles?

**Answer FITCA EMMC:** In Iyolwa we were informed of a plant called *Tephrosia candida*, which can chase away the moles but not kill it.

**Bugemye:** What can we do with *Striga*?

**FITCA EMMC:** There are ways being sought to the control of *Striga*. We have to be more patience on the scientists to come with the best solution.

FITCA EMMC has trained someone in Kamuli, who will train you on how best to use chemicals and dispose containers.

**Table: 14. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Land and Soils in Namwendwa - Kamuli**

RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS	TIME
Improve the tenure policies in order to reduce the sub-division leading to uneconomical parcels and farms	1. Using family planning	Health workers	By the end of year 2004
	2. Using compost manure	Agricultural officers	
	3. Using zero grazing	Chairperson LCI	
		Community	
Offer farmers certainty of ownership for land by revision of land tenure rules	1. By giving them land demarcations	Parents	By the beginning of year 2005
	2. By giving them land documents	Committees	
		Clans	
		LCs	
Educating farmers on better farming technique like intercropping & rotation of crops	1. Agricultural officers to train farmers	Agricultural assistants	By the beginning of year 2005
	2. Setting up demonstration gardens	Parish mobilizers	

	3. Getting improved seeds	LCs	
	4. Parish mobilizers to monitor their crops	Committees	
	5. To form groups		
Promote agro-forestry techniques in the farms & the plantation of woodlots with fast growing trees	1. Getting tree seeds & seedlings	Agricultural assistants	By the beginning of year
	2. Setting up nursery beds	Parish mobilizers	
	3. Getting knowledge from agricultural assistants	LCs, committees	
Promote zero grazing units and cultivation of pasture plants	1. By getting good breeds eg. cattle	Agricultural officers	By the end of year
	2. Getting knowledge and skills from the agricultural officers	Farmers Veterinary officers Committees	
	3.Planting elephant grasses	LCs.	



Train farmers on methods of composting manure	1. Getting knowledge from agricultural officers & other technical people	Agricultural assistants	By the beginning of year 2005
		Parish mobilizers	
		LCs	
		Committees	
Organize communities to create environmental groups & to realize at village level soil conservation efforts like terracing & strip farming	1. Getting knowledge from the environmental officers	Environmental officers	By the beginning of year 2005
	2. Environmental management committees to be formed	Secretary for environment LCI	
	3. getting knowledge from the agricultural officer	Agricultural assistant committee	
Train farmers on the safe use of pesticides	1. Calling the agricultural officers and veterinary officers to offer training to farmers	Agricultural officers	By the beginning of year 2005
		Veterinary officer	
		LCs	
		Parish mobilizers	
		Committees	

#### 10.4 WETLANDS AND WATER

**Bukooma:** Who is supposed to tell people not to settle in wetlands?

**Answer:** Tomorrow's team will try to answer that for us.

**Butaaga:** How can we train people to grow upland rice in order to save our wetlands?

**Bukooma:** If my land is in the wetland, what do I do? Can the government help me buy another land elsewhere?

**Answer:** The 1995 Act defines what happens to those who settle in wetlands before and after the enactment of the Act.

**Butoogo:** If we conserve the swamps won't we increase the tsetse population?

**Answer:** With the present methods of trapping this would not be a problem.

**Table: 15. Community Action Plans on Recommendations made on Wetlands and Water in Namwendwa - Kamuli**

RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS	BY WHEN
<u>A. WETLANDS</u>  Community to formulate regulations governing sustainable use of wetlands, to demarcate areas for agricultural and grazing activities	Mobilization of the community	C/Man L C. I.	December 2004
	Sensitization	C/Man L. C. I. Seminar participants	January 2005
Regulations regarding areas for: -Agriculture -Grazing -Cutting of trees -Sand quarrying -Clay pottery -Bricks making	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I	February 2005
	Sensitization	C/Man L. C. I. Seminar participants	



Stop agricultural activities in areas where wetlands are reducing in size	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	March 2005
	Sensitization	C/Man L. C. I. Seminar participants	
Prohibit settlements in wetlands	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	April 2005
	Sensitization	Government	
Develop rice varieties capable of growing in upland areas	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	May 2005
	Sensitization	Agricultural extension workers	
Rehabilitation of habitats and afforestation in lowlands, encourage soil conservation in uplands.	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	June 2005
	Sensitization	Forest ranger, Agricultural officer	
Prohibition of hunting until wildlife number builds up.	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	July 2005
	Sensitization	Wildlife official	
Reintroduction of selected wildlife	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	August 2005
	Sensitization	Community	

<u>B. WATER</u> Encourage fish farming	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	September 2005
	Sensitization	Fisheries official	
	Dig fish ponds	Community	
Construct earth dams at local levels for irrigation	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	October 2005
	Sensitization	Environment official	
Train farmers on better use and disposal of chemicals	Mobilization	C/Man L. C. I.	November 2005
	Sensitization	Agricultural Extension workers	

#### 10.4 LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE

**Bukooma:** We are encouraging planting of trees near houses so as to attract wildlife back. Are wild animals of any use now?

**Answer:** You should keep bushes where it is necessary. Wild animals are useful to us and our children. We should only allow restocking of selected species that have minimum danger to us.

**Bukooma:** Why should we allow marshes /wetlands around the houses?

**Answer:** Nobody said we should allow marshes/wetlands around houses.

**Bukooma:** The factor that is impacting negatively on the environment is the population increase. I do not see the right approach.

**Answer:** We have population increase problem on every theme. We know we should encourage people to practice family planning in order to lessen the impact on environment. This will be dealt with at family level but people should start family planning.



**Table: 16. Community action plans on Recommendations made on Livestock and Wildlife in Namwendwa - Kamuli**

RECOMMENDATIONS	WHAT TO DO	WHO TO DO	TIME
<u>A. LIVESTOCK</u>  Continue controlling the Animal Diseases	1. Treatment	Vet/Farmer	Continuous
	2. Spraying	Farmer	As recommended
	3. Vaccination	Vet/Farmer	September 2004
			Whenever there's An outbreak
Establish pastures and Fodder crops	1. Mobilization	L C I. s	September 2004
	2. Sensitization	Extension workers/L C s	October 2004
	3. Planting materials Med and available	Farmers to farmers	Continuous
	4. Farmers to plant		
Improvement of Feeding	1. Mobilization	L. C. T. S	October 2004
	2. Sensitization	Extension worker and L. C. S	
	3. Implementation	Farmers	December 2004

Improvement of Breeds	1. Mobilization & Sensitization	L. C. S. Farmer & Extension work	November 2004
	2. A. I.	Inseminator/Farmer	
	3. Grade Bulls	Farmer	Continuous
<u>B. WILDLIFE</u> Afforestation	1. Mobilization & Sensitization	L. Cs. & Extension workers	January 2005
	2. Nursery beds	Adopt recommendations on vegetation and forests	
	3. Planting trees	Farmers	
Rehabilitating Forest	1. Mobilization & Sensitization	L. C. S. & Extension workers	
	2. Planting trees	Community/Farmer L. C. S. to monitor	
	3. Nursery beds	Adopt recommendations on vegetation an forests	As per group I

Planting trees and wood lots	1. Mobilization & sensitization	L. C. S. /Extension workers	April 2005
	2. Planting trees e.g. <i>Musizi</i> , Acacia etc	Individual farmers	
	3. Nursery beds	See recommendations of the vegetation and forests	
Protection of Natural Ecosystems	1. Mobilization/ Sensitization	L. C. S. /Environment officer	March to December 2005
	2. Identify areas to be protected - Forests, Swamps, Rivers etc	Community./Sec. for environment	
	3. Identify methods of protection- Avoid bush fires, over-cutting trees etc.		
	4. Implementation- Set up environmental Committee at village levels	- Farmers	



## 11.0 RECOMENDATIONS

1. The communities were enthusiastic in formulating action plans on how to manage their environment. However, this enthusiasm can only be harnessed for the common good if financial resources become available to the communities' as a follow- up to these workshops to meet some costs of implementing the action plans.
2. Communities' are likely to relax in implementing actions plans if they find that no external group(s) government or NGOs are interested in seeing their action plans succeed. In this regard internal monitoring component has been incorporated but this becomes very effective only when an external monitoring system is in place to encourage the communities' to work hard on their plans.
3. The identification of the stakeholders in each of the districts was meant to provide a link and a continuum of the activities of FITCA-EMMC after winding up of the project. It is imperative therefore, that a stakeholder's workshop be held to deliberate on the way forward in the implementation of the drawn up action plans by the communities'.
4. The Stakeholders workshop, when held, should include at least the village representative among others, to provide a link between the stakeholders and the communities'.

## **12.0 APPENDICES**

## Appendix 12.1: List of Participants

### AKOROI - SOROTI

#### Akoroi 'B'

1. Ojimok Lambert
2. Isamat George William
3. Ononge Clement
4. Akunyo Christine
5. Airo Emitu
6. Magino Stephen
7. Acham Betty
8. Oreje Levi
9. Acaw Roda

#### Akoroi 'A'

1. Etoru Joseph
2. Ogwang William
3. Epugau Lambert
4. Odeke Gerefasio
5. Amunya Richard
6. Eribu John
7. Opolot John
8. Adepo Yuventino
9. Amulo Hellen
10. Apeduno Janet
11. Adie Jeniffer
12. Anuko Hellen
13. Asado Betty
14. Eguyu Ann
15. Igemu Margaret
16. Asio Faith
17. Akello Ann
18. Atodu Moses

### Okodo

1. Atim Angella
2. Agoe Hellne
3. Akello Rose
4. Abungo Betty
5. Acom Christine
6. Alemura Betty
7. Osege Samuel
8. Okello Joseph

10. Otwala John
11. Okello Gerepasin
12. Asio Mary
13. Okiror Stephen
14. Otaget Justine
15. Akol Geresemu
16. Osumun James
17. Osire Godfrey
18. Aseet Janet
19. Opunyo William
20. Ajamaka Lambert
21. Olupot Sam

19. Achao Betty
20. Acaet Stephen
21. Agwan Aebla
22. Atai Mary
23. Ojula George
24. Alupo Matha
25. Asigo Maria
26. Obiro Charles
27. Acom Janet
28. Ongodia Samuel
29. Odeke Gerues
30. Ariokot Rose
31. Iyagu Susan
32. Oguti Rose
33. Okiring Stephen
34. Ewai Immaculate
35. Ojogira Paul

9. Akonyet George
10. Okiring Stephen
11. Emwanyu George
12. Emuron John
13. Inyoin Charles
14. Engodu Robert
15. Ibwala Vincent
16. Acom Janet



17. Janet Mauda
18. Agiro Jeniffer

19. Koluo Ekiba
20. Alupo Matha

### **Nananga B**

1. Omat G.
2. Okwakoh J.
3. Esal B.
4. Adongo R.
5. Acada R.
6. Ajuku L.
7. Amenya L.
8. Okuta M.

9. Obwanga
10. Emitu
11. Arayo R.
12. Acaro Anna
13. Ogulei R.
14. Amuge J.
15. Ocen

### **Members of Action planning Team at Akoroi -Soroti**

1. Abraham Asege
2. Christopher Odokel
3. Akutui Esther
4. Emitu John Peter
5. Eribu John
6. Adongo Rose
7. Etoru Joseph
8. Abungo Betty
9. Apeduno J.
10. Achen Roda
11. Asio Hellen

12. Atai Mary
13. Amunya Richard
14. Ojimok Lambert
15. Isamal E.
16. Audo
17. Okiring Stephen
18. Ogwang George
19. Adipo Yuventino
20. Omiat Gerefasio
21. Inyoin Charles

### **IYOLWA-TORORO**

#### **Papada**

1. Opendo Charles
2. Oketcho Firikis
3. Janet Owre
4. Obeli Moses
5. Mary Odoi Obongit
6. Federika Atwan
7. Edith Opendi

8. Ofwono Midumi
9. Owere Paul
10. Okumu Pinon - LC1 C/P
11. Susan Owori
12. Owino Issac
13. Silvia Odongo

#### **Pajabbo**

1. Ochwo Charles

2. Sabltia Charles

3. Anyango Grace
4. Othieno Christi storm
5. Ochwo Zadoki
6. Aboth Margaret
7. Loy Osillo
8. Jassa Opend

9. Oburu Godfery
10. Wilfred okethco
11. Ofwono victory
12. Betty Osinde
13. Alowo Ochwo

### Kungey

1. Onyango C/M LCI
2. Onyango John - C/M
3. Florence Onyango - V/CM
4. Okecho Okeya
5. Ochwo Vitalis
6. Conslata Onyango
7. Ochali James

8. Omina Silvester
9. Loi Ochwo
10. Zaina Ofuono
11. Jetuliela Ofumbi
12. Opio Eridad
13. Owira Nathan
14. Sam Kajiji

### Segere

1. Othieno Emmanuel
2. Oyo James
3. Yosam Ochola
4. Ofwono Justine
5. Ochieng Lawrence
6. Osuna Richard
7. Anderia Obbo
8. Loda Obuku

9. Nyafamba Densi
10. Edisa Paja
11. Margaret Oyo
12. Malisa Okoth
13. Zafana Owori
14. Joyce Ongwena
15. Jostina Owori

### Nambogo

1. Anthony Opendi
2. Margaret Opendi
3. Owori Oboth Benard
4. Grace Owori
5. Oburu Richard
6. Osinde Isaac
7. Ofwono Appollo

8. Owori George
9. Ochwo Ayeka
10. Yerusha Ayeka
11. Okongo Justine
12. Okongo Florence
13. Othieno Pinoni

### Members of the Action planning Team at Iyolwa- Tororo

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Opendi A.        | 9. Sabiti Charles   |
| 2. Ochwo C.         | 10. Opende Charles  |
| 3. Okumu P.         | 11. Mary Odoi       |
| 4. Onyango Vincent  | 12. Rhoda Obuku     |
| 5. Othieno Emmanuel | 13. Oyoo James)     |
| 6. Okethco Okeya    | 14. Othiemo P.      |
| 7. Onyango JohnO    | 15. Florence Okongo |
| 8. Winfred Okethco  |                     |

### BULAMAGI - IGANGA

#### Bulowaza

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Owino John                | 15. Kabaluma Sarah   |
| 2. Naikoba Zabrina           | 16. Monica Biribaira |
| 3. Tenywa Chris- Chairperson | 17. Asha Nakisendo   |
| 4. Ibanda Sedrack            | 18. Nampala Sadala   |
| 5. Balunywa Abudalaiy        | 19. Samiu Bogere     |
| 6. Kagere Anan               | 20. Musubika Prossy  |
| 7. Amulongo Ahmed            | 21. Ruth Sangaala    |
| 8. Nabande Dororthy          | 22. Amina Nakaziba   |
| 9. Kaziba Magidu             | 23. Christine Kafuko |
| 10. Ivulabe Stephen          | 24. Irene Sangaala   |
| 11. Erimia Muniyirura        | 25. Waisua Magidu    |
| 12. Sajjabi Daudi            | 26. Buyinza Patrick  |
| 13. Balitari Charles         | 27. Sangaala Josua   |
| 14. Roggiers Walubi          |                      |

#### Bubaka

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nabongo Leeya        | 6. Lubaale Paulo   |
| 2. Boota Wiliam Mulunzi | 7. Tibiita Taedo   |
| 3. Peter Nabongo        | 8. Isabirye Jaliru |
| 4. Judith Sizomu        | 9. Kagere Hanan    |
| 5. Kimbowa Mary         | 10. Magumba Lukiya |

#### Mawagala

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kafuko Patrick | 6. Madoba Ruth      |
| 2. Kulaba Patrick | 7. Baudawa Paul     |
| 3. Baisi Fred     | 8. Kabikaize Isa    |
| 4. Nangobi Mary   | 9. Birieri Monic    |
| 5. Kafuko Monic   | 10. Kiintu Patricia |



11. Mwanja David
12. Addi Tigasitwa
13. Baiigeya Patricia
14. Mutalwa Yokonia
15. Birieri Join

16. Birikomana Jerad
17. Muwaya David

### **Members of the Action Planning team at Bulamagi- Iganga**

1. Nangobi mary
2. Baisi Fred
3. Nabinye Binjeni
4. Kazibea Magidu
5. Sarah Mukolazi
6. Christine Kafuko
7. Nakisendo Asha
8. Nabongo Leeya
9. Boota Muhunzi
10. Peter nabongo
11. Judith Sizoomu
12. Kaziba Magidu
13. Sarah Mukalazi
14. Christine kafuko
15. Nakisendo Asha

### **NAMWENDWA - KAMULI Isingo**

1. Mukwaya Beatrice
2. Kibumba James
3. Tatwaale Moses
4. Idhweege Paddy
5. Nyamwiira Moses
6. Kitamirike Anthony
7. Dgeyongera Bernard
8. Luddu James

9. Nabangi Patrick
10. Beth Irana
11. Balidawa Amisi
12. Wandyaka Paddy
13. Bamuoze William
14. Munaba Andrew
15. Ngobi Martin

**Butaaga**

1. Samuel Balindwa
2. Samuel Tenwa
3. Tapenezl Kitamllike
4. Louise Bakullmya
5. Suzan Waiswa
6. Mitango Fredrick
7. David Mawerere
8. Charlie Lubogo
9. Grace Balikoowa
10. Justine Muwande
11. Zarija Ikomba
12. Charlie Mbala

**Bukwanga**

1. Ngobi Asumani
2. Balyejusa Andrea
3. Sirive Jsejja
4. Ntende Ronald
5. Bwauga Sanon
6. Kagoda Amuza
7. Muwoya Wilson
8. Balwire Paulo
9. Saage Patrick
10. Nandhoki Samuel
11. Basoma Amuza
12. Mwebya Moses
13. Basenge John
14. Bakoye Jackson
15. Walube benefansi

**Butogo**

1. Balikitenda Paul
2. Bagoole Habbibu
3. Kauma Aisha
4. Abitlire David
5. Catherine Abitlire
6. Bireese Moses
7. Mutagaya Alamanzanl
8. Mukwalu George
9. Nntogo Kezekia
10. Kyeyago Yovani
11. Batyo Joyce
12. Buwuwala Margaret
13. Mariamu ubiru
14. Kulaba Kusaini
15. Isabirye Wihber

**Bugemye**

1. Magambia Mpata
2. Kigenda George
3. Wiriba Kiryango
4. Egenesi Musai
5. Bamutala George
6. Egemye Ali
7. Kaindi John
8. Kimtu Sitivini
9. Takrinakyo Monica
10. Ntogona Swaibu
11. Kayanga Aneti
12. Mukyala Asiya
13. Masabe
14. Kitamirike Samu
15. Faisi Badlru

**Bukooma**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mugumira Salimu  | 9. Namukose Elizabeth |
| 2. Waiswa Peter     | 10. Aliwayoki Teddy   |
| 3. Tenywa Davis     | 11. Nairuba Robina    |
| 4. Kakula Amuza     | 12. Nabirye Edisa     |
| 5. Isabinye Godfrey | 13. Gonza Suzani      |
| 6. Tibanhwa Patrick | 14. Namugaya Prinsira |
| 7. Mbwali Penina    | 15. Kabl Grace        |
| 8. Mwandhu Ruth     |                       |

**Members of the Action Planning Team in Namwendwa – Kamuli**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Magamba Mpata      | 10. Ngobi Asuman     |
| 2. Kigenda George     | 11. Bakoye Jackson   |
| 3. Mukyala Asiya      | 12. Saala Namugabo   |
| 4. Samuel Tenwa       | 13. Abudu Muzale     |
| 5. Samuel Balidawa    | 14. Tlmbira Ausi     |
| 6. Suzan Namwebya     | 15. Kadija Mukwate   |
| 7. Mugumira Suleiman  | 16. Mukwaya Beatrice |
| 8. Waiswa Peter       | 17. chumba James     |
| 9. Namukose Elizabeth |                      |
| 18. Tatwaale Moses    |                      |



## Appendix 12.2: Itinerary

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>
25 <sup>th</sup> August 2004	Travelling to Soroti
26 <sup>th</sup> – 27 <sup>th</sup> August 2004	Akoroi Village- Soroti
28 <sup>th</sup> August 2004	Iyolwa - Tororo
29 <sup>th</sup> August 2004	Sunday
30 <sup>th</sup> August 2004	Iyolwa – Tororo
31 <sup>st</sup> August 2004	Bulamagi -Iganga
1 <sup>st</sup> October 2004	Bulamagi –Iganga
2 <sup>nd</sup> October 2004	Namwendwa –Kamuli
3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2004	Namwendwa – Kamuli
4 <sup>th</sup> October 2004	Travelling back to Nairobi

## **Appendix 12.3: Programme of Activities**

### ***Day One***

1. Introduction
2. Purpose
3. Thematic presentation of the recommendations

Top cover page

Introduction page 2.

Plenary discussions

Recommendations on Vegetation and Forests

Plenary discussions

Recommendations on land and Soils

Plenary discussions

Recommendations on Wetlands and Water

Plenary discussions

Recommendations on livestock and wildlife

Plenary discussions

4. Adoption of the recommendations
5. Appointing of the Action planning team from each village

### ***Day Two***

1. Dividing into groups
2. Group work on Action plans
3. Plenary presentations of group work and discussions
4. Closing.