



**Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management
Programme for the Kagera River Basin**

Project Document



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

D – Stakeholder and partners participation

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6. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

6.1 Beneficiary and Stakeholder Profiles

The direct beneficiaries of the Project are rural communities living in the Kagera river basin that are directly dependent on the natural resources for their livelihoods. They include several land user types:

- Farmers: mainly subsistence farmers but practicing a wide range of farming systems from intensive perennial banana-coffee based systems, to annual cereal based systems, to mixed agroforestry and crop-livestock systems..
- Pastoralists/Herders: livestock herding and seasonal migrations to find water and grazing used to be more common, however, due to unfavourable policies, many pastoralists are becoming sedentarised and now growing crops and managing smaller livestock herds. There are still large herds of Ankole cattle, owned by many persons, but although well adapted to local conditions, these are being gradually crossed with introduced breeds for greater milk and meat productivity
- Households relying for their livelihoods on a combination of farming or herding with fishing or forestry activities are included, as their activities directly influence the land and water resources. This includes, for example, those settled near the Kagera River, wetlands and lakeshores, and those managing woodlots or making use of resources from natural forests. It is recognized that the majority of farmers and herders rely to a greater or lesser extent on hunting and gathering of food, fodder, timber, medicinal products and other non-wood forest products, especially those without access to land and those living near wetlands, parks, forest reserves and other protected areas. Fisherfolk, foresters, wood craftsmen, beekeepers, traditional healers and other groups whose activities depend on the management of the natural resources, although not the main target groups will also benefit through integrated community management plans.
- Community level leaders and decision makers with responsibilities for land resources allocations and conflict resolution within and between community territories, for developing and applying local by-laws and for representing the community /civil society at higher level decision making fora- district, region, national levels;
- Civil society organizations such as farmers groups and associations, water users associations, will be the basis for capacity building in participatory learning and research-action approaches

Women are among the direct project beneficiaries and a major target group as they are largely responsible for many agricultural and resource management activities, in addition to their family and household tasks. This includes land preparation and planting, weeding, collecting wood for household energy needs, collecting water for household needs, watering and feeding stall-fed and small livestock, gathering medicinal plants or wild foods to supplement their diets, and so forth. Moreover, as a result of HIV/AIDS and rural exodus there are many female headed households that are entirely responsible for farm and livestock management. Special attention will be paid to enhancing womens involvement in decision making on resource management and involving HIV-AIDS infected or affected households.

In addition to these direct beneficiaries of the Project, there are a number of other stakeholder groups that will be involved to varying degrees, as developed in Annex 5:

- National and international NGOs already supporting on-going actions at local community levels in natural resources management will be important partners for experience sharing, capacity building and backstopping activities.
- Local and district authorities and government bodies will be strengthened with a view to their implementing cross-sectoral approaches, empowering land users through participatory processes, supporting community action planning, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilisation.
- Researchers from district and regional bodies and, as appropriate, university staff will be involved in providing technical support for sustainable land management (SLM), data analysis

for decision makers, and monitoring of impacts on land degradation, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and other ecosystem services.

- The private sector will be involved for the provision of required inputs, services, financial mechanisms and investment.
- The donor community and projects with complementary objectives and activities will be involved for co-funding of activities.
- Regional organizations will be involved through the project steering committee to ensure coordination and harmonization of activities and responsive decision making among the countries sharing the Kagera basin based on experiences and lessons learnt.

6.2 Participation and Consultation

The Kagera TAMP has been prepared through the active participation of the widest possible range of stakeholders, ensuring that the project team have taken into account all elements necessary for successful implementation and project sustainability. Relevant government bodies, academic bodies and partner programmes involved in land resources management, agriculture, biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management have been directly engaged in the project through strategic partnerships based on their comparative strengths. They have played a substantive role in the transboundary diagnosis and project development and will contribute to the capacity building of local stakeholders, contributing to the provision of an enabling environment and opportunities for the adoption of sustainable management practices in the Kagera TAMP.

To ensure sustainable management of the basin's natural resources, the full project will continue to adopt participatory approaches, bringing together all relevant stakeholders and involving them not only as participants but encouraging active participation in its implementation, decision making monitoring and evaluation. The active participation of whole communities (young, old, men, women, landed, landless HIV-AIDS infected / affected people, female and child-headed households) will also be encouraged. Activities will include building awareness and providing information on project goals and activities. Implementation of project activities, in particular, will be ensured by the local communities and their organizations with the support of the Project's technical services, private sectors, NGOs supporting local development, and traditional, political and local administrative authorities. A participatory monitoring and evaluation system (see Annex 7) will be established so that local communities and civil society in general are kept up to date with project activities and results. Particular attention will be given to gender issues and social status of the populations in the decision-making process, as well as consensual membership of all parties concerned in the project, prior to its start-up. Community contributions to project implementation will be mainly in-kind and their participation modalities will be defined in each country.

When project activities begin scaling-up from pilot micro-catchments to watershed level, it is important to ensure all stakeholders are represented in watershed associations that transcend individual villages and in negotiations over large-scale problems. Stakeholder co-operation is more likely if benefits are demonstrable (e.g. crop yield increases by FFSs has been verified or through mechanisms catalyzed by Kagera TAMP to generate PES), the distribution of benefits as well as costs is considered fair, acceptable and agreements are enforceable (by law or by-law).

6.3 Involvement of Regional Organizations

The Project was designed so that all parties concerned have a role in the decision-making process. In particular, the river basin organizations (NELSAP-Kagera IWMP; LVEMP) are already providing substantial efforts towards integrated management of watershed and water resources along the river basins. Collaborative arrangements will be established (see section 8), for co-funding and collaboration to further ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the Kagera basin resources. Coordination mechanisms with other executing agencies will be developed through their participation in Project Steering Committee meetings as well as through information exchanges and the creation of new institutional networks.

The Kagera TAMP, in targeting land resources management, is highly complementary with certain of the technical assistance projects of the *Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme* (NELSAP). Of particular relevance is the **Kagera Transboundary Integrated water resources management project (TIWRMP)**, which also targets the entire river basin but focusing on water resources on integrated water resources management and water sharing. Close collaboration will be extremely beneficial to stakeholders Collaboration was initiated during the PDFB at an NBI workshop in Kampala, in September 2003, during which concerned institutions reviewed the IWRM draft project document and the proposed Kagera TAMP was presented as a partner project. More recently, during the regional Kagera TAMP workshops in November 2005, and a follow-up meeting in February 2006 with the coordinator of NELSAP and TIWRM project coordinator more detailed collaborative arrangements were identified by representatives of both projects and agriculture, environment and water sectors of the 4 countries:

- Planning and information sharing: If possible shared offices in Kigali but in particular mechanisms to ensure shared information management including meta-database, GIS and documentation as well as collaborative planning processes and coordination between project steering committees and their members.
- Synergetic actions: There are certain areas that are of particular relevance to Kagera TAMP and can be considered as co-funding: awareness raising and training on water resources management will complement
- A detailed MOU will be worked out in the first 3 months of the project.

The **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP-II)** is also highly complementary with Kagera TAMP. Its contribution to strengthening capacities and coordination in the management of lake resources with involvement of local communities, NGOs and CBOs is of particular interest. The most relevant component to Kagera TAMP during LVEMP phase I, on land management, largely focused on Rakai district, Uganda (in the Kagera basin), and Mwanza and Mara regions, Tanzania (beyond Kagera), but it has plans to extend activities in the Kagera region during phase II. Activities with farmers and local NGOS (CARE, Help Age and ECOVIC) mainly addressed soil erosion and agro-chemical monitoring, safe use of chemicals and soil and water conservation. During the November 2006 Regional workshop of Kagera TAMP PDFB, the LVEMP Executive Secretary welcomed collaboration with TAMP and potential areas were identified. A detailed MOU will be developed during initial months of the Kagera project.

The **Association for Strengthening Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA)** is a non-political organization of the national agricultural research systems (NARS) of ten countries (Kagera countries plus Congo DR, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Sudan) aiming to add value to the national programmes, by pooling resources to promote shared objectives and improving efficiency by attaining economies of scope and scale. It is a key player in implementation of NEPAD-CAADP. The NRM research strategy of ASARECA focuses on “Research and development of technologies for management of soil, water, vegetative and livestock resources for economic growth and sustainability of the agricultural base”. ASARECA's **Soil and Water Management Research Network (SWMnet)** for East and Central Africa provides a sub-regional networking and knowledge platform which can support development initiatives and has indicated interest and co-funding to support Kagera TAMP.

Linkages will be established with IW LEARN for sharing experiences and lessons from other programmes and regions.

Annex 5a – Public involvement plan

Kagera Transboundary Agro-Ecosystems Management Project (TAMP)

Introduction

The Kagera River basin extends over 59,800km², has a relatively small number of towns and only one city (Kigali, Rwanda). It includes many very densely populated rural areas especially in Rwanda and Burundi and the western part of the basin in Uganda. The total population of the basin is estimated (using projections of the most recent national census data) to be around 16.5 million people (2006) and with current growth trends this will reach over 18 million by 2015. There are very variable densities across the basin (average density persons/km²: 372 in Rwanda, 268 in Burundi, 135 in Uganda, 61 in Tanzania). Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa, reaching over 500 persons per km² in cultivated areas. The proportion of people living in the rural areas dependent on subsistence farming ranges from over 78% in Tanzania to over 90% in Rwanda and Burundi.

A wide range of stakeholders are involved in the use and management of the natural resources of the Kagera River Basin. The rural peoples, largely the farmers, livestock keepers and herders, are the stakeholders whose livelihoods are most affected by current levels of land degradation across the basin and their futures are dependent on reversing this threatening trend. Other users of land resources, for example for charcoal making, brick making, quarrying and small industries based on agricultural products, such as tanning, will also be involved in the community level planning and decision making processes as they often contribute to land degradation through their activities. Government bodies, local authorities, research and academic bodies, non-governmental and civil society organisations, development projects and the private sector, working in the basin are also stakeholders as they determine the amount and type of support available to rural communities. National decision makers and those with mandates to address transboundary issues, in coordination with other nations, are also stakeholders as they determine the policies, legislation and institutional support in the basin

Typology of Main Stakeholder Groups

The rural communities, made up largely of smallholder arable farmers and livestock keepers, are the predominant managers of the natural resources, they are directly dependent on the natural resources for their livelihoods and will be the direct beneficiaries of the TAMP. They include:

- Farmers: mainly subsistence farmers but practicing a wide range of farming systems from intensive perennial banana-coffee based systems, to annual cereal based systems, to mixed agroforestry and crop-livestock systems.
- Pastoralists/Herders: livestock herding and seasonal migrations to find water and grazing used to be more common, however, due to unfavourable policies, many pastoralists are becoming sedentarised and now growing crops and managing smaller livestock herds. There are still large herds of Ankole cattle, owned by many persons.
- Households relying for their livelihoods on a combination of farming or herding with fishing or forestry activities are included, as their activities directly influence the land and water resources. This includes, for example, those settled near the Kagera River, wetlands and lakeshores, and those managing woodlots or making use of resources from natural forests. It is recognized that the majority of farmers and herders rely to a greater or lesser extent on hunting and gathering of food, fodder, timber, medicinal products and other non-wood forest products, especially those without access to land and those living near wetlands, parks, forest reserves and other protected areas. Fisherfolk, foresters, wood craftsmen, beekeepers, traditional healers and other groups whose activities depend on the management of the natural resources, although not the main target groups will also benefit through integrated community management plans.
- Community level leaders and decision makers with responsibilities for land resources allocations and conflict resolution within and between community territories, for developing and applying

local by-laws and for representing the community /civil society at higher level decision making fora- district, region, national levels;

- Civil society organizations such as farmers groups and associations, water users associations, will be the basis for capacity building in participatory learning and research-action approaches

Women are among the direct project beneficiaries and a major target group as they are largely responsible for many agricultural and resource management activities in addition to their family and household tasks. This includes land preparation and planting, weeding, collecting wood and water for household water and energy needs, watering and feeding stall-fed and small livestock, gathering medicinal plants or wild foods to supplement their diets, and so forth. Moreover, as a result of HIV/AIDS and rural exodus there are many female-headed households that are entirely responsible for farm and livestock management.

In addition to these direct beneficiaries of the Project, there are a number of other stakeholder groups that will be involved to varying degrees:

- National and international NGOs already supporting on-going actions at community levels in natural resources management will be important partners for experience sharing, capacity building and backstopping activities.
- Local and district authorities and government bodies will be strengthened with a view to their implementing cross-sectoral approaches, empowering land users through participatory processes, supporting community action planning, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilisation.
- Researchers from district/regional bodies and, as appropriate, universities will provide technical support for sustainable land management, monitoring of impacts on land degradation, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, etc, and data analysis for decision makers.
- The private sector will be involved for the provision of required inputs, services, financial mechanisms and investment.
- The donor community and projects with complementary objectives and activities will be involved for co-funding of activities.
- Regional organizations will be involved, through the Project Steering Committee, to ensure coordination and harmonization of activities and responsive decision making among the countries sharing the Kagera basin based on experiences and lessons learnt.

This identification of main stakeholders was developed during the PDF-B and confirmed at the full project development workshop (Entebbe, November 2005).

Natural Resources Management and Planning Context

At times, conflicts of interest arise between the different groups of land resource users in the basin. In particular, where grazing areas and crop lands are in proximity, farmers and livestock keepers come into conflict where stock stray into cropped lands or cropping encroaches into previous grazing areas. Traditionally, farmers would allow grazing on crop residues in extensively cropped “rweya” lands in turn for manure, and protocols were respected for seasonal livestock movements for grazing and water. However land shortage, pressures and changing land use are limiting opportunities for such ententes and for maintaining permanent livestock corridors. Rural land users’ needs also conflict with those of other users, for example, commercial quarry operators and small-scale brick-makers, activities which compromise the land potential for productive purposes. Village and road expansion also implies a permanent loss of productive land. Commercial farms, for example, sugar cane plantations and ranches, may occupy land previously used for seasonal grazing, provision of thatch and other products. Communities are also prevented, through regulations, from using resources in protected areas such as forests and national parks, however, alternative sources may not be readily accessible- medicinal plants, firewood, etc. In some case women and youth are marginalised and there are conflicts of interest between gender and age groups as a result of male-dominated decision making processes and control over resources in farming and pastoral households and at community level.

The project is designed to support these rural communities and the individual farmers/herders, men, women and youth, to make choices in their land use and management systems which help resolve conflicts, improve their socio-economic well-being (food security, reduced poverty and labour) and also, through the engine of agriculture, to break out from the vicious cycle of land degradation through opportunities generated from land restoration and sustainable use. This requires a major shift in resource planning and management dimensions, through consideration of commodity-based opportunities for raising farm-household income (maize, bananas, livestock products), the driving force today for land use decisions, alongside and as an integral part of longer term options for generating household and community livelihood benefits and environmental benefits.

When land was not in short supply, traditional land allocation mechanisms and access rights controlled by community leaders, ensured the management and restoration of communal resources. The current land degradation paradigm is driven by land pressures but also by top-down development and sectoral approaches that disempower communities in managing their territories and resources. Such community responsibility and capacity can be regenerated with the support of local government through inter-sectoral approaches that consider the range of resources and options and demonstrate the multiple benefits that can be derived from well functioning land use and agro-ecosystems. Besides sustaining and increasing productivity this includes raising awareness of the benefits of agrobiodiversity, carbon sequestration, climate change mitigation and protection of the international waters of the Kagera River. Communities need to be trained in village land use planning to assess their communal resources and their needs (quality soils, grazing, fuelwood, water, housing materials, medicines, etc), to identify and weigh up the options and make joint decisions for improved resources management that will both meet their immediate needs and generate long term benefits for the community and other stakeholders in the river basin.

In this context, TAMP aims to participate in community development through supporting activities decided upon and undertaken by the communities for improved resources management. The need then arises to accurately identify the different groups making up these communities and understand their decision making processes, and the extent to which these are equitable and gender sensitive, and to ensure the representativeness of community leaders and decision-makers, particularly in selected pilot areas (micro-catchments, communities and larger agro-ecosystems). This will help avoid conflicts of interest or competition within the communities, which could limit the scope of the operations carried out, and will also enable dialogue among the various socioeconomic and cultural groups with a view to improving the active participation and thereby the situation of marginal or disadvantaged groups (landless, youth female headed households, widows, orphans, HIV/AIDS affected households). Such community planning will help avoiding dispersion or duplication of sectoral activities and will instead facilitate long-term integration and coordination of agriculture and environment interventions.

Project Development

Consultation was initiated in 2001 and intensified during the period 2004-6 at regional and national levels by the governments of the three beneficiary countries of the PDFB (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) to determine the main scope of the TAMP and particularly the mechanisms for inter-country co-operation. Burundi only officially joined the project development process in late 2005, but has been kept informed of the process. The Kagera TAMP has been prepared with the technical support of FAOs Land and Water Development Division and guided by the National Project Managers through a process ensuring the active participation of the widest possible range of stakeholders in the basin. This process included:

- the conduct of transects and participatory rural appraisals (PRA) with representatives of target communities in the range of agro-ecosystems and landscapes;
- consultative meetings with local authorities, and representatives of civil society organisations, NGOs, the private sector, as well as donors working in the basin;
- involvement of relevant government bodies, academic and research bodies and partner programmes and projects (land, agriculture, forestry, environment, community development, etc.) in diagnosis of constraints and opportunities and priority setting;

- meetings of the multi-sectoral, national Technical Advisory Committees, representing the various ministries and environmental coordination bodies dialogue, backed up by field visits of TAC members to review land degradation issues on the ground;
- two regional Project Steering Committee meetings among decision makers in the four countries sharing the basin (including Burundi) to agree on the scope and content and the management and coordination mechanisms of the project.

The project team has taken note of the issues raised at all levels and identified requirements for active participation of the multiple stakeholders and successful implementation and project sustainability. Relevant government bodies, NGOs, civil society organisations and projects working in agro-environmental management and socio-economic development in the basin will be involved in project implementation through strategic partnerships based on their comparative strengths. They will contribute to the capacity building of local stakeholders and provision of an enabling environment and opportunities for the adoption of sustainable management practices in the TAMP.

The project preparation process considered the main principles related to participatory management of the agro-ecosystems and natural resources, with the aim of securing the sustainable management and development of the basin. These principles are:

- Inquire about and take into consideration the points of view and interests of various stakeholders, with attention to gender issues and harnessing local expertise and knowledge;
- Support information exchange with different stakeholders and clarify their roles and responsibilities;
- Take into account economic, social and institutional causes and drivers of the identified environmental issues;
- Advocate an holistic and intersectoral vision of problems and the solutions at various scales and in the short and long term;
- Follow an iterative process of identification, integration prioritisation, and re-validation of envisaged activities through dialogue and consensus building.

Consultations were held with concerned ministries and coordinating bodies to discuss findings and priorities at national and transboundary levels, the overall mechanisms of regional cooperation, institutional and technical issues linked to reversing land degradation and improving livelihoods of the rural people in the Kagera River Basin. The resulting in-depth transboundary and in-country diagnosis has been supplemented by relevant information from Burundi.

The countries' commitment to TAMP was affirmed through the involvement of national focal points, who assisted in TACs, PSCs, and through the project formulation workshop (Entebbe, November 2005), which was attended by government representatives, selected experts and projects from each of the TAMP countries, GEF/UNEP and FAO. Meetings were also held with potential donors in the four countries to share project progress and expectations and generate required co-funding support. Final consultations and review of the draft GEF Project Brief was held during the second PSC meeting with all four beneficiary countries in Kigali, on 22nd February, 2006.

ANNEX 5B - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

To ensure sustainable management of the basin's natural resources, the full project will continue to apply participatory approaches, as during project development, bringing together all relevant stakeholders and involving them not only as participants but encouraging active participation in its implementation, decision making, monitoring and evaluation. The participation of whole communities (young, old, men, women, land owners, tenants, landless and female and child-headed households) will be encouraged, through awareness raising meetings, dissemination of materials (leaflets, maps etc.) and transparency regarding the main project goals and expectations. Appropriate training (initially in pilot areas, then scaled-up) will be provided to ensure land users understand and have the skills and tools to implement good agro-ecosystem management practices, to protect and improve their soils, manage agro-biodiversity, mitigate the effects of climate change and protect the shared waters of the Kagera River.

Implementation of project activities will be ensured, in particular, by the local communities and their organizations, with the support of the project's technical services and partnerships (government, NGO and private sector), local development processes and authorities (traditional, sectoral and, administrative/political). A participatory M&E system will be established so that local communities (and civil society in general) are involved in continuous monitoring of activities (progress and impacts). Particular attention will be given to gender issues and the social status of those involved in community/local decision-making processes, as well as to ensure consensual membership of all parties concerned in the project, prior to its start-up. Direct contribution of beneficiary populations, in cash and kind (e.g. use of land for demonstration plots, membership of target groups), constitute a part of the project co-funding.

When project activities begin scaling-up from pilot micro-catchments to wider watershed level, it will be important to ensure all stakeholders are represented in watershed associations that transcend individual villages and in negotiations over large-scale problems. Stakeholder co-operation is more likely if benefits are demonstrable (e.g. crop/livestock yields increasing as a result of improved techniques tested and adapted by Farmer Field Schools (FFS); costs/benefits verified by M&E system; mechanisms introduced at community level to generate payments for environmental services). Equity can also be enhanced if the distribution of costs and benefits is considered fair, acceptable and agreements are enforceable by law or by-law.

At the transboundary level, TAMP will address a range of cross-border issues which impact on the natural resources and livelihoods of the main categories of TAMP beneficiaries (see above) and which were repeatedly brought to the attention of the project preparation team during PDF-B. These were specifically: the control of erosion, water management, management of bush fires, loss of agro-biodiversity, management of livestock movements to reduce pest and disease transmission, control of crop pest and disease outbreaks, the impacts of (return) refugee movements, re-settlements, and illicit exploitation of resources of protected areas. TAMP will work at transboundary level through reviewing, promoting implementation of, and as required, harmonizing by-laws, policies and regulations to improve management of the transboundary ecosystem. In particular, efforts will ensure that policies within (and between) each country are in accord, that land users do not receive conflicting messages and are cognizant of the concerned policies, action plans and regulations and how their application can support rather than hinder their management of resources and livelihoods.

A few cross-border natural resources management issues were raised but will not be directly supported by TAMP as they are the subject of other projects, these include: water hyacinth control, medium and large scale irrigation schemes, management of national parks and protected areas and health issues related to water. Local communities will be helped in obtaining required support for these issues through collaboration with relevant projects and programmes. TAMP will nonetheless contribute to harmonization of the policies and laws on these issues and, through working with farming communities in improving land use/resources management, will reduce pressures on wetlands, protected areas, riverine forests, and will promote benefit sharing arrangements for collaborative management of common property resources.

The focus will be on actions on the ground piloted by TAMP and scaled up through district development processes (agriculture, rural development and environmental planning and resource allocations). For increased awareness raising and upscaling, TAMP will support feedback and information sharing between communities, districts, basin-wide and national policy level through sharing of reviews, project progress reports and recommendations of project committees and through dissemination of information by mass media etc (inter alia radio, video films, materials for schools, youth and adult education, drama, leaflets).

Expected Impacts on Beneficiaries

Primary Beneficiaries: The Project will have a positive impact on the main categories of beneficiaries (see above), particularly strengthening capabilities of local land users to sustainably manage and improve productivity of their agro-ecosystems (i.e. regenerating fertility and resilience of their degraded arable lands and pastures; reducing pressures on wetlands, forests, riverbanks and fragile lands). Land users will

be enabled to realise benefits from their more diverse, better functioning and more productive agro-ecosystems, notably:

- the conservation and sustainable use of much neglected agricultural biodiversity,
- enhanced soil organic matter, biomass and soil vegetative cover and resulting improvements in nutrient recycling, carbon sequestration and maintenance of the hydrological regime,
- reduced vulnerability to climatic vagaries and other shocks (crop failure, sick livestock, due to pests, disease, unreliable rains, risk of drought or floods, etc.),
- improved productivity, reduced drudgery and more equitable sharing of benefits and costs of improved resource use and management.

TAMP will raise the technical capabilities of district staff and service providers (notably technical officers, planners, research, extension but also through improving support provided by private suppliers, artisans, credit agencies, etc.) to support and build capacities of local communities in sustainable management of their agro-ecosystems and territories. This will include inter alia:

- the harmonisation and implementation of action plans and by-laws (etc.),
- inter-sectoral technical support targeting improved land use systems rather than the individual resource components (forest, water ,soil etc),
- methods and support for community land use planning and implementation,
- identifying and catalysing incentives and mechanisms for generating benefits from the environmental services provided by land users (e.g. benefit sharing between land users upstream and water users downstream; carbon offset credits for activities that sequester carbon such as agroforestry and afforestation);
- training and support of farmer groups (FFSs, herders, land and water users associations, etc) for the local testing and adaptation of improved techniques (soil and water conservation, water harvesting, pasture improvement, agroforestry, conservation agriculture using adapted tools and machinery, and so forth) and linking resources management with income generation;
- reducing gender bias and enhancing equity in resources management and decision making, improved access to resources and services, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits (e.g. reducing drudgery for women in tilling and weeding through conservation agriculture, agroforestry, woodlots, water harvesting; womens' involvement in community planning and monitoring, gender equitable training etc.)
- Promoting the use of local / indigenous knowledge and adding value to local products for example, knowledge on the use and management of local domesticated and wild plant species, biocontrol of pests and diseases, animal health, storage and processing

For various reasons (including land tenure / inheritance issues) youth in the Kagera basin are reluctant to become involved in agriculture and either remain idle in rural areas, an untapped resource, or migrate to the urban areas. TAMP aims to catalyse not only their direct involvement in agriculture, but also encourage their entrepreneur potential in related activities (agri-processing, marketing etc.) stemming the rural-urban migration and easing pressure on the land.

Project technical personnel, district staff, NGOs and other partners will benefit from training, equipment and logistic support to allow them to better assist the populations and facilitate community management of natural resources. The governments of concerned countries will benefit from strengthened co-operation, information sharing, experience and technology, as well as the harmonization of approaches, policies and legislation in natural resources management.

More specifically, during the pilot stage of KageraTAMP, representative pilot sites will be selected in all four countries, including micro-catchments, communities and wider agro-ecological units (e.g. wetlands, steeply sloping areas, degraded pasture/rangelands, etc.) where project activities will be focused for the first

two to three years of the project. TAMP will then scale-up activities to increase impact and widen the benefits of the project across the countries and basin, targeting not only hot spots, but also bright spots.

TAMP will work with local communities in each pilot site in order to strengthen local land use planning and management capabilities. It will work through target groups of land users to increase their awareness of the benefits of adopting an agro-ecosystems approach to managing their land resources, to increase productivity and also, where possible, to diversify their sources of income and improve their livelihoods. Local stakeholders living in these communities will benefit from training, technology transfer and capacity-building. Stakeholders will have possibilities to benefit through study tours and local adaptation of techniques and methods used in other areas in Africa. These activities will result in improving natural resources management, building capacities of local organizations and conserving agro-biodiversity.

Secondary Beneficiaries of TAMP include essentially the rural populations beyond the targeted communities. These include users of the shared waters of the Kagera and specifically beneficiaries of the Kagera IWRM project and at wider level, of the large scale Lake Victoria and Nile Basin programmes (LVEMP and NBI-NELSAP). These are major partners in environment and water resources management in the Kagera basin. The rural communities located around Lake Victoria will also benefit from the project through reduced sediment and nutrient load of the Kagera and a better regulated hydrological regime.

Technical personnel of the four beneficiary countries, government institutions and other development partners in the project areas will benefit from training and practice in the application of intersectoral and agro-ecosystems approaches and local level land use planning methods. As a result, these staff will be better equipped to help local land users and assist efforts to reverse land degradation and ensure more sustainable management of their natural resources. Facilitators will be trained in adopting FFSs approaches to assist farmers in identifying and adapting improved land use systems and resource management techniques for wider local implementation.

Research and academic institutions dealing with natural resource management, environmental monitoring and assessment will benefit from the strengthened scientific collaboration between the four countries of the TAMP. Collaboration among institutions will assist cooperative actions with the direct involvement of communities, and will therefore establish solid bases for integrating modern scientific approaches and traditional methods and experiences.

The four collaborating governments and their policy makers will benefit from increased co-operation, information and experience sharing in development (and harmonization) of by-laws, policies, action plans and transfer of technology. Dissemination of lessons-learned from the Kagera TAMP will, in the latter years of the project, be scaled out across the basin and potentially information and lessons learnt could also be made available to beneficiaries in other parts of Africa, through the project website, publications, contributions to meetings and partnership initiatives such as NEPAD and TerrAfrica).

Criteria for Selection of Project Pilot Sites

The involvement of all areas and rural populations in the basin of the four participating countries would raise unrealistic expectations, which could result in dispersing TAMP's resources too thinly to achieve impact within the 5-year time-span of the project. Consequently, it has been agreed that TAMP will select pilot intervention sites using a participatory process and targeting representative communities and catchments. Target districts and agro-ecological areas have been tentatively identified in each country. During initial stakeholder workshops and consultations, the choice of participating pilot communities will be made on the basis of selection criteria to be defined by the project team and approved by stakeholders.

District coverage

Rwanda Through the major administrative reform (early 2006), the 12 provinces in Rwanda have been merged into 4 provinces and the City of Kigali; with major implications on administrative boundaries and responsibilities. There are six (6) proposed target districts for TAMP: Nyagatare, Kayonza,

Kirehe, Bugasera (4) districts in Eastern Province (merger of Umutara, Kibungo and the southern region of Kigali Rural); Kamonyi district (1) in Southern Province (merger of Butare, Gikongoro and Gitarama provinces; Rulindo district (1) in Northern Province (merger of Byumba, Ruhengeri and the northern part of Kigali Rural).

In Tanzania, the project includes the (4) districts of Ngara, Karagwe, Bukoba and Missenyé (recently divided from Bukoba) which are all part of the Kagera basin and are integrated administratively in the Kagera Region. These districts are spatially very large compared to the districts/provinces in Rwanda and Burundi.

In Uganda, the Kagera basin includes parts of the districts of Kabale, Ntungamo, Mbarara and Rakai (4) and possibly also Isingiro and Kiruhura (2) which were not included in the PDFB

Burundi: The Kagera basin covers all or part of 11 “Provinces” in Burundi (Bururi, Mwaro, Rutana, Gitega, Muramvya, Karuzi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Muyinga, Cankuzo Kirundo) each of which is subdivided in communes and smaller zones. Priority areas selected for TAMP actions are the four highland and medium altitude provinces of Muramvya, Mwaro, (NW of Kagera basin) Gitega and Karuzi (centre) because of their important tributaries, the Mubarazi, Mushwabure, Waga, Ruvyironza and Ruvubu rivers; and one lowland province, Kirundo, which shares with Rwanda the cross-border Cohoha, Rweru and Gacimirinda lakes. These include a range of ecosystems: highlands of Congo-Nile peak (steep slopes; natural and planted forests); central plateaux (medium altitude, high population density, soil degradation, wetlands ecosystems, agro forestry) and lowlands of the basin of Bugesera (wetlands ecosystems, lakes etc.). Resources management interventions in the provinces will be complemented by central level institutional support (Direction Provinciale de l’Agriculture et de l’Elevage).

Annex 5 Table 1 Proposed coverage and target areas of Kagera TAMP

Level	Burundi	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
1	Country			
2	-	Province (3)	Region (1)	Province (1)
3	Province (5)	District (6)	District (4)	District (6)
4	Commune (10)	Secteur (24/90)	Ward	Sub-county (12)
5	20 community action plans (colline/secteur)	24 community action plans (cellule)	12 village plans by Y2 (64 by Y5)	12 community (parish) action plans
target micro-catchments	10 (5,000 ha)	12 (6,000 ha)	12 (6,000 ha)	12 (6,000 ha)
target pasture/ rangeland (between 500 ha (2,000 households = 12,000 persons) to 10,000 ha per country				
target wetlands, lake fringes/riverbanks 3000 ha - 12,000 ha per country				

Partner institutions

A number of partner networks and institutions have been identified for which collaboration and eventual inclusion of other partners will be further elaborated during the initial months of the project:

Relevant regional technical associations and networks addressing land resources, agriculture and food security will be involved for technical guidance and capacity building activities, especially **ASARECA** (Association for Strengthening Research in East and Central Africa), **ICRAF** (World Centre for Agroforestry) and its affiliated bodies (**RELMA**, **TSBF**). Other potential partnerships will be made: Links for documentation and data analysis with **WOCAT** (World overview of conservation approaches and technologies); and links for capacity building and information sharing with the **African Conservation Tillage network (ACT)**. Other partner networks include the recently established **Tanzania Lake Victoria land management consortium** (launched with FAO support to enhance coordination and experience sharing among the many actors and organisations working on land management in the region); **INSPIRE** (Integrated soil productivity initiative through research and education) and **UGADEN** (Uganda Agroforestry development Network) and others.

National Partner Organisations and Institutes

The *National Agricultural Research Organizations* (NARS) through their respective National Agriculture Research Strategies (e.g. Uganda 2000-2010) will collaborate by providing research and development expertise in regard to, land and soil degradation, mining of nutrient resources and deforestation, demonstrating the benefits of better managed land in terms of increases productivity, financial returns and livelihoods, as well as generation of global benefits

Specific *Agricultural Research and Development Institutes/Centres* will be involved to strengthen participatory adaptive research methods, tools and training and assist in fine tuning and dissemination of technologies (land use/management practices, income generation) in the relevant agro-ecological zones and assist on monitoring/evaluating results with land users in collaboration with the GIS/RS centre (for example: Kachwekano ARDC Uganda, ARDI Ukiriguru in Mwanza and ARDI Maruku in Bukoba, Tanzania).

In Uganda, the *National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)* programme which is now operating in all Kagera basin districts will collaborate to support the provision of services to and empowerment of smallholder farmers and rural artisans, including training and farmer-driven learning experiences for identifying needs, analysing constraints and opportunities enabling farmers to demand and access services from the various research and extension service providers including the private sector. In particular, service providers and NAADS staff from the more experienced districts will be involved (other districts have only just joined the programme). In the other countries the relevant extension and other support services will be closely involved through the target districts. Similar arrangements will be made with extension programmes in the other countries, for example, through ASDP and DASIP in Tanzania, RSSP in Rwanda.

Collaborative arrangement will be established with *Universities and other bodies* that undertake research and training in environmental, soil and other land and natural resources management issues as appropriate, with a view to drawing on best available expertise and experiences (e.g. soils/land use units, GIS/RS units for analysis, improved information, monitoring and decision-making), *inter alia*: Makerere University, Kampala; the University of Butare, Rwanda; Institut Géographique de Burundi, (IGEBU) and the Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Training Institute (LZARTI) in Mwanza, Tanzania.

Collaborative arrangements will also be established with relevant *national and international NGOs* operating in or nearby the basin such as: Africa 2000 Network (operating in Kabale district and Eastern Uganda with FFS and extension to improve farmer's food security through encouraging sustainable practices); Vi-agroforestry and ICRAF (supporting agroforestry research and development in the region)