



## *Group 5*

# District/Provincial planning and funding

Policies, level and domains of  
intervention, capacity building

# Participants

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- J. P Rutagwenda, Rwanda
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# Administrative units

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- Tanzania: districts : 3
- Uganda: districts : 7
- Burundi: provinces: 11
- Rwanda: provinces: 3
- Near future changes
  - R : To be merged in only one region in 2006
  - T: Division of one district into two.
- Lowest scale: always the VILLAGE

# Land law policy and regulations

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- Tanzania: 9
  - Land act (1999)
  - Village land act (1999)
  - Planning law and land act, Town and country planning (1956)
  - **District/Urban authority acts (1982)**
- Uganda:
  - **Local gvt act (1997)**
  - Constitution (1995) : land belongs to the people
  - Gazetted land (wetlands, parks, forests)
  - Local budget for districts
- Burundi:
  - Land law (1986)
- Rwanda: 4 laws
  - **Land law (2005)**

# Land law policy and regulations

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- Potential for **harmonization** (slight differences)
- Project could help for more harmonization and updating

# Land use planning policy

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- Tanzania:
  - Land use planning act (1984), implementation phase
- Uganda:
  - Outdated/ obsolete
- Burundi:
  - Existing and in place nationally, but not locally
- Rwanda:
  - Required by the law but not yet applied

# Land use planning policy

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- No land use plans yet at the district and village levels: homogeneous situation for the four countries
- Need for 2 kind of land use plans:
  - At the district level: general plan (forest, game reserve)
  - At the village level: more detailed plan, with demarcations
- Need for implementation of the land use plan and database (GIS on land use)

# Land use planning policy

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- Scaling up possible at river basin level
- Inputs from the TAMP:
  - Help in the **elaboration** of the land use plans, **zoning** of the land units (land vocation, participatory/community process)
  - Database with the **current status** and **trends** (GIS)
  - Training and awareness/sensitization for policy makers, technicians, enforcement agents (farmers, communities), capacity building for local resource management



# Land use planning policy

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- Inputs from the TAMP (cont)
  - Facilitate the harmonization and the adoption of common rules for specific areas (river banks, transboundary trading...)
  - Need for land use policy enforcement (training, demarcation of land units)
  - Undertake further research for reinforcement of the land laws/land use plans

# Priorities of intervention at district level within the basin

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- B: afforestation in agric. and non agric. area
  - R: conservation of soils and wetlands
  - T: conservation of river banks and afforestation
  - U: soil and water conservation, afforestation and tree (fruit) planting
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- Common issues: **Afforestation** and **soil and water conservation**

# Environmental action plans at district/province level

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- Background: conventions on environment (desertification, climate change, biodiversity, international rivers)
- Specific environmental action plans at district level:
  - U: Environmental action plan at district level
  - R: Global Development action plans with subsections
  - B: No local action plans, only at national level
  - T: 5 years strategic plans for each district with subsections
- Facilitate the harmonization towards specific action plans for environment at district or province level

# Level of mobilization of funds for implementation

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- U: district and community level
- B: community level
- T: district and community level
- R: district level
  
- Heterogeneous situation
- Strategy should target the **community** as the entry point

# Fund raising (for co-funding)

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- Current main funding agencies in the project area:
  - B: WB, IFAD
  - T: WB, Gvt
  - R: IFAD, ADB, JICA, Gvt, WB
  - U: SIDA
- Writing proposals in incentive priority domains (rain water harvesting, fuel saving technologies, dams, schools, health centers...) for specific constraints that TAMP may not be able to address
- Targeting various donors

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**The project objective is to encourage community-based land use planning and conservation agriculture and to improve sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management as a basis for long-term food security amongst resource-poor farmers in Lesotho. Consequently, conservation agriculture will be promoted as an alternative solution for protecting land-base, regaining land productivity, which will enable increased yields and farm incomes.**

The project was approved by the DG in March 2005 for 20 months duration with a total budget of US\$ 250,000.

The backstopping mission from 13th to 23th November 2005, aimed at: (i) the launching of the project implementation, the development of a detailed workplan and budget in collaboration with the MAFS; (ii) the training of extension Officers from MAFS and MFLR in conservation agriculture use for soil rehabilitation at catchment level.

# Capacity building

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- Main actors:

- Technical officers and policy makers
- Local leaders
- Civil society organizations
- Local communities

- Domains:

- Land use policy, land use planning and monitoring
- Best practices in NRM and agriculture (sustainable land management)
- GIS, database updating and printing of maps
- Environmental impact assessment
- Proposal formulation for funds raising

# Best practices (trainings)

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- Natural resource management practices (soil and water conservation, terracing, tree planting, production of seedling, river bank protection)
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas, rain water harvesting, environment impact assessment
- Range land management



# Agro-biodiversity

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- Use and devtpt of **indigenous** species
  - **Stocktaking** of indigenous species available (trees, grass, med. plants, shrubs, vegetable, crops) eg. *Makhamia*, *Albizia* (Ug & Tz), *Chagga system of farming* (Tz)
  - Nurseries, **awareness** creation, information **dissemination**
  - **Exchange** visits (local, regional)
- Strategy/planning at district/province level, implementation at community level
- Potential constraints : national policies of zoning and specialisation (Ug, Rw)

# Carbon sequestration (climate change, land degradation)

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- **Promoting communal & individual wood lots (appropriate agro-forestry species, *Calliandra*, *Leucena*, *Greveria*, and *Albizia*, *Acacia hockii*)**
- **Soil carbon sequestration (CS) & SWC**
  - grass land ( legumes, *Chloris gayana* *Bracharia*, *Panicum*)
  - Best practices for soil and water conservation (Conservation agriculture)

# Carbon sequestration (climate change, land degradation) contd

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- **Bush fire prevention, control**
  - Awareness creation and law enforcement
  - Civil Society Organizations advocacy
- **Training of technical staff and local community leaders on CS evaluation, monitoring, and carbon credit trading**
- **Strategy/planning at district/province level, implementation at community level**

# Rivers, lakes, wetlands and watersheds management

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## **Current situation of free zones**

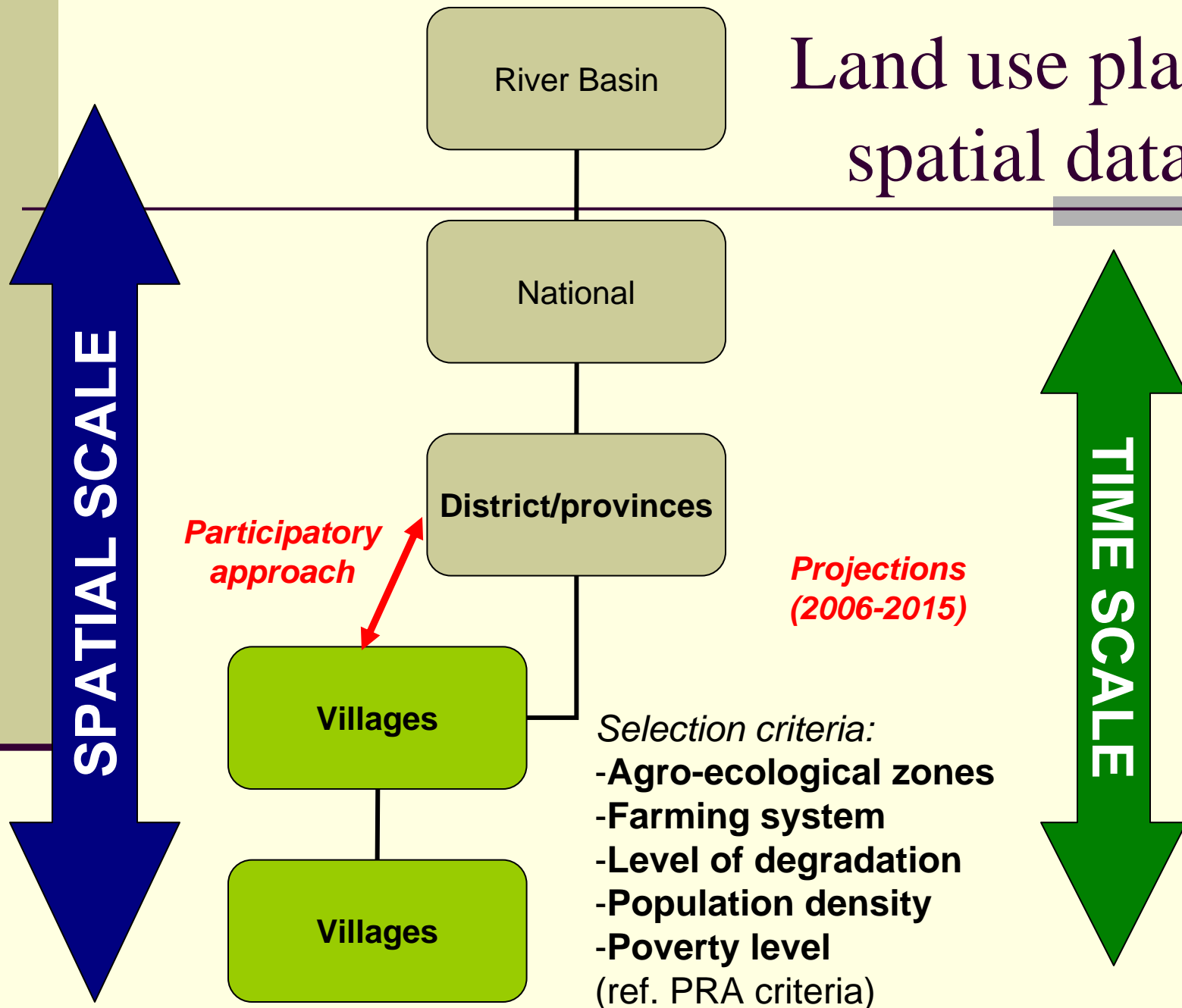
- R: 10 to 50 m
- U: 50 to 100 m
- T: 60 m
- B: 20m
- **Harmonization of regulations of river bank free area from unfriendly human activities (100 m ?)**
- **Awareness creation and law enforcement**
- **Protecting the catchment areas by practising activities that will not degrade the environment;**  
eg: ecotourism, beekeeping, fish farming (Ug, Rw)  
and trees planting

# Ecosystem approach

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- **Training of policy makers, technical staff and community leaders**
- **Establishing and updating ecosystem functioning database**
- **Facilitation of participatory planning with an emphasis on ecosystem approach**

# Land use plans & spatial database



# END

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**THANKS AGAIN  
FOR  
LISTENING**

