









SCALING SLM IN UGANDA'S DEGRADATION HOTSPOTS:

Addressing Drivers Knowledge Management gaps and Opportunities

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Scaling-up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices by smallholder farmers: working with agricultural extension services to identify, assess and disseminate SLM practices in Northern Uganda











Content outline

- Background: Evolution of Land LD crisis in Uganda
- LD Hot spots- Main Causes
- SLM governance framework
- Mandates of SLM Investment Framework
- SLM Policies
- SLM Key Drivers
- Entry Points in Uganda's Success story
- Thank You Acknowledgement



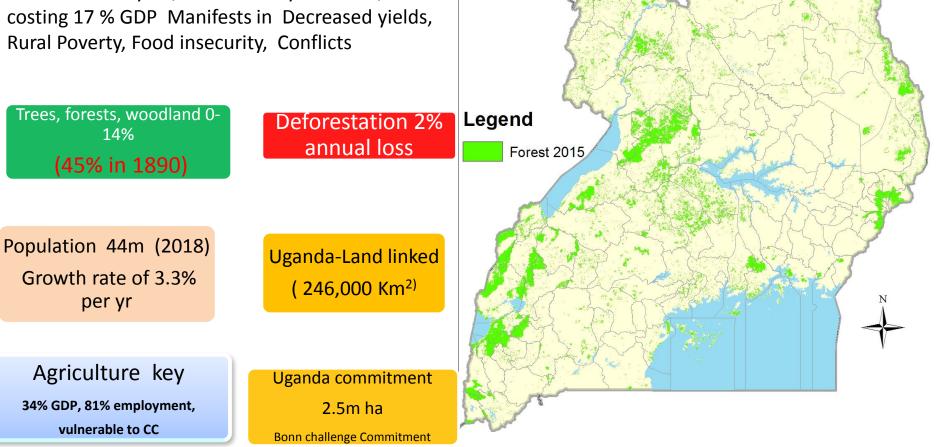






EVOLUTION OF LAND DEGRADATION CRISIS IN UGANDA:

36% affected by LD; 10% Severely affected ; LD







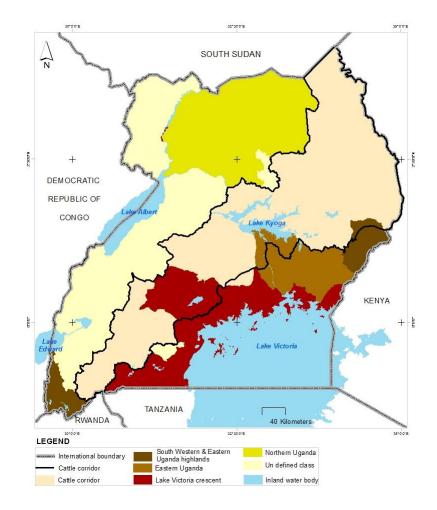




UGANDA'S LAND DEGRADATION HOT SPOTS

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS

- Poor Farming Practices
 - Overgrazing
 - Land cover depletion
- Vulnerability to
 Natural Disasters –
 Floods, Drought
- Tenure Insecurity
- Land use conflicts









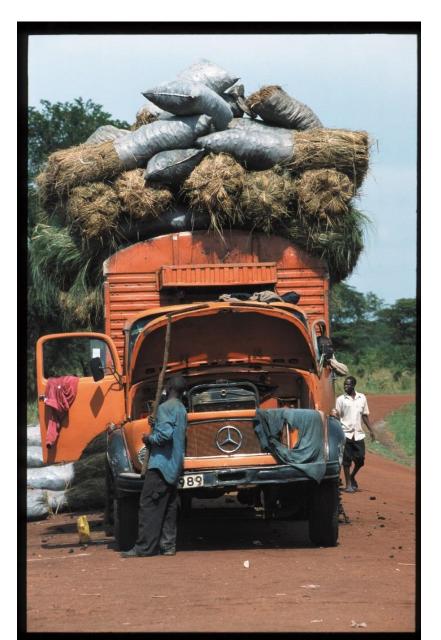












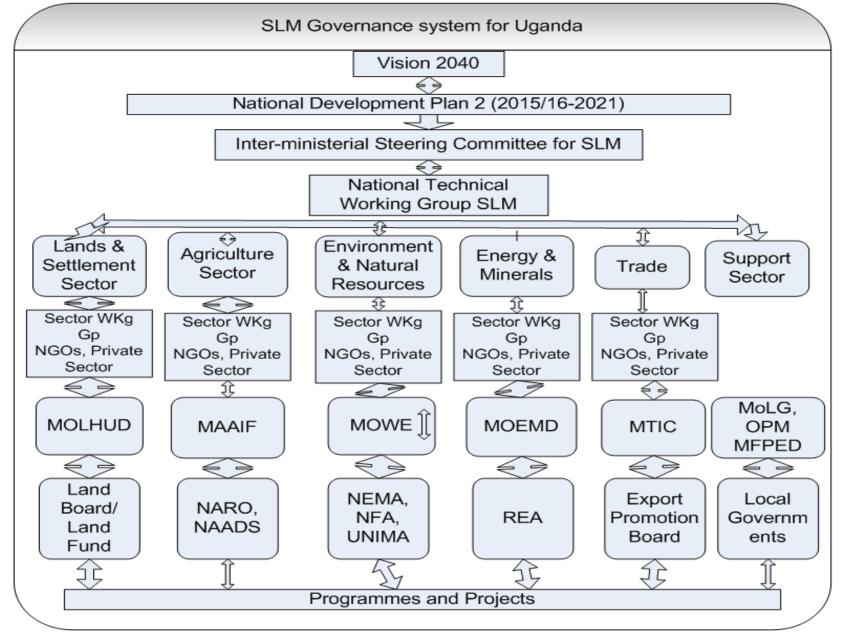






















GOU DRIVEN SLM INVESTMENT FRAME WORK MANDATES:

GOAL:

Foster Cooperation in order to halt, reverse and prevent LD

PURPOSE:

Scale SLM across Sectors Agriculture, Water & Environment

OBJECTIVES

- Scaling SLM practices
- Improve Governance
- •Improve Mutual Learning
- •Prioritize on synergies











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Investing in rural people

SLM POLICIES IN UGANDA- AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sector	Policy	Relevance to SLM
Agricultural	National Agricultural policy (2013)	Sets to restore and maintain soil fertility, soil and water conservation.
	Agricultural Extension Policy	Capacity development for farmers and other stakeholders, strengthening farmer groups and linkages for technology development
	Food and Nutrition Policy (2003)	Efficient management of the entire food chain from production to consumption to improve household food security
	Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 - 2019/20	Prioritizes sustainable land use and soil management as key cross cutting issues 12 priority and 4 strategic commodities across their entire value chains.
	The National Agricultural Research Organization Act. (2005)	Promotes development and scaling up of SLM technologies, establishes Zonal Research Centers for location specific technologies along the different agro ecological zones
	The National Irrigation Policy (2018)	increasing agricultural production and productivity through efficient agricultural water management.
	Uganda Strategic Investment Framework for SLM 2010 – 2020	Provides framework for coordination and sharing information through Inter-ministerial national steering committee, National Technical Working Group and a National SLM Platform.











KEY SLM DRIVERS

- ENABLING POLICIES
- **INCENTIVES-** Govt Budget, grants, loans, endowments
- STRONG FARMER GROUPS- Social Capital
- SECURE LAND TENURE







ENTRY POINTS IN UGANDA'S SLM SUCCESS STORY

- Building a Robust Data sets
- Empowering Extension & Lead Farmers
- Facilitating Learning **Opportunities** -
- Credits, Markets, Labour, Crop prices, Transport Infrastructure

•National SLM data base hosted by NARO http://www.slm.go.ug/ •The UGACAT coalition: http://www.ugacat.ug/ •Uganda's documented Technologies and Practices reflected on the WOCAT Global data (https://qcat.wocat.net/en/wocat/list/?type=wocat&filter__qg_locat ion country=country UGA



















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- WOCAT and University Of Bern
- Uganda Land Care Network
 - Secretariat
 - NEG
 - Land Care District Platforms
- IFAD





