



Kikandwa Environment Association (KEA)
C/o Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)
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Human Induced Environmental and Climate Change in Lake Wamala Catchment Areas



Report on the Workshop Held at Kasejjere Village in Bbambula parish, Kikandwa Sub County - Mityana district Challenges 25 April, 2019

Introduction

The workshop on the theme: “Challenges Caused by Human Induced Environmental and Climate Change” held in Lake Wamala Catchment in Mityana district was attended by various stakeholders who included political leaders and technical staff of Kikandwa local government, smallholder farmers, women, men and youth from different villages in Kikandwa Sub County.

The workshop attended by 36 participants, started with a field learning tour for participants to see and learn the methodologies, approaches, techniques and action KEA use to promote climate change community based adaptation and mitigation which included the practical action of agro ecology, analog forestry, community road water harvesting, home garden, bee-keeping, half+half 1000 acre community forest project, mulching, agro forestry etc.

The one day training workshop was to highlight local solutions that can accelerate behavioural change for the farmers, women, men and youths in Kikandwa and other communities to improve the situation in Lake Wamala catchment area on Human-induced environmental and climatic changes in Lake Wamala catchment are due to more frequent devastating and extreme events causing drought, floods, soil erosion and changing precipitation which contribute to food insecurity and poverty.

The training used the participatory approach to improve the quality of life and increase opportunities of the most vulnerable children, women and men in rural communities through realisation and enjoyment of their rights. KEA worked with community partners and government leaders to deliver good services to the beneficiaries to engage in socio-economic development through Community mobilization Process through Training groups and individuals to identify resources to come out of poverty e.g. credit and saving scheme, income generating activities have been reached and supported through capacity building training, women have been empowered with a number of ideas from where they work hard and earn income to provide their house hold with basic needs. This has greatly provided food

security where 44.9% of the households are able to have three meals and 51.3% two meals a day. This improvement in feeding has directly impacted the children in the household.



In addition to the exhibition of products and services by members, participants discussed on the following during the workshop: Agro ecology and Climate change: By consensus, the participants agreed that, Agriculture must meet the challenges of hunger and malnutrition against a backdrop of population growth, increased pressure on the environment and biodiversity and the challenges associated with climate change, poverty and urbanization. While

past efforts have been focused on increasing agricultural production, today's challenge is to tackle root causes through transformative changes on how we produce, distribute and consume nutritious food that contributes to healthy diverse diets.

Agroecology was identified as promising holistic approach to support this transition to sustainable agricultural and food systems which is an ecological approach to agriculture that views agricultural areas as ecosystems and concerned with the ecological impact of agricultural practices. It was also noted that climate change is one of the biggest threats of our time, that is why The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (and its Sustainable Development Goals) and the Paris Agreement make it clear that tackling climate change is a global key priority. Participants also learnt about: – Crop nutrition as a tool to prevent pests and diseases – Regeneration of our soils. – How to make adapted bio-fertilizers – Plant protection and stimulating plant health – Seed protection – The role and use of micro-organisms in soil and plants. – Energy saving stoves. – Voluntarism (self-help) – Promoting indigenous / local knowledge.

Market :Quality, Quantity, Market and Price – Effect of polythene bags and plastic bottles in the soil – Roof, Hills, trees and road water harvesting. Soil and water conservation and soil erosion control –



Value chain, from production to marketing . Home and School home back yard garden – Fish farming, Bee-keeping and Pumpkin growing – Nature based enterprises Challenges for farmers – Farmers noted overuse of agrochemicals that has already shown health related side effects on some members and unknown ones on the available water resources, bee keeping and other sectors. 'Use of the knapsack sprayer is seen by many families as the only option to control weeds, while the users have little or no knowledge about the negative effects the agrochemicals have on their

lives or their soils in the long run'. – Worse dealers are not helping farmers on the proper use of agrochemicals. In addition, excessive harvesting of trees on private land for firewood and charcoal; Poor enforcement of existing laws and bye-laws related to natural resources and the environment; – Low levels of value addition to maximize farmers' incomes; – Low appreciation of Local Government leaders of what KEA is doing; and wetlands draining were cited as other challenges faced.

Conclusion:

The workshop was closed by the speaker of Kikandwa local government representative emphasizing to the participants to put what they have learnt into practice so that we can reduce human-induced environmental and climatic changes in Lake Wamala catchment area, he also told them to share what they have gained out of the workshop with others who were not able to attend the workshop.