



Green Roads for Water: Uganda experience, impact and lessons

IRF Training “Building Climate Resilience into Roads & Transport Infrastructure”

November 9, 2020 | 4:00pm – 6:00pm CET

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Our First Steps

- ❖ Introduction Trainings of Stakeholders
- ❖ Organisation of stakeholders in a Working Group/Multi-ministerial
- ❖ Presenting GR4W to Funders and partners such as USAID, WFP, MDAs, Dutch Embassy, IFDC, DRC etc.

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

- It's more than just the Transport Sector:
Agriculture, Environmental Officers, Planning Departments, Procurement, CDOs, Local Leadership/Politicians, Road Engineers, Consultants, Contractors, NGOs among others
- Other Implementing Partners _ RAIN, DLGs
- And Lastly, community members/Roadside farmers

Projects: REACH (IFDC), NURI (DRC)

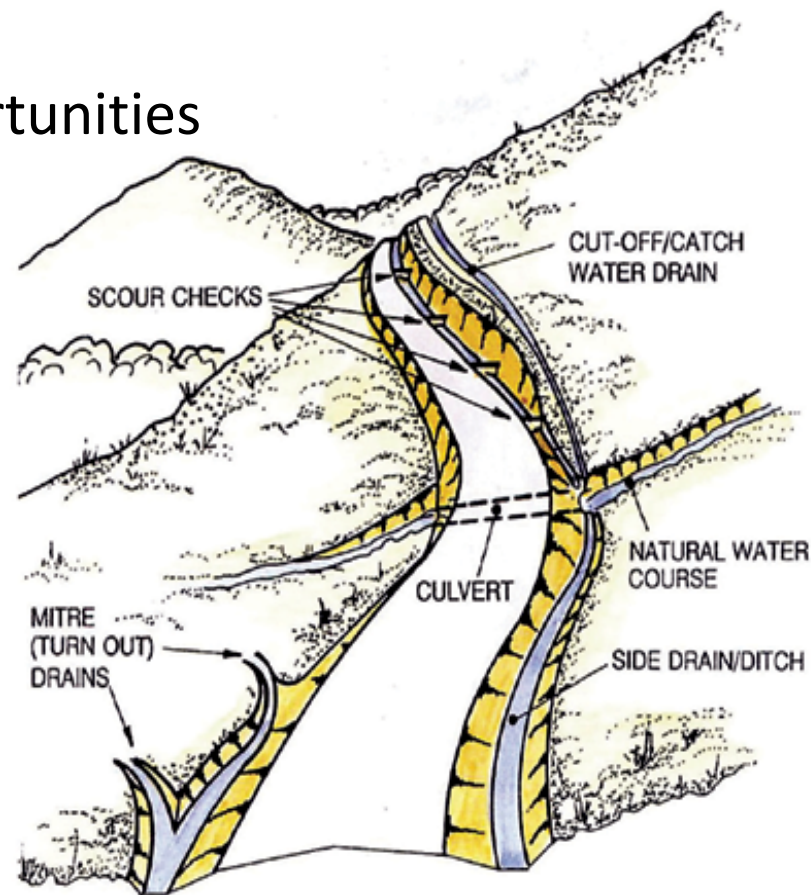
KWEEN, KANUNGU AND RUBANDA

DISTRICTS

- ❖ Field assessment of RWH opportunities
- ❖ Training of trainers
- ❖ Implementation of RWH

NOTHERN UGANDA

- ❖ Review of Rural Infrastructure Manual (Include RWM)



KWEEN AND KANUNGU

- **Project Background**

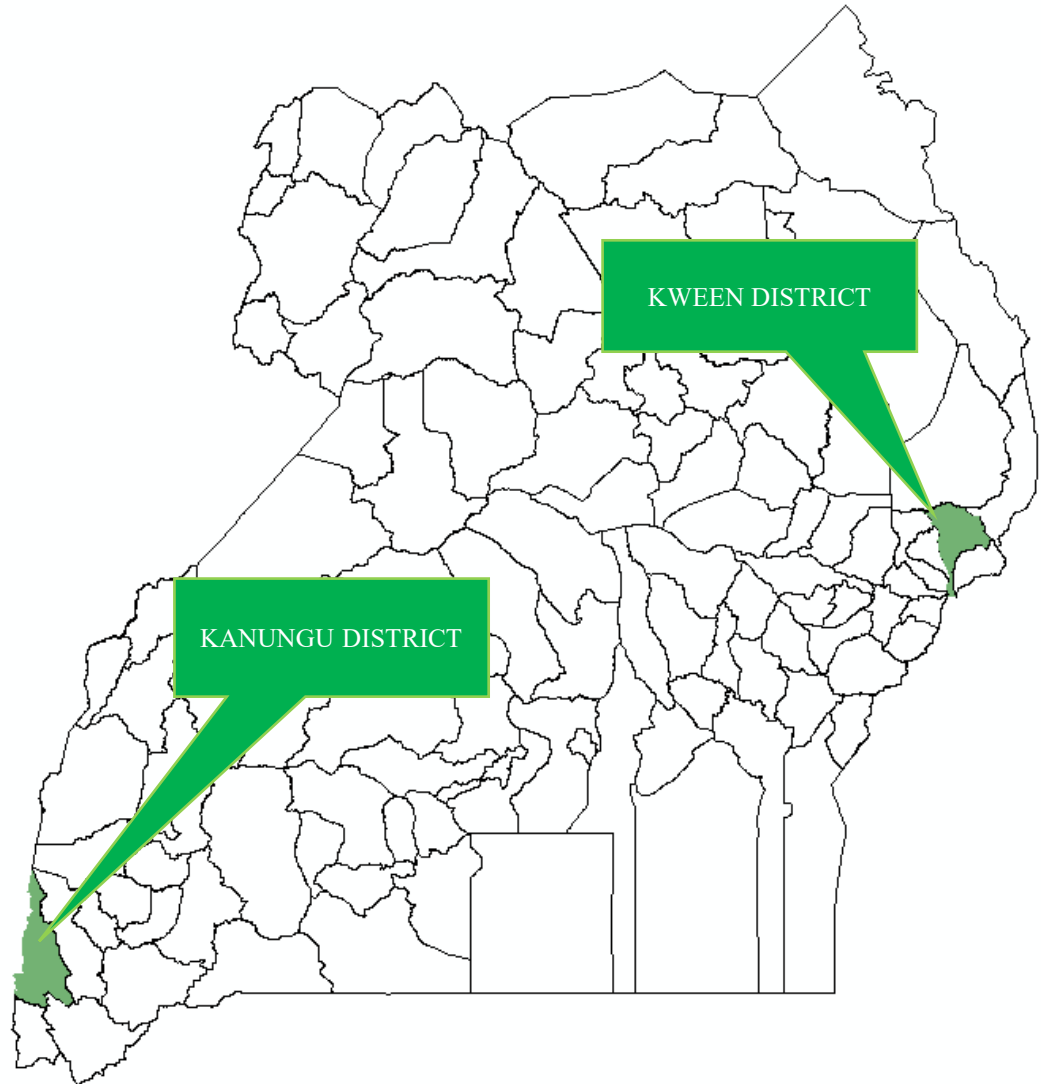
- IFDC (Resilient Efficient Agribusiness Chains in Uganda – REACH UG)

- ❖ Innovative 4year agribusiness initiative
- ❖ Improve market engagement for 40,000 Market – oriented farmers,
- ❖ Strengthen household resilience,
- ❖ Deepen availability of agriculture support services for farmers and businesses.

KWEEN AND KANUNGU...

Project Background

- ❖ Rehabilitation of 39 roads
- ❖ Link farmers and markets
- ❖ In partnership with district local government officials



Some of the Field Findings

- ❖ Road damages due to runoff.
- ❖ No utilization of RWH structures from community members.



Potholes along the road.

Erosion along the road.



Sedimentation/Siltation



Existing RWH structures



(c) Depression filled by the running water forming a small pond



Uganda (Before) – IFDC



Training and demonstration to road side communities



Mitre drain blocked by farmers



Community training



Kapchorwa: Borrow pit with potential of water harvesting can be turned into a storage pond

ACTIVITIES

- 1. Training of Trainers
- 2. Implement RWM Techniques with farmers/engineers
- 3. Learning and Documenting of Findings
- 4. Up scale the campaign and sourcing for Funds

Uganda (AFTER) – IFDC



A Happy Farmer showing trenches in the garden, Kween



Medicinal Live Fencing in Rubanda



Community members receive simple tools for work, Kanungu



Youth trained on how to do RHW



Elevated culverts turn roads into dams, creating shallow wetlands.

= more water, more pasture. (Olyelo wi dyel, Kotomor, Agago)





What are the key Lessons ?

1. Bring everyone on the table
2. Community engagement in decision making is vital (Tree selection, existing measures for management of Road Water Runoff).

Regarding Water Quality , what changes with RWM in place?

Do RWM practices does pollute the water?

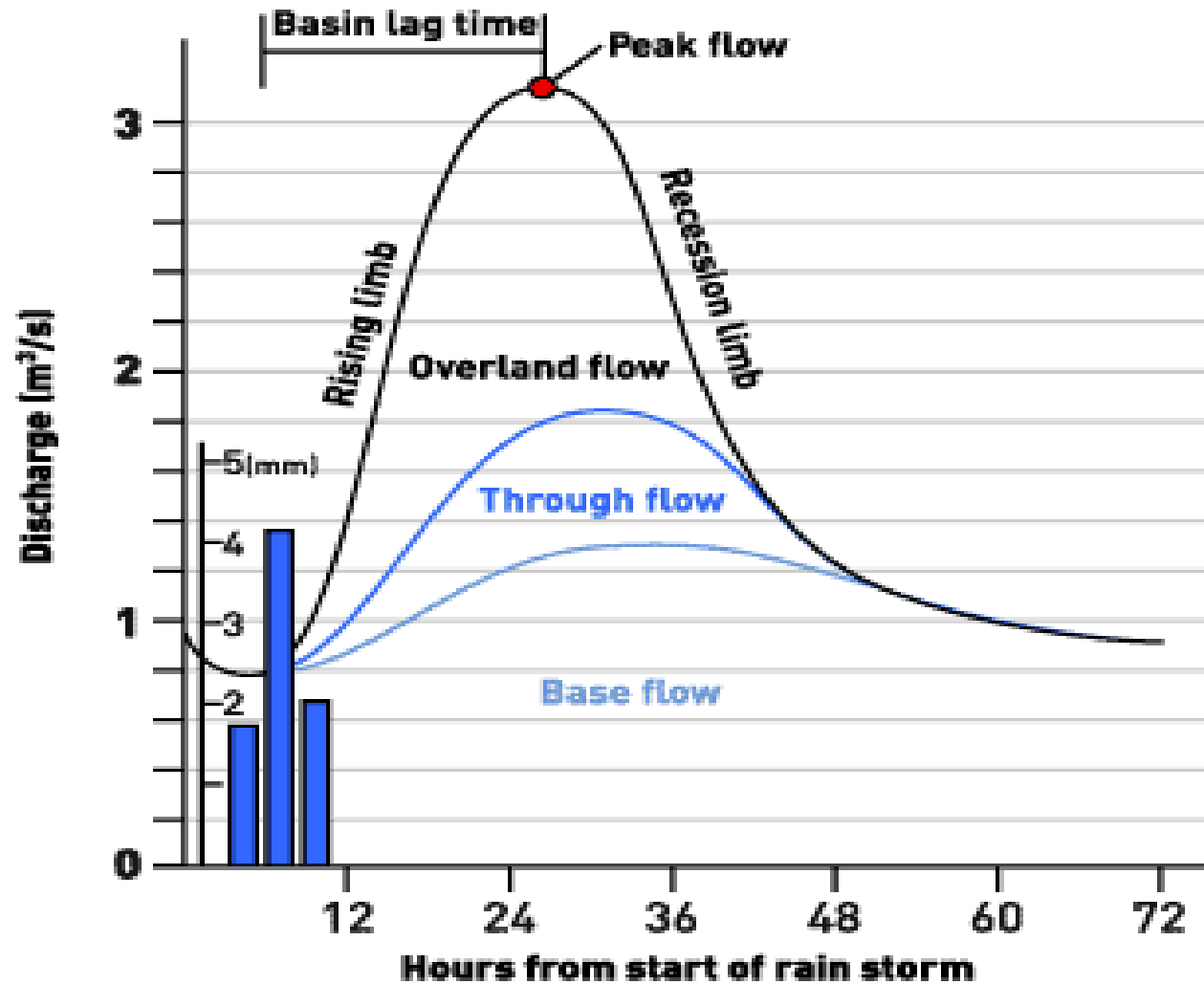
RWM Techniques reduce surface runoff from non-point polluting sources and increase base flow/infiltration.

This in turn reduces erosion and speed of run off hence giving water a lot of time to flow in the subsurface and leads to clean water reaching the streams and rivers as baseflow.

Water harvested in ponds is safe for irrigation in most cases and the sediments settle down.

*More research on how RWH affects water quality might be needed

RWM and Surface flow.



Source: BBC



Thank you!

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