



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION
2021-2030



GLASGOW
COP26



REDUCING AIR POLLUTION AND GREEN HOUSE GASES

By improving

Forests, Trees and Soil Health



 Kikandwa environmental Association

WWW.KIKANDWAENVIRONMENTALASSOCIATION.ORG



Adapting forests to climate change is possible:

Gap between rich and poor Societies has to be Bridged to walk the talk.

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KIKANDWA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION (KEA), MITYANA DISTRICT - UGANDA

KIKANDWA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION (KEA) BACKGROUND

- Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) is a Community Based development organization **founded in 1999 with a purpose of addressing rural development issues and natural resources** management

Vision

- Improved Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) for Sustainable Development

- **Mission**

- To contribute to sustainable Development, thereby improving the livelihood of the vulnerable rural communities through increased agricultural productivity and natural resources management.

INTRODUCTION AND JUSTIFICATION

- Uganda and many developing countries, the health of the soils and many forest ecosystems is already affected by climate change and the impact is likely to accelerate. “Adapting forests to climate change is possible, but it is essential to plan and act soon to avert the most detrimental impacts and capture the opportunities of reducing Pollution and Green House Gas Emissions (GHGs)
- A large gap between developed and developing countries in terms of financing, scientific, planning and operational capacity for adaptation still exists but need to be bridge not to Leave No One Behind.
- High population pressure and demand for agricultural land and forest products has caused Air, Water and Soil Pollution.
- Prolonged dry seasons and Soil Degradation is causing persistent poverty and hunger.
- Low crop yields have caused food scarcity, more land and forest degradation and low household incomes

ONE OF STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY KEA SIMILAR TO NATURE BASED SOLUTION

Half + Half 1000 Acre Community Forests

An innovation based on small holder farmers' initiatives to conserve and restore small forest patches ranging from ½ acre to 5 acres per household/farmer. This addresses the impact of climate change at a household level for existing forest stands. It employs regeneration and enrichment planting for better soil management..



2. ANALOG FORESTRY

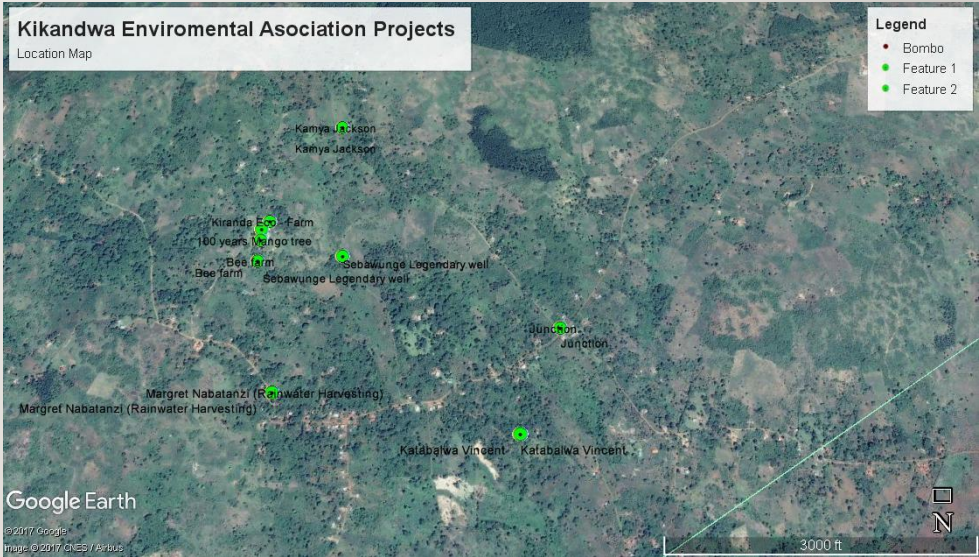
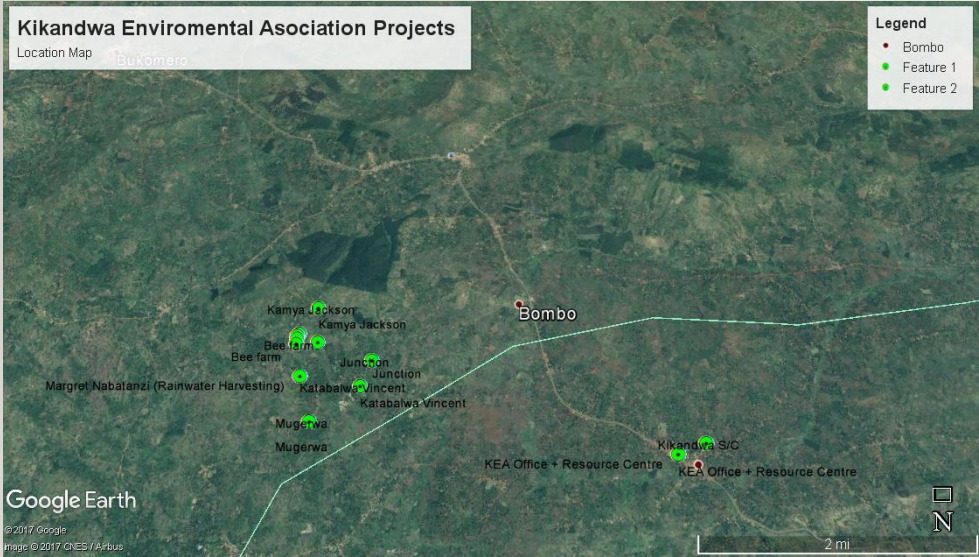
“Planting of forests that are similar in architectural structures and ecological functions to the climax forests” – addresses the climate change impacts at the household level with the selection and planting of appropriate indigenous trees for economic, environmental, and social welfare.



METHODOLOGY

- Empower farmer to conserve and safeguard the "sustainability and maintenance of soil fertility."
- Create awareness on agricultural biodiversity, indigenous knowledge application and ecosystems restoration
- Sensitize farmers on the functions of Soil for better agriculture, livestock and forestry production
- Introduce indigenous and fruit trees which are compatible with agriculture and environmental, economical and social values.
- Train farmers how to plan, design for proper diversification and management ,and to Map their land using GIS tool

METHODOLOGY CONTINUED- GIS MAPS OF THE PROJECT AREA- 2017



PROJECTS



PROJECT CONTINUED



HALF + HALF as AN ECO TOURISM CAMP SITE

WAY FORWARD / RECOMMENDATIONS

- While many developed countries invest in large multidisciplinary efforts aimed at refining risk assessments and at implementing adaptation and mitigation, many developing countries face enormous deficits in information, leadership and funding essential to implementing adaptation, and are also constrained to focus on more immediate needs.
- Equity issues, Financial support, Field exchange learning visits and Technical capacity building are necessary components of the SOIL and forest sector's adaptation to climate change in developing countries and thus call for quick attention from the global community to BRIDGE the GAP. Climate change and COVID-19 both highlights more clearly than ever the need to tackle global issues in a multi- sectoral manner and necessitates collaboration among developed and developing countries.

