

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>			
Parklands, pasturelands, paddy rice fields, and coffee gardens as existing or potential agricultural socio-ecological production landscapes			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Nature and Livelihoods			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
William Olupot (Nature and Livelihoods)			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>			
Parklands, Pasturelands, Rice paddies, Shade coffee, Agroecosystems			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>	25 August 2016		
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5769/SEPLS_in_Africa_FINAL_lowres_web.pdf		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Uganda									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Eastern Region									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.co.jp/maps/@0.7173269,33.2575064,9z?hl=en									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an “x” in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest		Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
Parkland farming and livestock keeping are practiced in the drier northern areas of the region, which lie within the Sudano-Saharan vegetation belt. Paddy rice is grown in shallow swamps, usually in the wetter areas to the south of the region, though rice growing also occurs in the drier swamps to the north. The wetlands of eastern Uganda are the main rice-producing area of the country									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									
Parkland farming is a dryland cropping system in which trees are left in gardens when virgin areas are opened up for cropping. In Uganda, the main crops grown under this agroecosystem are millet, sorghum, cassava, groundnuts, and peas. Rice is cultivated in pure stands. The main <i>arabica</i> coffee farming areas in eastern Uganda around the slopes of Mt. Elgon, where it is cultivated by smallholder farmers.									

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	2016
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words</i>)			
Eastern Uganda has low protected-area coverage compared to other regions of the country. From the viewpoint of biodiversity conservation, the region is unique as it contains a vegetation belt that is not adequately represented in Uganda's protected areas probably has the most extensive and diverse wetlands in the country. Sustenance of the biodiversity in this region depends on conservation in farmlands.			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words</i>)			
This study describes some of the ways in which conservation on farmlands in this region can be achieved in parklands, pasturelands, paddy rice fields, and coffee gardens, these being the main agroecosystems that have high potential to combine the goals of biodiversity conservation and agriculture-based livelihood.			
Activities and/or practices employed (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
Nature and Livelihoods has been documenting challenges and opportunities to determine avenues for integrating biodiversity conservation into farming in these agroecosystems. As a step toward addressing the challenge of loss of traditional values attached to biodiversity, we recently analyzed nutritional values and conducted high-value market product formulation trials for 10 types of native edible fruits collected from the parklands and wooded pastures.			
Results (<i>within 50 words</i>)			
The results indicate superior values for some of the essential nutrients compared to fruits commonly grown in the same areas, and a high potential for use of native fruits in producing products such as jam, juice, and wine. This information is expected to support awareness raising and community education efforts.			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words</i>)			
Priority actions for engagement of the local communities include addressing threats at all scales. Actions also include enlightening farmers with respect to benefits realized at microscales as well as those that occur at the landscape scale.			
Key messages (<i>within 40 words</i>)			
Parklands and pasturelands are existing SEPLs that should be revitalized. Paddy rice fields and coffee gardens are farmlands that have high potential to be SEPLs if biodiversity considerations are integrated into livelihood effort in these agroecosystems.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
This case study originally appeared in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes in Africa".			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
The author thanks the GIS section of the Wetlands Management Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, Kampala for preparing the map. Some of the insights about rice paddies were developed during mapping of threats to and status assessment of grey crowned cranes in the wetlands of this region financed by the North Carolina Zoo through the International Crane Foundation/Endangered Wildlife Partnership.			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■				■		■			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■	■						■	●	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

	■	■					■	
		■			●			