IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet |IO90

Please submit this form along with your case study. We ask that you keep your responses here as concise as possible. This information will be posted on the IPSI website unless otherwise requested. Please inform the IPSI Secretariat if there are any responses you would not like made public.

Basic Information

Title of case study *(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)*			
Vetiver Grass Technology plays a crucial role in Lake Victoria ecosystem restoration.			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Environmental Protection Information Center(EPIC)			
Other contributing organization(s) *(IPSI members and/or non-members)*			
N/A			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Imran Ahimbisibwe Environmental Protection Information Center(EPIC)			
Format of case study *(manuscript or audiovisual)*	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords *(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)*			
Ecosystem Restoration, Lake Victoria, Eutrophication			
Date of submission *(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)*	N/A		
Web link *(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)*	N/A		

Geographical Information

Country *(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even "global")*									
Uganda.									
Location(s) *(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)*									
Lake Victoria in Buikwe, Manafa and Jinja Districts.									
Latitude/longitude or Google Maps link *(if location is identified)*									
Latitudes 0 and 02 N and between longitudes 31 and 34 E									
Ecosystem(s) *(please place an "x" in all appropriate boxes)*									
Forest	x	Grassland	x	Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain		Urban/peri-urban	x	Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area *(within 50 words)*									
The Population of target area is 10,077. Lakeside communities depended on Lake Victoria for food and livelihoods. Corona virus outbreak disrupted the project. The lake is the second largest freshwater body in the world and the largest tropical lake. Lake Victoria region receives on average 1500 mm of rainfall.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area *(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)*									
Decline of native fishery forced lake side community to engage subsistence agriculture on fragile and unprotected landscapes thus accelerating soil nutrients loading in the lake leading to eutrophication, a process associated with the growth and spread of Water Hyacinth (E*ichhornia crassipes*) on the Lake's water surface.									

Contents

Note: The following fields are used for information about activities described in the case study or the production of the case study itself, and contents may vary depending on the nature of the case study. For example, a case study about on-the-ground activities may include the rationale, objectives etc. for the activities; a case study about a SEPLS-related policy may describe the policymaking process; or a case study describing a SEPLS may address particular practices used there. Please make an effort to fill as many fields as possible.			
Status *("ongoing" or "completed")*	Completed	Period *(MM/YY to MM/YY)*	DEC 18-MAR 21
Rationale *(why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words)*			
Eradication of Water hyacinth weed is imperative to Lake Victoria ecosystem restoration because it is one of the main causes of ecosystem malfunctioning. The weed forms a dense mat, blocking sunlight for organisms in water, depleting the low concentrations of oxygen and trapping fishing boats and nets of all sizes.			
Objectives *(goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words)*			
Empower lakeside communities through training and support to address eutrophication in Lake Victoria by applying nature based Vetiver Grass Technology (VGT). Raise awareness about the degenerating ecological state of Lake Victoria Basin and remedial significance of VGT in restoration of Lake Victoria ecosystem.			
Activities and/or practices employed *(within 50 words)*			
Hands- on training workshops were organized for farmers and Village Based Trainers. A 2-hector Vetiver Grass Nursery for the community was established to serve as a source of plant material. Farmers' crop fields and landing sites were treated with Vetiver grass barriers to control soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution.			
Results *(within 50 words)*			
Adaptation of VGT by 50% of target farmers leading to enhanced soil and moisture retention levels and productivity. Landing site are now treated with Vetiver grass barriers that control soil nutrients loading, sedimentation and pollution. As a result water hyacinth weed was starved and retreated from the shoreline.			
Lessons learned *(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words)*			
During the dry spell of 2019 Vetiver seedlings in the nursery were watered at night. Moisture retention is longer at night than during the day. The nursery survived the drought and slips produced 90-100 tillers in the first three months.			
Key messages *(within 40 words)*			
At the beginning of the project, Vetiver was unknown to almost everybody. The grass was left unattended at the nursery site for a week and nobody touched it. Currently Vetiver is stolen from the nursery and from farmers' crop fields.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities *(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)*			
N/A			
Funding *(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)*			
The initiative received funds from SDM			

Contributions to Global Agendas

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

Please place an "x" in the "direct" or "indirect" boxes next to any of the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

Target	Description	Direct	Indirect
	By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.		
	By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.		
	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.		
	By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.		
	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.		
	By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		
	By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.		x
	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	x	
	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	x	
	By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.		

	By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.		
	By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.		
	By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.		
	By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	X`	
	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.		
	By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.		
	By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.		
	By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.		
	By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.		
	By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.		

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

Please place an "x" in the "direct" or "indirect" boxes next to any of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

SDG	Description	Direct	Indirect
	End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	*x*	
	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	*x*	
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	*x*	
	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all		
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation		
	Reduce inequality within and among countries		
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	*x*	
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		*x*

	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		*x*
	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss		*x*
	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		
	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development		