



South - South Learning

Exchange visit between Uganda and Kenya Country Projects

Introduction

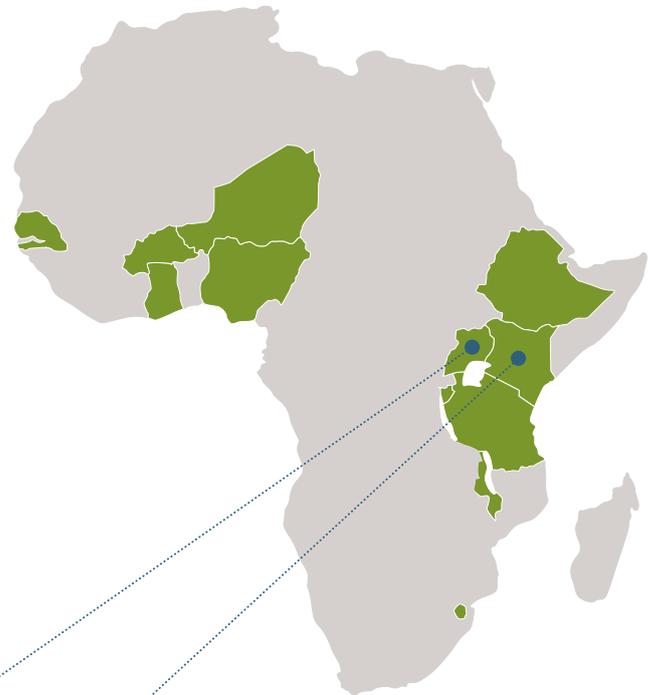
This briefing note focuses on a cross-country learning mission organized by the Uganda and Kenya teams of the Resilient Food Systems initiative, with the participation of several government delegates and facilitation, where possible, by the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU).

The idea for this South-South interaction emerged during the knowledge exchange sessions of the 3rd annual Resilient Food Systems programme workshop, held in Ghana in March 2019. The Uganda project team then followed up with a request for a learning visit to the RFS Kenya project, which took place on 19-25 May 2019. The focus of the exchange visit centred on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices.

As part of the ENGAGE series of knowledge products from the Regional Hub project of the Resilient Food Systems Programme, this briefing note was prepared by the World Agroforestry (ICRAF) in collaboration with the Uganda and Kenya Resilient Food Systems projects – Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in **Karamoja** and **Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund**, respectively.



Country projects



Uganda



Kenya



PROJECT:

Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja Sub-region

PROGRAM CONTACTS

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PROJECT DETAILS:

This project seeks to respond to chronic food insecurity in the Karamoja sub-region, which is a result of combined pressures, including environmental degradation and climate change. The vast majority of people in Karamoja are facing food shortages, either year-long or seasonal, and the sub-region has been exposed to increasing droughts.

PROJECT:

Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF)

PROGRAM CONTACTS

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PROJECT DETAILS:

The Project is working with public and private sector partners to develop the Water Fund, a sustainable financing mechanism to support sustainable land management and integrated natural resource management approaches in the Upper Tana catchment. Through its network of public agencies, NGOs and CBOs, the Project will support at least 21,000 smallholder households, and 100,000 individuals in the Upper Tana catchment to adopt climate-smart sustainable land management practices, with the aim to increase food security and climate adaptation potential at household level, to stabilize and restore ecosystem services of the targeted area and to improve water quality and quantity for both upstream and downstream water users.

Learning visit itinerary

The Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund project, implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in central highlands of Kenya, hosted the Uganda delegation and curated a five-day itinerary, attended by 16 members from UNDP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), as well as other national and district-level partners.

MAY 2019



Visit to Thika-Chania watershed

Thika-Chania sub-watershed, the source of water for Nairobi City - accompanied by SACDEP, CEA Murang'a county.

- **Visit a farmer - Mr. Peter Waweru** practicing rain water harvesting with waterpans and road surface run off for irrigation.
- **Visit a young agri-preneur** using rain water harvesting technology to run a commercial tree nursery. He has been fully certified to propagate and sell high value fruit trees and other conservation materials.
- **Visit to Ndakaini dam coordinator at NCWSC offices**
 - Brief on UTNWF/NCWSC partnership.
- **Progress of implementation in Thika-Chania sub watershed.**
- **Visit a land slide and gullies stabilization site at Gitiri** in partnership with County Government, local implementing partners and farmers.



Cash crops, fish farming and agroforestry initiatives for food security, and watershed conservation

- **Farmer visits**
 - **Nixon Ngumo**, who harvests rain water for commercial fish farming and irrigation.
 - **Mr. Juma**, a coffee farmer harvesting rain water, practicing integrated SLM in Coffee and agroforestry including fruit trees.
 - **Two farmers** (former forest squatters) in a new resettlement area on the leeward side of Mt Kenya, who are adopting rain water harvesting and SLM for food security and income generating ventures.
- **Dinner hosted by Hon. Fredrick Kinyua, Minister for Water, Environment and Natural Resources, Nyeri County and member of the Counties Advisory Committee (CAC) for UTNWF.**
 - Debrief over dinner on Devolved Governments (Counties) partnership with Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund.

**MONDAY
20TH**

**TUESDAY
21ST**

**WEDNESDAY
22ND**

**THURSDAY
23RD**



- **TNC & UTNWF** Project overview presentation by TNC Country Director and UTNWF Manager
- **Ministry of Environment and Forestry** Meeting with Permanent Secretary ministry of Environment and Forestry and briefings from the technical teams.
- **World Agroforestry (ICRAF)** Presentation by Resilient Food Systems Hub focal points.
 - Tour of ICRAF research units and laboratories.



Partnerships with Counties, Government agencies and NGOs for Sustainable Land Management initiatives to improve food security and conservation

- **Visit to Water Resource Authority**, Kenya (WRA) office Murang'a.
- **Brief on river gauging systems** and key results so far.
- **Visit to Murang'a County Commissioner.**
- **Visit two farmers in Muchugucha area** implementing Sustainable Land Management (SLM) interventions to improve food security and support watershed conservation, with CARITAS leading as local implementing partner.
- **Visit a road run off water harvesting demonstration farm** - for farming with large mechanically excavated water pans and small scale manually excavated water pans in Kabirwa gwa Thamaki road. This is a partnership of the UTNWF/small scale farmers and the Kenya Rural Roads Authority in a semi-arid region.
- **Dinner hosted by Hon. Albert Mwaniki, Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Murang'a County & BOM member, Nairobi Water Fund**
 - Debrief over dinner on Devolved Governments (Counties) partnership with Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund.



Key learning focus areas for the Uganda country project

- ✓ Learning about how highland farmers have been engaged into landscape management and their commercial production and marketing activities.
- ✓ The intersectoral linkages and coordination of activities.
- ✓ Specific technologies to harness water for irrigation.
- ✓ Specific management approaches the Kenya project has sought to prevent conflict that arise from natural resources exploitation.
- ✓ Understanding how farmers and community members find value in conserving land and how it relates to livelihoods in the form of enhanced food security.
- ✓ Learning of examples of how value is added to production and enhanced income earned beyond sale of raw materials.

Resilient Food Systems – ICRAF tour and meetings with the Programme Co-ordination Unit



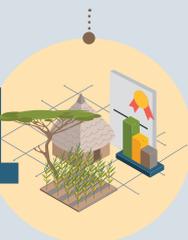
On the initial part of the mission, the delegation met with the Programme Coordination Unit hosted at ICRAF, including Regional Hub representatives from UNDP, Conservation International and UN Environment, in addition to ICRAF scientists.



Regional Hub structure

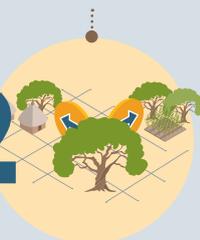


1



Create and strengthen integrated institutional frameworks and mechanisms for scaling up proven multi-benefit approaches

2



Scaling up integrated approaches and practices

3



Monitoring and assessment of global environmental benefits and agro-ecosystem resilience

4



Coordination, reporting and general management functions across IAP projects for programmatic impact, visibility and coherence

Key topics covered by HUB visit



Green value chain concept

Green value chain concept, which addresses environmental greening throughout the entire value chain, as supported by UNDP and AGRA.



Monitoring and assessment indicators

The development of a monitoring and assessment indicator framework, the Resilience Atlas, landcover maps and carbon mapping, by Conservation International.



Linkage of science-policy

The linkage of science-policy interface on ecosystem resilience and SDGs, by UN Environment & FAO.



Gender

Applied research and gender mainstreaming considerations, by ICRAF.



Land degradation surveillance

Land degradation surveillance and mapping and the development of tailored dashboards to access land health information, by ICRAF.



Tools

Technologies and tools available for improving soil quality testing (as demonstrated during the ICRAF soil lab tour), such as Opus soil testing kit, spectrometer accessories, total X-ray fluorescence, and DNA screening.



Reflections from the Uganda project Delegation

- Each of the tools had great relevance to the ILM Mt. Elgon Project and the broader projects supported by UNDP, especially the SURE project in Karamoja.
- The scaling up of sustainable value chains (green value chains), especially dealing with on farm and off-farm issues, giving catalytic grants to processors, improving linkages to market players and aggregation hubs, is the way forward for farming as a business.
- The Science-Policy Interface is a key concept where the policies have to be justified with concrete scientific evidence to support smooth policy formulation process.



Summary of Interactions with Farmers



Learning on farm level practices and interventions around rain water harvesting with water pans and using road surface run off for irrigation

The delegation met with one of the farmers the UTNWF is supporting, Mr Peter Waweru, who demonstrated the technologies on his farms.



Reflections on key learning from Uganda delegation

“ The concept of road side water harvesting works more effectively when water is channelled into a specific reserve before it’s finally released to the crops. ”



Group photo with Peter Waweru and family.



Reflections from Mr Waweru

“ My water pan has helped me to water avocado, sukuma wiki (collard greens), green pepper, pumpkins and Irish potatoes during the dry season. I have established grass bunds, a coffee plantation (Batian and Ruiru II, 2M X1.5M) and a tea plantation. ”

“ I am producing a second fruiting harvest of Hass avocado and my wife is actively involved in selling fruits, having already sold 400 fruits priced at KSH 35 (approximately USD 0.34) per fruit. I am already doing well due to my water pan. ”



Peter Waweru explaining the productivity and economic advantages of Hass Avocado.



Demonstrating on road runoff water harvesting for farming

Using large mechanically excavated water pans and small scale manually excavated water pans in Kabirwa Gwa Thamaki road

The farmer demonstrated water collected from the road surface runs off to his water pans, from which he has managed to irrigate his horticultural crops thus the family no longer buys from the market. It has allowed him to educate his children and allowed horticulture to become his livelihood instead of looking for casual work in the local neighbourhood.



Delegation looking at the point where water is channelled from the road for harvesting.



Water pans using roadside water harvesting.



Learning on farm level practices and interventions around rain water harvesting technology in the running of a commercial tree nursery

The delegation met with Mr Francis Njoroge Karuru, a 28-year-old smallholder farmer and entrepreneur in Karangi village.



Reflections from farmer Mr Karuru

“ Even though people say water is life, I have seen it is also wealth. For sure, I would have been a desperate man if I had not taken the advice on water conservation. ”



Nursery bed at Kikamara, Mr Karuru's enterprise: the grafted seedlings are marked with different colours to trace the effectiveness of different grafters.



Case study on establishing a nursery and certification of a water pan

- Owning a half acre of land, Mr Karuru has been nurturing tree seedlings as a business since 2013. Initially, he begun with 3,000 indigenous seedlings and 10,000 exotics species. For years he depended on water harvested from the roof of his small house. Realizing, though, that the demand for water for his seedlings was overwhelming, he almost gave up his ambition.
- In early 2017, Francis attended a meeting of farmers organized by the UTNWF project, where the concept of water pans was introduced. Motivated by this, he became an early adopter of this practice. He excavated a water pan with a capacity of 100,000 litres. Using the water from the pan, Francis was able to expand his nursery. UTNWF was the first customer to buy his seedlings for distribution to other farmers.
- Mr Karuru was then supported by the project through the process of certification of his nursery with the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS). During the last rainy season, the UTNWF bought seedlings worth Ksh 1,200,000 (approx. USD 11,600) from his nursery and distributed to farmers in the Upper Tana watershed. Currently, Francis is selling to other entities such as the Murang'a county government, which has contracted him to supply trees worth Ksh. 3,000,000 (USD 29,000).
- He has employed 5 people to work on his nursery with over 100,000 assorted seedlings. From the income from his seedlings, Francis is educating his daughter, now in high school, and his brother who is studying Engineering at Kenya Water Institute (KEWI). Also, he is looking for additional land to buy so that he continues to expand his ventures.



Learning on farm level practices and interventions around rain water harvesting technology in the running of a commercial tree nursery continued



The visiting team admiring the water pan supporting the nursery bed, which was constructed with support from the project.



Uganda delegation on what they learnt at the nursery

“ This is a good example of incentivising farmers to operate in the riverbanks. The UTNWF project has done a great job in providing water through water pans close to farmers’ homes. Certification of nursery beds is something that must be emphasised in Uganda so that high quality seedlings are ensured but also to attract bigger market for certified nurseries. ”



Mr Karuru showing the recently grafted seedlings to the visiting team.

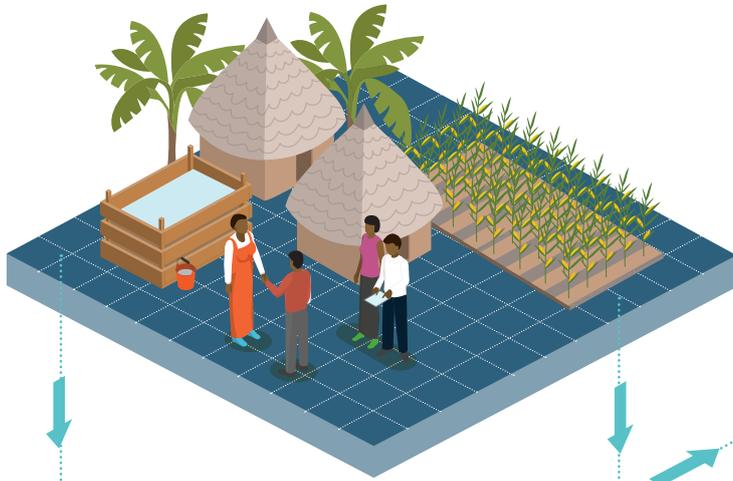


The visiting team, extension officers and the host farmer.



Learning about Sustainable Land Management (SLM) to improve food security and support watershed conservation

The delegation met with farmers in the Muchugucha area implementing Sustainable Land Management (SLM).



Uganda delegation on what they learnt

“ The project was promoting a diversity of conservation technologies in the different landscapes; however, the technology which works or responds to community needs is what is promoted at farmer level. ”

“ The agroforestry strategy of planting trees on farm boundaries and inside the farms is a good practice. The trees (grevellia and calliandra) are a great incentive providing win-win triple benefits in terms of conservation, livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, specifically in form of fire wood, timber, shade to shorter crops, act as carbon sinks and leaves provide mulching materials and nutrients to the soil after decomposition. ”

“ Using hedges should be promoted to avoid loss of biodiversity and enhance ecosystem complexity and the benefits that come with such heterogeneity. ”



Grace Baayo, Halima and George welcoming the visiting team at Grace Baayo's home.



Reflections from farmer Grace Baayo

“ I was introduced to farm planning by the Water Fund partner, Caritas, which gave me the knowledge on my farm and to request water pans and options of what to plant. ”

“ I had originally started from the riverbank. However, it turned out to be costly due to having to pump water from the river which required fuel and labour. UTNWF provided a dam liner to establish a water pan. I later established another water pan to capture surplus water which I use in my greenhouse for horticultural irrigation. Two water pans have the volume capacity of 100,000 cubic metres each. In addition to rearing three heifers and German Alpine goats for milk production, I capture biogas, makes farm yard manure and have four bee hives. I am also adopting grass bunds and practicing agroforestry, having shifted from mango to avocado due to a more favourable sale price. ”



Diida Wario, from UTNWF looking at Grace Baayo's water pan.



Learning on farm level practices for harvesting rain water for irrigation and commercial fish farming

The delegation met with farmer Nixon Ngumo, where he demonstrated his use of rainwater harvesting for irrigation and commercial fish farming.

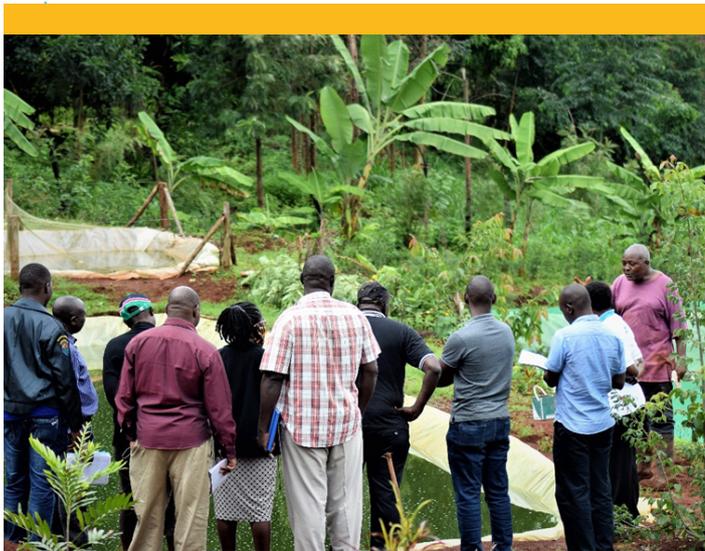


Uganda delegation on what they learnt

“ Managing the river buffer zones is well emphasised to avoid siltation of the rivers. This has been done by providing alternative sources of water to the communities by harvesting water from roof tops to excavated water pans. ”

“ Farmers have been provided with incentives to ensure that the water pans are constructed at subsidised costs. Farmers are able to produce off season and get good prices for their produce, especially horticulture and aquaculture. ”

“ This has a direct linkage to protecting river banks from degradation as farmers have alternative water sources as opposed to relying on production at the river banks. ”



Meeting Nixon Ngumo, who harvests rain water for commercial fish farming and irrigation.



Replicating successful integrated approaches in Uganda

For purposes of strengthening integrated approaches to farming in the Elgon region, there is a need to increase the current priority options for investment under the ILM project. The agricultural commodities currently prioritised include coffee, bananas, fruit trees, agroforestry trees and vegetables. These need to be expanded to integrate livestock, fish and water harvesting.



Learning on farm level practices and interventions around rain water harvesting for integrated sustainable land management

The delegation met with farmer Mr Juma who harvests rain water for the farming of coffee and fruit trees.



Reflections from coffee and fruit tree farmer, Mr Juma

“ I am thankful to TNC for having learnt a lot from the organisation and I am also delighted for having been selected to host the Ugandan delegation. I urge you all to convince more people to adopt these practices and make the world a better place. ”



Mr. Juma, a coffee farmer harvesting rain water, practicing integrated sustainable land management with coffee and agroforestry, including fruit trees.



Key learning insight

Coffee SL28 type is preferred to Ruiru type due to its tolerance to Coffee Bacterial diseases (CBD).

Learning through project interventions - Sustainable Land Management

The Uganda delegation were given a tour of specific technology interventions being done in the Upper Tana region by UTNWF.



Uganda delegation on what they learnt

“ Giant green bamboo (*gigantis* spp) is found to be very effective in rehabilitating areas affected by landslides. Other species like *Asper* spp and *Vulgaris* spp are also equally effective. This successfully recharged the water sources after catchment rehabilitation. ”

“ There was a landslide in 2015, aquifers blocked and a big gully of 10 metres wide created. Then in 2017, SACDEP in partnership with TNC initiated landslide site rehabilitation using giant green bamboo species. Two years after rehabilitation, water has been reconnected and has started flowing in downstream bore holes. ”



Gully stabilisation using giant Bamboo at Gitiri site.

River gauging systems



Key learning insight

- Gauge stations are located in micro-watersheds in order to detect changes at micro-watershed level.
- Phased flood routing can contribute to the monitoring of water quality (sedimentation) and quantity through the installation of gauging stations along river tributaries.



Faith Mbathi of WRA in the field monitoring the river gauging system.

Interactions with policy makers

The delegation had the opportunity to be hosted for two dinners with senior government officials including Hon. Albert Mwaniki, Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Murang'a County and Hon. Fredrick Kinyua, Minister for Water, Environment and Natural Resources, Nyeri County and member of the Counties Advisory Committee (CAC) for UTNWF.



Key reflections from Hon. Albert Mwaniki

“ As politicians, we are not only interested in votes, but community development as well. Conservation of environment is highly encouraged in the Muranga County where farmers look at trees as a means of economic survival. Fruit trees, in particular, contribute to income overtime and provide useful resource up to 40 years.

Farmers have embraced agroforestry techniques, and that is why there is high tree cover in the landscape. They still face challenges with low production during drought periods, but with the promotion of water pan technology, farmers have been able to continuously irrigate their crops to ensure survival of families.

At sub county level, leaders are very focused and committed to support the TNC work. ”

Uganda delegation overall reflections



Key learning and reflections from the Uganda team from the exchange visit



Agricultural Extension Systems

- The personal interaction between agricultural extension staff and farmers for the provision of advisory services during home visits has been found effective as opposed to farmer group meetings/training.
- This provides an opportunity to the extension officers to discuss with the farmers and agree on the most appropriate and practical investment options to undertake on the farm. The principle is that each farm has unique problems different from the neighbour. Particularly notable was the average of four hours spent with each farmer.
- There is high motivation for the extension staff through facilitation by the Nairobi water fund. This has enabled the extension staff to dedicate sufficient time to work with the individual farmers.



Agroforestry systems

- The agroforestry strategy of planting trees on farm boundaries and inside the farms is a good practice. Trees, especially species such as grevillea and calliandra, are a great incentive providing win-win triple benefits; namely conservation, livelihoods and ecosystem resilience. They can provide firewood, timber and shade to annual crops or livestock, while acting as carbon sinks. Their leaves also provide mulching materials and nutrients to the soil after decomposition.



Farmland planning tool

- A farm planning tool is being used by the agricultural extension staff to guide implementation of agricultural activities on the farm in an organised way. Farm planning is important to every farmer. Its approach helps the farmer to understand the problems on his/her farm, existing strengths and weaknesses, proposing interventions and setting investment priorities.
- The use of the Farm planning tool and database integration using DHIS2 enables safe custody of data in the cloud which can be retrieved at will and displayed on dashboards.



Public - Private Partnerships (PPP)

- Operationalisation of public private partnership (PPP) for environmental conservation to provide tangible services and the idea of forming a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to continue supporting the catchments in perpetuity is a new innovation that must be explored further.
- Making a business case for companies, e.g. East African breweries limited (EABL) (brewing company), KenGen (energy generation), COCACOLA (soft drinks), Water Pentair (water treatment company), Nairobi water, Caterpillar foundation, Water Resources Authority (WRA) - by linking their businesses with environment directly and not relying on their tax to governments augmented their support for the conservation projects.



High - Value Agriculture

- Due to land scarcity, high-value crop and livestock enterprises that can be managed intensively are being promoted with an integrated approach to increase agricultural production and productivity. These high-value agricultural products lead to livelihood enhancement and farmer economic empowerment. Key enterprises included dairy cattle and goats, fruit trees and backyard vegetable gardens.



Endowment Fund

- The establishment of the endowment fund to generate interest with investment banks ensures sustainability of project outcomes after the project closure. The Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund project has initiated and capitalized a trust fund that is intended to support the continuity of activities after project life.
- The funds are banked in a special account which attracts interest which helps to grow the fund. The model of linking people in the cities to contribute to conservation programs in the catchments where water originates improves awareness and fund mobilization to support water sources and communities that conserve such catchments.



Partnerships

- The various partners are well coordinated, committed to their work and seem to understand their roles and responsibilities very well. The commitment of the local governments and contribution is substantial considering the investment provided on tree planting, mobilising the communities and allocating specific staff to support project implementation on a full-time basis. This is good for sustainability and as an exit strategy when direct funding from the project eventually ends.



Riparian Buffer Zone Management

- Managing the river buffer zones is well emphasised to avoid siltation of the rivers. This has been done by providing alternative sources of water to the communities by harvesting water from roof tops to excavated water pans. Farmers have been provided with incentives to ensure that the water pans are constructed at subsidised costs. This has produced great results. Farmers produce off season and are able to get good prices for their produce/enterprise especially horticulture and aquaculture. This has direct linkage to protecting river banks from degradation as farmers have alternative water sources as opposed to relying on production at the river banks.



Mobile phone platform

- Farmer Platforms are the faster means of communicating, sharing, and disseminating information. The mobile phone platform created by the TNC to share information is commendable because record keeping is important for both the farmers and extension workers, which helps to trace history and compare situations.



Graduate Interns Scheme

- The graduate interns' program (graduates attached to project for six-month period in the field) enables graduates to get practical skills while supporting communities.
- Technology promoters (high school leavers) attached to project within their villages with an incentive (e.g. paid on delivery) increases technology transfer.



Sustainable Value Chains

- The scaling up of sustainable value chains (green value chains) especially dealing with on-farm and off-farm issues, giving catalytic grants to processors, linkage to aggregation hubs and markets is the way forward for farming as business.

Recommendations for the Uganda project from the learning exchange visit



The team of participants for the study tour in Kenya

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Resilient FOOD SYSTEMS



ABOUT THIS KNOWLEDGE BRIEF

This brief is part of a series of knowledge products prepared by the Regional Hub project of the Resilient Food Systems programme. This brief falls under the Engage theme, with other knowledge products categorized under the other programme pillars (Act and Track), or within a Cross-cutting tag.



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