

Options to utilize the water behind the WSWs

1

Growing Elephant/Napier Grass and local grasses

Grass varieties such as elephant/Napier grass or local grass varieties can be planted in the area for a cut & carry fodder system to feed animals in the homesteads. Grasses can also be planted as vegetative measure in order to reduce erosion.



2

Grass strips

Grass strips can be planted as vegetative measure; they stabilise the structure thus, reducing the need for maintenance. And grass strips can also provide additional fodder for animals.



3

Grass seed production

In the enclosed area of a WSW, grass seeds can be harvested to be sorted. These seeds can be used for reseeding within the enclosed area or be used for selling. Suitable sites for grass seed production are rangelands where there is no crop production.



4

Trees

In the enclosed area of a WSW or as live fencing, local tree species and fruit and other multi-purpose trees can be planted. These can be a source of food, function as biological protection and be used as construction wood.



5

Trees seed production

Local and endangered tree seeds species can be harvested and sorted. Seed collection must be done from big, healthy, straight, and vigorous growing trees. The harvested seeds can be used as source of food, for sowing within protected areas or to raise seedlings in nursery sites. The seeds can also be used as animal feed and in some cases as food.



6

Crop production

The enclosed area can be used for agricultural use of short growing crop varieties. The enclosed area is suitable to plant different types of crops: cereals (such as Pearl Millet, maize and sorghum), bean crops (such as mung bean, lentils and chickpeas), herbs or spices, oilseeds (such as sesame, rapeseed and mustard), medicinal plants (such as moringa).

