



MICRO CATCHMENT ACTION PLANNING:
**Community-Social and Gender
Perspective**

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By Arlette IYAKAREMYE Nyinawinkindi, Msc
Community Engagement and Gender Mainstreaming Consultant/SNV

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Outline

- Introduction: Context and Relevance
- CBA Guiding Principles
- Key MCAP social achievements
- Lessons learnt and Recommendations
- Q&A





I. Introduction

Context and relevance of community engagement in MCAP

Why engaging community in Micro Catchment planning?

“A community-based approach helps communities work to prevent social problems and to deal directly with development issue, instead of having external actors step in to assume these responsibilities”;



Context and relevance of community engagement in MCAP

- IWRM principles stresses equitable management of water resource and its benefits;
- Catchment plans (CP) are aligned to NST1, SSP and DDS;
- Gender is mainstreamed in catchment plans (CP) as a cross cutting area;
- The Programme pays ample attention to full community ownership and gender issues;
- Implementation of IWRM gender strategy;
- Catchment committees establishment from catchment level to decentralized (grass root) level (new Water Law, 2018);
- Women role in water use, supply and management

Result: *Community based catchment restoration action plans.*



Rationale of gender mainstreaming in WRM



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II. Community-based approach (CBA) Guiding Principles



II. CBA Guiding principles

2.1. Participatory approach

Locating the issues on maps



Learning micro catchment boundaries



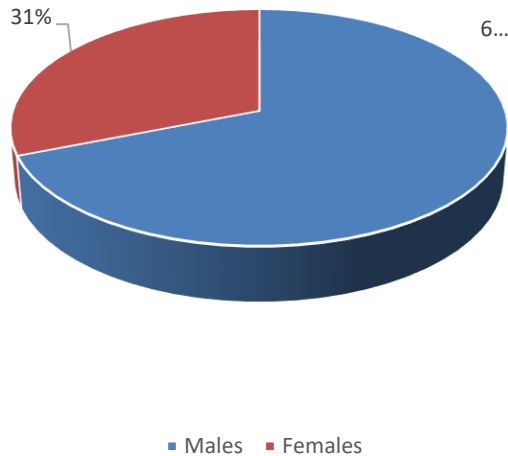
2.2. Needs-based approach



- All solutions are tailored to the needs and challenges faced by the community
 - E.g: As a result of needs based approach, the community meetings in each micro-catchment have chosen and selected agroforestry species to be introduced based on the local usage & demand. (fodder, firewood or timber, mulch, handcraft, improving fertility, and according to adaptability in the area).

2.3. Gender responsive approach

Elected PIC members by gender



- ***Gender mainstreamed in catchment governance at grass root level;***
- Each of the 27 micro catchment has elected PIC members of which at least 30% were females;
- 31% Of all Project implementation committees members are females;
- The voice of women and vulnerable groups was heard and considered during planning session;
- Gender and social vulnerabilities are analyzed and incorporated in all areas of IWRM interventions. Proposed measures were considerate of the level of livelihood , (Ubudehe categories considered for planning key interventions);



2.4. Empowerment



Transparency character of MCAP has led to :
Informed decision making and active participation in catchment governance bodies;
Enhanced knowledge of water users;
Increased economic growth is expected with investment that brings economic benefit to water users and to women as key actors in farming, water supply and use.

E.g. 1. Catchment restoration measures

creates paid jobs to vulnerable families;

Ubudehe category 1 and 2;

2. Measures planned for HH level have a positive gender impact on gender roles and water access, thus on gender and power relations;

3. ICS promotion in HH reduce the pressure on forest for cooking energy;

2.5. Ownership, sustainability and accountability

- Provides basis for sustainable responses and durable solution because these are owned by the duty bearers;
- Possibility of maintaining the achievements of investment or support provided to the community to ensure sustained impact;
- The community acquires a sense of accountability for addressing individual, public water challenges;

E.g: As a result of accountable community, the community organizes itself for maintenance of investments for soil erosion protection after the project.

E.g: The trainees for RWH maintenance help their neighbors in the maintenance of RWH tanks or installation of ICS.



III. Key MCAP achievements

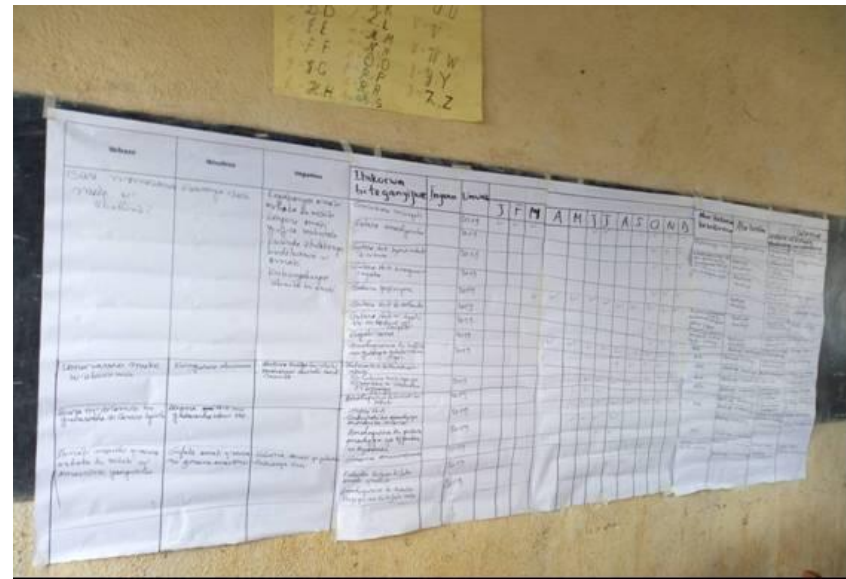
- **Community based Action plans (27)** for catchment restoration were validated in consultation and in agreement with the local population, based on water and land challenges in their specific locality (hill, villages and marshland, settlement or household) in Secoko, Muhazi and Karambo sub catchments.
- **5,870 participants in MCAP community meetings** have discussed and validated the catchment restoration and supporting measures in Secoko, Muhazi and Karambo;
- **Inclusiveness : All population strata and actors** were involved in the participatory planning process for micro catchment restoration measures. : Involvement of both men and women, youth, vulnerable groups, key actors: mining companies, self help groups, cooperatives (farmers, beekeepers, cow owners), and local authorities and public institutions :schools, health centers.
- Community based platforms : **Project Implementation Committees (PIC)**, were set up: 15 in Secoko, 6 in Muhazi and 6 in Karambo. A total of 153 PIC members to follow up implementation.
- Women a representation in project implementation committees is 31%;
- Increased **transparency**, for informed decision making by the peoples.



III. Key MCAP achievements

Project Implementation Committees (PIC)

Community-based MC action Plans



IV. Lessons learnt and Recommendations

- Engaging community using participatory &E has sustainability, ownership and accountability gains,
- Lack of community Involvement during planning and implementation phase have direct impact on maintenance gaps that were identified for previous similar projects.
- Inclusion of women in discussions raised solutions that tackle water and gender issues at household level and allow to meet the needs and affordability of all users.
- Capacity building of water users, key to effective and sustained maintenance of investments to address the skill gaps identified among the farmers ;
- In order to effectively assuming their duties, for sustained maintenance of investments: erosion (infra)structures and supporting measures (RWH, Livestock and ICS), the PIC members need further capacity development and coaching.
- Continued community involvement in catchment planning generate socio-economic benefits through their active role in productivity of proposed measures.
- **Catchment committees:** Need of linkage between catchment level and grass root level for coordinated catchment governance and monitoring of IWRM package implementation.
Women representation or inclusion of District agent in charge of Gender promotion is key.



Participatory MC action planning is based on the understanding that by placing the people of concern at the center of operational decision-making, and catchment restoration strategies, in partnership with them, they will be better responsible; their capacities to analyze the situation, develop and sustain solutions will be strengthened, and the resources available will be used more effectively and more equitably.

Q&A





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