



# **Micro-catchment Action Planning**

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# Outline

- Method
- The process
- Results
- Lessons learned



- Catchment management approach adopted for the lowest level of planning,
- Sub-divide areas into micro-catchments of 500-800 ha each
- Determine who lives, works, uses resources in and from that area
- Organise planning meeting/s with local authorities
- Hold **consultative, participatory** planning meetings at grassroot level

## Targeted areas

Catchment	Sub-catchment	Number Micro-catchments	District
Upper Nyabarongo	Secoko	17	Ngororero Rutsiro
Sebeya	Karambo	6	Rubavu, Nyabihu
Nyabugogo	Muhazi	7	Rwamagana



# 5 steps process

- 1. Preliminary Desk work** :GIS( maps, satellite images), concepts notes
- 2. Intensive field work:** (3-4 days) : agree on the physical boundaries, key features; contact authorities, farmers, actors
- 3. Participatory planning session** per micro-catchment ( 1 day)
- 4. Wrap-up and reporting**
- 5. Preparation of tender documents**



# Micro-Catchment areas: SECOKO



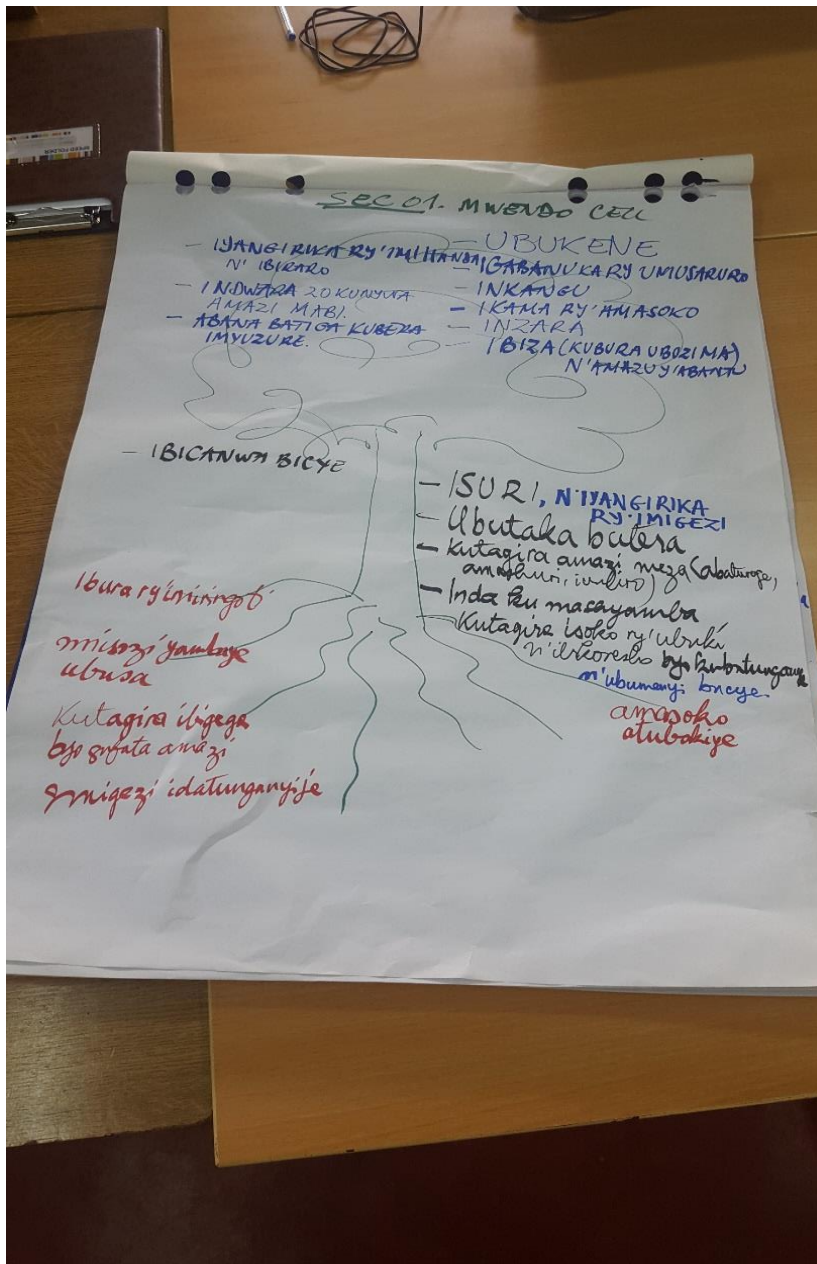
# Community planning sessions





# Situation analysis

- Highly participatory
- Clear understanding of central problem, causes and effects
- Historical perspective and visioning





# Situation analysis: Erosion as the central problem

## Causes

- Heavy rains on un-protected soils
- Insufficient forest cover
- Inadequate agriculture and mining practices
- Insufficient/Lack of maintenance of erosion control structures
- Run-off ( houses, roads)

## Effects

- Declining soil fertility and productivity, production
- Flooding, destruction of crops
- Destruction of infrastructures
- Loss of soil resources/  
Destruction of river banks
- Lack of wood for energy



# Action Plan tables



- Articulation of :  
what, why,  
where, when,  
how, who, how  
much
- Contribution of  
communities for  
implementation  
and sustainability



# MCAP-Agriculture perspective



- Farmers know what they want to get/ or solve/avoid
- MCAP articulated demand for:
  - infrastructure,
  - knowledge and skills
  - Targeted support ( e.g. Girinka, small animals)



# MCAP-Agriculture perspective



- **Agroforestry**
  - Crop productivity (**Stakes** for climbing beans)
  - Animal production (availability of **fodder**)
  - Nutrition and revenues (**fruits**)





# MCAP-Agriculture perspective



- **Sustainable production systems**
  - **Radical terraces Vs progressive terraces**
  - **Banana rehabilitation**
  - **Extension of coffee plantations**
  - **Intercropping**



# MCAP-Agriculture perspective



- **Integrated soil fertility management**
  - **Good agriculture practices**
  - **Production of compost**
  - **Support to Girinka programme**





# MCAP-Agriculture perspective



- **Local initiatives**
  - Kuragiza schemes
  - Individual nurseries
  - Selling seedlings and vegetable plantlets
  - Rain water harvesting for vegetable production



# Results

- Participatory planning meeting organised in each micro-catchment
- Situation analysis by communities
- Action plan tables completed by communities
- Election of Programme Implementation committee per micro-catchment
- MCAP Report per micro-catchment
- Tender documents
- Strategies (Capacity Building and Maintenance)



# Lessons learned

- MCAP provided a sound basis for project planning and future implementation
- Understanding of the catchment approach
- Support and ownership of local authorities is key
- Risk of raising too much expectations Vs what is feasible in terms of available budget and timeframe
- A comprehensive approach
  - Participatory Planning
  - Implementation strategy (Service providers )
  - Capacity building (FFS); Maintenance strategy



# THANK YOU



WATER for GROWTH RWANDA