Presentation from

2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

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Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa

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Lake Cyohoha catchment: Enhancing climate resilience of communities and ecosystems

(WORKSHOP: MANAGING CHANGE: STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISKS)

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. The process
3. The activities- local actions
4. Learning points
5. Summary

1. Water Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) in Africa (AMCOW and GWP)

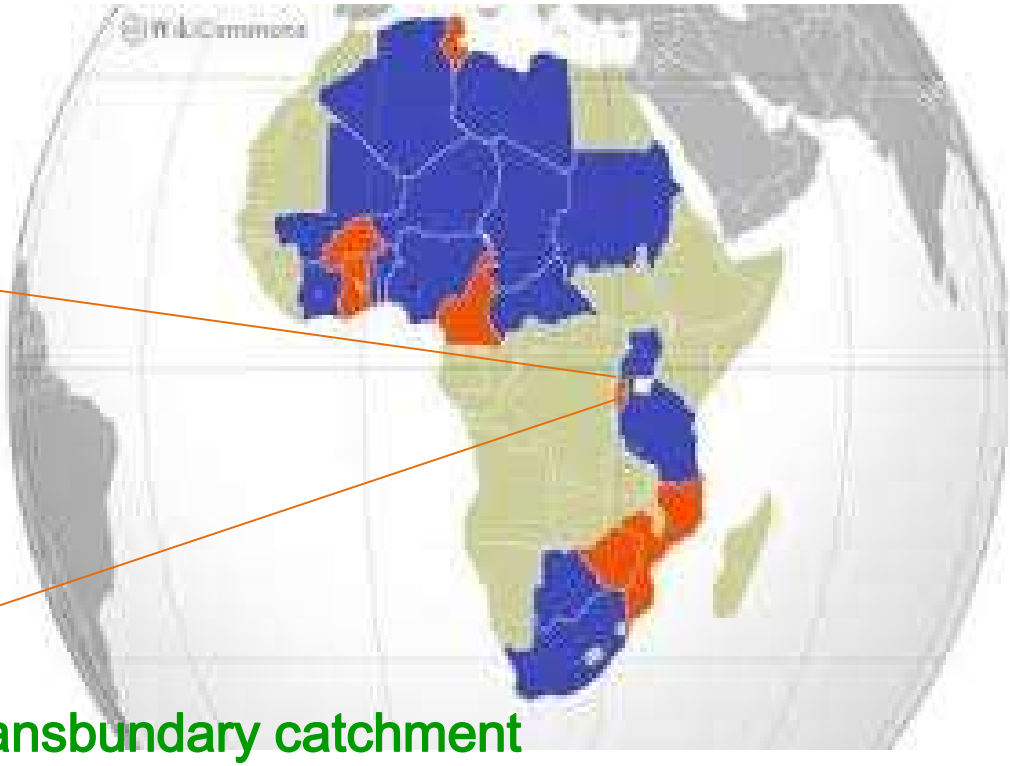
Piloted so far in:

5 Transboundary Basins:

- NW-Sahara Aquifer
- Volta
- L.Chad
- **Kagera**
- Limpopo

8 countries:

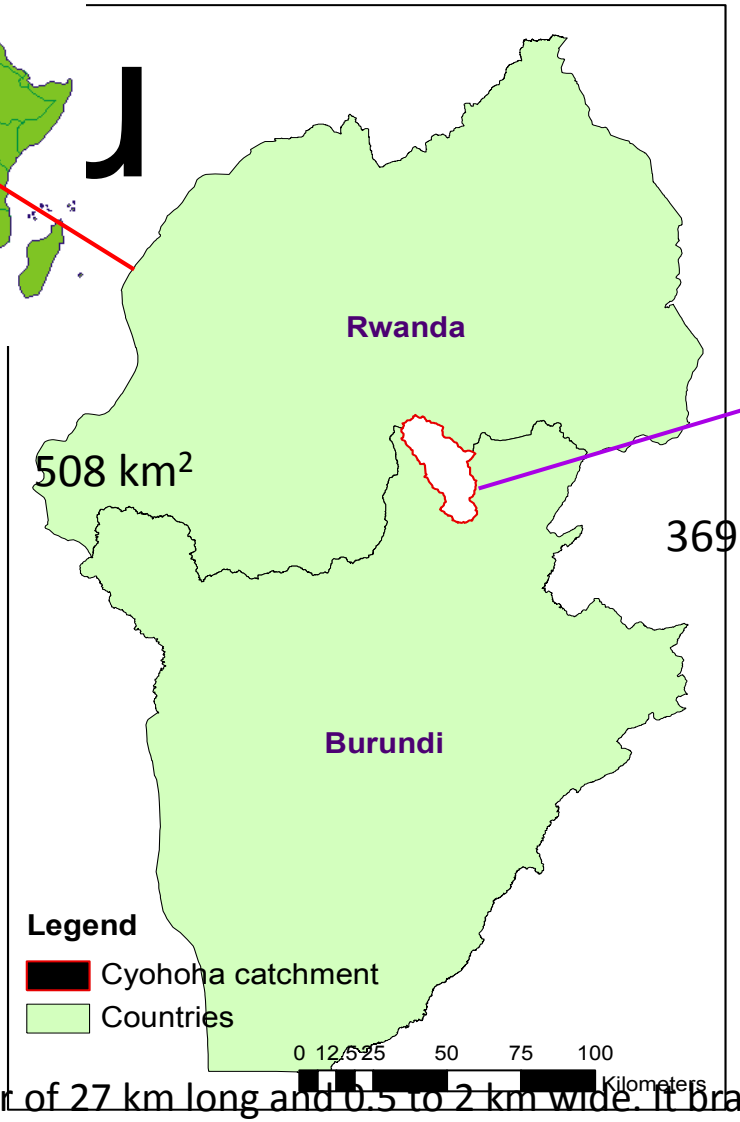
- Ghana
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Tunisia
- **Burundi**
- **Rwanda**
- Mozambique
- Zimbabwe



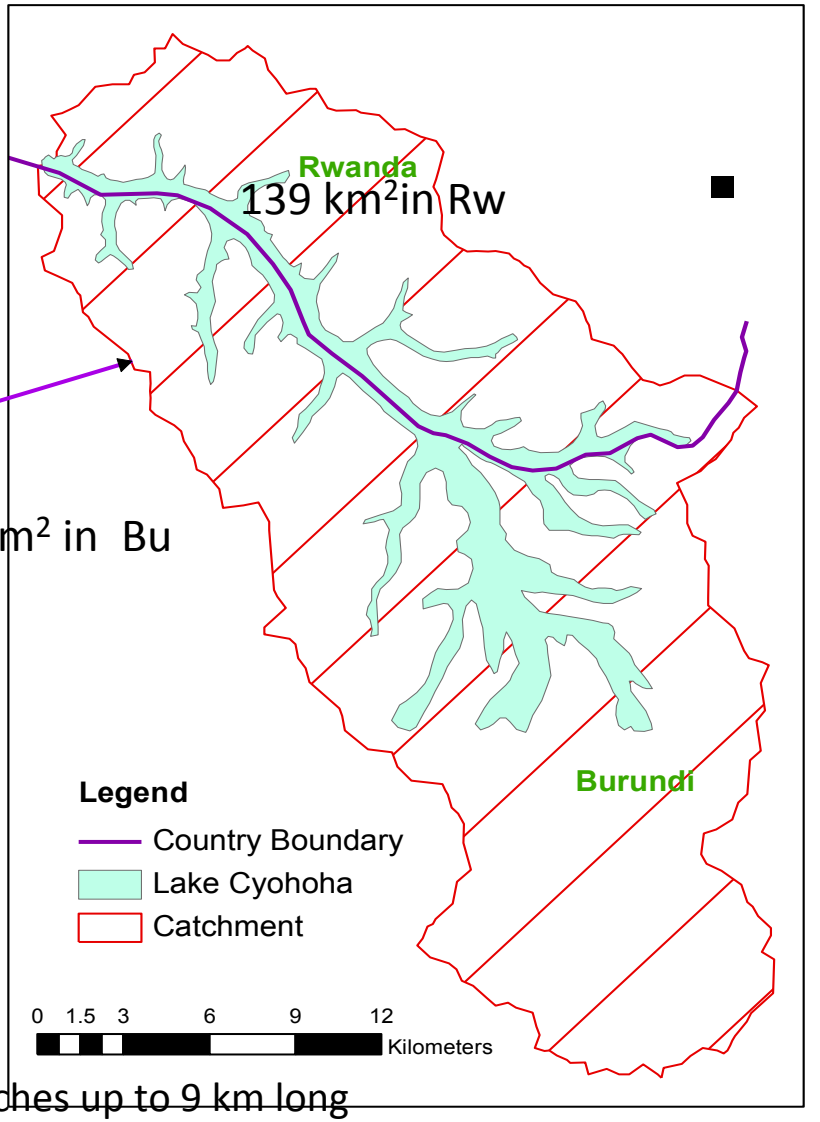
A transbundary catchment (Burundi/Rwanda)

2.The Methods/Process: Situational Analysis

Defining hydrological boundary as a unit of analysis, planning and gement: L. Cyohoha tranboundary catchment



369 km² in Bu



lake is like a river of 27 km long and 0.5 to 2 km wide. It branches up to 9 km long

The lake Cyohoha is separated from the river Akanyaru by a broadband swamps.

1. Challenges in Lake Cyohoha-Bugesera

Poor community structures

Droughts and floods

Rwanda

struggling to access water, food and energy

Poverty

1. degraded catchments
- Degraded wetlands
- Erosion, deforestation, overgrazing
- Subsistence agriculture

urundi

3. Poor access to safe drinking water

Poor access to social services/infrastructure

2. Traditional cooking stoves and lack of fuel wood

High Population growth

2.The methods/Process: Situational analysis:

Technical Analysis by Joint (Bu-Rw) Team of Experts

Multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach

Hydrologist/Hydrogeologist, Environmentalist/ watershed management expert/ forester/ wetland ecologist, Agriculture expert, Socio-economist, Gender Expert, GIS Expert

Bu-Rw Team for Situational Analysis in L. Cyohoha cacthment

2.The methods/Process: Situational analysis:

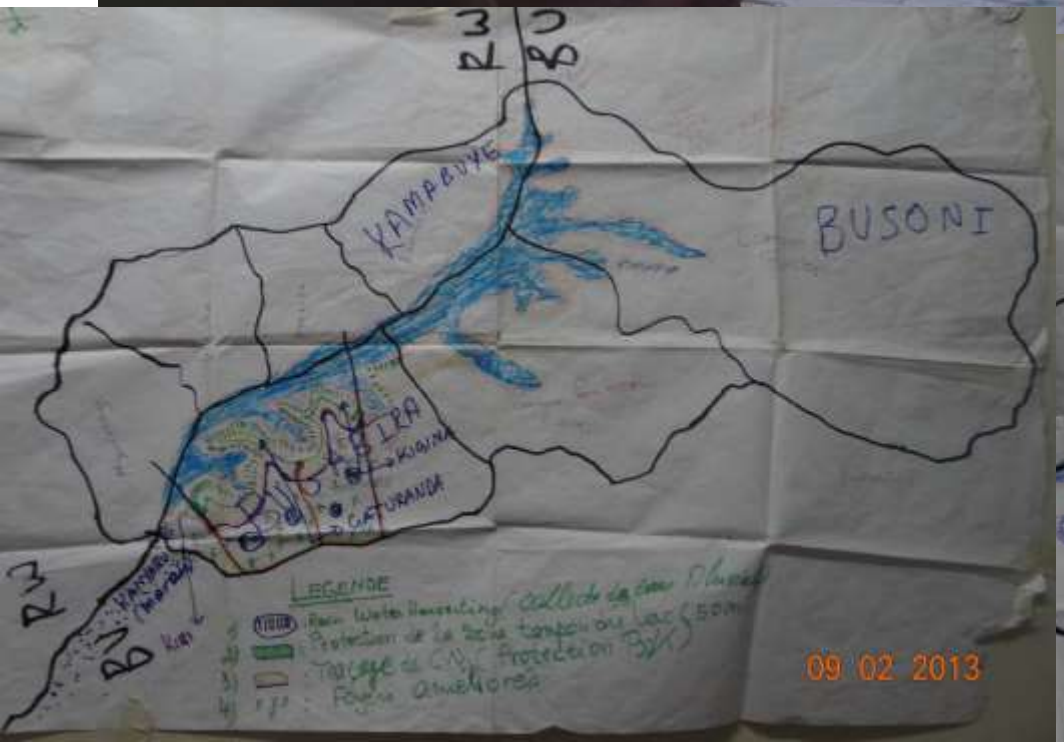
Awareness raising, sensitization, participatory analysis

Participatory process during situational analysis

- history of drought/flood hazards, changes in rainfall seasons,
- local knowledge systems, local coping mechanisms, community structures
- Source of household energy, accessing it and challenges

2.The methods/processes: prioritizing interventions

(situational analysis, joint review and consultations with stakeholders



3.The activities- local actions

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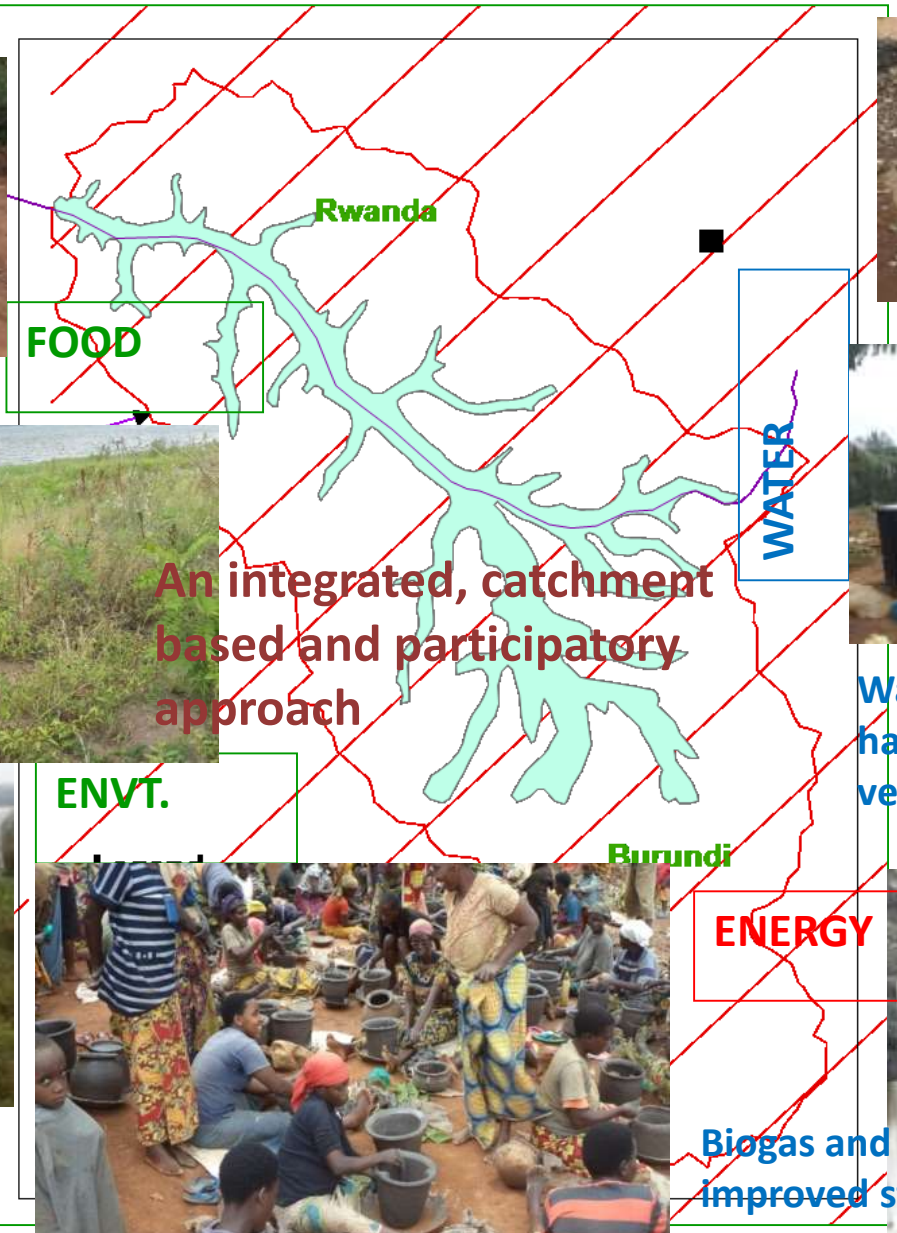
Vegetables, fruit trees

Water supply, and Roof water harvesting for biogas, vegetables, washing

SWC and buffer zone magt.

Biogas and improved stoves



3.The activities- partnerships and capacities

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High level Policy makers

The broader stakeholders

Partnership for local action/investment

Interdisciplinary & Inter-sectora

Team of Experts

Local Government & local actors

4. Learning Points

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Lesson # 1: Participatory and integrated approach	Lesson # 2: Address communities' priorities
	
Catchment/community structures facilitate participation, ownership and cooperation	***Addressing communities' priorities facilitate participation, ownership and cooperation***

4. Learning Points

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Lesson #3: Raise community awareness and engage local media

Training and informing media to inform the public

Raising communities' awareness on shared resources and challenges enhances participation, ownership and cooperation

Lesson #4: Establish / strengthen partnership

Facilitating partnership among Universities, Ministries, NGOs/CSOs, private sector, youth, women, communities, etc facilitated joint learning and cooperation

L.Cyohoha Catchment:

- Multi-stakeholders' forums
- Joint Bu/Rw PAC-Ministries
- Bu/Rw-CWPs/PACs
- L.Cyohoha Joint Committees

4. Learning Points

Lesson # 5: Linking policy with practice

Exchange visits/ cross border learning b/n Bu and Rw influenced practices and cooperation

Lesson #6: Political support

Ministers of Water for Burundi and Rwanda participating in WACDEP activities

3. Conclusion/recommendations

- *Water resources are shared resources within a hydrological boundary. Use catchment/basin as a unit of management/cooperation*
- *Communities need water for various uses. Demands are integrated and thus approaches*
- *Early participation and ownership by all stakeholders is useful for sustainability*
- *Community catchment management structures enhances empowerment and ownership*
- *Linking policies with practice useful in promoting water security and climate resilience*

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Thank you!