



**Water and Climate Development  
Program (WACDEP): *Towards water  
security and climate resilience in Eastern  
Africa***

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***Report of the Workshop of  
Launching the Implementation of WACDEP in Eastern Africa***

***24-25 July 2012, Bugesera, Rwanda***

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## Background

In January 2009 AMCOW requested GWP to support the implementation of the 2008 African Union Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. In response, the Water, Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) was developed. Again in November 2010, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa Water Week, the extra-ordinary session of the AMCOW adopted a decision recommending that the GWP and partners operationalize the WACDEP.

The overall objective of WACDEP is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes through enhanced technical and institutional capacity, and predictable financing and investments in water security and climate change adaptation. In Eastern Africa, its implementation has been started in Burundi and Rwanda, and also in the Bugesera transboundary catchment (shared by the two countries).

The WACDEP program is designed to contribute in addressing critical water and climate change challenges through demonstrating solutions at community levels, and supporting the national level frameworks for water security and climate resilience in the two countries. The program will be implemented through participating all relevant stakeholders at all levels through the facilitation role of the GWPEA and Country Water Partnerships of Burundi and Rwanda.

As part of the planning process for WACDEP implementation in Eastern Africa, the first meeting was organized in Uganda in November 2011. In 2012 the two countries (Burundi and Rwanda) organized national consultative workshops. The two workshops identified major challenges, project's stakeholders, and components of the project.

The consultation process with key stakeholders recommended for the formation of a Joint (Burundi and Rwanda) project design team (composed of six technical people). The Team met (May 21-23 2013 in Rwanda) and developed the first detailed draft project proposal with the technical and facilitation support from GWPEA. The draft was finalized in June 2012.

GWPEA secretariat, in collaboration with the Burundi and Rwanda Country Water Partnerships, organized a workshop for the launching of the project on 24-25 July 2012 in Bugesera, Rwanda where the project stakeholders reviewed the draft project work plan and implementation arrangement.

## Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop were to:

- Bring together key project stakeholders and partner institutions to have a common understanding of WACDEP proposed activities, and build ownership for project objectives and results.
- Discuss and agree on the modalities of project implementation and execution
- Agree on the work plan for immediate and medium term activities of the project,

- Exchange information and knowledge among various stakeholders from the two countries on the status of climate change and water security in Bugesera catchment part of Kagera River Basin

## The workshop

The workshop brought together about 35 participants from relevant on-going projects, Development partners, Burundi and Rwanda Country Water Partnerships, Burundi and Rwanda Ministries of Water, Ministries of National Planning and Finance, UNFCC Focal Points, Nile-TAC, Local Cooperatives, Youth association, Women Association, District Officials and relevant staff, and Local NGOs working in the area. The workshop was held in Rwanda, Bugesera District, at LA PALISSE CLUB HOTEL in Gashora.

## Proceedings of the Workshop

The workshop was organized in four sessions. The first session related to the opening in Day One had started with welcoming remarks delivered by GWPEA Regional Coordinator, **Mr. Safari Patrick**. He explained the purpose of the workshop and gave the overview of WACDEP and highlighted the expectations from the workshop. The representatives from Burundi and Rwanda governments also gave their remarks.

The workshop was officially opened by the Vice Mayor (for Bugesera district, Rwanda) in charge of Finances and Economic Development, **Mr. Julius Rukundo**. He mentioned that Bugesera is one of the 7 districts of the Eastern Province of Rwanda with 15 Sectors, 72 cells, 581 villages and a population of over 371,000. He also mentioned that afforestation, soil erosion control, promoting best agricultural methods, conflict management, environment (including water) management, and rainwater harvesting are given high priority and emphasis in the District's planning and budgeting process.

**Session Two** of the workshop was relating to the review of the national frameworks of Burundi and Rwanda for **water security and climate resilience**. Two presentations from the two countries were made by the CWP Chairs in collaboration with National climate focal points. This was concluded with an extended discussion on the various issues.

**The Third Session** was on Bugesera demonstration project. Two presentations on the social, economic and environmental situations of the **Bugesera** catchment from both Burundi and Rwanda sides were made by representatives of district authorities. This was followed by a presentation on the draft WACDEP planned activities and implementation arrangements by GWPEA secretariat. After some general clarification and discussions, the workshop attendants were divided into three working groups to further review the draft plan and implementation arrangement. The working groups discussed WACDEP activities at national level, WADEP activities at Bugesera level, and WACDEP implementation arrangement and funding mechanisms:

**The Second Day** started with continuation of group work discussions followed by a plenary session for group work reporting and discussions. Moreover, a plenary session also continued for learning and information sharing where some partners such as Kagera Project, who are active in Bugesera shared their activities. The final program in Day Two was a field visit to the Bugesera south Cyohoha lake site on Rwanda side.

## Key outputs of the workshop

The following are the outputs resulted from the workshop:

- Better understanding of planned activities, and better sense of ownership by key project implementing partners
- Information on key stakeholders and their activities in Bugesera shared, with the expectation for further strengthening partnership and collaboration among different stakeholders in addressing climate change and water related issues.
- Agreed WACDEP work plan and modalities of project implementation

## Some observations from the field visit

- An irrigation scheme is being constructed with the financial support of about 800 million Rwandese Francs from donor funded project to irrigate an area of 45has. The scheme is designed to pump water from the lake Cyohoha using a water pumping machine to irrigate the surrounding farmers' fields. It also has canal system and reservoir to irrigate maize and tomato.
- Beneficiaries of the scheme are formed into Cooperatives by consolidating their lands for better accessing market and getting 50% Govt subsidy on fertilizers.
- Though the objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation water to communities to avoid farming around lake shorelines, there is a concern that the scheme might not be economically sustainable (operation and maintenance cost) as it is aiming at producing maize (food crop) which has low cash value. It might also have some technical issues related to using flood irrigation on a high slope field.
- Generally, it appears that the enforcement of environmental laws on Rwanda side is better owned by local government authorities and communities than the Burundi side. During the visit it was mentioned that as the law enforcement is weak on Burundi side, the communities from Rwanda side go to Burundi side and hire land for cultivation up to the lake shorelines.



1. Encroachment of wetland systems for agriculture (rice cultivation-Bugesera, Rwanda)



2. Poor environmental law enforcement on Burundi side resulting in more environmental degradation (Lake Cyhoha)
3. Population pressure and unplanned settlements are threatening the natural ecosystems, lake Cyohoha, Rwanda



4. Inaccessibility to safe drinking water is also a burden for children, Bugesera, Rwanda



5. Some part of the catchment is still not disturbed ( protected area) in Bugesera, Rwanda



6. How to support the sustainability of water infrastructure developments ? New pump irrigation scheme around Lake Cyohoha, Rwanda



7. Participatory process from the start, Bugesera project launching workshop and field visit by workshop participants

## Summary of key recommendations from the workshop

The following are major recommendations of the workshop to be considered by the WACDEP program in Eastern Africa

### **General**

1. Give more emphasis for activities in Bugesera catchment than national activities. Allocate more project funds to activities on the ground to influence and supplement local level actions and practices to make them more climate resilient and water sensitive.
2. Strengthen documenting and sharing of information and knowledge (on climate change impacts and measures for resilience) among various stakeholders
3. Contribute towards harmonizing policies, laws and enforcement mechanisms related to climate change adaptation and water security in Burundi and Rwanda.
4. Give emphasis for identifying and documenting existing challenges, impacts, best practices and opportunities for scaling up/out
5. Strengthen national dialogue in countries to promote knowledge sharing, awareness and ownership by all project stakeholders.
6. Need to strengthen technical capacity to manage available water resources in both countries

### **Outputs from Group Works**

#### **A. Group Work I: Identifying intervention activities at Bugesera catchment level**

- a. key challenges related to water security and climate resilience by communities in Bugesera include **climate change, mountainous and rugged topography, and deforestation**
- b. possible interventions in response to challenges identified above (2012-2015): afforestation, use of water storage, increase irrigation system, and zero grazing practice,
- c. Specific locations and sites (in Bugesera catchment) identified for ground activities are: on Burundi side on Bugabira, Busoni, Kirundo and Ntega; and on Rwanda side, Kamabuye, Rweru and Ngeruka.
- d. institutions to be involved during implementation: Rwanda (Ministries for agriculture, water and environment, districts, sectors); and Burundi (Ministries for agriculture, water and environment, Province, Communes)
- e. Roles /contributions of stakeholders to project implementation
  - **National level:** *political and technical support*
  - **District level:** *community mobilization, implementation and ownership*
  - **Communities:** *ownership, labour and local resources*
- f. Expectations from the WACDEP project in terms of supporting or complementing the existing or planned activities in Bugesera
  - *Gathering all studies made by different actors into one document*
  - *carrying out a specific and comprehensive study for the entire catchment*
  - *financing the innovative community based activities*
- g. project management structure and role of local government and communities



- *align project activities with district's development plans, mobilize communities, implement and monitor progress*

**B. Identifying WACDEP intervention activities at national level (Burundi and Rwanda)**

- a. Activities that WACDEP could support at national level to strengthen existing frameworks for water security and climate resilience in Burundi and Rwanda:
  - *There is no specific document for water security and climate resilience though issues are mentioned in various national documents such as the IWRM policies and Plans and NAPAs. WACDEP could support countries to review existing policy instruments and harmonize them*
- b. WACDEP support for developing water-related climate adaptation investment strategies:
  - *There are documents and reports in various institution i.e REMA, IGEBU, MEEATU, LVBC /EAC etc that could provide information on climate change. WACDEP would support in gathering information from these institutions in regard to climate change resilience situation in the two countries*
- c. WACDEP support for investment project preparation:
  - *Both countries have capacity to prepare projects but are constrained by procedures of accessing funds. WACDEP could contribute in resource mobilization process.*
- d. WACDEP support to national and sector planning and decision-making processes to mainstream water security and climate resilience issues into national plans
  - *Work with ministries of water and environment, focal points of climate change to advance issues*
  - *Use CWP's to facilitate the process of dialogue with government, especially with Ministries of finance and planning*

**C. WACDEP Project management and resource mobilization**

- *Clearly define roles of different stakeholders at different levels while enhancing collaboration between them*
- *Involve local communities, including youth and women during the implementation through grouping them in associations and cooperatives*
- *Identify active stakeholders and on-going and planned projects in Bugesera, and plan to work in synergies instead of duplicating and overlapping*
- *Link project implementation with district/commune development plans for maximizing resource utilization, and ownership and sustainability*
- *Approach potential donors for further resource mobilization such as AFDB, GIZ, USAID, WB, EU, Netherlands, CTB*
- *Approach them through CNCA( Coordination nationale des Aides) and MINECOFIN ( Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances)*

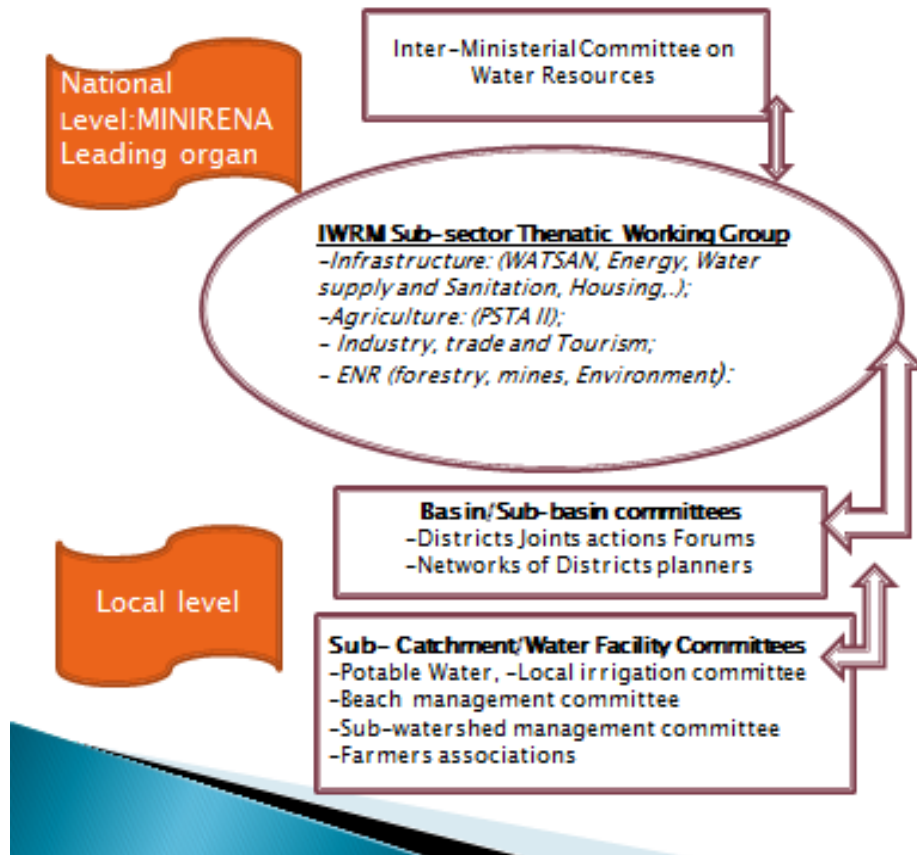
**END OF THE REPORT**

# ***ANNEXES***

## Annex I: Summary of Presentations

### 1. Overview of the National Framework for water security and climate resilience in Rwanda (by UmupfasoniLyliose), Planning Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Structure of the IWRM-Rwanda.



Some of the major activities recommended for implementation in Bugesera include:

- 1) Afforestation/reforestation program (tree planting along the lakes, rivers and the roads)
  - 2) Rainwater harvesting technologies
  - 3) The millennium village project in Mayange Sector
  - 4) The construction of the Kicukiro –Nemba road which boosted the economy of Bugesera.
  - 5) Different irrigation projects including Rilima, Ngeruka, Kamabuye and Gashora swamps.
  - 6) Changing the mindset of the population while mobilizing them in planting drought resistant crops like cassava, and land consolidation system.
  - 7) Different rice schemes such as Mareba, Nyarugenge ,Shyara and Ruhuha.
  - 8) Girinka program :the government of Rwanda and other district partners has distributed over 60,115 cows to the poor families
  - 9) Assigning an agricultural officer and a veterinary assistant at sectors level as extension workers
  - 10) Introduction of off-farm activities for income generation e.g. basket making by cooperatives
- ### 2. Comparison of the National Frameworks for water security and climate resilience in Burundi and Rwanda (by EvaristeSinarinzi),

<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>
<p>The Government's vision for the water sector is a "state where water is available in quantity and quality sufficient to meet the needs of present and future generations and used efficiently and equitably for sustainable socio-economic development without compromising the Environment"</p>	<p>The vision of the Water Resources Management Policy is: "A water resources sub-sector governed by a policy, legal and institutional framework that promotes sustainable use of water resources and which contributes meaningfully to the socio-economic development of Rwanda".</p>
<p><b>Four main areas of emphasis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of water resources for today and tomorrow.</li> <li>• Equitable access to good quality water.</li> <li>• Use of water for sustainable socio-economic development.</li> <li>• A viable and sustainable environment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Three main areas of emphasis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proper framework for managing water resources in Rwanda that allows:</li> <li>• Sustainable use of water resources;</li> <li>• A significant socio-economic development of the Country</li> </ul>
<p><b>Overall Objective.</b> The overall objective of the policy is to "ensure (on a sustainable manner) the coverage of water needs of all users by the harmonious development of national water resources"</p>	<p><b>Overall Objective</b> To contribute to, and enhance the achievement of, Rwanda's vision of transforming itself into a middle income economy by 2020. <i>In other words: Ensure effective management, development and sustainable use of water resources based on the principles of IWRM, the precautionary, user participation and social equity.</i></p>
<p><b>IWRM Burundi</b></p> <p><b>Elaboration du Plan d'Actions PAGIRE,</b> qui définit les options pour la mise en œuvre de la PNEeau et constitue un cadre où tous les acteurs sont appelés à jouer un rôle actif (Etat, Collectivités territoriales, Usagers, etc...).</p> <p><b>Développement d'un partenariat avec la société civile, les ONG et les privés</b></p> <p>Le PNE sera appuyé pour être un véritable forum des partenaires actifs pour la GIRE</p> <p>L'expertise du P N Eau du Burundi et de ses partenaires sera canalisée au profit du développement du secteur Eau.</p> <p>Les actions et les ressources financières des ONGs et des Privés seront coordonnées et orientées vers les besoins réels inscrits dans le plan d'actions de la GIRE.</p>	<p><b>IWRM Rwanda</b></p> <p>Government will establish and operate <b>A comprehensive water resources management institutional framework</b> that incorporates the principle of integrated but decentralised management of water resources.</p> <p>The water resources, watersheds and water quality of Rwanda will be conserved, protected and managed in order to secure and enhance its availability for, and utility to, the present and future generations of Rwandans.</p> <p>The available water resources of Rwanda will be allocated on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans and optimum allocation principles that incorporate efficiency of use, equity of access and sustainability of the resource</p>
<p><b>Cooperation frameworks for the management of shared water resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of negotiations on an agreement acceptable in the management of Nile waters;</li> <li>• Capacity building of trading on the shared management resource for advancing the interests of Burundi;</li> <li>• Proposal of an Inter-State Committee responsible for the management of shared water-related disasters</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Government of Rwanda will foster co-operation in the sustainable management and equitable utilization of shared trans-boundary water resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that shared water resources are classified and formulated under Rwanda national law;</li> <li>• Formulate a shared water resources management and utilization strategy;</li> <li>• Establish institution to facilitate co-operation in the management of shared water ;</li> <li>• Foster direct co-operation in the use of water resources between community groups on either side of the border which share water resources.</li> </ul>

## PLANNING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Burundi	Rwanda
<p><b>Planning management of water resources based on key tools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Water Policy (PNEau);</li> <li>• National Water Strategy (NES);</li> <li>• National action plan for integrated management of water resources (PAGIRE);</li> <li>• National master plan for water (PDNE);</li> <li>• Public investment program (PIP);</li> <li>• Municipal plans for community development (PCDC).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Article 17:</b> The use, management of water resources shouldn't be used in any way that is unsafe such as mining methods that may be causing some disasters, like floods or droughts. Any activity related to water resources such as irrigation, marshland and other, must previously subject to an environmental impact study.</p>
<p><b>Protection of water resource</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The qualitative and quantitative protection of water is the responsibility of the State. And may establish protection zones.</li> <li>• The protection area defining the geographical area within which is prohibited or regulated any activity likely to affect the qualitative conservation of the resource</li> <li>• The scope of protection is thus intended to protect water quality, whatever their origin, dams;</li> <li>• Parts of catchments by source, well or borehole; storage tanks of water; vulnerable parts of aquifers; all bodies of water intended for human consumption;</li> <li>• Wetlands should be conserved and protected for their role</li> </ul>	<p><b>Protection of water resources</b> Article 18: Sampling points of water intended for human consumption, must be surrounded by a perimeter of protection Art 51.</p> <p>Waters draining the public network, as well as all kinds of wastewater must be collected for treatment plants and treated before being discharged into a lake, pond or stream.</p> <p>Article 19: Floodplains are subject to special protection. This protection takes into account their role and their importance in the conservation of biological diversity</p>

### Other issues covered in the presentation:

#### *Transboundary water resources management*

- utilize shared water resources to maximize and equitably share the benefits
- assess the potential impacts of planned activities
- share information about potential impacts. Where there is a potential adverse impact arising from planned measures, states should negotiate in good faith to resolve any issues arising.

**Other important remarks** in the presentation include benefits sharing, good will for conflict resolution, participatory management, and catchment-based water resources management.

### 3. **Challenges of climate change adaptation in Burundi** (by Evariste Sinarinzi),

- Insufficient regional programs for IWRM (for shared water resources)
- High variability in space and time of rainfall in the country;
- Insufficient data and other information on groundwater resources;
- Weakness in early warning system of hydro-climatic disasters;
- Inadequate human capacity for water management;
- High demographic pressure on natural resource in general and on water resources in particular;
- Limited access to water supply and sanitation facilities
- Inadequate water use in agriculture for food Security;
- Low level of awareness about the role of IWRM approach as a tool for climate adaptation
- Environmental management and protection in River basin;
- Financing water sector and climate adaptation
- Setting up climate change institutional arrangements ;
- Absence of climate change national policy and strategy;
- Watershed/ catchment management issues

#### ***Climate vulnerability in Burundi***

- Drought leading to reduction in water flows in rivers and lakes; ecological degradation; crop loss leading to malnutrition, famine and displacement.
- Floods causing loss of agricultural production, and property damage

#### ***Burundi initiatives to CC Adaptation***

- 2005: National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA)
- 2005: 1st National Communication on climate change
- Burundi has ratified and accepted the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol in 2001
- 2007: Elaboration of strategic instruments: PAGIRE, Water Policy, Water regulation (Code de l'Eau)
- 2009: Nomination of FPI of the UN FCCC.
- 2010: Creation of National Designated Authority (DNA) for implementation of CDM for climate mitigation
- 2010: Presentation of the Second National Communication on CC;
- Burundi has started the process of elaboration its Climate Change policy and Strategy; the consultants are on board.

#### ***Way Forward for CC Adaptation in Burundi***

##### ✓ ***Capacity building (started)***

- Capacity needs assessment to identify gaps and needs
- Identification and strengthening regional Centres of Excellence in CC
- Documentation and dissemination of best national and regional, and international practices in addressing CC

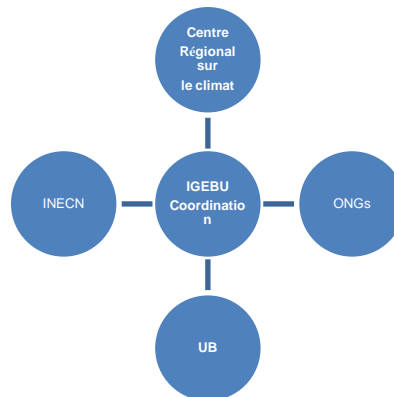
##### ✓ ***Technology for adaptation (started)***

- Develop, acquire and transfer of technology through cooperation at national, regional and international level.
- Establish Centres of excellence for development, acquisition and TT of renewable energy especially Solar and Hydro-Power

##### ✓ ***Develop appropriate and innovative financial architecture (started)***

- Carry out financial needs assessment for responding to climate change impacts at national level;
- Develop bankable projects under mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation;
- Alignment of modalities to regional and global financing mechanisms (AF,)
- Encourage private sector participation in CC financing and investment;
- ✓ **Initiate climate change policies and update response strategies (started)**
  - Develop national CC policies and strategies
  - Establish mechanisms to ensure compliance
  - Establish CC Governing Body for coordination all effort towards to CC adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, financing mechanisms and CB

**National coordination Network for research and systematic monitoring on CC**



4. **Draft Work Plan and Implementation Arrangement for WACDEP Eastern Africa** (by Kidanemariam Jembere, GWPEA)

**Background: challenges of Burundi and Rwanda, and Bugesera catchment**

- ✓ Food insecurity due to poor agricultural production-60% people below poverty line
- ✓ Environmental degradation: deforestation, erosion, siltation in lakes, population pressure, unplanned settlements, inappropriate land use and agricultural practices
- ✓ climate change (droughts, floods)
- ✓ Limited capacity: finance, policies, institutions, knowledge
- ✓ Poor coordination and partnership

**Objectives of the project is to support for water security and climate resilience:**

- ✓ Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes
- ✓ Support in developing adaptation investment strategies, and developing projects for funding
- ✓ Demonstrate innovative measures, approaches for climate adaptation and water security—support communities in Bugesera for climate resilience
- ✓ Build capacity and share knowledge/experiences
- ✓ Strengthen partnership at different levels

**Program Components**

**I. National and sector Plans**

**a. WP2: Integrating water security & climate resilience into BU & RW National Plans**

- i. Sensitize decision makers on the importance of integrating...*
- ii. Evaluate how existing planning and decision-making systems consider water security and climate resilience*
- iii. Conduct National climate risk and vulnerability assessment*
- iv. Develop guidance/tools for water-related sectors to identify adaptation options*
- v. Promote integration of water security and climate resilience into national and sectoral planning and decision-making processes---criteria?*

**b. WP3: developing nollow regret investment strategies/finances**

- i. Identify and appraise investment options*
- ii. Prepare water security and climate resilience investment plans and strategies*
- iii. Support integration of plans and strategies into national and sectoral development plans*

**c. WP4: Preparing investment projects**

- i. Share information on project preparation funding*
- ii. Inventory existing adaptation investment projects ( identified at national or regional levels)*
- iii. Appraise and classify existing investment projects*
- iv. Support linking BU and RW with financing partners*
- v. Facilitate preparation and submission of projects to funders*



**2. Innovative green solutions**

**a. WP5: Demonstrating innovative solutions to address water security and climate change challenges --BUGESERA**

- i. Situational analysis on challenges and potentials in a catchment*
- ii. Prepare IWRM and climate adaption plan for the catchment*
- iii. Appraise and prioritize most feasible interventions to enhance water security & climate resilience of communities*
- iv. Support implementation of interventions by communities and local actors*
- v. Establish Bugesera catchment management structure and lower micro-watershed management structures by communities eg. Watershed committees*
- vi. Document processes and practices for sharing and scaling-up*

**3. Knowledge and capacity building**

**a. WP6: Capacity Development**

- i. Conduct capacity needs assessment for Burundi and Rwanda for undertaking climate risk analysis, integrating into plans..*
- ii. Prepare training materials*
- iii. Train different stakeholders*

**b. WP7: Knowledge and awareness**

- i. Develop communication strategy for the project*
- ii. Reach various stakeholders through media outreach*
- iii. Organize water and climate media workshop*
- iv. Develop knowledge, messages, policy briefs, and share with decision-makers to influence for water security and climate resilience eg. Parliamentarians*

**4. Partnership and sustainability**

**a. WP8: Governance and fund raising**

- i. Establish program management framework*
- ii. Strengthen stakeholder engagement through supporting BU & RW CWP*
- iii. Raise funds for expanding implementation*
- iv. Monitoring and evaluation*

**Project Management Structure**

EA Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSC</li> <li>• RSC-Sec-PCU</li> </ul>
Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries</li> <li>• CWP</li> </ul>
Bugesera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint SC</li> <li>• Joint TC</li> <li>• Districts</li> <li>• Communities</li> </ul>

**5. Experience sharing from APEFA, Action pour la Protection de l'Environnement et la Promotion des Filières Agricoles « APEFA asbl »**

- ✓ The main objective of APEFA is to build capacity of communities to fight against poverty.
- ✓ APEFA works with other organizations in partnerships including the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Rwanda.
- ✓ Areas of focus is on natural resource management and rehabilitation such as in Lake Kivu, River Sebeya, Rubavu and karongi in Rwanda
- ✓ Climate adaptation related activities include tree planting, demarcation of buffers zones along lake and river shorelines, capacity building, awareness raising and sensitization.

**6. Experience sharing from Kagera Project (by Innocent Kabenga, Assistant Program Coordinator, Kagera Project)**

**Background**

- ✓ Kagera basin lies within the four countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania
- ✓ Kagera basin is characterized by subsistence agriculture, endemic poverty, severe land degradation linked to loss of soil fertility caused by population pressure and primitive farming methods.
- ✓ Environmental degradation is serious due to deforestation, soil erosion, siltation into rivers and lakes, nutrient load into rivers and Lake Victoria, leading to severe problems of water hyacinth and eutrophication, wetlands degradation, and cross border migrations of pastoralists which cause conflicts.
- ✓ Despite the challenges, Kagera basin holds significant opportunities for win-win development that could enhance food production, energy availability, transportation, industrial development, environmental conservation and other related sustainable development activities.
- ✓ Cooperative water resources management offers unique opportunities as catalysts for greater regional integration both social-economic and political with potential benefits exceeding those derived from the river itself. This requires a basin-wide approach to management through a framework for sustainable trans-boundary development and management of the water resources.
- ✓ Kagera Project is also preparing a number of development investment proposals for subsequent funding within a consistent development strategy, and enhances the abilities of managers and communities in the Basin to engage in trans-boundary development activities.
- ✓ The Project Management Unit is located in Kigali, Rwanda. The projects cover 12 Provinces in Burundi, 28 Districts in Rwanda, 7 districts in Tanzania and 6 in Uganda

**Project objective**

To establish a sustainable cooperative framework for the joint management of the water resources of the Kagera River Basin in order to prepare for sustainable development oriented investments that will improve the living conditions of the people while protecting the environment.

Specific objective include:

- ✓ Establishment of a sustainable cooperative framework for joint management of the shared water resources of the Kagera River Basin.
- ✓ Development of an investment strategy and conducting of pre-feasibility studies.

- ✓ Building capacity at all levels for sustainable management and development of Kagera River Basin.
- ✓ Implementing small-scale investment projects to build early confidence in

**Challenges**

- ✓ Management of high expectation of the basin community for immediate tangible benefit.
- ✓ Limited human and institutional capacity to effectively execute identified Investment Programs and mobilization of resources for implementation of the investment opportunities

**Lessons Learnt**

- ✓ Implementation of small scale project provided good foundation for support and ownership for the projects already identified during the investment strategy stage.
- ✓ Involvement of stakeholders from the onset of project implementation helps in creating interest, sense of ownership and sustainability of the entire process of development of the joint basin cooperative framework and investment strategy.

## **Annex 2: TOR for Working Groups**

### **Group I: WACDEP Activities in Bugesera**

- ✓ Identify key challenges related to water security and climate resilience by communities in Bugesera
- ✓ Identify possible interventions in response to challenges identified above, if possible prioritize them for years 2012-2015
- ✓ Identify which part of the Bugesera catchment the identified solutions to be implemented
- ✓ Identify which institutions to be involved to implement the proposed actions? Also what kind of role and resources they will have during implementation OR
- ✓ Who can contribute (technical, financial, material, political, labor, etc) to implementation
- ✓ What is expected from the WACDEP project in terms of supporting or complementing above activities
- ✓ How could implementation of proposed activities be managed at Bugesera level? What will be role of local government and communities?

### **Group II: WACDEP Activities at National Levels-BU and RW**

- ✓ Are the existing national framework for water security and climate resilience adequate? What is missing? Propose activities that WACDEP' could support
- ✓ Do both countries have water-related climate adaptation investment strategies? If they have, are they adequate and could be easily implementable? What could be supported by WACDEP
- ✓ Do both countries have capacities for preparing projects and accessing funding mechanisms? Eg. Adaptation Fund. Identify how WACDEP could support the two countries
- ✓ How could WACDEP support national and sector planning and decision-making processes to integrate water security and climate resilience issues

### **Group III: WACDEP Project Management and resource mobilization**

- ✓ Is the proposed structure adequate? Review and adjust
- ✓ Are roles clear? Eg. Ministries of environment, water, climate change, planning?
- ✓ How to involve local communities (+youth and women) in the implementation?
  
- ✓ Which stakeholders (that are active in Bugesera) have resources to support implementation of identified measures? What are on-going and planned projects in Bugesera?
- ✓ How to utilize government (district) budget more rationally by integrating with broader plan?
- ✓ What potential donors could we approach? Who is key in approaching them?
- ✓ Can we think of getting resources from National budget??

**Annex 3: Workshop Program (24-25 July 2012, Bugesera, Rwanda)**

Date/Time	Activity	Responsible	Facilitator
<b>Day One</b>			
08:30-09:00	Registration	GWPEA Secretariat/RWCWP	GWPEA /RWCWP
<b>Session One: Opening</b>			
09:00-09:15	Introductory Remarks: Introduction of GWP and WACDEP Broader program	Patrick SAFARI, GWPEA, Regional Coordinator	Patrick
09:15-09:25	Welcoming remarks	Bugesera District Mayor or V/ Mayor FED	
09:25-09:35	Statement from Burundi Gov. official	Burundi representative	
09:35-09:45	Statement from Rwanda Gov. official	Rwanda representative	
09:45-10:00	Quick round of introductions	Participants	
<b>Session Two: National Frameworks for Water Security and Climate Resilience</b>			
10:00-10:30	National Framework for Water Security and climate resilience in Burundi	Evariste +UNFCC Focal Point	Kidane
10:30-11:00	Coffee break		GWPEA/RWCWP
11:00-11:30	National Framework for Water Security and climate resilience in Rwanda	Lyliose +UNFCC Focal Point	Kidane
11:30-12:00	Discussions		
<b>Session Three: WACDEP in Eastern Africa- Bugesera Project</b>			
12:00-12:40	Overview of the social, economic and environmental challenges in Bugesera catchment ( with focus on water, land and climate ) (2 –presentations)	Bugesera District Team and Mr Adolphe, Director of Agriculture, ( Cummunes)	Evariste
12:40-13:00	Discussions		
13:00-14:00	Lunch break		GWPEA/RWCWP
14:00-14:45	WACDEP project in EA: Project components, Activities; Project management structure	Kidane	Simon
14:45-15:15	Questions & Clarifications	Kidane	
15:15-15:30	Group Formation (Three Working Groups on: Planned activities, management structure& M&E system, and funding mechanisms)	Evariste / Lyliose	Simon Thuo
15:30-16:00	Group Work	Working Groups	
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break		GWPEA/RWCWP
16:30-17:30	Group Work continues	Working Groups	Simon
<b>Day Two</b>			
08:30-09:00	Re-cap of Day One	Kidane	Thuo Simon
09:00-10:30	Group reporting and discussions	Working groups	Simon Thuo
10:30-11:00	Coffee break		GWPEA/RWCWP
11:00-12:00	Next steps and way forward	Kidane	Patrick
12:00-12:30	Information relating to the field visit	Lyliose	Lyliose
12:30-13:30	Lunch break	Working Groups	Organizing Team
13:30-15:30	Field Visit to the selected project site	Executive Secretary of the Sector in Bugesera District	Lyliose
16:00- 16:45	Wrap-up session: feedback from field visit &workshop	Participants	Patrick
16:45-17:00	Closing		

## Annex 4: List of Workshop Participants

N	Name	Organization	Position	Telephone	Email
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