

Needs assessment - RWANDA

1. Introduction

A needs assessment analysis has been carried out in Rwanda to identify the needs, relevance, potential and opportunities for improving the impact and effectiveness of agricultural water management (AWM) interventions in terms of:

- ❖ Research
- ❖ Technical assistance
- ❖ Training
- ❖ Policy support

This activity was conducted between July 2015 and January 2016 and resulted in the preparation of a needs assessment report. This poster presents the main results of this activity.

2. Stakeholders

A total of 16 participants representing different stakeholders/organizations in Rwanda were consulted:

- ❖ Rwanda Agriculture Board
- ❖ Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
- ❖ National Cooperatives Confederation of Rwanda
- ❖ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Rwanda Office
- ❖ Rwanda Cooperative Agency
- ❖ Nyagatare District Agronomist
- ❖ Farmers
- ❖ National Youth Federation
- ❖ BRAMIN (private company)
- ❖ Gender Monitoring Office
- ❖ Rwanda Environment Management Authority



3. Needs assessment inception workshop

The inception workshop was held in Kigali, Rwanda in July 2015 and gathered 34 participants representing the different stakeholders engaged in AWM. During the workshop the following items were discussed:

- ❖ Presentation of the project
- ❖ Identification of stakeholders to interview
- ❖ Survey and data collection methodology
- ❖ Identification of constraints, challenges and priority areas in AWM
- ❖ Proposals of AWM interventions to overcome these constraints.

The participants of the consultative workshop actively contributed to the identification of constraints and to the definition of the key priority actions.

4. Interviews and field visits

A total of 23 stakeholders were interviewed to identify the most important types of AWM technologies for poverty reduction.

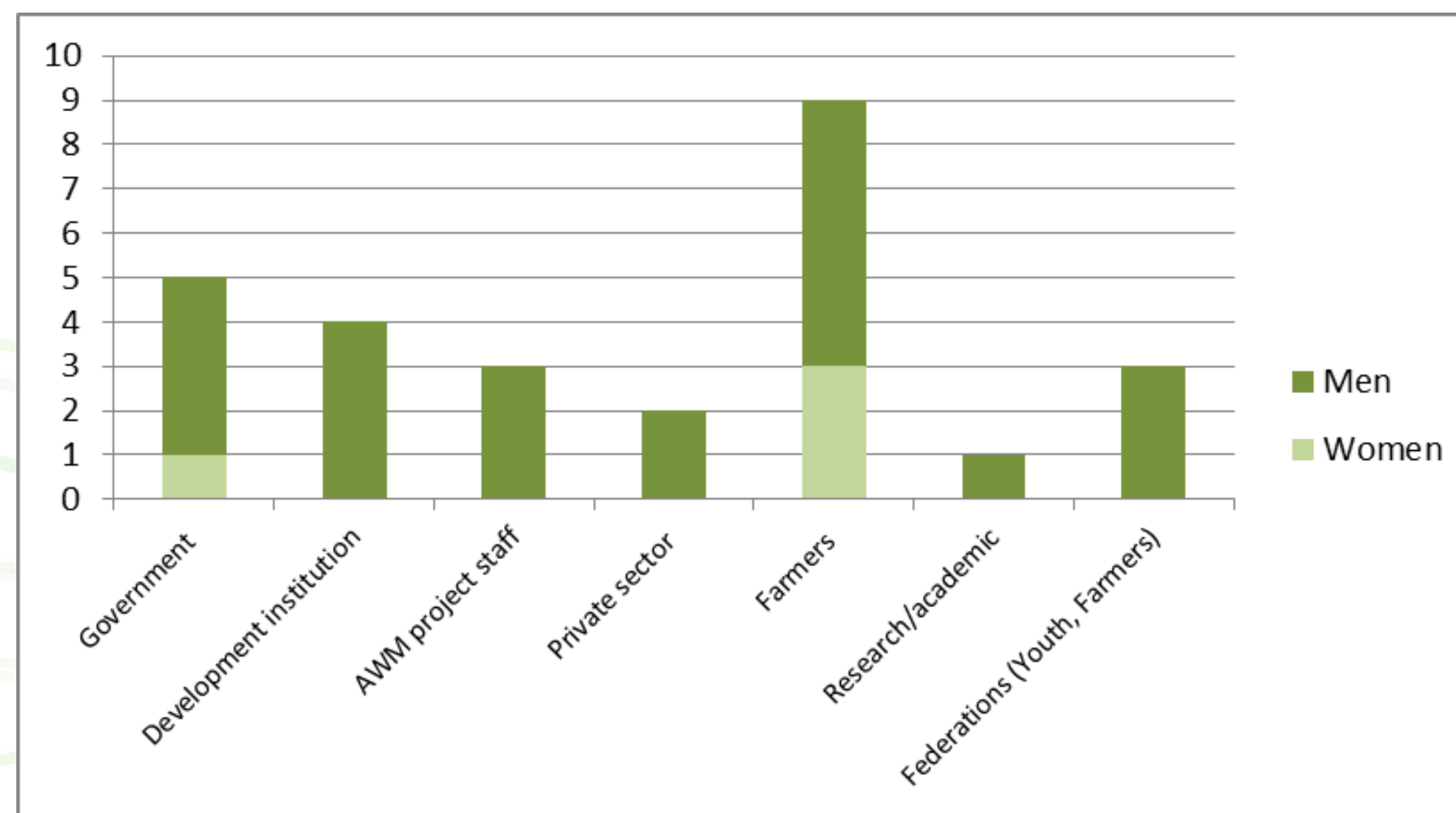


Figure 1. Overview of the stakeholders interviewed

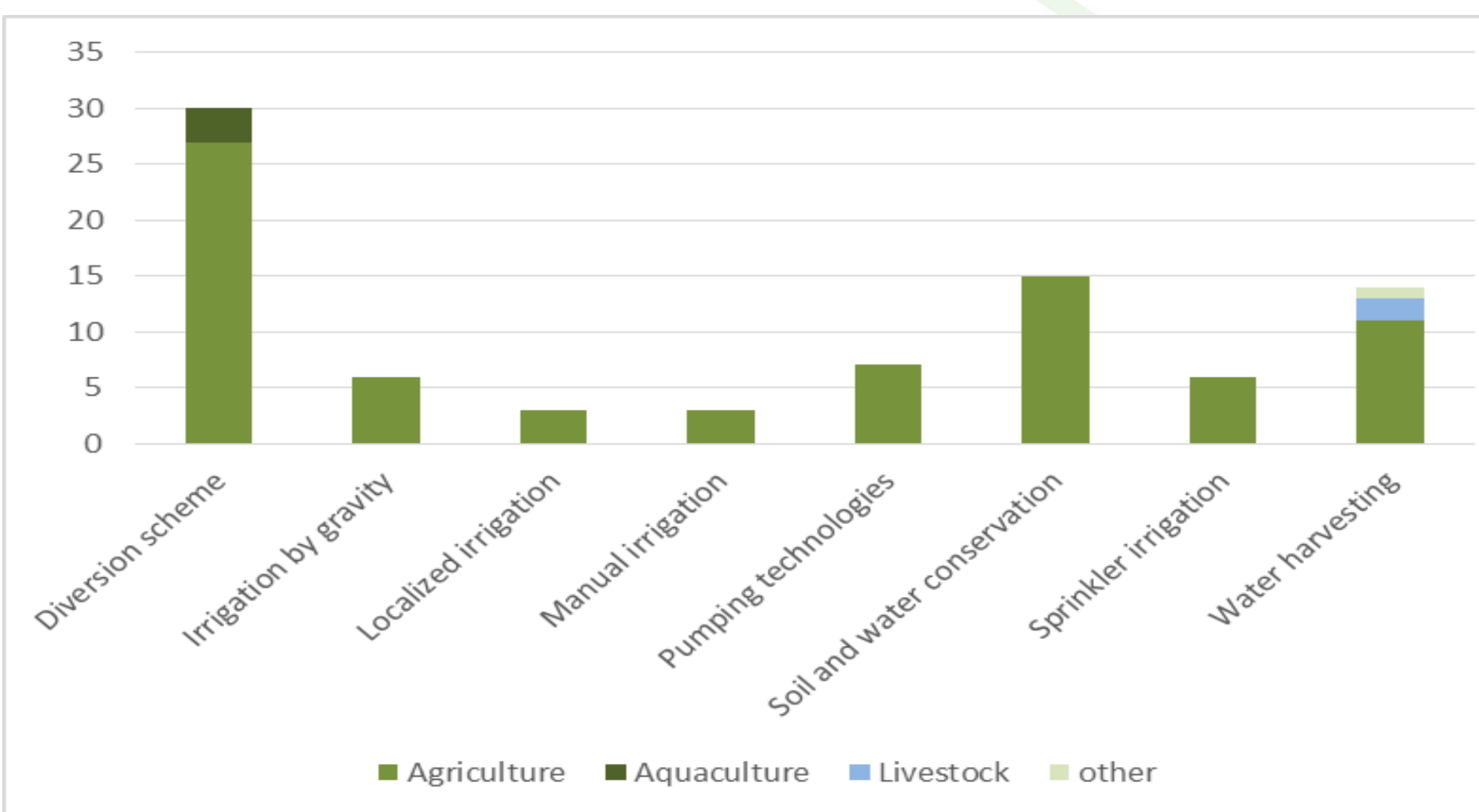


Figure 2. Technologies identified

These technologies have been selected taking into account aspects related to environment, equity, poverty, climate change, nutrition and productivity.

Also field visits took place in four districts in the Eastern province in different project sites.

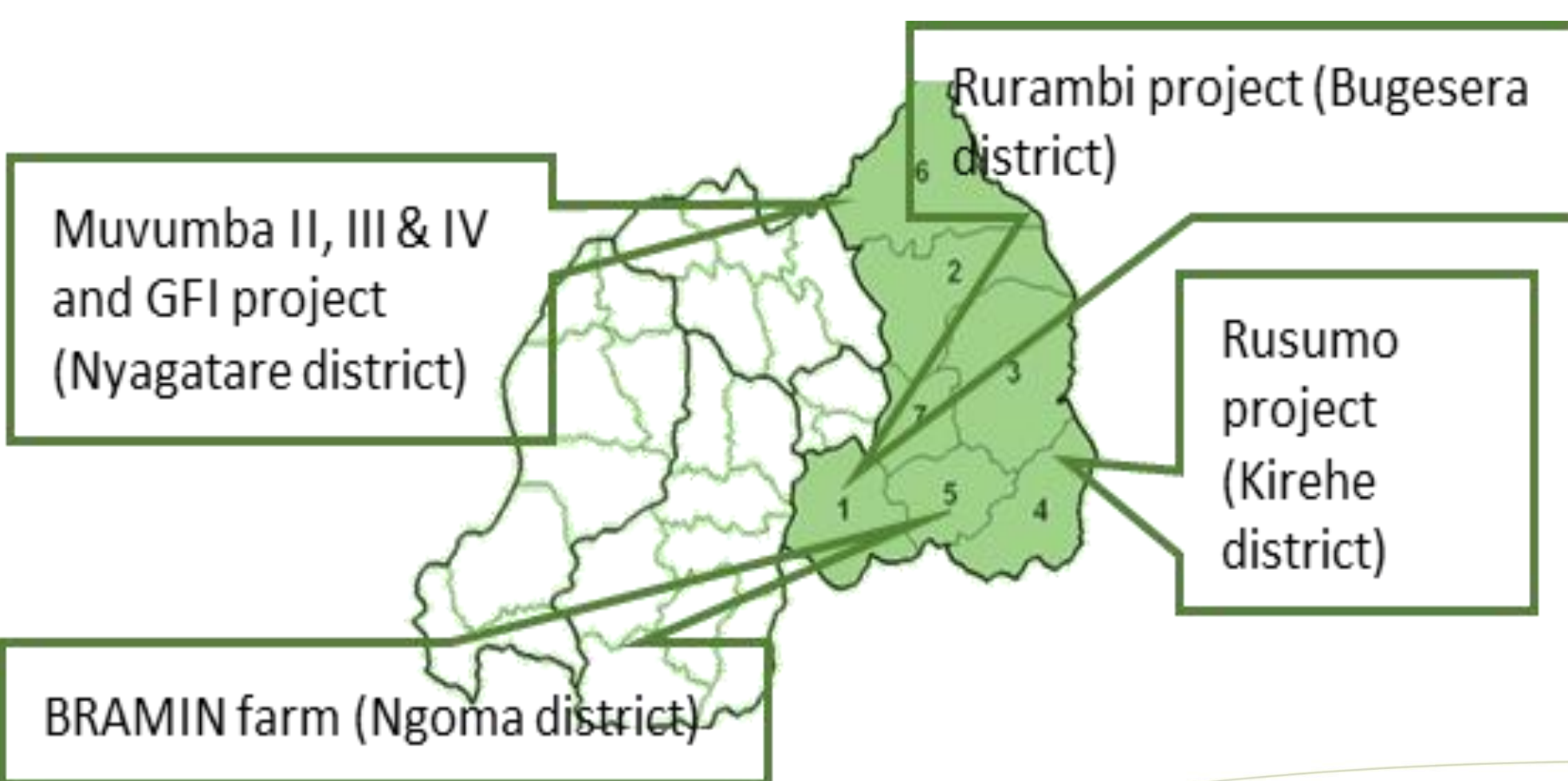


Figure 3. Map of the project sites



5. Discussion of preliminary results with national stakeholders

The main technologies identified were:



Diversion schemes

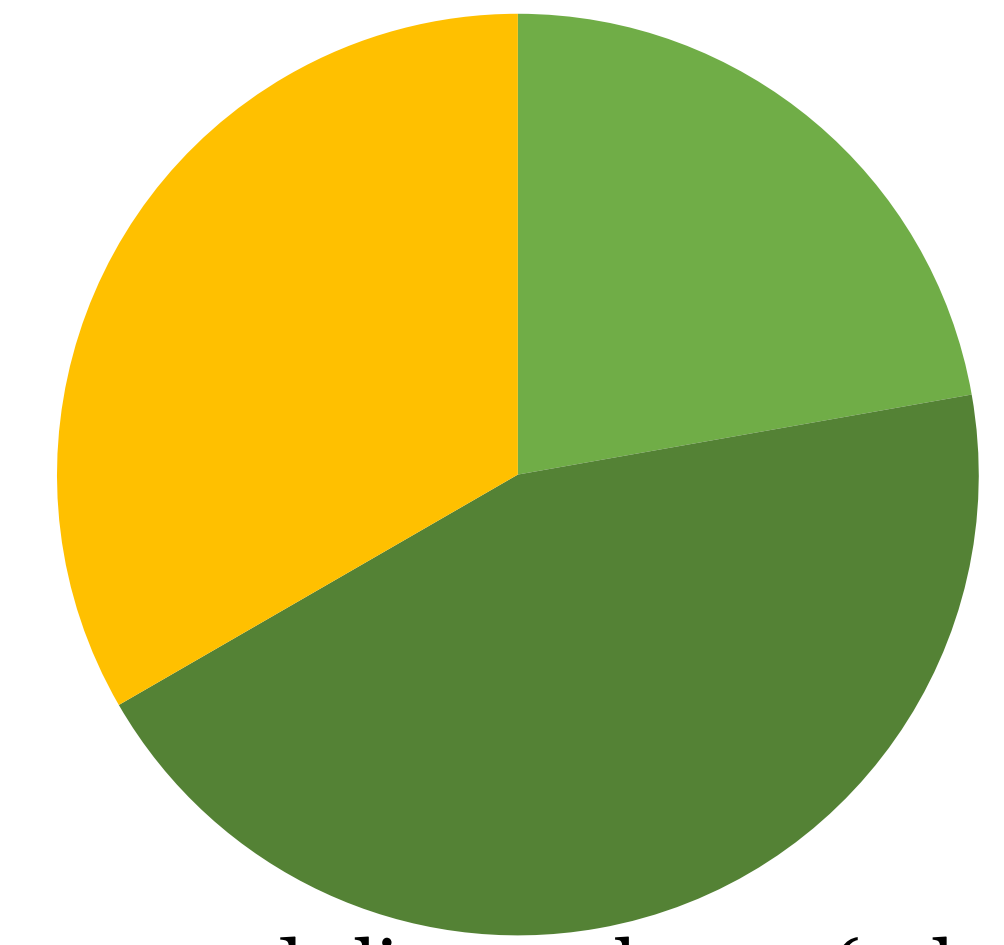


Pumping technologies



Soil and water conservation

The major constraints for implementation identified were:



- Environment and climate change (solar radiation not enough)
- Operation and maintenance (fuel, efficiency etc.)
- Training not enough or lacking

The main cross-cutting priorities highlighted were:

- ❖ The development and strengthening of capacities on AWM.
- ❖ The technical assistance and mentoring support to smallholders and providers on AWM.
- ❖ The establishment of the necessary local capacity to put farmers in charge of water management.

6. Validation workshop

The validation workshop took place in January 2016. The AWM solutions were discussed and their level of pertinence for implementation validated.

7. Conclusions

Three main priority actions were identified:

- ❖ Test the effectiveness of grassroots organization and farmer centred extension to shorten the induction of effective watershed approach, and promote a faster and stronger WUAs.
- ❖ Assess the effectiveness of demand driven capacity building on operation and maintenance.
- ❖ Explore and test business models in existing irrigation that could steepen the productivity.