

BEHAVIOR PROFILE: WATERSHED CLUSTER STEERING COMMITTEES COORDINATE AND MONITOR NATURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CLUSTER

OTHER GOAL

Goal has not been set

BEHAVIOR

Watershed Cluster Steering Committees coordinate and monitor natural resources within the cluster



BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

STRATEGY

BEHAVIOR AND STEPS	FACTORS	SUPPORTING ACTORS AND ACTIONS	POSSIBLE PROGRAM STRATEGIES
<p>What steps are needed to practice this behavior?</p> <p>Behavior</p> <p>Watershed Cluster Steering Committees (WCSCs) coordinate and monitor natural resources within the cluster</p> <p>Steps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor natural resources within the cluster, working with community and local leaders 2. Identify focus areas for watershed management together with users 3. Mobilize collective community labor and other resources for watershed activities, maintenance and rehabilitation works 4. Work with community members to rehabilitate watersheds and watershed infrastructure 5. Hold regular planning and monitoring meetings with the community and local leaders to gather feedback and review progress on watershed plans 6. Celebrate and voice appreciation for noted progress with all stakeholders 	<p>What factors may prevent or support practice of this behavior?</p> <p>STRUCTURAL</p> <p>Accessibility: [LACK OF CATCHMENT LEVEL ORGANIZATION] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees do not coordinate and monitor natural resources within the cluster because they do not think from a catchment perspective and are not organized in this way</p> <p>Accessibility: [LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR WATERSHED] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees do not coordinate and monitor natural resources within the cluster because they do not understand their role and responsibility at a catchment level</p> <p>Accessibility: [LACK OF FUNDING] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees can not coordinate and monitor natural resources within the cluster because they do not have consistent funding necessary to move around the cluster doing this work</p> <p>Service Provider Competencies: [LIMITED GOVT CAPACITY AND INPUTS] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees cannot manage natural resources within the cluster because watershed concerns such as borehole maintenance is the responsibility of rural district committees (RDC) and DDF, especially for quality assurance and monitoring, however they have limited capacity and resources to travel to sites. RDC and DDF are also the main providers of replacement borehole parts such as pump rods, pipes, cylinders and timber blocks, but they do not have these supplies. Community members do not view this as their responsibility, at least not solely</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <p>Family and Community Support: [LOSS OF TRUST IN COMMUNITY COMMITTEES] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees cannot manage natural resources within the cluster because community members lose trust in these types of community committees since they have not experienced positive benefits from watershed resource management compared to the time and cost involved. While they may have seen short-term success while donors/NGOs are involved, it has not been sustained. Failure of community members to contribute funds to watershed</p>	<p>Who must support the practice of this behavior, and what actions must they take?</p> <p>INSTITUTIONAL</p> <p>Local Institutions such as EMA, RDC, FC: Provides information to WCSCs to help them prioritize their activities or site selection for infrastructure establishment or conservation works</p> <p>COMMUNITY</p> <p>Male Peers: Champion the role of women in community watershed resource management</p> <p>Community members: Including women and youth, actively participate in village development community meetings to identify, plan and monitor watershed infrastructure and conservation works, and voice concerns openly and directly to Watershed Cluster Steering Committee</p> <p>Community Action Group leaders: Identify Male Champion in the group to advocate for the role of women in community activities</p> <p>Watershed Youth Champions: Ground-truth micro-catchment maps</p>	<p>What strategies will best focus our efforts based on this analysis?</p> <p>Strategy requires Communication Support</p> <p>ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Financing: Use Cash for Assets Program for watershed infrastructure and conservation works</p> <p>Financing: Use Cash for Assets Program specifically for youth that carry out watershed mapping and infrastructure and conservation works.</p> <p>Institutional Capacity Building: Provide technical training and tools on how to conduct watershed assessment, prioritize watershed works based on community needs, plan infrastructure and conservation works, and manage watershed resources using community governance structures. Integrate indigenous knowledge and practices where appropriate. Engage Committees to plan for and mitigate the impact of shocks/stressors such as drought, water shortage, human-wildlife conflict, and floods. Use this opportunity to demonstrate interconnectedness of livelihoods, health and nutrition to water availability, water and soil quality and natural resource management. Provide examples of how taking care of the watershed, eliminating open defecation, managing grazing land, forestry, and other natural resources will add to long term livelihood, health and nutrition of households and the community as a whole.</p> <p>Community Governance: Define micro-catchment areas and establish Watershed Cluster Steering Committees at the micro-catchment level, working with Committees</p> <p>SYSTEMS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES</p> <p>Infrastructure: Conduct Watershed Assessment to determine where and how to focus activities including where to locate new boreholes and which existing, non-working boreholes should be rehabilitated based on identified criteria. Include identification of which boreholes may be high-yielding and could utilize photovoltaic pump system/solar power, design specifications for location of solar panels, design specifications for domestic use, livestock watering, and irrigation purposes. Engage Committees and Water Point Committees in assessment and design discussions. Ensure integration with Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment that identifies problems, resilience capacities and possible impacts from shocks and stressors such as drought, water shortage, fire, human-wildlife conflict, and livestock diseases. Consider branding assets and documents such as infrastructure, training materials, and plans in a way that highlights the community as a whole, recognizing community committees involved and active community members.</p>

community committees leads to committee members abandoning their roles, leading to loss of trust in the committee; a continuous cycle

Family and Community Support:

B

[WATER USE CONFLICTS] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees cannot manage natural resources within the cluster because watershed management has led to water-use conflicts between community members in the past. Since water points are used for household domestic purposes, livestock, and irrigation, it can be a source of contention as a shared resource with the community

Gender: [WOMEN AS WATER

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RESOURCE ORGANIZERS] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees may manage natural resources within the cluster by engaging women who may be effective organizers of community water resources management due to their status as water collectors in the household; male-led committees may view water rules as women's territory

Norms: [LACK OF YOUTH COMMUNITY

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ROLE] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees do not engage youth to manage natural resources within the cluster because it is assumed that youth lack maturity and interest in natural resources and community matters

INTERNAL

Skills: [LACK OF SKILLS TO ASSESS,

B

PRIORITIZE, PLAN AND MANAGE WATERSHED] Watershed Cluster Steering Committees do not manage natural resources within the cluster because they do not know how to assess the watershed condition, how to prioritize community needs, how to plan infrastructure and conservation works, and how to manage the watershed resources after infrastructure and conservation works are complete

Infrastructure: Construct new boreholes and dams in selected locations based on assessment conducted (see separate intervention), working with Water Point Committees and using Cash for Assets Program. Based on assessment, integrate solar power for identified high-yielding boreholes as per design specifications. Consider branding assets and documents such as infrastructure, training materials, and plans in a way that highlights the community as a whole, recognizing community committees involved and active community members. ↗

Infrastructure: Rehabilitate selected boreholes and dams that are damaged based on assessment conducted (see separate intervention), working with Water Point Committees and using Cash for Assets Program. Based on assessment, integrate solar power for identified high-yielding boreholes as per design specifications. Consider branding assets and documents such as infrastructure, training materials, and plans in a way that highlights the community as a whole, recognizing community committees involved and active community members. ↗

Products and Technology: Engage public and private sector stakeholders, such as local shopkeepers for watershed supplies, RDCs, to determine shared priorities and mobilize resources using Watershed Cluster Steering Committees as the convener for watershed mapping and watershed management plans in the community.

DEMAND AND USE

Advocacy: Support traditional leaders and ward/district representatives during Fair Days and other community events to recognize Watershed Cluster Steering Committees and the community members who have worked to plan and implement watershed infrastructure and conservation works, including specific recognition of women and youth. Allow traditional leaders to provide a unifying message to the community about cultural values and respect for watershed as a shared community resource, social cohesion and use of indigenous knowledge for watershed management. Use this opportunity to demonstrate interconnectedness of livelihoods, health and nutrition to water availability, water and soil quality and natural resource management. Provide examples of how taking care of the watershed, eliminating open defecation, managing grazing land, forestry, and other natural resources will add to long term livelihood, health and nutrition of households and the community as a whole.

Collective Engagement: Work with traditional leaders and other male community leaders to promote the voices of women, youth and marginalized groups in the watershed planning, implementation and monitoring process. Embed a strong message of community cohesion through sustainable and equitable water use for household domestic use, livestock watering and irrigation purposes. Highlight examples of community members demonstrating sustainable and equitable water use.

Skills Building: Create a youth forum to talk about the importance of participating in community activities such as watershed management, planning and implementation, grazing land management and sustainable forest management. Describe the benefits they may receive from participating in community activities in terms of social capital, and lay out possible youth leadership opportunities and youth roles in watershed mapping, and implementing and monitoring of watershed resources. Discuss ways to resolve conflicts that may arise.

Skills Building: Train youth technicians on how to carry out watershed mapping; use this opportunity to demonstrate interconnectedness of livelihoods, health and

			nutrition to water availability, water and soil quality and natural resource management. Provide examples of how taking care of the watershed, eliminating open defecation, managing grazing land, forestry, and other natural resources will add to long term livelihood, health and nutrition of households and the community as a whole.
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