



# Objectives and approaches for Community Water Strategies

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# Purpose of CWS exercise

- To reinforce the principles of IWRM
- To promote leadership of CIMH, its institutional role and knowledge
- To conduct capacity-building exercise with National Partners focused on addressing needs and priorities in water management in the pilot community
- To provide a forum for discussion amongst collaborators and regional, national, and community level stakeholders
- To guide the strengthening of CARIWIN activities





# Outline

- Part 1: IWRM and Community Water Strategies
- Part 2: CARIWIN in the communities





# IWRM at the community level

- A generic framework synthesising key principles of IWRM at the community level
- Based on:
  - International IWRM Best Management Practices
  - Lessons learned from case studies in the Caribbean and elsewhere

## COMMUNITY WATER STRATEGIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

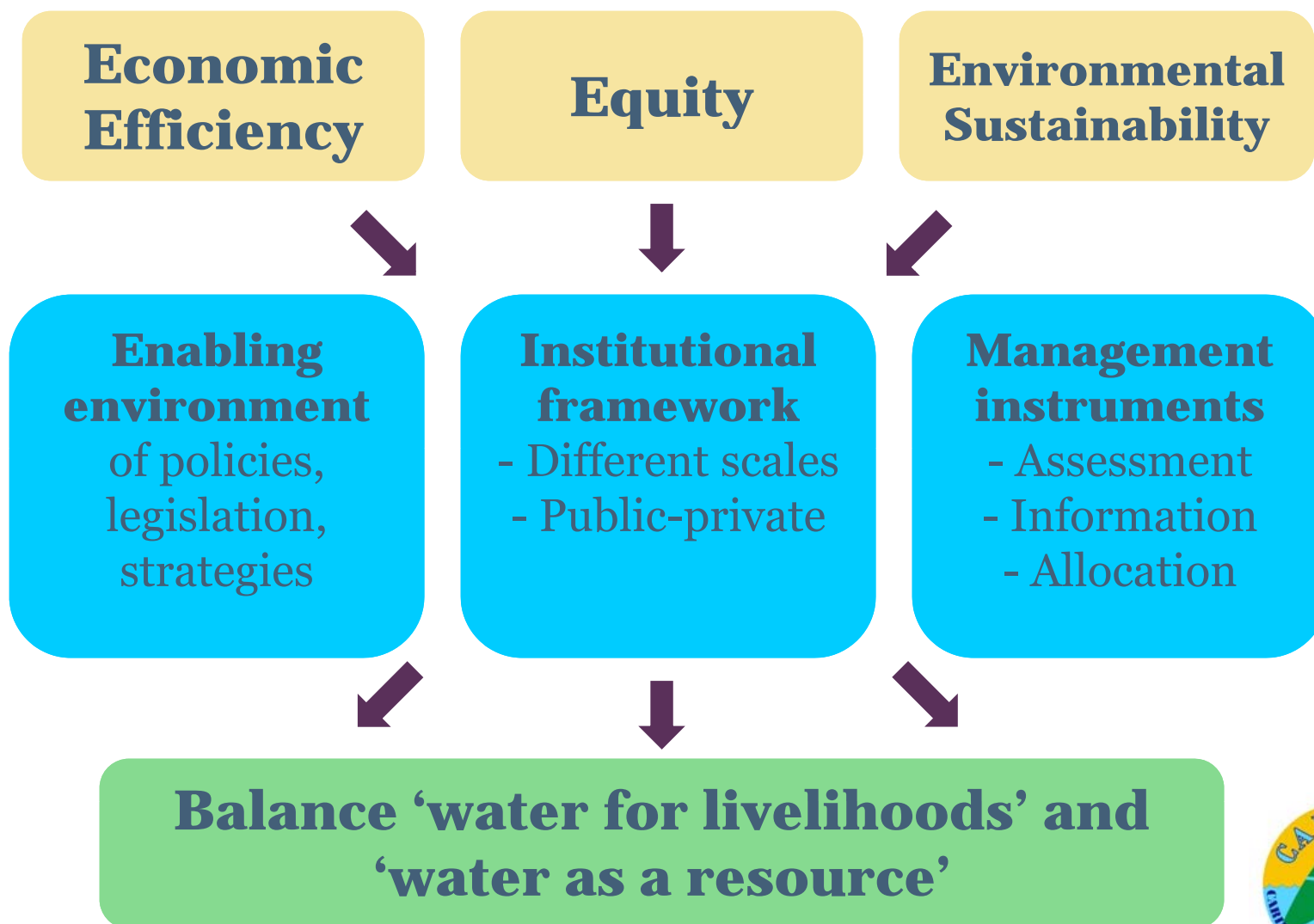
Working Document

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# 3 Pillars of IWRM



# Flood and drought management





# Environmental degradation

- Land use practices (e.g. hillside farming)
- Natural disasters
- Erosion and siltation of streams
- Agro-chemical pollutants
- Mining
- ...







# Water Supply & Sanitation

- Water quantity
- Water quality & microbial contamination
  - Source water protection
  - Storage
  - Intermittent water supply
- Access
- Resistance to or mitigation of low rainfall or drought







# Examples of case studies reviewed

- Participatory watershed management, St. Lucia
- Ridge to Reef Watershed Project, Jamaica
- Community-managed rural water supply, Dominican Republic
- Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM)



# IWRM at the community level

“The key aspect here is to identify how water usage fits into people’s lives, rather than imposing a series of management or monitoring duties which are not realistic in terms of communities’ daily lives or interests”

(Day, 2009)

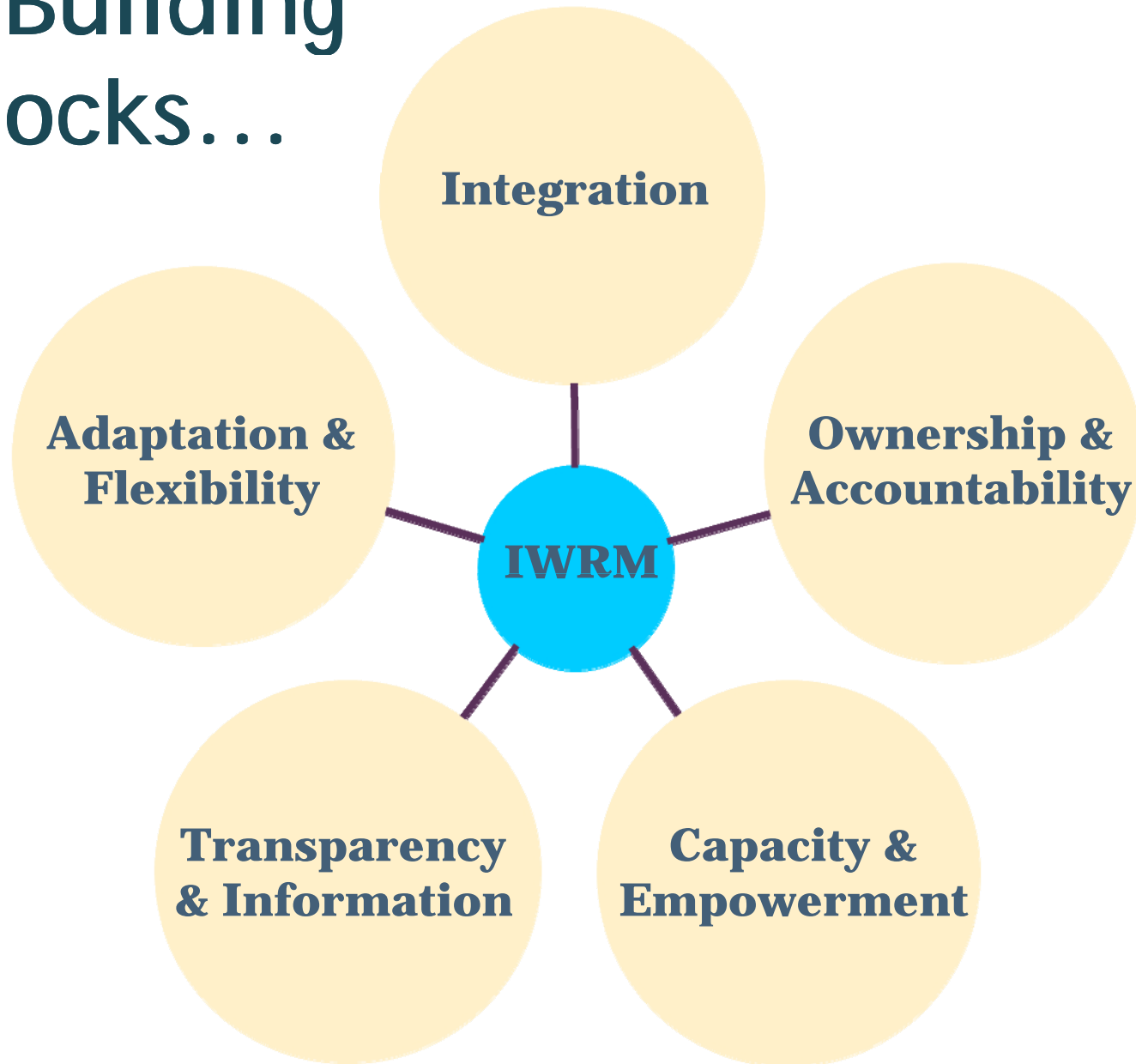


# IWRM at the community level: a capacity challenge

- Human
- Financial
- Institutional & Legal
- Management
  - Communications
  - Conflict Resolution
  - Negotiation
  - Consensus building
  - Community mobilisation
  - etc...



# 5 Building Blocks...







## Phases

## Components

### Assessment

- A1. Stakeholder analysis
- A2. Socio-economic context
- A3. Governance framework
- A4. Environmental assessment
- A5. Information management
- A6. Awareness-raising

### Planning

- B1. Priority setting
- B2. Detailed plan development
- B3. Creation/reform of decision-making body
- B4. Definition of roles & responsibilities
- B5. Enabling environment
- B6. Financing & cost recovery
- B7. Conflict management

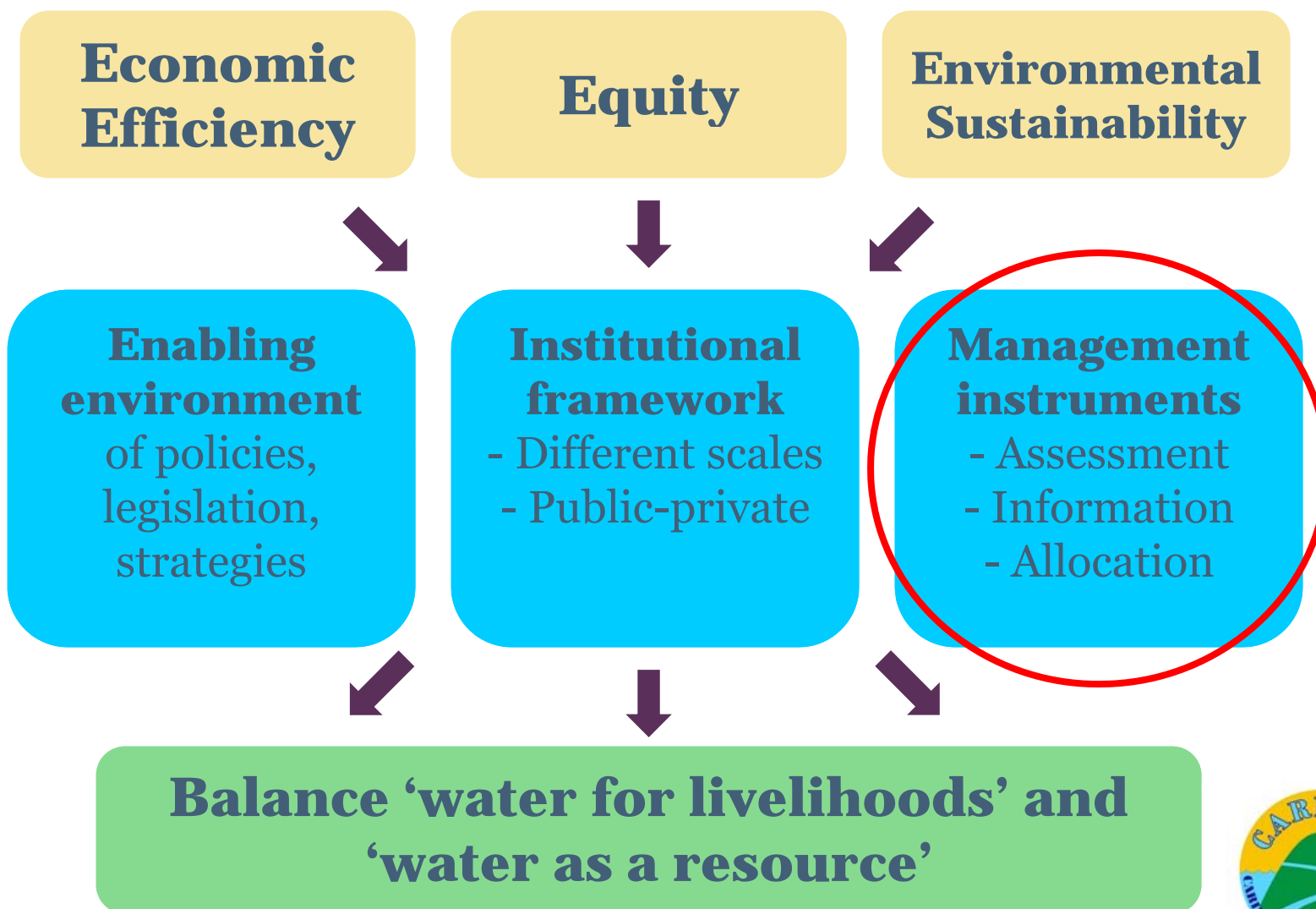
### Implementation

- C1. Plan implementation
- C2. Process monitoring and documentation
- C3. Information sharing & communications

### Monitoring

- D1. Development of indicators
- D2. Monitoring system
- D3. Sharing & learning

# 3 Pillars of IWRM



# CARIWIN Pilot Communities



# CWS defined as...



...the process that identifies relevant water management challenges at the community level and leads to the development of a management plan to address them







# 4 target areas

## 1) **Water supply and drinking water contamination**

Ensuring water quantity and quality for domestic and productive uses

## 2) **Extreme climatic mitigation**

Development of management practices to manage flood and drought, and the effects of the seasonality of rainfall on quantity and quality of the water supply

## 3) **Ecosystem degradation**

Ensuring appropriate land use practices, and development of mitigation practices for degradation such as hillside erosion, riverbank erosion, and sedimentation as well as their impacts on the environment (e.g. fisheries)

## 4) **Governance & capacity building**

Including but not limited to stakeholder involvement, awareness raising





# Existing Tools

- Water Safety Plans
- National Programmes of Action
  - Protocol on Land-Based Sources of Pollution
- IWCAM
- Other CARIWIN elements
  - Point-of-use water treatment in Guyana
  - Streamflow and rainfall gauging stations
  - Drought monitoring
  - NWIS



# Existing Tools: GEF Indicators

Type	Examples
<b>Process indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formation of a steering committee</li><li>• Adoption of a monitoring plan</li></ul>
<b>Stress-reduction indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of buffer zones</li><li>• Non-point source pollution programs implemented</li></ul>
<b>Environmental status indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biological or physical measures</li><li>• Changes in social conditions as a result of improved environmental conditions</li></ul>





# Expected Outputs

## **1) Prioritisation of the needs for each pilot community**

- a. Are the target areas identified relevant? Are any key issues missing?
- b. What resources are needed for strengthened water management and where should efforts be focused?







# Expected Outputs

## **2) Preliminary identification of the key players**

- a. What are the respective roles and responsibilities of the key players?
- b. Who can provide the necessary resources to address the priorities identified?
- c. What is needed to get the necessary commitment from the different players (government, civil society, universities, community organisations)?





# Expected Outputs

## **3) Steps to implementation**

- a. What are the steps required for strengthened water management in order to address the priorities?
- b. How can CARIWIN and its achievements to date (e.g. NWIS, CDPMN, training programs) best be used to support the development of a CWS in each partner country?



Thank You

