

COLLECTIVE ACTIONS CONCERTED ACTION - RECASE- TUZAMUKANE PROJECT

Internal capitalisation

A faded background image showing several people standing on wooden ladders, painting the exterior wall of a building. The scene is outdoors, with some foliage visible on the right side. The overall tone is light and airy due to the fading effect.

Introduction

Multi-stakeholder concerted actions

These actions were implemented from September 2020.

Housing hygiene :

- Renovation and plastering of houses
- Construction of hygienic toilets

Origin of capitalisation

The project team wanted to give feedback on these actions in order to provide a methodological basis for the concerted actions that will take place in phase 2 of the project.

Questions :

- 1) What was the role of each actor, and in particular that of the committees made up of members of community organisations?
- 2) What were the implementation steps?
- 3) What are the significant changes for CBOs/PGEs and their members (skills acquired, changing relationships, recognition of organisations)?

Details

CCA: Concerted Collective Action

Project areas: Huye, Nyaruguru East and Nyaruguru West.

Sectors and cells: these are official subdivisions. Each sector is divided into several cells.

OCB/GEP: "Organisation Communautaires de Base" and "Groupement Economique de Proximité", organisations and groups supported by the Recasé project.

Project team: people working in the Recasé project: project facilitators, outreach workers, nutritionist and coordinators.

A group of people are gathered around a table, working together. They are looking at papers and using markers, suggesting a collaborative activity or a workshop. The word "Methodology" is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, black font.

Methodology

Workshop calendar

	1 ^{er} March: Huye	2 March	3 March: Nyaruguru EST (Nyagisozi)	4 March: Nyaruguru West (Nyabimata)
Matin Morning	Group workshop	Processing of the first data and readjustment of the schedule	Group workshop	Group workshop
Afternoon	Individual interviews		Individual interviews	Individual interviews

Workshop participants :

Members of the management committees and animators of the area (project + proximity), for a total of about 15 people.

Interviews conducted:

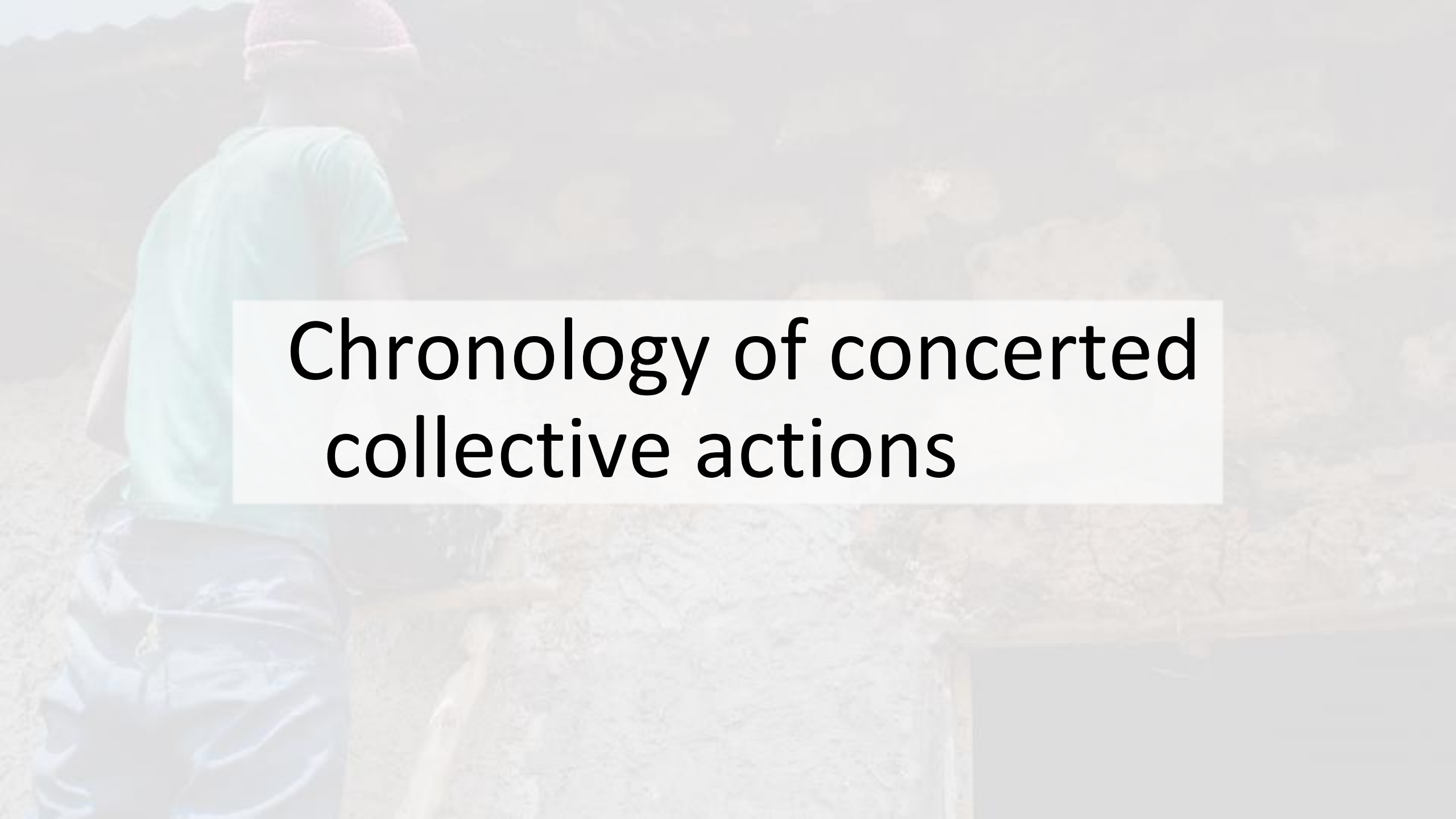
Beneficiaries of concerted collective actions; members of management committees; local cell authorities.



Workshop in Nyagisozi sector




Workshop in the Huye area

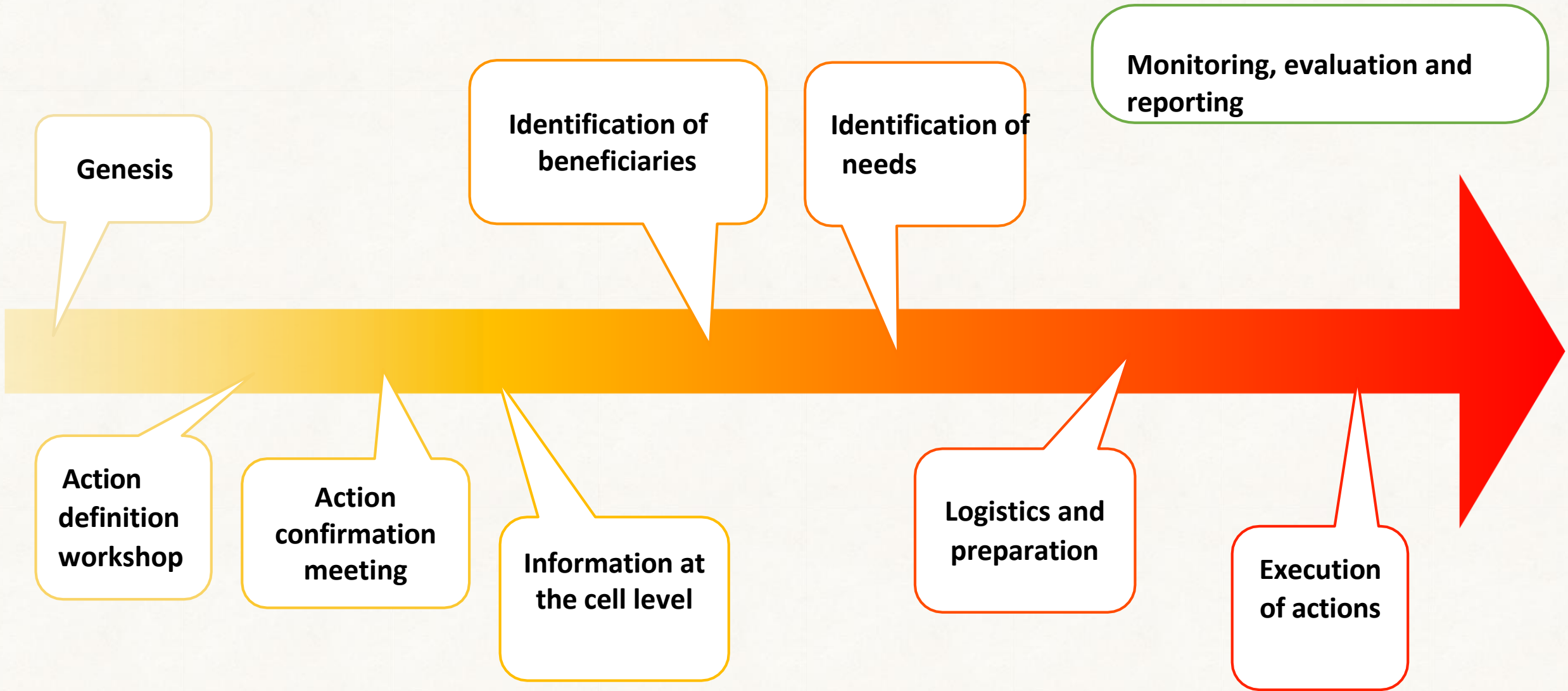
A person wearing a green t-shirt and a red beanie is seen from the back, working on a wall. The wall has a rough, textured surface. The background is a blurred landscape with hills and trees. A white rectangular box is overlaid on the image, containing the title text.

Chronology of concerted collective actions

This timeline traces the various important moments in the development and implementation of the CFA.



The sequence of events may have varied from one area or sector to another. The chronology presented here is intended as a synthesis.



Genesis

The aim was to make the action participatory by involving the CBOs/PEMs as much as possible. Field visits were conducted prior to these actions.

The *Recasé project* selected a consultant to facilitate an action definition workshop.

Action definition workshop, by sector

Member of CBO committees, external consultant, Recasé team.

Local authorities sometimes present.

Collective identification of problems in the territory. The issue of hygiene and poor housing was unanimously identified in the various sectors.

The actions chosen were the construction of toilets and the plastering of houses.

Each sector committee has chosen a name for the action in its area.

These committees were made up of representatives of CBOs or PEGs, the Recasé project's outreach worker, and influential people from the community.

Action confirmation meeting

Election of the *management committee* at sector level, followed by definition of the roles and participation of each actor.

Quantified indicators (number of works to be carried out, cost estimates and budgeting).

Validation by *local* sector *authorities*.

Information at the cell level

Information meetings in CBOs.

Explanation of the role to be played by the members: joint selection of beneficiaries, preparation and participation in the work (according to the organisation's internal rules).

Elections of *management committees at cell level*.

Identification of beneficiaries

Selection of beneficiaries by the *members* themselves, based on joint consultation.

The list of CBO member beneficiaries was supplemented by *local authorities*, who indicated 'non-member' households.

Visits to households by the *committee, which* allowed an estimate of the work to be carried out, and its cost.

Identification of needs

Identification of needs by the *cell committees*: materials, skilled labour (masons, carpenters), transport costs.

Informing the *beneficiaries of* the work to be carried out beforehand, according to their physical abilities and needs: construction of adobe bricks, transport of raw materials, smoothing of the walls to facilitate plastering.

Logistics and preparation

Disbursement of the fund to the *committees* at sector level.
Strengthening of the *committees* on the management and monitoring of this fund, by *the project team*.

Community mobilisation by the *authorities*.

Procurement of materials, recruitment of professionals, mobilisation of organisation members by *management committees*

Planning the work.

Official launch of the actions: all the *committees of the* same sector, *the project team* and the *local authorities* were brought together to celebrate the start of the actions.

Execution of actions (1)

Committees, participants and beneficiaries.

Organisation and distribution of the participants on the different work sites. The number of participants varied from sector to sector.

For the toilet works: digging a 5-6m hole, covered with planks, all in a mud brick hut.

About ten people were mobilised.

Execution of actions (2)

The house work was very varied: plastering, roofing, framing, doors and windows.

An average of twenty people were mobilised.

OCB and GEP from the same cell participated together in the same cell.

At the same time, "communications" were made, either by the *nutritionist of the Recasé project*, or by the committees themselves (who had been sensitised beforehand), on the theme of hygiene and health.

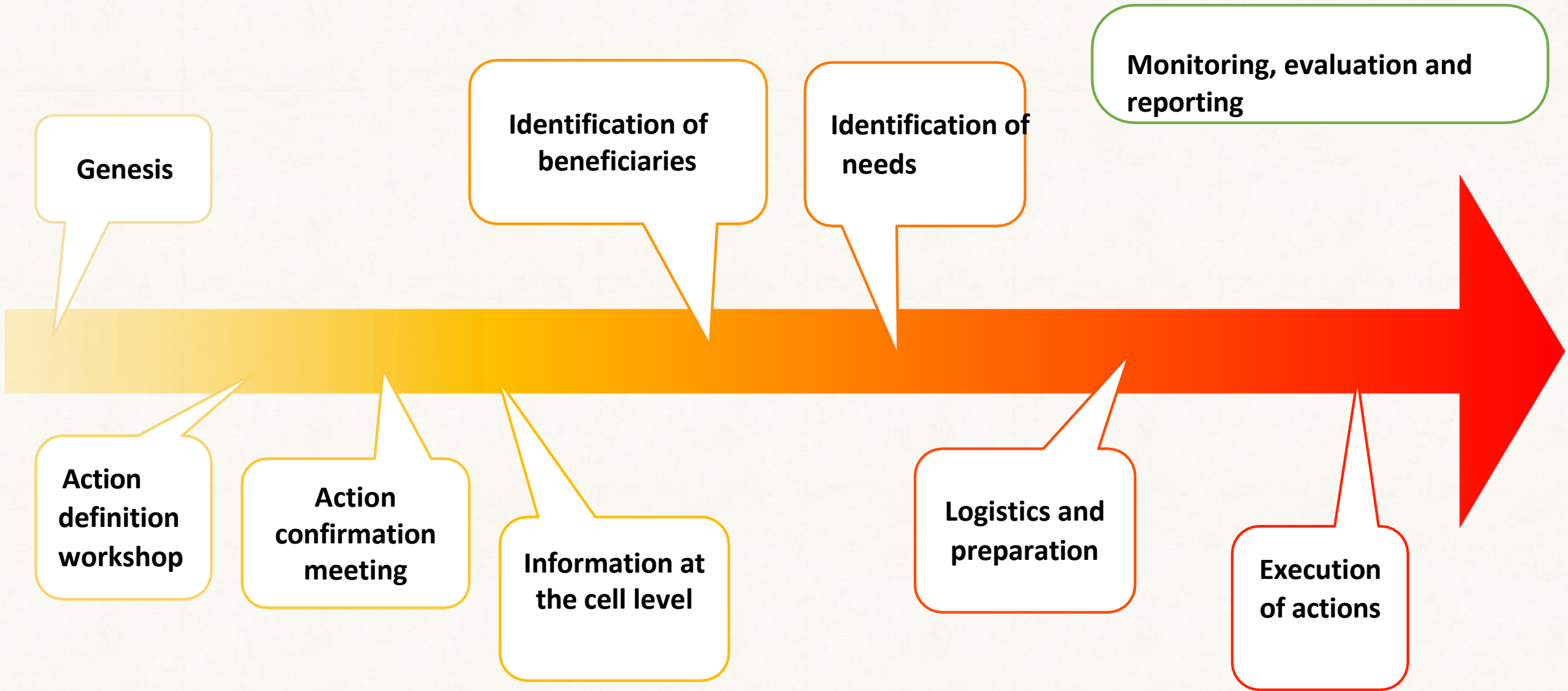
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Monitoring was carried out by the *management committees*, using training and tools provided by the Recasé project.

Meetings were organised by the *management committee*: monitoring of the work, the fund, and visits to households.

A final report per sector was written, communicated to the *project* and presented to the *local authorities*.

These actions have enabled local authorities to achieve some of their performance contracts.

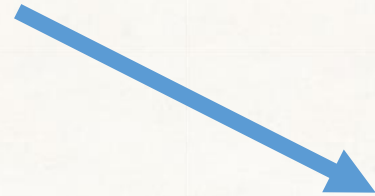


A photograph of four women standing in front of a mud-brick building with a dark doorway. The woman on the far left wears a white t-shirt with 'NAVY' printed on it and a colorful patterned wrap. The woman next to her wears a white long-sleeved shirt and a light blue face mask. The woman in the center wears a yellow t-shirt and a patterned wrap. The woman on the far right wears a patterned dress and a headscarf. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the text 'What role for beneficiaries?'.

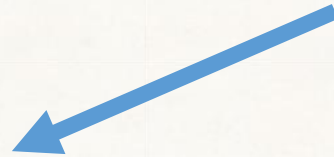
What role for
beneficiaries?

Participation in workcamps

Involvement of members of farmers' organisations in the choice of beneficiaries



Allows for good ownership of the action



Result: good participation in workcamps

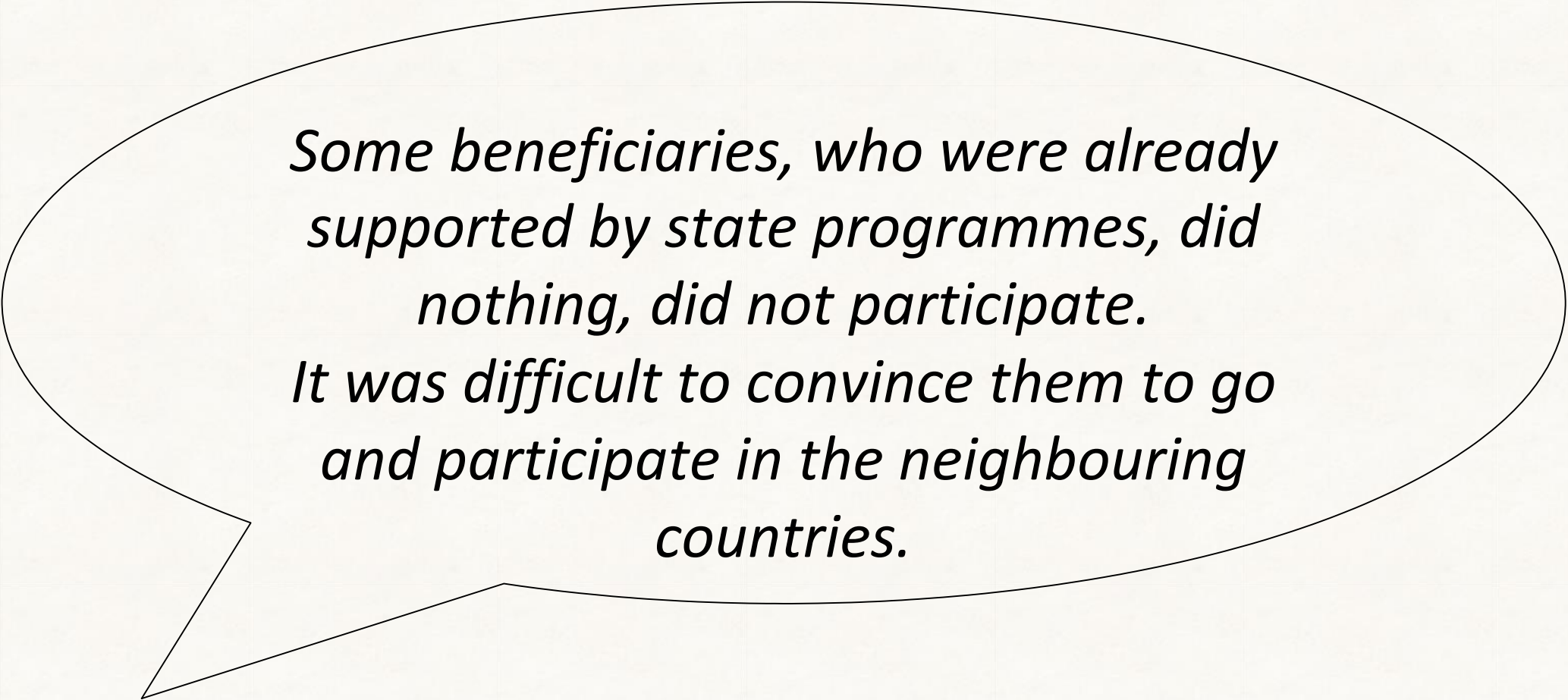
Insufficient awareness among beneficiaries of the role they were expected to play, especially among non-member beneficiaries of CBOs



Some did not feel that they were actors in the action, but merely beneficiaries



Passive attitude during the works or sometimes even absence during the works at home

A large, black-outlined speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the bottom-left. Inside the bubble, there is text in a black, italicized serif font.

Some beneficiaries, who were already supported by state programmes, did nothing, did not participate.

It was difficult to convince them to go and participate in the neighbouring countries.



Community organisations and local development

"The success of collective actions will be less about the success of the activity as such than about the capacity of the actors in the territory to define, implement and monitor together the realisation of these activities."

NIONG, October 2016

Central role of the management committee at sector level.

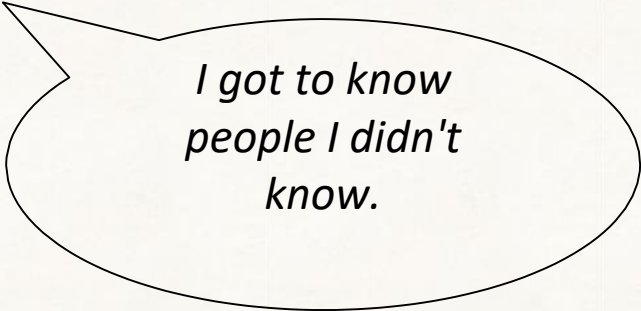
Responsible for budget management, planning and monitoring.

Interface between the project and other cell committees.

Role of cell committees: identification of needs, beneficiaries, and execution of works.

They were the ones who brought the needs up to the sector level, through the president.

The committees brought together several organisations (CBOs/GEPs) from the same cell. This allowed members to meet and sometimes work in households of another organisation, promoting exchanges.



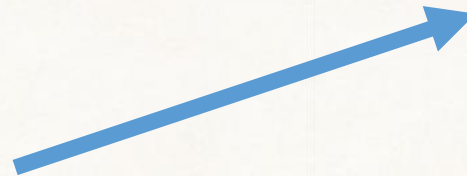
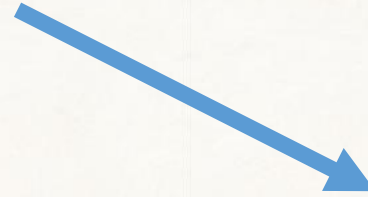
*I got to know
people I didn't
know.*

Change from a personal point of view of the committee members of these actions:

- duty to set an example: to be irreproachable in terms of hygiene in their homes;
- increased self-confidence, especially in dealing with the authorities;
- skills acquired: management, reporting, technical construction skills

Strengthening organisations (CBOs and PEGs) :

- Skills acquired in management and reporting
- Participation in the identification of issues
- Definition of the action



Promotes their empowerment

Strengthening organisations (CBOs and PEGs) :

Thanks to these actions, farmers' organisations are considered by the authorities as actors of local development.