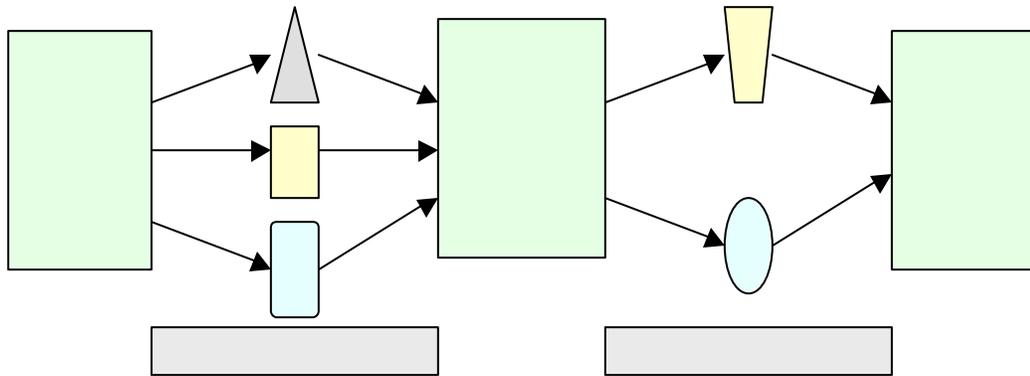


# Capitalization of Experiences: 'Water, Land and People' in India

Proceedings of the Second Learning Group Meeting (5-6 May 2006)

Venue: WOTR Training Centre, Darewadi, Maharashtra



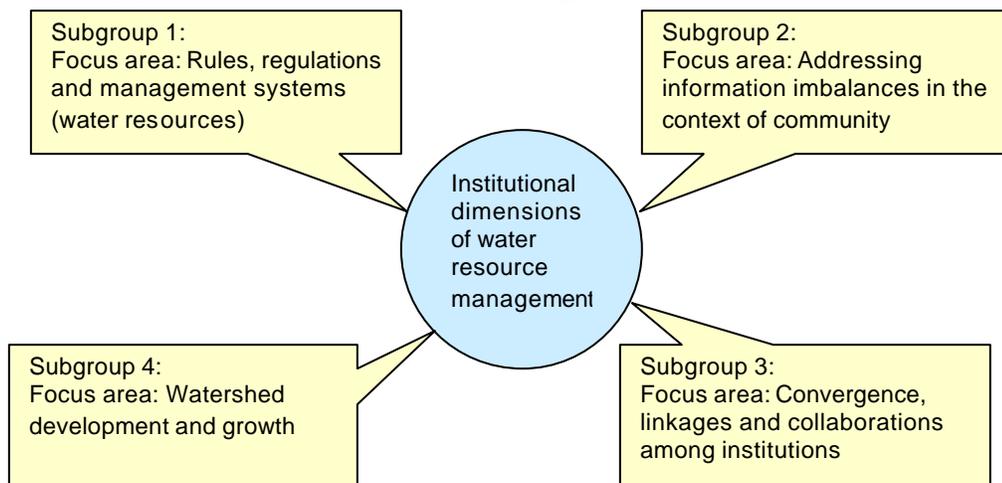
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## Capitalization of Experiences-Water, Land and People (CE-WLP), India Second CE Learning Event, May 5-6<sup>th</sup> 2006, Darewadi

### Background

The first meeting of the CE learning group took place on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2005 at Hyderabad where relevant experiences in water management were analyzed and focus areas were identified for further exploration. The focus areas identified under the broad subject of “Institutional dimensions of water resource management” include: (1) Rules, regulations and management systems (water resources); (2) Addressing information imbalances in the context of community organization; (3) Convergence, linkages and collaborations among institutions; and (4) Watershed development and growth.



Four subgroups were formed based on the interest of the members in a focus area. The subgroup members undertook field visits and activities such as case studies, story telling, video of community views, expert interviews etc. as part of intermediate activities between learning events. Some of the CE members also participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, Mexico. These outputs were shared in the second learning group meeting.

The training center<sup>1</sup> of Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR), Darewadi, Maharashtra was chosen as the venue for the meeting since the members of the learning group had expressed their interest during the first learning event to have the second meeting in the field area.



<sup>1</sup> WOTR has its own Training Centre built in the middle of a fully developed watershed at Darewadi. Darewadi is located about 80km from Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

### **Objectives of CE-WLP Second learning event**

- Share information on activities, development insights and products since first learning event in December 2005
- Gather learnings from the different experiences
- Develop operational plans for May – September 2006
- Develop a dissemination strategy

### **Overview of the CE second workshop**

The workshop started with a welcome address, introduction to the design of the workshop and a brief review of the first learning event. This was followed by experience sharing by the members of subgroups based on the activities undertaken during the intermediate period. Experiences from the 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum and the CE linkages (Bolivia and Mali) were also shared. The members then proceeded with field visit to Darewadi watershed and interacted with the local community over a range of issues which was followed by a transect walk of the watershed. The second day of the workshop started with information updates regarding the new guidelines of the watershed development program in India and to put in perspective the focus areas of CE process in this context. This was followed by preparation of plans for subactivities before the next learning event. The workshop concluded with discussion on tentative dates for the next learning events and also best means of communication among the members.

#### **Day 1:**

#### **Welcome and introduction to CE-Second Learning Event**

Ms. Rupa Mukerji, Delegate, IC-India welcomed the members to the second learning event. She also welcomed the new members (those who were not able to participate in the first event) and provided a brief introduction to the workshop objectives and also introduced the facilitator for the event, Mr. Vishnu Sharma. Mr. Vishnu Sharma then took the members through the planned activities for the day (Please refer to Annexure for the workshop schedule). This was followed by a brief recap by Ramkumar regarding the focus areas developed during the first learning event, formation of sub-groups and the activities undertaken by various subgroups in the intermediate period.

#### **Sharing of progress during the intermediate period by the subgroups**

#### **Subgroup 1: Rules, regulations and management systems (water resources)**

The field areas visited by the group members include: M.C.Thanda watershed (Jana jagriti/CWS), Mushtikovela village, Chinnakothapalli mandal (Timbaktu Collective), Putteru, Husakere and Devarasamudram villages in Kolar district (Grama Vikas).

### Key observations from the field visits

- Social regulations important to maintain common lands.
- Severe drought and adverse conditions provide opportunity for the community to come together (need based collective action).
- Case studies can provide a flavour. But direct interaction among practitioners provides the necessary depth and analysis (A long discussion with Dr. Rao of Gram vikas provided an opportunity to understand the advantages and constraints in implementing the community based tank management projects and the government-NGO linkages).
- Such meeting resulted in the platform meeting at Hyderabad to exchange information on tank management with a wider audience.
- Finer elements of functioning of social rules and regulations need to be explored.

**Experience sharing: Ms. Mary, Timbaktu Collective:** Mary presented the case of Mushtikovela village and the evolution of rules and regulations of managing water from the village tank during drought years. Various village level community institutions evolved over a period of 10 years such as the vana samrakshana samitis (VSS), youth associations and women self help groups. Now these groups play an active role in various developmental activities including the tank management and water sharing.

**Experience sharing: Mr. Anwar, Centre for World Solidarity (CWS):** Anwar mainly focused on the problems of excess groundwater withdrawal due to cultivation of water intensive crops under borewells and the government regulations on groundwater usage. The presentation mainly revolved around the alarming trends in the groundwater status and its indiscriminate usage. Some of the questions raised were regarding the acceptance of rules and regulations at the community level, regulation of water demands, type of information on water availability and water use that is needed and the type of policies that could be effective at ground level.

**Experience sharing: Mr. Sakhre, Action for Food Production (AFPRO):** Mr. Sakhre spoke about his experience regarding a world bank supported project called "Aquifer based water management pilot project". The project area is Jalgaon in the Tapti River Basin. The approach was to build the capacities of the communities in using their water and build suitable plans by the community at an aquifer level based on their priorities. A village water supply and sanitation committee was formed comprising 32 villages with two representatives from each village.

Accordingly village action plans were prepared and regulations were formed and accepted by the gram sabhas. Some of the major decisions regarding regulations include:

- Fixing a specific Horse Power (HP) of the pump (criteria for lifting of water)
- Water saving irrigation technologies (such as drip, sprinkler etc.)
- Requirement for every tubewell structure to have recharge facility

- Arriving at a consensus regarding the maximum irrigable area
- Restrictions on digging of new wells
- Strict punishment for violators

Some key points:

- Selection of the villages based on aquifer and not community centered
- One of the reasons for increased awareness and responsiveness of the community towards groundwater problem was due to exploitation of the resource by the industries.
- There is also pressure on the persons owning tube wells from the neighbors not to grow water intensive crops since there is shortage of drinking water.

#### **Key learnings / observations by the members**

- “Needs” make people look for opportunities
- Periods of stress lead to collective action and such behavior may change in periods of plenty. Therefore, the question of how to make the community remember these experiences remains.
- This brings to question whether rules and regulations are short term measures or if they have long term implications. Regarding the role of NGOs in making people understand the importance of not reverting back to old habits, it was felt that it may not be possible for an NGO to intervene but the experiences of opportunities lost can be mirrored back into the community.
- Institutions evolve and act as information increases and organization strengthens
- Accessed information gets acted upon when the community is organized
- Crop production issues need to be given importance such as the type of crops to be grown (less water intensive alternatives), System of Rice Intensification (SRI) type of cultivation with the main focus on reducing water utilization.
- Explore the scope for reorganization of community where overexploitation already occurred.
- Bringing back traditional systems of water management would be beneficial
- Integration of traditional institutions existing in the village into the current systems.

#### **Subgroup 2: Addressing informational imbalances in the context of community organizations**

The field areas visited by the group members was Madanapally in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh (OUTREACH field area).

**Experience sharing: Shanker Naik / Ramkumar:** The poster presentation was about the importance of community organization and mobilization as a prerequisite for successful participation of the community and thereby to the success of projects. More importantly the case was an example of preparing the community to absorb the information rather than simple information dissemination. The location of the case study was in Madanapally, Chittoor district. It depicted how the community was supported to get organized and actively participate in the decision-making processes on the implementation of various developmental activities in the village.

**Experience sharing: J. R. Pawar, WOTR:** Pawar described the participatory monitoring process in his field area of Sundarban, Aurangabad. This is a community process to understand project experiences and also the people's association with the project. Under this process, interaction between villages in a watershed called the "peer group assessment" occurs wherein two people from each village (total about 20 people from all villages in a watershed) assess work done in each village. In this way the community monitors works, learns from each other and puts pressure on the political process to get their work done.

**Key observations by members:**

- Incorporation of smaller villages into the design of larger plans at district level still needs to be worked out (Here, it was felt that IC experience from Bonthi could be useful case to observe).
- Good responsive official one of the factors for successful linkages and projects.
- When many projects converge with so many funds, there is a possibility of things not working. Therefore, as little as possible and as much as required should be the motto.
- Process of rationalizing and information sharing with the people at the forum and dovetailing government schemes with community needs becomes important.
- Bridging the informational gaps by just facilitating between the community and the government officials is itself an important part of filling these gaps.

**Subgroup 3: Convergence, linkages and collaborations among institutions**

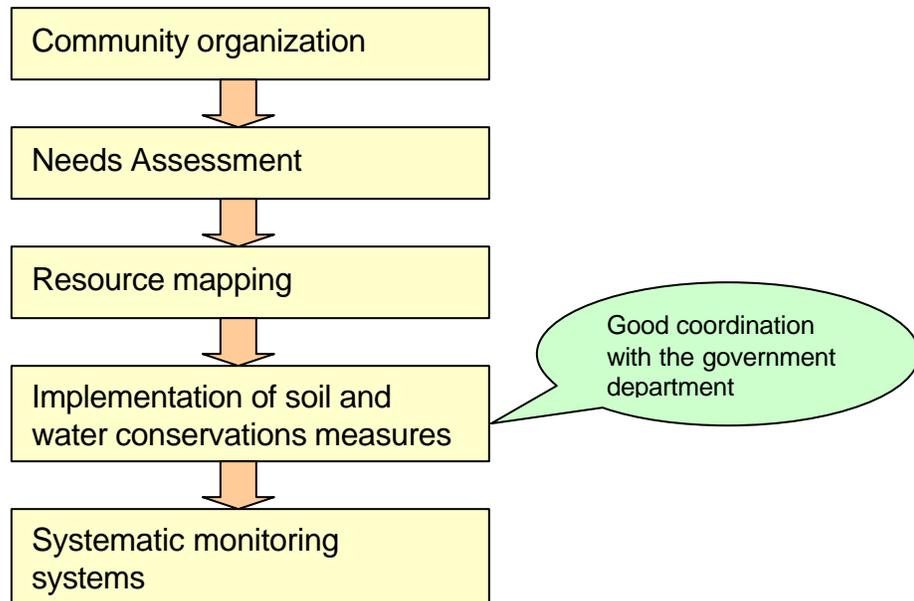
The field areas visited by the group members include: Vikas Sansthan, Kolyari, Prayatna Samiti and SPWD field area and Sahyog Sansthan field area.

**Experience sharing: Mr. Vishnu Sharma / Mr. Heeralal Sharma:** Mr. Vishnu Sharma elaborated on the rationale and the guiding principles for collaborations. The key observations from the presentation are provided in the box. Some of the guiding principles for collaboration include common interests and concerns, equal sense of ownership amongst all stakeholders and well defined roles and

responsibilities among partners and finally accountability and transparency for sustainability of the system. He then discussed linkages at different levels (gram panchayat, district level and state level), convergence of various government programs and avoiding duplication of watershed interventions.

Mr. Heeralal Sharma then described the experience of Sahyog Sansthan with the types of interventions that had active involvement of the community. The process of interventions was initiated with the formation of SHGs and then moving towards natural resource development on watershed basis and at the same time developing linkages with panchayat, zilla parishad, dairy, line departments and other agencies. In all this, role of Sahyog Sansthan was limited to that of a facilitator. He provided the example of Khedsiya village in Rajasthan to illustrate the process and its impacts. He then described the process of NRM interventions in the Gangeshwar watershed development program in the Bhinder block of Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The watershed has an area of about 900 hectares comprising of 4 villages.

#### The process of NRM interventions in Gangeshwar watershed



**Key learnings**

- Approach and strategy
  - Participatory process – promoting a sense of ownership
  - Decision making by the community
  - Joint workshops for better coordination
  - Supervision and monitoring
  - Sharing of costs and benefits
- Convergence with government departments and schemes
  - Panchayats for legal and moral support
  - Line departments for technical and financial support

**Key observations by members:**

- Problem of converging at the point of need and diverging at other times (in the times of plenty)
- Context of collaborations to be established
- Will and willingness a very important elements in collaborations
- Argument for collaboration is mainly that of optimization of resources
- All partners to share accountability and transparency in dealings with each other
- In partnership mode, roles and functions must come out very clearly. Clarity in the procedures needed, if not, leads to friction between agencies/partners
- In a partnership, respecting one another is very critical in collaborations
- At the community level, most often, projects begin with a problem in which the community has no interest
- Involvement of key decision makers at different stages of a project on a continuous basis is important
- Creating assets, confidence and capacities of the people to be given priority rather than doling out finances
- Provide space for the community to grow rather than act as godfather

**Experiences from 4<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (WWF): Sharing of CE linkages (Mali and Bolivia), Rupa Mukerji**

Rupa provided an overview of the thematic sessions at the 4<sup>th</sup> WWF, the products displayed in the Swiss stand and shared the CE processes in Mali and Bolivia. In Mali the CE process focused on the Gender and lowlands, participatory planning and organization for water management. In Bolivia, the issues revolved around the conflicts related to natural resources such as water, erosion, contamination and natural disasters. The story telling method in Bolivia resulted in one long story of 8 hours.

The common issue for India with Mali is on water management policy and good practices. With Bolivia it was not very clear since the terrain is very different even though the processes were interesting.

## Field visit to Darewadi watershed

Pawar from WOTR described the general characteristics of the Darewadi village and the members visited the area upstream of Darewadi where WOTR and the forest department are working together. The watershed president Mr. Auwad provided an overview of the watershed activities in the area, the afforestation program and the rules and regulations framed to protect the plantations and the contribution of the villagers to the whole process. For example, a fine of upto Rs. 100 is imposed on anybody violating the rules formulated to protect the forest area.

The members then had a meeting with the community members in the village panchayat office. The meeting started with a brief explanation of the water budget program (Vasundara) in the village. Based on the water budget, it was found that evaporation accounted for 30 percent of the water losses. Water utility by the crops was about 75 percent.

### **Key points from the community interaction:**

- The village members offer facilitation services to other village committee members and they are paid for their services. But they are restricting their services even though demand is high for their services since they also need to focus on activities in their village.
- It was generally accepted that after the works, drinking water problem was solved and also that there has been a shift in the cropping pattern from millets to high value crops such as vegetables (tomato, onion), wheat, gram etc. Dairy activity has also increased.
- Currently there are no restrictions on digging new tubewells and water saving technologies like sprinklers are used to a limited extent.
- There is a good understanding (regarding usufruct rights) between the gram panchayat and forest department since land belongs to the forest department
- Community has reached a stage where they are in a position to absorb the information and act upon it. For example, awareness of sanitation increased due to exposure visits facilitated by WOTR.

After the meeting, the members made a transect walk across the watershed area to get an idea of the extent of the watershed, the topography and the type of watershed structures in the area. The walk provided an overview of watershed panorama/village commons, in-situ moisture conservation, afforestation program and drinking water sources (significance of the conservation activities on well recharge and increased water inflow into the well through better capillary action due to increased circumference of the well).

### **Post-visit feedback and open discussion**

- Landless earn upto Rs. 2000 – 3000 in a month from livestock activities and build their capacities to buy land.
- During the exchanges, it was observed that in Maharashtra land can be purchased by the landless except those in tribal areas where non-tribals cannot buy land. Whereas in Karnataka and Gujarat, only agriculturists can buy land. In these states only the government revenue lands can be distributed among the landless.
- Regarding contribution of labor, dynamics of local community play an important role. On common lands, all families contribute on a particular day. On private land, the landowner contributes and community helps by giving labor. The labor contribution in terms of cash is reimbursed to the watershed committee.
- Differential wage rates computed based on soil characteristics.
- Large landowners pay in terms of cash or provide wages for hired labor.
- Regarding convergence between gram panchayat, watershed committee and forest department: The Karnataka experience shows that watershed management committee after 5 years wanted to hand over to gram panchayat. But since their staff has to be paid, gram panchayat was hesitant to take up. But in Darewadi, the persons were employed only for the duration of the project and therefore in the post project there were no remaining staff to be maintained.
- For the issue of handling funds in Darewadi, no norms were fixed and the village watershed committee has to conduct gram sabhas and decisions were taken in the gram sabha. Currently, a subcommittee of the gram panchayat looks after the watershed activities.

### **Day 2:**

#### **Information updation-Neeranchal watershed guidelines, Ramkumar**

The Parthasarathy committee report laid down the recommendations for future watershed projects (called the Neeranchal guidelines) and has recently put up in the public domain for discussion and approval by the Government of India.

The major recommendations of the committee regarding institutional aspects are the restoration of the role of Village Watershed Committee and acceptance of gram sabha for watershed association as per Hariyali guidelines. The VWC is expected to function as a committee of Gram Panchayat. It also recommended replacement of present management structure of the program with an All-India Authority, National Authority for Sustainable Development of Rainfed Areas (NASDORA).

The Neeranchal guidelines envisaged future watershed programs with a duration of 8 years with 3 phases: Preparatory phase (2 years), resource augmentation and institution building phase (4 years) and a sustainable livelihoods and productivity enhancement phase (2 years) with a cost outlay of Rs. 12,000 per hectare (maximal figure).

According to the report, areas that need major improvements in Indian watershed development program pertain to:

- Issues regarding conceptualization of program
- Participation, equity and transparency
- Appropriate end users of harvested water for sustainable livelihoods
- Institutional issues
- Capacity building
- Monitoring
- Research
- Public-private partnership
- Administrative problems

Most the recommendations of the committee heavily draw from the experiences of the NGOs and other successful implementing agencies. The focus areas identified and the learnings from the CE process support and also provide inputs into the practicality of some of the recommendations.

**Concept of Community of Practice (CoP)**, Mr. Jaganath, SDC, explained the concept of Community of practice, its characteristics, benefits and its relevance in the CE context. He described the importance of converting tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge and how CoP can be used as a tool for knowledge management.

"CoPs are living repositories of knowledge and experience."  
- Etienne Wenger

## Group Work

The subgroup composition remained constant and there was no alteration in the subgroup composition. New members of the inner circle selected their respective working subgroups. In this session, the members were requested to divide themselves into their respective groups and discuss and plan the intermediate activities. The groups were asked to plan for the:

- Themes to be explored
- Issues to be identified
- Short-list of experiences for review / validation
- Develop timelines for field visits
- Products expected
- Facilitation expected from D-IC

Subgroup wise work plans were proposed after brainstorming among the members of the subgroup that were then presented in the plenary.

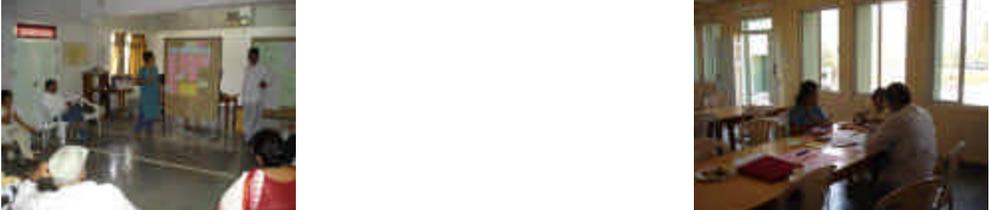
## Proposed work plans

| <b>Sub-group 1: Rules, Regulations and management systems (water resources)</b>             |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
|            |   |   |  |
| Members:  | Anwar, Mary, Rao, Nafisa, Mattia  |   |  |
| General comments/<br>Reflections  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time constraint of the members</li> <li>• External help needed for documentation</li> <li>• Enriching personal experience, “otherwise it would not have happened”.</li> <li>• Not properly articulated the complete set of activities-with timeline and budget</li> </ul>  |   |  |
| Themes  | <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                     Surface water<br/>(Soil moisture, tanks<br/>management, other<br/>water bodies)<br/>Groundwater                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                     Water governance<br/>Agriculture<br/>Drinking water<br/>Institutions<br/>Equity, Gender,<br/>Sustainability<br/>Programs, practices,<br/>policies                 </td> </tr> </table>  | Surface water<br>(Soil moisture, tanks<br>management, other<br>water bodies)<br>Groundwater | Water governance<br>Agriculture<br>Drinking water<br>Institutions<br>Equity, Gender,<br>Sustainability<br>Programs, practices,<br>policies |
| Surface water<br>(Soil moisture, tanks<br>management, other<br>water bodies)<br>Groundwater | Water governance<br>Agriculture<br>Drinking water<br>Institutions<br>Equity, Gender,<br>Sustainability<br>Programs, practices,<br>policies  |   |  |
| Issues  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water sharing mechanisms</li> <li>• Water management within watershed program</li> <li>• Competitive water use (Irrigation)</li> <li>• Drinking water needs (both human and cattle)</li> <li>• Information gap in groundwater management</li> <li>• Water literacy</li> <li>• Institutional capacity and ability to adapt and change</li> <li>• Fragmented approach</li> <li>• Who sets the rules (Government/NGOs/Community)</li> <li>• Decentralization versus centralization</li> <li>• Equity issues</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Supply versus demand management</li> </ul> |   |  |
| Field visits  | Timeline – July (8 days)<br>Field areas of Utthan (Gujarat), Sahyog Sansthan (Rajasthan),<br>Hivre Bazar (Maharashtra), AFPRO/GRASP (Maharashtra)<br>Timeline – August (4 days)<br>Dhan Foundation (Madhurai), APFARMS<br>WOTR, WASSAN, WALAMTARI through secondary literature  |   |  |
| Products expected   | 6 case studies and 1 issue paper  |   |  |
| Support expected  | Facilitation<br>External help in documentation<br>One review meeting in Hyderabad   |   |  |

| <b>Subgroup 2: Addressing informational imbalances in the context of community organizations</b> |   |
|--|---|
| Members:   | Shankar, Ramkumar, Pawar  |
| Themes and Issues  | <p>Improved awareness about the developmental programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarity about the developmental programs</li> <li>• How does it contribute towards transparency and accountability?</li> <li>• How does it help in monitoring and evaluation by the community?</li> </ul> <p>Technical inputs that improve income levels and income generating options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer of information (External sources to community)</li> <li>• Exchange of information (between the communities or CBOs)</li> </ul> <p>Market information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of Information Technology</li> <li>• Bulletins</li> </ul> |
| Field visits   | <p>Time line: July 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> / July 31<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> August</p> <p>Field areas: Jalna (Maharashtra) and others to be identified</p>   |
| Products   | Comparative analysis (Chart/Poster/case study); Video documentation (if possible)   |

| <b>Subgroup 3: Convergence, linkages and collaborations among institutions</b>       |   |
|--|---|
|  |   |
| Members:   | Vishnu Sharma, Heeralal Sharma, Ashraful Hasan, Kaushik Rawal, Kalyan shetti  |
| Themes and Issues  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional collaboration for community development</li> <li>• Collaboration between NGO/GO towards convergence at the community level</li> <li>• Explore public-private partnership for community/local benefits</li> </ul>   |
| Issues   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paradigm shift <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community as decision makers</li> <li>○ Focus on marginalized sections including women and youth</li> </ul> </li> <li>• How to link with market economy?</li> <li>• Institutional level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Frame conditions for collaboration</li> <li>○ Improve delivery mechanism</li> <li>○ Sustainability of institution – Beyond project cycle</li> <li>○ Issues of legal status</li> <li>○ Resource mobilization for development and management</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Field visits   | <p>Timeline: Between June last week and Mid – August</p> <p>Field areas: WASMO, Utthan, AKRSP-I (Gujarat)</p>   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
|          | Kamalapur, Bhonthi (Karnataka)<br>WASSAN, CWS. Timbaktu Collective, APFAMS<br>(Andhra Pradesh)<br>Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala (decentralization<br>related) |
| Products | To be decided   |

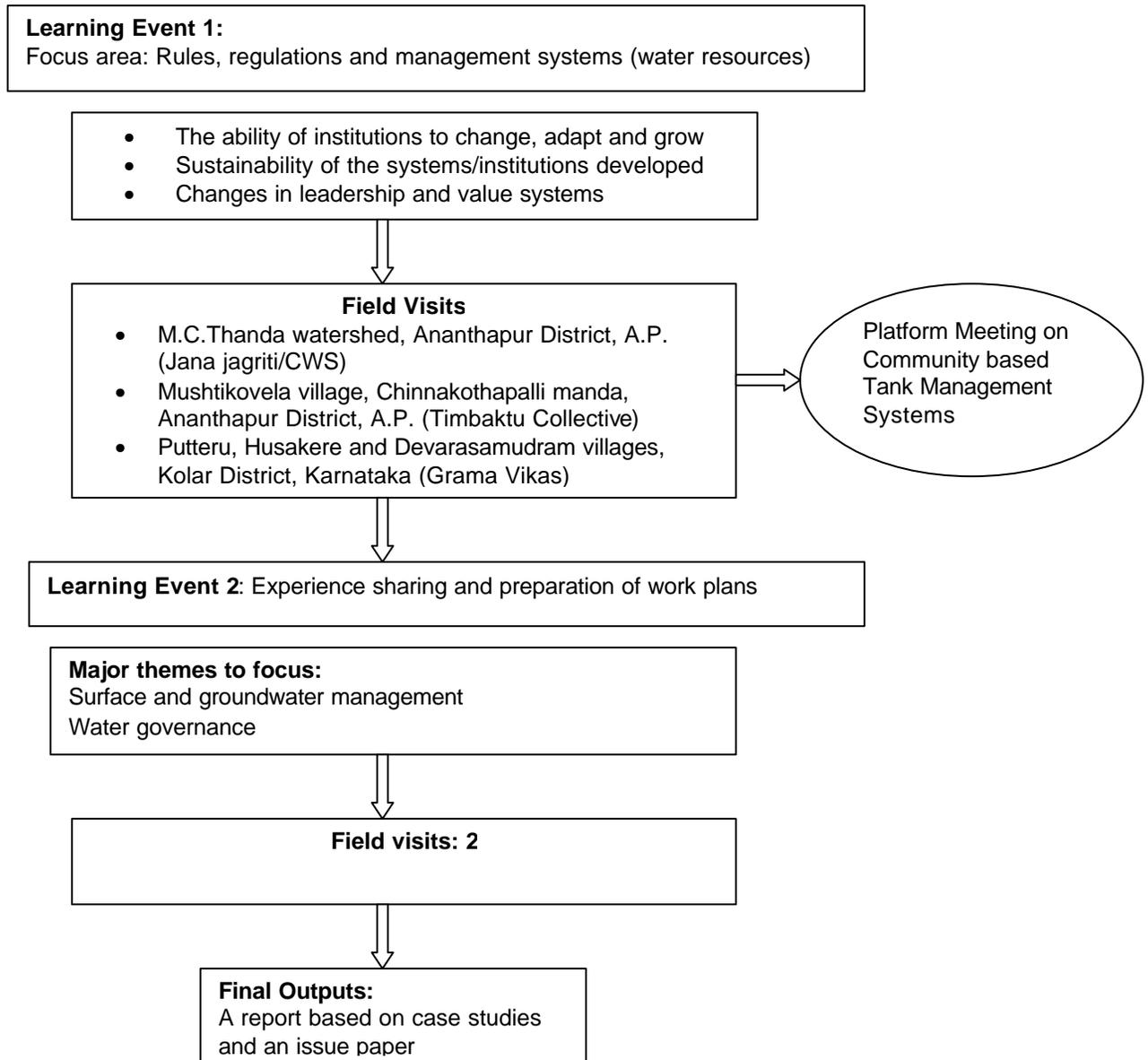
|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Sub-group 4: Watershed Development and Growth</b>                               |  |
|  |  |
| Members:   | Marcella, Jangal, Sanjiv Phansalkar  |
| Themes and Issues  | <p>Water management and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability</li> <li>• Multiple usages (drinking water, irrigation, livestock drinking water) and use of water saving techniques on a large scale</li> <li>• Extensification of agriculture</li> <li>• Intensification of agriculture</li> <li>• Sustainable rainfed/Irrigated agriculture practices</li> <li>• Coping abilities during drought</li> </ul> <p>Allied activities of Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock, large dairy, small ruminants, fisheries</li> <li>• Fodder related issues (through forests, wastelands, agriculture residues, enrichment etc.)</li> <li>• Income opportunities for landless households</li> </ul> <p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market information links with agriculture (e-chaupal)</li> <li>• Market management (where to sell and what price to sell)</li> <li>• Collective marketing</li> <li>• Contract farming</li> </ul> <p>Organizations (Committees) and post watershed management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing roles of women and SHGs</li> <li>• Sensitivity to landless poor</li> </ul> <p>Enhancement of quality of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation and water</li> <li>• Living conditions</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Food and nutritional security</li> <li>• Gender issues (drudgery)</li> </ul> <p>All these issues would be looked from the point of expansion (horizontal (getting linked) and vertical expansion (deepening of livelihood portfolio)), costs and returns (village, individual and market / Multiplier effect), gender, equity and sustainability.</p> |
| Field visits   | <p>Timeline – July 2<sup>nd</sup> week</p> <p>Field areas of WOTR (Mahaswandi watershed)<br/>Baramathi, Maharashtra, Safal (Jangal to find information)<br/>BAIF – Wadi (Gujarat), PRADAN – Purulia (to consult Prof. Phansalkar), Kuppam project, Punjab - Pepsi</p>  |
| Products expected  | To be decided  |
| Support expected   | Facilitation   |

**Next steps**

The consensus on the date proposed for the next learning event is 21-22<sup>nd</sup> September. The place proposed is PIDOW, Kamalapur, Karnataka.

## Annexure 1: Subgroup focus areas and activities

### Subgroup 1: Focus areas and Activities



## Subgroup 2: Focus areas and Activities

### Learning Event 1:

Focus area: Addressing informational imbalances in the context of community organizations

#### Major themes:

- Demystification of information through constant update of information to the community
- Promoting transparency and developing a sense of right to information among the community
- Provision of technical information

#### Field Visit

Madanapalle in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh (OUTREACH)

Learning Event 2: Experience sharing and preparation of work plans

#### Major themes:

- Experiences of improving access to information about the developmental programs
- Technical inputs that improve income levels and income generating options
- Market information

#### Field visit

#### Final Outputs:

Comparative analysis  
(chart/poster/case study)

### Subgroup 3: Focus areas and activities

**Learning Event 1:**

Focus area: Convergence, linkages and collaborations among institutions

**Major themes:**

- GO-NGO Linkages
- Community based organizations and PRIs

**Field Visit**

- Vikas Sansthan, Kolyari field area
- Prayatna Samiti and SPWD field area
- Sahyog Sansthan field area
- Action for food production (AFPRO), Udaipur Office

**Learning Event 2:** Experience sharing and preparation of work plans

**Major themes:**

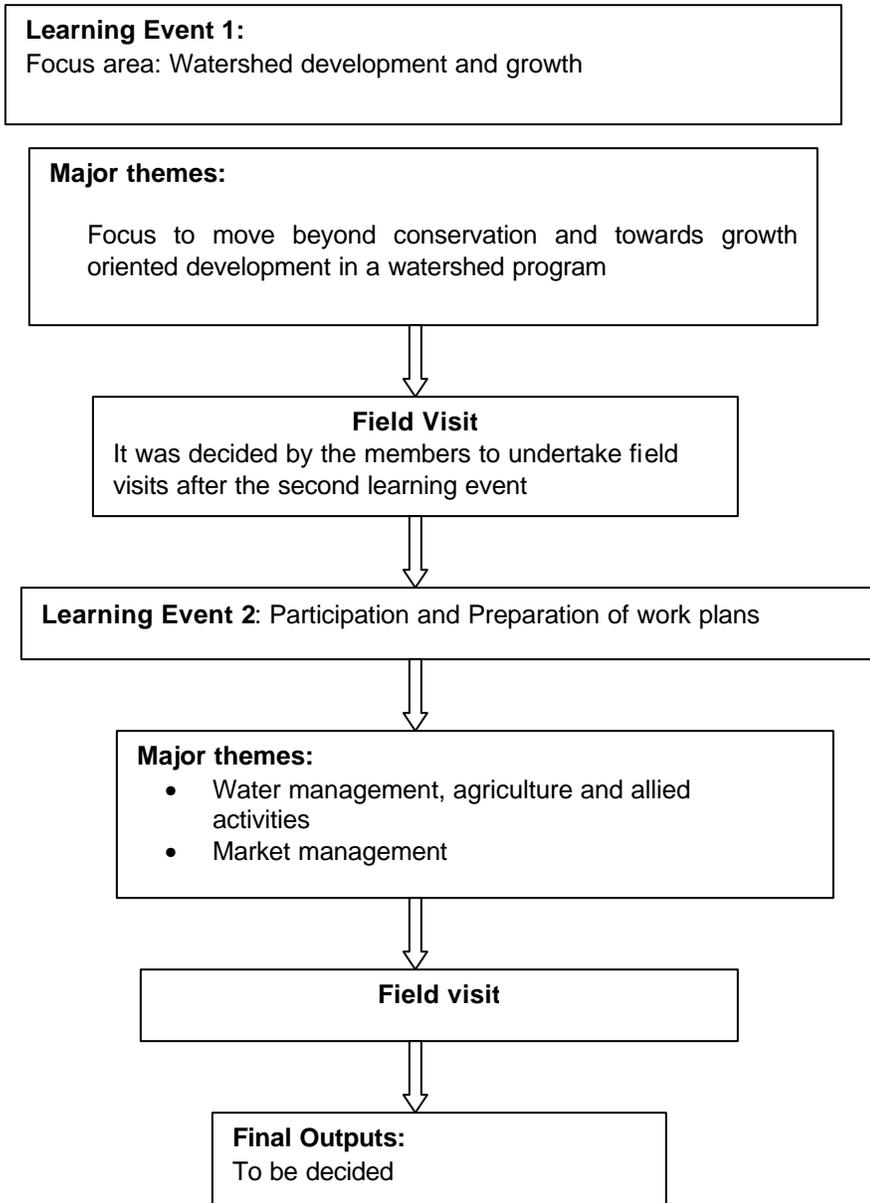
- Collaboration between GO-NGO towards convergence at community level: Conditions for collaboration
- Explore public-private partnership for community or local benefits

**Field visit**

**Final Outputs:**

To be decided

## Subgroup 4: Focus areas and Activities



## Annexure 2: List of participants

| Name                 | Organization        | Address  | Email  |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Mr. N.R. Jagannath   | SDC Delhi           | SDC-DELHI  | nr.jagannath@sdcc.net  |
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| Mr. Heeralal Sharma  | Sahyog Sansthan     | 54-A, Old Fatehpura, Bedla Road, Udaipur, Rajasthan - 313004   | Sahyog_udr@sanchar.net.in                                    |
| Mr. Kalyan Shetti    | MYRADA              | MYRADA, No.2, Service Road, Domlur Layout, Bangalore-560071  | sckshetti@rediffmail.com                                     |
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| Mr. J. R. Pawar      | WOTR                | Watershed Organisation Trust, 'Paryavaran' Behind market yard, Ahmednagar 414 001, Maharashtra                                     | info@wotr.org  |
| Ms. Mary             | Timbaktu Collective | Timbaktu collective, Chinna Kothapalli post, Ananthapur Dist.515101  | timbaktu@sancharnet.in                                       |
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### Regrets (but continued participation in CE activities)

| Name                  | Organization | Email                      |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. Shankar           | OUT REACH    |                            |
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### Annexure 3: Schedule of Second CE Learning Event, 5-6 May at Darewadi

| Time                             | Event  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Day 1: 5<sup>th</sup> May</b> | Day facilitator: Vishnu, Rappoteur: Ramkumar   |
| 8.30 – 9 a.m.                    | Welcome – Introduction   |
| 9 – 9.20 a.m.                    | Update on Progress – Management tasks  |
| 9.20 – 10.45 a.m.                | Update Group 1: Rules, regulations...<br>Field visits<br>Sharing of three experiences (Type of rules and regulations in place, evolution of these rules in their current form, challenges faced at various stages)<br>Observations, lessons for own group and of use to other groups<br>Relate these experiences with others - from field visits or other experiences<br>Feedback and clarifications |
| 10.45 – 11.15 a.m.               | Tea Break  |
| 11.15 – 12 noon                  | Update Group 2: Addressing information imbalances<br>Field visit<br>Sharing of experience<br>Observations, lessons for own group and of use to other groups<br>Feedback and clarifications   |
| 12 noon – 1.30 pm                | Update Group 3: Convergence, linkages and collaborations...<br>Field visits<br>Sharing of experiences (GO – NGO linkages; working with communities and linkages)<br>Observations, lessons for own group and of use to other groups<br>Feedback and clarifications  |
| 1.30 – 2.30                      | Lunch  |
| 2.30 – 3 pm                      | Update WWF: CE discussions, focus of CE in Mali and Bolivia<br>Areas for linkages, planning the exchange and linkages  |
| 3 – 3.30 pm                      | Briefing from Marcella on field visit – location, specific observation points, etc   |
| 3.30 – 4 pm                      | Tea and departure for field visit – return by 6 p.m.   |
| 7 pm – 8.30                      | Feedback from field visit: Each group reports back – clarifications where needed   |
| <b>Day 2: 6<sup>th</sup> May</b> |  |
| 8 – 8.30 am                      | Updation: sharing of secondary information (new guidelines under consideration at GoI level)   |
| 8.30-10.30                       | Group wise plans for period of May – Sept 2006: what do we wish to explore further, activities and field visits proposed, dove-tailing activities (other work, your own activities, CE in other countries)   |
| 10.30 – 10.45                    | Tea  |
| 10.45 – 12.15 p.m.               | Plenary: Presentation and clarifications   |
| 12.15 – 1 pm                     | Sharing of experience of person to person contacts and learning<br><br>Introduction of CoP concept   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
|              | Next steps: A common CE logo and identity Dates, venue for next learning event |
| 1 – 1.30 p.m | Feedback and closure   |