

Different Approaches for Watershed Management-Comparison of NGOs

Presented by

Krishna Kr. Singh(23068)

Surabhi Rana (23069)

Lokesh Kr. Singh(23070)

Sanjay Kr. Dhaunta(23091)

Shekhar Kr. Sinha(23093)



Content

- Scope
- Watersheds & Watershed Management
- About NGOs
- Comparison of approaches
- 4 R framework
- Watershed management approach
- Management challenge
- Organisational challenges
- Conclusion



Scope of the Study

- Natural Resources – Watershed Management
- Geographical coverage
 - Rajasthan
 - Gujarat
- NGOs
 - AKRSP(I)
 - Development Support Centre (DSC)
 - Jal Bhagirathi Foundation (JBF)
 - Seva Mandir (SM)
 - Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS)

Watersheds and watershed management



- ***watershed*** describes a geographical area having a number of inlets point and only one outlet point. The water moves through a network of drainage pathways, both underground and on the surface
- ***Watershed management*** is Integrated decision-making regarding uses and modifications of lands and waters in relation to the ecological system within a watershed area

Objectives of Watershed Management



- To conserve the basic natural resources like soil, water and vegetation
- To impart stability to crop yields through improved management and farming practices.
- To train, educate and provide experience to the beneficiaries of the watershed.
- To check environmental degradation and to restore ecological balance.

The study



- Profiling the NGO's Work
- Applying 4R framework
- Watershed Management
 - Project planning
 - Project Implementation
 - Monitoring of the Structure
 - Sustainability of the Structure
- Management Challenges
- NGO Challenges

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme



- Started in 1983 in Gujarat
- Participatory model for development activities
- Special concern for the weaker sections of rural society including women and underprivileged.
- Programme areas-Junagadh, rainfed Bharuch, and drought-prone Surendranagar
- PRA and base line survey to explore the potential for development intervention
- Formation of suitable village institution
- gender and equity focussed strategy

AKRSP-Managing Water Resources



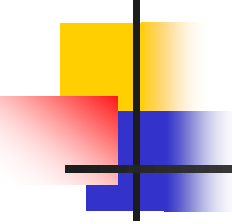
- Prevention of salinity ingress
 - Water Resource Development (WRD) Programme
 - Drinking Water
 - Promotion Of Drip Irrigation System
 - Promotion Of Sprinkler Irrigation System
- Watershed Plus
- Participatory Irrigation Management

Development Support Center



- Established in 1994 to support the organisations in the field of NRM
- Emphasis on equity, efficiency and participation
- Mainly providing services to govt. and NGOs to implement projects



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- Work in some model villages to show the results of its effort
 - Attempts to converge inputs from various agencies to convert the landscape into micro-watershed

Jal Bhagirathi Foundation



- JBF (JBF) is an NGO working in Western Rajasthan for the development of rural community with special focus on water conservation. It was established on 15th January 2002.
- Basically wants to implement community-based drought proofing initiatives through a process of social mobilization and community empowerment.



JBF Contd...

- It wants to replicate the work of Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS) on a large-scale throughout Western Rajasthan.
- Foundation is committed to the principle of participatory management.
- Focus on community driven solutions for long term drought proofing of the Project Area.



Modus operandi

- Organization of *padyatras*
- Organization of *jal chetna sabhas*
- Facilitate the setting up of *Jal Sabhas*
- Set up voluntary associations at the District level (*Jal Samiti*) and the General Body (*Jal Parishad*)



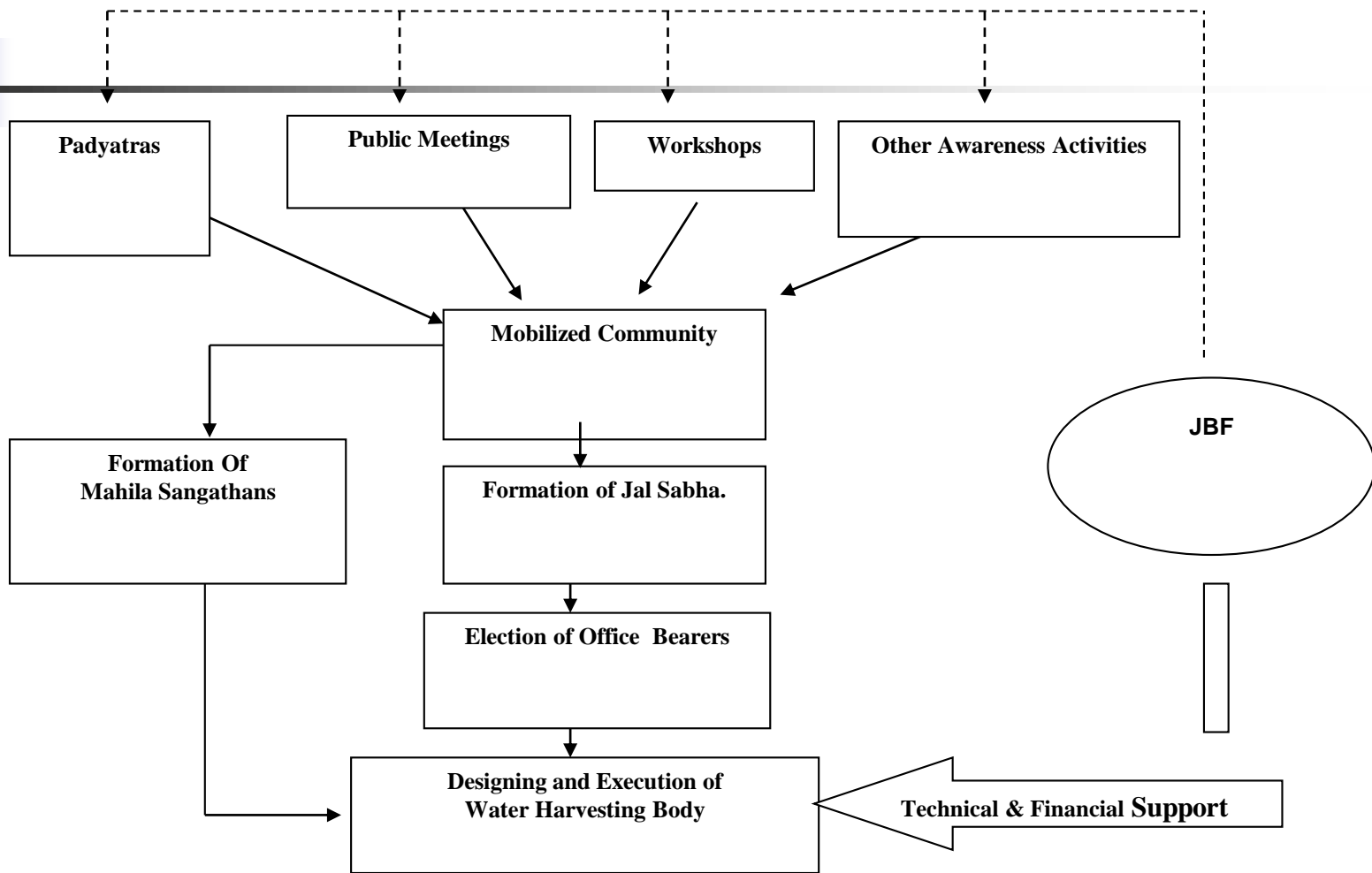
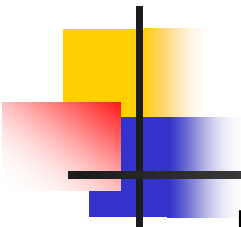
Contd...

- Help communities in identifying appropriate common land for constructing water-harvesting structures.
- Facilitate the planning, designing and construction of water harvesting/conservation structures.



Contd...

- Mobilize at least one-fourth contribution from communities in the form of land/labor/material and cash for constructing water-harvesting structures on common lands.
- Maintenance of the water harvesting structures by *Jal Sabha* and gram panchayat members.





Seva Mandir

- Established in 1968
- Working in more than 500 villages
- Mainly working in health, education, women & Child development and NRM
- NRM work is to create a linkage between natural resources of the area & livelihood requirements of the local people



Seva Mandir contd..

- In NRM Seva Mandir mainly works in Watersheds & JFM
- The work is done through Village Institutions (GB, GVK, GVC etc.)
- Working on several governments sponsored programmes of watershed development



Modus operandi

- The decision to build up a watershed is taken in GBM
- The execution of work takes place through VIs
- SM does feasibility study & transfers resources to GVK
- Implementation & monitoring done by GVC
- Involvement of all sections & women is ensured (at least 50 % in GVC)



Tarun Bharat Sangh

- Started working in Alwar in 1984
- Took over a year to revive first johad
- Waited for the locals to participate and hence hardly any results in first 5 years
- Today has changed the face of a large part of Alwar
- Operates from a small village
- Managed by volunteers



TBS contd..

- Built over 4500 water structures in around 1500 villages
- Revival of 5 local rivers
- Some regions from dark zone to white zone
- Focus on the core activity(water structures)
- Emphasis on peoples' participation
- Area of operation is restricted



TBS contd..

- Local people involved to the extent possible
- Local administration taken into confidence to the extent possible



	AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
Rights	Ensures equitable benefit sharing, empowerment of women and underprivileged
Responsibilities	Village institutions and the community at large take the responsibility of development work
Relation-ships	Bottom-up approach
Resources	Mobilized by community, AKRSP(I) and also the government



	DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT CENTRE
Rights	Though recognized but not much valued
Responsibilities	Very little with the locals, technical persons of organization
Relation-ships	Not that much community driven, Chosen by organization
Resources	Mobilized by organization, Sustainability is not given much consideration



	JAL BHAGIRATHI FOUNDATION
Rights	Before construction of any structure, the decision is of the organisation, after completion with community
Responsibilities	NGO staff and resource persons
Relation-ships	Demand driven
Resources	1/4 th of Community & 3/4 th of Organisation



	SEVA MANDIR
Rights	Villagers right assured from start of any project
Responsibilities	Lies with GVK & GVC, NGO just a facilitator
Relation-ships	Decision taken by Community, Final say by NGO
Resources	After feasibility study NGO grants



	TARUN BHARAT SANGH
Rights	Villagers given full rights at all the stages
Responsibilities	Lies to a great extent with the locals. TBS plays a facilitator
Relation-ships	Community is at the center. Organization has no say
Resources	Flexibility in resource mobilization. Villagers contribute up to 90%



Watershed Management

- Project planning
- Project implementation
- Monitoring of the structures
- Sustainability of the structures



Planning

Community Participation	Low	Medium	High
Location	DSC	JBF, SM	AKRSP, TBS
Technology	DSC	JBF, SM	AKRSP, TBS
Material	DSC, SM	JBF	AKRSP, TBS



Implementation

Community Participation	Low	Medium	High
Resource Mobilizations	DSC, JBF	SM	AKRSP, TBS
Involvement of community	DSC	JBF	AKRSP, TBS, SM
Supervision	DSC	JBF	AKRSP, TBS, SM



Monitoring

Community Participation	Low	Medium	High
Role of Institutions		JBF	AKRSP, SM, TBS, DSC
Autonomy	DSC	JBF	AKRSP, TBS, SM



Sustainability

Community Participation	Low	Medium	High
Health of Institutions	DSC	JBF, SM	AKRSP, TBS
Stakes of Community	DSC, JBF	SM	AKRSP, TBS,
Self Sufficiency	SM	DSC ,JBF	AKRSP, TBS



Analysis

- Based on the comparison, community involvement in the watershed management approaches is different.
- Success of watershed projects dependent on community participation.
- Higher the stakes of the community more sustainable is the project.



Management Challenges

- Participatory development
- Increase user stakes
- More autonomy to the people
- Institution building
- Decentralization of the policies
- Role of the NGOs



NGOs Challenges

- Eliciting participation from all and sundry
- Effective withdrawal – no dependency
- More autonomy to the village institutions
- Greater emphasis on local knowledge and technology
- Resource mobilisation from villagers



Conclusion

- TBS and AKRSP are successful because they have tried to include as many parameters as possible
- There is no blueprint of success but if the organisations try to include these parameters they can be assured of greater success