



WOCAT Working Group members with land users

Participatory Watershed Development Approach (India)

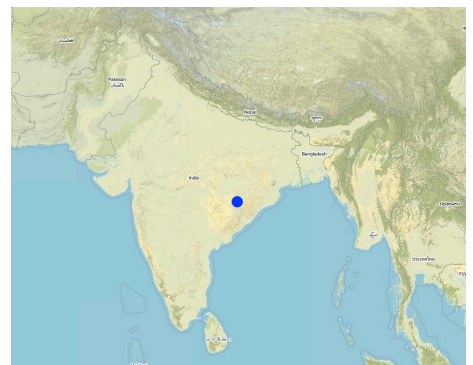
DESCRIPTION

Livelihood asset base development through participatory watershed developemnt keeping people at the center stage of development and promoting village level institutions.

Aims / objectives: Livelihoods improvement through asset building; Capacity building, Enabling environment, Village level institutions building, Natural resource management. Participatory tools are used to do situational analysis and planning. Self Help Groups and User Groups are promoted for taking up micro enterprise and land based activities respectively. Community mobilisation is done using local folk songs and dance.

Stages of implementation: The project is implemented within a five year period. First year is used as rapport building, institution building and preparation of micro plan. The external team plays the role of facilitators and capacity building of the primary stakeholders.

LOCATION



Location: Village- Larki, Block- Komna, Dist.- Nuapada., India

Geo-reference of selected sites

- 82.822, 20.173

Initiation date: 2001

Year of termination: 2010

Type of Approach

- ☐ traditional/ indigenous
- ☐ recent local initiative/ innovative
- ☒ project/ programme based

Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

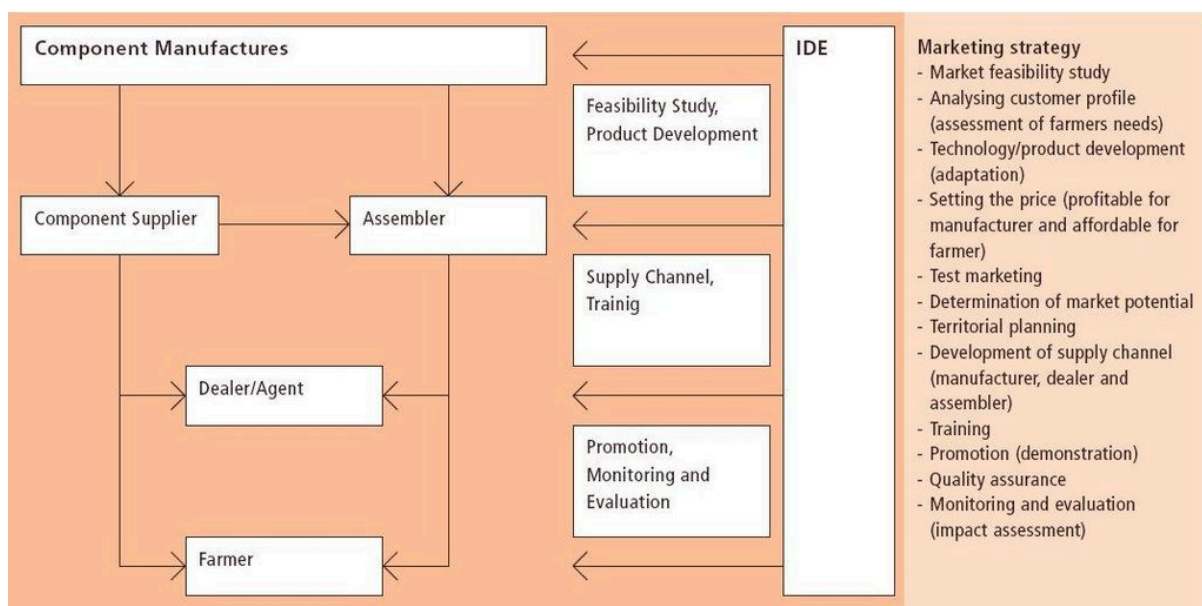
	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization
initiation/ motivation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
monitoring/ evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

public meetings; Lack of awareness about the SWC measures.
Mainly: rapid/participatory rural appraisal; partly: interviews/questionnaires; Conceptual clarity regarding SWC & its benefits

Mainly: casual labour; partly: responsibility for minor steps; Engaged as daily wage labourer. Extends cooperation in non-monetary activities
Mainly: public meetings; partly: interviews/questionnaires; 1. Evaluation of field work through measurement. 2. Transperancy on expenditure and programme.

Flow chart

Structure of WORLP



Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

Decisions were taken by

- ☐ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☒ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☐ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☐ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

Decisions were made based on

- ☐ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- ☒ Capacity building/ training
- ☒ Advisory service
- ☒ Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- ☒ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☒ Research

Capacity building/ training

Training was provided to the following stakeholders

- ☒ land users
- ☐ field staff/ advisers
- ☒ SWC specialists, teachers (2), extensionists/trainers (1), planners (3)

Form of training

- ☒ on-the-job
- ☒ farmer-to-farmer
- ☒ demonstration areas
- ☐ public meetings
- ☐ courses

Subjects covered

Class room as well as on farm training provided to land users.

Advisory service

Advisory service was provided

- ☐ on land users' fields
☒ at permanent centres

Name of method used for advisory service: Participatory extension methods and exposure to successful fields, demo plots; Key elements: Seeing is believing and learning by doing: 1) Mainly: Through change agents (Community Link Workers), Partly: government's existing extension system 2) Mainly: Through change agents (Community Link Workers), Partly: government's existing extension system; Extension staff: specifically hired project employees 3) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: To expertise and replicate

Advisory service is inadequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Extension programme relating to production aspects of the technology is not adequate.

Institution strengthening

Institutions have been strengthened / established

- ☐ no
☐ yes, a little
☒ yes, moderately
☐ yes, greatly

at the following level

- ☒ local
☐ regional
☐ national

Describe institution, roles and responsibilities, members, etc.

Type of support

- ☒ financial
☒ capacity building/ training
☒ equipment

Further details

Monitoring and evaluation

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through observations technical aspects were regular monitored through measurements socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored through measurements area treated aspects were regular monitored through observations no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through measurements management of Approach aspects were regular monitored through observations There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Increased participation and ownership. User groups are strengthened. Views of the Users respected and involved in decision making.

Research

Research treated the following topics

- ☐ sociology
☐ economics / marketing
☐ ecology
☐ technology
☒ Participatory and action research

Participatory technology development through IDEI and action research with independent consultancy firms have been initiated. But relating to approach research study have not been initiated. This is infant stage.

Research was carried out on-farm

FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component

- ☐ < 2,000
☐ 2,000-10,000
☒ 10,000-100,000
☐ 100,000-1,000,000
☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: n.a.

Approach costs were met by the following donors: government (national - MoRD): 100.0%

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users

- ☒ Financial/ material support provided to land users
☒ Subsidies for specific inputs
☐ Credit
☐ Other incentives or instruments

Financial/ material support provided to land users

equipment: tools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partly financed <input type="checkbox"/> fully financed
Biocides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partly financed <input type="checkbox"/> fully financed
community infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> partly financed <input type="checkbox"/> fully financed

Labour by land users was

- ☐ voluntary
☐ food-for-work
☐ paid in cash
☐ rewarded with other material support

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

3
:s, little
:s, moderately
:s, greatly

Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies?

no yes yes yes

The SWC measures are maintained by the land users. The utilisation of water resource through adoption of cropping systems. Multiple cropping adopted in stead of mono cropping.

Did the Approach improve issues of land tenure/ user rights that hindered implementation of SLM Technologies?

yes no no no

Community mobilisation & participatory planning reduces the problem to some extent. Group activities are initiated to strengthen community. The problem is likely to be overcome in the near future.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?

yes no no no

Other watershed project have replicated the best practices adopted in this approach.

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

yes n.a.

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what has been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

no
yes
uncertain

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

- Views and opinion of the beneficiaries are considered (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Regular follow-up.)

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- 1. Community Organisation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Strengthen village level institutions)
- 2. Participatory Approaches (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Institutionalise processes)
- 3. Monitoring (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Strengthen community monitoring)
- 4. Evaluation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Evaluation by both internal and external agency)
- 5. Ownership (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: User rights ensured, Community Fund Sustainably utilised)

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's view how to overcome

- Coherence among group members How to make the groups self sustainable? This needs to be addressed by providing financial freedom, decision making opportunities, vision building through exposure to better groups

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's view how to overcome

- Facilitators attitude Capacity building programme for the facilitators

REFERENCES

Compiler

Narendra Kumar Panigrahi

Editors

Reviewer

Fabian Ottiger

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Resource persons

Narendra Kumar Panigrahi (narendra@wocatl.com) - SLM specialist

Full description in the WOCAT database

https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2368/

Linked SLM data

Technologies: Sunken gully pits https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1479/

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Project

- n.a.

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