



Village meeting with SWC specialist

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH IN IDCWDP, DANIDA (India)

DESCRIPTION

Participatory approach for holistic and integrated development of the defined area on watershed basis involving all level of stake holders.

Aims / objectives: Long term - Establish suitable and locally acceptable land use system which are sustainable and ecologically sound. The land use system should enable the poor rural community to improve their living condition and supply of food, fuel and fodder and other essentials, without exposing the natural resources to harmful stress. Intermediate Objective- Preserve the resource base by introducing improvements which are feasible, effective and attractive to the target groups in the area by combining elements of soil conservation, crop production, horticulture, animal husbandary and tree planting in such a way that sustainable use is made of every niche of land within the watershed.

Methods: (1) Mobilization of community by NGO/ GO people through meetings. (2) Demonstration at the field level. (3) Organizing farmers field day. (4) Exposure visit to the watershed area. (5) Training. (6) Land development activities,

Stages of implementation: (1) Socio economic survey. (2) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). (3) Preparation of participatory annual action plan with the community and village and watershed committee. (4) Consolidation of annual action plan by project management unit and circulation for comments to WDCU, DSC(O). (5) Approval of annual action plan by the state level project empowered committee and sanction of funds. (6) Implementation through community and mobilisation for labour contribution by the community (if such component are there). (7) Training at the field level. (8) Organizing monitoring by the community/ Specialist.

Role of stakeholders: NGO (Field Organizers)- Organizing village meeting and mobilization of community towards different activities and labour contribution organising PRA, meeting, group discussion, survey, formation of committee, preparation of AAP. Villagers:- Attendance of meeting, selection of beneficiaries from the target group and sites for different activities. Monitoring and implementation (Physical) of the activity. Youth facilitator:- The village youth facilitators played a key role through out the process of planning, implementation and monitoring and to solve the problems in case arises at any stage of the work. The village youth facilitator acted as the link person between the community and the project. SWC (From Project management Unit) - Supervision, training to the SWC specialist, communicate new technology to the community. Beneficiaries:- Implementation, contribution of labour selection of his own land for SWC technology, monitoring, receive training, training before/during/after care.

Other important information: Government and NGO collaborately played a vital role to bring all level of stake holders to a common forum of participation.

LOCATION



Location: Orissa, India

Geo-reference of selected sites

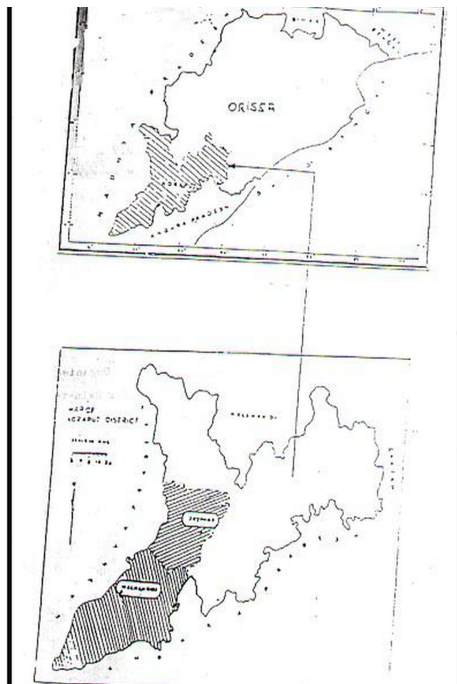
- 82.234, 18.475

Initiation date: n.a.

Year of termination: 2003

Type of Approach

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



Map indicating the districts like Koraput and Malkangiri where the SWC approach has been implemented.



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APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Main aims / objectives of the approach

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Live stock development, SHG formation, management group, development of local committee, income generating, identification of 10 poorest and support for upliftment, training, women empowerment)

Long term - Establish suitable and locally acceptable land use system which are sustainable and ecologically sound. The land use system should enable the poor rural community to improve their living condition and supply of food, fuel and fodder and other essentials, without exposing the natural resources to harmful stress. Intermediate Objective- Preserve the resource base by introducing improvements which are feasible, effective and attractive to the target groups in the area by combining elements of soil conservation, crop production, horticulture, animal husbandary and tree planting in such a way that sustainable use is made of every niche of land within the watershed. -Ease the pressure on non arable lands by increasing the productivity of land which is suitable for more intensive use which is suitable for more intensive use without risk of loss in soil fertility. -Provide marginal farmers and landless people with assets which yield essentials or generate income possibilities.

Immediate: Relevant authorities will identify, plan for implement and monitor proper conservation measures and land use system acceptable and in cooperation with the people in the project area of Koraput and Malkangiri districts. Thereby increase production of agricultural and other rural products and improve gainful, empowerment opportunity for men and women among landless, small and marginal farmers.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: (1) Both the project districts like Koraput & Malkangiri are among the most poor, backward with 90% of the house hold are below the official poverty line. Literacy rate is just above 10%. (2) The dry land farming is predominant activity. (3) The soil in the districts suffer from severe land degradation and erosion problems needing protection and preservation measures.

Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

- **Social/ cultural/ religious norms and values:** (1) No faith on Govt. people. (2) Practice on not participating in any Govt. programme. (3) No women participation in any common gathering. (4) Dominance of influential persons in the villages. (5) No participation of poor in any developmental work. Treatment through the SLM Approach: (1) Repeated meeting by Govt. and NGO staff (2) Greater importance to the poorer section through out the process. (3) Identification of 10 poorest family in each village (4) Engagement of Lady organizer to organize the women of the respective area. (5) For
- **Availability/ access to financial resources and services:** Irregular flow of fund by the sanction authority which hampered the season based activities. (2) Achieve the targetted amount of contribution for different activities from the community. Treatment through the SLM Approach: The irregular funds flow continued till end of the programme. But regarding contribution component it was reduced from the 50% to 20% in amount at the policy level which could be achieved by community mobilisation through NGO who were associated as the project
- **Legal framework (land tenure, land and water use rights):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights hindered a little the approach implementation. Due to ignorance of the people, initially it was difficult to take up any activity in farmers land since the apprehensive of loss of land by the Govt. Staff was existing in the mind of land users.

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

What stakeholders / implementing bodies were involved in the Approach?	Specify stakeholders	Describe roles of stakeholders
local land users/ local communities	Land less and Small/marginal farmers	Work equally divided between men and women (Both men and women work on common land activities, the land users worked combinely and in most of the private activities work done individually. Though the male and female do all type of work, but due to their usual practice the women participation was very less in the initial

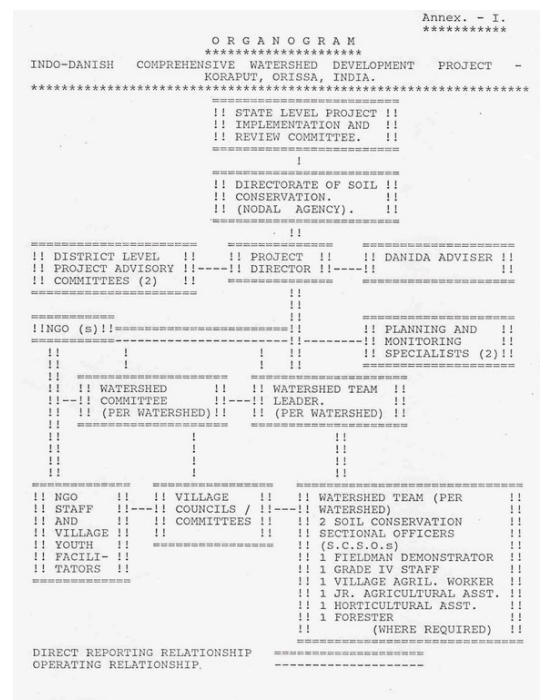
		period of the project. But due to the presence of the NGO in the project, they could be brought in the main stream of the project and by which many successful women self help group than the male group could be organized. The project has earmarked poor as main target froup. Through NGO they have been encouraged and mobilized to participate in project activities. As per the project guide line no land less and the small/ marginal farmers have their representation in the village committee/watershed committee wheremajor decision taken place. During implementation they priority for enggement of labour and income.
NGO		NGO as project partner
national government (planners, decision-makers)	Ministry of Agriculture, India. (1) Watershed development coordination unit (2) State Agriculture Department (3) Director of Soil Conservation	

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

	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization	
initiation/ motivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	public meetings; General village level meeting organized village committee members selected. Youth facilitator selected. Due to presence of NGO all villagers were mobilized to join in the mainstream of the project.
planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All community were associated in planning meeting and PRA . Addl land survey made in association with land users. Need assessment made for each house hold in association with the villagers. Approval of action plan in watershed and village committee.
implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	At different level of meeting the land users views collected. The watershed committee (consisting of members from all villages) was the main body for monitoring and evaluation of the activities.
monitoring/ evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on-station; Only for limited activities some soil testing made in the soil research station of the district.
Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Flow chart

Organogram of Indo Danish Comprehensive Development Project, Koraput, Orissa, India



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, extensionists/trainers, Local Invtor

Form of training

- on-the-job
- farmer-to-farmer
- demonstration areas
- public meetings
- courses
- Courses and class room training

Subjects covered

Method of implementation, merits, demerits of the technology, maintenance, socio-economic dimension, exposure visit, management committee formation for sustainability of the technology.

Advisory service

Advisory service was provided

- on land users' fields
- at permanent centres

Name of method used for advisory service: Training and exposure visit, demonstration, meeting.; Key elements: Meeting and group discussion., Individual beneficiary interaction., Filed visit and watershed level exhibition.; 1) Advisory service was carried out through: projects own extension structure and agents; Extension staff: mainly government employees 3) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: Demonstration, exposure visit, training, meeting, group discussion

Advisory service is inadequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; In knowledge it is adequate, but the approach is plicy based. So the continuation can not be guaranted fully.

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 observationse technical aspects were regular monitored through measurements socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored through observations economic / production aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations area treated aspects were regular monitored through measurements no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through measurements management of Approach aspects were regular monitored through measurements There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: (1) Many new activities introduced. (2) More funds diverted to the poverty oriented activities (3) Like income generating activities changes in last norm of NGO operational expenditure to give more priority on community participation. (4) 10 poorest identified were appreciated and suggested for concetration of their socio economic upliftment.

Research

Research treated the following topics

- sociology
- economics / marketing
- ecology
- technology

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

Approach costs were met by the following donors: government (national - Salary and other expences of staff): 18.0%;

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

Precise annual budget: n.a. international (DANIDA 13.25): 75.0%; local community / land user(s) (-): 7.0%

Financial/ material support provided to land users

	partly financed	fully financed
equipment: machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
equipment: machinery: tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
agricultural: seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
agricultural: seeds: fertilizers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Community infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

	No	Yes, little	Yes, moderately	Yes, greatly
Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies? The importance of low cost oriented appropriate technology of the project attracted to a greater part of the community. The land users have also trained on implementation of technology like veg.bunding, water hole, V-ditch, excavation of ponds, structure, plantation, cave of natural forest etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did the Approach improve issues of land tenure/ user rights that hindered implementation of SLM Technologies? Due to close association of NGO and strong involvement of Govt. staff at the filed level the problem could be solved.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? (1) The Govt. of India adopted GO-NGO collaboration in watershed development programme. (2) The district administration adopted like - (a) Low cost technology. (b) Community Participation. (c) Labour contribution in community (d) SHG (e) Exercise of PRA in watershed planning and monitoring.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

n.a.

Sustainability of Approach activities

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

- no
- yes
- uncertain

The land users can continue the approach due to following reasons. - Low cost. - Skill transferred to the community - Management committee has been frame. - The farmers have realised the benefit in their own land and demonstration plot. - Registered VDA has established in all the villages for management and financial support to poor land users.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

- Community level institutions like VDA, SHGs has been formed.
- Technology with the skill of implementation has been transferred. Technology with the skill of implementation has been transferred to the community.
- Two well trained village facilitators are existing in all the villages who are well on all aspects of the project trained.

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

- NGO cooperation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The Govt. should take it as a policy.)
- Registered VDA existed in all the village (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: They should be honour/ recognise and get priority at all official level)
- SHG (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: All SHG must be tagged with banks and after institutions which has done by the project to a great extent.)

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

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

- Village Facilitator (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: District administration may utilise their services.)

REFERENCES

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Resource persons

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Full description in the WOCAT database

https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2372/

Linked SLM data

Technologies: Dugout Sunken Pond with Catchment Treatment https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1475/
Technologies: Integrated Farming System https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1085/
Technologies: Dugout Sunken Pond with Catchment Treatment https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1475/
Technologies: Integrated Farming System https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1085/

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Institution

- Orissa Government - India

Project

- n.a.

Key references

- Plan of Operation (First, Second): Director, Soil Conservation, Orissa
- Guide line for NWDPPRA: Agriculture Department, Govt. of India

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