



## Comprehensive watershed development (ອິນເດຍ)

### ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

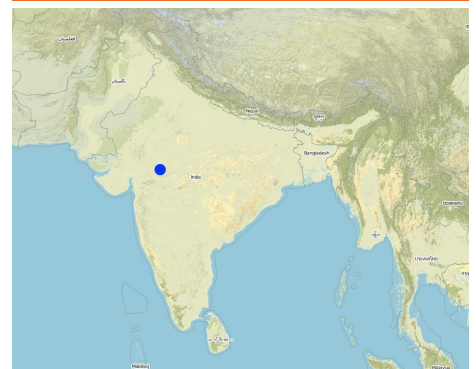
**Participatory approach that includes a package of measures leading to empowerment of communities to implement and sustain watershed development.**

**Aims / objectives:** The approach adopted under the Comprehensive Watershed Development Project (CWDP) is intended to ensure sustainability of development interventions. This can only be achieved through creating a sense of 'ownership' amongst users, which means involving the community in planning, implementation and management of the interventions. A further, specific objective is to benefit vulnerable sections of the community.

**Methods:** Various methods are employed to achieve these goals. There is, first of all, awareness generation within the community through exposure visits outside the area, street theatre and video shows. After this comes the formation and capacity building of village level institutions, in particular the Village Watershed Development Committees (VWDCs). Users' groups are also formed. Micro-planning (under a 'village development plan') using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) follows. There are arrangements to ensure participatory execution of the plan, specifying cost and benefit sharing (on average 75%-90% of the work is paid for in cash under this approach). Another important element is to ensure user rights to resources. This entails negotiation with government for rights to produce from common land. Eventually, after initial implementation, management becomes the task of the users' groups: this includes maintenance, distribution of benefits and conflict resolution. The whole process involves NGOs along with government staff in order to achieve better communication all round. The participants have different roles. Government staff (at various levels) provides technical and financial support, as well as assistance towards gaining user rights over resources. NGOs are particularly important in awareness generation and mobilisation, capacity building of village level institutions, and in the process of negotiation with the Government.

**Role of stakeholders:** The village committee is central in planning and implementation of the village development plan, and in overseeing users's groups. Users's groups are involved in planning, implementation and then resource management. The village assembly helps to identify beneficiaries and users, and to give overall support to the VWDC. An external international donor, DANIDA of Denmark, supports the Comprehensive Watershed Development Project.

### ສະຖານທີ່



**ສະຖານທີ່:** Madhya Pradesh, ອິນເດຍ

**ການຄັດເລືອກພື້ນທີ່ ທີ່ອີງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມິສາດ**

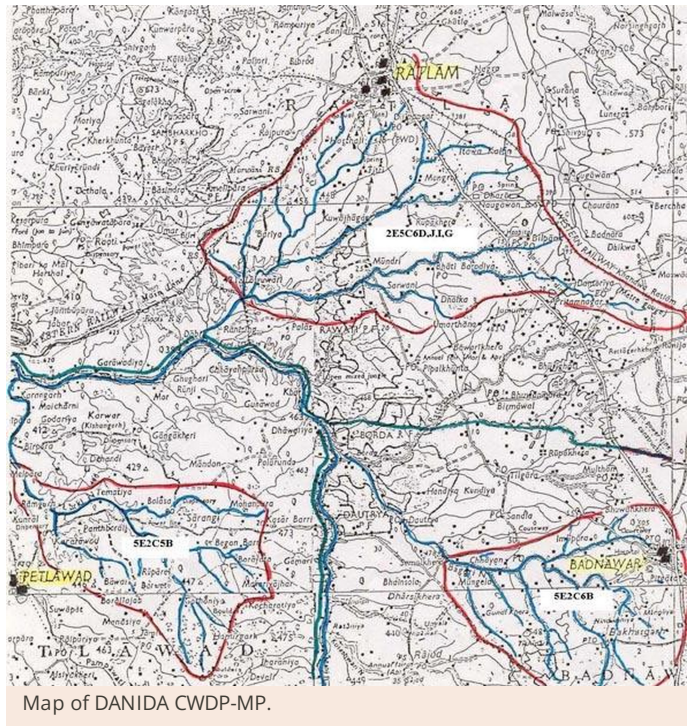
• 75.199, 23.008

**ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ:** 1997

**ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ:** 2007

**ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ**

- ພື້ນເມືອງ / ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- ການລິເລີ່ມ ພາຍໃນປະເທດ ທີ່ຜ່ານມາ / ນະວັດຕະກຳ
- ພາຍໃຕ້ໂຄງການ / ແຜນງານ



**ເປົ້າໝາຍຂອງແນວທາງ ແລະ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ**

**ເປົ້າໝາຍ / ຈຸດປະສົງຫຼັກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ**

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (1- Capacity building of communities, 2- Production system)

- create a sense of ownership amongst users.
- ensure sustainability of technical and social interventions.
- benefit more vulnerable sections of the community, including the poor and women.
- involve the community in planning, implementation and management interventions

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: previous lack of consultation/involvement with the community in planning, implementation and management of watershed development interventions

**ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ສະໜັບສະໜູນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ຍືນຜົນຖານແນວທາງ**

**ເງື່ອນໄຂທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ຍືນຜົນຖານແນວທາງ**

- **ສັງຄົມ / ວັດທະນະທຳ / ມາດຕະຖານ ແລະ ຄຸນຄ່າທາງສາສະໜາ:** Lack of awareness and mobilisation improvement of production systems. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Intensive programme for awareness generation and mobilisation of community
- **ມີຄວາມສາມາດ / ເຂົ້າເຖິງຊັບພະຍາກອນດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ:** Treatment through the SLM Approach:
- **ການກໍ່ຕັ້ງສະຖາບັນ:** Lack of effective institutions at village level to take responsibility for the development process. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Formation & capacity building of VLI (VWDC,UG) with assistance of NGOs.
- **ກ່ຽວກັບກົດໝາຍ (ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ດິນ, ສິດນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ):** Uncertainty over rights to access to resources Treatment through the SLM Approach: Negotiations facilitated by NGOs The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation While treatment of privately owned land did not face a problem, encroachment on Govt. land was an obstacle which discouraged land users from implementing SWC on these lands. Furthermore it was not possible to obtain users rights on lands under the Forest Department, which resulted in their exclusion from SWC in most cases. The NGOs involved however acted as intermediaries in negotiations.
- **ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ການເຂົ້າເຖິງການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ:** High cost water harvesting measures. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Demonstration of low cost alternatives such as the doh (sunken structure in dry riverbed to increase infiltration of runoff, which replenishes wells for irrigation: see 'related technology').

**ການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ແລະ ບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ**

**ພາລະບົດບາດຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ທີ່ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ**

ແມ່ນໃຜ / ພາກສ່ວນໃດ ທີ່ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີການ?	ລະບຸ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ	ຜົນລະບາ ບົດບາດ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ
ຜູ້ນໍາໃຊ້ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ / ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	Specific ethnic groups: While the main group were Bhil tribal, other groups included Gujars, Patidars etc.	Due to social factors, traditionally decision making largely done by men. However, the project has worked towards involving women in all aspects of the project. Participation of women in decision making bodies such as village committee is restricted . Participation of women is good in implementation, self-help groups etc. The project is active in neediest & most degraded villages which are fairly homogenous in nature. Furthermore efforts are made to identify and benefit poorest households.
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ບໍ່ຂຶ້ນກັບລັດຖະບານ		
ອໍານາດ ການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ	Village Watershed Development Committee, Users Group.	

ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນສູນກາງ (ຜູ້ວາງແຜນ, ຜູ້ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍ)	Govt. of India/ Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Agriculture.	
ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ສາກົນ	Danida	

**ອົງການທີ່ເປັນຕົວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ**

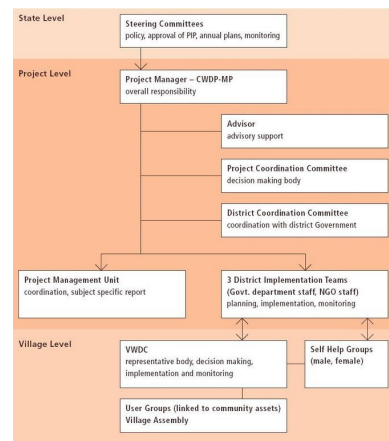
The broad approach was developed by national and international specialists at the time of project appraisal. The detailed pedagogy was developed by the project in consultation with NGO partners and consultants.

**ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແນວທາງ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ**

	ບໍ່ມີ	ການປະຕິບັດ	ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຈາກພາຍນອກ	ການຮ່ວມມື	ການນຳໃຊ້ເອງ	
ການເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ / ແຮງຈູງໃຈ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mainly; public meetings; partly: awareness generation; Community meeting for discussion. Street plays, exposure visits for awareness generation.
ການວາງແຜນ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mainly: rapid/participatory rural appraisal; partly: group meeting; Preparation of village plan. Discussion on village plan. Negotiation, Decision making.
ການປະຕິບັດ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	responsibility for minor steps; Landusers provide labour, partly subsidized by project. VWDC members involved in supervision & payments.
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະເມີນຜົນ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	measurements/observations; Water levels, migration rates monitored by community with project staff. Gram sabha (Village assembly) meets every 3-6 months to discuss project activity. VWDC meets monthly to take stock.
Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on-farm; studies carried out by project staff.

**ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ**

CWDP-MP: Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Madhya Pradesh PIP: Project Implementation Plan VWDC: Village Watershed Development Committee



**ການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ**

**ການຕັດສິນໃຈໂດຍ**

- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຜູ້ດຽວ (ການລິເລີ່ມດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ)
- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນຫຼັກ, ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໂດຍຜູ້ຊ່ວຍຊານ ການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ
- ບາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງໝົດ, ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງ ຂອງວິທີທາງແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ
- ຜູ້ຊ່ວຍຊານ ຫຼືກ້າວການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ, ມີການຕິດຕາມປຶກສາຫາລືກັບ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ຊ່ວຍຊານ ສະເພາະດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງຜູ້ດຽວ
- ນັກການເມືອງ / ຜູ້ນຳ

**ການຕັດສິນໃຈຍືນຍົງ**

- ປະເມີນເອກກະສານ ຄວາມຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ (ຫຼືກຖານທີ່ ຊ່ວຍໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈ)
- ຜົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຈາກການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ
- ປະສົບການສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ (ທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນເອກກະສານ)

**ການສະໜັບສະໜູນເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ, ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ ແລະ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມຮູ້**

**ກິດຈະກຳ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນເປັນພາກໜຶ່ງຂອງແນວທາງ**

- ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ການບໍລິການໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ
- ສະຖາບັນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ (ການພັດທະນາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
- ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ
- ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

**ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອົບຮົມ**

**ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜູນຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້**

- ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ພະນັກງານພາກສະໜາມ / ຫີປຶກສາ
- SWC specialists, extensionists/trainers

**ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ**

- ການເຮັດຕົວຈິງ
- ຕົວຕໍ່ຕົວ
- ເນື້ອທີ່ສ່ວນທົດລອງ
- ກອງປະຊຸມ
- ຫຼັກສູດ
- exposure visits

**ກວມເອົາຫົວຂໍ້**

1- Training for VWDC, UG, SHG's to conduct meetings, accounts and book-keeping. 2- Technical trainings. These are provided by government and NGO staff. Training concentrates on participatory approaches and low cost technologies. Capacity building for community groups and land users enables them to participate better in projects and to take ownership of assets.

**ການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄໍາປຶກສາ**

**ໄດ້ຮັບການບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການໃຫ້ຄໍາປຶກສາ**

- ໃນພື້ນທີ່ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນ
- ສູນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

Name of method used for advisory service: Multi Disciplinary Teams; Key elements: Field staff drawn from different Govt. line deptt. and NGO's., Village level workers selected locally, paid by the Project through NGOs., Formation, capacity building of village level institutions and farmers.; 1) Advisory service carried out through: non-governmental agency, projects own extension structure and agents; Extension staff: Govt.+ NGO employees 2) Target groups for extension: land users; Activities: Capacity building of village institutions, demonstration of SWC measures, production

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; The state policies now emphasise the participatory approach. However, aspects like GO-NGO cooperation need to be instutionalised.

**ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ**

**ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ**

- ບໍ່ມີ
- ມີ, ໜ້ອຍໜຶ່ງ
- ມີ, ບໍ່ສົມຄວນ
- ມີ, ຫຼາຍ

**ໃນລະດັບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້**

- ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ
- ແຫ່ງຊາດ

ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອື່ນໆ.

**ຮູບແບບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ**

- ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ
- ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ອຸປະກອນ

**ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມ**

**ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ**

bio-physical aspects were regular monitored through observations; indicators: general parameters technical aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: water levels in some wells socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored through measurements; indicators: migration economic / production aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: yield area treated aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations; indicators: hectares treated no. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored through measurements; indicators: attendance at meetings There were several changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: Several technological changes have taken place as a result of a review: for example feedback on yield data led to crop variety recommendations. Levels of water in wells confirmed impact of the 'sunken structures' (dohs).

**ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະ ອຸປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ**

**ງົບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ**

- < 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): 5.0%; international (-): 85.0%; local community / land user(s) (labour): 10.0%

**ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສົ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແມ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນເອງ**

- ການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນ ສະໜອງໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ນຳທີ່ດິນ
- ຫຼຸດປັດໃຈນຳເຂົ້າ
- ສັນເຊືອ
- ສົ່ງຄູ່ໃຈ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ

**ເງິນສະໜັບສະໜູນອຸປະກອນ / ສະໜອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ**

	ງົບປະມານທາງສ່ວນ	ງົບປະມານເຕີມສ່ວນ
ອຸປະກອນ: ເຄື່ອງກິນຈັກ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ກະສິກຳ: ແນວພັນ, ແກ່ນພັນ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seedlings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ແຮງງານຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ການອາສາ</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ລ້ຽງເຂົ້າ - ອາຫານ</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ຈ່າຍເປັນເງິນສົດ</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ໄດ້ຮັບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ອຸປະກອນດ້ານອື່ນ</li> </ul>	

**ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລວມ**

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?  
The participatory approach has been fairly successful in demonstrating SWC technologies such as Silvi Pasture, Sunken Structures which have been adopted/maintained by the land users.

ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດປັບປຸງ ປະເດັນການຖືຄອງທີ່ດິນ / ສິດທິໃນການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ເຊື່ອງຊ້ອນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງໄດ້ບໍ່?  
By using the approach, the project was able to win the confidence of most land users.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?  
The pilot project which has tested the approach over past 3-4 years is implemented by the Department of Agriculture. The State Department of Agriculture has now expanded the approach to its other projects eg. NWDPPRA.

**ສິ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແບບຍືນຍົງ**

n.a.

**ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມແນວທາງໄດ້ເອງບໍ່ (ໂດຍຢາດສະຈາກການ ສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກພາກສ່ວນພາຍນອກ)?**

ບໍ່ມີ  
 ແມ່ນ  
 ບໍ່ແນ່ນອນ

**ບົດສະຫຼຸບ ແລະ ບົດຮຽນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ**

**ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ຫັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ**

- Awareness about SWC increased through street plays, exposure visits. Use of drama preferred to verbal communication. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue, and include visits to successful income generating projects.)
- Participatory planning has led to better understanding of resources and possibilities (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: The entire village plan should be implemented in defined stages to allow impact to be noted/felt.)
- Cost-sharing increases feeling of ownership. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Community contribution should be deposited in the village fund to enable further activities after project moves out.)
- Due to village institutions, there is greater decentralisation of responsibility and more people are actively involved.
- As a result of village fund, interest component remains within the village.
- Increased transparency as a result of GO-NGO cooperation. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Less rigidity in roles of GO/NGO staff.)

**ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ຫັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເອງ**

- Marginalised groups have been identified and given a 'say' (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: NGOs should continue to advise/guide/monitor activities)
- Systematic approach to strengthen community participation (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Detailed 'process documentation' to be continued.)
- Leadership developed at village level. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: NGO's continue to advise/guide/monitor activities in the village.)
- Land users develop a strong sense of ownership of the assets created. (in terms of cost-sharing, a local contribution of up to 25% is high in Indian contexts) (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: There needs to be continued support for 2-3 years after phasing out of bio-physical watershed development activities; also important to build up village funds through a 'community contribution' charge deducted from wages.)
- Government system can be strengthened by co-operation with NGOs in watershed management projects (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Continue dialogue between partners at various levels..)

**ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ຫັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ**

- Formation of User group creates conflict with surrounding villages.
- Segregation of responsibilities of GO-NGO staff viz. NGO role restricted to community organisation while GO staff deal with technical aspects. Better integrated teamwork should be the goal.
- A 'community contribution' charge is currently deducted equally from all villagers by the project from wages paid Contribution to be deposited in village fund., Should be a greater voluntary contribution from the richer farmers.
- Participation in various meetings at village level is cumbersome for women, resulting in increased pressure from male family members and loss of wages.
- Project duration for planning and implementation too short Increase the timespan to 3 years or more.
- Women not adequately involved in exposure visits. Correct this imbalance/arrange separate visits for women.
- Exploitation by middlemen when small farmers market produce not addressed by the project. Group marketing of produce.

**ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ຫັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເອງວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ**

- Because of low literacy levels NGO support to village level institutions is required for more than just short-term Adult literacy classes of sufficient duration are needed.
- PRA brings out many social factors that are beyond the scope of the project to influence eg the feudal system NGOs need to have broadbased activity platforms that can address these issues as they arise.
- Shortage of female staff restricts contact with women land users. Gender sensitization, training for project staff intensified.

ການລວບລວມ  
David Gandhi

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ການທົບທວນຄືນ  
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ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: Jan. 21, 2009

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: April 4, 2018

**ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ**

David Gandhi (david\_gandhi@yahoo.com) - ຜູ້ຊ່ຽວຊານ ດ້ານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ  
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**ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT**  
[https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches\\_2374/](https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2374/)

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**ເອກກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ**

- ສະຖາບັນ
- Danida assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project, Bijapur (Danida assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project, Bijapur) - ອິນເດຍ
  - Lok Biradari Trust - ອິນເດຍ
- ໂຄງການ
- Book project: where the land is greener - Case Studies and Analysis of Soil and Water Conservation Initiatives Worldwide (where the land is greener)

**ການອ້າງອີງທີ່ສໍາຄັນ**

- 'Participatory approaches in watershed management- successful experinces' David Gandhi 2002: Indian Association of Soil Conservation, Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Insti

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