

Stakeholders participation in the project activities (Индия)

ОПИСАНИЕ

SWC approach is a participatory methodology to empower the community to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and manage the SWC technology to bring about sustainability

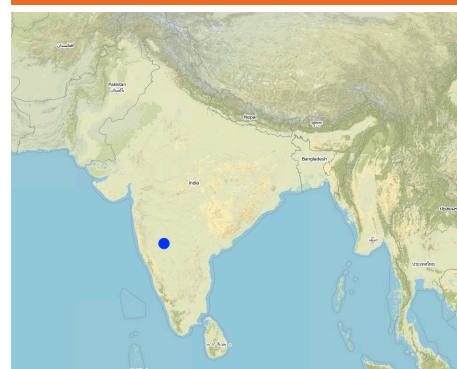
Aims / objectives: (1) to develop a feeling of ownership, (2) to compare the management of assets created during and after the project in the sustainable manner, (3) to develop capacity amongst the weaker section of the community especially women and resource person, (4) to involve the community at every stage of implementation of the project.

Methods: (1) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), (2) village resource mapping, (3) training and exposure visits, (4) formation of self help groups, users groups, cattle breeders association, (5) sharing of costs and responsibility (6) partnership with other NGOs, (6) establishment of linkages and networking (7) empowering the coimmmunity through the livelihood support programs

Stages of implementation: (1) creating awareness, (2) PRA excercises, (3) formation of village level institutions, (4) microplanning, (5) capacity building measures, (6) sharing of cost and responsibilities of management of common property resorses, (7) associating with NGOs and other institutions in rural development (example MANAGE, ICRISAT, University of Agricultural Sciences etc)

Role of stakeholders: (A) participants are of four category (1) project staff (government), (2) members of village level institutions, (3) NGOs and other link organizations and other institutions, (4) international donors (B) Roles :- (1) providing technical support and guidance at every stage of implementation, (2) participation at every stage of implementation, sharing of cost and responsibilities (3) Providing additional technical support (4) providing financial support, guidance, monitoring & evaluation at every stage of implementation.

МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ



Местоположение: Krnataka state, Индия

Географическая привязка выбранных участков

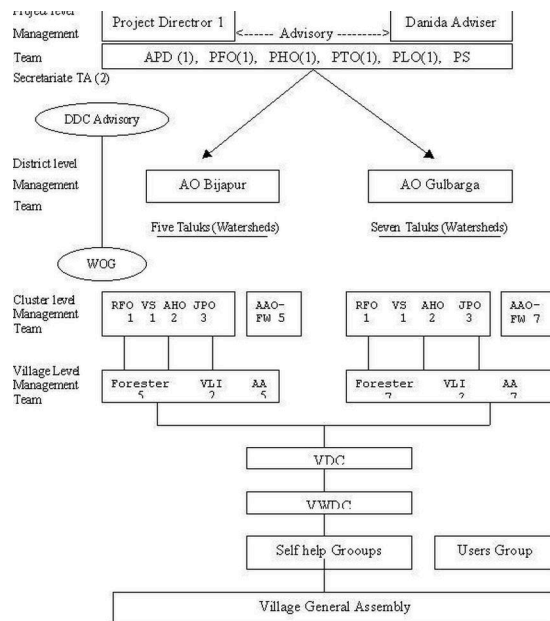
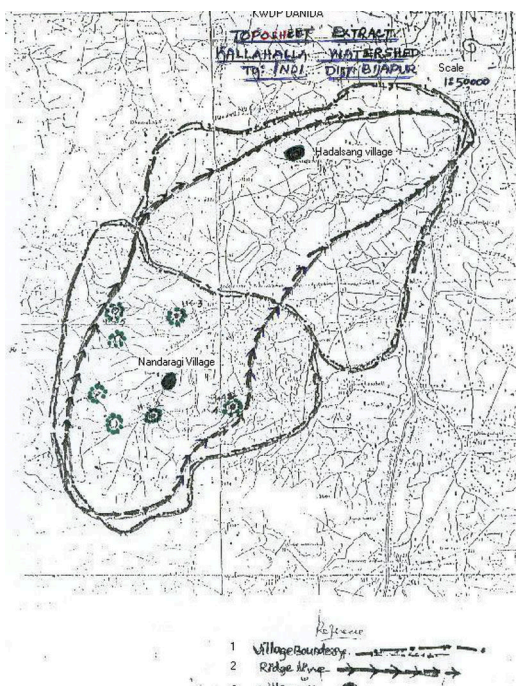
• 75.73, 16.8

Дата ввода в действие: 1997

Дата завершения: 2004

Тип Подхода

- ☐ традиционная/ местная система землепользования, используемая коренным населением
- ☐ недавняя местная инициатива/ инновация
- ☒ в рамках проекта/ программы



(Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of posts)
Watershed level: JPO team leader
Cluster level : ADA Chairman of WOG

Project Level Organogram of the KWDP Danida Bijapur (India).

ЦЕЛИ ПОДХОДА И БЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДЛЯ ЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Главные цели/ задачи Подхода

The Approach focused on SLM only (farm pond, waterharvesting, holistic demonstration)

(1) to develop a feeling of ownership, (2) to compare the management of assets created during and after the project in the sustainable manner, (3) to develop capacity amongst the weaker section of the community, especially women and resource poor, (4) to involve the community at every stage of implementation of the project

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: (1) The problem addressed include non involvement of the community at different stages of implementation of the project. (2) Lack of empowerment and capacity for the deprived class of the community

Условия, содействующие применению Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

Условия, затрудняющие применение Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

- Социальные/ культурные/ религиозные нормы и ценности:** coming together of different community in the village, (2) over exploitation of natural resources Treatment through the SLM Approach: organizing the village community into different village level institutions based on their ideology and background, (2) creating awareness about the equitable distribution and organized the users groups
- Наличие/ доступность финансовых ресурсов и услуг:** lack of funds to carry out the activities (2) lack of feeling of ownership Treatment through the SLM Approach: offered financial support using the cost, benefit and responsibility sharing concept
- Институциональные условия:** lack of village level institutions to take effective implementations Treatment through the SLM Approach: organised in the village community and establishing an authoritative body to plan, implement the structure
- Нормативно-правовая база (землевладение, права на земле- и водопользование):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation The land use rights did not hinder in private land treatments but because of the encroachment of the common land the SWC technology cannot be effectively implemented.
- Осведомленность в области УЗП, доступность технической поддержки:** use of high cost structure for SWC technology Treatment through the SLM Approach: demonstration of low cost technical structures

УЧАСТИЕ И РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РОЛЕЙ ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫХ СТОРОН

Заинтересованные стороны, участвующие в реализации Подхода, и их роли

Какие заинтересованные стороны/ организации-исполнители участвовали в реализации Подхода?	Перечислите заинтересованные стороны	Опишите роли заинтересованных сторон
местные землепользователи/ местные сообщества	Village level institutions like SHG, UG, CBA, VWDC etc. Specific ethnic groups: Labmani community	Men participation is more in VWDC and CBA while women participation is more in SHGs. the long lasting culture that women remain back and the men lead. The same thing was observed during the initial stages however there was considerable change in their understanding and attitude in the following years. Small land holders being part of the VWDC having authority to make decision about the activity to be implemented, they come from different SHGs, who are basically resource poor land users
общественные организации		
государственные власти (отвечающие за планирование или принятие решений)	Government of India/ Govt. of Karnataka, Department of Agriculture and watershed development department	

Участие местных землепользователей/ местных сообществ на разных стадиях реализации Подхода

	нет	пассивное участие	внешняя поддержка	интерактивное участие	самоорганизация
инициирование/ мотивация	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
планирование	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
выполнение	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
мониторинг/ оценка	<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"/>

Mainly: rapid/participatory rural appraisal; partly: interviews/questionnaires; There were the village meeting (gram sabha), group discussions, participatory rural appraisal tools were implemented.

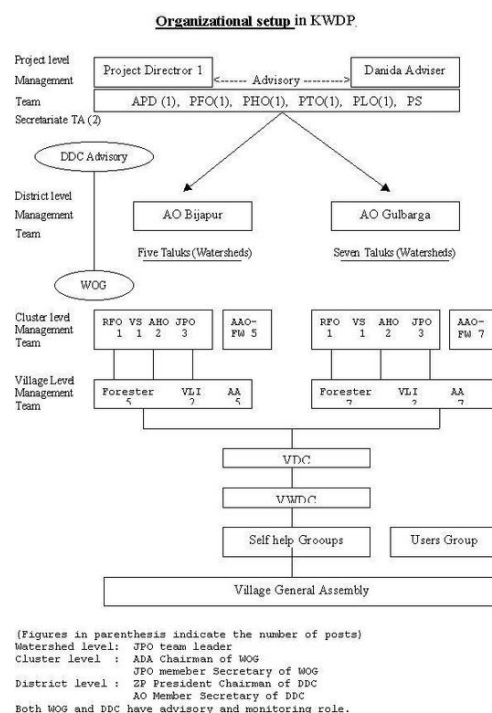
Mainly: interviews/questionnaires; partly: public meetings; The transect walks with farmers to their individual survey fields during preparation of action plans.

Mainly: casual labour; partly: responsibility for major steps; The members of various village level institutions like VWDC used to be present while implementation of CWS activities on common land while those on their individual lands were taken care by respective farmers. Here the cost sharing was t

Mainly: measurements/observations; partly: reporting; As and when needed evaluation and status of the structures were taken care by both members and also individually.

Схема реализации Подхода

Project Level Organogram of the KWDP Danida Bijapur (India)



Принятие решений по выбору Технологии УЗП

Решения принимались

- ☐ исключительно землепользователи (по собственной инициативе)
- ☒ в основном землепользователи при поддержке специалистов по УЗП
- ☐ все участники как часть процесса совместных действий
- ☐ преимущественно специалисты по УЗП после консультаций с землепользователями
- ☐ исключительно специалисты по УЗП
- ☐ политики/ руководители

Принятие решений было основано на

- ☐ анализ подробно описанного опыта и знаний по УЗП (принятие решений на основе подтвержденных фактов)
- ☐ результаты исследований
- ☐ личный опыт и мнения (незадокументированные)

ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА, ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗНАНИЯМИ

Следующие мероприятия или работы являлись частью Подхода

- ☒ Повышение компетенций/ обучение
- ☒ Консультационные услуги
- ☒ Институциональная (организационная) поддержка
- ☒ Мониторинг и оценка
- ☒ Научные исследования

Повышение компетенций/ обучение

Обучение было предоставлено следующим заинтересованным лицам

- ☒ землепользователи
- ☐ местный персонал/ консультанты
- ☒ planners

Тип обучения

- ☐ в ходе работы
- ☒ обмен опытом между фермерами
- ☒ опытные участки
- ☒ общие собрания
- ☐ курсы
- ☒ exposure visits, subject matter trainings

Рассматриваемые темы

Regular training were conducted on the subject matter and other technical aspects of various SWC to be implemented in the upper reach, middle reach and in the lower reach etc, for the farmers and other members of VLI, along with the regular other trainings on accounting & book keeping, capacity building etc.

Консультационные услуги

Консультационные услуги были предоставлены

- ☐ на полях землепользователей
- ☒ в постоянно функционирующих центрах

Name of method used for advisory service: group discussion, interaction, exposure visits; Key elements: group discussion, interaction, exposure visits; 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: subject matter trainings, orientation trainings etc

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Since the project staff has complete responsibility of the watershed and since all the staff is government staff, it is adequate for one watershed area.

Институциональная поддержка

Какие институциональные структуры были укреплены или вновь созданы

- ☐ нет
- ☐ да, немного
- ☒ да, умеренно
- ☐ да, существенно

на уровне

- ☒ местные
- ☐ региональный
- ☐ национальный

Опишите организацию, функции и ответственность, членство и т.д.

Тип поддержки

- ☐ финансовая
- ☒ повышение компетенций/ обучение
- ☐ оборудование

Подробнее

Мониторинг и оценка

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: Like involving the people since day one of the project. First capacity development of the stakeholders and then implementing the activities etc. This would increase the sustainability of the project interventions.

Научные исследования

Научные исследования проводились по следующим темам

- ☐ социология
- ☐ экономика / маркетинг
- ☐ экология
- ☐ технология

Not applicable

ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ И ВНЕШНЯЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА

Годовой бюджет мероприятий по УЗП в долларах США

- ☐ < 2000
- ☐ 2000-10000
- ☐ 10000-100000
- ☐ 100 000-1 000 000
- ☐ > 1 000 000

Precise annual budget: н/п

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (donation by the donor agency DANIDA): 90.0%; local community / land user(s) (cost sharing): 10.0%

Землепользователям были оказаны/предоставлены следующие услуги или меры стимулирования

- ☐ Финансирование и внешняя материальная поддержка, предоставляемая землепользователям
- ☒ Субсидии на отдельные затраты
- ☐ Кредитование
- ☐ Другие методы или инструменты стимулирования

оборудование: техника

сельскохозяйственные: семена

Seedlings and biocides

Community infrastructure

профинансированы
частично
профинансированы
полностью

☒

☒

☒

☒

Трудозатраты, вложенные землепользователями были

- ☐ добровольный

- ☐ в обмен на продукты
- ☐ за денежное вознаграждение
- ☐ в обмен на другие материальные ресурсы

АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ И ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Влияние Подхода

	Нет	Да, немного	Да, умеренно	Да, существенно
Сумел ли Подход помочь землепользователям внедрить и поддерживать технологии УЗП? Improvement in the farm development, orchard, silvi pasture etc., replication of the SWC technology etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Сумел ли Подход разрешить правовые проблемы землевладения/ землепользования, препятствующие использованию технологий УЗП? The participatory approach used by the project helped the community to come closure and understand each other problems and work for the village development. The problem is likely to be overcome in the near future.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? The other watershed development project in neighbouring villages undertaken by KAWAD has also initiated the formation of cattle breeders association.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Основные причины, побуждающие землепользователей внедрять УЗП

☒ н/п

Долгосрочная устойчивость мероприятий в рамках Подхода

Могут ли землепользователи самостоятельно (без внешней поддержки) продолжать применение того, что было реализовано в рамках Подхода?

☐ нет
☐ да
☒ нет уверенности

ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ И ИЗВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ УРОКИ

Сильные стороны: по мнению землепользователей

- it has helped them to learn new technology by involving themselves (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: other project/ programs should involve these)
- they have developed feeling of ownership (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: other projects/ programs should allow them to make decisions)
- learnt the importance of living in harmony and resolving the conflicts (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: conflict resolution should be top most priority while implementing other projects/ programs)
- they feel that their capacity and skills are enhanced by organizing the village level institutions. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: on going support in terms of training and exposure visits should be continued.)

Сильные стороны: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистов

- Participatory approaches involves all the stakeholders (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: in every other projects or programs the approach should be continued.)
- The land users should feel the ownership (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: feeling should be continued even after the withdrawal of the project for 1 or 2 years)
- there will be contribution from all the stakeholders (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: other government projects should also develop the procedure of contribution)
- it is the best tool to introduce the new technology (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: whenever the new technology is introduced all the stakeholders should be involved.)
- Oppressed class of the people are also involved in the project activities (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: government projects/ programs should develop a system wherein the oppressed class in the community have a say over the decision making)

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению

землепользователей возможные пути преодоления

- treatment of land with one of the forest activities and then SWC measures more focus on the SWC approach
- ridge line approach taking up activities in the lands which have been leftover during previous years
- language problem when interacting with the people from the hamlets better facilitating and involving the educated people of the hamlets while interacting
- formation of the users group focusing activities after the planting work is over organising the stakeholders in to UG before undertaking the activities.
- not much importance is given to the land users demands during the initial period especially regarding field bunds before planting and implementing the activities, land users demands should be taken into consideration

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистов возможные пути преодоления

- Low level of literacy Regular training and capacity building trainings
- shortage of women staff in the project restricting the interaction with the women land owners Regular gender sensitization training to the project staff.

Составитель
Pranesh Jahagirdar

Editors

Рецензент
Fabian Ottiger

Продолжительность применения Технологии: 21 января 2009 г. **Последнее обновление:** 18 июля 2017 г.

Ответственные специалисты
Pranesh Jahagirdar (danidakwp@rediffmail.com) - Специалист по УЗП

Полное описание в базе данных ВОКАТ
https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2373/

Связанные данные по УЗП
Technologies: Farm pond https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1474/
Technologies: Farm pond https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_1474/

Документирование осуществлялось при участии

Организация

- Danida assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project, Bijapur (Danida assisted Karnataka Watershed Development Project, Bijapur) - Индия

Проект

- н/п

This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

