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Institutional Analysis for Empowerment of Women in Environmental Decision making

July 1996



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USAID/INDIA ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

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Executive Summary

Background

The USAID/INDIA Environment Program has recently launched an initiative towards increasing women's participation in environmental protection. An effort in this direction, it is hoped, will strengthen their leadership and decision making capacities in identifying and solving environmental problems affecting their life, their family and their community. As a first step, it was decided to undertake an "Institutional Analysis for Empowerment of women in Environmental decision making." This document reviews and analyses some successful NGOs/Projects in empowering women in accessing, controlling and managing natural resources.

Women-Environment Linkages

The above exercise points to the urgent need for strengthening the Women - Environment link, because women are inextricably linked with their natural resource base. They are:

- ♦ tillers of land and toilers in the cities, yet they have little access to land and regular employment, and are paid much less
- ♦ gatherers of food, yet half of them are anaemic and malnourished
- ♦ collectors of fuel wood, fodder and water, which increase their burdens and impact their health
- ♦ bearers of children, but hardly have the time and facilities to take care of them
- ♦ caretakers of household subsistence, but are unrecognized and unrewarded

Overcoming barriers to women's empowerment

In order that women are empowered, it is important to address and tackle the issues of poverty; lack of access and control over productive resources; lack of technical information/ skills; and, lack of effective organizational forms for women to express their needs and concerns. With specific reference to environment, they lack ownership over land, access to forest and water resources and skills to effectively manage the same. Therefore there is an urgent need to address some of these issues, to empower women in environmental decision making and management.

Need to address certain environmental concerns

Several efforts have been made in the last two decades aimed at increasing women's participation in protecting and managing the environment. However, much more needs to be done.

Adequate and safe water needs must be met - this includes drinking and irrigation water, which can be harnessed through handpumps, watershed development, construction of water harvesting structures, etc.

Land regeneration - common lands/wastelands, private lands - for improved agriculture, fodder and seed banks, etc.

Waste management - human and industrial waste, crop waste, etc. through vermiculture, paper and plastic re-cycling

Meeting Energy needs - through development and training on appropriate and low-cost technology

Finally, all the above efforts must lead to income generation and increased livelihood opportunities, and lessen burdens on rural and urban women.

Success Stories

There are several success stories in this country, where women have played an important role in the management of natural resources, in dealing with environment problems and in mutually supporting each other through networking.

Some of these are briefly described below:

Women manage their natural resources

The Santhal women in Bankura, West Bengal, have effectively managed wastelands. Through their Samities' efforts, they have raised the per hectare earning to Rs.7,500/- . Through their leadership and confidence they have succeeded in developing a model for replication. This model has spread to Orissa, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The tribal, village level volunteer women, (who have been trained) are carrying out excellent work in the Panchmahals, Gujarat. By using rain water harvesting structures, they have increased the land value from Rs. 2,000/- per hectare to Rs.30,000/- per hectare. They are now assured of food security, an improved economic status, housing, health and education. The earlier migration of 70% women has been reduced to 10%.

Women of Muvasa village in the, Panchmahals, Gujarat were exposed to various training and leadership workshops. Their discussion on health and nutrition, naturally led to the issue of food availability and livelihood systems. They formed their groups and took over the management of common lands. Today, in 110 villages, women earn better incomes and are widely recognized for their increased knowledge and skills.

Dealing with Environment Problems

With the suspected outbreak of plague in end 1994, the problem of waste management has come into sharp focus. The expected increase of urban population to 470 million by 2015 AD gives a frightening perspective to the problem of waste. The problem needs systematic intervention throughout the waste stream. It needs technology, management and mobilization of community based groups.

One approach used is that of 'reduce, reuse and recycle'. A recycled paper unit and handloom weaving center set up in Himachal Pradesh, with links in Delhi has proved to be a success. Women are largely involved in this and earn about Rs.2,000/- each, per month.

Other efforts that are ongoing relate to developing a system of waste management through community based efforts, research and development action in selected slum colonies in Delhi.

Working together for Mutual Benefit

In the U.P Hill region and in Rajasthan, hundreds of women have come together to deal with various problems that the environment poses in their respective regions.

In U.P, 400 mahila mangal dals have come together to share technical know-how and to strengthen development processes in terms of water management, land utilization and income generation. This joint effort reaches out to over 30,000 women.

In Rajasthan, timely steps were taken to provide food, water, fodder and employment during the drought year of 1991-92. The women and people of this region have understood what causes drought or floods and are working on preventive measures. This network reaches out to 200 organizations, of whom 45 are working with women's groups only.

Lessons Learnt

Projects must work for women's capacity building

- ♦ Income generation at the initial stage is an important factor for success. (Should be based on local resources and skills. Women being a vulnerable group, this approach enhances acceptability. e.g. Sal leaf and seed)
- ♦ Women need to have their own groups. (Women can be represented in many bodies, but to develop decision-making capacities, they need to have their own group. e.g. Aravallis)
- ♦ Women should have direct linkages with other service providers. This is a sign of their growth and strength. (Development of a women's perspective on, and benefits of environmental management enhances community involvement. e.g. Bankura).

- ◆ Technical skills should be developed right from the beginning. Women can be managers and not just beneficiaries. (Local women and staff are effective in instilling faith and confidence among the community. Their potentials should be tapped).

Organizational capacity building crucial for women's empowerment

- ◆ Sensitization of the whole community on gender and environmental concerns should be integrated into the overall strategy; and should be an ongoing process.
- ◆ Training of local mobilizers contributes in developing and sustaining community awareness and participation.
- ◆ Professional and Technical Expertise are absolutely necessary. If groups do not possess this, they should know how to mobilize for the same.
- ◆ Capacity to mobilize/leverage finance essential
- ◆ Regular review mechanism at all levels
- ◆ Regular training & support to local institutions
- ◆ Infrastructure and staff strength - important to consciously hire women
- ◆ Networking mechanisms should be built into all program planning aspects

Recommendations

Going further

These success stories are only a few examples of the numerous that are there in this country. However, they show clearly that while much is being done, there are areas that still need to be supported. It is imperative that USAID intervenes and intervenes effectively on:

- ◆ Solid waste Management in Delhi, and
- ◆ Supporting Networking in the U.P. Hills and Rajasthan.

In the second phase, it is recommended that USAID should take up these immediate tasks:

- ◆ Field study of projects/NGOs recommended are Sadguru Water and Sanitation Foundation, Aga Khan Rural Support Project, Jan Seva Ashram, Delhi & H.P., Srishti, Delhi, Acord, Delhi, Himalayan Action Research Center, U.P., and Development Coordination Network Center, Jaipur.
- ◆ Discuss and explore possibilities for collaboration with Donors and Industry. Collaboration with the Environment Management Division of CII is recommended.
- ◆ Develop and design projects for implementation on Solid waste management in Delhi and for Supporting Training and technology transfer and information dissemination on management of natural resources in the U.P. hills and Rajasthan.

Expected Results

1. Through the solid waste management project, the following outputs can be expected:
 - employment generation for thousands of women in Delhi, through recycling and product marketing (estimated earnings for each woman would be Rs.2,000/-)
 - health, water, hygiene and sanitation measures for slum communities
 - widespread consciousness on conservation measures.
 - system for waste management through community based efforts.
2. Through support to existing networks, the following outputs can be foreseen:
 - technology transfer to over a 100,000 women
 - strong women's organizations who effectively manage their resources in these two areas.
 - systems development for prevention of disasters
 - increased incomes for women and their families
 - better health and family life.

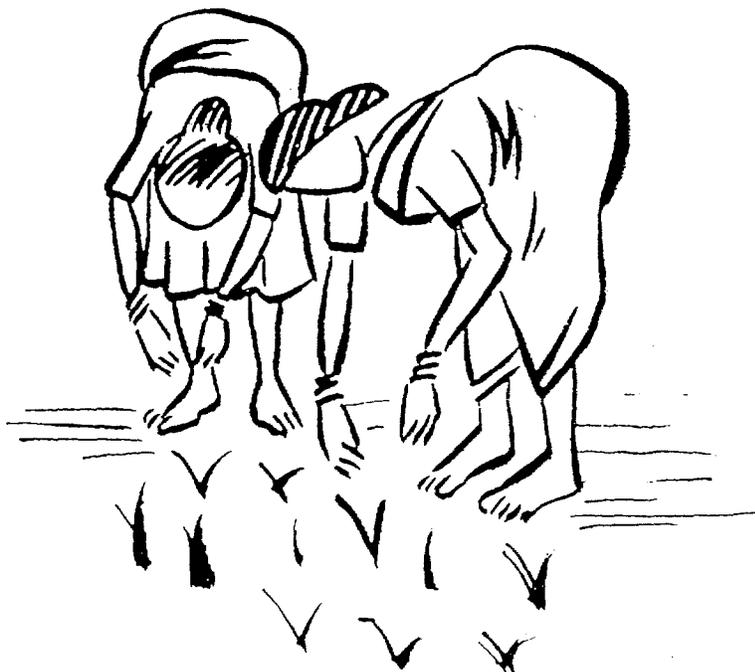
Long Term Impact

With USAID moving in this direction, these interventions will, over the next five to ten years, make the necessary difference and impact in terms of:

- a developed model for replication of waste management
- regional and area specific solution models for prevention and management of environment disasters and models for management of natural resources with high women's participation and involvement.

Chapter 1

Scope of the Study



Scope of the Study

Under a new initiative launched by USAID/INDIA, an attempt is being made to increase women's participation in decisions affecting their productive and reproductive lives. Among other things, a key focus of this initiative is to empower women to be environmentally assertive through their work and exhibit leadership in identifying and solving environmental problems affecting their life, their family and their community.

Over the past two decades, several women's groups and NGOs have made efforts towards improving women's access, control and management of natural resources. Many of these experiences have become torch bearers for replicability. In order to learn from these experiences it was decided to undertake an "Institutional Analysis for Empowerment of Women in Environmental Decision Making".

The main objective of this exercise was to study the strategies mechanisms to strengthen women's participation in environmental protection.

The scope of this study included:

- ♦ A review and analysis of the work of successful NGOs/Projects involved in empowering women through environmentally sustainable programmes. It looked at factors that aid and/or inhibit replication of such projects, as well as resources available for advocacy and networking.
- ♦ A review of donor agencies and government departments supporting women's activities in environment. The report provides a glimpse of the environmental issues addressed, geographical coverage, projects and beneficiaries and fund allocations.

Organization of the Document

In line with the study's scope of work, this document has been organized into five chapters. This chapter on 'Scope of the study' is followed by a chapter on 'Methodology', which spells out the approach followed to carry out this exercise step-by-step. To begin with, it highlights the interaction with donor agencies and goes on to elaborate the methods and procedures adopted for shortlisting NGOs/Projects. The selection was done on the basis of short listing references and categories used to group the NGOs/Projects. The succeeding chapter is on 'Success Stories'. This profiles twenty two short-listed NGOs and focuses on the key factors contributing to their success. Chapter Four provides an overview of donor support in environment, and their profiles.

The final chapter is titled 'Conclusions and Recommendations'. It presents the lessons learnt from this exercise and the scope of intervention, therein. Based on this, recommendations are made for USAID's partnership strategy and the approach mechanisms for supporting women in environment activities. The Annexure provides the addresses of sixty nine NGOs/projects and eighteen donor agencies, and is followed by the Bibliography and a Glossary.

Chapter 2

Methodology



Methodology

Preliminary discussions with the donor/government agencies

It was decided to initiate the study by meeting concerned officials of donor/government agencies which are supporting environment related programs, with a women focus. Consequently, a list of such agencies was prepared, based on an existing database and secondary sources. Over a period of 10 days, representatives of agencies were met. A checklist of questions was prepared to gather the following information :

- ♦ To identify the environmental issues being supported.
- ♦ To understand the women focus in environment related projects.
- ♦ To obtain a list of NGOs/Projects being funded.
- ♦ To get information on successful projects and partner agencies implementing these.
- ♦ To identify parameters based on which NGOs/Projects could be termed as 'successful'.
- ♦ To get references of NGOs/Projects (other than those funded) considered successful by these agencies.

Success Parameters

Based on the discussions with donor/ government agencies and a review of secondary materials and in-house knowledge, a list of parameters was prepared to judge the success of NGOs/Projects. The NGOs/Projects was looked at as a successful experience if it fulfilled, or was moving in the direction of fulfilling at least some of the parameters. These are further elaborated in Chapter Three.

Shortlisting procedure

In order to shortlist successful NGOs/Projects, different databases and NGO directories were reviewed. (see Bibliography) The meetings with donors/government agencies, some national NGOs and individuals also helped in the shortlisting process. As a result, a list of sixty nine successful NGOs/Projects was drawn up. In the given time-frame, it was possible to profile only twenty two NGOs/Projects. The remaining NGOs/Projects have been listed in the Annexure.

The following criteria was used to identify these success stories :

- a. Success parameters - As defined in Chapter Three.
- b. Location - Attention was paid to those NGO/Projects which were able to meet the accessibility criterion laid down by USAID i.e. Delhi and surrounding areas.
- c. References - NGOs/Projects which were referred to us by several agencies/ individuals were given preference.
- d. Information Base - Given the time constraint, it was not possible to obtain detailed information directly from all the listed NGOs. Fax messages were sent to several NGOs requesting them to furnish the desired information. Relevant secondary material was collected, while visiting various organizations. In-house material provided substantial information.

Categorization of NGOs/Projects

For operational purposes, the short-listed NGOs were grouped into four categories. This was also considered useful from the point of view of comparison in terms of their size, focus on women in environment, technical and managerial capacities, field/ support roles, etc.

Constraints of the Study

Limited time - The study had to be completed within 3 weeks. This time frame limited in-depth analysis and extent of information gathered.

Timing inappropriate - Several people were not available - this being the vacation time.

Secondary source base - The review and analysis of the short-listed NGOs/Projects was entirely based on secondary sources. Therefore, the subjective element cannot be ruled out.

Accessibility criteria - This criteria eliminated some possible successful NGOs/Projects which are located in interior areas.

Chapter 3

Success Stories



Success Stories

This chapter provides a review of successful NGOs/Projects working towards empowering women in protecting and managing the environment. Twenty two such organizations have been shortlisted on the basis of certain success parameters, elaborated in this chapter. The NGOs/Projects have been categorized into four types, for purposes of comparison. A brief glimpse of twelve NGOs is presented in the form of a collage. For the remaining thirty five NGOs no information could be gathered. Therefore these have simply been listed in the annexure.

Success Parameters

Based on discussions and interaction with different organizations and individuals and secondary sources, certain success parameters were arrived at. These are:

Immediate needs - Is the organization able to meet the immediate needs of the community (especially women) like income, credit, drinking water, health, support services, etc?

Local women's organizations - Has the project made attempts to organize local people? Are women members of such group? Are women organized in a separate group?

Participatory approaches - Does the organization make use of participatory approaches to identify problems, prepare work plans and take decisions relating to project implementation? Do women participate in PRA exercises? Are these held separately for women?

Control over resources/assets - Are local women able to manage and/or own assets individually/collectively? e.g. hand pumps, credit, irrigation structures, common lands, bio-gas plant, forest produce, etc.

Linkages - Do women groups have linkages with other local groups and service providers like government departments, banks, other NGOs, etc.?

Trained local mobilizers/Volunteers - Has the organization involved local people to mobilize members of the community? Are women working as local mobilizers?

Training - Does the organization give enough consideration to training at all levels, especially local groups? Are women involved in training? Are special training programmes organized for women? Does the organization give importance to gender sensitization training?

Capacity to mobilize/leverage resources - Is the organization able to mobilize support (financial, technical, advocacy) to meet its objectives?

Regular review mechanism - Does the organization review its programmes periodically/regularly?

Staff - Does the organization have enough staff to facilitate project implementation? Is the staff technically competent and socially committed?

Flexibility - Is the organization flexible to incorporating changes based on review, in terms of modifying strategy/approach, adding/deleting activities, etc?

Sustainability - Is the organization preparing the local groups for the phase-out, in order to sustain the activities? Are the groups geared to carry on the activities by themselves, after the withdrawal of external support?

Initiative to replicate - Does the organization attempt to replicate the successful activities/experiences? Do local people take initiatives to replicate?

Categorization of NGOs/Projects

As mentioned earlier, the twenty two shortlisted NGOs/Projects have been categorized into four types. This categorization is only indicative and cannot be regarded as final, as organizational thrusts and directions vary from time to time

Type I - Established large NGOs/Projects with requisite technical and organizational expertise/experience. Examples include, AKRSP, Aravallis Project, Bankura Project, DDS, DA, MYRADA, PRADAN, SADGURU.

Type II - NGOs/Projects focusing on women's issues and problems with environment activities being a related issue. Examples include, AAROHI and SARTHI.

Type III - NGOs/Projects working on integrated/ environment specific development, with a special focus on women as well. Examples include, DISHA Trust, Gram Vikas, GEAG, JSA and SRISHTI.

Type IV - NGOs with nodal capacities in networking and providing support for solving area/region specific problems - especially for smaller NGOs/local groups. Examples include, AFPRO, DCNC, HARC, NFI, SAHAYOG, SPWD and TERI.

NGO/Project Profiles

The twenty two profiles provide a description of the organizational philosophy, objectives, approach of work, geographical coverage, environment activities, women's participation, achievements - both quantitative and qualitative and factors aiding and inhibiting expansion. They also provide the address and contact person in each case for ready reference.

Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP - INDIA)

Year of Establishment: 1985

Area of Operation

Four districts of Gujarat namely, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Bharuch and Surat covering 381 villages.

Philosophy

The five values which form the foundation of project planning and implementation at AKRSP - INDIA are-Equality, Participation/Team work, concern for Environment, Professionalism, Excellence, and sustainability.

Objective

Promoting and catalyzing community participation in natural resource management.

Approach

AKRSP - I works to involve villagers in the projects through training, PRA, by selecting local people to work as extension volunteers, by making local people contribute towards the cost of the project.

Activities

- ◆ Formation and strengthening of village institutions/groups and taluka level federations.
- ◆ Micro-Watershed development.
- ◆ Farm forestry and Wasteland development - nursery raising, farm and agro forestry, public land development.
- ◆ Water resource development - lift irrigation, canal irrigation, check-dams, renovation of tanks, direct well, percolation well, roof-rainwater harvesting, joint irrigation management, and drinking water.
- ◆ Bio-gas development.
- ◆ Agriculture extension and input supply.
- ◆ Training

Achievements

- ◆ Most of the nurseries (106 of 118) are raised by women, thereby providing them employment opportunities

- ♦ All the extension volunteers in farm forestry are women
- ♦ There are 3133 women members of village level groups/Institution
- ♦ AKRSP incurred Rs. 3,58,00 in training its staff and villagers
- ♦ Samadhiyala Lift Irrigation Society received international recognition in 1995. It was awarded a certificate of recognition by the Friends of the UN
- ♦ Total savings of the women's groups reached Rs. 5,84,000
- ♦ AKRSP has been entrusted as Programme Implementation Agency (PIA) for government assisted watershed development programme

Staff

AKRSP - INDIA's staff strength is 128

Aiding Factors

- ♦ Community participation at all stages
- ♦ Village based institutions
- ♦ Technology competent staff
- ♦ 128 staff for 381 villages
- ♦ Emphasis on training
- ♦ Active participation of women in all activities
- ♦ Working towards sustainability

Inhibiting Factors

- ♦ Environmental factors
- ♦ External policy
- ♦ Poor planning by the organization
- ♦ High staff turnover

Address : Aga Khan Rural Support
Programme (AKRSP)
Choice Premises
Swastik Cross Road
Navarangpura
Ahmedabad - 380 009

Contact person : Rajesh Kapoor

Aravallis Project

Year of Establishment : 1990

Area of Operation

The organization is active in five districts of Haryana, namely ~~Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rewari, Mahendergarh~~ and covers 33,000 hectares of common land in 293 villages.

Philosophy

The management of Common Property Resources (CPR) is possible by regulating the access system.

Objectives

- ♦ Providing environmental protection through restoration of green cover of common lands.
- ♦ Improving income and living conditions by meeting requirements for fuelwood, fodder and timber in an ecologically sustainable manner.

Approach

Strong emphasis on women's participation and micro-planning of activities.

Activities

- ♦ Employment of women in the project areas (35 per cent).
- ♦ Fodder production.
- ♦ Grass seed collection. The local people are encouraged to collect and sell it to the project. This has helped develop eco-related activities and has increased environmental awareness.
- ♦ Introduction of efficient *chullhas* (stoves).
- ♦ Opening of women's centres.
- ♦ Inclusion of women in technical training.
- ♦ Encouraging savings amongst women.
- ♦ Organizing *mahila melas* where information related to development and environment are imparted.

Funding

Government of India, Commission of European Communities (CEC); (Rs.917 million)

Staff Strength

There were 235 women extension workers and women forest guards are appointed as far as possible.

Achievements

- ♦ Employed nearly 35% women as labor.
- ♦ 24,000 hectares of land rehabilitated.
- ♦ Women spend less time collecting headloads and ~~gain~~ **gain more income.**
- ♦ Women gain through money paid for grass seed collection and natural resources also enhanced.
- ♦ 5375 chullhas in use.
- ♦ 2000 women have opened savings accounts.
- ♦ Nurseries managed totally by women also an income-raising effort.
- ♦ 47 women's centres established.
- ♦ Village Forest Committees (VFCs) manage sharing and benefit system - 3 women members in each VFCs.
- ♦ Women more visible and articulate during village meetings.

Inhibiting Factors

- ♦ The process needs further nurturing.
- ♦ Lack of NGOs to provide sustained support.
- ♦ Need for further coordination between departments - i.e., forest and soil and water conservation.

Address : Aravalli Project
Haryana Forest Department
Gurgaon
Haryana

Contact person : Mr. Rawat

Bankura Project

Year of Establishment : 1981

Area of Operation

The work began in two blocks comprising 60 villages of Bankura district of West Bengal.

Objectives

To organize women's groups and enhance employment generation through technical upgradation of skills.

Approach

Formation of village groups with a nominated Executive Committee (EC). The Grameen Mahila Shramik Unnayan Samity (GMSUS) was formed to elicit response of tribal women. In addition to this, an apex body called Nari Bikash Sangha (NBS) was formed comprising representatives from GMSUS.

Activities

- ◆ Women's training for making sal leaf plates, rope, *chappals* and sewing of leather flannels to make footballs
- ◆ Land reclamation

Achievements

- ◆ 15 registered samities comprising 1500 members.
- ◆ The women's groups have created employment by reclaiming wastelands of about 150 acres in 1988. On this land, Arjun and Asan saplings were sown. Further, silk cocoons were reared in these plantations. An individual earning could range from Rs.150 to Rs.200 per month.
- ◆ As active participants of the project, most members of groups do not migrate to distant districts for work anymore.
- ◆ Women's bargaining power as workers has increased because of their link with an asset owning Samity.

Funding Source

International Labour Organization, Government of India, departments of the State governments.

The government grants range from Rs.500 to Rs.396,000.

Address : C/o Centre for Women's
Development Studies
25 Bhai Veer Singh Marg,
New Delhi

Contact person : Mr. Lok Nath Ray

Deccan Development Society

Year of Establishment : 1980

Area of Operation

The society is working in 60 villages of Zaheerabad which is 110 kms. from Hyderabad (state capital of Andhra Pradesh).

Philosophy

Its strong conviction is that development programs should not only be people oriented but that over time they should be controlled by and created by the poor themselves. Peoples' participation should convert to people's own programs, leading to strengthened self-reliance.

Objective

To act as catalyst to enable the rural poor to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

Activities

- ◆ Improving the lands of small and marginal farmers through soil transfer from the silted-up tanks. This program is only for weak red soils.
- ◆ Bunding, levelling, drainage, removing stones in farm lands. Along with this the bunds are used for growing plants, yielding green manure for improving soil and for mulching.
- ◆ Planting trees on government and community lands. The concept of social fencing is used here.
- ◆ Digging large diameter wells in the village (especially inhabited by the poor) to meet the water needs of cattle, washing, sanitation, trees and vegetable gardens.
- ◆ Community irrigation wells for crops such as vegetables, etc., which offer high and regular employment for women.

Achievements

- ◆ DDS won the FICCI National Award for Rural Development.
- ◆ Women organisations (*sanghams*) strength is over 3000.
- ◆ In all the 60 villages, *sangham* heads were illiterate when chosen and today they maintain accounts, write minutes of meetings, follow-up pending work etc.
- ◆ DDS gets requests from more and more villages to start such women's *sangham*.
- ◆ Some of the trained *sangham* members are looking after new villages and preparing

new cadre amongst other women to take on the management of the village *sanghams*.

- ◆ Some of the earlier *sangham* organizers are taking higher responsibilities in DDS.
- ◆ *Sangham* loans are helping release bonded labor, lands mortgaged to land lords or small jewels pawned to money lenders.

Aiding Factors

- ◆ Strong village based women's groups.
- ◆ Local people's realization about the benefits of women's groups.
- ◆ Capacity building of the *sangham* members.
- ◆ DDS organizes all its programmes through *sanghams*.
- ◆ Elevating the social status and giving social recognition to capable *sangham* members by making them a part of the society.
- ◆ Expertise and dedication of its staff and founder members.
- ◆ The flexibility of programming—program staff must be able to judge the timeliness of project, in the context of the "felt-need" and the preparedness of "peoples participation".
- ◆ Helping poor to realize their dreams rather than filling the organizations dreams through them.
- ◆ Freedom and power to the local groups to plan the programs based on their priorities (in the context of local situation).
- ◆ Facilitative and enabling role of DDS.
- ◆ Very small geographical area of operation which ensure close interaction with the community and quality work.
- ◆ Expansion was not hurried but undertaken slowly, based on local demand.

Address : A-6, Meera Apartments, Basheerbagh
Hyderabad, A.P. - 500 029
Fax : 040-231 260

Contact person : Rukmini-Rao

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Development Alternatives (DA)

Year of Establishment: 1983

Area of Operation

With headquarters in Delhi, DA has a wide network all over the country.

Objectives

DA's mission is to promote environmentally sound development and to achieve the mass deployment of appropriate technologies.

Target Groups

- ◆ NGOs
- ◆ Policy Makers
- ◆ Farmers (marginalized sections, rural artisans, etc.)
- ◆ School children and teachers
- ◆ Citizens

Activities

Its development goals are to select and carry out activities which will have a positive impact on:

- ◆ Basic needs
- ◆ Employment and well being
- ◆ Self-reliance and self determination
- ◆ Participation and involvement
- ◆ Physical and social capital
- ◆ Institutions and infrastructure
- ◆ Energy and material resource use
- ◆ Environmental quality

DA seems to be a well organized professional group, with growing links all over India.

DA started with training activities related to environmentally sound and appropriate technologies such as the use of mud in building construction. The Environment Systems branch was set up to integrate education into all the activities of DA. This branch designs and implements programs and projects such as the development of suitable strategies, information inputs for status of environment reports, impact

assessment studies and management of programs for watersheds, land use, command area development, wastelands and resources and rural economies. Training of NGOs and user communities is an integral part of these efforts.

DA is the nodal agency for co-ordination of NGO activities/projects under UNEP Support Programme. (Discussion with agency could not be organised due to lack of time.)

DA has initiated a project on the use of water and air pollution monitoring kits. These kits are first used by children to monitor water quality in their area. The data collected by the children is checked out by a mobile van fitted with equipment (funded by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation). The data collected is used to mobilize the citizens, parents and others such as the media to focus on the water quality. It also helps to put pressure on the government and other agencies to provide and ensure pure water and to develop effective systems. The ultimate aim is to set up a training unit which will take up the program with more schools and the area around. The program is thus creating awareness on water issues and leads to concrete action in the community.

Address : B-32, Tara Crescent
Qutab Institutional Area,
New Delhi - 110 016

Contact person : Herbert Lingum

Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA)

Year of Establishment : 1968

Area of Operation

Founded to resettle Tibetan refugees in the state of Karnataka, MYRADA is presently managing 10 major projects, mainly in Karnataka, and in the border areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Philosophy

To foster a process of on-going change in favor of the rural poor, in a way in which this process is sustained by them.

Activities

- ◆ Mini-watershed management.
- ◆ Wasteland development.
- ◆ Training on PRA and various development issues.
- ◆ Women's development.
- ◆ Building up linkages with other agencies and groups.
- ◆ Community action program.

Achievements

- ◆ MYRADA is working directly with about 38,000 families (2,70,000 people) who are members of over 1000 socially functional groups. Its indirect reach extends to approximately 49,000 families.

Aiding Factors

- ◆ Focus on people's participation at all levels. Use of PRA to :
 - identify problems common to all or most groups.
 - work out a plan and decide on a strategy.
 - prepare treatment plan and budget.
 - decide on people's contribution.
- ◆ Several months of interaction with the people to enable them to take initiatives or respond willingly to take any initiative of bringing local people together.
- ◆ Sensitive to local people's priorities and logic.

- ♦ Interventions do not follow a pre-conceived pattern.
- ♦ Establishment of small, homogeneous groups (credit/self-help) as a pre-condition for any activity.

MYRADA conducted a joint exercise wherein the staff and the local groups identified criteria for labelling a group as "good". These include: - Group size (30 or less), Composition (Poor families, mixed groups of men to women), Structure (Group without hierarchy), Frequency of the meeting fixed, day and time of the meeting, Attendance at meeting, Participation in meeting, Rules and regulation, Savings (frequency, interest on saving withdrawal of savings), Loans and ~~repayment~~, Documentation (of meetings, programs), Leadership, Linkages (with other local groups and external agencies), Local resource mobilisation, Groups Economic Development Programs, Planning, monitoring and evaluation by the group, Building of group skills, Community programs by the group.

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Domlur layout,
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Contact person : Fernandes/Vidya
Ramachandran

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

Year Establishment: 1983

Area of Operation

The organization works with 31,022 families in 1007 villages spread over 115 blocks and 28 districts in 9 states. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The area covered is 6,987 hectares.

Philosophy

Enhancing people's capability to take care of their development and lead a life of dignity.

Objective

To enhance livelihoods based on natural resources and village enterprises, through grassroot action through two broad thematic avenues:

- ◆ improving the husbandry of natural resources
- ◆ strengthening non-farm enterprises.

Approach

PRADAN works in a spirit of enabling the communities to build upon their skills, initiative, resources and entitlements, rather than delivering services or solutions to them. It seeks an identity of enablers rather than givers.

It works with poor people such as adivasis, women, scheduled castes, landless, small and marginal cultivators. PRADAN's perspective on environment is the unequitable distribution of natural resources leading to poverty. It aims at harnessing/managing these resources in situations where they are either in abundance or scarce.

Pradan's approach has the following elements :-

- ◆ Developing people's initiative.
- ◆ Identifying, re-orienting and nurturing functional leaders in the community.
- ◆ Fostering and strengthening community level organisations.
- ◆ Helping the community to effectively deal with government and other resource

- ◆ Simplifying and demystifying technology

Activities

- ◆ Irrigated agriculture
 - lift irrigation
 - tank irrigation
 - Rainfed farming
 - five percent model
 - *paal* systems
- ◆ A separate line of credit for consumption and emergency needs, savings and credit program has been initiated. Training programmes are also offered to bankers to appreciate the financial intermediation role of savings and credit groups.
- ◆ Tassar sericulture is implemented through 25 Tassar Vikas Samitis. Composite Tassar-based rainfed farming was practiced extensively.
- ◆ Non-farm activities are also taken-up to supplement incomes. These include, Poultry, Mushroom cultivation and Carcass processing

Achievements

- ◆ A 25% growth in the outreach from 1994-95 to 1995-96.
- ◆ Saving and credit program has helped more than 12,000 families in Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- ◆ Savings and Credit programs has not only helped women to come out of an exploitative money lending system, it has also mobilized funds from banks to support existing and new activities.
- ◆ Several women groups are managing irrigation systems (subsequent to installation); They have initiated waste land development and have entered into a formal agreement with government and panchayats about the share of usufructs.
- ◆ Nearly 850 families have taken-up composite Tassar based rain, fed farming.
- ◆ With natural resource development program, wage employment went up to 70% of asset value in case of surface irrigation and water harvesting structures.
- ◆ Poultry and irrigated agriculture have generated an incremental income of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 per family per year. Other programs generated between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 per family per year.
- ◆ Adoption of 'five per cent' model (for rainfed farming) by farmers without external funds.
- ◆ Community assets (lift irrigation systems, tanks, group funds and bore wells) have augmented the capital base of the target families.
- ◆ Almost all the programs have created a "pull" effect from neighboring villages. Many officials from district administrations and people's representatives have repeatedly invited PRADAN teams to extend programs to their areas.
- ◆ Formation of 25 co-operatives of flayers whose wages have gone up from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200/- per hide on an average by eliminating contractors.

Staff

Presently, there are 125 personnel in PRADAN, of whom 83 are program staff.

Funding Sources

Ford Foundation, ICCO, Netherlands, Action Aid-India, SIDA, Oxfam India, UNICEF, GTZ Germany, Ministry of Rural Development, CAPART, etc.

Aiding Factors

- ◆ Professional staff strength.
- ◆ Involvement of people's organizations.
- ◆ Linkages with DRDAs/NGOs/local institution

Inhibiting Factors

- ◆ Supply of sufficient capital resources is not timely.
- ◆ Difficulty in mobilizing program funds from district administration.

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Contact person : Vinod Gupta

Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (SWDF)

Year of Establishment : 1975

Area of Operation

The Panchmahal district of north-eastern Gujarat, Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh and Banswara district in Rajasthan.

Coverage

55,000 families and 3,00,000 tribals

Philosophy

SWDF believes that situations can be positively reversed if people's needs are matched with HRD and professionalism in the use and spread of technology, so that people can manage their own resources.

Objective

SWDF aims at improving the living conditions and arresting migration of tribals through reversal of environmental degradation and by putting damaged land to productive use.

Approach

SWDF creates demand in the local community and plans with the people. People work with staff and volunteers in designing, implementing and monitoring programs. Local groups and village co-operatives/institutions are built to carry on and manage the activities. Women form the main focus of all programs and are trained on all aspects of planning and implementation. Organizing women's groups is given a lot of importance.

Activities

- ♦ Watershed development.
- ♦ Agro-forestry, farm forestry and wasteland development.
- ♦ Water resources development (lift irrigation, water harvesting structures, deepening of wells, etc.).
- ♦ Agriculture development.

- ♦ Bio-gas program.
- ♦ Training and Motivation.

Funding Sources

GOI (JRY, CAPART, DRDA, Tribal Sub-plan, Tribal Commissioner), NORAD, AKF, FF, RWF-Trust, U.K., ILO, Stanrose Mafatlal & Individual organisations.

Achievements

Thirty-three per cent board members are women and of the ten major departments, five are headed by women. Thirty-six per cent of staff are women. Majority of village level volunteers also comprise women and half of program activities are exclusively carried out by women. In the training programs more than 60 per cent participants are women. Twenty-five per cent women constructed or renovated houses. Of the 20 women nursery raisers (from 10 villages), 15 have tree assets worth Rs.50,000 to 1,50,000 and women spend much less time on collection of water.

Staff Strength

As of now the staff strength is 100, out of which there are about 40 women.

Aiding Factors

- ♦ Experience.
- ♦ High professional capacities.
- ♦ Ongoing technical training to all staff and community members.
- ♦ Expanding to other tribal talukas, and to neighboring states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- ♦ Recognised by Government for assistance in development efforts in the districts.
- ♦ Sharing of experience with NGOs all over the country.
- ♦ Strength as trainers.

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Contact person : S.R. Jagawat

AAROHI

Year of Establishment : 1993.

Area of Operation

The organisation is active in Nainital and Almora districts of Uttar Pradesh, covering 22 villages.

Philosophy

The organisation believes in participatory processes of development.

Objective

To enhance women's capacities to plan and manage the process of their development and make them aware of their share in the benefits of development.

Approach

To evolve activities by consulting the resident people at every step and fostering capabilities of self-management in them.

Activities

- ◆ Made serious efforts to understand hill women's problems and life.
- ◆ At present working with women's groups and encouraging them to tackle local problems collectively.
- ◆ Organizing village level groups, which can initiate the process of development through micro planning.
- ◆ Providing drinking water facilities, upgradation of *naulas*, rain water harvesting tanks and small scale water harvesting structures for irrigation.
- ◆ Initiated common land development, nurseries and afforestation activities, and fodder production.
- ◆ Providing smokeless chullhas; and encouraging the use of water heating tanks with chullhas and use of pressure cookers.
- ◆ Installation of latrines and water quality testing for maintaining sanitation and primary health care.
- ◆ Encouraging apricot and herb growers' initiative and fresh flower marketing a part of income generation activities.
- ◆ Providing supplementary education for children.
- ◆ Developing innovations in housing for germination of seedlings, construction of

low cost poly houses, promotion of *Likhai* wood crafts, fish culture in irrigation tanks and techniques for ensuring fodder during the winter months.

Funding Source

Action Aid, P.D. Agarwal Foundation, Jabalpur, District Administration, Nainital, Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, Chirag, Nainital (Mahila Shakti), WWF

Staff Strength

The managing committee consists of 8 persons, the rest of staff comprises 25 persons (including five women) and members total upto 186 from the villagers.

Achievements

- ◆ Village organizations have increased to thirteen in number and have accumulated Rs.40,000.
- ◆ Twenty micro-plans have been initiated.
- ◆ One ninety three families have been benefited from drinking water facilities.
- ◆ One thirty-seven families benefitted from land irrigation activities.
- ◆ There are nine villages where women have been organized.
- ◆ There are two fifty beneficiaries from Apricot growers' initiative.
- ◆ Community forestry has become a strong component having 65-75 per cent survival rate.
- ◆ The organization is networking effectively with 18 organizations and departments.

Factors Aiding/Inhibiting Expansion

The organization has tremendous scope for expanding its activities (which it has done from Nainital district to Almora). The fast turnover of trained staff and finances are inhibiting factors.

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Ph: 84620

Contact person : Oona Sharma

Social Action with Rural and Tribal Inhabitants of India (SARTHI)

Year of Establishment : 1985

Area of Operation

The organization is based in Godhar village, Santrampur block, Panchmahal district and is currently working in 110 villages.

Philosophy

The organization believes that women have the strength and capability to resolve problems and manage resources, if they are facilitated to do so.

Background Information

Till 1980 the organisation was part of Social Work Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, Rajasthan. In 1985, obtained independent status as Sarthi. At first the Chullha program was initiated. Selected women were trained as '*mistris*'. There were 30 members in all and 4 supervisors. The 4 supervisors were first full time staff of the organization. Each *mistri* was in contact with 30-50 women in her village. Monthly meetings were organized with *mistris* and supervisors brought forth further understanding of women and their problems.

The drought of 1987 brought untold misery to the women and their families. Local women attended two workshops at Mada, in 1987 and 1988 and started discussing natural resource management issues. Participation in the 10 day intensive training at Mada in 1988, was followed by the process of formation of the first women's wastelands group in Muvasa. This was followed by training of *Dais* who formed the second cadre of trained villagers. Discussions on health led the link between health, nutrition and the environment. In 1989, collection of species for wastelands development led to revival of knowledge on the great wealth of medicinal herbs and plants which could treat women specific health problems.

In May 1990, in response to a felt need 10 *Dungar Dais* were trained. These *para-vets* organized vaccination for 3,000 cattle against foot and mouth disease in a matter of 2 months.

A number of awareness and leadership development camps, including those on clean drinking water and environment were held. Visits between different groups were also organized. These were an empowering experience, as the women gained knowledge,

shed their shyness and inhibitions and were able to articulate their views, needs and perceptions.

The Sarthi's women workers made efforts to encourage local women's participation in the wasteland program. The program faced a lot of difficulties and people did not realize the long term asset that this activity would bring. Planting on private lands was given up. The women's group in Muvasa started working on common land development. They succeeded, but the first harvest (grass crop) was left piled up, as the group had not decided what to do. A lighted bidi butt caused a fire. The women were enraged and decided to demand compensation from the men. They decided to ask double the amount as they knew the men would bargain. The men paid up seeing the determination of the group. This inspired the other women's groups.

Objectives

- ◆ Promotion of gender sensitivity in day to day interaction with the groups.
- ◆ Encourage women's regular participation in management committees.

Approach

SARTHI persuaded scores of exclusively male self-initiated forest protection groups to accept the equal right of all adult women and men to become independent members of their group. This ensures women's equal representation in the emerging structure of group federations at local levels which are linked to an emerging state-level federation of community resource management institutions.

Activities

- ◆ Poultry farming, animal husbandry, afforestation and health.
- ◆ Developing common instead of private land.
- ◆ Encouraging social consensus to work exclusively with women.
- ◆ Building up women's confidence skills and knowledge through regular training and workshops.

Achievements

- ◆ Sarthi has been able to work with 19 women's cooperatives and wasteland groups.
- ◆ Instilled a sense of confidence in women that they are independent and that they need not be dependent on 'Patels' or government public works.
- ◆ Effectively conducted gender sensitization programs for exclusively male groups. This has resulted in men themselves inviting SARTHI to start women's groups in their villages.
- ◆ Women recognized in the family and community for their knowledge, skill and earning capacity; other women's groups of assistance seek the earlier one's.
- ◆ As of 1990 there were 9 groups with a total membership of 250.

Aiding Factors

- ♦ Skill and experience and leadership qualities of women staff.
- ♦ Awareness and determination among village women to demand their rights.

Inhibiting Factors

- ♦ Power dynamics within the village.
- ♦ Fuel wood and fodder scarcity in the area.
- ♦ Competing interests on common land.
- ♦ Men's attitude towards women taking such initiatives.
- ♦ Skill, experience and leadership qualities of women staff.

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Paschimvia Lunawada
Panchmahal - 389 230

Contact person : Giriraj Singh

DISHA -Gujarat

Year of Establishment : 1985

Area of Operation

2 blocks in Sabarkantha and Panchmahal Districts of Gujarat

Objective

The main objective of DISHA is promoting people centered social action on issues affecting tribals and their rights.

Approach

To create issue based awareness and organizational network among tribals and scheduled castes, through networking and lobbying.

Activities

- ♦ Securing minimum wages for unorganized laborers of the tribal community. Compelling the forest department to pay minimum wages to forest workers.
- ♦ Organizing and networking among NGOs on the issue of forest land cultivation rights especially of tribals who have been cultivating these forest lands for decades.

Achievements

- ♦ Recently, rights over 125 lakh acres of land have been handed over to tribals by the government.
- ♦ Tribal women and children are paid more for *timru* leaves by forest department on the basis of court ruling.
- ♦ Formation of State level Unions and cooperatives of tribals, and agricultural laborers, with an active membership of over 3,000 all over Gujarat.
- ♦ Active *mahila mandals* in this area.
- ♦ Strong networking, information and research base.

Inhibiting Factors

- ♦ Lack of a strong second line of leadership.
- ♦ Processes for sustainability of groups have not been established.

Funding Sources

Oxfam India and Oxfam America.

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Gujarat
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Contact person : M.D. Mistry

Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)

Year of Establishment : 1975

Objective

To strive for sustainable development through environmental protection, eco-development and women's empowerment.

Approach

A holistic approach to micro-level development. The approach emphasises concern for the environment, gender equality and sustainability. For the successful implementation of any scheme GEAG, finds it necessary that the community be involved. Besides directly implementing various activities GEAG works with a network of NGOs in eastern U.P.

Activities

- ◆ Women, Environment and Development.
- ◆ Eco-Health.
- ◆ Environmental Orientation to School Education.
- ◆ Prevention of Floods and Waterlogging.
- ◆ Regional Resource Agency for U.P. government.
- ◆ Environmental Initiatives.
- ◆ Community Nutrition Initiatives in Urban Slums.
- ◆ Environment and Health.
- ◆ Environment and Sanitation - Goal 2000.
- ◆ Ecological Agriculture.
- ◆ PRA/RRA Resource Centre.

Participation of women is ensured by organizing them and building their capacities.

Publications

GEAG Publishes Vasundara (Hindi Newsletter), Prayas (Hindi Newsletter on women and environment), and Dossier (six monthly dossier service on sustainable agriculture).

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Ph: - 337906

Contact person : Dr. Shiraz Wajih

Gram Vikas

Year of Establishment : 1974

Philosophy

To promote a sustainable process towards a dignified quality of life of rural communities.

Area of operation

It covers tribals, scheduled caste women and other vulnerable sections of the society in Orissa.

Objectives

- ◆ Raise the education and awareness of local communities.
- ◆ Ensure community participation and gender parity in program design and implementation and integrate elements of sustainability.
- ◆ Organize communities to strengthen local institutions.
- ◆ Build the technical and managerial capacity of communities.
- ◆ Generate resources for ongoing use by communities.
- ◆ Implement programs consistent with positive aspects of local culture and ethos
- ◆ Apply appropriate technologies.
- ◆ Mobilize local and external resources.
- ◆ Build linkages with and influence government and promote favorable linkages with the wider economic environment.
- ◆ Take up income generating activities to make Gram Vikas self-sufficient.
- ◆ Promote, undertake and support village or agro based activities or industries.

Activities

- ◆ Integrated Tribal Development Program (ITDP)
 - Saving and credit groups, income generation activities, Land and Water management are amongst several activities implemented under ITDP.
 - Under land and water management, the positive aspects of traditional land management techniques are encouraged. Land development activities are based on Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT).
 - Establishing agro-forestry plantations and horticulture patches on sloping lands.
 - Watershed management activities also taken-up. Check dams and simple irrigation techniques being established for effective utilization of the water resources.

- ◆ Social Forestry
 - Gram Vikas established social forestry plantations in 55 villages. It assists the villagers in applying for government wasteland for plantation sites. Subsequent to the lease being given to the village committee, Gram Vikas is involved with the plantation site for the first three years, after which, the rights to the trees and their produce is handed over to the villagers. The community, through village committee, select the species (mixed) which are best suited to the local environment and their own needs. Women's participation is high where separate women's social forestry committees are formed.
- ◆ Bio-gas
 - Gram Vikas implemented this program for 15 years as result of which 54,029 bio-gas plants have been installed. The survey of all these indicated that 40% of the plants are not functioning optimally. In 1994-95, Gram Vikas mounted massive efforts to repair all of defective plants, with assistance from NORAD.
 - Provision of safe drinking water by digging open dug wells.
- ◆ Gender Issues
 - Gram Vikas has always endeavored to include women in the development process. Despite the organizations good intentions and efforts, women development initiatives weakened. Various steps were taken to correct this trend. Initially, a women's cell was formed which evolved into a Gender Study Group, established in 1993 with assistance from Ford Foundation. The objective of this group is to first sensitize the staff and later translate the insights gained into action in the field.

Funding Sources

EZE; ICCO (Inter Church Co-ordination Committee for Development Projects), Netherlands; NORAD; Bread for the World (BFW, Germany); German Consulate, Calcutta; Community Aid Abroad (CAA), Ford Foundation, CAPART, National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB), Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF); MOHRD; Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA); Integrated tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Orissa; District Rural Development Agency (Baripada, Ganham, Kalanandi); Orissa State SC/ST Financial Development Corporation.

Achievements

- ◆ Under Social Forestry in 1994-95, a total of 20,69,212 seedlings were raised and 18,88,375 were planted, which covered 35,31 acres.
- ◆ In 15 years, 54,029 bio-gas plants were constructed which were spread over 13 districts.
- ◆ 240 open dug wells have been constructed.

Aiding Factors

- ◆ Income-generation activities for women and community, using Non-Timber Forest Produce) NTFP and other local resources. Skill training on bamboo products and running an eco activity.
- ◆ Formation and strengthening of village level groups, including women's groups.
- ◆ Implementation of development activities through these groups.
- ◆ Organizational sensitivity towards and response to gender issues.
- ◆ Integrated approach to development thereby ensuring immediate returns to the community.
- ◆ Corrective action taken on programs after review.
- ◆ Development goals are achieved through "people's participatory planning process" (PPPP). People are involved at every stage, from planning to post-implementation management.
- ◆ Support to staff in terms of providing residential quarters owned by Gram Vikas.
- ◆ Focus on capacity building of communities-technical and social trainings for staff and beneficiaries.

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Behrampur, Orissa - 760 002

Contact person : Joe Madiath

Jan Sewa Ashram

Year of Establishment: 1992

Area of Operation

The organization has worked in three districts of Himachal Pradesh since its inception namely, Solan, Simla and Sirmour from 1996. It is expanding to six more districts of H.P.

Philosophy

To strive for a more active participation and awareness of people who are action oriented and committed to the betterment of the quality of their lives through constructive and creative activities.

Objectives

- ♦ Shift focus from present day disruptive trends to environmental concerns.
- ♦ Promote thinking among people on these issues and modify their lifestyles to live in harmony with nature
- ♦ Promote the emergence of a society that cares about its environment that can peacefully co-exist with its surroundings as well as keep up with the hectic pace of modern civilization and which believes in and practices the 3 R's — "Reduce, Reuse and Recycle"

Approach

To promote awareness about human waste management, 'turning garbage into gold' i.e., saleable recycled products.

Activities

- ♦ Waste recycling—paper and organic matter
- ♦ Environmental education on recycling of waste, especially paper and conserving natural resources to children in 100 schools of Himachal Pradesh and New Delhi through workshops, training and demonstrations.
- ♦ Consultancy and direct implementation of programs on technology transfer, skill development, training of personnel on waste management, vermi-composting, recycled hand made paper; technology and designing of recycled products, handloom weaving, environment education, organization building, awareness generation, research and development.

- ◆ Networking with organizations such as Ridge Conservation cell, Bird Census Studies, Environment Education Society, Solid Waste Management Projects and also with NGOs concerned with urban and industrial toxicity called Toxics Link.

Funding Sources

World Life Fund for Nature (India), Citizens' donations.

Staff Strength

9 Volunteer associates and staff - (having background in conservation, research, journalism, management, eco-tourism, etc.)

Achievements

- ◆ Successes in 7 areas of Delhi which include large and small institutions, bungalow housing, and DDA and Slum housing
- ◆ Active in the formation of Joint NGO forum to save the Delhi Ridge. One of the three NGOs represented on the joint NGO-government committee on the Delhi Ridge.
- ◆ Directly responsible for the declaration of Delhi Ridge as a Reserved Forest under the Act, carrying out direct conservation work on the Ridge.
- ◆ The organization also has several publications to its credit.

Factors Aiding/Inhibiting Expansion

Srishti is willing to expand if funds are available for follow up and monitoring and for networking with NGOs and other institutions.

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New Delhi - 110 001.

Contact person : Ravi Aggarwal

- ♦ Running a recycled paper unit and handloom weaving centre in Parwanoo in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh.

Proposed Activities

- ♦ H.P. Secretariat waste paper management program
- ♦ Workshops training on Solid Waste Management all over Himachal Pradesh to create greater awareness among people.

Funding Sources

NORAD (Royal Norwegian Embassy)

Budget

Paper unit: Rs. 14 lakh (for one and a half years)

Environmental education: Rs. 19 lakh (covering 3 districts)

Staff Strength

55 (10 men and 45 women)

Achievements

- ♦ Women have been trained at various levels, for setting up handloom weaving units, paper units and given stipends during the training for the purchase of looms. (Three batches of 18 women each have been trained upto now, and these women have trained several others people at the local community level).
- ♦ Women are represented at all levels of the organization, especially managerial positions and basically run the entire organizational activities.
- ♦ Recently, the Government of H.P. has asked JSA to expand its work to the entire state and workshops for awareness and management of waste have already been undertaken in 6 new districts.
- ♦ The H.P. Secretariat has started waste paper management, which is sent to JSA and returned in the form of recycled paper stationary.
- ♦ Several big industrial houses (Purolator India Ltd., ITC Ltd.), hotels (Park Hotel and Maurya Sheraton, etc.) and schools are collecting and sending their waste to JSA and getting products in return.
- ♦ Set up EARTH (Environmentally Appropriate Recycling Technology for Humanity), a marketing organization for all the recycled products.

Address : Technology Puram
(Chakki Mode),
PO - Jabli District. Solan
Himachal Pradesh

SRISHTI

Year of Establishment: 1987

Area of Operation

The project is based in Delhi and has covered 7 areas. It also networks all over India.

Philosophy

SRISHTI believes that citizens have a right to information, and that by creating awareness they can influence policy and action.

Objectives

- ♦ Address conservation and ecological issues, especially concerning the capital city.
- ♦ Provide solution to management of garbage systems through community based efforts.

Approach

Srishti has recognized that community participation, 'at all levels - both in the government and outside, is the key to successful garbage management. The city of Delhi produces about 5000 metric tonnes of garbage every day and 'collect and dispose' methods alone, as carried out by centralized municipal corporations cannot cope up with the huge amount of trash that is being generated. Srishti's approach is therefore to impart a message that, 'we have to be responsible for our own garbage'. It would play a 'catalytic role' and pass on the operative technical skills to the community, so as to overcome expected attitudinal resistance from the residents.

Activities

- ♦ Installation of door-to-door collection systems.
- ♦ Involving rag pickers in the garbage collection system.
- ♦ Training the collection team to run the plan and to complete the composting process through vermi-composting.
- ♦ Developed a system of segregation of garbage, either at source or at collection points.
- ♦ Methods of bio-digestion followed by vermi-composting have been developed. The organisation has set up a bio-digester at a price of Rs. 35,000.
- ♦ Involving the community in vermi-composting or composting.
- ♦ Identifying nodal persons within a colony or institution as coordinator.

Action for Food Production (AFPRO)

Year of Establishment: 1966

Background Information

AFPRO was established under Christian inspiration as a secular Indian Technical Service organisation. Over a period of three decades, AFPRO has undergone several phases reviewing its vision and approach. As a result, AFPRO is now operating as an STDO (Socio-Technical Development Organisation). It considers that technology is a tool, which is required to be adopted and modified based on an analysis of its objective relevance in a given culture.

Objective

The re-stated mission is "to alleviate rural poverty by working through such grass-roots voluntary organisations which focus on enabling the marginalized and weaker sections of the rural society, to participate in their own development."

Area of Operation

AFPRO endeavours to concentrate its efforts, more and more in remote, resource depleted and tribal regions and the states/regions where more socio-technical developmental efforts are required. Priorities are given to the five BIMARU states (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh) and eight North-Eastern states.

Activities

- ◆ Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry
 - Organic farming.
 - Agro-forestry.
 - Dry-land farming.
 - SALT (Sloping Agriculture Land Technology).

AFPRO is collaborating with U.P. Land Development Corporation to reclaim 1,500 hectares of alkaline land (in 5 years) in Aligarh district. This is a World Bank supported project. It is involved in motivational as well as implementation aspects of the project. Water groups are formed for every 4 hectares of land in which 25 per cent beneficiaries/members are women. Two leaders of each water user group form a Site Implementation Committee (at village level). Women are members in these committees but their number is very limited. Women's involvement in forestry programs is relatively higher especially in their capacity as nursery raisers.

- ♦ Renewable Energy
 - Bio-gas is the main focus areas. To some extent, wind and solar energy are also considered.
 - On the job training to local masons is given by trained masons of AFPRO in the construction of bio-gas programs. Women are trained in the operation and day to day management. Demonstrations are conducted on use of slurry (bio-product of bio-gas) as manure.

The Bio-gas network program is the largest technology dissemination network of NGOs in India and is promoted by AFPRO/CHF (Canadian Hunger Foundation), with financial assistance of CIDA. This program has been operating successfully for the last 12 years covering many regions of India. In Phase V (1982-88), 42,000 fixed dome 'model' bio-gas plants were constructed. In Phase II (1990-94), a total of about 30,000 bio-gas plants have been commissioned. This network now has 68 grass-root NGO partners, operating in 95 bio-gas extension centres, in 17 states of India.

Based on the recommendation of the mid-term review, an information-cum-documentation cell has been set-up. A quarterly journal, 'Bio-gas Network Journal' was started in January 1995 as an important activity of the cell.

- ♦ Water resource development
 - Drinking water (identification of sources)

Women in Rajasthan (Jodhpur) have been trained in hand-pump installation, minor repairs and maintenance of hand-pump; they being most affected by defunct hand-pumps.

- ♦ Irrigation
 - identification of sources
 - preparing design for irrigation structures
 - training and guidance for construction
- ♦ No women have been involved so far in irrigation related programmes.
- ♦ Watershed development
 - conducting PRAs to identify problems and to prepare plans
 - conducting relevant trainings
 - women have been involved in watershed development by several partner agencies of AFPRO like Sewai (T.N.), Asa (Trichy), Seti Sahai Mandal (Maharashtra).
- ♦ Very recently, AFPRO has added an environment division to its existing setup. The exact issues, strategies, etc., which AFPRO will focus on in future are under review.

Gender Issues

AFPRO has, in the past, provided technical support to various agencies. As a result, there was no focus on gender/women's issues. But with its changed status as STDO,

it has started to understand the significance of gender issues. Since AFPRO is at times, involved in planning programs with people, consideration is given to ensuring women's participation. This strengthens the gender component in its programs.

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Development Coordination Network Committee (DCNC)

Year of establishment : 1990

Philosophy

To promote and strengthen voluntary network among smaller NGOs in Rajasthan, through a process of co-ordination, training, information exchange and collective action.

Coverage

The DCNC Trust has a membership of about two hundred organisations scattered over 31 districts of Rajasthan.

Objectives

- ♦ To provide promotional support to small groups for their development initiation.
- ♦ To impart training to small groups both in conceptual development and also in specific program skill development.
- ♦ To undertake certain issue based studies.
- ♦ To create a Resource Centre for information dissemination and resource mobilization.

Approach

The member agencies comprise a forum which can raise issues to help disseminate information. In most of the projects that the Trust has undertaken, the focus is on women development and empowerment of weaker sections.

Activities

- ♦ Campaign on Girl Child.
- ♦ Campaign against Child Labor.
- ♦ Communal Harmony Campaign.
- ♦ Lobbying the Government to Initiate Drought Relief Program in Rajasthan.
- ♦ Malaria Relief Operation.
- ♦ Flood Relief Program.
- ♦ Elected Women Representatives Empowerment Convention.
- ♦ Public Advocacy Training Program.

Achievements

Carried out drought relief - cum-development works such as building 68 check dams, tanks, 50 wells, 5 handpumps, 750 hectares of land bunding, 75 ha pasture land development, road construction, 30 fodder depots, Fifty-three drought awareness camps were held by involving more than 65 voluntary groups from 23 districts. Effectively lobbied the government to take various steps for drought relief. Active in Malaria Relief Operation in Western Rajasthan. It campaigned against groups working to create communal disharmony.

Funding Sources

Through CECODECON funds reach DCNC. The approximate amount of money received for projects is around Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs.

Staff Strength

For each region there is one coordinator and a committee formed from among its members. At the central level, the activities are looked after by a board of trustees constituting 2 social workers, 4 regional coordinators, two women representatives, 2 members (who are doctors, engineers, educationists or environmentalists) and representative from CECOEDECON.

Aiding Factors

The member agencies of the DCNCTrust have faith in each other and in the federation to raise issues in a systematic manner. About 45 agencies who are networking with DCNC have a strong focus on women. However, they need financial support to strengthen and widen the network.

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Jaipur
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Contact person : Sharad Joshi

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Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC)

Year of Establishment: 1989

Area of Operation

The organization works in the Central Himalayan region covering the districts of the Garhwal region.

Philosophy

Mutual cooperation, planned, systematic and holistic approach to development is the necessity of the times and HARC sees itself as an educator and catalyst to achieve the above.

Objectives

- ♦ Prepare and simplify the technical know-how and relevant information to make it affordable and available to rural people.
- ♦ Form a network for the promotion of a multi-disciplinary, integrated, information dissemination system.
- ♦ To strengthen overall development processes in the region.

Approach

To develop self-reliance and capacity building through various training programs.

Activities

- ♦ Conducting income generation training programs for women, documentation and dissemination of locally known, inspiring, and dynamic initiatives to increase capacity of women to utilize what belongs to them as natural rights.
- ♦ Organizing training on village-eco system planning for villagers, public representatives, NGOs and Government Officials.
- ♦ Workers and information scheme on oil seed program, farmers nurseries and water management.
- ♦ Conducting informal environment education.
- ♦ Research activities include survey of natural resources, development and planning, based on biotic resources, participation of public in development schemes,
- ♦ Extension of technical know-how for accumulated rain water and its utility, and to solve water supply problems in Uttarakhand.
- ♦ Produces a newsletter 'Boond'.

- ◆ A field resource centre provides documentation and audio visual support.

Achievements

- ◆ Developed the training package on Village Eco-system planning. The package was used for training of 300 villagers, 100 public representatives and 200 NGO representatives. Eight courses were also conducted for Government Officials.
- ◆ Six hundred women have been trained in income generation activities.
- ◆ 400 *Mahila Mangal dals* have been provided with regular information related to women's empowerment. Work with the women's groups through training and other activities has helped enhance the empowerment process and strengthening the linkages between the dals. Several women actively voiced their concerns towards the Beijing Conference.
- ◆ Wild Apricot program completely managed and run by women as an income generation program. The other IG program is the oil seed program.
- ◆ Besides HARC's own nursery, there are 30 farmer nurseries in the region.
- ◆ Demonstrations and training on water management techniques.
- ◆ More than 20 publications on technologies and over 5,000 slides produced for dissemination.

Future Plans

With a lot of information and educational activities on the anvil, HARC will be communicating with more than 30,000 people in the region in the near future.

Aiding/Inhibiting Factors

The organization is being called upon to expand its activities, but one inhibiting factor is lack of funds.

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Contact person : Chhaya Kunwar

National Foundation for India (NFI)

Year of Establishment: 1992

Objective

The immediate objective of NFI is to support a development process that is equitable and sustainable, and one that promotes respect for pluralism and cultural diversity. NFI's programme focuses on areas of national concern such as poverty, population, equity, employment, environment and national integration. It lays stress on partnership and networking with voluntary agencies sharing similar concerns.

Activities

- ♦ Population stabilization programme looks at the intervention strategies to address intra-family attitudes to the rôle and status of the girl child; raising awareness about the present status of the girl child and going on to supporting and facilitating a process change.
- ♦ NFI made its first grant to SUTRA (Himachal Pradesh) in July 1994 to review gender biases in school text books up to the primary level and to develop and print a series of pictorial books on Panchayati Raj Institutions to encourage women to involve themselves in local community management. A parallel project is also being developed with ADITHI in Bihar.
- ♦ Rural Livelihoods: NFI will be, among its many collaborators, active in terms of sponsorship and support.
- ♦ NFI has cooperated with Rural Non Farm Sector (RNFS) sponsored by NABARD with support from the Swiss Development Corporation.
- ♦ Provided opportunities to rural women for producing women for producing seedlings and plant materials. This has helped afforestation programs.
- ♦ Resolution of conflicts related to access to and use of natural resources, and more specifically in Coastal Aquaculture and in JFM with the over-all aim of promoting equity and sustainability.
- ♦ NFI is working with Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), Bombay to build awareness amongst urban poor with special reference to women and empowering them to bargain for a better position in civic society.

Funding Sources

NFI was facilitated by a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs by the Tata organization and another 50 lakhs rupees by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and contributions from Ford Foundation.

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SAHAYOG

Year of Establishment : 1992

Philosophy

Its mission is to promote the process of sustainable participatory rural development in Uttarakhand region of Uttar Pradesh.

Approach

Sahayog is working as a training and resource centre in the Uttarakhand region and also working directly with communities in Dhauladevi Block in Almora district.

Activities

- ♦ Training and Resource Centre
 - Training and Workshops
 - Studies and Evaluations
 - Need based support to other organizations
 - Liaison with the Government
- ♦ Under Community Development Project 15 villages are covered. Specific programs cover
 - Agriculture
 - Energy
 - Fodder
 - Forestry
 - Animal husbandry
 - Water
- ♦ Monthly meetings are held with village level women's group and youth mandals. They are sent for exposure visits to other agencies. Work in the village is initiated only after detailed discussions with these groups and on their insistence. They do the planning, beneficiary selection, and implementation with back-up support from Sahayog

Staff

There are 15 staff members of whom 12 are workers and 3 are development trainees. There are eight women among the staff.

Financial Support

CEBEMO, Netherlands; IGSSS, P.D. Aggarwal Foundation; SPWD's Uttarakhand

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Fodder Grass and Seed Production Project; CHIRAG, U.P.

Achievements

- ◆ Within a short time, Sahayog has been able to establish roots in the program area. It has been able to mobilize people and take up series of need based interventions, - environment being a part of it.
- ◆ Several organizations have been supported in developing conceptual clarity on gender issues.
- ◆ Training on production of Panchayati Raj material has had a positive impact at the grassroots level.

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Contact person : Jashodara Dasgupta

Society for Promotion of Wasteland Development (SPWD)

Year of Establishment : 1982

Area of operation

The present activities are spread over 13 states and 40 programs are underway.

Objective

To help prevent or reverse degradation of life support systems, particularly land and water, in a manner that expands livelihood opportunities for resource poor and disadvantaged groups.

Approach

The programs are developed through detailed discussion and dialogue at the local level so that they suit the local context. Programs are implemented in collaboration with partner institutions, usually local voluntary agencies and the local communities.

Activities

- Joint Forest Management (JFM).
- Watershed Development.
- Soil improvement program.
- Small scale water schemes.
- Publications on NR Issues/Programs.

A centre called **National Support Group (NSG)** was established in the SPWD, where the information emerging from the field could be collected, analyzed and presented to the policy-makers and shared with all institutions under the JFM program.

NGO Network in Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh - 26 Voluntary agencies are, at present, a part of this network. This network is engaged in an action research to document various operational aspects encountered during the implementation of JFM.

Ecology-Economics Research Network focuses on scientifically studying the forests regenerating under community managed and/or JFM systems and to compare them with Forest Department managed forests in the same areas. Fourteen organisations are a part of this Network.

There are many collaborative programs with small NGOs. Inventory of such NGOs protecting forests is prepared. Correspondence between NGOs and SPWD goes on, till SPWD is convinced to a great extent about NGOs willingness and commitment. NGOs are visited to make an assessment based on their existing programs. Feedback about these agencies is sought from local people and others.

The SPWD staff underwent a 'gender sensitization' program organised by AKRSP. Special studies have also been commissioned to see the extent of women participation in JFM and ways to ensure the same one such study is "Gender and JFM in Uttar Kannada district".

Funding Sources

- ◆ SPWD has enough funds for its running cost. The support for projects come from a number of donor agencies like Ford Foundation, Netherlands, SDC, FAO, SIDA, ODA, etc.

SPWD's strengths

- ◆ Strengthening grassroot initiatives through small NGOs.
- ◆ Creation of a National Network.
- ◆ Competent and committed staff.
- ◆ Emphasis on documentation.
- ◆ Availability of financial support.
- ◆ Ability to influence policy at centre and state level.

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Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI)

Year of Establishment: 1974

Objectives

To tackle the immense and acute problems that mankind is likely to face in the years ahead on account of the gradual depletion of the earth's finite energy resources which are largely non-renewable; and the existing methods of their use, which lead to increasing pollution.

Philosophy

The mission of TERI, therefore is to find solutions to a range of problems and this orientation guides all the activities undertaken within the institute.

Activities

TERI's programs reflect its wide ranging character and a multi-disciplinary approach. The institution is currently active in six areas. These are:

- ◆ Energy Policy Analysis.
- ◆ Energy Engineering and Technology.
- ◆ Rural Energy Research and Extension.
- ◆ Bio-technology.
- ◆ Forestry and Bio-diversity.
- ◆ Information services.

Programs in each of these areas tackle problems at several levels and scale ranging from smoke pollution in rural kitchens to the development of mathematical models to depict and stimulate the entire country's energy-economy system in 2010 A.D. Training ranges from activities aimed at the users of improved *chullahs* on bio-gas plants, to those that involve policy makers and senior civil servants.

Among the more innovative facets of TERI's diverse activities, has been the establishment of the tissue culture Pilot Plant. It is now producing planting material for the forest departments of various states in the country. At the macro level, TERI makes efforts to influence National Policies by providing research based data in the energy, and environment sector. TERI also attempts to analyze the Annual Budget presented by the GOI, in terms of assessing energy, environment and sustainability considerations. In order to enlighten the public on these specific issues, TERI plans to make this an annual exercise.

A women's focus is visible in TERI's projects, taken-up under Rural Energy Research and Extension division. The specific mandate of this division is to -

- ♦ influence rural energy policy at the macro-level
- ♦ improvement in the dissemination of rural energy interventions
- ♦ capacity building of NGOs/Government functionaries at all levels, through training covering awareness on rural energy scenario, renewable energy technology and intervention management.

Funding Sources

TERI was set up with generous funding from some TATA companies, spearheaded by the TATA chemicals. Besides Central and State governments, it receives support from international agencies like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Centre, the Commission of the European Communities, Economic and Social Council for Asia - Pacific, FAO, UNESCO and others.

Activities

Though there are 15 ongoing projects but only four have women involvement. These are as follows:

1. Fuel Substitution in the Rural Sector

Project covers three states viz. Himachal Pradesh (Solan), Uttar Pradesh (Sultanpur) and Rajasthan (Jaisalmer). It is funded by Indian Oil company and Gas Authority Ltd.

In the Himachal Pradesh Project, three community Solar Heaters were installed on the initiative of local women groups (mahila mandals) who could successfully mobilize funds to the tune of 15-20 per cent (of the total cost of Solar Water Heater). Each Solar Water Heater covers 20-25 families thereby benefiting around 75 families. Technical support, in the form of training was provided to take women group on the maintenance aspect.

The Uttar Pradesh Project is on bio-gas Solar lanterns and improved chulahs. Women have been trained in the use and maintenance of bio-gas. 16 villages are covered under this project.

2. Micro-level coping strategies for Bio-mass Resources

It is a documentation project funded by McArthur Foundation. The purpose is to study the effectiveness of the ways in which rural communities are dealing with the degraded resources at household level (women) and at community/panchayat level.

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3. Role of women in Domestic energy systems in Rural Areas - taken-up in Gurgaon (3 villages)

4. Bio-gas impact assessment in Behruch district.

A study conducted in the area of energy environment interface-'Exposure of women and infants to smoke generated by different fuels'. It was taken-up in Garhwal (U.P.) and Delhi slums.

Also, NGOs and women have been trained in handling the instruments and carrying out the measurements as a part of the above study.

Staff

As on March 31, 1995, TERI had more than 400 staff, with its headquarters in New Delhi and regional units in Bangalore, Bombay, Bhuj, Guwahati and Goa.

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Ms. Karuna Anbarasan and Tinni Sawhney, DANIDA, New Delhi

Dr. Angela Rynbach, WFP, New Delhi

Ms. Geetha Balasubramaniam, Documentation Centre, ECO

Mr. Hay Soree, ETC, New Delhi

Dr. Jaya Chatterjee, ICEF, New Delhi

Ms. Nita Mishra, Ford Foundation, New Delhi

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Ms. Gurinder Kaur, OXFAM (America), New Delhi

Mr. Parsuraman and Ms. Prema Balasubramaniam, OXFAM (India), New Delhi

Mr. Ravi Agarwal, SRISHTI, New Delhi

Mr. T.C. Sharma, Capt. (Dr.) R.T. Kulkarni and Mr. S.C. Jaiswal, AI PRO, New Delhi

Mr. Lokenath Ray, CWDS, New Delhi

Mr. Ved Arya, PRADAN, New Delhi

Mr. Sushil Saigal, SPWD, New Delhi

Mr. Sumeet Saxena and Ms. Soma Dutta, TERI, New Delhi

Dr. P.K. Bhatt, Wasteland and Environment Section, AFPRO, New Delhi

Ms. Suneeta Dhar, Consultant, New Delhi

Comparative matrix of success stories

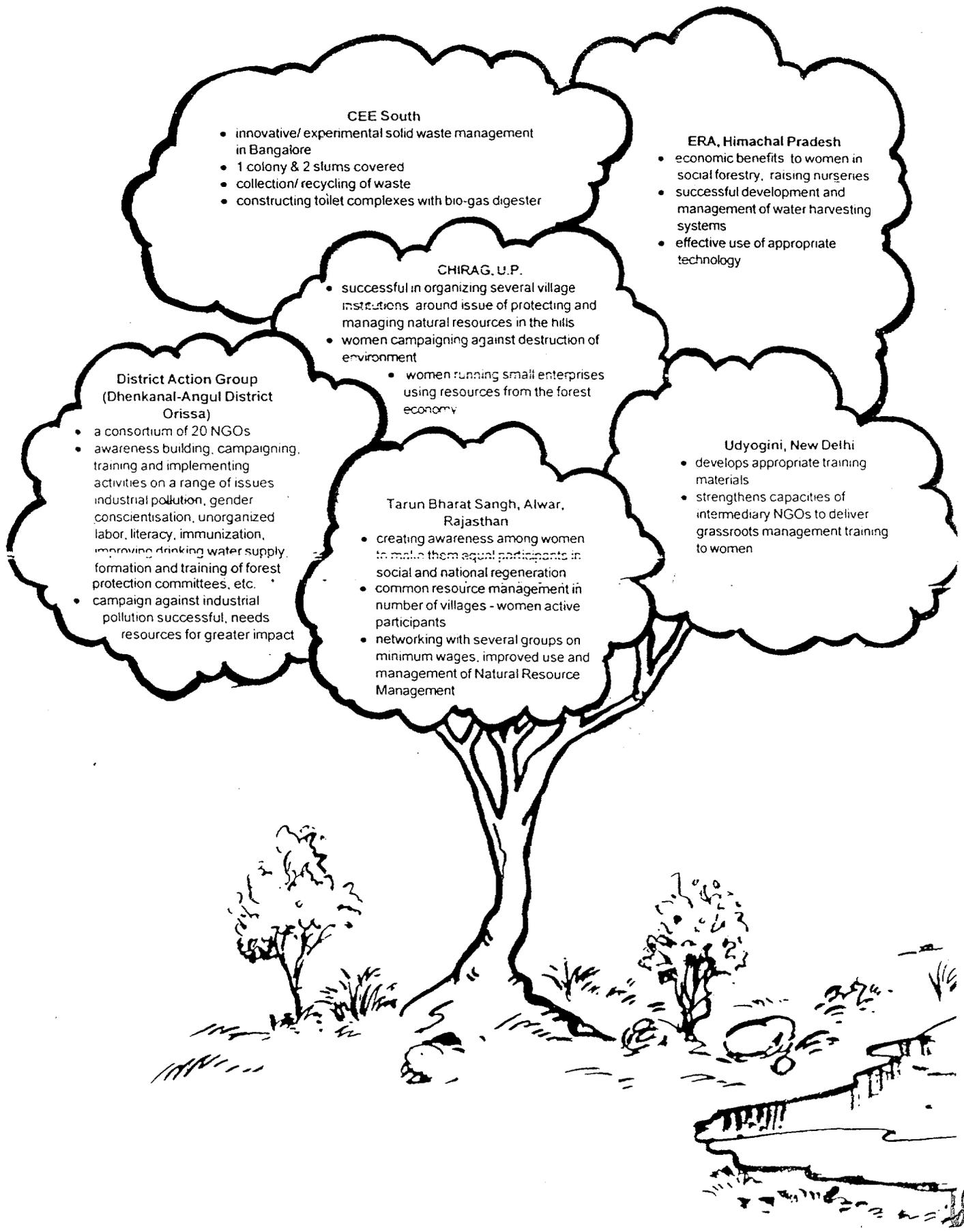
Sl no.	Parameters	Type I							
		SWDF	AKRSP	Aravallis	Bankura	DDDS	MYRADA	PRADAN	DA
1	Immediate eco benefit to women	Yes (Nurseries)	Yes (Nurseries)	Yes (Nurseries & Seeds)	Yes (Sal leaf plates, sewing of footballs)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Presence of strong women's collectives	Yes (19 groups with 514 members)	Yes	Yes (needs strengthening)	Yes (60 women's groups and 1 apex body)	Yes (3000 women are organized)	Yes (needs strengthening)	Yes	—
3	Program for sensitisation of community (gender & environment)	Yes	Yes	Yes (Needs strengthening)	Yes (Very strong)	—	Yes	Yes	—
4	Trained local mobilisers	Yes (65 women)	Yes (in every village)	Yes (235 women's extension workers require capacity building)	Yes (40 local women)	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
5	Women's linkages with service providers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—
6	Capacity to mobilize/ leverage finance	High Varied sources (Rs 105m 1995-96)	High 229m	High One major source (Rs 917m - 9 years)	High (\$35000/ Rs.10,50,00/- 1981-88)	High	Very high	High, Varied sources	High
7	Solid technical background/ ability to mobilise professional help	High (84 professionals)	High	—	Ability to mobilise	High	High	High (85 program staff)	High (in-house professional expertise)
8	Regular review mechanism at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes (Need to strengthen)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
9	Regular training and support to local institutions	Strong	Strong	Support materials developed	Strong	Yes	Strong	Strong	—
10	Infrastructural Staff strength	Strong 100 staff for 55,000 families	Strong 128 staff for 381 villages	Strong 235 staff for 293 villages	Strong 20 staff in 34 villages	—	Strong	Strong 125 staff	—

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Note: The figures information quoted above are from secondary sources and may differ with the actual situation
 — Information not available
 NA Not applicable

NGOs/Projects												
Type II		Type III					Type IV					
	Aarohi	Srshu	JSA	DISHA	GV	GEAG	HARC	Sahayog	DCNC	AFPRO	SPWD	TERI
(tion)	No	No	Yes (Recycled waste pro- ducts etc.)	Yes (Increase in Timru leaves rate)	—	—	No	No	Yes (Drought Relief)	N.A.	No	No
en's with nbers. 90)	Yes (links with 30 villages)	N.A.	N.A.	—	Yes	Yes	Yes (networking with 400 Mangal Dals)	Links with several groups	Links (200 NGOs, 45 with women focus)	N.A.	N.A.	—
	Yes	Yes (environ- ment)	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes (strong)	Yes (Very strong)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes (45 women)	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	N.A.	—	—
	—	No	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	N.A.	—	—
	Yes (Rs 52376 95-96)	Moderate (1995-96 14-19 Lakh)	High one major sources	High Varied sources	High	— grants	Small and funding for specific	Fellowships activities	Moderate Varied sources international funds to NGOs is Channelized through AFPRO	Very high Varied sources	High Varied sources	High
	High	High	High (strong in-house capacities and machinery)	High	Ability to mobilize	High	High	High (in-house professional expertise)	High	High	High	High
	—	—	Yes	—	Yes	—	Yes (within orgn. & with field based group)	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Strong	N.A.	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong	Strong
	Strong 24 staff- (turnover problem)	Limited 11 staff	Strong 55 staff for 8 districts	—	—	—	Strong	Limited	Limited	Strong	Strong	Strong 400 staff

A collage of some interests



CEE South

- innovative/ experimental solid waste management in Bangalore
- 1 colony & 2 slums covered
- collection/ recycling of waste
- constructing toilet complexes with bio-gas digester

ERA, Himachal Pradesh

- economic benefits to women in social forestry, raising nurseries
- successful development and management of water harvesting systems
- effective use of appropriate technology

CHIRAG, U.P.

- successful in organizing several village institutions around issue of protecting and managing natural resources in the hills
- women campaigning against destruction of environment
 - women running small enterprises using resources from the forest economy

District Action Group (Dhenkanal-Angul District Orissa)

- a consortium of 20 NGOs
- awareness building, campaigning, training and implementing activities on a range of issues industrial pollution, gender conscientisation, unorganized labor, literacy, immunization, improving drinking water supply, formation and training of forest protection committees, etc.
- campaign against industrial pollution successful, needs resources for greater impact

Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar, Rajasthan

- creating awareness among women to make them equal participants in social and national regeneration
- common resource management in number of villages - women active participants
- networking with several groups on minimum wages, improved use and management of Natural Resource Management

Udyogini, New Delhi

- develops appropriate training materials
- strengthens capacities of intermediary NGOs to deliver grassroots management training to women

and successful experiences

India Development Service, Karnataka

- organised several self-help groups
- common property resource management efforts replicated in many villages
- women's role in forestry activities significant

RUCHI, Himachal Pradesh

- networking with hundreds of mahila mandals and NGOs in the hill region
- trained many women on technical aspects of Natural Resource Management
- successful income generation programmes for women, including savings-credit
- organized several mahila mandals - decision making capacities enhanced
- innovative use of appropriate technology

PRAVA, Orissa

- eco-generation and development
- successfully organised a sal leaf and cup manufacturing unit with women
- support in research, planning and technical training

URMUL, Bikaner, Rajasthan

- from health to integrated rural development, it has come a long way
- several mahila mandals organized around minimum wages, involved in common land protection and mgmt, water and fodder issues, etc.
- successful income generation programmes, with designing and training inputs to community (including women)

Vikalpa, Orissa

- developed model of eco-regeneration, land and water management for drought prone villages
- successful replication of Sadguru cooperatives
- women's income generation from local natural resources

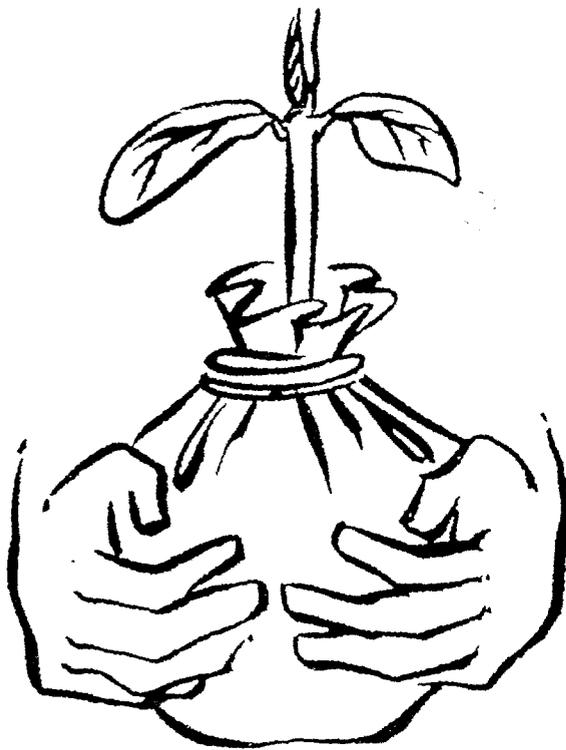
SAKTI, Karnataka

- organising women/disadvantaged groups for increasing income, improving access to health and education
- effective field projects for slum/tribal women
- training on gender issues



Chapter 4

Donor Support in Environment



Donor Support in Environment

Overview of Donor and Government Agencies

The late eighties and nineties have seen an increased concern and investment for protecting and managing the environment in most of South Asia. On the one hand, global concerns of pollution control and conserving bio-diversity are being emphasized. On the other hand, efforts of reviving traditional practices and applying modern practices of natural resource management, by local communities are being supported and encouraged. A recognition of the link between women's lives and the ecological balance has led to a greater focus on women's involvement in access, use and management of natural resources.

A number of international donor agencies and the Government of India are promoting and supporting a variety of environmental activities, especially through bilateral projects, NGOs and people's/women's institutions at the local level. This chapter starts with a brief overview of the nature of donor and government support in environment. It then profiles eighteen donors, looking at their geographical coverage, issue focus and project areas/types. Finally, a summary of donor support at a glance, is presented as a ready reference.

DONOR AGENCIES

Among the donor agencies, one or a combination of the following issues are being given priority :

- ◆ Social forestry and wasteland development
- ◆ Water resources development
- ◆ Watershed development
- ◆ Energy conservation
- ◆ Pollution control
- ◆ Solid waste management

Social Forestry and Irrigation

The major proportion of funds are allocated between social forestry and water resources development. To illustrate, SIDA allocates 31% of the budget to social forestry and wasteland development; the World Food Programme provides 77% of its funds for forestry and irrigation; and Ford Foundation has put in 3.7 million US dollars (in the fiscal year of 1995) for Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Water resources management. The projects are spread over several states - West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat.

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Watershed Development

DANIDA, as a single major international agency, has played a significant role in launching comprehensive projects for watershed development in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. It has also supported several NGOs and smaller projects under the DANIDA-CAPART Umbrella Fund. The other agencies supporting this sector include SDC, ODA, the European Commission and the Royal Norwegian Embassy.

Energy Conservation

The Energy sector doesn't enjoy the same status of support as the above three. However, CIDA has extended major support to AFPRO (for bio-gas), India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) and the Royal Norwegian Embassy are also providing support to programmes relating to bio-gas, solar and wind energy.

Pollution control has been addressed by DANIDA and FRG through technical training of State Pollution Control Boards personnel. The DANIDA has covered Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The EEC and the Royal Norwegian Embassy too, is giving technical help for pollution control.

Solid Waste Management

This is increasingly becoming a priority sector, though it has not yet received much attention by many agencies/government. Under its Environment Fund for NGOs in the urban India context, the Dutch government is focusing on this issue. The Royal Norwegian Embassy is also extending a significant amount of support for technology and skill development on waste management.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

The Central government and some state governments in India, have started paying significant attention to the whole question of conserving, regenerating and managing the environment. Various ministries run schemes to fulfil this objective :

- ◆ Environment and Forests
- ◆ Agriculture
- ◆ Water resources
- ◆ Rural Areas and Employment
- ◆ Labour
- ◆ Energy
- ◆ Urban Development
- ◆ Industries

GENERAL REMARKS

Though the major part of international aid goes as bilateral funding, almost all agencies have a relatively smaller fund for direct aid to NGOs/Local Institutions. Similarly,

the Government also has separate and smaller funds for NGOs to implement environmental activities.

For almost all the agencies, gender issues are a crosscutting concern in all programmes. In spite of this, however, most large projects fail to address women/gender concerns during implementation. The reasons for this are varied, and mostly known, so these will not be elaborated here. There are however, some exceptions, found in NGO experiences or smaller government initiatives, where conscious effort is made to sensitize the community, staff, policy makers on gender issues.

Undoubtedly, most donor agencies and the Indian Government genuinely emphasize these issues. A lot, however, still needs to be done, both internally and in programme efforts. Finally, it is also important that donor and government agencies seriously integrate a gender perspective in their own organisational functioning and support strategy.

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

Issue Focus

All AKF efforts seek to prevent environmental destruction by raising incomes through better management of existing natural resources. It also believes that environmental education and skill training will be most effective when built around locally relevant experiences and applied to locally recognized concerns. The major environmental areas of concern are:

Wasteland Development: Support is extended to innovative efforts that tackle the two principle dimensions of the problem i.e. selection of appropriate technical solution to a particular ecological zone or region and; organisation of local communities to undertake the work efficiently and effectively. Focus is on Social Forestry.

Water Management: Supports programmes that encourage local communities to develop small scale irrigation systems, and introduce management innovations in the distribution system that can lead to more efficient and equitable use of water. Specific activities include Watershed development, check dams and lift irrigation.

Target Group

Majority of AKF's Rural Development Programmes focus on socio-economically backward people living in degraded, polluted or resource poor environments.

It recognizes the vital role of women in the development process and their need for knowledge, resources, access, power and special assistance in balancing the demands of their domestic and productive responsibilities.

Women's concerns and special needs are taken into account in all project planning. Programmes for women are fully integrated with those for men to prevent marginalisation. Recognizing that there are a range of gender issues to be addressed, in order to strengthen existing programmes and make them more effective, AKF works to see that those involved at the grassroots believe in the value of involving women in development and finding culturally appropriate ways to do so. It attempts to pay special attention to the recruitment, training and logistic needs of female staff and to women's access to training, credit and markets. A more systematic concern for the impact of each project on women, AKF believes, would be a step forward in changing women's lives for the better.

Geographical Coverage

It's support is spread over three states - Gujarat (4 districts), Rajasthan (1 district) and Madhya Pradesh (1 district).

Projects

AKF supports two agencies mainly Sadguru Water and Development Foundation and Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India).

All their programmes emphasize: community participation and volunteer involvement; development of local expertise; judicious management of resources; use of appropriate technologies; and ultimate self-sufficiency.

Both the organisations are doing a commendable task. They have been successful because the focus is on community empowerment. The entire work is done through community based organisations. They manage the distribution of resources and are capable of taking decisions and resolving internal conflicts, and have institutional linkages with other resource agencies including government departments, banks etc.

AKF's new area of interest is 'Rural Built Environment'. It is keen to see village organizations evolve a more systematic approach to the planning and location of physical infrastructure, which might, in turn lead to a viable concept of village planning.

Funding

AKF is co-funding two NGOs, alongwith the EU. The total financial allocation for these two agencies, for a period of five years is 18,800,000 Ecus.

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AusAID

Background

The Indo-Australian Development Cooperation Program is designed to assist India meet its priority development needs in an environmentally sustainable manner while fostering mutually beneficial economic links between the two countries.

Large bilateral grant funded projects have been supported under the program such as environmental management, railways, telecommunications, health and human resource development. Smaller grant funded projects are through NGOs, supported in areas like health, education, gender development, income generation, child welfare and environment. In addition a substantial government to government training program supports training and advanced education in Australia in a range of priority areas.

Support to Environmental Issues

All activities under the Indo-Australian Development Cooperation Program are designed and implemented with an emphasis on ecologically sustainable development and consideration of environmental issues is integrated within all stages of the project cycle. Specific environment-related projects include the Mine Operations and Steel Plant Environmental Management Training Programme with the SAIL (now completed), the Hyderabad Waste Management Project, with the APPCB, as well as smaller initiatives and training particularly through the Small Activities Scheme.

Environmental Projects

Under the Small Activities Scheme

Energy Conservation (completed)

The project aims at assisting the community to install bio gas plants for domestic use and installing a solar heating and lighting units as demonstration units. The project has been implemented by Plan International Australia in conjunction with Myrada.

The community was provided training on installation of bio gas plants, with the government subsidy and AusAID funds, labour being the input from the community. The users were provided training on the use and maintenance of the bio gas plants.

The benefits of the project were :

- The women had more free time as they did not need to collect wood for fuel
- Provided an alternate energy source to the community

- ◆ Improved the health of the community
- ◆ The solar heating and lighting units were installed in hostels and hospitals to provide an exposure to the new technology

Prototype development for municipal schools in Bombay (ongoing)

The project is being implemented by Avehi Educational Charitable Trust. The quality of curriculum in primary schools in India is seen as a major factor influencing the effectiveness of schooling, and its acceptability to children. Improving both teaching methods and the curriculum content is seen as a way to improve the quality of education and the retention of children in schools.

The objective of the program is to develop and test a comprehensive learning package and curriculum for the use by municipal primary schools in Bombay and in non formal education situations. This program is child centred, relevant to their lives and allows them to find out more and make learning enjoyable and valuable. The program will be tested and then extended to 25 municipal schools. The program will also provide training to the teachers and other users.

Hydrology based rehabilitation and management within the semi arid zone (ongoing)

The project aims to promote sustainable land-use practices and water management including rehabilitation measures for environmental degradation in the semi arid desert region of western Rajasthan.

The project is being implemented by The Consortium of Scientists for Sustainable Development.

Wind Solar Hybrid System (ongoing)

The project is being implemented by the World Renewal Spiritual Trust in conjunction with CASE/CRESTA, Australia.

A Hybrid Wind and Solar Stand Alone Energy System is being installed as a demonstrated project at Mount Abu, Rajasthan. Rural remote power supply is a major issue for the majority of Indians living in the rural areas. Access to grid power is only available for a small proportion of people living in rural areas. Lack of power affects their capacity to earn and improve their economic well being.

The project is one of the first in India using a hybrid system and will serve as a model for replication by the rural electrification agencies and NGOs working in the sector. Under the project seminar and workshops will also be organized to promote the technology and share information with private and government agencies.

Production of Biomass Briquettes (ongoing)

The project is being implemented by Jan Sewa Ashram. The aim of the project is to train women on producing biomass briquettes out of forest waste, in pine growing areas. This will help to mitigate the fuel wood crisis in rural areas and utilize the forest waste in an effective way.

Setting up kitchen gardens (ongoing)

The project is being implemented by Amari Mandal in Gujarat. The aim is to raise environmental awareness and introduce the community to the kitchen gardens.

The schools and the village will be encouraged to start kitchen gardens, to create a better environment.

Stated WID/Gender Policy

AusAID's Women in Development policy states that an essential condition of sustainable development is for women to have a full and equal place in the development cooperation program, as decision makers in every aspect of the program and as participants in and beneficiaries of all activities. Improvement in the status of women is the key goal.

Organizations working towards women's empowerment

DRAG (Development Research and Action Group)

Jagruthi, Hyderabad

IES, Delhi

CISEC, Kerala

Darpana Academy, Ahmedabad

Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi

Jan Sewa Ashram, New Delhi

Key Environmental issues with a women focus for the future : AusAID is considering various possibilities with a focus on women and environment.

Indicator of success of an organization :

- ◆ Sustainability of outcomes, community's capacity strengthening including that, the agency is able to pull out of the project and hand it over to the community to continue.
- ◆ The agency plays the role of a facilitator of community based action rather than a implementor.

Funding Procedures

Under the Small Activities Scheme the funding is for a period of twelve months.

disbursed in 2-3 tranches. The financial year is from July to June. The funding for projects is upto A\$40,000 on an average and can go up to A\$ 75,000 in specific cases.

There are no geographical priorities, however the focus is in the areas of the larger bilateral activities. These include Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra.

Proposals are submitted by the organizations to AusAID for consideration. AusAID rates the proposals on merit and sends them to Department of Economic Affairs for their consideration.

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DANIDA

Issue Focus

DANIDA supports programmes for Economic Development and Poverty alleviation focusing on:

- ◆ Health
- ◆ Agriculture and Rural Development
- ◆ Water and Sanitation
- ◆ Irrigation
- ◆ Watershed Development
- ◆ Income Generation
- ◆ Industry and Modern Sector

Women and Development is regarded as a cross-sectoral issue.

Geographical Coverage

DANIDA's aid primarily covers the bilateral project areas i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Funding

DANIDA has a bilateral status and provides three kinds of funding support :

- ◆ Bilateral Programme Funding - Here, NGOs are seen as playing a supplementary role to the central or state government in the implementation of programs.
- ◆ CAPART - DANIDA Umbrella Fund for watershed development.
- ◆ Direct funding - selectively done for programs of relevance to bilateral thrust areas.
- ◆ It has co-funded several projects with other bilateral agencies also.
- ◆ The sustainability of a project is considered as very important and so is people's participation. Therefore, support is usually given for 3-4 years and additional funds are committed in the phasing out stage, for building people's organisations.

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ETC - India Pvt. Ltd. (Dutch Aid)

Issue Focus

Projects in urban, industrial and mining areas are supported under the fund and specific issues include :

- ◆ all kinds of pollution, waste management and degradation of land, water, air and biotic sources
- ◆ scientific and legal assistance in litigation against polluters
- ◆ changes in attitudes towards environment, hygiene, consumption patterns and life styles
- ◆ Environmental research
- ◆ urban planning, public services, civic amenities
- ◆ environmental aspects of renewable and non-renewable natural resources
- ◆ energy use and production
- ◆ environmentally appropriate technologies
- ◆ networks of consumer groups
- ◆ local implications of global environmental issues

Geographical Coverage

The agency allocates funds for environmental projects in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. The support is extended to projects in towns and cities with a population of more than 1,00,000 people and District capitals having less than that.

Funding

Only NGOs are funded by the agency. The Fund is available for the following budget categories :

Small	:	Less than Rs. 40,000
Medium	:	Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 6,00,000
Large	:	Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 16,00,000.

Preference is usually given to small and medium projects, while only a few large projects of exceptional quality are funded. The maximum duration of projects is three years. The Dutch Embassy advances Rs. 20 million per year, for a duration of five years. This funding began in early 1995. Till March 1996, sixty NGOs have been funded.

Non-governmental organisations submit their proposals to ETC which has a secretarial function. Two of its consultants screen the proposals in the field. 81

proposal is reviewed by the steering committee, which consists of three independent Indian experts, drawn from the field of environment.

The agency has its own parameters for funding NGOs. The content and approach is as follows:

- ♦ The projects are action oriented, rather than just awareness based
- ♦ Community participation is a pre-condition, while environmental projects dealing with women and deprived communities are prioritised .
- ♦ The project takes into consideration the male-female ratio amongst the project employers
- ♦ The financial credibility of the agency and the turnover of the previous two years is considered
- ♦ There should be a relationship between project content and funding
- ♦ A specifically stated WID/Gender Policy
- ♦ The organisations should be working for women's empowerment.

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European Union (EU)

- Issue Focus

The objective of the European Union's (EU) Development Cooperation programme, is to contribute to India's efforts to improve the quality of life of the poorest and the most disadvantaged members of society.

EU supports the following activities :

- ♦ Development of irrigation
- ♦ Forestry
- ♦ Integrated Watershed Management
- ♦ Environmental rehabilitation
- ♦ Livestock improvement
- ♦ Dairy Development (Operation Flood)
- ♦ Primary education, health, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention.

Geographical Coverage

At present, there are 24 EU funded projects in India, which cover Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Orissa.

Projects

One of the important projects on environment is 'The Rehabilitation of Common lands of the Aravalli Hills' in Haryana, which began in 1989, with an aid of Rs, 91.7 crores. The link between the project and the local people has been achieved through the formation of Village Forest Committees (VFCs), which are the formal sub-committees of the panchayat. Women have a central role in the project, as they are traditionally responsible for collection of fuel wood, fodder and livestock. More than 24,000 ha of land has been rehabilitated.

Funding

The development projects account for over 95% of the EU's total financial commitment to India. Funds are given as grants. India receives 31.5% of the EU's

total development aid to Asia. It is the largest donor of grants to India, having committed more than Rs. 6324.8 crores. A major part of this, is for large bilateral projects implemented by government departments. However, EU has also supported many smaller projects, undertaken by NGOs. It is actively expanding its support to larger projects implemented by competent NGOs and the private sector.

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Food Agricultural Organization (FAO)

FAO is a UN organisation. It plays a catalytic role in mobilizing finance for NGOs and helps in their capacity building. FAO's geographical coverage is South Asia and it is concerned with issues of poverty, gender, environment and communication. FAO carries out its activities through :

- ◆ Training
- ◆ Networking
- ◆ Organising exchange programmes
- ◆ Conducting study tours/visits etc.

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Friedrieich Ebert Stiftung (FES)

The broad objective of FES is advocacy for policy reform. This is done through support to trade unions, macro-level policy research and other initiatives, as well as developing macro-micro linkages through the grassroot learning support to NGOs.

FES provides direct support to NGOs. The nature of support is small and extends to four/five projects at the grassroots level. The focus is on women in the informal sector, tribal women and other categories of marginalised women.

The environmental issue taken up is Natural Resource Management in Andhra Pradesh.

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Ford Foundation

Issue Focus

The Ford Foundation's New Delhi office supports environmental issues, under Joint Forest Management and Water Resources Development and Management :

Joint Forest Management : Support is provided to NGOs and research institutions working with local communities dependent on forests and state forest departments. In each state, a state level Working Group links NGOs and academic institutions to the Forest Department to maintain constant interaction, and, to ensure that field experience from action and research is incorporated into the implementation and policy at the state level. At the national level, the Foundation funds the National Support Group.

Water Resources Development and Management : In addressing particular water management problems, the Foundation's program seeks to encourage cooperation among government agencies, NGOs, research institutions and farmers groups. In doing so, an attempt is made to bring different needs and perspectives into the management of water resources.

In Gujarat, the agency is promoting local control of surface irrigation and evolving more sustainable patterns of groundwater use. In Tamil Nadu, the Foundation supports participatory experiments in rehabilitating the dis-repaired tanks. In both the areas, an emphasis is given to analyzing water rights, both statutory and customary, for these resources; analyzing alternative and local mechanisms for conflict resolutions; and developing appropriate water policies that promote the goals of sustainability, equity and productivity.

Funding

During the fiscal year 1995, 1.7 million US\$ and 2 million US\$ were allocated to 21 projects in forestry and 11 in water projects respectively.

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India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF)

Issue Focus

ICEF supports the following environmental issues:

- Land - Wasteland development
- Water - Water conservation and quality
- Energy - Energy conservation and development, mitigating the negative effects of energy production.

Geographical Coverage

Though ICEF is open in terms of spreading its geographical coverage, it's current projects cover four states, namely, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The projects which have already been approved, but are yet to take-off, will cover the states of Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Projects

Currently, ICEF is supporting 6 projects. The implementing agencies are the Government of Nagaland, IFFCO, AKF, BAIF, M.S. Swaminathan Foundation and IPL (Indian Potash Ltd.). In some of the projects, a need has been felt to build capacities in participatory approaches, gender issues, project planning and monitoring with a social perspective.

Funding

The funding for the projects range between Rs. 6 - 7 crores to Rs. 31.5 crores.

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Overseas Development Administration (ODA)

Issue Focus

British Overseas Development Administration's (ODA) support areas include :

- ♦ Education
- ♦ Health
- ♦ Population
- ♦ Natural resources
- ♦ Forestry
- ♦ Urban poverty
- ♦ Water and sanitation.
- ♦ Power and energy efficiency
- ♦ Coal

Geographical Coverage

ODA supports projects in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

Projects

Natural Resources Programme

- ♦ Two projects in the upland areas of western and eastern India, which are working in a highly participatory way with poor farmers, to help them identify better ways to conserve soil and water, improve crop varieties and other farming procedures.
- ♦ A new project in the watersheds of Karnataka is being planned.
- ♦ A range of smaller projects, including research that can be applied to its rainfed farming work.
- ♦ Supporting the establishment of the 'Indira Gandhi Conservation and Monitoring Center' with the help of WWF-India, into a national source of information and advice on conservation, bio-diversity and natural resources in India.

Forestry Programme

- ♦ JFM project (Rs. 125 crore) in the Western Ghats, South West India.
- ♦ A Rs. 15 crore pilot project in Himachal Pradesh is underway, to see if the work in Western Ghats can be replicated.
- ♦ A national training programme to help foresters at all levels, to adapt to the participatory way of working.

Urban Poverty

- ◆ Working closely with city authorities, NGOs and the private sector, ODA helps slum communities to improve their environment (through better water supplies, drainage and sanitation services); improve their skills (through education facilities, enterprise and skill training); and, improve their income and financial security (through thrift and credit societies). New projects are being prepared for Cuttack, Cochin and Andhra Pradesh as well.

Water and Sanitation Programme

- ◆ A Rs. 20 crore project (First Phase), to help the Government of Uttar Pradesh to reduce pollution in river Gomti, and improve health and sanitation conditions for the residents of Lucknow.
- ◆ A Rs. 83 crore Maharashtra Rural Water supply and Sanitation project, which is financing four piped water supply schemes in 210 villages and one small town. It is in collaboration with The State Water Board. It emphasizes community participation and includes elements of health, education, training and sanitation.
- ◆ Working with Save the Children Fund in Orissa, to develop a sustainable and replicable model for the provision and use of water in remote areas. It works through local NGOs to establish water user committees at the village level, to build and rehabilitate 600 water installations and train repair teams.

WID Policy

ODA's WID Policy recognises and addresses women's roles and needs in all aid activities. The policy does not focus on women's needs in isolation, but seeks to identify positive ways in which the asymmetrical relations between men and women might be shifted or changed.

Funding

ODA works with the Government of India to support projects and policies which help reduce poverty and tackle environmental problems, in a sustainable way. India receives more British aid than any other country. In 1994-95 the total aid given was Rs. 500 crores. With the exception of Rs. 87 crores in loans from the Commonwealth Development Corporation, all of the aid given was provided in the form of grants. ODA's funding is at two levels :

- ◆ Bilateral
- ◆ Small Grants programme-direct fund to NGOs upto Rs. 20 lakhs.

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Oxfam America

Geographical Coverage and Issue Focus

Oxfam America funds self-help development and disaster relief projects in twenty-eight countries, throughout Asia, Africa, America and the Caribbean. Oxfam America works in partnership with communities around the world, to find long-term solutions to poverty and hunger.

In South Asia, it has focused on women's empowerment for more than 20 years. Its partners have also been involved in linking human rights to gender issues.

Projects and Funding

Oxfam America's support to India with a woman focus (in US dollars) is provided to:

- ♦ Agrarian Assistance Association for awareness-raising, income-generation and improved agriculture practices program for indigenous women - 8,343.
- ♦ Centre for Women Development studies (CWDS) for organizing and facilitating women's access to government development programs - 6,191.
- ♦ Development Co-ordination Network Committee. Exchange among Oxfam, America partners in India and Bangladesh, to share skills in NRM - 12,082.
- ♦ DISHA for Day care programs for children for tribal construction labourers - 5,000.
- ♦ Friend's Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR) for Health Care Training for 400 women, credit program for 200 women - 13,950.
- ♦ Himachal Action and Research Centre (HARC) for Awareness raising program aimed at organizing and strengthening grassroots' women's groups - 12,292.
- ♦ Manav Vikas Mandal to organize landless and small farmer women and set-up revolving credit funds - 7,233.
- ♦ Naya Prayas to organize women in urban slums, for income-generating activities and to establish primary school for girls-10,097.
- ♦ NYSASDRI for Training to tribal women in leadership, community organizing, income generation, primary health care and literacy - 10,213.
- ♦ Organisation for Rural Reconstruction for running Credit programs for poor tribal and lower caste women, especially heads of households - 13,914.
- ♦ Social Unit for Community Health and Improvement (SUCHI) for awareness raising, skills training, and income-generating programs for lower caste women, non-formal education for girls - 24,497.

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NORAD

Issue Focus

Upto 1992, NORAD supported program/projects for environmental awareness (activities such as workshops, training programs, seminars for building awareness on management of the environment), water management, forest management etc. Since the last three years, the support has moved towards concrete environmental/natural resource management projects.

Under bilateral aid, support is primarily given under the Environment sector. NGO support and women's grants go to the Productive Sector (income-generation, micro-enterprise development etc.) and Environment.

The target group is the community as a whole, with a special focus on women under some programs.

Projects

The range of projects on various environmental issues being supported include :-

- ◆ Pollution control—District Action Group, Orissa is implementing project on developing decentralised system with tribals.
- ◆ Energy conservation and management—REFRO, Orissa.
- ◆ Sustainable Agriculture Development—Vikalpa, Orissa.
- ◆ Watershed management—Sadguru Water and Development Foundation in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh.
- ◆ Brick making from marble slurry in Rajasthan—Indian Environmental Society, New Delhi.
- ◆ Population and Environment—Jaipur Rural Health, Rajasthan.
- ◆ Watershed management, social forestry and appropriate technology for Natural Resource Management—ERA, Himachal Pradesh.
- ◆ Appropriate technology, NRM and income generation for women—Ruchi, Himachal Pradesh.
- ◆ Solid Waste Management and production of handmade paper from recycling—Jan Sewa Ashram, Himachal Pradesh.
- ◆ Solid Waste Management—Centre for Environment Education, South Karnataka.

Funding

NORAD provides three types of support :

- ◆ Bilateral aid
- ◆ NGO Support

- ♦ Women's Grants

The funds of NORAD are being administered by the Royal Norwegian Embassy since 1996.

The budget under Orissa bilateral support for environment is Rs. 20 crores for 5 years; for Himachal Pradesh Rs. 6 crores for 5 years under environment and NGO support - Rs. 5 crores per annum.

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Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

Issue Focus and Projects

SIDA's support has increasingly been utilized to accelerate the expansion of social programs and for projects which would improve the environment. The environmental issues are covered under three sectors.

Social Forestry, Wastelands Development and Environmental Improvement : includes distribution of seedlings to small holders for own land; reforestation of degraded community land; improvement in the quality of seedlings; and soil and water conservation

- ◆ Social forestry projects in Tamil Nadu were started in 1981—community plantations cover 2,00,000 ha and 70 million workdays have been generated.
- ◆ Social forestry project in Orissa was initiated in 1983. 50,000 hectares of village woodlands have been planted and 24,000 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated. This has generated 34 million workdays, one third for women.
- ◆ Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Project, in Rajasthan.
- ◆ Trees Growers Co-operative Societies Project in Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is implemented by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Rural Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation : The support for this project was started in 1979. The funds have mostly been channelled through UNICEF. The two Programs funded under this project are the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme and the Integrated Sanitation, Water Supply, Guinea-Worm control and Community Health project (SWACH). SWACH is being implemented on an experimental basis in three districts of Rajasthan, and an active involvement of women is being encouraged for maintenance and operation of pumps.

Pollution Control : SIDA has supported the establishment of an Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI) in Hyderabad, to create awareness, provide knowledge, training support and transfer of technology to polluting industries and other (serious) sources of environmental threat.

Geographical Coverage

SIDA supports projects in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

WID Policy

Under the Development Cooperation Policy, women's special needs and requirements must be considered and integrated in all development projects. The aim of the

Funding

All funds through SIDA are given on a grant basis. Funds for environment programs constitute forty-four per cent of the total budget allocation by SIDA. It also provides direct support to NGOs, in particular, those promoting human rights and women's development.

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Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)

Issue Focus

SDC's goal is to contribute significantly to rural development, through natural resource management by rural households and communities, to ensure more sustainable livelihoods in semi-arid areas. The priority issues of collaboration are:

- ◆ Watershed-based, resource management concepts
- ◆ Innovative approaches to common property resource management
- ◆ Natural resource management through women's groups
- ◆ Human Resource Development, research, networking & policy dialogue

Geographical Coverage

Projects are taken-up in states with large semi-arid zones and favourable conditions for participation of rural populations—Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. These are implemented through a long-term partnership with State Governments and NGOs, on the basis of transparent strategies, which are jointly developed through policy dialogues.

Strategy, Project and Funding

Strategy	Project Example
Watershed Approach Development	<p>PIDOW (Participation and Integrated Development of Watershed) project is active in Gulbarga from 1984-1995 with a budget of Rs. 220 lakhs/yr. It has covered 26,000 ha. and a total population of 35,000 (majority small and marginal farmers)</p> <p>The partnership is between SDC (Donor), Dryland Development Board (Govt. of Karnataka), Myrada (NGO) and Sanghas (People Organisation)</p>
Replicating Watershed approaches	<p>ISPWDK (Indo-Swiss Participatory Watershed Development Project, Karnataka) is in operation. The first phase is from 1995 to 1998, for Rs.1895 lakhs. The project covers 5 watersheds, 76,500 ha. and 1,50,000 population. The funds are given to women's groups in 3 watersheds.</p>

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Strategy	Project Example
<p>Natural Resource Management through Women</p>	<p>Empowerment of women's groups via eco-restoration and ecological sensitization, control of assets and strengthening of negotiation skills, in Northern Kutch (Gujarat). Here, the 1st phase is from 1993 to 1995 with a budget of RS. 42 lakhs. This project covers 39,000 ha. and 11,500 population.</p>
<p>Improving self-help capacity of rural households and communities</p>	<p>NGO Program in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan operate through the Swiss implementing agency. Inter Cooperation. 15 NGOs in Kerala, 4 NGOs in Andhra Pradesh and 10 NGOs in Rajasthan are covered with an average budget of Rs.140 lakhs/yr.</p>
<p>HRD Support</p>	<p>The Watershed Resource Management Training Project (WRMT) has been on from 1992 to 1995 with a budget of Rs.37 lakhs/yr. Partnership is between MYRADA and SDC.</p> <p>360 training courses, under which there are 4320 beneficiaries; training of trainers in PRA is also carried out.</p>

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UNIFEM

Issue Focus

UNIFEM has a multilateral status. Its main objectives are: Economic and political empowerment of women, Poverty alleviation, and Women and alternative development.

Issue Focus :

- ◆ Women in grassroots democracy - panchayat raj
- ◆ Partnership with peasant women
- ◆ Sexual violence
- ◆ Sericulture and Fisheries
- ◆ Basic veterinary care at the grassroots level
- ◆ Issues and programs linked to post-Beijing activities-training, documentation, etc.
- ◆ Gender sensitization of agricultural policy makers
- ◆ Innovative programs in conjunction with the objectives of UNIFEM

Geographical Coverage

UNIFEM's areas of operations are Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Funding

UNIFEM is unique among the UN agencies in that, it directly works with government, NGOs, consultants, etc. It has the following schemes:

- ◆ Small Project Funding
- ◆ Project Document (long term funding)
- ◆ Occasional direct assistance from UNIFEM headquarters in terms of equipment grant

The quantum of funds disbursed are from \$ 600 - \$ 30,000 for projects ranging between 1-3 years.

There isn't a formally defined policy viz-a-viz NGOs. However, before program support is given, the background and track record of the particular NGO is analyzed.

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World Bank

Issue Focus

World Bank's projects addressing gender issues are categorized under two sectors:

- ◆ Livelihoods and Environment
- ◆ Well-being and Development

Projects

National Sericulture Project which began in 1989, in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. This provides credit to silk worm rearers and silk reelers; development of production facilities; and training, extension and marketing services. Over 30,000 new women silk rearers and over 1,20,000 women farmers were trained.

National Agricultural Extension Project

- ◆ Women farmers access to extension, training, new technologies
- ◆ Gender sensitization of extension staff
- ◆ Deployment of women subject matter specialists and women contact farmers
- ◆ Women's Enterprise Training Management Outreach Program (WEMTOP), which includes development of appropriate training materials and a decentralized delivery mechanism to train women to sustain the enterprise; and increase their capacity to control both the enterprise and the income derived from it

Increasing Access to Resources

- ◆ Two projects on Integrated Watershed management, one in the plains and the other in the Hills
- ◆ Participatory planning in which sub-groups of women were formed to plan, develop, implement and manage various aspects of the program

In Gujarat, women have demonstrated their capacity to plan and carry out watershed development activities. In Rajasthan too, women have been significantly involved in community planning and, management of common lands and water supply harvesting structures.

Forestry Projects in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were prepared with a careful analysis of women's roles and status. They incorporated strategies to facilitate women's participation and included policy changes. They have resulted in a more equitable sharing of benefits between the project and women.

To ensure gender equity, all Village Forest Protection Committees (VFPCs) are required to have an equal number of men and women members, and in managing committees a minimum of 30%. Women are also organized into separate sub-groups.

The West Bengal project has made considerable progress towards making equal participation of women in JFM, a reality. Women from the community are well informed. In South Bengal, there are 16 "all-women" FPCs, which were formed as a result of women's active involvement in forest protection.

Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation Project has also been designed to address women's issues in meaningful ways.

- ◆ Participation of women in project planning and implementation
- ◆ Formation of Water-users group, women have been formed into separate sub-groups to participate in the larger user groups
- ◆ Formation of women self-help groups for savings and economic activities
- ◆ Identification and training of women volunteer farmers to provide extension services
- ◆ Support for gender sensitization

In first two years, about 162 ha of land has been allotted to 34 women's groups under this project.

Improving the Living Environments

- ◆ Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project.
- ◆ Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project.

The projects provide a key role for women's user groups in the operation and maintenance of hand pumps and piped water systems. They save women's time and increase convenience.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation

- ◆ Second Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project
- ◆ Third Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project
- ◆ Second upper Krishna Irrigation Project.

All these projects carried out gender analysis during project implementation to improve action plans. The economic rehabilitation of projects affected women is being given special attention, micro enterprise development is also taken up.

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New Delhi - 110 003

Contact person : T. Selvam

World Food Programme (WFP)

Objectives and Issue Focus

The India Country program has as its broad goal: the improvement of the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable, at critical times in their lives and the sustainable improvement of the food security of carefully selected groups among India's poorest people, who are unable to produce or procure the food required, for their families to lead active and healthy lives.

The objective of the India Country Programme are: a) to combat malnutrition as an investment in future human resources by direct use of food under ISDS, which is an integrated package of supplementary food combined with health services, health and nutrition education and early childhood stimulation; b) to help meet the immediate food security needs of selected target groups, and, with their participation, to invest WFP-generated funds in their economic and social development and longer term sustainable food security; c) to maximise the active participation of women in WFP projects; d) to advocate joint forest management in order to involve the people who depend on forest resources in managing them; e) to help strengthen channels for effective redistribution of locally-produced foodgrains; and, f) to increase agricultural production and create employment through canal construction, command area development and settlement under irrigation schemes currently being assisted by WFP.

Key Sectors

WFP's assistance to India concentrates on three major sectors :

Tribal development through forestry : Subsidized scale of food rations to workers of forest areas result in generation of funds. These funds are used to increase the forest cover take-up integrated package for socio-economic development of tribals invest in water harvesting structures and watershed management support income-generation activities.

Rural Development through Irrigation, Settlement and Inland Fisheries : Supports major irrigation schemes in Rajasthan and Karnataka. Funds generated by the sale of food rations are used to construct the water courses and lining of canals; sand-dune stabilisation; building schools, hospitals, roads and other physical infrastructure' and providing drinking water facilities.

Since 1983, WFP is assisting a human settlement project in the Indira Gandhi Canal Area in Rajasthan. The aim is to help the landless settlers by providing free family food rations and giving interest free loans.

Under Fisheries development WFP has helped Assam develop naturally occurring beds (inland lakes) since 1988. Food rations are provided to fishermen and other workers, as part payment of wages.

Integrated Child Development Services : These services are rendered at the village level through a network of anganwadis (courtyard centres). Services include supplementary nutrition for children upto six years of age, pregnant and nursing women; pre-school education for children from three to six years of age; health and nutrition education for mothers; health check-ups; immunisation and referral services. These services are integrated with training and capacity building inputs.

Target Group

WFP's target group includes the poor, tribals, women and children. For all WFP Programmes in India, the food insecure poor are the immediate target groups. Women form an important target group in the ICDS, irrigation and forestry sectors. They also benefit from a number of welfare amenities and income generation activities, financed from the generated funds. WFP is making greater efforts to undertake gender analysis and design development schemes, to meet the special needs of women and to ensure their free participation. A large portion of the generated funds for development schemes, are channelised through NGOs.

Geographical Coverage

Food insecure areas are identified through geographical mapping for greater focus. Projects are taken up in remote rural areas where economic conditions are worse than the national average. Project areas include Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala.

Funding

WFP's assistance in India has reached the one billion US dollar mark. Presently, it has 12 operational projects, with food commitment worth 275 million US dollars. Three quarters of the food assistance is for the Food-for-Work program, while the remaining is allocated for supplementary feeding of mothers and pre-school children.

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Contact person : Angela Rynbach

WWF India

Background

The World Wide Fund for Nature - India (WWF-India), formerly known as the World Wildlife Fund - India, was established in 1969 as a Charitable Trust, under the Bombay Public Trusts Act of 1950. Today, WWF India is the country's largest conservation NGO with a network of State and Divisional offices spread across the country. Its Secretariat is in New Delhi. The organization is part of the WWF family worldwide, with 28 other independently registered and autonomously functioning WWF National Organisations. A coordinating International Secretariat, the WWF International, is located in Switzerland.

Issue Focus

In 1987, WWF-India articulated its Mission as follows, to suit India's specific ecological and socio-cultural circumstances:

"The promotion of nature conservation and environmental protection as the basis for sustainable and equitable development."

The WWF-India mission has five broad programme components :

- ◆ Promoting India's ecological security
- ◆ Conserving biological diversity
- ◆ Ensuring sustainable use of the natural resource base
- ◆ Minimising pollution and wasteful consumption
- ◆ Promoting sustainable lifestyles

Approach

In achieving its Mission, WWF-India uses the following methods :

- ◆ Field Programmes that serve as demonstration projects
- ◆ Public Policy analysis through independent research, consultations, debates and campaigns
- ◆ Education activities for key target groups such as the youth, professionals and administrators
- ◆ Communication through multi-media approaches
- ◆ Networking and supporting the work of fellow NGOs in India
- ◆ Mobilising the necessary financial, scientific and technical resources

Projects

The Community Bio-diversity Conservation Movement (CBCM) was launched as a programme by WWF India in 1989, to involve local communities, field based NGOs and other institutions, to become partners in protecting and conserving India's priceless natural heritage. The CBCM aims at promoting awareness and action at the community level, by providing technical and financial assistance to small community - based demonstration projects involving conservation of bio-diversity.

Established in 1990, **Conservation Action Support Programme (CASP)** was inspired by the success of similar programmes in other Asian countries. Small projects and campaigns are implemented, even as the concerned NGOs are enabled through grants to strengthen their organisation capabilities.

The Bio-diversity 'Hotspots' Conservation Programme (BHCP) focuses on the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas. In the second year of its operation (1993-94), individual projects were launched in sites of conservation importance, in partnership with NGOs, official conservation bodies, research institutions and individual experts. The project's duration ranges from three months to three years. Under the BHCP's auspices, the Indian Army has launched a bio-diversity conservation programme in twenty specific military ranges, cantonments, military farms and depots in different parts of the country. Preliminary surveys are being conducted in these areas with the help of local scientific bodies and individuals. The three projects under implementation currently are in Clement Town, Dehradun; Bogra Bio-diversity Park, and Abdul Hameed Pakshi Teerth, both in Pune.

WWF India's **Ranthambhor Eco-development Project**, which commenced in September 1991, continues its work with local communities around the RNP, to evolve alternatives to their dependence on national resources.

The WWF India continued to focus on the state of the wetlands, in the country especially the **Ramsar Sites**. The Wetlands Division's main objective is to create awareness, especially among decision makers about the value of Wetlands and improve the quantum and quality of information on them.

TRAFFIC India (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) is the division of WWF India responsible for studying and monitoring the trade in wildlife and its derivatives. TRAFFIC - India builds up a data base on offences, dealers, permits and prices in the wildlife trade.

In early 1994, WWF India initiated a broad based long-term **Protected Areas Programme (PAP)** to help strengthen the protected areas network in the country. One major aim is effective Eco-development work to reduce the conflict between local people and management in protected areas.

A new **Environmental Education Steering Committee** was set up in January 1994 to guide WWF India's education work. The educational staff worked with 17,000 young

members from 495 Nature Clubs. Staff from the Secretariat and its branches the branches conducted and coordinated a range of programmes for institutions where Nature Clubs operate. They also responded to a number of other programme requests.

WWF India's initiative of producing simple Hindi primers, to orient neo-literates and semi-literates about environmental issues, made further progress during this year.

The Vrindavan Forest Revival Project was initiated in July 1991, with the support of WWF International. It is part of a project working with religious communities to bring about environmental change. Its main objective is to promote awareness and understanding of environmental values contained in the Hindu community's religious traditions, and to encourage active care for the environment.

Conservation Corps Programme aims to establish a cadre of young motivated and dedicated professionals as 'volunteers' for conservation work. It combines education and intensive training with organisations to gain experience in project and resource management through a variety of task oriented activities. Volunteers are deployed in the field with various NGOs for a period of 2 years. Usually the volunteers, who are graduate youth (90 per cent from the science stream) approach WWF with an interest to work on specific environment issues with NGOs. These youth are encouraged to spend 2 to 3 months in the field with the NGOs and there is an orientation programme organised for them at WWF, New Delhi. The volunteers are asked to present their projects to a group of people—generally programme staff of WWF where common issues are identified and a theme is agreed upon. This programme started on an experimental basis in 1991.

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Donor Support in Environment : At a Glance

Donor Agency	Environment Issues	Geographical Location
AKF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasteland Development • Water management 	Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
AusAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy conservation • Hydrology based rehabilitation and management • Wind solar hybrid system • Production of bio-mass briquettes • Kitchen gardens 	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Rural Development • Irrigation • Water and Sanitation 	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala
ETC (Dutch Aid) environment fund to NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All kinds of pollution, waste management, degradation of air, land and water • Environmental aspects of renewable and non-renewable Natural Resources • Environmentally appropriate technologies • Energy use and production • Urban planning, public services, civic amenities • Networks of consumer groups 	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat (Urban Context)
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Forestry • Environment rehabilitation 	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa.

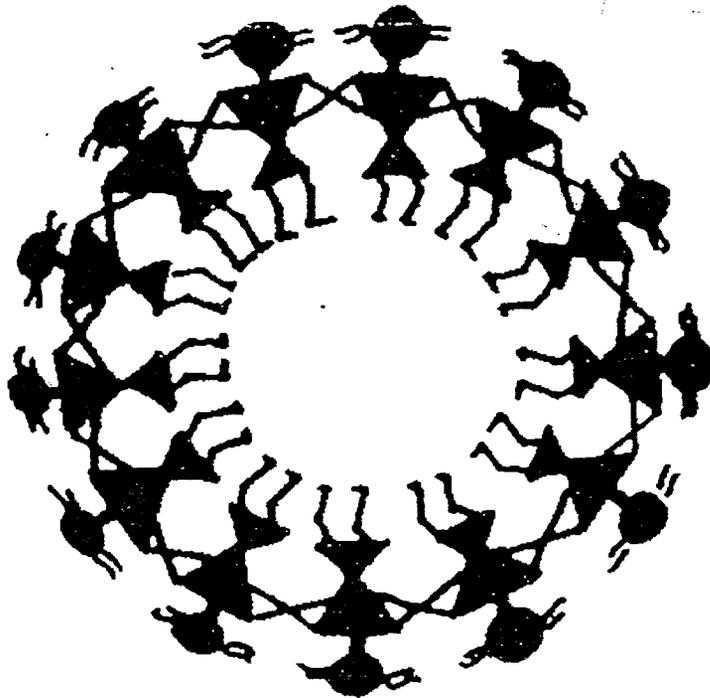
Donor Agency	Environment Issues	Geographical Location
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated watershed management • Poverty, • Gender, • Environment • Communication 	South Asia
FES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resource • Management 	Andhra Pradesh
ICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasteland Development and Social Forestry • Water Conservation and Quality • Energy conservation and development 	Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
ODA (U.K.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed development, soil and water conservation • JFM • Drinking water and sanitation • Improving urban slum environment (physical, social, economic) • Reducing pollution in river Gomti 	Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra
Oxfam, America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource management 	Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh
Ford Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Community Resource Programme • Joint Forest Management • Water resources development and management • Rehabilitating Dis-repaired tanks • Local control on Surface Irrigation • Evolving sustainable patterns of groundwater use 	West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tamil Nadu

Donor Agency	Environment Issues	Geographical Location
Royal Norwegian Embassy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management • Pollution control • Watershed management • Energy conservation and management • Social forestry • Appropriate technology 	Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka
SIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Forestry Waste land Development and Environmental Improvement • Rural Drinking water and Environment Sanitation • Pollution control 	Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh
Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource management • Watershed • Common Property resource management 	Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh
Unifem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving women in grassroots democracy • Gender sensitization of agriculture policy makers • Partnership with peasant women 	Afghan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated watershed management • Forestry • Sodic Lands Reclamation • Rural water supply • Resettlement and rehabilitation 	Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka
World Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Development through Forestry • Irrigation and Human Settlement 	Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka

Donor Agency	Environment Issues	Geographical Location
WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conserving biological diversity• Ensuring sustainable use of the natural resource base• Minimising pollution and wasteful consumption	

Chapter 5

Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions

Lessons Learnt

Some lessons can be drawn from the institutional analysis of successful NGOs/Projects working in the area of women in environment. These can be classified from the point of view of women's capacity building and organisational capacities.

Women's capacity building

Income generation at the initial stage is an important factor for success. Such an activity should be based on locally available resources and skills. For the project to provide substantial economic returns and be sustainable, it is important to train women in running and managing an income generation activity. This would include training in raw material procurement, benefit sharing, marketing, etc. It has been found from experiences such as Bankura in West Bengal that such an approach enhances acceptability of an outside agency and enables women to come together in the initial phase.

- ◆ Women can be represented in many bodies. But, to develop decision-making capacities, they need to have their own groups, e.g., Aravallis.
- ◆ Women should have direct linkages with other service providers. This is a sign of their growth and strength.
- ◆ Technical skills should be developed right from the beginning, so that women can become managers and not just beneficiaries. The efforts of SARTHI and SADGURU in Gujarat have shown that women must feel the power of knowledge and realisation of their ability to use skills from the very beginning of their involvement.

Organizational capacity

Sensitization of men and women in the community and the organization on their respective roles, needs and situations should be an ongoing process. Sharing knowledge on benefits of environmental management in terms of livelihood, reducing of burdens, improved availability and use of natural resources, etc., enhances community involvement.

- ◆ Most organisations have recognized that local women and staff are most effective in instilling faith and confidence among the community.
- ◆ Training of local mobilizers is seen as developing and sustaining community awareness and participation.
- ◆ Professional and technical expertise is absolutely necessary. If groups do not possess these, their capacity to mobilise resources should be developed.

- ◆ Organisations that possess a good capacity to mobilise/leverage finance are able to expand and replicate programmes better.
- ◆ Regular review and monitoring at all levels is effective for modifying/changing strategy of work.
- ◆ Regular training and support to local institutions on technical and managerial aspects. This contributes in strengthening local capacities and creating the foundation for sustainability of the program/activity.
- ◆ Infrastructural support and staff strength, both in terms of numbers, expertise and commitment is an essential for field successes. It is also important to consciously hire women.
- ◆ Last, but not the least, networking mechanisms should be built into all aspects of program planning. This helps in experience sharing and replication across areas/regions.

In summary, it can be said that there are certain factors aiding success and expansion of efforts:

- ◆ Cumulative experience and development of skills of a large number of organizations. Experiences gained in the last two decades has opened up possibilities for expansion, e.g. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himalayan region.
- ◆ Openness between organizations and objective conditions has brought forth a realisation that sharing and networking is essential. This has led to an increased sharing of resources, larger spread, etc.
- ◆ Recognition of NGO capabilities on the part of central and state governments has opened the doors for collaboration. It has also become possible to access resources and support services at various levels for program implementation.
- ◆ The Government has started taking on large scale environment activities, with international assistance. As a result, the scope for expansion of NGOs gets a boost. Moreover, agencies which are supporting government projects encourage this collaboration. This has further given a fillip to the processes of social and economic development in the country.

There have also been factors inhibiting expansion of efforts:

- ◆ High turn over of staff - With increasing professionalism in development, NGOs are finding it difficult to meet the expectations of staff.
- ◆ Process oriented approaches require time and effort, therefore NGOs are cautious of taking on more than they can handle on a certain scale.
- ◆ Limited availability of funds hinders impact and outreach.

Recommendations

Scope for intervention

This exercise has shown that there is a tremendous need and scope for intervention both, in rural and urban India. It is imperative that USAID intervenes and intervenes effectively, towards strengthening the women-environment link; developing environmentally sound and economically viable projects; and supporting efforts of networking. In specific terms, USAID should invest in :

- ◆ Solid waste management in Delhi, through use of appropriate technology, skill development and production of recycled products.
- ◆ Support networking agencies the Himalayan region of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Support in the area of documentation, information dissemination, and training. The aim should be build to community based organizations, to be more effective in undertaking people-based planning and implementation.

Partnership strategy

In the second phase, the following tasks are proposed :

- ◆ Undertake field study of selected organizations, like SWDF and AKRSP, Gujarat; JSA, Delhi and H.P.; Srishti, Delhi; HARC, U.P.; and DCNC, Rajasthan.
- ◆ Explore possibility of industry-NGO collaboration on solid waste management in Delhi.
- ◆ Design and implement projects on solid waste management and supporting networking.

Expected results

Under the above intervention strategy, certain positive outcomes can be foreseen in the next five to ten years.

In the short run, this support would generate income and employment opportunities for thousands of women, as well as several environmental benefits. This would have a positive impact upon women's and family health, reduce some burdens and enhance their confidence, knowledge and skills.

In the long run, we can foresee the following:

- ◆ a well developed and replicable model for solid waste management;
- ◆ regional and area specific solutions for prevention and management of environmental disasters and effective strategies/models for natural resource management, developed and implemented by women.

Annexure

Annexure

List I in the annexure provides addresses of sixty-nine NGOs/Projects some of which have been profiled in the document. Others have not been included in any category as sufficient information was not available. However these have been referred to us by different agencies. Eighteen donor agencies have been listed in List II.

LIST I – NGOs/PROJECTS

Type I

1. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)
Choice Premises
Swastik Cross Road
Navarangpura
Ahmedabad - 380 009
Contact person: Rajesh Kapoor
2. Aravalli Project
Haryana Forest Department
Gurgaon
Haryana
Contact person: J.S. Rawat
3. Bankura Project
C/o CWDS
25, Bhai Veer Singh Marg
New Delhi
Contact person: Lok Nath Ray
4. Deccan Development Society (DDS)
A-6, Meera Apartments,
Basheerbagh
Hyderabad - 500 029
Andhra Pradesh
Contact person: Rukmini Rao
5. Development Alternatives (DA) Delhi
B-32 Tara Crescent
Qutab Institutional Area
New Delhi - 110 016
Contact person: Herbert Lingam
6. Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA)
No. 2 Service Road,
Domlur layout
Bangalore - 71
Contact person: Fernandes/Vidya Ramachandran
7. Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)
Community Shopping Centre
Niti Bagh
New Delhi 110 049
Contact person: Ved Arya
8. Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (SWDF)
Post Box 71,
Near RTO Naka
Dahod 389151
Gujarat
Contact person: S. R. Jagawat
9. AAROH
Village Satoli, P.O. Puera Via Mukteshwar
Nainital - 263 138
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Oona Sharma

Type II

10. Social Action with Rural and Tribal
Inhabitants of India (SARTHI)
Godhar, Paschim Via Lunawada
Panchmahals - 389 230
Gujarat
Contact person: Giriraj Singh

Type III

11. DISHA
First Floor, Sanghvi Bhawan
Station Road, Himmat Nagar
Sabarkanta - 383 001
Gujarat
Contact person: M. D. Mistri

12. Gram Vikas
P.O. Mohuda
Behrampur
Orissa - 760 002
Contact person: Joe Madiath

13. Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
(GEAG)
Post Box 60
Gorakhpur - 273 001
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Dr Shiraz Waji

14. Jan Seva Ashram (JSA)
Technology Puram (Chakki mod)
P. O. Jabli
District Solan
Himachal Pradesh
Contact person: S R Dixit/Manju Bala

15. SRISHTI
Antariksh Bhawan
Kasturba Gandhi Marg
New Delhi - 110 001
Contact person: Ravi Aggarwal

Type IV

16. Action for Food Production (AFPRO)
25/1A, Institutional Area
Pankha Road
D-Block, Janakpuri
New Delhi - 110 058
Contact person: Dr. P.K. Bhatt

17. Development Coordination Network
Committee (DCNC)
6/68/369, HIG Flats
Pratap Nagar
Sanganer
Jaipur
Rajasthan-303906
Contact person: Sharad Joshi

18. Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC)
Indra Nagar, Phase II
New Forest
Dehradun - 248 006
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Chhaya Kunwar

19. National Foundation for India (NFI)
Zone 4 A
Upper Ground Floor
India Habitat Centre
Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Shankar Ghose

20. SAHAYOG
Prem Kuti, Pokharkhali
Almora- 263 601
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Jashodara Dasgupta.

21. Society for Promotion of Wastelands
Development (SPWD)
Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra building
Copernicus Marg
New Delhi
Contact person: Sushil Sehgal

22. Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI)
Darbari Seth Block
Habitat Centre
Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Sumit Saxena/Soma Dutt

1. Centre for Environment Education (South)
Southern Regional Cell
Kamala Mansion
Infantry Road
Bangalore - 560 001
Contact person: Shyamala Krishna

2. Central Himalayan Rural Action Group
(CHIRAG)
Shitla, Mukteshwar
Nainital District - 263 138
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Kanailal

3. District Action Group (DAG)
Dhenkanal -Angul
Box No. 19
Nalco Nagar
Angul - 759 145
Orissa

4. Society for Environmental and Rural
Awakening (ERA)
Village Sihoti, P.O. Khundian
Via Jwalamukhi
Kangra District
Himachal Pradesh - 176 030
Contact person: Arun Chandran

5. India Development Service (IDS)
Choice Premises
Swastick Cross Road
Navarangpura
Ahmedabad - 380 009
Contact person: Shyamala Hiremath

6. PRAVA
Green Grow, OT Road
Balasore
Orissa
Contact person: Subrat Nayak

7. Rural Centre for Human Interests (RUCHI)
Dagar House, Shakti Ghat
Jabbar, Solan District
Himachal Pradesh - 173 225
Contact person: Dharamvir Singh

8. SAKTI
1412, 40A
Main Sarakki
J. P. Nagar, Phase - I
Bangalore - 560 078
Karnataka

9. Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS)
Village Bhikampura
PO Kishori
Via Thangazi
District Alwar - 301 022
Rajasthan
Contact person: Rajendra Singh

10. UDYOGINI
C4/54, First Floor
Safdurjang Development Area
New Delhi - 110 016
Contact person: Ms Aloka Mitra

11. URMUL Trust
Sri Ganga Nagar Road
Bikaner
Rajasthan - 334 001
Contact person: K. Madhavan

12. VIKALPA
Centre for Promotion of Alternatives
Kantabanjhi
Bolangir - 767 039
Orissa
Contact person: S. K. Patnaik

13. ACORD
C-112 Greater Kailash -I
New Delhi - 110 048
Contact person: Rita Mullick
14. Dasholi Gram Swaraj Mandal (DGSM)
Gopeshwar
Chamoli District - 246 401
Uttar Pradesh
Contact Person : Chandi Prasad Bhatt
15. Lakshmi Ashram
Kausani
District Almora - 263 639
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person : Radha Bhatt
16. Prayas
Village Deogarh (Deolia)
Via Pratapgarh
Chittorgarh District
Rajasthan - 312 621
17. Ramkrishna Mission
Narendrapur, 24 Parganas (South District)
West Bengal
18. Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram
Post Anjanisen
Tehri Garhwal- 249 175
Uttar Pradesh
19. SUTRA
Jagjit Nagar, via Jabbar
Solan - 173 225
Himachal Pradesh
Contact person: Subash Mendhapurkar
20. Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi
Chamanaula
Almora - 263 601
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person : Anuradha Pandey
21. ADITHI
State Bank Colony II
Bailey Road, Jagdeopath
Patna - 800 014
Contact person: Viji Srinivasan
22. ASTHA
39 Kharol Colony
Udaipur
Rajasthan - 313 001
Fax: - 0294 - 412459
Contact person: Ginny Srivastav
23. BAIF
Kamdhenu Senapati Bapat Marg
Pune - 411 016
Ph: 52621, 22, 23
Contact person: Mani Bhai Desai/N.G.Hegde
24. Chaitanya Development Society
Akbarpet, Bapatla
Guntur - 522 101
Andhra Pradesh
Contact person: Sivara Prasad.
25. Suraksha Sankool
Thaltej Tekra
Gandhinagar Highway
Ahmedabad - 380 054
Ph : 7489949/ 7489945-46
Contact person : Prof. Manubhai Shah
26. Collection Order for Rural Reconstruction
Education (CORE)
Place Road, Kuppam
Chittoor
Andhra Pradesh
Contact person: B. G. Naidu
27. CPR Environmental Education Centre
C.P. Ramaswamy Ayyar Foundation
I A, Eldomas Road
Madras - 600 018
Contact person: Dr. Nanditha Krishna

28. Development Research and Action Group - DRAG
75 Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi - 110 057
Ph: 602 383/674146
29. EXNORA International Foundation
Pelathope, Mylapore
Madras - 600 004
Ph : 494 0022
Contact person : T.K. Ramkumar
30. Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction (FARR)
At & P.O. Munigudda
Rayagada
Orissa - 765 020
31. Ekta Vihar (Up Grade Slum)
Near Mohan Singh Market
Sector VI, R.K. Puram
New Delhi - 110 022
Ph : 667238/660342
Contact person : Shobha Radhakrishnan
32. Institute for Socio-Economic Development (ISED)
Dharmavihar
Bhuvaneshwar - 761 030
Contact person : Balaji Pandey
33. JAGRUTI
Vani Mahal Centre, Narukuru via S. H. Pet
Nellore
Hyderabad - 524 002
34. Janmangal Mahila Samiti
Village and P.O. Dimrisena
Via Basudevapur
Puri
Orissa - 752 013
Contact person: Swarnalatha Devi
35. Sulabh International
Sulabh Bhawan
Mahavir Enclave
Palam Dabri Road
New Delhi - 110 045
Ph : 5554844/ 5553823
Contact person: Abha Bahadur
36. Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra
Village Bahera, P.O. Vrindavan
Via Champaran, Hazaribagh District
Bihar - 825 406
Contact person : Satish Kumar
37. Parvathya Jan Kalyan Samiti
At & P.O. Ranichauri
Tehri Garwhal - 249 197
Uttar Pradesh
Contact person: Yogesh Chandra Babuguna
38. PRAYAS - Institute for the Development of Youth Women and Child
Amarwara Block
Chhindwara District - 580 221
Madhya Pradesh
Contact person: Sadiq Agwan
39. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation (RGF)
Jawahar Bhavan
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road
New Delhi - 110 001
Ph : 332 5980
Contact person : Abid Hussain
40. SAKRIA - Haryana Social Work Research Centre
Khorri Village
Rewari District
Haryana
Ph: 121 3101
Contact person : Sunderlal

41. SEVA MANDIR
Old Fatehpura
Udaipur - 313 001
Rajasthan
Ph : 080-45417, 28951, 23047
Contact person: Ajay S. Mehta

42. Society for Development and Environment
Protection (DEEP)
Mamligh
Solan District - 173 222
Himachal Pradesh
Contact person: V.R. Sharma

43. UTTHAN MAHITI
Vidya Nagar Flat
Near Azad Society
Himmat Lal Park
Ahmedabad - 380 015
Contact person: Mita. A. Kapadia

44. SPEECH
Jey Raja Illam
Manoranjitam Street
Exhil Nagar
Madurai
Tamil Nadu

45. Tagore Society for Rural Development
At. Khandatiri, P.O. Giridhara Prasad
Via Balimi
Dhenkanal District
Orissa - 752090

46. VIKAS
Shree Apartments (Near Luft Restaurant)
University Hostels Road, Navrangpura
Ahmedabad - 380 009
Ph : 079-6569061/463996
Fax : 079-468201
Contact person : Rajesh Shah

47. VIKSAT
Thatlej Tekra
Ahmedabad - 380 054
Contact person: Kartikey V. Sarabhai

LIST II - DONOR AGENCIES

1. Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)
Sarojini House
6 Bhagwan Dass Road
New Delhi - 110 001
Contact person: Vijaya Pastala
2. Australian Agency for International
Development (AUSAID)
1/50 G. Shantipath
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 021
Contact person: Nandini Kapoor
3. DANIDA
Royal Danish Embassy
11 Aurangzeb Road
New Delhi
*Contact person: Tinny Sawhney / Karuna
Anbarasan*
4. ETC India Private Limited (Dutch Aid)
E 110 Saket
New Delhi - 110 017
Contact person: Hay Soree
5. European Union (EU)
65 Golf Links
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Alice Peslin
6. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Kamla Bhasin

7. Ford Foundation
India International Centre
40B, Lodi Estate
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Jeff Campbell/Nita Mishra
8. Fredrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
D-9 South Extension II
New Delhi
Ph: 645 1700
Contact person : Luise Rürup
9. India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF)
D 1/56 Vasant Vihar
New Delhi -110 057
Contact person: Jaya Chatterji/ Dr. T Sampat
10. Overseas Development Administration (ODA)
50 M Gate No. 4
Polish Embassy
Neeti Marg, Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 010
Contact person: Renu Jain
11. Oxfam America
10 Hemkunt Colony
New Delhi - 110 048
Contact person: Gurinder Kaur
12. Royal Norwegian Embassy
50-C Shantipath
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 021
Contact person: Renu Wadhera/G.V. Rao
13. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110 021
- Contact person: Sandeep Chakravorty*
14. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Kanakarja Niwas
D 3 Casa Lavallo 4
Lavallo Road
Bangalore 560 001
Karnataka
Tel: 080- 2243 762; 2243 866
Contact person: Dr Anuradha Prasad
15. UNIFEM
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Chandni Joshi
16. World Bank
70 Lodi Estate
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: T Selvam
17. World Wide Fund for Nature - India
172 B Lodi Estate
New Delhi -110 003
Contact person: Arvind Khare
18. World Food Programme - United Nations
53 Jorbagh
Lodi Road
New Delhi - 110 003
Contact person: Angela Rynbach

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Glossary

<i>Adivasis</i>	- tribal people
<i>Beedi</i>	- local cigarette
<i>Chulah</i>	- traditional cooking stove
<i>Dai</i>	- mid-wife
<i>Dals</i>	- groups
<i>Grameen Mahila Shramik Unnayan Samiti</i>	- village women workers development committee
<i>Mahila</i>	- women
<i>Mandal</i>	- group
<i>Mangal</i>	- development
<i>Melas</i>	- fairs
<i>Mistri</i>	- mason
<i>Nari Bikash Sangha</i>	- Women's Development Group
<i>Naalas</i>	- irrigation/drainage channels
<i>Patels</i>	- a high caste community
<i>Samitis</i>	- committees/associations
<i>Sanghas</i>	- groups
<i>Sal</i>	- Shorea rubusta (a leaf variety)
<i>Tassar</i>	- type of silk
<i>Tassar Vikas Samitis</i>	- Tassar Silk Development Committees
<i>Taluka</i>	- block
<i>Timru</i>	- leaves used to make local cigarette