

*Report on*  
*Sensitization Workshop on Community Resilience*  
*on Climate Change*



Support:

**INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP**

**Host Institution**

**Institute for Human Development**



HIG-285/K-5/Kalingavihar, Patrapadapost, Bhubaneswar-751019,

Phone/Fax-06742475656, Cell-+919437110892, [www.udyama.org](http://www.udyama.org),

## Acknowledgement:

We must express our sincere gratefulness to India Water partnership, New Delhi (Institute for Human Development, New Delhi ) as Part of Global Water partnership South Asia for considering us as one of potential partners and extending financial supports to organize such sensitization workshops at various places. Certainly it has vibrated at the Government, CSOs and PRIs corridors that Climate change is the reality. It reached to unreached places like Nabarangpur , Bolangir, Gajapati to Cuttack and hinterlands of Coastal areas on the message of community resilience process that is need of hour on country resilience. And Working together with a cause is the crux of community resilience in climate change.

We extend our since thanks to School teachers, students, officials of forest department, officials municipality and NAC ,delegates of PRIs, local elected representatives and varied department (agriculture, Horticulture, soil conservation, professors officials of urban local bodies. And helping us in providing spaces and other requirement with full participation

We express our sincere gratefulness to Sri Sibabrat Dash, IAS dicrict collector, Nabaranpur, Sri, Krishna Kumar, Collector Ganjam, Sri LN Nayak, IAS Revenue Divisional Commissioner Southern Division, Berhampur, Dr.Aravinda Padhee, IAS, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Central Division, Sri Gyan R, Das Project Adminstrator, DRDA, Cuttack and the communities , youths, volunteers, PRIs those have extended support and participate well. We must express our since thanks NGO friends those have submitted memorandum to local administration and those who have undertaken the follow up action greatly in order to keep the sensitization process live.

Certainly this sensitization workshops have created good amount of vibration to know the local regional and global challenges, act locally in order to meet the present needs and strategize issues and undertake adaptation measures to cope with changing situations.

More over we must express our since gratefulness to women SHG leader and School going Children for their serious participation.

We look forward each one's active participation and carry forward this climate change justice is one of the movements and a mass campaign

Again we look forward the continued support of **India Water Partnership , Host Institution Institute for Human Development , New Delhi in accelerating** this good campaign in Odisha and India too.

Yours sincerely

Pradeep Mohapatra

Secretary and Team leader

## Executive Summary

"Development does not start or stop with the production of goods. It starts with the people and the useable resources of people, such as motivation, initiative, and organizational discipline. Without this, all resources remain potential and untapped....."

Hence people in the community can be part or drive change and development and make own resilience with due citizen action and advocacy and can find a way out with added capacity building , transformation, communication and inclusion of technology leading to reducing impact of climate change vulnerability.

### Climate change is water change

According to IPCC that water is the primary medium through which climate change impacts will be felt by humans and the environment<sup>1</sup>. In addition, water is critical for climate change mitigation, as many efforts to reduce carbon emissions rely on water availability for their long-term success. Mitigation and adaptation need to be viewed as complementary responses to climate change. Recognizing the increasing prominence of water in relation to the climate change agenda, the Sensitization workshops held at different places.

Water resource management is key to successfully mitigating and adapting to climate change. Water is not a sectorial issue, but a cross cutting resource fundamental for almost all aspects of society – including notably health, food and energy security, environmental conservation, disaster risk reduction and industrial development. Water security is the foundation for green growth.

Addressing water in both adaptation and mitigation measures will have a pivotal role in successful implementation of programmes and measures. Water-related principles need to be applied in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation through local-to-global collaboration among sectorial, multi-sectorial and multidisciplinary institutions.

Climate change is to a great extent water change. Water is the primary medium through which climate change impacts will be felt by humans and the environment. Water is also critical for climate change mitigation, as many plans for reducing community drudgery, greenhouse gas emissions reduction rely on water availability. Impact is also very much disappointing. Poverty is characterized by lack of access to information and knowledge, natural resources, productive assets, basic services, structures and governance processes. Thus, poverty results in exclusion and marginalization of the rural poor. Poor alternative livelihoods, poor delivery systems combined with low skill development on various aspects relating to resource management (natural and human) has deteriorated drastically resulting in rampant migration. Under this situation, an integrated water resource development, sustainable livelihood security approach assumes importance to reduce vulnerability of rural masses. Vulnerability needs to be understood from different angle which includes survival risks, social risks, economical risks and

---

<sup>1</sup> IPCC Technical Paper on Climate Change and Water, <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/technical-papers/climate-change-water-en.pdf>

environmental risks and accordingly an integrated and comprehensive approach should be designed. Simultaneously, community livelihood resilience interventions should capacitate community to trigger citizen's action to converge livelihoods and governance oriented interventions to promote climate justice.

## Why Sensitization, Citizen's Action and participation: The Need

Much of the current discussions on citizen's participation, particularly with reference to countries in the Third World, are limited to low-income groups and how it could be used to improve their living conditions with regard to changes in climate in general and human factors are very critical to variability and adaptation which is leading life and livelihoods more vulnerable. Hence an effort or movement to bring the entire community into the sphere of citizen's participation keeping water in forefront was made. The scope of this sensitization focused to urban and rural Orissa on basic needs and rights with reference to development and emerging issues like integrated water resource, sanitation, waste management and climate change and environmental vulnerabilities and hazards.

During workshop, It has been recognised world over that good governance is essential for sustainable development, linking to social, economical and environmental safety, security and sustainability. The three essential aspects emphasised in good governance are transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the administration. "Sensitization and Citizens' Action" initiative is a response to the quest for solving the gaps towards community resilience.

The process sensitization is grooming but enough to do and walk for a movement. It needs to increase in scale to have wider replication of similar initiatives and to promote working for adaptability and accountability in safe water and sanitation and climate change adaptation, livelihoods resilience.

**Scope of workshop:** "Organizing sensitization workshops in 2012 as an active partner of IWP separately at district and block level for Members of Legislative Assembly, Panchayati Raj officials of Coastal Northern, Southern, Western regions of Orissa on Community Resilience on Climate Change by imparting knowledge on improved technologies and practices on water, food security and health"

Recognizing this issues and concern, opportunity and various challenges ahead, few Sensitization on Community Resilience on Climate Change Workshops organized in Odisha. The two important emergent issues are: accelerated degradation of environmental and natural base consequent and marginalization process continuing unabated. Resilience and adaptation to vulnerability of livelihoods have been threatened in coastal, rural and urban areas manifold too. Basic needs for common people are also at stake. Poor people are becoming extinct like anything even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century when ICT, health infrastructure and transport has reached to a point of development. This is also shame that when India has considered as one of the fastest developing countries in the world. This has become very shame that several deaths have occurred due to simple hunger, starvation & water borne diseases like diarrhea, gastro entities, and dysentery.

The **Environmental costs are increasing manifold and mitigation response is also challenging.** Poverty, hunger, trafficking, foeticides, drinking water, slum growth, sanitation, health-hygiene and other hazards are very acute. Attention for both water poverty and poverty of environment are to be warranted: Considering the magnitude of apprehension series of workshops commissioned at Central, Southern, KBK areas of Odisha.

## Major findings/outcome:

### Sensitizing Workshop on Community Resilience on Climate Change

Venue: Mission Shakti Conference Hall, District: Nabarangpur, Date 22.03.2012

We express our sincere gratitude to India Water Partnership/ Global Water Partnership-South Asia and District Administration for their kind support that made possible to assemble huge gathering on this emerging theme on community resilience and climate change chaos. It was one of the most crowded day and first of its kind in gathering multi-stakeholders at Nabarangpur on dated March 22, 2012. Around 260 nos of participants comprising students, teachers, Academia, Elected Representatives, Women, Youths, civil Society organizations, Community Leaders, Government Officials, Health workers, Farming community and corporate were assembled to discuss on climate change and celebrate World Water Day 2012.

This was totally innovative to begin with the inaugural function. Sri Sibabrata Dash, IAS, District Collector and Magistrate inaugurated the workshop in a different way. Instead of generating carbon thru lighting, he watered a plant with all the delegates and dignitaries. Message was that not only Water is essential to survival of plant and plant will conserve water, provide fruit, oxygen, cooling and provide basic needs for survival of living beings.

Mr . Pradeep Mohapatra Secretary UDYAMA briefed on the objective and need of workshop its importance in Nabaangpur, and Role of IWP in policy



District Collector is presiding over along with officials, PRIs

framework and supporting to government of India and in South Asia on water sector.

He stressed that community resilience is the core to development since climate is changing at community level. Country will be resilient once community will be resilient enough to mitigate the losses or community level adaptation will be geared up to cope with recurrent environmental change degradation. Citing the example of demographic situation/vulnerability, Odisha is reeling under recurrent droughts, floods, heat wave, cyclone, tornado, lightening and other natural and human made vulnerabilities. . With advance of global climate change as it is forecasted, all the development endeavors will be washed out in water, there will be destructive sea surge that already reflects in coastal Odisha. We have already witnessed severity of heat waves, droughts; dry spells and heavy down pours, floods after floods in this year and losses on assets, infrastructure, lives and livelihoods enormous and would be manifold. Magnitude of vulnerability is prevalent in coastal, rural and urban too. Fear, threats worries, hazards and stress will be compounded due to increment of environment degradation and eco-systems and grossly been affected. Hence community resilience is essential right now to mitigate crisis and accelerate our adaptation capacity to cope with the climate change. So focus on more micro-water initiative, widening the conservation, preservation of biodiversity, household water recycle, reuse and restore to be considered as safety nets that would prevent us from recurrent vulnerabilities. Simultaneously deepening governance, undertaking local action, inclusion of sectoral initiatives, program convergence at district with greater partnership would be ideal for enhancing community resilience.

DFO Nabarangpur, He stressed upon very pertinent things on community forest protection and conservation as it is food basket of local people and also having direct bearing on lives and livelihoods of community. Commons conservation is the prerequisite in the context of climate change, it can be mitigated recurrent disasters be it floods at coastal or be it drought. Hence community forest is to be considered the capital of community and country; hence forest conservation at local level is the high priority to get water storage , food basket and other basic needs hubs followed by sinking the carbon too.

Assistant Conservator of Forest (ACF)Nabarangpur stressed on linkage of human/living being with plant resources. Only plant resources are the source of life of millions and other contributors those who are living under the above the soil. Only tree that can prove better source of oxygen , water and create humus and food for all, will be no way in peril. Therefore there has greater consensus and need of community participation to rehabilitate the degraded forest, rejuvenate the depleted forest and conserve the rich forest for the survival of humans and others too. There was an Open session to hear from house, it was also very much interesting



Sri Sibabrat Dash IAS , District Collector emphasized very few pertinent heart touching elements. He stressed that what ever global phenomena may be, we are feeling climate change impacts here. What ever global dialogue and discourse may be, there has local and community action needed. What ever innovations and invention on technology done at globally but local initiative on conservation of water and forest is important. Water is the life saving element, survival of all living being. But conservation water, land and forest all are interlinked to our attitude and behaviors. Only our positive attitude can save us, save resources and prevent us from climate change vulnerabilities, prevent us from other environmental hazards, and provide us better opportunity to grow further and build our social, ecological economical, infrastructural capital at community and at state and that would lead to country development. Citing few examples on Attitude and behavior he pointed to teachers and students

Sri Dash highlighted 20 points need for community and country resilience:

- Use of CFL , Renewable energy
- Use of taps ,Use of toilets
- Going green, Go organic
- Use of vehicles, Use of cooking gas
- Be vegetarian, House hold nutrition
- Community forest protection
- Community led water resources
- Waste recycle , reuse of papers
- say no plastics
- conservation of biodiversity
- minimize food waste
- Child education
- women involvement and empowerment
- youth engagement and entrepreneurship
- accelerating community safety nets

**Outcome**

- **An Action plan was submitted to Collector**
- **A network of Civil societies formed and UDYAMA was requested to generate pilot action and support**
- **Program Integration was highlighted**
- **Stress on micro- water initiatives, community nutrition, sanitation and environment issues and sustainability at educational institutes**
- **Political Representatives should come forward to mainstreaming this climate change issues as community development program**
- **Note was submitted to District Collector to carry forward this initiatives with clear cut actions and link with MNREGS, BRGF, KBK funds and requested to integrate with mainstream Include corporate funds towards collective action on community resilience**

should be the carrier of positive attitude towards conservation rich biodiversity, protection greenery and gearing the green drive across country;

Dr Mihir K Jena FES ( Foundation for Ecological Security highlighted few scientific aspects on forest resources, its impact on water resources availability and need for hour. He zeroed down to local data on land water, forest and commons;

He stressed that Nabarangpur is one of first from last districts in all development index like (on lack water irrigation , food security ,health, sanitation and nutrition)which is coming under Indravati river catchment. Massive siltation load will make fill the big reservoirs due to severe deforestation and shifting cultivation. He stressed on calculations of water potentiality and per capita water, land and forest availability followed by other hazards in Nabarangpur. PPT presented on how sweet water is being guarded by armed forces like armory or bank..

During interaction He stressed micro-initiatives, led by community and PRIs would be prefer better option for community water and forest resource conservation. He highlighted women and teacher and students will be ambassadors to transform the message community resilience practice and show evidences on environmental sustainability.

During the session “ the way forward”, there was a good interaction with participants. It was resolved that UDYAMA will organize more sanitization workshops for PRIs and Field level officials at the block level to sensitize and act at ground. it was felt that there would an integrated effort required. District collector agreed to take stock in each month with line department followed by another reflection.

The workshop ended with vote of thanks extended by Sri Brahma Convener DLCC.

## Sensitization on Community Resilience on the eve of World Water Day, 2012

Venue: Kholan, Titilagarh, District: Bolangir, Date 22.03.2012



Supported by INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP, Host Institution, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

All of us know that the international World Water Day is being held annually on 22<sup>nd</sup> March as a means of focusing attention on the importance of fresh water and advocating for the sustainable management of fresh water resources. This is an International Day to celebrate fresh water was recommended at the 1992 United Nations conference on environment and Development (UNCED). The United Nations General Assembly responded by designating 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1993 as the First World Water Day.



Each year, World Water Day highlights a specific aspect of fresh water.

Water is the basic necessity for all living beings on the planet. Without water, it is difficult for living beings or human animals as well as the vegetation to survive. The world is observing the world water day 2012 on 22<sup>nd</sup> March. This year the theme is “Save Water”, “Safe Water & “Protect Water”. Now its time to enlighten the Government and every individuals to concentrate on the water issues/ problems and opportunity to use reuse, recycle , restore and rehabilitate in rural and urban cities and give solutions to fight the situation.

On date 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2012 the World Water Day and sensitization workshop on community livelihood Resilience on climate change, the program was held at kholan G.P Head Quarter of Kholan, on the eve of World Water Day-2012 . women SHG members, Anganwadi, ASHA workers , youths , children government officials and the PRI members participated the World Water Day Celebration at a most water stressed areas of Titlagada, Bolangir district. Titlagada is one of the most hottest place, drought prone areas, severe drinking water problem and reeling under climatic chaos.

It was very much innovative citizen action with rally, slogan , demonstrating placards and banner, cleaning the tube well & drain, ponds and road of the kholan village involving community members, the main objective was how to transform message to make clean , get and conserve the fresh water and save water at individual & at community.

All co-travelers assembled at Panchayat meeting hall for discussion regarding the need of celebrating the World Water Day. About 11:00 A.M the World Water Day workshop was started with the presence of Block Development Officer of Titilagarh Block and Executive Officer, and entire elected PRI members, SHG members, ASHA members, Anganwadi, old and other people from different village of Titilagarh Block. At the outset Mr. Narayan Barik ,Coordinator of UDYAMA welcomed all the distinguished delegates followed by discussions on the goal and objective of the workshop given by Cluster coordinator of UDYAMA Mr. Manohar Sunani .

Chief Guest Mr. Mahendra Pradhan , Block Development officer of Titilagarh Block addressed the gathering about the Water situation of present and future time, how to save water, safe water and protect water, he encouraged to all the SHG member and PRI members to save the water and protect the water at the locality, he also said about the govt. scheme and programme, basically water related programmes like MNREGS,KBK funds , Western Orissa Development Council fund , Soil conservation and watershed, will be an opportunity to link how to recharge the ground water from the land and these programme are helping for ground water recharge and address climate change vulnerabilities through the plantation of tree ,forest protection and environment protection and road connectivity for communication. He encouraged to all the participants and informed that MNREGS has wider potentiality to create new ponds



in the land for the storage of water and ground water recharge, irrigation facility, he informed to all participants that Govt. is giving Rs. 50000/- (fifty thousand rupees) to every BPL holder family to form a new pond in their own land, During discussion the SHG members raised issues on the Tube wells and water problem of the kholan G.P. Most of the tube well are not working and some of are in damaging stage , community reservoirs have silted up and have dried up and wells are getting drying up, there has serious drinking water shortage and this issues will be very much acute in coming days if this trend will continue.Assembled community raised very rights based issues of installation tube wells and demanded more tube wells as population has increased substantial. So that communities are facing lot of problem regarding the water, most of them are collecting the water from river and ponds causing serious health problems. Hearing from Community The B.D.O assured to fulfill and resolve demand on water problem. further assured ,If any delay ,mobile water tank will be provided and distributed the water in every village of the Titilagarh block as this block has gross shortage of drinking water. A memorandum was submitted to BDO expressing the concern on water related vulnerability.

Mr. Dharmendra Bhoi the Sarapanch of kholan said about the sanitation and water problem of the kholan Gram Panchayat. He encouraged SHG members for saving the money through the Bank and doing some profit activities for their group and individual growth and development. Simultaneously he focused to save money for doing good toilet at house .He emphasized on MNREGA in the kholan Gram panchayat and some discussion with the B.D.O regarding the effective implementation of MNREGS especially community water sector development and implementation of other government programmes. Like PDS, IAY, SGSRY, old age pension, job card, and other related issue and programmes. At the end Mr Manohar Sunani , Cluster Coordinator UDYAMA extended vote of thanks to each delegates and ended the workshop..

## Sensitization Workshop Report on “Community Resilience on Climate Change”

*June 29, 2012, Berhampur, Odisha*

Supported by INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP, Host Institution, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

---

### Sensitization Workshop Report on “Community Resilience on Climate Change”

---

#### **Background**

With advance in global warming and the resulted outcome i.e. sea storms acquiring greater destructive power (as is being forecasted), Odisha state is expected to witness heavy flood/storms. In addition, recurring vulnerabilities due to climate change impact; deaths because of extreme heat wave in the recent past; coastal erosion in Podompeta, Ramiyapatana close to Ganjam and Berhampur; engulfment of Kanhupur, Rasulpur of undivided Balasore and Satbhaya in Kendrapada district in sea etc. sets an alarming situation. Climate change has begun impacting every region and heavily affecting every individual thus,



Revenue Divisional Commissioner , Southern Odisha, Collector Ganjam

creating a need for enhancement of resilience at micro-level for adaptation. It is in this backdrop, a one day sensitization workshop was held on Community Resilience on Climate Change at Revenue Divisional Commissioner’s Conference Hall, Berhampur on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2012 supported by India Water Partnership (IWP), New Delhi.. The workshop was inaugurated by Hon’ble Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDC), Southern Division, Shri L N Nayak, IAS. The workshop witnessed 65 participants representing varied civil society organizations, Key participations were from Dr. Krishan Kumar, IAS, District Collector, NGOs, PRIs, Corporator from Berhampur Municipality, students, intellectuals and media.

### **Inaugural Session**

At the outset Ms. Rita Gajjar, President of DIGANT (Local Partner) greeted the august gathering and extended the welcome note. She placed appreciation for all the participants on record for being a part of the programme. Shri Pradeep Mohapatra, Secretary UDYAMA, extended special welcome greetings to Shri Nayak, Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDC) and all the participants and subsequently shared the objectives of the workshop on IWP's work on promotion of integrated water resource management principles and practices, advocacy, strategy approach and support to government in preparing "India Water Vision-2025".

Shri L.N. Nayak, IAS, Revenue Divisional Commissioner delivering the inaugural speech emphasized on collective actions, opportunities and way forward. He appreciated the efforts being made by UDYAMA in collaboration with India Water Partnership undertaking responsibility for mass sensitization and resilience building on this emerging issues of climate change and expressed great expectation from civil society representatives and (although he is well known to Global Water Partnership) to undertake more actions and advocacy at regional level in Odisha to trigger this initiative. He extended his sincere thanks to UDYAMA for organizing this workshop with the support of IWP and bringing together different actors under one platform for exchange of thoughts, views and ideas on climate change related issues and how to accelerate citizen actions.

### **Technical Sessions : Shri Pradeep Mohapatra, Secretary, UDYAMA**

Shri Pradeep Mohapatra focused on threats of Climate change and the need of advocating for community resilience at local level to confront the above concerns. Highlighting the relevance of water resource, he reiterated that conservation, reuse, recycle and restoration of water at micro level are essential to promote climate change resilience. To make this happen, preservation and conservation of forest, biodiversity, farm land is central. He also emphasized that Odisha is one among the states that demonstrates community forest management and community tank/water management which are appreciated globally. However, this is not enough and more citizen actions required on community involvement, multi stakeholders association, government and non-government agencies along with corporate bodies should come forward to work together and extend their knowledge, know-how, thoughts, actions and best practices to achieve the greater objectives.

The above presentation was followed by paper circulation on approach, strategy and actions of IWP at India level and in GWP in south Asia. The deliberations primarily captured on the support made to government, measures to address water security, Water management, initiate policy consultations to address adaptation to climate change threats, Coping with critical water challenges and building consensus on water related issues promote use of low cost water saving technologies etc.



### **Shared the paper on IWP and GWP : Highlights**

India Water Partnership (IWP) has been active in promotion of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) practices through network partners to support national development priorities. IWP with the support of ZWPs in India is addressing the water centric issues through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which have constitutional authority in the chain of civil authority structure. Some of it's core priority areas are ; promoting IWRM approach effectively through workshops and consultations to address adaptation to climate change with the support of zonal water partners across the country; encouraging use of innovative low cost water saving technologies by the farming communities ; sustainable natural resource management ; integrated domestic water management ; promoting Area Water Partnership (AWP) for river basin management; conflict resolution on water sharing; inter-state trans-boundary water sharing issues, gender mainstreaming, etc. Key objectives of IWP are as follows:

- To support action to sustainable and integrated development and management of water resources at national, regional river basin/sub-basin and local levels in India.
- To highlight the critical role of water for future survival of human beings and draw attention to its increasing scarcity and the resulting implication for policies, programs, and projects.
- To propagate the role of water as an economic and social good as well as a basic human and animal right and support policies and programs necessary for an economically efficient, socially, acceptable and environmentally sustainable use of water resources.

Further he addressed the gathering that IWP has prepared "India Water Vision-2025" during 1999 based on the projections for country's water demand in 2025 on the initiatives of GWP and South Asia Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with multilateral, bilateral and international , academicians and NGOs and industry representatives. It also pioneered the concept of Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWP). Both IWP and ZWP work closely with the relevant water institutions, universities, CBOs/NGOs and other stakeholders at national, state and local level.

### **Session II: Youth Skill Development and Livelihoods Support : Shri Yogesh, Pan IIT**

Due to unwanted weather change, vulnerability within the poor is on rise with local livelihood at threat and this has increased the probability of distressed migration. Hence to cope with the changing situation, skill building of dropouts, and youth is essential to meet exigencies and alternative livelihoods strategy is needed to cope with as part of resilience process initiatives..

Shri Yogesh of PanIIT exhibited a PPT on youth skill development and how it will add support to livelihoods and make unprivileged youth employable and enhance best coping mechanism if there will be no farm based livelihoods.

PanIIT is an association of ex-IITians for empowering and impacting primarily rural sector to integrate with the mainstream life by providing training and fostering entrepreneurship. He further mentioned that PanIIT provides vocational training to the youth and school/college dropouts in a gurukul type of lifestyle and environment. This will enable the dropouts and youth to self resilient and simultaneously, generate own livelihoods strategy to cope with vulnerability and livelihood threatening situations arising as a result of climate change. PanIIT renders employment opportunities to the rural youth thereby reducing migration. He invited to sponsor the unemployed youths for this gurukul programme. He then carried out a question-answer session.

**Session III: Cross Sectoral Strategies on Risk Reduction: *Shri Manoj Dash, Project Concern International***

Shri Manoj Dash, State Representative , Project Concern International forwarded the workshop with a power point presentation on 'Cross Sectoral Strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction'. Deliberation was held on initiatives undertaken relating to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction by creating awareness and generating collaborative strategies to reduce vulnerability to disasters and to respond to effectively in Odisha. He highlighted the need of a shift from relief to resilience and involvement of cross sectors as a prerequisite to address recurrent disasters, reduce risks and create an enabling environment. PRIs, community groups, people's federation, local administration, state authorities, Govt., NGOs, corporate and financing institutions have a greater role in reducing disaster risks and building resilience.

**Session IV: Project PARIBARTAN in Climate Change Adaptations and Disaster Risk Reduction – *Shri Suresh Bisoyi, Regional Centre for Development cooperation (RCDC)***

The following session included sharing on Project PARIBARTAN being implemented by RCDC in Climate Change Adaptations (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by Shri Suresh Bisoyi of RCDC. PARIBARTAN is a multi-country initiative on increasing resilience and reducing risks of coastal communities to climate change & natural hazards in the Bay of Bengal. He informed the house about PARIBARTAN's objectives, operational areas, project activities & challenges faced in the project. The presentation was followed by screening of two documentary films on community based adaptation & village integration and community mangrove forest protection in Inkiria and Praharajpur villages respectively.

**Open House Discussion and Action Points for Recommendations:**

The post lunch session was an open house discussion during which following action points emerged:

1. It was unanimously felt by all the participants that the programme provided an opportunity to capture learning, local issues, plan and share the same with local community and administration. Many things



can be explored under DRR with the interest shown by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Berhampur.

2. Regular interactions are needed among the practitioners for education and replication of best practices. For this an interaction plan shall be developed by the participants.
3. Regional community resilience action plan shall be developed and shared with district administration and RDC, Berhampur.
4. There are doable ten actions such as, conservation of water, energy, forest, land, waste, plastic use, nutrition for land less, biomass, biogas, vehicles use, A/C use, greening and cleaning was shared and actions shall be undertaken to promote the above.
5. Local advocacy program would be conducted to practice at individual and community level to accelerate.
6. Participating NGOs will make efforts to constitute regional networks to facilitate intensive reflection on community resilience, water sector, livelihoods issue and share with PRI representatives, administration at local level to mainstream climate change issues.
7. To trigger the network initiative, this program would be followed by GP level action plan and get it approved at Gram Sabha to pool mainstream resources. And unanimously agreed.

**Address by Sri L N Nayak , IAS, RDC :**

Shri Nayak, RDC enthusiastically heard the open house presentation/ discussion and informed the house that the state government has submitted a proposal on Climate Change with a budget of 17000 crores to Central Government. This is the opportunity for NGOs/ CBOs to get involved in this process of mainstreaming and leveraging resources. The state is struggling with environmental problems like forest fire that has resulted in enormous loss of biodiversity, environmental degradation and carbon emissions. Moreover, the forest fire leads to increase in regional temperature and heat waves. The state government is very much concerned about the environmental issues and expects the NGOs to play an active role in sensitizing community to undertake water and forest conservation initiatives. He assured to the gathering to extend cooperation and support in sharing and carrying forward good initiative(s) emerging from the workshop with the District Collectors of the Southern Revenue Division and the State Government. At the end he expressed deep appreciation to IWP, UDYAMA and all the participants for holding and being a part of discussion and deliberations on such an important issue.

The workshop came to an end with vote of thanks extended by Shri Pradeep Mohapatra to the house.



## Sensitization Workshop on Community Resilience on Climate Change

Bakharabad, Cuttack, Odisha, *Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2012*

Supported by INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP Host Institution ,Institute for Human Development , New Delhi

The Global Community has been discussing on the issue of 'Climate Change' since UN Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. Impacts of climate change may include sea level rise, changes in rainfall & temperature, water resource, agriculture, communicable diseases etc. Considering 25% of people in India live within 50 km of coastline of nine maritime states, the Government of India has announced a **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**. The underlying principle remains 'Adaptation' and 'Mitigation'. The coastal states are to pay special attention to sensitize the population on the phenomena of Climate Change & Global Warming and India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). Impacts on Climate Change can be combated through 'Adaptation' and 'Mitigation'.

### Workshop Objectives and Overview:

Empower people to become active agents of sustainable and equitable development, promote an understanding that communities are pivotal to changing attitudes towards climate change issues. With the objective to promote awareness among people for conservation of environment and to reach to a large audience with this climate change message, a workshop was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> September at Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Bokharabad, Cuttack. The



workshop was organized by "UDYAMA" and facilitated by Swayamshree a local partner. The program was supported by India Water Partnership, New Delhi .

### Workshop Participants

Workshop participants included representatives from varied NGOs working on issues related to Climate Change such as, Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), Bhubaneswar; Lutheran World

Society India Trust, Cuttack; Jageswari Jubak Sangha, Nimapada Puri; Integrated Rural Development Agency, Kendrapada and 120 Swayamshree women federation members (SHGs representatives). The workshop also witnessed participation of representatives from local urban and rural governance institutions like delegate from Cuttack Municipal Corporation, Sarpancha from Jagatsinghpur etc.

**Ms. Nayana Mohanty**, Chief Executive, Swaymshree facilitated the event. At the outset she extended a hearty welcome to all the invited guests and expressed gratitude for honoring the request of participating in the event. She then requested the guests to come over to the dais and to introduce themselves. She requested Mr. Pradeep Mohapatra, UDYAMA to share the objective and relevance of meeting on climate change.

***Climate Change and Community Sensitization:***

**Mr. Pradeep Mohapatra**, Team Leader, UDYAMA, Bhubaneswar, shared the objectives and purpose of the workshop. He reiterated that the programme aims to create awareness among the people on various consequences of climate change. Mr. Mohapatra also highlighted that sensitization of community is important as water has become one of the crucial and important factors for our survival. Odisha been witnessing multiple disasters such as, drought, flood, cyclone and sea surge and these hazards will get intensified in future. In this context, India Water Partnership (IWP) has extended support to accelerate community sensitization initiatives bringing together all sectors to undertake a more proactive role towards climate resilient development. He expressed that Dr. Aravind Padhi IAS., Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Collector and Project Director , DRDA will not participate due to local and law and order situation today although they confirmed , and read the Messages of RDC regarding best wishes for this event

IWP has been dialoguing with central government on Integrated Water Management related policy frame work as well as stressing on the need of sensitizing community to take benefits of policy and to reflect into actions in the ground. He expressed that greater emphasis needs to be given on community resilience that will lead to country resilience.

The latest manifestations of vulnerabilities of climate change are visible through frequent occurrence of disasters like drought, flood, cyclone, super cyclone, coastal erosion at various places in Odisha. These results in rampant distress migration among the poor and marginalized and ultimately, putting the lives and livelihood at stake. He recalled the participants that in future it may be difficult for the world of nations to save various species, getting safe and clean water if there won't be sustained efforts on conservation, preservation and restoration of water today onwards.



In order to save the mankind, the only panacea lies with us is to protect the environment and learn preparedness to cope with such disaster situations and climatic chaos. The message of the climate change vulnerabilities should be shared with the society at large. So, there is a need to make decision by everyone present in this forum to motivate ten more people and this should begin from our own home and then spread out to our village to Panchayat to District. Therefore, capabilities and abilities of community to anticipate, prepare, respond to, and recover quickly from the impacts of Climate Change induced disasters should be enhanced.

#### **Community Resilience and Risk Reduction Strategies and Multi-stakeholders Involvement:**

**Mr. Manoj Dash**, State DRM Coordinator, Project Concern International, Bhubaneswar, appreciated the effort of UDYAMA and IWP for initiating sensitizing initiatives at community level and organizing such awareness programme. He discussed about the risk reduction methods to be adopted and strategies to be followed and necessity of involvement of cross sectors in order to enhance community resilience and adaptation. He wanted to know various traditional methods which can be useful in contributing to balance further fall in the climate. He explained various risk reduction methods during any disaster situation to save life and then properties. The risk can further be reduced by the community also, provided the community is well organized and have the skills to transform, communicate and information. Under this situation, it will be easier to reduce risks and make a disaster resilience society.

#### **Field Experience: Community Preparedness in Coastal Odisha :**

**Mr. Suresh Bisoi**, Programme Director, Regional Centre for Development Cooperation, Bhubaneswar, thanked the organizers for organizing such kind of programme urban pocket which is highly affected by flood especially reeling under various water related hazards. From his own experiences of working in different communities of Odisha both coastal and hinterland he shared about the recurrent disasters and its effect on human life and living. RCDC is implementing community preparedness in Coastal Odisha, named "Paribartan" which is working towards changing the mind set of community towards adaptation in a most disaster affected pocket of Odisha. The local context while managing the disaster needs to be taken into account. He expressed that this programme will carry the message of community adaptation in climate change and its' adverse impacts on human population and society at large.

#### **Climate Change and Role of Women:**

**Ms. Ranjulata Mohapatra**, Unit Manager, LWSIT (Lutheran World Society India, Trust) Cuttack shared her practical experiences on disaster situation while working in different states of India. She shared experiences with regard to role of women in disaster situation. Ms. Mohapatra highlighted various aspects of climate change issues globally and emphasized to begin response from one's own house and the community s/he belongs to. While talking to the women participants she told that there is a need to

save energy, to keep the surrounding clean, use dustbin, say no to polythene, plant trees. If these actions are taken, the negative impacts of climate change can be reduced.

Mr. Nakul swain, Secretary, Jageswari Jubak Sangha (JJS), Puri, discussed about the Bhopal gas incident and how the outside people suffered without preparedness. Now a time has come to give a serious thought on how to save our lives and livelihoods in our own coastal, rural and tribal areas, the regions where water related vulnerabilities are enormous. He highlighted the sufferings of people without safe drinking water in summer and also are dying due to diarrhoea, dysentery during rainy season in coastal parts of the state. Mr. Nakul Swain emphasized on the use of individual latrine and use of latrine, potable water for each household. This will address the immediate health hazards and simultaneously promote community resilience practice at household level. He shared his experiences with respect to sustainable agriculture for which JJS has been awarded "President Awards" towards agriculture demonstration linking livelihoods resilience. :Deliberations by the participants was followed by an open house discussion on local issues

related to climate change and, networking, lobbying, advocacy and sensitizing PRIs/ Corporate/ Local administration and Legislatures as a means to address the issues. The key outcomes of the discussion were: At the end of the workshop, Ms. Nayana Mohanty expressed her heartfelt thanks to all the dignitaries on and off the dais and the participants who gave their valuable views and suggestions. The workshop ended with all the participants taking an oath to reduce the adverse effects on climate change by initiating appropriate actions from their home front. **As small is beautiful, so small action of all together will contribute to address the larger issues?**

Outcome:

- A network of organizations/institutions working on climate change related issues in coastal region shall be formed. UDYAMA shall take initiatives to facilitate this process.
- Priority should be given to inclusion of women groups/federations;
- A core group to be formed to follow up the whole initiative;
- Block would be an ideal unit to start actions on advocacy and sensitizing the local administration;
- Deepening governance and inclusion of PRIs to be made more practical;
- Prepare a draft note on the issues and share with Revenue Divisional Commissioner and the concerned District Collectors;
- A delegate comprising of representatives from women federations shall meet the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Corporator of Cuttack and the local MLA for undertaking core issues of sanitation, water, drainage and waste disposal;
- UDYAMA would request IWP - India to intensify this dialogue and provide necessary support for a state level discourse;
- The team will meet Legislators of the State Assembly to influence the discussion in the Assembly;
- Opportunities would be carved out for micro- demonstration as model;
- It would be better if this type of meeting could be organized on half yearly basis involving more delegates and elected representatives.

## Action-& Outcome-Reflection-Recommendations:

“Natural calamities have become a serious problem for the poor people of Orissa. It has increased vulnerability and has caused serious fiscal imbalances through a heavy demand on revenue on expenditure, expenditure on restoring assets and reduction of revenue in terms of taxes and duties because of crop and property loss” due to floods and droughts. Higher rainfall may mean higher food production but gaining of higher food production will be neutralized by greater incidence of diseases. **There is already resurgence of food insecurity, health hazards, and other water borne diseases .**

**The consensus of these sensitization workshops are as follows:**

- Water is the centre of development it needs rational consumption, conservation and utilization.
- Pressure on water has to be reduced any way with judicious management.
- Reduce water borne diseases as well as water stress and deficit
- ongoing dialogue and negotiation with various stakeholders( governments; citizens political representatives holding them more responsive to integrate with MNREGS,OTELP,KBK Western Orissa Development Council and other development program
- To minimize the gap in action , policy and practice, program performance in community led water resource development linking food and livelihoods security
- sensitize common, civic citizen to hold accountable and responsible in relation to water conservation and use
- accelerate initiatives to address water scarcity, contamination and waste disposal, recycle and reuse
- undertaking challenges and responsibility on global warming and climate change vulnerability at community for meaningful adaptation
- Conservation of biodiversity, forest and land mass and promote culture of prevention and protection

**Few visible and invisible outcomes have generated in these sensitization workshops:**

**Visible Outcomes:**

- Vibrant Networks of CSOs have created in Southern Central Coastal and Western odisha.
- Few members of Each Network has associated with Mainstream program of MNRGES, OTELP, DRDA, Watersheds, rural Sanitation and water, Health and community development
- Five partners in Nabarangpur, five partners in Puri, six partners in Cuttack and Kendrapada included in conservation farming and SRI, crop intensification,
- Around 20 micro- water harvesting structures has created in KBK
- Substantial hectares of land was reclaimed un MNREGS and good amount of micro- tanks developed under this program
- Action plan and Memorandum submitted to district officials on community resilience focusing water and climate change vulnerabilities

**Invisible Outcomes gathered:**

- Sensitization/reflection on climate change vulnerability, degradation of environment
- Understanding and importance of water its impact on women, children and cross stakeholders involvement in water sector,
- Community resilience linking climate change vulnerability and food security and environment sustainability
- trigger climate change initiatives relating to adaptation and mitigation highlighted

- Sensitization to PRIs, Elected representatives, government officials to integrate with MNREGS, KBK, OTELP and other mainstream development programs
- Sensitization to NGOs/ CBOs to undertake community led micro water conservation, community resilience process
- Sensitization Civic citizen to undertake biodiversity conservation to retain food cycle for better environment and
- Resource ,recycle, reuse, and rehabilitate degraded environment,
- message on Climate Resilience and institution building Process at coastal, Urban and Tribal hinterlands transformed and cross learning of pilot of best practices initiated
- Wider involvement of research institutions, education institutes humanitarian organizations( Geography department of Utkal University Vanivihar, UNDP, Concern World Wide, OXFAM India Trust, Practical Action, Water Aid, OSDMA,Sir Dorabiji Tata Trust, Jamsetji Tata Trust Mumbai, UNISDR, UNEP, Project Concern International Regional Centre for Development Cooperation, foundation for Ecological Security), to undertake community resilience both adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Share this sensitization reports to global development and humanitarian, resource organizations

### **Recommendations: Climate change as an Emerging Issues and Opportunity:**

The sensitization workshops has fulfilled Broad based participation and engagement of multiple stake holders with reference to rights, thoughts, and entitlements and given good space to understanding to deepen governance and gender involvement. This workshop has provided better space to learn to link to development mainstream with climate justice and community resilience. The important thing is that water, community resilience and climate change issues have brought under public domain for bringing together for citizen action to bridge the gap in action, perception, policy and advocacy. These workshops have brought that micro initiatives are critical and central to community and country resilience especially water conservation, biodiversity conservation and hence community participation, administration involvement and political sensitization, is barely necessary for an effectiveness of program implementation and reaching to broader goal. Hence Action , Advocacy and Reflection and Action to mid course is necessary is highly necessary and work simultaneously. Since no single organization or institution can not address whole gamut of complex issues of climate change, program , process participation and convergence is highly necessary at all levels to minimize the vulnerabilities and design development programs accordingly taking climate change as one of the opportunities..

Related Links:

[http://www.gwp.org/Global/Events/World%20Water%20Day%202012/CELEBRATION%20OF%20WORLD%20WATER%20DAY\\_GWP%20South%20Asia.pdf](http://www.gwp.org/Global/Events/World%20Water%20Day%202012/CELEBRATION%20OF%20WORLD%20WATER%20DAY_GWP%20South%20Asia.pdf)

<http://www.gwp.org/gwp-south-asia/GWP-C-IN-ACTION/News-and-Activities/Caribbean-Youth-Position-on-the-Green-Economy/>

<http://www.indiawaterportal.org/sites/indiawaterportal.org/files/cr-se-wes-03070701-public.pdf>

<http://cwp-india.org/pdf/MARCH,%202012.pdf>

[http://www.gwp.org/Global/GWP-SAs\\_Files/GWP%20SAS%20Monthly%20reports/March2012.pdf](http://www.gwp.org/Global/GWP-SAs_Files/GWP%20SAS%20Monthly%20reports/March2012.pdf)

## Circulated Papers

# India Water Partnership

### **India Water Partnership (IWP)**

India Water Partnership (IWP) is a non-profit organization with a goal of promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). It is an initiative supported by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) headquartered at Stockholm, Sweden.

IWP started as an informal body first under the Chairmanship of Prof. S R Hashim (the then Member, Planning Commission) (1997-98). Dr. Y K Alagh (former Union Minister of Power, Science & Technology, Government of India) was its next President. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (former Member of Parliament & Minister, Government of India) was the President during 2004-06. Thereafter, Prof. S R Hashim took over the charge from Shri Patil in 2007 and continues to be its President.

IWP became a legal entity on 28th November, 2001 with its Memorandum of Association registered in Haryana under the Society's Act of India and was hosted by Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS), New Delhi as the National Host Institution till mid 2005. Thereafter, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFC), New Delhi became the National Host Institution of IWP and continued till October, 2006. Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi had the privilege of being the National Host Institution from November, 2006 to till December, 2008. Since January 2009, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) is the present National Host Institution. ISID provides infrastructural facilities for the office and is also responsible for managing financial accounting of IWP.

IWP has been active in promotion of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles and practices through IWP network partners to support national development priorities. Some of the core priority areas are ; promoting IWRM approach effectively through workshops and consultations to address adaptation to climate change with the support of zonal water partners across the country; encouraging use of innovative low cost water saving technologies by the farming communities ; sustainable natural resource management ; integrated domestic water management ; promoting Area Water Partnership (AWP) for river basin management; conflict resolution on water sharing; inter-state trans-boundary water sharing issues, gender mainstreaming, etc.

IWP prepared "India Water Vision-2025" during 1999 based on the projections for country's water demand in 2025 on the initiatives of GWP and South Asia Technical Advisory Committee. The Vision Document was

prepared after a series of four regional consultations with the senior government officials from Central and State Governments, policy makers, academicians, water experts, donor agencies, UNICEF, World Bank, NGOs and industry representatives.

India Water Partnership 2011 Strategy is derived from the unfinished agenda and activities undertaken during 2009-10. The issues raised by the zonal water partners were taken into account before finalizing the Work Plan for 2011. Accordingly, the most pertinent issues in the present context such as; exploitation of groundwater conservation through participating approach, strengthening of Area Water Partnerships (AWPs), promotion of Integrated River Basin Management Plans by negotiated approach, capacity building of water utilities, water user groups, Panchayati Raj Institutions at block/district and State level are the key elements in 2011 Work Plan of IWP

Addressing critical development challenges in the Indian States, as an emerging challenge, specific attention will be paid to drought adaption & mitigation strategies, water saving technologies as an instrument against climate change. IWP through its ZWPs would liaise with Government agencies, Agricultural Research Institutes/Universities, Water Resource Centres and Grass-root Level Institutions at Zonal, State, District, Block and community level to review State Water Polities in the selected States across the country to influence the State Water Policy to centralize community led IWRM.

***GOAL 1. – Promote water as a key part of sustainable development.***

***Focus; Good Governance, Transparency, Stakeholder decision making and Sustainable resource use.***

Activities; Promote concept of IWRM. Participatory decision making including subsidiarity, Institutional and organizational focus based on hydrological units, integrated overarching institutional and legal framework for water resources and equity and water as a human right.

***GOAL 2. – Coping with critical water challenges through partnerships to secure mutual goals.***

***Focus: Challenges to Water Security from climate change arising from growing urbanization, food production and resource related conflicts***

***GOAL 3 – Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.***

***Focus : Developing capacity to share knowledge to promote dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.***

***GOAL 4 –Build a more effective network.***



***Focus – Enhancing the network’s effectiveness and resilience through stronger partnerships, good governance, measurable performance to help learning and financial sustainability.***

IWP pioneered the concept of Zonal Water Partnerships (ZWP). Both IWP and ZWP work closely with the relevant water institutions, universities, CBOs/NGOs and other stakeholders at national, state and local level. IWP with the support of ZWPs in India is addressing the water centric issues through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which have constitutional authority in the chain of civil authority structure.

India Water Partnership prepared India Water Vision 2025 and Framework for Action with active involvement of all stakeholders including policy makers, donors and industry representatives in 1999. This exercise was initiated by Global Water Partnership (GWP) and by the South Asia Technical Advisory Committee of the GWP.

### **IWP Objectives**

To support action to sustainable and integrated development and management of water resources at national, regional river basin/sub-basin and local levels in India.

To highlight the critical role of water for future survival of human beings and draw attention to its increasing scarcity and the resulting implication for policies, programs, and projects.

To propagate the role of water as an economic and social good as well as a basic human and animal right and support policies and programs necessary for an economically efficient, socially, acceptable and environmentally sustainable use of water resources.

To provide a coordinating and networking mechanism for institutions and organizations concerned with development and management of water resources projects of all dimensions, types and uses including community initiative, peoplecentered actions, water harvesting, revival of traditional practice.

- To support action for sustainable and integrated development and management of water resources at national, regional river basin/sub-basin and local levels in India.
- To highlight the critical role of water for future survival of human beings and draw attention to its increasing scarcity and the resulting implications for policies, programmes and projects.
- To propagate the role of water as an economic and social good as well as a basic human and animal right and support policies and programs necessary for an economically efficient, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable use of water resources.

- To provide a coordinating and networking mechanism for institutions and organizations concerned with development and management of water resource projects of all dimensions, types and uses including community initiatives, people centered actions, water harvesting, revival of traditional practices.
- To render assistance in promoting role of women, youth and children in water resources.
- To interact with GWP, SASTAC and other national and international or supra national agencies dealing with water resources.
- To function as a think tank for water related issues.
- To provide and strengthen mechanism for exchange of information, experiences, ideas and approaches among stakeholders and help in evolution of a consensus on water related issues.
- To generate an environment for formation of water partnerships at sub-national levels like state, river basin/sub-basin, etc.
- To take any other measures which are incidental to the objectives listed above.

### **IWP Areas of Concern**

- Promote Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) towards water security for sustainable national development
- Coping with critical water challenges through partnership for water security and livelihoods
- Promote use of low cost water saving technologies

### **Approach, Strategy and Actions of GWP**

- **How to Address Climate Change Threats with Case Studies:**

“How to reduce the threats of climate change and to make threats into opportunities” was one of questions raised at the high-level side event “Climate Compatible Development for Sustainability and Climate Security”, organized on 21 June 2012 at Rio+20. The side event discussed the climate security agenda in the Amazon and worldwide, focusing on ways in which Climate Compatible Development can reduce the threats that climate change poses on water, energy, food security and ecosystems resilience. GWP message in Rio+20 Conference [The Rio+20 conference is significant for the Global Water Partnership (GWP)] was to implement the vision of sustainable development and management of water resources that emerged at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. GWP’s work was further defined and reinforced at Johannesburg in 2002, when national governments committed to develop and implement plans for integrated water resources management (IWRM) and water efficiency, by 2005. GWP Partners have worked hard to support national governments to act upon their commitments.

- **Water security:** It is crucial that the conference outcomes include water as a part of green growth agenda. Continued effort is needed to improve cross-sectoral integration in particular fostering linkages between water, food and energy. This is not a task for water professionals only; it is a task for all those who use the resource.
- **Institutional effectiveness:** Coordination and cohesion between the different layers of authority – international, national and sub-national – are critical for effective decision-making. Institutional reforms and integration must proceed in parallel with, and mutually reinforce investment



in, sustainable infrastructure and protection of the natural environment. In order to achieve green growth, institutions have to be strengthened and partnerships formed, to ensure collaborative solutions. Particular focus is needed on regional cooperation between states on trans-boundary water resources development and management.

- **Integrated approaches:** The positive response to the call for integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans, as agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, needs to be translated into implementation with increased focus on water productivity and climate adaptation to ensure every drop of water contributes as much as possible to inclusive economic growth. The Conference should adopt a resolution calling for each country to develop, by 2015, its specific targets and time frame for preparing and implementing a programme of action and financial strategy to implement integrated water resources management plans.
- **Future Strategy:** There is a three year window from Rio (2012) to the end of the MDGs (2015). The Conference should kick off a process for setting a green growth agenda through to 2030. Green growth requires ensuring water security for future generations, and providing solutions that achieve more growth with less resource use.

### **GWP India Monthly Report for April, 2012**

*(Prepared by : Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP and Mr. Mangla Rai, Research Assistant)*

- **GWP India facilitated and participated in India Water Week-2012 organized by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India from 10-13<sup>th</sup> April, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.**
- 
- Water is the prime input to the growth and prosperity of a nation. Keeping in view the vital role of water in all aspects of life and also in assuring sustained development of economy, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India since the year 2012 have endeavored to celebrate India Water Week annually, to focus on the water issues and provide a global platform for water solutions that brings the policy makers, industry leaders, experts, professionals and practicers together to address the challenges, showcase technologies, discover opportunities, recognizing the excellence of professionals/organizations and celebrate the achievements in the India Water Week.
- 
- With the above background, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India celebrated India Water Week (IWW)-2012 from 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The main theme of IWW-2012 was **“Water, Energy and Food Security : Call for Solutions”**. More than 1000



*Report on Sensitization Worksho*

**From left : Mr. A D Mohile and Dr. Ania Grobicki  
(Chair and Co-chair respectively in the  
Technical session on IWRM)**

experts/professionals from India and abroad participated in the IWW-2012.

- The IWW-2012 was inaugurated by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and lighting of lamp ceremony was performed by Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, Government of India.

- 
- 

- Dr. Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, GWP, Mr. Chaminda Rajapakse, Senior Network Officer, GWP-South Asia and GWP-South East Asia, Prof. S R Hashim, President, GWP-India, Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, GWP-India and present and former Board Members of GWP-India participated in this mega event as Chairman and key speakers in the various sessions.



**Prof. S R Hashim addressing the participants in the Technical Session on "Water & Food Security"**

- Mr. A D Mohile, former Board Member, GWP-India was the Chairman for the sub-theme "**Integrated Water Resources Management**" and Dr. Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, GWP was the Co-Chairman.

- 

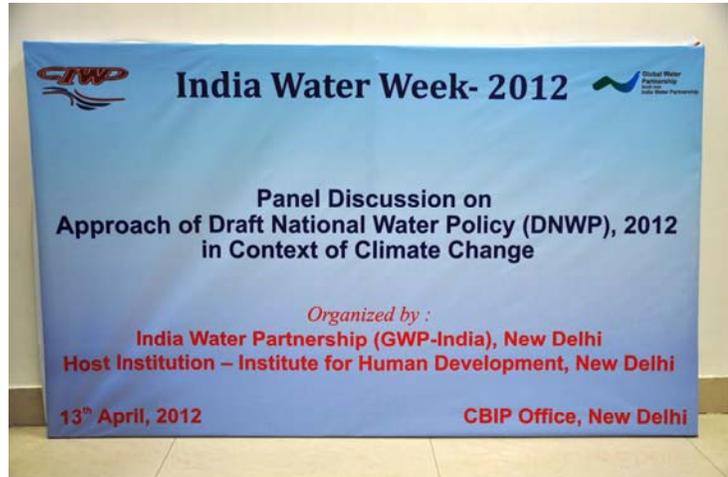


**Dr Ania Grobicki addressing the gathering during IWRM Session**

- Dr Ania Grobicki who was invited as Co speaker in Integrated Water Resource Management, presented her views on moving IWRM process which require prioritizing and sequencing actions to achieve short, medium and long term objectives. She also emphasized that GWP partnerships can support this process as neutral platforms for collaboration. GWP also has an opportunity to help bring diverse groups together to define common agendas and develop and implement plans for action as demonstrated by the GWP supported partnership for Africa's Water Development. She also flagged that

integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use remain a critical element for sustainable development. Integration requires horizontal inter linkages among sectors (water, food, energy and environment) as well as the need for protection against water related conflicts and disasters. Hence continued effort is required to strengthen the institutional framework at all levels.

- Prof. S R Hashim, President, GWP-India was the Co-Chairman for sub- theme “ **Water for Food Security**”. Prof. Hashim also made a power point presentation during the session.
- **GWP India (India Water Partnership) organized a Side Event on Approach of Draft National Water Policy (DNWP)-2012 in context of Climate Change” during India Water Week-2012**
- GWP-India organized a Side Event on “**Approach of Draft National Water Policy-2012 in context of Climate Change**” during India Water Week-2012 at Central Board of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi on **13<sup>th</sup> April, 2012**. Seventy experts/water professionals/engineers from Central Water Commission, National Water Development Agency, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, representatives of Department of Water Resources of different States of India, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, GWP-India partners including board members participated in the side event.



- From GWP side, Mr. Chaminda Rajapakse, Senior Network Officer, GWP-South Asia and GWP-South East Asia, Prof. S R Hashim, President, GWP-India, Dr. A N Sharma, Vice-President, IWP, Dr. Prem S Vashishtha, Regional Council Member, GWP-SAS, Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, GWP-India and present and former Board Members of GWP-India participated in the side event. The side event was coordinated by Dr Veena Khanduri Executive Secretary , GWP India who is the core member of Technical and Organizing Committee of India Water Week,2012 constituted by Ministry of Water Resources, GOI. The Keynote address was delivered by President, India Water Partnership (GWP India) who is also one of the member of the Drafting Committee of Draft National Water Policy,2012.



**Participants in the side event on Approach of Draft National Water Policy-2012 in context of Climate Change**

- DNWP, 2012 is divided in to 16 sections. Although Section 4 is specifically devoted to Adaptation to Climate Change, this sub-theme runs through several sections at different places. DNWP (2012) explicitly recognizes certain aspects such as importance of storage of water, agricultural system that maximizes use of water and stakeholders' participation and institutional arrangements. Hence keeping in view these sub-themes, the purpose of this side event was to discuss how far the DNWP-2012 addresses the issues in the context of climate change. A very fruitful and thought provoking discussion took place during the event.
- Mr. Chaminda Rajapakse mentioned that the climate change is likely to increase variability of water resources affecting human health & livelihood of community. Therefore special impetuous is required to enhance the capacity of community to meet the challenge at local level by adopting climate resilient technologies. He further emphases that the adaptation strategies could be to increase storage, improve soil conservation and adopt compatible agriculture strategies, and cropping system to meet the climate variability.
- Mr. Chaminda further stressed that we need to acknowledge that climate changes the water rules and it is the primary medium through which climate change will impact people, ecosystems and economies. To deal with climate variability, an integrated approach of three I's is suggested by him i.e, (i) Better and more accessible **Information** ; (ii) Stronger and more adaptable **Institutions**; and (iii) **Infrastructure** to store, transport and treat water.
- 
- Dr. D M More, Former Director General R & D, Water Resources Deptt. Govt. of Maharashtra and Technical Advisor, Water Resources Deptt. , Govt. Of Maharashtra said that India's first water policy of 1987 was revised in 2002 and same is now again being revised vide DNWP – 2012. It would be better to highlight in brief as to what caused to make this revision. Drying of rivers and streams, continuous declination in ground water level, poor efforts towards recharge to ground water, pollution of ground water and lakes, rivers turning into dirty drains on account of discharge of untreated liquid as well as solid waste, unabated encroachment into natural river courses, poor maintenance of water infrastructure, low water use efficiency, low productivity of water and land, are the few flaws and gaps observed even after these policies.
- Dr. More further said that the draft of the new policy is very comprehensive and has proposed some important changes, like, need to modify the Indian Easements Act 1882, contract for construction of projects to have inbuilt provision of maintenance of infrastructure and so on. The priorities cannot be same for all the basins/sub basins across the country. These hydraulic units vary widely in regard to water availability, climate, land, cropping pattern, industrial development and so on. This is a basin/sub basin specific issue and decision could be influenced by the views of the stakeholders'/users together.
- Prof. Vijay Paranjpye criticized the view that increasing, larger storages will be the panacea for decreasing the climate change impact. While increasing storages can respond to some impacts like increasing or changing locations of aridity they are not likely to answer to many of the other impacts of climate change.
- 
- In terms of institutional changes, it was pointed out that merely putting into place water user associations and such other societies can touch barely 15-20% of the irrigated areas where canal

irrigation is possible and therefore it is not an adequate institutional measure for responding to climate change. Since most states have more than 60% of area devoid of canal irrigation schemes, a totally different institutional system will be required, e.g. association of riverine fishing communities which looks at the impact of disappearing water fronts or natural riverine lakes. Similarly, associations of farmers in the rain-fed agricultural areas would need to be given technical support for responding to longer dry spells.

### **Glossary**

CBO- Community Based Organisations

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

NGO- Non Government Organisations

GWP – Global Water Partnership

IWP – India Water Partnership

CCA- Climate Change Adaptation

IWRM - Integrated Water Resource Management

NGO - Non Government Organization

PRI - Panchayati Raj Institution

RDC – Revenue Divisional Commissioner

RCDC- Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

### **Participants List**

