

Understanding Gender Equity in Water Resource Management

An Agenda for Research and Programmatic Activities

Annual Narrative Report

Submitted to

Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India

By

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October 2001

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1.0 Introduction

We have been facilitating community-based natural resource management interventions in draught-prone regions of Gujarat for more than two decades now. Within the purview of our work, we have always focused on (a) highlighting issues that pertain to gender discrimination in drinking water resource management and distribution, and (b) mainstreaming gender - equity approach in our grass root level implementation of drinking water projects.

Periodic and formal evaluations of our work – both by others and us – and a general acceptance by the NGO fraternity as a gender-sensitive organization notwithstanding, we have never really drawn ourselves aside and looked at our work and approach in retrospection. It was therefore more with intrigue than interest, to objectively examine our own work and contribution to the cause of rural community development and empowerment within the framework of gender equity, which led us to interact with the Foundation in terms of a project proposal for funding consideration.

We submitted a proposal of the above-mentioned title to the Ford Foundation in the beginning of the year 2000. On its approval, Utthan entered into a two-year contract (May 2000 – April 2002) with the Foundation for a project comprising of two components, viz. research (phase I) and programmatic activities (phase II) to be implemented eventually in 15 select villages. These villages were to be selected from Utthan's three present areas of operations, viz. Amreli, Bhavnagar, and Dahod districts (Gujarat). Phase One will be operated in NINE villages (three each from our present program areas). SIX additional villages (two each from our program areas) will be brought under the purview of the project during phase two (see Chapter Three and Annex A for details).

Since then, we have completed Phase I of the project, save two activities of information dissemination (of the research findings) through workshops and a consultative meet to design methodology for Phase II (see 4.0 for details).

2.0 The Present Report

The present report is a narrative account of the activities undertaken during phase I, the research component of the project. It is also the first progress report we are submitting to the Foundation on the project.

In the introductory chapter, we give a brief on the project contents. Chapter two outlines the chapter design of the report. In chapter three, we discuss at length the methodology adopted during phase one's implementation, along with a note on the deviations that might have occurred (from the original proposal). Chapter four lists and describes all the activities the project team has undertaken during the course of the first phase. Chapter five is on select significant observations that surface from the collected data and its analysis. We have made an attempt in chapter six, to interpret gender equity in water resource management based on the survey findings and analysis. Concluding remarks and a small note on activities to be taken up in the days to come are given in chapters seven and eight respectively.

3.0 Methodology Followed

The project methodology, as has been described at length in our original proposal (pages 38-40), was closely followed in implementing phase I. Following paragraphs give component wise details.

3.1 Selecting the project team

While selecting the project personnel from within Utthan's team, due consideration was given to the members' work experience, educational background, and seniority in the organization. Equal opportunities were given to our women members as well. The following members came together to constitute the project team (Table One).

Table One: The Project Team

Program Area	Member's Name	Present Position in Utthan	Project Position
▫ Amreli	▫ Mr. Lakshman Vala	Program Coordinator	Project Coordinator
▫ Amreli	▫ Ms. Jigna Joshi	Community Organizer	Field Officer
	▫ Ms. Chetna Vyas	Community Organizer	Field Officer
▫ Bhavnagar	▫ Ms. Rita Savani	Community Organizer	Field Officer
▫ Dahod	▫ Mr. Jayanti Patel	Program Coordinator	Field Officer
▫ Head Office	▫ Ms. Nafisa Barot	Executive Trustee	Adviser
	▫ Dr. Salil Mehta	Director (P.T.A.R.D)	Adviser
	▫ Mr. Kaushik Rawal	Coordinator: P & M	Adviser

3.2 Selecting the investigators

Similar criteria were adopted to select the investigator's team. For each of the three project areas, a team comprising of a female and a male investigator was appointed (Table Two). Their brief included three major tasks: testing the questionnaire, pilot survey, and main survey.

Table Two: The Investigator's Team

Program Area	Investigators
▫ Amreli	▫ Ms. Vijayalakshmi Parmar & Mr. Anil Makwana
▫ Bhavnagar	▫ Ms. Jyotika Pandya & Mr. Bhopabhai Dhapa
▫ Dahod	▫ Ms. Vanita Chauhan & Mr. Vikram Sutariya

3.3 Orienting Utthan's team, the project team, and the investigators

Several rounds of project orientation / project briefing were held over a six month period (between May to November, 2000) with a view to build a minimum level of understanding about the project amongst all stakeholders: Utthan's entire staff; the project team, the investigators, and of course the communities. As the following table (Table Three) suggests, the project team and the investigators got oriented thoroughly. Details are given in 4.0. Narrative reports on these briefings have been prepared in Gujarati, and copies could be provided on request.

Table Three: Project orientation and briefing

Project Stakeholders	Number of orientation / briefings received
▫ Utthan's entire staff	Twice
▫ The project team	Six times
▫ The investigators	Three times
▫ The communities	Twice

3.4 Selecting the project villages

In selecting five project villages each from our three program areas, a simple criterion was used. Utthan's present project villages were categorized based on the response they have given to our work/the extent to which they have participated in the activities we have facilitated. Three distinct categories surfaced. First: villages that have given good response; Second: villages that have given moderate / poor response; and, Third: new villages. Two villages each from the first category; and, one each from the second and the third category were selected for implementation during phase I (Table Four).

Table Four: The Project Villages

Program Area	Villages as per response type		
	Good	Moderate / Poor	New
◦ Amreli	◦ Kathivadar ◦ Rabhada	◦ Ningala	◦ Chanch ◦ Pipavav
◦ Bhavnagar	◦ Mithi Virdi ◦ Neswad	◦ Nathugadh	◦ Valespur ◦ Goriyali
◦ Dahod	◦ Ghodazar ◦ Agaswani	◦ Pipodra	◦ Zambu ◦ Khajuri

3.5 Finalizing the methods of inquiry and developing the survey format

Utthan's support staff which is located at the head office, and three resource persons / experts, viz. Prof. Sara Ahmed (IRMA, Anand, Gujarat), Prof. Sudarshan Iyengar (GIDR, Ahmedabad, Gujarat), and Prof. Indira Hirway (CFDA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat), comprised the team that finalized the methods of inquiry and developing the resultant format for the project. These were done through numerous meetings where at least two of the three resource persons were always present. Besides fulfilling the above-mentioned two tasks, the resource persons and Utthan's support staff also decided – in consultation with the project team – that phase one of the projects would be characterized by:

- Research that is both quantitative, and qualitative;
- Research that will use of a combination of methods of inquiry;
- Research that will focus on subjective set of questions – both open and close ended; and,
- Research that will pertain to water resources and gender equity in terms of its content.

3.5.1 Inquiry Methods

The above team also finalized the methods of inquiry to be used during project implementation. These are given below.

- Questionnaire Method
 - Household
 - Village profile
 - Observation sheet

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), especially
 - Time line
 - Seasonal cycle
 - Venn diagram
 - Social mapping

- Individual Interaction
 - Teacher
 - Sarpanch
 - Talati
 - Village elders
 - Health workers
 - Inhibiting elements / persons

- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Special Group Discussion
- Secondary Data Collection
- Literature Survey; and,
- Case Profiles

3.5.2 Data collection / Information gathering

Separate sets of questionnaire, formats, checklists etc. were prepared to make the afore-mentioned techniques operative in the field. This was done in three stages. Testing of the questionnaires (covering 10 per cent of the sample population), the pilot survey (15 per cent), and, the main survey (15 per cent). Table Five lists down the project villages where these data collection exercises were carried out.

Table Five: Information Gathering Exercises

Information Gathering Exercises	Program Area	Villages Covered
• Questionnaire Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amreli • Bhavnagar • Dahod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabhda • Goriyali • Pipodra
• Pilot Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amreli • Bhavnagar • Dahod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabhda, Kathivadar, Ningala • Mithi Viridi, Neswad, Goriyali • Pipodra, Khajuri, Agaswani
• Main Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amreli • Bhavnagar • Dahod 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathivadar, Rabhda, Ningala, Chanch, and Pipavav • Mithi Viridi, Neswad, Goriyali Valespur, Nathugadh • Pipodra, Agaswani, Ghodazar, Zambu, Khajuri

4.0 Activities Undertaken

In our original project proposal, we had mentioned on page 44 that considering both the phases together, the program activities are divided into four main sets of:

- (a) The research study;
- (b) Developing a set of indicators (performance) of gender equity through community consultation;
- (c) Developing a community based plan of action; and,
- (d) Information dissemination, reports and workshops.

From the above, only item (a) comes under the purview of phase one. When put into operation at the field level, it will get converted into a set of programmatic activities (page 37). Table Six lists these, along with their present status. It must be mentioned however that most of the activities in phase one were geared towards examining our own work in water resource management within a gender equity framework through a research exercise. The research methodology comprised largely of using different types of information gathering techniques to address the research question. We have refrained from including detailed description of the activity processes and contents as they happened on the field presuming that eventually those would get reflected in the analytical findings, and interpretations (Chapters 5.0 and 6.0).

5.0 Significant Observations

5.1 The Research Study

The main objective of the research/ study was to draw important conclusions about the present trend of looking at natural resource management from a gender-equity (sensitive) framework. It will mean looking at general and specific asset building at the village level from resource management exercises (for example, entitlement to women's group within a village of a water harvesting structure for drinking water purposes) across gender lines. It will also mean examining gender-based profit sharing from the water resource management in agriculture. What are people's perceptions on the idea of gender equity? What changes and strategies are required to bring about equity in respect of direct and indirect benefits being generated out of a common resource such as water? What are the indicators of change to monitor the direction of these processes? The study would also serve the purpose of benchmarking with which the changing situation could be compared.

5.1.1 The research study was to focus on, amongst others, aspects such as:

- What exactly are the present trend of ownership over water / land resources (common or private), control, and decision-making power in the context of gender in the sample villages?
- How conscious the communities (men and women) are about this inequity (both sectoral and gender)?
- What is the existing structure that promotes this inequity (social- customary rights, political, govt., legal, and economic)?
- What is the communities' perception of ownership of water resource (surface and ground)? What are the kinds of conflicts that exist around water resources?

- Are their institutions in place to resolve these conflicts and how effective and functional have they proved? Are there any traditional systems/mechanism in place, which looked into the equity issue?
- What are women's priority issues in the villages we would be studying, and then working?
- What is their level of interest on this issue of gender equity?

6.0 Interpreting Gender Equity in Water Resource Management

On the basis of data analysis We have tried to interpret the findings from the following context:

- Present water resource distribution system at micro and macro level
- Its availability and non-availability in various sectors
- Involvement of women in decision-making process, if it is in practice, then how? What is the mechanism? What cooperatives? Accessibility?
- Women's views in context of water usage – the things upon which they agree/disagree or are suggestive.
- Gender equity and water resource management – its importance and for interventions pertinent to Utthan's goals

The present trend in ownership of natural resources shows that women have little in the way of 'legal' ownership over traditional private resources such as land or water (farm well). However, with the introduction of new water assets such as roof water collection tanks (RWCTs), Utthan is attempting to give women greater ownership by encouraging the registration of such household assets in their name. Hand pumps, taps and stand posts are also examples of water infrastructure where women are exercising greater control. At another level, there are a number of emerging examples of community water assets being managed by women's groups in Utthan's project area. For example, a recently rejuvenated well in Rajula district (village?) is maintained and managed by one of the SHGs and is only used for drinking water. While non-members have equal access to the water, the 'ownership' and management of the well is also used a strategy by the SHG to increase its membership.

In Neswad an underground tank built during the government's current drought-proofing program, is a community resource managed by the women's SHG with the support of the pani samiti. Five of the women members of the SHG are also on the pani samiti and this has been critical in giving over the tank to the women's group for managing it.

In the villages and communities where Utthan has been working for at least the past five years, consciousness on equity issues in both the sectoral distribution and allocation of water as well as gender roles and responsibilities in water collection is visibly increasing. Women clearly articulate the impact of water collection on their physical health (time, energy, skeletal problems, etc.) and mental well-being – stress and conflict associated with water collection, particularly acute during periods of scarcity. They feel that men are not so aware about some of these health-related impacts, except perhaps for those who are a part of the various village institutions and/or Utthan's Conscientisation process. Even when men do collect water they usually have access to some means of transport so they do not feel the drudgery as acutely as women who would typically carry heavy pots of water on their head. In the semi-feudal, patriarchal context of Saurashtra, although men may not necessarily express their willingness to collect water, or do other household work, such perceptions are flexible and need to be looked at in the context in which they are being articulated.

Given the past two to three years of water scarcity and drought like conditions in many of Utthan's project villages, there was a heightened concern amongst both men and women that the first charge on available water should be for drinking purposes. In a number of villages in Rajula (Kathivadar, Pipavav) private farm wells used for irrigation in the past were earmarked for the provision of drinking water only. Similarly in Mithi Virdhi in Bhavnagar district, three private wells were also designated for drinking water purposes only. However, not all villages are necessarily sensitive to inequities in water distribution -- where vested interests have the power, collaboration with local, external industrial or other groups is not uncommon. For example, in the village of Majadar, villagers had allowed contractors to dredge the sand from their riverbed in return for water in the short term. But, consequently the storage/recharging capacity of the river was affected (please check this point).

Part of the reason for such prevailing practices is the lack of any clearly defined social or customary rights on water and other community resources, except for those that are defined by caste (concept of ritual purity underlying who has access to community water sources). Poor or ineffective implementation of existing policies and laws, for example, lack of restriction on groundwater extraction is another factor underlying conflicts over access to critical livelihood resources. Recent attempts to strengthen and democratize PRIs ('good governance'), has been a good beginning towards developing accountability and transparency in resource use and management. In this respect, Utthan feels that exposure visits and group discussions with Panchayat members in their villages as well as networking with larger gender oriented forums such as the Mahila Swaraj Abhiyan is critical. At the economic level, women's traditional lack of ownership of resources such as land had made it difficult for them to individually access loans, etc. However, through the SHGs promoted by Utthan, women are slowly able to get credit both as individuals and for group initiated activities.

It is increasingly clear that in conditions of scarcity, women's 'control' or management of critical water resources becomes more visible, whether in terms of practice or in the articulation of such practice through new water policy initiatives (the Jal-Disha and the White Paper on Water in Gujarat for example). But while women may have a greater role in such water management initiatives that are literally born out of scarcity conditions, they still have little control (decision-making) in the situation or causes underlying and perpetuating water scarcity, e.g., land use decisions.

Conflicts around water resources are particularly heightened during periods of scarcity as already stated. These include, caste based conflict -- for example, where are the lower castes located with respect to water distribution mechanisms? Formation of lines and the distribution and irregular timing of water delivery, by both pipelines and tankers, are other causes of conflict. To some extent caste conflicts have reduced in the villages where Utthan is working because people have been organized to work collectively over issues affecting their livelihoods as households and as members of the 'community'.

Institutional mechanisms for resolving conflict are predominantly the Panchayat and in villages where women are members or where Panchayat have been gender-sensitized then positive impacts are being felt in the resolution of conflict. In cases where most of the water assets are under private ownership and therefore self-managed, e.g., RWCTs in Mithi Virdhi, there are fewer visible conflicts over water use. Pani samitis also have a role to play in conflict resolution particularly if they are able to effectively coordinate with the local Panchayat.

We have tried to analyze the above, from the data, which has been collected from our sample villages in the table attached as annex. 1.

Table Six: Project activities undertaken during the reporting period

Sr. No.	Project Activities	Current Status	On
01	General orientation exercise For the entire Utthan staff – round one	Completed	May 2000
02	General orientation exercise For the entire Utthan staff – round one	Completed	August
03	Selection of project personnel from within Utthan's staff	Completed	August
04	Selection of Investigators	Completed	August
05	Specific orientation exercise for the program team & support team	Completed	September
06	Specific orientation exercise for the investigators	Completed	September
07	Specific orientation exercise the communities	Completed	November
06	Training for the program team	Completed	November (Twice)
07	Training for the investigators	Completed	November
08	Training for the communities	Completed	November
09	Testing of questionnaire in select villages	Completed	November
10	Pilot survey in select villages	Completed	To
11	Main survey in select villages	Completed	March 2001
12	Information / data analysis	Completed	April to August
13	Report Writing	Completed	September
14	Information dissemination	To be done	
15	Consultative meet to design phase II method	To be done	

7.0 Concluding Remark

Where Utthan has initiated a gender sensitization process one can see changes in women's status and in gender roles and responsibilities. For example, in a need assessment survey, which was done towards the retrofitting work after the earthquake of January 2001, houses were seen/defined as 'owned' by women, yet there has been no legal transfer of such ownership. However, it needs to be pointed out that ownership is but one step in the process of empowerment and that there are more complex questions regarding entitlements, rights and obligations which also need to be addressed in the long term. For this to happen as part of a larger sustainable process of development, Utthan is clear that other actors in the external environment, for e.g., the caste Panchayat, banks, PRIs, etc., need to be involved and sensitized to gender concerns. For e.g., banks do not recognize loans for sanitation or other health related assets as *productive* and are therefore reluctant to give women such loans. Getting women included in caste Panchayat and strengthening existing PRIs is also part of Utthan's mandate for the future. Critical areas of focus for Utthan will remain environmental degradation, health and hygiene, education and income generation.

8.0 Constraints and lessons learnt

We have found some gaps in the data collected, mainly in the qualitative one, e.g. not clear information/data from the forms could be obtained regarding what kind of institutional arrangements/mechanism existed before for conflict resolutions or for addressing the issue of equity. There is not much data available from the survey as regards distribution of benefits and how do women and men feel about it in the context of equitable sharing. Or what kind of institutions or mechanisms do they envisage for effectively addressing the equity issue, within the area and the village level. We realized that might be in this aspect more senior members of the organisation needed to be involved.

Also, the team had to get suddenly involved in the Earthquake disaster relief and rehabilitation work in Kuchchh, Surendranagar and our own areas namely, Bhavanagar and Rajula, which obviously displaced lot of its ongoing planned work. Meanwhile, we could not also maintain our close link and co ordination with some of resource persons which has led to lack of some of the qualitative inputs.

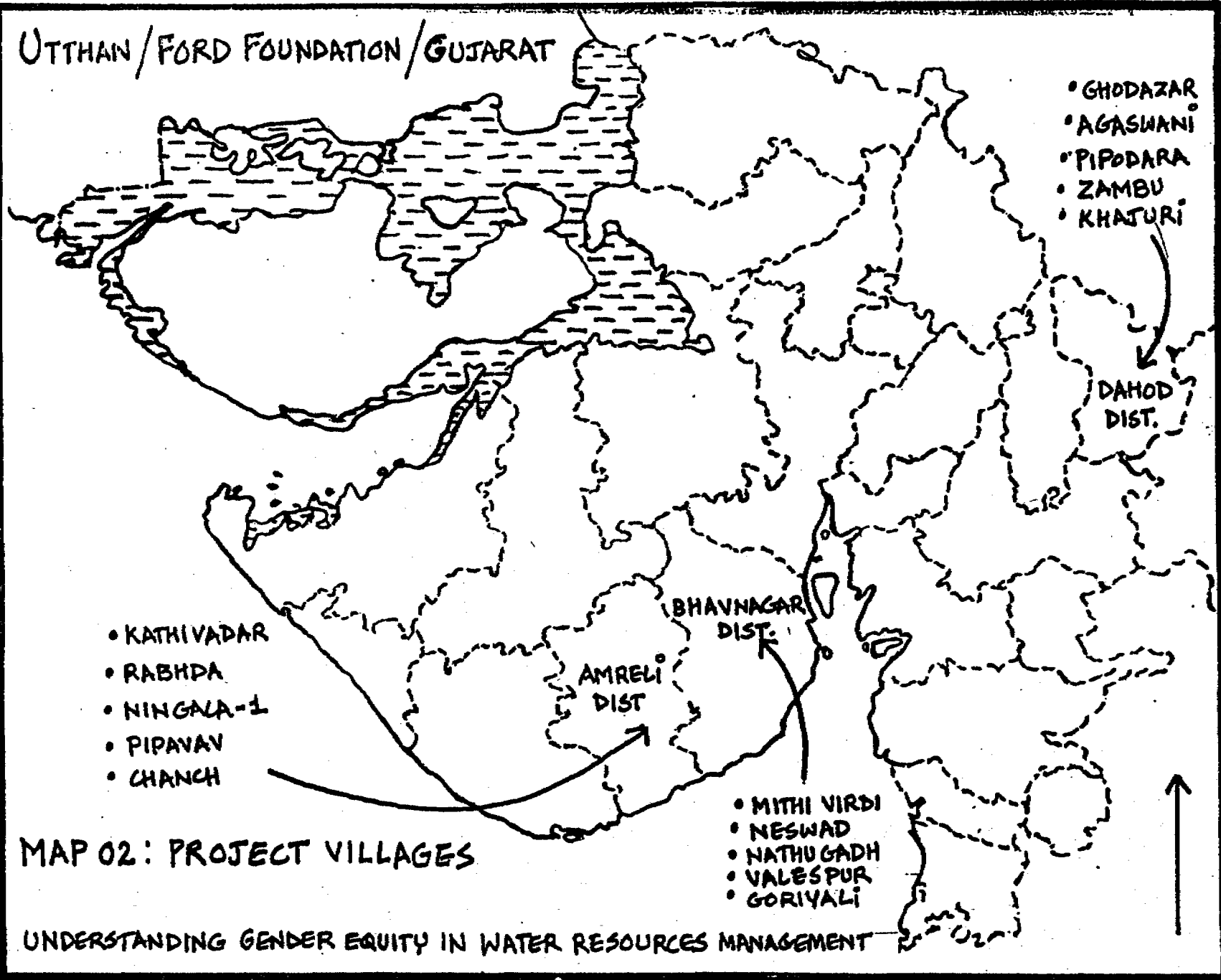
Yet we find that the outcome is extremely enriching both for the team and the communities. It surely has built a better understanding of the team for addressing the inequity issue., e.g. it came out clear that just the ownership of asset or implementation of a drinking water alternative does not necessarily empower women and give them the space for decision making. It is only those villages where strong institutional mechanism are in place, where one finds women being involved in important decision making.

9.0 Looking Ahead

- How to proceed?
 - Aspects to be worked on
 - Processes and mechanisms
 - Our hitherto experience regarding impact/change in watershed and other programs.
- Exploring the expected desired outcome and impact of whatever we set out to do
- The macro-perspective / issues / aspects or mechanisms
- Develop an overall framework and then each group to work out on issues, aspects, opportunities, threats and mechanisms
- Organizational preparations required in terms of training, HRD, others

As described in the original proposal, we would be now be working out a dissemination strategy for the outcome of the data analysis as well as carry out various activities for implementing phase -2 of the program. The activity details have been given in the proposal. The detailed plan of action has been attached as annex.

UTTHAN / FORD FOUNDATION / GUJARAT



MAP 02: PROJECT VILLAGES

UNDERSTANDING GENDER EQUITY IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

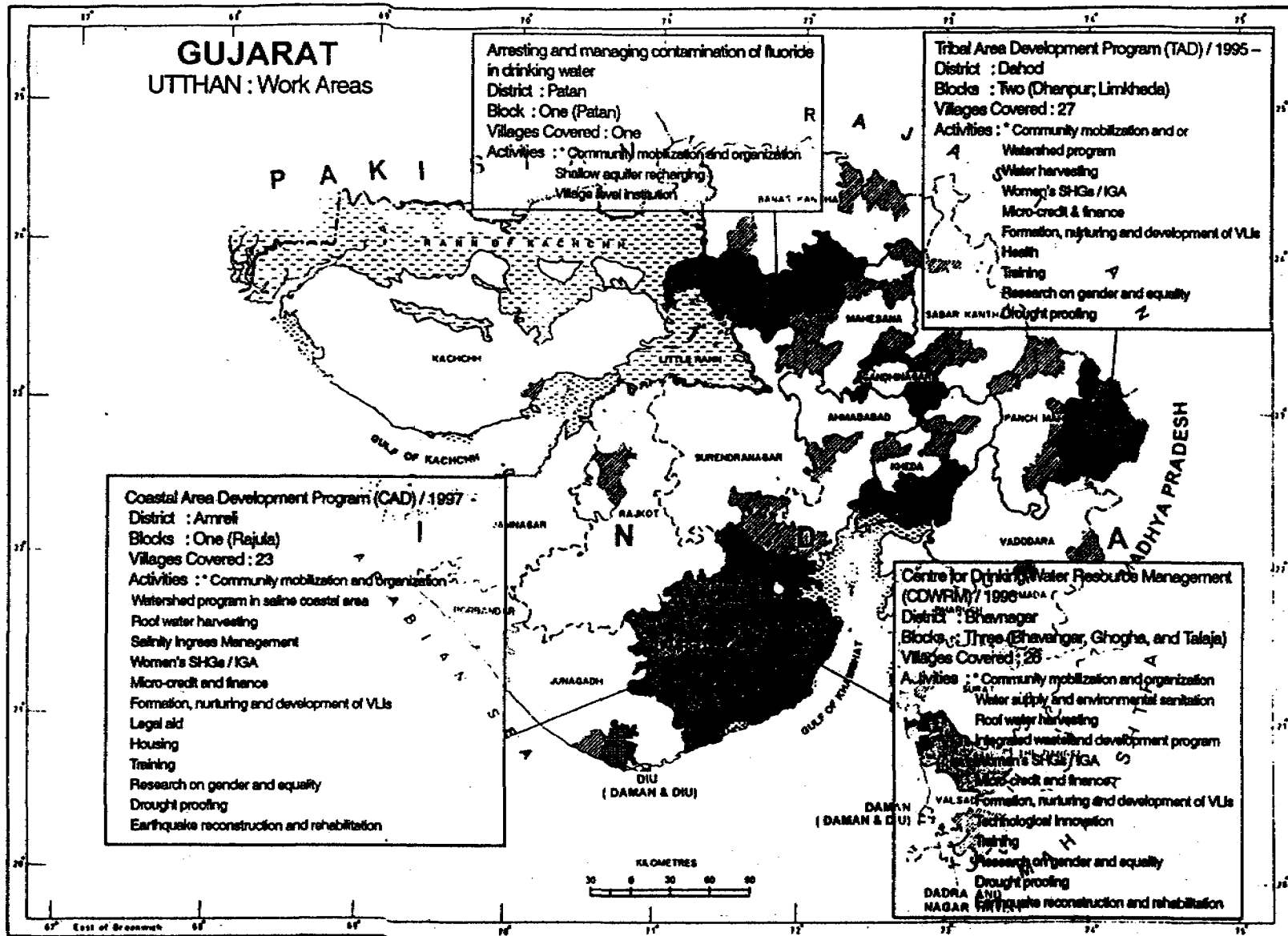


Table showing the Project Villages

Program Area	Villages as per response type		
	Good	Moderate / Poor	New
◦ Amreli	◦ Kathivadar ◦ Rabhada	◦ Ningala	◦ Chanch ◦ Pipavav
◦ Bhavnagar	◦ Mithi Viridi ◦ Neswad	◦ Nathugadh	◦ Valespur ◦ Goriyali
◦ Dahod	◦ Ghodazar ◦ Agaswari	◦ Pipodara	◦ Zambu ◦ Khajuri

STATASTICAL TABLES FOR TAD, LIMKHEDA

Family size	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
6-10	41	69	70	37	42
Types of VLLs	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
Mahila Mandals	63	100	65	-	100
Watershed Samiti	-	100	100	-	-
Benefits of VLLs	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
During Sickness	95	100	37	50	42
Urgent Need	91	100	37	25	42
Food Grains	77	89	25	10	38
Participation in VLLs meeting	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
Male	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100
Rate of Interest (11 %)	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
Internal Lending	82	90	96	80	100
Money Lenders (1-5 %)	100	100	100	100	-
Finincial need(Males)	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
Farming (1)	86	100	67	95	80
Health (2)	77	85	46	70	61
Social Occassions (3)	23	26	17	25	-
Finincial need(Females)	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khazuri(%)
Household Expenses (1)	82	78	92	25	100
Food Grains (2)	60	47	83	-	-
Health (3)	41	63	54	50	100
Drinking water (4)	37	32	46	-	-

People involved in fetching water (Men)	Ghodazar (%)	Agaswani (%)	Pipodara (%)	Zambu (%)	Khajuri (%)
Winter - 11-19	4	5	5	-	-
20-29	40	5	-	4	20
30-49	14	37	10	-	10
Summer - 11-19	4	5	20	-	16
20-29	74	5	-	4	31
30-49	22	37	-	-	6
Rainy season - 11-19	41	5	-	-	15
20-29	14	5	-	4	8
30-49	-	39	-	-	21
People involved in fetching water (Women)	Ghodazar (%)	Agaswani (%)	Pipodara (%)	Zambu (%)	Khajuri (%)
Winter - 11-19	4	-	5	-	16
20-29	72	47	75	17	40
30-49	24	53	10	21	10
Summer - 11-19	4	-	20	-	-
20-29	73	47	75	17	31
30-49	23	53	-	21	12
Rainy season - 11-19	4	-	20	-	-
20-29	72	47	50	17	19
30-49	24	53	25	21	21
Time taken for fetching water	Ghodazar (%)	Agaswani (%)	Pipodara (%)	Zambu (%)	Khajuri (%)
Winter < 15 minutes	-	53	-	-	-
Winter 16 - 30 minutes(m)	45	-	-	70	-
31 minutes	-	-	-	-	100
32 - 60 minutes	-	-	-	-	-
Summer <15m	-	-	-	-	-
16-30m	-	37	-	-	-
31-60m	46	37	-	40	-
1-2 hours	-	-	-	-	-
2 hours	-	-	-	-	50
Rainy season < 15m	50	-	-	-	-
16-30	-	53	-	55	-
31-60	-	-	-	-	50
Amount of potable water fetched (in litres)	Ghodazar (%)	Agaswani (%)	Pipodara (%)	Zambu (%)	Khajuri (%)
winter 0-25	-	10	-	-	-
25-45	68	90	85	-	42
45-60	23	-	10	-	54
Summer 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	32	68	30	-	35
45-60	63	32	70	-	65
Rainy Season 0-25	50	37	-	-	27
25-45	32	63	45	-	23
45-60	18	-	50	-	50

Amount of water fetched for other usage (in litres)	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Winter 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	27	42	15	-	19
45-60	68	58	85	-	77
Summer 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	11	5	-	35
45-60	96	89	95	-	68
Rainy Season 0-25	23	21	-	-	19
25-45	-	26	-	-	15
45-60	68	53	-	-	60
Problems related to water fetching	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
General Health	100	100	100	-	77
Mental tension	100	100	100	-	10
Inadequate sleep	100	100	100	-	10
Education	63	47	55	-	3
Other	68	34	55	-	-
Eager to change the water fetching responsibility	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Yes	95	85	85	-	89
No	5	15	15	-	11
Role & responsibility in water availability	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Men	45	-	-	-	-
Women	55	68	60	-	81
Both-men & women	-	32	40	-	19
Panchayat	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Water facilities	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Well	77	58	70	-	19
Hand pump	23	42	25	-	65
Public	77	32	-	-	-
Private	90	68	-	-	-
Problems while water fetching	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Yes	32	58	65	-	33
No	68	42	35	-	77
Types of problems faced while water fetching	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Caste biasness	4	26	5	-	-
Long queues	31	21	20	-	16
Inadequate & inappropriate time	50	11	45	-	16
Inadequate quantity	15	42	30	-	68
Contribution from community	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Physical labour	68	79	80	-	46
Maintainance fund	23	21	20	-	46
Cash & kind	9	-	-	-	8
Water tax	-	-	-	-	-

Ownership on land (in bigha)	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
0-5	54	32	35	-	-
6-10	27	47	40	-	-
11-15	9	16	10	-	-
16-20	10	5	15	-	-
Fodder while drought	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Buy from outside	100	100	100	-	48
Govt. help	68	47	60	-	23
from forest	100	100	90	-	10
From animal camp	32	16	60	-	19
Fodder in present situation	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Buy from outside	100	100	-	-	61
Govt. help	50	52	-	-	8
from forest	55	10	-	-	31
From animal camp	4	-	-	-	-
Current state of fodder availability	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Medium	5	5	10	-	-
poor	95	95	90	-	100
Irrigation facility	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Yes	14	10	25	-	-
No	86	90	20	-	100
plan for drinking water	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Yes	63	68	50	-	96
No	37	32	50	-	4
By government	29	26	50	-	84
By NGO	41	-	-	-	27
Number of animals before 20 years	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
4-10	9	16	15	-	23
11-15	91	84	85	-	73
Farm labour	Ghodazar(%)	Agaswani(%)	Pipodara(%)	Zambu(%)	Khajuri(%)
Before 20 years/3-4 months	100	100	72	-	100
Average years/ 3-4 months	100	100	80	-	73
Current year/ 1-2 months	100	100	100	-	80

Statistical Tables for Bhavnagar

Gender	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Male	95	84	95	100	80
Female	95	90	100	90	90
Family Size	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
0-5	30	32	70	50	35
6-10	60	56	25	40	45
Types of VLIs	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Pani Samiti	75	96	100	-	-
Navratri Mandal	60	60	-	-	25
Mahila Mandals	70	64	100	100	25
Swadhyaya Mandal	-	-	100	-	45
Participation in VLIs meeting	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Male	70	68	100	100	75
Female	75	96	100	100	75
Benefits of VLIs	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
During Sickness	100	20	25	50	55
Urgent Need	50	20	30	50	55
For buying manure	50	-	15	-	-
Rate of Interest	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Internal Lending	100	40	35	50	45
Money Lenders	0	3	5	35	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Finincail need (Males)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Farming (1)	-	100	100	100	50
Health (2)	-	80	100	90	40
Social Occassions (3)	-	80	-	-	35
Finincial need (Women)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Farming (1)	75	100	100	50	55
Health (2)	50	80	100	50	55
Housing (3)	75	-	-	-	-
Grains (4)	50	-	-	-	-
Household items (5)	75	-	-	-	-
Employment (6)	25	-	50	-	-
Social Occassions (7)	50	80	-	60	45

Role of people in fetching potable water (Men)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	20	25	-	25
30-49	25	-	5	-	-
Summer - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	20	35	-	-
30-49	25	-	-	-	-
Rainy season - 11-19	25	-	-	-	-
20-29	8	20	35	-	25
30-49	-	-	5	-	-
Role of people in fetching potable water (Women)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter - 11-19	25	40	15	20	25
20-29	50	40	45	60	45
30-49	-	-	10	20	5
Summer - 11-19	-	40	15	20	-
20-29	50	20	35	60	20
30-49	25	20	15	20	-
Rainy season - 11-19	12	40	-	20	25
20-29	50	40	45	50	25
30-49	-	-	15	30	-
Time taken for fetching water -	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter 15 m	25	40	-	-	-
16-30m	75	60	-	-	-
31-60m	-	-	100	100	100
Summer - 15m	-	-	-	-	-
16-30m	25	-	-	-	35
31-60m	75	15	100	100	33
Rainy season - 15m	100	60	-	-	-
16-30	-	40	50	-	35
31-60	-	-	50	100	33
Amount of potable water fetched (in litres)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter 0-25	50	40	-	-	-
25-45	50	40	75	80	70
45-60	-	20	25	20	30
Summer 0-25	50	60	25	-	-
25-45	50	40	75	60	-
45-60	-	-	-	40	100
Rainy Season 0-25	-	100	-	10	25
25-45	100	-	20	60	75
45-60	-	-	80	30	-

Amount of water fetched for other usage (in litres)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	75	40	25	50	45
45-60	25	60	75	50	55
Summer 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	100	60	100	20	-
45-60	-	40	-	80	100
Rainy Season 0-25	-	-	-	10	15
25-45	50	20	-	30	40
45-60	50	80	100	70	45
Problems related to water fetching	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
General Health	50	60	40	90	55
Mental tension	25	40	25	90	60
Inadequate sleep	25	-	35	60	40
Eager to change the water fetching responsibility	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Yes	20	32	10	40	10
No	80	68	90	60	90
Roles & responsibility in water availability	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Men	-	-	-	-	5
Women	-	32	-	-	5
Both-men & women	35	20	10	50	10
Panchayat	25	20	65	-	50
NGO	-	28	25	40	30
Others	-	-	-	50	-
Existing water facilities	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
winter / Well	50	40	75	30	-
Hand pump	-	40	-	90	75
Tank	50	20	20	-	20
Tap	-	-	-	-	-
Tanker	-	-	-	-	-
River	-	-	-	-	-
Summer / Well	75	20	75	40	75
Hand pump	-	40	-	60	-
Tank	25	-	-	-	-
Tap	-	28	-	-	-
Tanker	-	12	25	-	25
River	-	-	-	-	-
Rainy season / Well	-	-	75	20	75
Hand pump	-	20	-	80	-
Tank	80	20	25	-	25
Tap	-	40	-	-	-
Tanker	-	-	-	-	-
River	20	20	-	-	-

Availability and sources of water	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Yes	60	100	60	80	55
No	40	-	40	20	45
Potable water (public)	-	-	10	100	40
Potable water (private)	100	100	90	100	60
Water for other use (public)	-	-	90	100	40
Water for other use (private)	100	100	10	100	60
Present water facility	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Well	100	-	80	20	65
Hand pump	-	-	20	80	25
Tank	100	-	-	-	-
Problems while water fetching	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Yes	-	28	30	20	75
No	100	72	70	80	25
Contribution from community	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Cash & kind	100	80	-	-	-
Water tax	-	20	100	90	100
Usage of the sources during scarcity	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Sensible use	25	40	50	80	85
Fetching water from far away places	50	20	45	-	35
Buying water	25	20	5	20	5
other	-	20	-	-	-
Fodder while drought	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Buy from outside	100	80	75	100	85
From cattle ca mp	-	12	25	-	-
other	-	8	-	-	15
Current state of fodder availability	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Medium	25	28	10	20	40
Poor	75	72	90	80	60
Availability of fodder-(presently)	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Buy from outside	100	100	80	100	65
From cattle ca mp	-	-	20	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	10
Irrigation facility	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Yes	25	20	40	30	25
No	75	80	60	70	75
Irrigational effects on drinking water	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Buying water	25	60	50	80	50
Enhanced water salinity	30	-	-	-	-
Effect on water quality	45	20	25	-	15
Diminidhing ground water table	-	20	25	20	35

plan for drinking water	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Yes	100	100	65	40	30
No	-	-	35	60	70
By government	15	20	35	40	10
By NGO	85	80	20	-	20
Number of animals before 20 years	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
1-3	20	20	15	30	10
4-6	35	60	30	-	40
7-9	25	20	45	10	20
10-12	20	-	10	-	15
Employment	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Before 20 years/farming	95	90	50	80	37
Before 20 years/Diamond polishing			20		
Before 20 years/other occupations			15		
Present/Farming	25	40	45	70	55
Present/Diamond polishing	50	60	25	20	10
Present/other	25		10	10	
Usual no. of months for agriculture labour	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
1-2		20		50	15
3-4	85	80	65	30	10
5-6	15		35	20	95
No. of months for agriculture labour presently	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
1-2	45	60	60		75
3-4	55	40	40		55
5-6				100	25
Alternate employment	Mithi Viridi(%)	Neswad(%)	Nathugadh(%)	Valespur(%)	Goriyali(%)
Diamond Polishing - Men	25		25	40	50
Diamond Polishing - Women		45	25	40	50
Relief work - Men	75	50		20	
Relief - Women	100				

Stistical Table for Rajula

Gender Distribution	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Male	91	100	85	100	48
> Female	91	95	90	85	48
Family Size	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
0-5	31	30	13	70	17
6-10	54	40	70	30	65
11-15	9	-	15	-	10
Types of VLIs	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Pani Samiti	-	-	-	-	-
> Navratri Mandal	31	25	35	10	4
> Mahila Mandals	31	10	10	20	4
> Swadhyaya Mandal	-	-	-	60	-
> Yuvak Mandal	9	-	-	-	-
> Watershed Samiti	-	-	35	-	-
> Mitha (Salt) Mandal	-	-	-	-	30
> Panchmukhi Mandal	-	50	-	-	-
Participation in VLIs meeting	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Male	45	55	95	75	4
> Female	23	40	20	70	12
Rate of Interest	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Bank	-	50	45	-	-
> Money Lenders	45	10	45	90	98
Financial Needs / Males	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Household Expenses (1)	90	95	90	75	56
> Health (2)	73	50	85	65	87
> Social Occassions (3)	68	50	75	65	50
> Farming (4)	-	50	85	-	85
> Employment (5)	60	25	-	65	-
Financial Needs / Females	Kathivadar(%)	RABhda(%)	Ningala1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
> Household Expenses (1)	91	100	90	95	67
> Health (2)	87	70	75	95	86
> Social Occassions (3)	67	70	75	95	88
> Drinking water (4)	87	70	75	95	115
> Employment (5)	-	55	-	70	-
People involved in fetching water (Men)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Winter - 11-19	-	-	15	-	4
20-29	41	15	20	30	4
30-49	-	-	-	-	-
Summer - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	-	-	-	-
30-49	-	-	-	-	-
Rainy season - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	-	-	-	-
30-49	-	-	-	-	-

People involved in fetching water (Women)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Winter - 11-19	-	-	75	-	11
20-29	100	85	90	100	89
30-49	-	-	-	-	-
Summer - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	-	-	-	-
30-49	-	-	-	-	-
Rainy season - 11-19	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	-	-	-	-
30-49	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken for fetching water -	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Winter 15 m	25	40	-	-	-
16-30m	75	60	-	-	-
31-60m	-	-	100	100	100
Summer - 15m	-	-	-	-	-
16-30m	25	-	-	-	35
31-60m	75	15	100	100	33
Rainy season - 15m	100	60	-	-	-
16-30	-	40	50	-	35
31-60	-	-	50	100	33
Amount of potable water fetched (in litres)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Winter 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	50	70	70	70	85
45-60	50	25	20	15	27
Summer 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	9	15	5	70	40
45-60	91	85	85	30	60
Rainy Season 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	70	85	65	80	79
45-60	85	95	85	45	93
Amount of water fetched for other usage (in litres)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Winter 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	9	5	-	55	11
45-60	91	95	85	45	89
Summer 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	5	10	-	60	7
45-60	95	90	85	40	93
Rainy Season 0-25	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	15	5	-	55	7
45-60	85	95	85	45	93
Problems related to water fetching	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
General Health	100	80	85	100	91
Mental tension	100	80	85	100	91
Inadequate sleep	100	80	85	100	91

Eager to change the water fetching responsibility	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Yes	27	30	25	25	-
No	73	40	75	75	-
Roles & responsibility in water availability	C	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Men	100	85	90	100	100
Women	100	85	90	100	100
Both-men & women	-	5	-	-	-
Panchayat	-	5	10	85	100
NGO	63	5	90	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Existing water facilities	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
winter / Well	95	35	75	30	-
Hand pump	-	40	-	90	75
Tank	50	20	20	-	20
Tap	-	-	-	-	-
Tanker	-	-	-	-	-
River	-	-	-	-	-
Summer / Well	75	20	75	40	75
Hand pump	-	40	-	60	-
Tank	25	-	-	-	-
Tap	-	28	-	-	-
Tanker	-	12	25	-	25
River	-	-	-	-	-
Rainy season / Well	-	-	75	20	75
Hand pump	-	20	-	80	-
Tank	80	20	25	-	25
Tap	-	40	-	-	-
Tanker	-	-	-	-	-
River	20	20	-	-	-
Problems while water fetching	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Yes	100	100	100	100	100
No	-	-	-	-	-
Types of problems faced while water fetching	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Caste biasness	95	-	55	100	100
Following a queue	95	-	55	100	100
Mechanism for problem solving	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Watershed Samity	-	-	5	-	-
Gram Panchyat	95	-	55	100	96
NGO	5	-	20	-	-
Community contribution	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Cash & kind	-	-	75	-	-
Water tax	32	20	-	35	81

Employment (20 years ago)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Farm Labour	95	85	70	100	
Salt related labour	-	-	30	-	10
Employment (present)	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Farm Labour	67	85	-	85	83
Relife work realted labour	54	-	-	-	-
Diamond polishing	30	-	-	-	-
Salt related labour	-	-	-	85	-
Casual labour	45	-	-	-	-

Usage of the water during scarcity	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Sensible use	95	100	50	-	90
Fetching water from far away places	95	15	50	-	3
Buying water	-	-	-	35	25
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder-	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
During Draught	32	65	95	35	30
During normal rain	32	60	95	35	30
Presently	32	65	95	35	30
Irrigation facility	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Yes	-	-	-	5	12
No	100	65	75	90	70
plan for drinking water	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Yes	23	55	35	-	89
No	-	35	25	-	-
By government	-	12	5	50	32
By NGO	23	85	25	-	-
Number of animals before 20 years	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
1-3	9	20	-	15	4
4-10	32	15	-	5	14
10-12	9	25	-	30	12
Average no. of months for agriculture labour	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
3-4	5	25	-	-	-
5-6	90	70	70	100	100
No. of months for agriculture laboure presently	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
15 days	31	60	-	-	-
1-2	-	30	-	0	-
3-4	5	5	-	-	33
5-6	63	5	-	5	67

Alternate employment	Kathivadar(%)	Rabhda(%)	Ningala-1(%)	Pipavav(%)	Chanch(%)
Farming	67	60	70	40	84
Diamond Polishing	-	25	-	-	-
Casual Labuour	50	-	-	60	-
Salt related labour	-	-	10	-	16

Understanding Gender Equity in Water Resource Management

Ford Foundation Project

Work Plan for Phase Two

No.	Particulars	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02
1	Sharing of Phase I Findings with												
	> Community representatives		■										
	> Funding Partners		■										
	> Resource persons / experts			■									
	> Utthan team			■									
2	Identifying appropriate indicators through workshop			■									
3	Finalizing Phase II methodology through a workshop			■									
4	Sharing of Phase II methodology with the community				■								
5	Community mobilization and organization w.r.t. Livelihood Management Plan (LMP)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	> Padyatra					■							
	> Exposure visits						■						
6	Training for Program team & support team on project implementation					■							
	> Community training for LMP						■						
	> VLOs Training for Project Implementation							■					
	> Gender sensitization training							■					

