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# Annual Report

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January-December 2012

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SaciWATERS-CapNet Network (SCaN)

<http://www.saciwaters.org/scan>

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## INTRODUCTION

### **About SaciWATERS-CapNet Network (SCaN)**

The SaciWATERS-CapNet Network (SCaN) is a platform for partnership towards capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) across the South Asia region. It consists of autonomous regional and national institutions and individuals committed to capacity building in the water sector. SaciWATERS hosts the network and acts as its legal, administrative and financial umbrella.

### **Vision:**

To strengthen the human and institutional capacity by adopting an integrated approach within the water sector in South Asia region through education & training; research; knowledge based development; advocacy; and networking.

### **Objectives:**

1. Facilitating network members to conduct capacity building programmes in IWRM through partnerships;
2. Providing network members a platform for sharing skills, expertise and resources to strengthen and upscale their efforts and impact in IWRM;
3. Expanding multidisciplinary knowledge base in IWRM and its reach in the water sector.

### **Who can be a member:**

The SCaN is open and inclusive and operates based on mutual benefit and trust. It aims to integrate the available skills and knowledge, which is otherwise scattered throughout various institutes and disciplines. Individuals and institutions from varied disciplines interested in the capacity building activities in IWRM are welcome to join the network. Network members should be willing to share their expertise, experiences and resources.

### **Member Benefits:**

1. Network members will be eligible to apply for funding to Cap-Net towards capacity building activities;
2. Members will also be eligible to participate in various capacity building activities organised by Cap-Net, SaciWATERS and their partners;
3. Additional benefits include sharing of resources; improved delivery capacity through accessing multi sectoral knowledge and skills; economies of scale; learning environment; enhanced impact; increased visibility, influence and prominence.

## Summary of Outputs (January - December 2012)

<b>Capacity Development</b>	
Training of Elected Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India, Phase I	33 Women Participants from Water Users' Associations in Maharashtra India & total number of participants 56
ToT in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pakistan, Jamshoro, Sindh	26 trainees (water professionals, practioners and academicians) from South Asia
Training Workshop on Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in North East India	
Factoring Environmental Flows into IWRM	33 participants from South Asia, Austria and Thailand
Water Insecurity and Climate Change	33 Water professionals, Academicians and Practitioners
Training of Elected Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India, Phase II	100 Men and Women Participants from Water Users' Associations in Maharashtra India
<b>Strengthening Partnerships</b>	
<b>Training of Trainers on:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SCaN members selected for ToT on Integrated Urban Flood Management, Bangkok - March 2012</li> <li>2. SCaN members nominated for ToT on Earth Observation Tools, Netherlands – December 2012</li> </ol>	<p>No of trainees 26</p> <p>Five</p>
<b>Membership SCaN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members from South Asia and also some renowned individuals from countries like Indonesia, Germany, UK, US, Canada and Oman.</li> <li>• Members from diverse backgrounds: academics, research, government and UN agencies, and independent volunteers</li> </ul>	<p>133</p> <p>133</p>

<b>SCaN Newsletter</b>	Volume 1. February 2012 <a href="http://www.saciwaters.org/scan/newsletter_vol-1/">http://www.saciwaters.org/scan/newsletter_vol-1/</a>
<b>Knowledge Management</b>	
<b>SCaN to contribute to Training Material on IWRM Approaches in Drought Risk Management</b>  <b>MELP</b>	Evaluation Report of the training programmes for Women Members of Water Users Association(WUAs)

## I. Capacity Building Activities:

### 1. Training of Elected Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India (September 2011 to January 2012)

Conventional approaches to water sector planning have ignored the female half of the population. At best, women are assigned passive roles in programmes designed and executed by men. On evaluation, they are found to be wanting. In fact, an extensive study showed that although names of women are included in water sector planning, there is very little presence that they have in the governance of the Water Users Associations (WUAs). SOPPECOM in collaboration with SCaN and Water Resources Department (WRD), Government of Maharashtra through the present course tried to reach out to elected members from WUA in Ghod Major Irrigation Project in Ahmednagar district of Northern Maharashtra, India. The main aim of the project was to move towards facilitating effective participation of women in WUAs formed in the irrigation sector as part of the new reforms. To achieve this aim the following activities were planned

- Training and strengthening of women selected/elected on the managing committees of the WUAs at different levels of the selected irrigation project
- Training of key functionaries of the WUAs at different levels in the selected projects
- Preparation of training material in Marathi, the local language. This would include a manual and other training aids

The training course was divided into three sessions, the first session dealt with broader ideas of equity and gender, the second focused on the WUA concept, the new laws and the information related to water governance and planning. The third session was a field training to understand the canal system and governance followed finally with a dialogue with the WRD at the project level. At the end of the training it was concluded that the ball was indeed set rolling, as women were enthused enough to initiate discussions in the WUA, and had also started discussing their problems with local level officials. More importantly, they started demanding that they be given an opportunity to talk to the senior level officials. All of this is rather new in this particular region and hence the biggest achievement has been to create a culture and an environment for women to participate.



*Pic.1: Women elected members interacting with the lead facilitator*



*Pic.2: Participants during the field training at Ghod dam*

## **2. ToT in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pakistan, Jamshoro, Sindh, 16-21 January 2012**

The water resources of Pakistan comprises of surface water, ground water and rain water. An ever increasing population and subsequent increase in fulfilling its needs of food and fibre in addition to industrialization, urbanization, etc. have put tremendous stress on this vital resource and there is growing competition and conflict among its users. Environmental degradation of water resources in terms of quality and quantity is manifested in the form of droughts, floods, diseases and contamination of waters. Considering the importance of managing water, the training was made IWRM centric so that available water resources of the country are wisely and scientifically managed and resultant economic benefits of the country are optimised. This training was organised by Mehran University of Engineering and Technology (MUET) in collaboration with SCaN from 16-21 January 2012 at Jamshoro, Sindh with a total number of 26 participants.

The target group included faculty from various Universities (Mehran Engineering and Technology- Jamshoro, Sindh Agriculture University-Tando jam, Quide Awam University of Science and

Technology-Nawabshah), Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Irrigation Department, Planning and Development, NGOs and Masters Students of Institute of Water Resources Engineering and Management (IWREM).

A five day in house training and a one day field visit provided opportunities to discuss and deliberate the IWRM. Resource persons invited from various sectors of water management thoroughly explained the importance of each area of IWRM. The diversified and experienced resource persons were actively involved in interactive discussions. The overall learning was appreciated by all the participants. The need for initiating IWRM courses at Pakistani Universities was strongly felt.



*Participants of the ToT in IWRM in Pakistan*



*Field trip organised during the training at Kenjhar*

### **3.Training Workshop on Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in North East India, 23-26 January 2012; Guwahati, Assam**

This training workshop on 'Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in the North East India', aimed at introducing participants to the basic concepts, debates, theoretical and analytical

approaches and emerging issues related to water, water conflicts and their resolution especially in the specific context of the North East. The training workshop had modules on the following components:

- Understanding water
- Normative concerns around water
- Legal and institutional issues related to water
- Understanding water conflicts
- Conflict resolution: approaches, methods with special emphasis on negotiations, mediation and stakeholder dialogue

The main focus was on water conflicts in the North east and methodologies to resolve them. Hence in terms of time, about one-third of the available time was devoted to understanding water in the context of IWRM, the normative concerns and legal and institutional issues related to water. The remaining two-third of the time was devoted to water conflicts and conflict resolution methodologies. Field Visit to Kushi river site at Kukurmara was also organised as part of the training workshop.

This workshop was designed for civil society groups, government officials, researchers/teachers, lawyers, media professionals and activists working on water related issues was organized by Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India, in collaboration with Aaranyak, Center for Environment (IIT Guwahati), Arghyam, SaciWATERS-CapNet Network and Cap-Net. There were fifteen (15) participants in the training including two women participants.



*Participants of the workshop with the chief guest and resource persons*



*Discussions with the local community at Kukurmara*

#### **4. Factoring Environmental Flows into IWRM (with National Institute of Ecology, New Delhi), 6-12 December, 2012, Haridwar, Uttarakhand**

The increasing and competing demands of water for agriculture, urban and industrial development, and hydropower generation, are being met by ever-growing storage, abstraction and diversion of river flows which have consequently resulted in many drastic changes in river morphology, riverine habitats, land use, water quality and biodiversity, especially the fisheries. These changes have seriously affected the livelihood and health of millions of people who depend upon the rivers and their resources, and have caused large unestimated economic losses.

In this context, the need for **Environmental Flows** i.e., the flow regimes that are essential to sustain the ecological integrity of the riverine ecosystems, and their ecosystem services together with the human livelihoods as well as to ensure upstream-downstream, and intra- and intergenerational equity, has been widely recognised. However, in developing countries such as those of South Asia, the relationships between river flows and their ecosystem services, including biodiversity, fisheries, water quality, livelihoods and cultures have neither been investigated nor appreciated well by the water resource managers as yet. It is necessary therefore that the water resource managers are sensitised and educated about the environmental flows, their importance and currently available methods for assessment and provision of environmental flows in their projects. The training programme aims:

- To educate the water resource managers about the importance of environmental flows in the broader framework of Aquatic Ecosystem Goods and Services and the Approaches and Methods for EF assessments
- To bring together researchers in the field of river ecosystems and the water resource managers (from different disciplines) for intensive interaction on all scientific, socio-economic, policy and institutional issues concerning environmental flow
- To develop an outline of the course material on the subject that is appropriate for the region.

#### ***The sessions covered in this programme are as follows:***

- Introduction to river ecosystems and their good and services

- Impacts of flow alteration on river ecosystems
- The concept of Environmental Flows
- Economic, socio-cultural and livelihood impacts of flow alteration
- Methods of EF Assessment - Hydrological, Hydraulic, habitat Simulation and Holistic methods and their variants, with a discussion of their relative merits
- Case studies from the region

This programme has registered 30 participants from all over South Asia There are two participants from out of South Asia of which one is from Thailand and the other from Austria. This programme is organised by National Institute of Ecology in Collaboration with Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute Barrakpur, India, Saciwaters-CapNet Network and CapNet.

## II. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)

Captive monitoring mechanism to evaluate its progress, understand areas of demand for capacity building in the region and to find out areas that need improvement is high on SCaN's agenda. It is acknowledged that learning from monitoring and evaluation would help SCaN review its strategies and action plan to perform more efficiently.

As part of the MELP process, the first course follow up/midterm course assessment was done for the IWRM ToT conducted in Sri Lanka (ToT in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)) conducted at Kandy, Sri Lanka during 16-25 September 2010.

### **Key findings:**

- ToT has, to a large extent met its goal of acting as a catalyst for curricular change in IWRM
- ToT provided respondents with new perspectives and an integrated approach to deal with challenges related to water resource management.
- Nearly 98% of the respondents have incorporated different modules of the training either as part of their teaching techniques or as part of their teaching curriculum.
- About 69% of the respondents were able to use the training to boost their academic research

**A membership database analysis was also conducted during May 2012.**

### **Key findings:**

- Current membership of SCaN stands at 133
- Members belong to various countries of South Asia like India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. It also includes some renowned individuals from other countries like Indonesia, Germany, UK, US, Canada and Oman.
- Members belong to diverse backgrounds ranging from academics and research to being part of government and UN agencies, and independent volunteers which enriches the membership profile manifold.
- Cross sectoral membership is in tune with growing awareness at the global level to have an integrated approach to water management.
- Women membership needs to be encouraged

In 2012 Cap-Net conducted Outcome Monitoring Survey for SCaN's training programmes conducted during 2011. As a part of this monitoring and evaluation SCaN facilitated feedback collection for training programmes conducted by SOPPECOM for the Women Members of Water Users Associations in Maharashtra in January 2012. The background for this training programme has been mentioned under Capacity Building in the activities section above. The key findings of the second monitoring and evaluation done after nine months are as follows:

- The trainings were clearly beneficial for the women participants of the WUAs. They expressed the need to have more trainings of the same sort.
- The trainings helped to create a culture and facilitate environment to accept and respect women's participation in the WUAs
- The women began to discuss their problems with the senior officials.
- However, despite this one of the important findings has been that unless there is a long term and concerted effort at improving irrigation management women's participation is not likely to improve
- A three year intensive capacity building programme would thus be necessary to be built to be built not only around governance but also around issues of water management, preparing operational plans, measuring of water etc.
- Another finding was that presence of a local organisation to offer sustained support is very important if training inputs have to succeed.

### III. Network Management

SCaN has started enhancing its reach to many more individuals and institutions active in the water sector. A call for membership was widely circulated through various forums.

Presently, SCaN has 133 members spread across South Asia representing institutions working on varied facets of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Member profiles are available on the website.

Now SCaN also plans to increase its outreach covering the top Bureaucrats and Policy Makers by partnering with the Training Academies of bureaucrats of the South Asian Countries. Already a training programme is proposed with LBS National Training Academy for Administrative Services, Masoorie, India.

### IV. Other Activities

#### 1. SCaN News- Volume:1; Issue:1

The newsletter was released in February 2012, providing a glimpse of network's activities and events during 2011

#### 2. SCaN members selected for ToT on Integrated Urban Flood Management, Bangkok, 5 - 9 March, 2012

Dr. Muhammad Munir Babar (Professor, Institute of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan), Engr. Shamim Memon (Assistant Professor, Department of Irrigation & Drainage, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering, Sindh Agricultural University Tando Jam, Pakistan) and Dr. S. Mohammed Irshad (Assistant Professor, Jamsetji Tata Centre for Disaster Management, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai), India were selected to participate in the Training of Trainers on Integrated Urban Flood Management organised in Bangkok during 5-9 March 2012.

### **3. SCaN's representation at 6th World Water Forum, Marseille, France, 12-17 March 2012**

Dr. Jayati Chourey, Network Manager-SCaN participated in the preconference organised by the Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) within the framework of the Women Initiative at the 6th WWForum Marseille, France. A presentation on the 'Capacity Building Initiatives for Women Water Professionals in South Asia' was made by her, where she shared SaciWATERS' and SCaN's initiatives for mainstreaming gender in the water sector.

### **4. SCaN members nominated for the ToT in December 3-6 in Netherlands**

**5. SCaN Network Manager, Dr Neena Rao attended the Annual Meeting 2012 in Costa Rica. During this meeting SCaN also had a meeting with other South Asian Countries' network managers namely Pakistan and Srilanka;** where it was decided to have a regional meeting in March 2013. Also, it was discussed that SCaN will like to reach out to new groups such as the policy makers; legislators, senior bureaucrats etc. This would help promote regional co-operation concerning water issues within South Asia; a kind of track two, track three diplomacy



Cap-Net Network Managers Annual meeting, Costa Rica, December 2012

**6. SCaN Network Manager Dr Neena Rao was selected to be a part of the working group for "Engagement with Private Sector"**

**7. SCaN Network Manager Dr Neena Rao was elected as the Board Member on Cap-Net Network Governing Board. She is attending the first Board meeting in Delft, Netherlands on December 7<sup>th</sup> 2012**

- 8. SCaN to contribute to Training Material on IWRM Approaches in Drought Risk Management**  
**Prof. N Shantha Mohan, School of Social Sciences at the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) has been nominated by SCaN to contribute to the training material**

## V. Proposal Approved:

### Water Insecurity and Climate Change

Climate change has now become one of the developmental challenges for nations across the developing world. Scientific studies have established significant impacts of a potential change in climate on the natural resources and concomitantly on the lives and livelihoods of people. The question is – how does climate change and variability impact water insecurity? Past analysis of problems of water management in India shows that the problem is large and looming. This training programme is proposed to be organized by SaciWATERS, IRAP and CapNET to create a comprehensive understanding of the issue of climate variability and its impact on water insecurity in different regions of India. The training would be for officers of government agencies in the water resource sector, planning, development and management; senior professionals from NGOs which are actively involved in water resource management projects and advocacy; young researchers from academic/research institutions; and middle level managers of donors which are working in water sector.

### The Training Modules

The training-workshop will be organized around the following four Modules:

- Climate variability and its impact on water resources in India: Water Resources Development and Management in India: The Past and Current Trends
- Institutional and policy context of water sector in India
- Socio-economic and health Impacts of hydrological extremes
- Understanding Water Management under Climate Variability from Gender, Equity, and Sustainability Perspectives

### Training of Elected Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India, Phase II ( September 2012- January 31<sup>st</sup> 2012)

As mentioned above in the MELP section during the evaluation of the trainings done for the 'Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India, 2011-12' it was observed that there were several gaps in the Government's efforts to democratise the irrigation sector. On the one hand decentralization was lauded and on the other there were several policies that were against the principles of equity that being were being implemented. Although these new introductions in policies and laws are put up for public debate and discussion these discussions remain limited to certain civil society groups who have access to these documents. Therefore there was a felt need to take these discussions that have direct implications on WUAs to the WUAs

themselves. Any effort at capacity building without making them aware of these ongoing changes in policies that affect them was thus thought to be futile.

However while these macro changes are discussed, aspects of equity and gender inclusion are also required to be built into the training and awareness programme. As an exploratory process, therefore, such trainings and awareness building programmes, it was thought, would be effective in areas where there are strong local organizations that would be able to carry forward the agenda. It is in the light of this understanding that request was made to Cap-Net to do trainings and awareness building around laws and policies that have direct implications on the functioning of WUAs. These trainings are being done with the balance amount that was originally sanctioned in the first phase I.

The modules for these trainings will be based on the following components:

- Overview of the status of WUAs in Maharashtra and what WUAs need to do to mobilize themselves
- Key features of the new laws and legislations especially those related to tariff and trading of water entitlements and the implications these are likely to have on the existence of WUAs and farmer beneficiaries
- Rights and responsibilities of the WUAs
- Role of women in the managing committees of the WUAs and the need for ensuring their participation.

## VI. Summary of Financial Reports

### 1. Capacity building activities:

Budget Heads	Total Cost (US\$)	Contribution from Cap-Net (US\$)
Training of Elected Grassroots Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra, India	21578	6943.71
Training of Trainers in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pakistan	11037.5	5427.23
Training Workshop on Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in North East India, 23-26 January 2012, Guwahati, Assam	5170.45	2136
Training Workshop on Factoring Environmental Flows into IWRM	62300	24160
	<b>100085.95</b>	<b>38666.94</b>

**2. Network Management:**

<b>Budget Heads</b>	<b>Expenditure (US\$)</b>	<b>Source</b>
Network coordination support	14,750	Cap-Net
Communication	1,000	Cap-Net
Promotional material	250	Cap-Net
Monitoring and Evaluation	2,500	Cap-Net
Administrative support	3,900	SaciWATERS (In kind contribution )
Web hosting; Website update and maintenance; database management	1,667	SaciWATERS (In kind contribution )
Office space	1,250	SaciWATERS (In kind contribution )
Core group meeting	2,000	SaciWATERS (In kind contribution )
Promotional activities and network strengthening	2,000	SaciWATERS (In kind contribution )
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,317</b>	