

2011

Annual Report

Submitted to Cap-Net

[by SaciWATERs-CapNet Network]



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.

Progress of the Network (January - December 2011)

I. Network Management:

- **Strengthening of the Network:** 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 123 members spread across South Asia representing institutions working on varied facets of IWRM (refer to Annexure-I for an overview). Member profiles are available on the website.
- **SCaN Website and Networking Tools:** SCaNSocialise, an online networking portal was launched in March, 2011 (www.saciwaters.org/scan). SCaN's website now is comprehensive, providing a whole gamut of network news and members-only resources.

In order to ease physical distances, SCaNSocialise, a members-only networking feature has been launched. Drawing from an already existing pool of South Asian water professionals who are classified by their areas of expertise, one can easily share information, discuss matters of current importance and gather professional interest to their work. With over 120 members from the water sector and growing, there are niche spaces for writing blogs, sharing photographs and initiating discussions. SCaNSocialise can be used to share just as much as information as you want to, while choosing with whom you can share your information with, in a multitude of ways. The networking feature also has a chat application which enables users to chat online.

II. Capacity Building Activities:

The selection of capacity building activities is based on their demand in the region. The SCaN tries to ensure diversity in its activities, both in terms of topics covered and institutions involved. As a general practice, network members are invited to submit their proposals for funding in November each year. These proposals after internal review are included in the annual plan, to be presented at the Annual Cap-Net Global Network Managers' Meeting.

■ Completed Capacity Building Activities:

a. Capacity Building in Use of Open Source Geospatial Tools in IWRM:

SaciWATERS-CapNet Network (SCaN) in association with OSGeo-India and Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) held a three day workshop on the use of Open Source Geospatial Tools in IWRM, at the International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), during April 19-21, 2011 at Hyderabad, India.

The workshop provided hands-on training on understanding and deriving watershed technology, estimating water supply and water demand, and publishing data that would aid decision makers and other stakeholders. The various sessions were on understanding watershed hydrology using geospatial concepts, spatial analytical techniques, spatial database

concepts and publishing geospatial data. The tools introduced were a class of Free and Open source geospatial for IWRM; the desktop tools including Open jump, QGIS; and basics of databases such as PostgreSQL and Post GIS. The workshop attracted a diverse group of participants from several organizations working on various aspects of water resources management, and had an optimal combination of theoretical and practical sessions. A total number of 20 participants from NGOs, CBOs and Govt. agencies active in the water sector participated in the workshop.



b. Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in India

Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India in collaboration with Baitarani Initiative, Odisha State Resource Centre of the Forum and SCaN organized a training Programme on Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts at Satapada on Chilika Lake, Odisha during July 18-22, 2011. This training programme was aimed at introducing participants to the basic concepts, debates, theoretical and analytical approaches and emerging issues related to water, water conflicts and their resolution in India. The training programme had modules on the following components:

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

The programme was designed for middle level / senior level functionaries of NGO / civil society groups and movements, government officials in water resource departments, researchers / teachers from academia, lawyers, media professionals and activists working on water related issues. Twenty participants from different backgrounds and different

geographical locations in India participated in this workshop. The resource persons for the workshop included Prof. S. Janakarajan, Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS), Chennai; K J Joy & Suhas Paranjape, SOPPECOM, Pune; Phillip Cullet, IELRC, New Delhi; A Latha, CPSS, Kerala; Mumai Pheiga from Manipur, Ashoke Panikkar from Meta-Culture Consultants, Bangalore; Achyut Das from Agramee, Bhubaneswar.

The workshop also included a field visit to Chilika lake and participants had discussions with the communities in the neighboring villages to better understand the conflicts around Chilika lake.



c. On the Water Frontier: Women Emerging as Water Leaders- Training of Grassroots Elected Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra: Batch one

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 Water Users Associations in Ghod Major Irrigation Project in Ahmednagar district of Northern Maharashtra, India. Since this group of trainees are very new to trainings and are rural non literate / semi-literate women who will now become key functionaries in the management of water, the trainings will be done at a different pace.

The main aim of the project was to move towards facilitating effective participation of women in water users associations formed in the irrigation sector as part of the new reform. To achieve this aim the following activities were planned

- Training and strengthening of women selected/elected on the Managing committees of the Water users associations at the 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 canal system and governance finally a dialogue with the WRD at the project level.



d. Integrated Water Resources Management in Pakistan in collaboration with Mehran University of Engineering and Technology (MUET) to be organised during 16-21 January 2012:

Proposal accepted and funding approved by Cap-Net.

III. Cap-Net's Annual Network Managers and Partners Meeting

SCaN hosted Cap-Net's annual Network Managers Meeting in Hyderabad, India from 14- 16 December 2011. For the first time the meeting was held back to back with a partners' meeting which started two days earlier (12-13 December 2011). The accommodation and meeting venue were arranged at the Hotel Marriott and Convention Center, Hyderabad. A visit to local urban water bodies was organised, which was clubbed with a city tour to places of historical importance like Chowmahalla Palace and Golconda fort. Both the network managers and Cap-Net's international partners that were represented highly appreciated the well organised meetings. The meeting provided ample opportunities to interact with network representatives and share experiences of SCaN's various activities. Highlights of the meeting included the following:

- Partner commitments to programmatic collaboration directly with networks and also via global programmes. The collaboration will include activities on GIS and remote sensing, water integrity; gender; climate change adaptation; water law and sustainable sanitation.
- Preliminary analysis of the current strategic plan was carried out that will be used to develop ideas for a new strategy for Cap-Net and inputs from capacity building networks into the new UNDP Water and Oceans Governance programme strategy.
- Recommendations on monitoring outcomes were given that will be taken forward to revise tools and reporting so that the programme can illustrate better to its stakeholders, the returns of investing in capacity development; and

- Ideas for new programmes and approaches to courses (or those requiring a renewed focus) to be explored in 2012 included greater use of tools and multimedia to enhance training reach, establishing learning centres at international and regional events, and greater attention to disaster risk reduction, waste management, and coastal zone management. Training of Trainers Course on Capacity Building in Integrated Lake Basin Management and Workshop on Capacity Building Needs Assessment



IV. SCaN's nominations for Cap-Net ToTs

- Managing Pollution Training Course in Colombo Sri Lanka, May 2-6, 2011

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Dr. Usha. N. Murthy | Civil Engineering , Bangalore University (Supported by Cap-Net) |
| Dr. Saravanan Ramasamy | Centre for Water Resources, Anna University (Supported by Cap-Net) |
| Mr. Vinod Kothari | Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai, India (fully Supported by SRTT) |
| Mr. Divyang Waghela | Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Mumbai, India (fully Supported by SRTT) |

- Training of Trainers Course on Capacity Building in Integrated Lake Basin Management and Workshop on Capacity Building Needs Assessment

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Dr.P.Rama Chandra | International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, India |
|-------------------|---|

V. Summary of Financial Reports (January 2011-December 2011)

1. Capacity Building Activities

| Activities | Total Expenditure (US\$) | Contribution from Cap-Net (US\$) | Contribution from other partners (US\$) |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|
| Capacity Building in Use of Open source geospatial tools in IWRM | 2100 | 1050 | 1050 |
| Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts In India | 8444 | 4221.78 | 4221.78 |
| Training of Grassroots Elected Women Members on Water Users Associations in Maharashtra: Batch one | 16044.46 | 10000 (6000 released as first instalment) | 6044.46 |

| 2. SCaN Secretariat : Total Expenditure (1USD=48 INR) | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Budget heads | Amount (INR) | Amount (USD) |
| Logistics including office space | 60000 | 1250 |
| Communication | 60000 | 1250 |
| Promotional material | 3000 | 62.5 |
| Core group meeting | 0 | 0 |
| Travel | 0 | 0 |
| Website updates and maintenance; database management | 128016 | 2667 |
| Network coordination and administrative support | 576000 | 12000 |
| Total | 827016 | 17229.5 |

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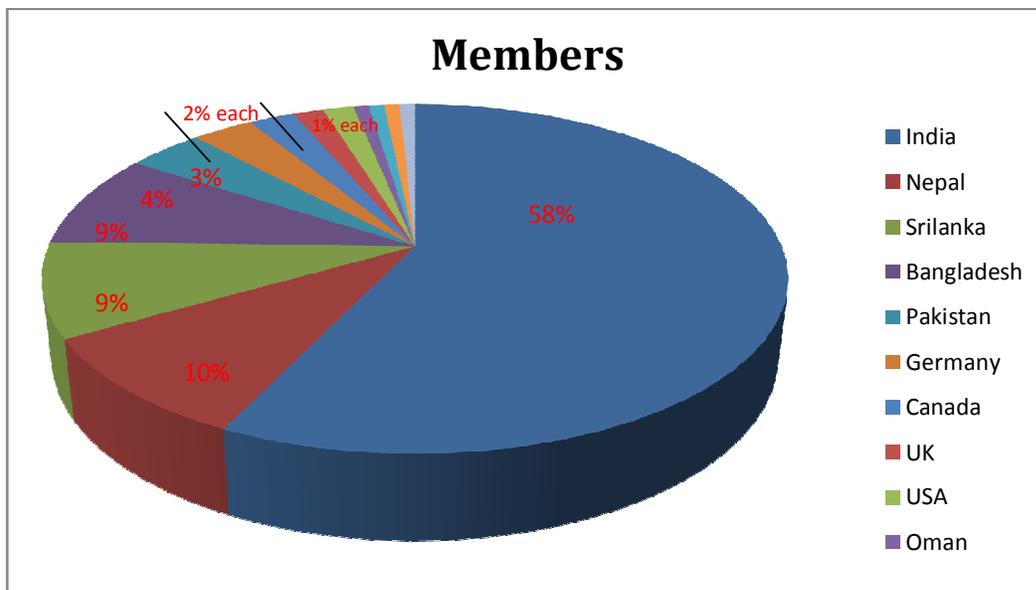
Annexure-I

An overview of the Membership Database of SCaN

The SasiWATERs-CapNet Network (SCaN) is a platform for partnership towards capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) across the South Asia region.

The current membership of Scan stands at 123. The members belong to different countries of South Asia like India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Pakistan, Bangladesh. Some eminent individuals from other countries like Germany, UK, US, Canada, Indonesia and Oman are also members of this network.

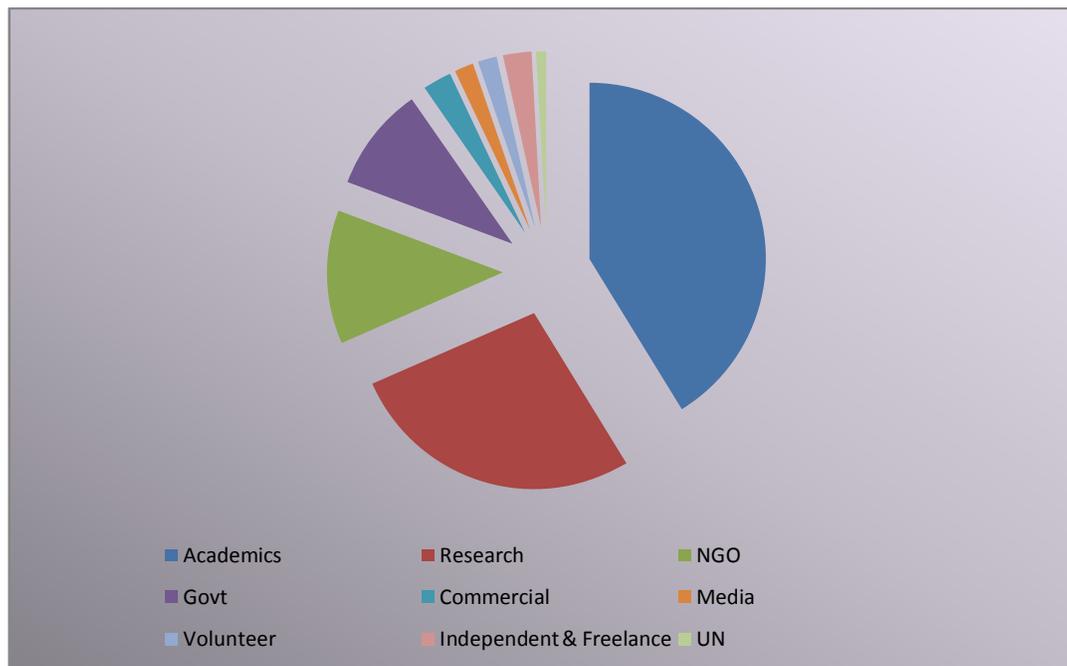
Cross national membership of SCaN



| Country | Members |
|------------|---------|
| India | 72 |
| Nepal | 12 |
| Sri Lanka | 11 |
| Bangladesh | 11 |
| Pakistan | 5 |
| Germany | 4 |
| Canada | 3 |
| UK | 2 |
| USA | 2 |
| Oman | 1 |
| Indonesia | 1 |
| Australia | 1 |
| Bhutan | 1 |

The members come from diverse backgrounds, from academics and research to members who are a part of the government as well as members who are independent volunteers. Decision makers, people who influence the decision making process and people who are affected by those decisions are all part of this network. The cross cultural membership is in tune with the growing awareness at the global level to have a multidisciplinary approach to water studies.

| Professional Background | Number of members | % |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Academics | 47 | 41% |
| Research | 31 | 27% |
| NGO | 14 | 12% |
| Govt | 11 | 10% |
| Commercial | 3 | 3% |
| Media | 2 | 2% |
| Volunteer | 2 | 2% |
| Independent & Freelance | 3 | 2% |
| UN | 1 | 1% |



The graph throws light on the broad professional background of the members of the network

The range of interests and expertise of the members is an eclectic mix that is inclusive of Agriculture, Aquatic Ecology, Climate, Climate Change, Coastal Management, Disaster Management, Drought Management, Finance, Education, Environment, Flood Management, Gender, GIS, Governance, Groundwater, Hydrology, Irrigation, Modeling, Planning, Remote Sensing, River basin Management, Sanitation, Social mobilization, Waste Water Management, Water Resources Management, Law, Institutions, Water Quality, Water Supply.

Each member has given 3 and more areas of expertise out of these disciplines. The figures give a clear picture as to the number of experts in each discipline.

| Area of Expertise | Number of Members |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture | 19 |
| Aquatic Ecology | 4 |
| Climate | 20 |
| Conflict Resolution | 4 |
| Coastal Management | 3 |
| DisasterManagement | 15 |
| Drought Management | 6 |
| Finance/Economics | 6 |
| Education/Training | 17 |
| Environment | 42 |
| Flood Management | 3 |
| Gender | 16 |
| GIS | 14 |
| Governance | 20 |
| Groundwater | 13 |
| Hydrology | 12 |
| Irrigation & Drainage | 12 |
| Modeling | 4 |
| Planning | 3 |
| Public Health | 8 |
| Remote Sensing | 6 |
| River Basin Management | 10 |
| Sanitation | 13 |
| Social Mobilization | 9 |
| Waste Water Management | 8 |
| Water Resources Management | 52 |
| Law | 3 |
| Institutions | 10 |
| Water Quality | 7 |
| Water Supply | 14 |

An analysis of the database also reveals that a gender balance is trying to be achieved in the membership, the issue of gender balance is one of great significance in the water sector. A careful scrutiny of the database over time highlights the fact that the number of women involved in the water sector is on a constant rise. As of now 32 women meaning that about 26% of the members are women.