



Department
for International
Development

Report on Training of Trainers Workshops

January 2019 – March 2019

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in India (ICRG) Programme

Submitted By:



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In association with



The Context

In the last year of the ICRG programme, the focus is on institutionalization of interventions undertaken to date. Training of MGNREGA functionaries at all levels has been a core intervention under the project in all the states. Ensuring sustainability of the trainings conducted to date and establishing a mechanism for this purpose is now a key focus. In discussion with the respective state governments, the project has initiated Training of Trainers (ToTs) with identified institutions.

The ToT is taking different forms in the states.

- In Odisha, ICRG has been asked to focus on the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD); the MGNREGA Society¹ and the Odisha State Livelihood Mission platforms.
- In Chhattisgarh, ICRG has been working with SIRD for the last 2 years and all trainings conducted by SIRD include a session on climate change. Additionally, the state government has taken up a programme that focuses on holistic natural resource management that will be delivered through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) The focus in Chhattisgarh therefore is to train the CSOs working in the NRM sphere across the state. Work with SIRD will continue.
- In Bihar, there is no SIRD or designated institution that is responsible for training of MGNREGA/rural development staff. The state government has therefore asked that existing MGNREGA staff be trained over the course of the year.

This report summarizes the ToTs with SIRD, MGNREGS Society and Odisha Livelihood Mission in Odisha and the ToT done with leaders of NGOs/CSOs working in the field of natural resource management in the whole state of Chhattisgarh and the ToT with CSOs in the Bilaspur region.

Following the announcement of the general elections, the state governments have put on hold. The ICRG teams have been asked to resume in June 2019.

¹ This Society was created under a previous DFID funded programme - OMEGA

ODISHA

1. Introduction

The ICRG programme has demonstrated climate proofing of MGNREGA works such that both assets created and people depending on the assets are able to cope with climate stresses. Odisha has already scaled up the ICRG approach in one new district and 11 new blocks using their own funds and is keen to focus on MGNREGA in 19 districts. It is therefore important that MGNREGA functionaries are trained on the ICRG approach and the training that ICRG has been doing in the course of implementation is institutionalized.

Based on discussions with the Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, the ICRG Team has conducted three ToTs to date. Before discussing the trainings in detail, a brief background of the institutions is given below.

- **State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD):** Established in 1964, the SIRD is the nodal institute for training, research, evaluation and consultancy in the field of rural development under the aegis of Department of Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water, Government of Odisha. SIRD organizes various training programmes for elected members of the three-tier PRIs, NGOs and different levels of officials of PR and other line departments both in-house and off-campus. SIRD is responsible for development of training curriculum for its programmes. Given the key role of the institution, the state government asked that the ICRG programme work closely with SIRD to both train and develop/modify curriculum.
- **MGNREGS Society:** Registered under Society Registration Act, 1860 on 25th February 2011, this Society was formed to serve as an additional managerial and technical capacity support for the Department of Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water, Government of Odisha for the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the State. The Society plays a key role in strengthening the technical and managerial capacity of the state functionaries by organizing trainings, meetings, conferences, workshops and inter-State exchange visits etc. The scaling up of the ICRG approach across the state will require the MGNREGS Society to perform a key role. Therefore, the Society needs to be well versed with planning and design of climate resilient works under MGNREGS. The designs made for the NRM works in the ICRG districts, the MGNREGS toolkits prepared for ICRG programme and the studies undertaken will be handed over to the Society and the Team will work with the Society to build its capacity to take forward the interventions demonstrated under ICRG.
- **Odisha Livelihoods Mission:** Formed under the aegis of Department of Panchayati Raj, the Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) is presently implementing both the National Rural Livelihoods Mission and National Rural Livelihoods Project in the state. OLM has put in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure geared to move rural poor households out of poverty through capacity building, financial assistance and self-reliant institutions. ICRG has entered into a partnership with OLM on 18th April 2018 for promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture linking livelihoods to MGNREGA assets with climate prospective planning and implementation through climate resilient work approach (CRW). Convergence is one of the key factors for success of CRWs and hence each CRW

is being linked to livelihoods. OLM will lead in linking the MGNREGS works to livelihoods. It may leverage resources from other schemes if required to make the MGNREGS works and the livelihoods more productive. OLM shall incorporate climate change in all its training modules starting from state level to GP level. OLM shall use all its human resources at GP and Block level for imparting trainings to the community and their institutions on climate change.

2. Report on ToT for State Institute of Rural Development

2.1 Inaugural Session

The State Team Leader ICRG welcomed all participants and explained the purpose of the meeting. The importance of the issue of climate change and equipping the state functionaries to recognize and combat the same was discussed. The Director SIRD in his address, stated the importance of making MGNREGS assets climate resilient in order to provide the beneficiaries with durable assets intended to contribute to sustainable livelihoods and arrest distress migration. He stressed on the importance of conservation and preservation of natural resources and maintenance of ecological balance.



Figure 1 Director SIRD addressing the participants

He also highlighted the importance of intensive planning while choosing an asset and developing ownership amongst the community for the asset for effectiveness and longevity of the same.

The list of participants in included in the Annex.

Date: 22nd January 2019

Venue: SIRD Conference Hall

Number. of Participants: 16

Resource Materials Used

1. Session Plan
2. Presentations
3. Case studies
4. Climate Kunji Cards

Outcomes

1. Sensitization of Trainers on the context of climate change
2. Institutionalization of climate change as a training module in all SIRD trainings

Key points discussed

1. Concept of climate change
2. Effects of climate change
3. Climate change resilience
4. Brief on ICRG Programme
5. Importance of training & capacity building & roadmap for collaboration
6. Success stories of ICRG implementation

Key Takeaways

1. SIRD to include climate change module in all its trainings
2. SIRD to support ICRG in developing the Administrative Training Manual
3. ICRG to develop and provide SIRD with resource materials (PPT, Videos and case studies)

2.2 Session 2: Introduction to climate change and its effects

The State Team Leader ICRG, presented an overview of climate change and its impacts in the international, national and state scenario. The examples of increased occurrence of cyclones, droughts and floods in the state and losses caused by them were cited. The impacts of climate change were discussed along with the various mitigation and adaptation strategies to combat them. Participants were briefed on the concept of climate resilience and how the ICRG programme has been working on making MGNREGS assets climate resilient. Some examples of ICRGs Climate Resilient Works (CRWs) were demonstrated showing the importance of need based integrated development approach that relied on scientific designs to provided durable and robust infrastructure. The session stressed on tailoring of training modules in line with Sustainable Development Goal 13 in order to make the PRI members and administrative staff aware of climate change issues.



Figure 2 State Lead, ICRG introducing the concepts related to climate change

2.3 Session 3: ICRG Programme Overview

The ICRG state team presented an overview of its programme, institutional tie ups and capacity building done to date. An overview of the multiple trainings done for various technical and administrative functionaries as well as the PRI and GP officials were shared. In addition, ICRG has also been involved in the training of DTRTs and BTRTs during the SAKSHAM training programme. The components of the ICRG training module related to climate change was discussed. The programme's impact on influencing the Labour Budget to include more NRM works using the Climate Kunji card game was discussed. The Climate Kunji Cards were demonstrated, and their use explained. Other tools like the MGNREGS toolkit and vulnerability assessment index used for selection of the CRWs were also discussed.

2.4 Open House Discussion

The presentation was followed by a discussion on how to integrate climate change modules into the existing and upcoming training programmes and course materials of SIRD. There was a common consensus in the house on climate change being a topic of utmost priority and the need for awareness generation amongst various levels of both elected and state functionaries. It was decided that the ICRG State team in coordination with the nodal person nominated from SIRD will develop modules on climate change that will be incorporated in the future training programmes of SIRD. The need for developing interactive sessions was stressed in order to engage the trainees and make the sessions more relatable to the issues and concepts. Innovative methodologies like interactive audio visuals and stories shall be devised in order to make the training sessions impactful.



Figure 3 Open house discussion with all participants

2.5 Key Decisions

- SIRD will share its monthly training calendar with the ICRG State Team for effective coordination in designing and delivering modules related to climate change.
- A nodal person from SIRD was appointed to work with the ICRG team to develop training modules on climate change.
- The ICRG Team will develop a 45-minute training session on climate change that will be delivered during the training programmes conducted by SIRD.
- The faculties and empaneled resource persons of SIRD shall attend the sessions conducted by the ICRG Team during in-house training programmes so that they can deliver the sessions in the field trainings.
- The ICRG team will deliver a session on Climate Change in the trainings to be held by SIRD for FY 2019-20 (Details at Annexure –B)
- The ICRG team will share three success stories/case studies with SIRD that will be used during training sessions. Along with this, three case studies of pre and post interventions related to NRM will also be provided to SIRD.
- The ICRG State team will work on how to integrate climate change training modules for capacity building programmes on SBM, Solid Liquid Waste Management and Rural Housing to be conducted by SIRD in the coming months.
- The ICRG Team will develop training modules and case study documents to be delivered during trainings on Planning & Implementation of MGNREGS, Labour Budgeting, MGNREGS w.r.t NRM and MGNREGS & Convergence (as scheduled in the training calendar in Annexure – B).

Date: 22nd January 2019

Venue: MGNREGS Society

Number. of Participants: 18

Resource Materials Used

1. Session Plan
2. Presentations
3. A case study

Outcomes

1. Sensitization of state functionaries on climate change
2. Mainstreaming and incorporation of ICRG best practices into state agenda
3. Capacitate the Society in planning and designing of climate proof MGNREGS assets.

Key points discussed

1. Concept of climate change
2. Effects of climate change
3. Climate change resilience
4. Brief of ICRG Programme
5. CRW Approach of work
6. Best practices of ICRG Programme
7. Success stories of ICRG implementation

Key Takeaways

1. MGNREGS to be provided with a manual of CRW designs to be taken up in MGNREGS works.
 2. MGNREGS tool kits to be shared with the society for effective decision making
 3. ICRG to develop and provide Society with resource materials (PPT, Videos and case studies)
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- The ICRG team will work on training modules for GPDP on the theme of costless development. The training module will focus on building a climate resilient GP and convergence of various schemes with MGNREGS.

3. Report on ToT for MGNREGS Odisha Society

3.1 Inaugural Session

The State Team Leader, ICRG welcomed the participants and described the purpose of the meeting. The importance of the issue of climate change and equipping the state functionaries to recognize and combat the same was discussed.



Figure 4 Inaugural session by State Team Leader, ICRG Odisha

The list of participants is included in the Annex.

3.2 Session 2: Program Brief of ICRG; Sharing of best practices

The State Team Leader, ICRG presented an overview of climate change in the international, national and state scenario. Various



Figure 5 Briefing on ICRG Program and best practices

mitigation and adaptation strategies were presented. The programmes aim of creating durable and climate resilient assets under MGNREGS and linking them with sustainable livelihoods was shared. MGNREGS provides wages to millions across the country whose livelihoods depend on climate sensitive sectors. In line with this, MGNREGS's inherent characteristic that deals with climate change vulnerability was highlighted upon along with how public assets built under MGNREGS can help reduce climate vulnerability leading to efficient climatic resilient outcomes. ICRG Programme's approach to develop climate resilient infrastructure in climate stressed areas related to water, land, agriculture and forests was also discussed. This included output based MGNREGA works, potential climate vulnerability reduction and indicators for monitoring & evaluation of the selected CRW in the stress areas.

3.3 Technical Session: How ICRG value adds in MGNREGS in implementation

The ICRG Team gave an overview of the value addition by the programme to MGNREGS implementation in terms of planning, designing and capacity building. The technicalities of modelling and selection of CRWs, indicators used for vulnerability assessment and six steps for prioritization of CRW based on socio economic and bio physical parameters were shared. Through the case study of a CRW in Sargiheju village in Lanjigarh Block of Kalahandi District, the SOPs for the end to end process of a CRW was demonstrated. Capacity building in terms of influencing 'Labour Budget' to



Figure 6 Technical session

include more NRM works in the intervention as well as non-intervention GPs has been a major achievement of the ICRG programme. The Climate Kunji game, an innovative means of engaging the community to identify their local issues was discussed. The case study of Dudhiasole village, Samakhunta block from Mayurbhanj District convergence was presented to explain scope of convergence with various line departments like ITDA, OAIC, Department of Horticulture and Department of Agriculture.

3.4 Open House Discussion

Following the presentation, there was a discussion on mainstreaming and integration of ICRG best practices and SOPs in the state agenda for MGNREGS. Various aspects of CRWs starting from selection, design, execution and monitoring were discussed. Discussion on how to facilitate convergence with various line departments were held wherein the ICRG team was asked to provide selected case studies on successful convergence practices in the CRWs of its intervention GPs. The need for integrated planning of MGNREGS was discussed at lengths.

3.5 Key Decisions

- Case studies on convergence activities taken up in CRW sites in Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj will be shared.

- District wise list of CRWs will be shared so that Society Officials can monitor progress and design of the structures.
- MGNREGS toolkit developed will be shared with MGNREGS Society as resource material.
- A manual and list of CRW designs will be shared so that the Society can use them in planning works under the MGNREGS.

4. Report on Zonal Level ToT with OLM in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj

4.1 Inaugural Session

The training for OLM was inaugurated by the APD (Administration), DRDA Keonjhar who welcomed all participants from Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts and explained the purpose of the meeting. The ICRG team



Figure 7 Zonal Level Inception Workshop

shared the objective of the training and described

the background of the OLM-ICRG partnership. ICRG entered into partnership with OLM on 18th April 2018 for promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture linking livelihoods to MGNREGA assets through the CRW approach. The concept of climate change, adaptation, vulnerability, mitigation and sensitivity were explained. Effects of climate change in the context of international, national and the state level was shared. The session provided an overview of the ICRG programme highlighting the CRW approach and expected outcomes. The session ended with a brief on ICRG's support to strengthen technical capacity of MGNREGA implementers (Engineers and Administrative Staff engaged in MGNREGA

Date: 19th February 2019

Venue: DRDA Conference Hall, Keonjhar

Number of Participants: 40

Participating Districts: Keonjhar & Mayurbhanj

Resource Materials Used

1. Session Plan
2. Presentations
3. A case study

Expected Outcomes:

1. Sensitization of OLM Block and District functionaries on Climate Change and Climate Resilient Works (CRW)
2. Understanding the activities to be carried out under OLM-ICRG Partnership
3. Preparation of an action plan to be executed on common blocks and GPs

Key points discussed

1. Concept of climate change
2. Effects of climate change
3. Climate change resilience
4. Brief of ICRG Programme
5. Addressing CC through MGNREGS
6. Promoting agriculture-based livelihoods; convergence

Key Takeaways

1. Common geographical areas of work identified.
2. OLM & ICRG to work jointly on training programs to SHGs and farmers in common areas.
3. OLM to provide livelihoods linkage to CRW sites

implementation and Line Departments) with Orientation on Climate perspective planning, designing and implementation of Climate Resilient Works.

The list of participants in included in the Annex.

4.2 Session 2: Addressing CC through MGNREGS; Best Practices of ICRG

The session started with an introduction to the MGNREGS scheme and its potential to address climate change. The participants were informed about scientific planning with local climate perspective, improved design for better durability of the MGNREGA infrastructure, integration of livelihoods with MGNREGA assets, awareness of communities on climate change adaptation and resilient livelihood practices. The CRW model for integrated development was discussed and the details of identification of works, sites, method of selection, etc. were explained. The participants were briefed about the Climate Modelling Study by IISc, Bengaluru and Vulnerability Assessment Study considering both biophysical and socioeconomic conditions. Information regarding the geographical coverage and status of CRWs taken up under the ICRG programme were presented.



Figure 8 ICRG team explaining the best practices of the program

4.3 Session 3: Key Areas of Partnership

In order to build clarity on the OLM – ICRG partnership amongst the OLM block and district functionaries, the ICRG Team presented the areas of partnership. The activities under the MoU were discussed and indicative climate resilient adaptation practices for farmers discussed. Participants were asked for their inputs on planning and execution of the activities decided under the MoU in their respective areas. The ICRG team shared the list of GPs where CRWs have been taken up; these were then matched with intensive OLM GPs to identify common geographical areas for taking up livelihood initiatives. A total of 17 Gram Panchayats in 8 Blocks were identified for collaboration under the MoU.



Figure 9 Session on key area of OLM-ICRG Partnership

4.4 Preparation of Action Plan & Way Forward

The final session was designed to engage the participants in groups to prepare action plans. The participants were divided into two groups, each including OLM functionaries of the same district (one from Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj each). Each group were provided with chart papers and sketch pens to prepare a poster presentation on the tentative action plan for their respective districts based on the learning of the earlier sessions. The teams were given half an hour each after which they came up with their posters and presented the plans.



Figure 10 Group Work for developing Action Plan

4.5 Key Decisions

- Community Facilitators of ICRG will attend Block meetings of OLM functionaries to orient the MBK, CRP and others on climate change.
- OLM district and block staff will conduct exposure visit the CRWs in their respective districts.
- OLM to organize training on organic farming to the farmers in CRW sites selected in the common operational areas.
- OLM will conduct training of SHG in common operational areas for on farm and off farm activities in convergence with ITDA.
- ICRG will conduct TOTs of Krushi Mitra on climate resilient crop adoption.

5. Training evaluation and outcomes achieved

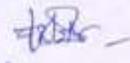
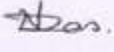
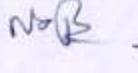
The following section summarizes the key learning outcomes achieved as mentioned at the start of the training.

1. **Key concepts and terms:** Participants were sensitized on the concept of climate change, climate vulnerability, climate resilience, local climate context, need for adaptation and the planning required for execution.
2. **Addressing CC through MGNREGA works:** With the presentations of the success stories 'Environmental Benefits and vulnerability reduction through MGNREGA scheme' and 'Influencing LB for more NRM Works', the participants clearly comprehended the linkage between MGNREGA and climate change.
3. **Building CRWs under MGNREGA and its technical aspects:** Participants understood the need for simple and feasible structural and design changes that can be applied to MGNREGA NRM works to convert them more durable and sustainable.
4. **Convergence, livelihood interventions and planning & execution:** Group discussion on action plan for linking livelihoods with CRWs emphasized on planning of convergence and livelihood intervention plans. The participants agreed and discussed on the aspect of the need of proper planning and execution of NRM works.

5. **Institutionalization of training and capacity building of state functionaries and PRIs:** Participants understood the importance of training and capacity building in the context of climate change of all stake holders of MGNREGS. SIRD and MGNREGS Society will collaborate with the ICRG State Team to develop resource materials for training programs to be conducted in the future.

Annexures

List of participants of the ToTs held at SIRD

| ROUNDTABLE TO DISCUSS LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF SIRD | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 22 ND JANUARY 2019 (Tuesday) | | | | |
| Venue: SIRD Conference Hall, Bhubaneswar | | | | |
| SN | Name | Designation | Email & Mobile Number | Signature |
| 1 | Messrs Rajan Debata | Director, SIRD | debata.messrs@yahoo.com 9439551690 |  |
| 2 | Sohini Chandini | Resource Analyst | schinchand@ipe.gov |  |
| 3 | Mohammed Ahmed | Climate Resilience Infrastructure Expert | mohammedahmed3@gmail.com |  |
| 4 | Prasanna Kumar Nayak | Jointly SIRD & PR | prasannanayak63@gmail.com |  |
| 5 | Dr. Parikshit Saha | Faculty, IITDPR | 7653076789 |  |
| 6 | Chaitanya Das | Specialist IITDPR | 9422432720 |  |
| ROUNDTABLE TO DISCUSS LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF SIRD | | | | |
| 22 ND JANUARY 2019 (Tuesday) | | | | |
| Venue: SIRD Conference Hall, Bhubaneswar | | | | |
| SN | Name | Designation | Email & Mobile Number | Signature |
| 8 | Luna Malta | Instructor in TUA & DDO | luna_ofs@gmail.com 9437304385 |  |
| 9 | Abhishek Kumar Bisoi | Consultant-IEC | bisoi.abhishek@gmail.com |  |
| 10 | Narvata Das | Consultant - DA (Centralized Planning) | narvata.das23@gmail.com |  |
| 11 | B.K. Panda | Faculty, France | braj23panda@gmail.com |  |
| 12 | Nabajyoti Mishra | State Team Leader | nojha@ipeglobal.com |  |
| 13 | Dilip Kumar Mahapatra | NRM & Livelihood Expert, ICRI | dilipkumarahapatra@gmail.com |  |
| 14 | Aniket Kumar Panda | Researcher Officer ICRI | apanda@ipeglobal.com | |

List of participants of the ToTs held at MGNREGS Odisha Society

| LINKING MGNREGS TO CLIMATE CHANGE - A CONSULTATION WITH MGNREGS SOCIETY | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| 22 ND JANUARY 2019 (Tuesday) | | | | |
| Venue: MGNREGS Society Conference Hall, Bhubaneswar | | | | |
| SN | Name | Designation | Email & Mobile Number | Signature |
| 1 | Bela Jena | Asst. Director | 9861147312 | Bela Jena |
| | | | | |
| | Dilip Mahapatra | NRM2 Lead and Expert, ICRA | 8763196343 | |
| | Mohammad Ahmed | Climate Response Programme expert ICRA, | 7972257000 | |
| | Sahin Choudhary | Doty, Research Analyst | 9818073032 | |
| | Aniket Kumar Panda | Research officer | | |

| LINKING MGNREGS TO CLIMATE CHANGE - A CONSULTATION WITH MGNREGS SOCIETY | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 22 ND JANUARY 2019 (Tuesday) | | | | |
| Venue: MGNREGS Society Conference Hall, Bhubaneswar | | | | |
| SN | Name | Designation | Email & Mobile Number | Signature |
| | Sunita Panda | Programme Asst. | 9778623645 | |
| | Siddhant K. Samal | Programme Officer | 9437948218 | |
| | Arunja Kumar Das | Specialist - Fuel Monitoring, ICRA | 9427557754 | |
| | Ramesh Kumar Dash | Junior Engineer SECURE Cell | 9437022231 | |
| | Durga Ch. Satapathy | DBT consultant | 9437096200 | |
| | M. Narayana Das | IAC specialist | 943765817 | |
| | Sobhan Kumar Dash | Programme Manager | 9937622755 sobhandash@yaho.com | |

| LINKING MGNREGS TO CLIMATE CHANGE - A CONSULTATION WITH MGNREGS SOCIETY | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 22 ND JANUARY 2019 (Tuesday) | | | | |
| Venue: MGNREGS Society Conference Hall, Bhubaneswar | | | | |
| SN | Name | Designation | Email & Mobile Number | Signature |
| | Swadhin Mahapatra | Programme Associate | swadhin112359@gmail.com 9861317462 | |
| | Dr. Debasnata Sami | PM - LIPAL | debasnatasami@gmail.com 7008515951 | |
| | Kamal Kumar Dash | Asst. State Cell Officer | 9861438357 | |

List of participants of the OLM-ICRG Zonal Workshop

| OLM-ICRG ZONAL | | | LEVEL WORKSHOP | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| VENUE: DRDA CONFERENCE HALL, KENDAHAR | | | DATE: 13/02/2019 | | | |
| No | Name of Participant | Designation | Exp/Inst | Mobile No | Email ID | Signature |
| 01 | Paul Dily Kumar, Nale | Asst. Director cum. ICRG | DRDA, Kendahar | | | |
| 02 | S. Ganesan | DM-OLM-KIR | OLM | | | |
| 03 | Dilip Mahapatra | Asst. Commr Kendahar | DRDA | 9763196342 | | |
| 04 | Chikmanjan Inam | Asst. Commr Talegaon | DRDA, Kendahar | 977610796 | | |
| 05 | Bhaskar K. Jai | Taluk. Commr. | DRDA, Kendahar | 9993393075 | brndskprk@1001@gmail.com | |
| 06 | Sanjay Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | DRDA, Kendahar | 9424320820 | sanjaykumar123@gmail.com | |
| 07 | Bhaskar Mahapatra | Asst. Commr Kendahar | DRDA, Kendahar | 982715073 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 08 | Suresh Chandra | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9424320820 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 09 | Nabin Chandra | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 732577676 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
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| 13 | Debabrata Panigrahi | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 14 | Bibhu Prasad Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 15 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
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| 19 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 20 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 21 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 22 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 23 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 24 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 25 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 26 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 27 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
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| 29 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
| 30 | Suresh Kumar Saha | Asst. Commr Kendahar | ICRG | 9320499200 | brndskprk@gmail.com | |
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| OLM-ICRG ZONAL | | | LEVEL WORKSHOP | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| VENUE: DRDA CONF. HALL, KENDAHAR | | | DATE: 13/02/2019 | | | |
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Proceedings of the consultation held with MGNREGS Society

231

**Proceedings of the Consultation meeting with ICRG Programme team
and MGNREGS Odisha Society on MGNREGS and Climate Change held
on 22nd January, 2019.**

A consultation meeting between MGNREGS Odisha Society and State ICRG team was held under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary to Government, PR & DW Department on 22.01.2019 in the conference hall of MGNREGS Odisha Society. The meeting focussed on collaboration between MGNREGS Odisha Society and ICRG Programme in order to devise a strategy for the following:

1. Linking climate change to MGNREGS
2. Mainstreaming and incorporation of ICRG best practices into State agenda
3. Facilitate MGNREGS Society in planning and designing of MGNREGS work in context to climate change
4. Training of technical and administrative staff on climate change context
5. Designing training manual for MGNREGS to take up climate resilient works (CRW) under MGNREGS

Inaugural Session

The members present is at Annexure – A.

With a warm welcome to the chair and all participants, the State Team Leader, ICRG Programme, put forward the purpose of the meeting. The importance of the issue of climate change and equipping the state functionaries to recognise and combat the same was discussed.

Session 2

State Team Leader, ICRG Programme, presented an overview of climate change and how it impacts in the international, national and state scenario as well as the purpose of the workshop. The examples of increased occurrence of cyclones, droughts and floods on the state and losses caused by them were cited. The impacts of climate change were discussed along with the various mitigation and adaptation strategy to combat them. The concept of climate resilience was discussed. ICRG

programme aims at creating durable and climate resilient assets using MGNREGS and linking them with sustainable livelihoods. MGNREGS provides wages to millions of labour across the country whose livelihoods rely on climate sensitive sectors. In line with this, MGNREGS's inherent characteristic that deals with climate change vulnerability was highlighted upon. The presentation also shared light on how public assets built under MGNREGS can help reduce climate vulnerability leading to efficient climatic resilient outcomes. ICRG Programme's approach to develop climate resilient infrastructure in climate stress areas related to water, land, agriculture and forests were also discussed. This included output based MGNREGA works, potential climate vulnerability reduction and indicators for monitoring & evaluation of the selected CRW in the stress areas.

Technical Session

The ICRG Team gave an overview of the value addition by ICRG in MGNREGS implementation in terms of planning, designing and capacity building. The technicalities of modelling and selection of CRW was discussed and the indicators used for vulnerability assessment by ICRG programme were shared with the MGNREGS Society. The 6 steps for prioritization of CRW based on socio economic and bio physical parameters were discussed along with case study of a CRW in Sargiheju village in Lanjigarh Block of Kalahandi District. With the help of the case study, the SOPs for the end to end process of a CRW were demonstrated. Capacity building in terms of influencing 'Labour Budget' to take up increasing number of NRM works in the intervention as well as non-intervention GPs has been a major achievement of the ICRG programme. The Climate Kunji game, an innovative means of engaging the community to identify their local issues was discussed. The ICRG team shared selected success stories of convergence with various line departments like ITDA, OAIC, Dept. of Horticulture and Dept. of Agriculture. In line with this, a case study of Dudhiasole village, Samakhunta block from Mayurbhanj District was shared in the presentation.

CHHATTISGARH

1. Report on ToT with CSO Leaders in Raipur

Context

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGS guidelines recognize the role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in effective implementation of the programme especially in Labour Budget preparation, work selection and reaching out to vulnerable groups (Master Circular 2018). The Ministry of Rural Department (MoRD), Government of India provides funds to States for engagement of CSOs as Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFT). In Chhattisgarh, the CFT programme was implemented from 2013-14 to 2017-18 and the State has empaneled 9 CSOs as CFTs in 26 blocks. Recently, the State Government of Chhattisgarh signed an MoU with Bharat Rural Livelihood Fund for involving CSOs to implement water conservation and development works through MGNREGA. The Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) Programme supported by DFID had facilitated the MGNREGA Employment programme in Chhattisgarh from 2012 to 2016. The PACS Programme worked with 9 CSOs and 21 network partners (small grassroots organizations) and covered 47 blocks of 9 Districts. Hence, Civil Society Organizations/ NGOs are key actors in the state for enhancing effectiveness of implementation of MGRNEGA and have a presence in most of the blocks.

Considering the above and especially the recognition accorded by the State for the role of CSOs in MGNREGA, they are key stakeholders of the ICRG programme for scaling up and continuity of capacity building efforts especially at village and GP level. CSOs also mobilize funds from MGRNEGS, District Mineral fund and Corporate Social Responsibility for such initiatives. It is against this backdrop that a training of trainer's programme (ToT) for CSOs was proposed focusing on leveraging MGNREGA for climate resilient growth in the State. Subsequent to this workshop for the NGO heads in Raipur, three more workshops will be organized in each of the Agro Climatic Zones in CG followed by a CSO-CSR workshop to take the work forward.

Introductory Session of the ToT Workshop

The Deputy Commissioner MGNREGS, Mr. R.K. Sharma introduced the workshop and its goals. He underlined the importance of CSOs as stakeholders in the MGNREGS implementation and therefore the need for their continued engagement in the implementation of MGNREGA.



Introductory Session by ICRG Team

Session on Climate Change in Chhattisgarh

This session was led by the ICRG Team and began with an introduction to climate change and global warming to set the stage, the causes of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions and the fact that anthropogenic climate change is the result of concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Thereafter, the climate change scenario in Chhattisgarh was discussed highlighting the fact that the state is in the high vulnerability zone. The Mean June July August September (*Kharif*) rainfall and coefficient variation over a 10-year period from 2007 onwards was also discussed and Chhattisgarh's positioning with relation to that. The incidence of drought over a 10-year period and the fact that we have had moderate to severe droughts in the region during this period was brought up. Specific reference was made to the different Agro Climatic Zones and climate projections for the period 2040-2069 and the need to be prepared for these events. Specific reference was made to Agricultural Vulnerability and Climate Hotspots based on the ICRG Vulnerability Assessment Study and the IISC Report on Climate Hotspots.

Session with Hon'ble Minister Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, Shri T. S. Singhdeo

The Minister joined the session and was briefed on the proceedings. Thereafter, two senior NGO heads from the Surguja and Bilaspur division presented their ideas on the climate change in the state. The Minister reiterated the necessity of linking different types of works under MGNREGA with livelihoods stating that the linkage was not easy and required great effort and time. The Minister pointed out that the ICRG project had some demonstrations and these needed to be carried forward. The Minister opined that planning of MGNREGA should be a wholesome process and people should be involved in preparing an exhaustive plan such that all households got 150



Mr. T. S. Singhdeo, Hon'ble Minister Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Government of Chhattisgarh

days of labour. He went on to state that there should be advance planning and execution of works at the start of the financial year and stated that MGNREGA's biggest failure was the delayed payments. The Minister also felt that wages needed to be revised to reflect inflation and the national average. The NGOs can play an important role in the successful implementation of the scheme.

Shri Rajesh Tiwari, Advisor to Honourable CM on Parliamentary Affairs spoke about the role of people's participation in the success of any scheme or any programme. He talked about the state government initiative of NGGB- Narwa, Garwa, Ghurwa and Bari (Treating the stream line, cowshed, producing fodder, horticulture scheme) that aims at reviving traditional methods of livelihood practice. The state government is aggressively working on a strategy to implement this concept – it should be noted that the ICRG Team are supporting the government in this.

Session on Climate Resilient Growth

This session was led by the ICRG Team focusing on the role of CSOs in pursuing the agenda of climate resilient growth in the state. The NGGB formed the basis of the presentation with emphasis on the role of the community in effective implementation. The ICRG plan of conducting ToTs in each of the three Agro Climatic Zones as well as a CSO and CSR interface to fund interventions was outlined. The Team also shared

the proposal of organizing a Central India Dryland Conclave later in the year. The implementation strategy that ICRG is following including the distribution of staff at various levels in the intervention blocks was also described.

The **key discussion points** with the CSO leaders were as follows:

- The nature of involvement of CSOs in the roll out of the state governments flagship NGGB.
- The need for conservation and upkeep of traditional water bodies, importance of ridge-line treatment, protecting and encouraging local cattle breeds and reaching the most deprived including the PVTGs.

Shri Pradeep Sharma, Advisor to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on Rural Development, Planning and Agriculture participated in these discussions and elaborated on the NGGB. The CSOs will support the NGGB process by developing models in villages where they are working, and successful models will be publicized for others to adopt.

The **key decision** was the formation of a **core group** to work on strategizing for the roll out of NGGB and meet soon. It was also agreed that the key discussion points and decision be shared with the Minister.

The ICRG Team will hold regional workshops in Bilaspur, Surguja and Jagdalpur to train field level trainers on MGNREGA and climate resilience/ adaptation to climate change. A culmination workshop linking CSOs with CSR bodies to take up such works in the future will also be organized.

2. Report on ToT with CSOs working in the Chhattisgarh Plain Agro-Climatic Zone

Context

The ICRG Team conducted this workshop in Bilaspur of 6-7 March 2019 as a follow up to the State Level workshop held in Raipur. This training was for field functionaries of civil society organizations working in

the central plain agro climatic zone of the state with prior experience of working on issues related to MGNREGA. 37 participants attended the training program from 19 different civil society organizations.

Objectives of the Workshop: The ToT aimed at informing and engaging NGOs/CSOs on climate change issues and the scope of addressing climate extremes like drought, dry spells and flash floods through the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Specific objectives of the workshop were:

1. To make participants recognize the relevance of deliberations on climate resilience and scope of leveraging MGNREGA to enhance preparedness of communities to manage climate extremes like drought, dry spells and flash floods
2. Describe parameters of climate resilient infrastructure and its planning through MGNREGA.
3. Explain principles of integrated NRM planning for development of water bodies and rivulets (Nala) as a climate resilient infrastructure.

Workshop Proceedings

Day 1

Session 1 – Introduction of Agro-Climatic Zone, MGNREGA, NGGB

The was a participatory session that first identified the characteristics of the Chhattisgarh plain agro-climatic zone. The session then discussed the scope of MGNREGA in addressing the negative impacts of climate change. The session focused on the scope of natural resource management works in developing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and creating resilience. MGNREGA was highlighted as one of the major flagship programs that needs better coordination, participatory planning and quality implementation. The role of civil society organizations in this was shared with the participants. The scope of MGNREGA was further highlighted to be integrated in drainage line treatment (Naruwa), Cattle management (Gurwa), Compost management (Ghurwa), and Homestead land development (Bari). It was suggested that the NGGB is the entry point activity for rural development that will further enhance the rural ecosystem and must be complemented with the processes of MGNREGA planning and climate change adaptations measures.

Session 2 – Technical session on drainage line management (Naruwa)

This was primarily a technical session that focused on the principles of drainage system and management. Selection of different NRM works based on the slope and stream order were focused. The participants were oriented regarding the principles of ridge to valley approach and concept of watershed. Case studies of two villages were presented as a model plan for developing the detailed project report of drainage line treatment under Naruwa incorporating the permissible works under MGNREGA.

The session also focused on the use of Composite Landscape Assessment for Restoration and Treatment (CLART) app and participants were linked with the database to access the hyper-local information from CLART application and encouraged to use it in their day to day field work.

Day 2

Session 3 – Participatory planning using Climate Kunji - Patta Patta Game

The session started with the video of Climate Kunji and later participants in groups of 8 played the patta patta game. Participants reflected on the findings of the game and made a consensus that trust, consultations, and group work are key to design, implement and monitor a program. Later, the participants made linkages to the findings of the game in MGNREGA, NGGB planning and climate change adaptations.

Session 4 - Naruwa, Garuwa, Ghurva and Bari (NGGB)

The overall vision of NGGB was shared with the participants. The importance of drainage line treatment for current and future water security at village level was discussed. The session highlighted the scope of Garuwa and Ghurva to synchronize the synergy between the livestock with the cropland and to enhance active soil carbon. The Bari system endeavors to improve the nutritional security at household level as well as supplement the household income. Overall, NGGB will lead towards self-reliance and self-sufficiency at the village level.

Session 5 - Homestead land development and MGNREGA

A technical session on design of homestead land development was conducted. Details of “Akshaya Charka model” for homestead land development was shared. This model aims at meeting the household nutritional needs and income. Participants acknowledged the need for organic measures to increase the productivity and efficacy of homestead land. The component of homestead land development will be undertaken under MGNREGA in collaboration with the Horticulture Department.

Session 6 - Planning for GIS assisted Project and Climate resilient works and MIS System of MGNREGA

Participants were shown the different bio-physical thematic layers available on the Bhuvan portal. It was suggested that information from the Bhuvan should be accessed for preliminary understanding and developing the profile of village resources. The session also navigated through the MIS system of MGNREGA to demonstrate the access of different information available. Later, the participants were briefed about the components of climate resilient works. The factors like durability, integration, inclusion, livelihood diversification, flexibility and monitoring and maintenance were shared with the field level examples from the ICRG project.

Session 7 - Jankar dal – A village level institution for good governance

Participants highlighted the scope, criteria, and structure of village level institutions that can ensure proper planning, implementation and monitoring of different government programs on sustainable basis. The concept, structures, functionalities procedure, and governance structure of Jankar dal (Informed Group) from ICRG project was shared with the participants.

Key learnings and Feedback from the Participants

1. Climate change is an important consideration in planning of NRM works and in plain area, work should address the situation of dry spells and frequent drought.
2. GIS tools, google earth pro, CLART app and Bhuvan are very useful in planning of NRM works. This workshop was the first exposure for most of the participants to these tools and techniques.



3. Climate kunji and Patta Patta game are very effective in making people aware about climate change impacts and relevance of MGNREGA and the importance of collectively doing things.
4. Leadership and active members such as Jankar dal are critical in enhancing awareness in the village. They can also influence the decision making at the village and panchayat level.
5. Water conservation work through Naruva (Nala treatment) is essential for agriculture and other livelihoods. Systematic planning based on watershed approach is very important. Most of the participants shared that it was the first time that they got to know about principles and approach for selection of different kinds of works like LBCD, Gabion and Contour trench etc. according to slope and purpose.
6. NGGB is integral to the village economy and culture. Revival of these components will enhance overall development of village according to the local context.
7. CSOs have a critical role in facilitation of awareness and involvement of community in NGGB and climate resilient development.

It was decided that a WhatsApp group will be formed by the ICRG District Engineer, Bilaspur for extending support on topics discussed in the training program especially related to use of techniques and tools.

BIHAR

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| Abbreviations | Expanded Notation |
|----------------------|---|
| AE | Assistant Engineer |
| BFT | Bare Foot Technician |
| BRDS | Bihar rural Development Society |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CRW | Climate Resilient Work |
| CRW | Climate Resilient Work |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DAO | District Agriculture Officer |
| EE | Executive Engineers |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GoI | Government of India |
| GP | Gram Panchayat |
| ICRG | Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth |
| INRM | Integrated Natural Resource Management |
| IPPE | Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise |
| JE | Junior Engineer |
| PTA | Panchayat Technical Assistant |
| QGIS | Quantum Global Information System |

Training of ICRG blocks MGNREGA functionaries on QGIS mapping

1. Need for QGIS training in Bihar

MGNREGA work planning and mapping of assets has been a prime focus of MoRD. The Central Government's special focus has been on use of advanced tools and techniques for the preparation of village and Panchayat Developmental plans which has been very useful and result oriented. The Geo-tagging of MGNREGA assets has been a positive step for the government.

Responding to a central government mandate for GIS based planning, asked the ICRG state team to guide the whole process.

QGIS training of selected MGNREGA functionaries is important because of the following:

- ✚ Mapping of existing infrastructure in the gram panchayat.
- ✚ Accessing information of base maps, land use, land cover, cadastral maps, geomorphology, geology and ground water potential in single window.
- ✚ Help in decision making for ground level MGNREGA functionaries.
- ✚ Planning, implementation and monitoring of various rural development projects.

1a. Preparation for training of MGNREGA functionaries:

In preparation for the design and roll out of the training, the ICRG team discussed the expectations from the training with the MGNREGA Commissioner, MoRD Expert Team especially on the content and selection of trainees. It was decided to undertake the training in the 8 ICRG project districts. A mixed group team of 40 MGNREGA functionaries including EE, AE, JE, PTA and PO were selected for the ToT for QGIS training from the ICRG blocks and it was decided that they will further train others in the state.

2. Objectives:

Technical functionaries at all levels need to be sensitized and capacitated on QGIS according to the Ministry's mandate. There is a need to understand the concept of GIS mapping, superimpose cadastral map of GP and planning at larger level. More specifically the training aimed at:

- ✚ Capacity building of MGNREGA functionaries on GIS mapping and GPS location taking applications.
- ✚ Layering of Cadastral map and identification of different biophysical characteristics of the area.
- ✚ Linkages of various planning process on one platform.
- ✚ Resource mapping of assets in the village.
- ✚ Vulnerability identification of block according to climatic factors of flood and drought situation.

3. Learning Outcomes Expected:

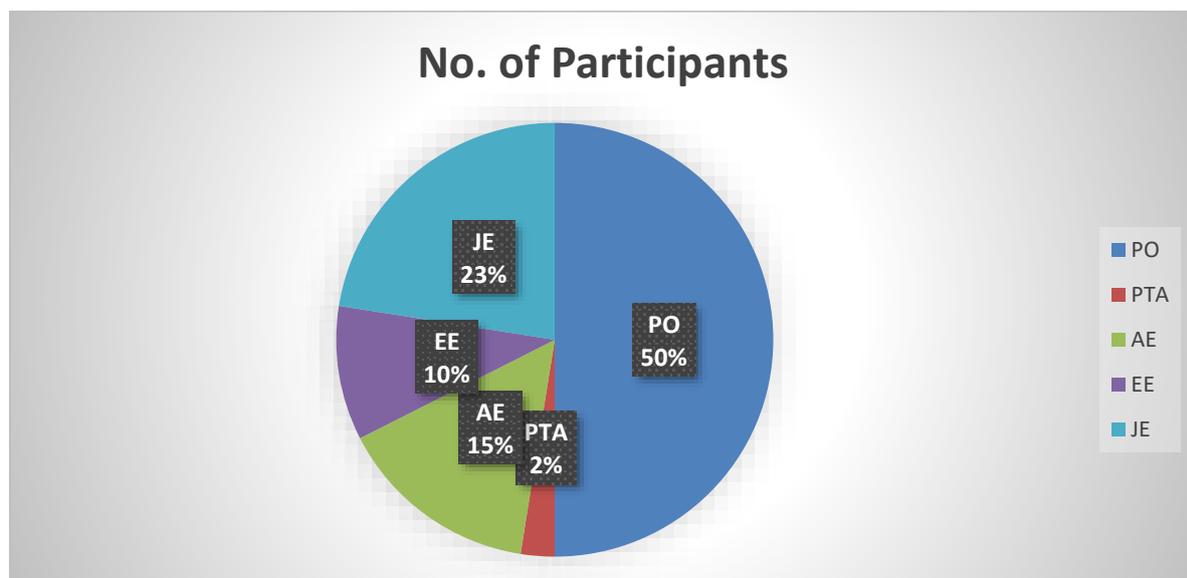
At the end of the training the trainees will be able to:

- ✚ Understand QGIS application use in mapping of resources.
- ✚ Understand the vulnerability of their block and plan accordingly.
- ✚ Able to link other schemes in preparation of developmental plan of the area.

4. Profile of Trainees:

ICRG team trained 40 participants out of which 20 participants were Programme Officers and the others were technical person's i.e. EE, AE, JE and PTA from ICRG districts. As decided by the department these personnel will further train the functionaries of other blocks.

- ✚ ICRG team conducted four rounds of **State Level QGIS training of MGNREGA functionaries at Bihar Rural Development Society Office, in Patna** on 13th, 14th, 18th and 21st February 2019.
- ✚ For support to the MGNREGA functionaries ICRG team also conducted One day training programme on QGIS application use for 6 ICRG District Engineers on 21st February.



5. Sessions and Proceedings

Session I- Process of Collection of maps and co-ordinates value

In this introductory session the participants were appraised about the process of collection of maps at GP level. Version of map to be used was also discussed. It was followed by identification and matching of boundary with the cadastral map and marking the prominent place in the boundary of the GP in the map. Thereafter, participants were taught on taking the co-ordinate values of the marked points. In this session all the possible place to collect the map, marking, collecting the coordinate etc. were discussed. Thereafter, all the proposed NRM works as per the C-APP were also marked on the

digitized map along with discussion on site selection, durability factors, beneficiary identification, treatment of area, etc.

Session 2: Digitization of maps

Digitization involves identification of the different co-ordinates from map and loading on QGIS software. The different tools of QGIS are then used for digitization. Since this process is very new for the trainees, a lot of time was required for the trainees to understand the concepts and technology.

6. Way forward and implementation of QGIS in field:

The main points for implementation of QGIS mapping are:

-  GIS planning of 2 GPs of ICRG will be done and included in the LB for this year. In the next year, all GPs are to be covered.
-  The linkage of MGNREGA planning data of GP will be integrated with other departmental schemes.
-  The ICRG team of District Engineers will work along with Block technical functionaries in mapping of the GP and digitization of data in 8 districts.

7. Role of ICRG team in the exercise

The ICRG team played a key role in grounding of QGIS concept in field level. The team of ICRG district Engineers and Mobilizers along with State team worked with MGNREGA functionaries in collection of maps, GPS location fixation and village maps. The Engineering team worked with Programme Officers to create understanding on the application and data entry. The process of QGIS data collection is still ongoing in all districts.

Following from the first meeting with the state department, four meetings were organized with the participants of the training and the digitized map prepared for submission by the state government to the MoRD before the Labor Budget. The ICRG team supported MGNREGA functionaries in GIS planning and facilitated this activity in 79 villages of 47 GPs of 26 blocks in 8 districts. Similar process was supported in non-intervention panchayats of ICRG blocks in 50 villages of 20 GPs in 13 blocks in 7 districts

Annexure-1 Photographs



Village GPS mapping help on Cadastral map by ICRG team



Resource verification by MGNREGA and ICRG team



Village mapping help on Cadastral map by ICRG team



Training of MGNREGA functionaries in BRDS, Patna