

Part III

Project Implementation, Participation, Partnerships, Capacity Development, Communication, Outputs and Impacts

This part of the report outlines the project implementation arrangements and activities, outputs, capacity development, presentations and dissemination of the project findings, awareness-raising and media coverage, stakeholder participation, partnerships, and the project impacts and outcomes, and is organized into two sections as follows:

- A. Project Implementation Arrangements
- B. Summary of Project Achievements, Outcomes, Outputs and Impacts
 - Partnership, participation and awareness-raising
 - Communication and output dissemination
 - Outputs and publications
 - Capacity development and support to NARES
 - Project effect/impacts
 - Follow-up on medium and long-term impacts and uptake of pro-poor interventions

Appendix – 1. Other Perspectives, Beliefs and Voices on Poverty

A. Summary of Project Implementation Arrangements

Initial Phase: Finalization of the Project Proposal

In early 2000, IWMI submitted a draft grant-proposal under ADB's Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) program to undertake a study on pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia on the basis of expressions of interest from the Bank as well as from IWMI's collaborating research institutions and agencies. Initially, the idea was to focus on small/micro-scale irrigation systems covering assessments of mainly small-scale technical interventions in ten countries. However, after discussions and deliberations, the ADB and IWMI jointly decided that the project should focus mainly on nontechnical interventions in medium and large-scale canal irrigation systems in the six member countries of ADB: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia and Vietnam. On the basis of the agreed version of the proposal, the ADB prepared a Technical Assistance (TA) agreement between ADB and IWMI, identified as "RETA 5945 – Fifth Agriculture and Natural Resources Research at CGIAR Centers: Study on Pro-Poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia" dated 8 February 2001. The TA agreement was authorized in mid-February 2001. The main objective of the project was to determine realistic options for increasing returns to poor farmers through improving the overall performance of established irrigation systems. The project was implemented in collaboration with national research and development organizations and agencies in the participating countries.

Inception Activities

IWMI initiated the inception activities soon after the TA agreement was authorized in February 2001. The project leader assigned by IWMI for this study visited participating countries to meet representatives of national research institutions and implementing agencies to discuss study implementation arrangements—including forming study teams, identifying study sites and developing study work plans. IWMI developed an overall work plan for the project and outlined the broad study approach to be followed for country case studies, which was discussed with the ADB in early April 2001. While there was general agreement on the overall project approach, the ADB provided valuable suggestions that were included in the draft work plan. Meantime, IWMI requested country partners to develop country-specific work plans. The draft country work plans were completed in June 2001.

National-Level Workshops

In addition, IWMI and the ADB jointly decided to hold national workshops in each of the participating countries with a view to obtaining input into the project from stakeholders at the inception stage. The main objectives of the country-level workshops were to: a) disseminate information about the project; b) involve stakeholders in the project right from the planning phase and obtain their input in the project; and c) identify and discuss country-specific issues related to irrigation management and poverty, discuss the overall project approach and identify suitable sites for case studies in each of the participating countries. The workshops were led by country study teams and IWMI representatives and were held between 12 March and 25 June 2001. Participants represented a range of disciplines and areas including academics, researchers, experts on poverty, water policymakers and water managers. Representatives from the ADB resident missions in China, Indonesia and Bangladesh also participated in the national workshops.

Regional Workshop

After the completion of national workshops, a regional workshop was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, during 9–10 August 2001. The purpose of the regional workshop was to discuss and agree upon the overall and country-specific work plans, implementation arrangements, specific research issues to be studied, methodological frameworks to be adopted, and study sites and irrigation systems to be included in the project. In addition to international scholars and IWMI staff, two of the study team members (team leader and one other key team member) from each participating country were invited for the workshop. In addition to presentations and discussions on country work plans, participants from each of the participating countries presented issue papers on topics related to irrigation and poverty and institutional reforms. All the papers presented at the workshops including national workshops were published in the workshop proceedings.

Finalization of the Project Work Plan

The overall work plan for the project was finalized following a lengthy iterative development process involving IWMI researchers, the ADB, country partners and key stakeholders in the participating countries. Key aspects that directly benefited from the interaction between IWMI and the participating countries were the logical framework for study, research issues, research questions, testable hypotheses and expected outputs. In reaction to the complexities of the topic to be studied and with feedback from the workshops, a degree of flexibility was built into the proposed methodological framework and the overall work plan. The final draft work plan and the final inception report were submitted to the ADB in late September/early October 2001 for further review, final comments and approval. The final work plan document contained: a) the overall work plan outlining issues to be addressed and activities to be carried out, time schedule and expected outputs, b) detailed methodological guidelines for implementing research activities, and c) the country-specific work plans for reference.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

The planning phase of the project was completed with finalization of issues to be studied, research approaches, and methodologies to be followed as outlined in the overall work plan, selection of systems to be studied and the inception report. The second phase of the project, country case studies, began in early September 2001. Research contracts and detailed terms of reference (TOR) including sequencing of activities, financing and payment disbursement plan and output delivery schedule were developed to initiate phase-II of the project

The Mission from the ADB visited IWMI from 1 to 5 October 2001 and reviewed and discussed detailed work plans and overall progress and issues related to logistics, implementation arrangements and the study schedule. Additional comments, concerns and suggestions from the ADB on study components, implementation arrangements and selection of irrigation systems were addressed. As per suggestion on the Indian component of the study, Madhya Pradesh was included as one of the study areas in India.

For effective monitoring of the study progress and to provide technical support to country study teams, IWMI assigned the following staff to the project:

- a) Dr. Intizar Hussain, Project Leader/Manager, for leading, managing and coordinating the project activities in all six participating countries. In addition, his responsibility included monitoring and providing technical support to the study teams.
- b) Dr. Eric Biltonen, based at IWMI's South East Asia office in Bangkok contributed to monitoring progress and providing technical support to the study team in Vietnam.
- c) Dr. Jinxia Wang, based in China, provided technical support to the study team in China.

- d) Dr. Chris Scott, Regional Director based at IWMI's office in Hyderabad, India, contributed to monitoring the project progress and providing technical support to the study teams in India.
- e) Dr. Waqar Jehangir, staff member of IWMI's office for Pakistan and Central Asia, Lahore, was appointed as a team leader for the Pakistan component of the project for monitoring and technical support.

In-country monitoring and support for countries' project activities by IWMI continued throughout the project implementation period (table P3.1). Country teams carried out case studies during 2002-03. Preliminary drafts of the country reports were presented and discussed during the second national-level workshops in each of the six countries according to the following schedule: Bangladesh – 22-23 May 2003; China – 1 September 2003; India – 15-16 April 2003; Pakistan – 23-24 April 2003; Indonesia – 4-5 February 2003; and Vietnam – 6-7 May 2003. The workshops were attended by federal/provincial ministers, key policymakers and officials, members of consultative committees formed for the project, academia, researchers, NGOs and representatives from the donor community. The draft final reports were revised based on inputs and comments from the workshops. The workshops successfully drew response from the various stakeholders. Extensive media coverage was given to the national workshops, particularly in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Vietnam. Summaries of workshop proceedings are included in the country study reports. In addition to drawing attention to water and poverty issues at the national level, the project raised awareness and contributed to several international fora as discussed in the next section.

Table P3.1. Project in-country monitoring, review and support by the Project Leader by location and dates.

Country/Location	Date
Dhaka, Bangladesh	1-4 January 2001
Dhaka, Bangladesh	20-25 June 2001
Dhaka, Bangladesh	19-29 September 2002
Dhaka, Bangladesh	19-25 May 2003
Beijing, China	11-18 May 2001
Hyderabad, India	17-27 March 2002
Hyderabad, India	14-20 July 2002
Yogyakarta, Indonesia	23-27 February 2001
Yogyakarta, Indonesia	19-24 May 2001
Yogyakarta, Indonesia	28 July 6 to August 2002
Yogyakarta, Indonesia	2-7 February 2003
Lahore, Pakistan	12 March 2001
Lahore, Pakistan	7-17 February 2001
Lahore, Pakistan	6-13 March 2002
Lahore, Pakistan	6-15 June 2002
Lahore, Pakistan	7-16 November 2002
Lahore, Pakistan	30 December 2002 to 14 January 2003
Lahore, Pakistan	16 April-6May 2003
Hanoi, Vietnam	19-21 February 2001
Hanoi, Vietnam	13-16 June 2001

B. Summary of Project Achievements, Outcomes, Outputs and Impacts

What did we achieve during the project implementation period? This section presents a summary of achievements, outcomes, outputs and effects/impacts generated by the project. In addition to successfully achieving the expected outputs, the project resulted in significant outcomes that reflected the value added generated through effective design and implementation of the project. The outcomes and impacts reported here are those that have been realized during the project implementation period, with focus on those outcomes that are easily quantifiable. There are many effects/impacts generated by the project that are either difficult to quantify and value in monetary terms or need significant resources to do so; such impacts/effects are also discussed and reported here but more qualitatively. Yet the post-project impacts in the medium term that would result from the uptake of pro-poor strategies suggested in the project or the long-term positive impacts that are expected to be generated from effective implementation of the proposed pro-poor interventions and actions will remain to be evaluated in the future and will depend on if, how and when the proposed strategies, policies and interventions are taken up. During the project implementation period, significant achievements were made in the following five areas. These are summarized below and quantified in table P3.2.

- Partnership, participation and awareness-raising
- Communication and output dissemination
- Outputs and publications
- Capacity development and support to NARES
- Project effect/impacts
- Follow-up on medium- and long-term impacts and uptake of pro-poor interventions

Partnership, participation and awareness. The study was implemented in collaboration and partnership with national organizations in each of the respective countries. More than 7640 stakeholders, including women, participated in the study directly or indirectly. These included international donors, politicians, national-level policymakers, national and international researchers, the academic community, NGOs, journalists, practitioners, local-level managers, community leaders and rural farm and nonfarm households. The stakeholders were involved at all stages of the study implementation. The final outputs, strategies and interventions as proposed in the project, in addition to being based on rigorous analyses, also reflect the inputs from this wide range of stakeholders.

The project raised mass-scale awareness of the issues at various levels: global, national, system/community and household levels. These included a) global level – presentations at global fora, such as the 18th Congress and the 53rd International Executive Council Meeting for ICID, Montreal, Canada, July 2003; World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, August/September 2002; the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, March 2003; and International Conference of Environmental Journalists in Colombo, October 2002; b) regional level – presentations at regional fora, such as the South Asian Water Forum in Islamabad SAWAF, December 2002; ADB's Dhaka Meeting on Water and Poverty, September 2002; First and Second ADB Water Weeks in

Manila, December 2002 and January 2004); and Global Water Partnership Consultation Meeting in Colombo, August 2002; c) 12 national level workshops (2 in each of the six project participating countries) and one regional-level workshop held in Colombo, and through media coverage (briefs, newspaper articles and news), through publication of a range of scientific publications, and through development of a project website; and d) at the system and community level – through approaches such as community-level group discussions, participatory assessments and through demonstrations (e.g., of technologies and best practices).

Communication and output dissemination. As indicated above, the project used a variety of communication and output dissemination tools including: presentations at the global, regional and national-level fora, media briefings and reporting (using popular magazines, national newspapers, radio and the TV), publications of outputs in scientific journals and research reports, and through the website. In addition to presentations made at various fora, the project organized 13 workshops where 786 stakeholders including politicians, policymakers, practitioners, NGOs, academia, researchers, donors and others participated. Media involvement helped in delivering key messages through 45 news/briefs in newspapers, and 13 news items at the radio and the TV (table P3.2).

Table P3.2. Summary of project participation, capacity development, communication and outputs

Item	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	China	Indonesia	Vietnam	Other	Total
Project Participation								
A. Research Personnel								
Senior professionals	2	2	10	4	6	8	6	38
Junior professionals	23	33	34	28	31	34	6	189
Male professionals	18	26	32	23	23	36	12	170
Female Professionals	7	9	12	9	14	6		57
B. Rural (farm and nonfarm) Households	1092	1224	900	1430	1001	960	30	6637
C. Others (see workshop participation)	61	189	132	130	108	140	26	786
Total Participation								7640
Communication and Dissemination								
A. National/Regional Workshops Participation								
No. of workshops conducted	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	13
Participants (no. of stakeholders)								
	<u>Ministers</u>	1	0	1	1	2		5
	<u>Polymakers</u>	15	37	31	16	34	3	155
	<u>Practitioners</u>		40	29	10	18	6	103
	<u>NGOs</u>	14	28	16	3	13	3	80
	<u>Researchers</u>	6	41	36	76	26	86	291
	<u>Donors</u>	1	22	4	9	3	5	44
	<u>Others</u>	25	20	16	15	13	19	108
	<u>Total</u>	61	189	132	130	108	26	786
B. Media Coverage								
	No. of news items about project in national newspapers		11	29	3	2		45

Item		India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	China	Indonesia	Vietnam	Other	Total
	No. of project articles in newspaper		2	1	3	1			7
		India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	China	Indonesia	Vietnam	Other	Total
	No. of project-related news at the Radio		3	2					5
	No. of project-related <u>items of news</u> at the T.V.		2	4		1	1		8
Outputs/Reports/ Publications									
IWMI and National Partners									
	Journal articles/research Reports/papers (published/underway)							12	12
	WP – Working Papers							3	3
	PR – Project Reports							9	9
	CP – Conference Papers							11	11
	SPS – Papers in Special Publication Series							4	4
	B/NA – Briefs/Newspaper Articles							3	3
	C/W PROC – Conference/Workshop proceedings							2	2
	OTH – Other							7	7

Item		India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	China	Indonesia	Vietnam	Other	Total
Others Publications/Reports/Papers by National Partners		1	11	0	12	3	1		28
Total Publications		1	11	0	12	3	1	51	79
Support and Capacity Development									
A. Student Financial Support (No. of Students Supported)			4		2	1	1		8
B. Trainings									
No. of trainings		2	2	6	1	6	2		19
Persons trained		20	25	22	25	22	20		134
Other trainings (e.g., PostDocs)			1		2			2	5
Research proposal for follow-up actions Submitted by IWMI to ADB in January 2004									
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Outputs and Publications: The project generated a number of outputs as outlined below:

- Inventory of issues related to water and poverty in irrigated agriculture in the region
- Inventory of global literature on water and poverty in agriculture.
- Documentation of the current situation and problems related to irrigated system performance, productivity and poverty in the selected systems.
- A set of pro-poor interventions, actions and implementation strategies and guidelines (as outlined in country reports and part I & II of this report),
- Irrigation-poverty profiles for six study countries covering macro, meso and micro-levels.
- Large data base consisting of primary data from 5,408 households from 26 irrigation systems.
- Over 79 reports/research papers and articles and other material.
- Awareness-raising and dissemination of pro-poor interventions and strategies
- Support and capacity building of NARES.

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 IWMI and the national partners produced over 79 publications, which included journal articles, project reports, working papers, conference papers, papers in special publication series, papers in local languages, workshop proceedings, newspaper briefs and other publications. The list of publications already completed is provided in table P3.3. In addition, there are other publications at various stages of preparation, which are not listed here.

Table P3.3. Project outputs/publications/reports and other material.

IWMI and National Partners	
JA/RR – Journal Articles/Research Reports/papers (published/underway)	12
WP – Working Papers	3
PR – Project Reports	9
CP – Conference Papers	11
SPS – Papers in Special Publication Series	4
B/NA – Briefs/Newspaper Articles	3
C/W PROC – Conference/Workshop proceedings	2
OTH – Other	7
Total	51
Other publications by national partners	28
Grand Total	79

2004

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2. Arif, S. Sigit; Maksum, Mochammad; Suparmi, Murtiningrum; Hartono, Slamet; Mawarni, Agnes; Rahardjo, Hussain; Hussain, Intizar; Wijerathna, Deeptha. 2004. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia - Poverty in irrigated agriculture in Indonesia – Issues and Options, Country Final Report–Indonesia*, International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [PR]
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9. Hussain, Intizar; Mudasser, Muhammad; Hanjra, Munir A.; Amrasinghe, Upali; Molden, David. 2004. Improving wheat productivity in Pakistan: Econometric analysis using panel data from Chaj in the Upper Indus basin, *Water International Journal*. (JA, forthcoming).

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13. Hussain, Intizar; Wijerathna, Deeptha. 2004. *Implications of alternate irrigation water charging policies for the poor farmers in developing countries*. Draft Research Report, International Water Management Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [RR, under review]
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| 50. | Tuan, Doan Doan; Huan, Le Ngoc; Hung, Dinh The; Tuan, Nguyen Nguyen. 2001/02. <i>Irrigation and poverty profile-Vietnam</i> . Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute. [OTH] |
| 51. | Wang, Jinxia; Huang, Jikun; Zhang, Caiping. 2001/02. <i>Irrigation and poverty profile – China</i> . Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute. [OTH] |

Capacity development and support to NARES. The project involved 227 professionals in implementing the project including 57 female professionals. Of the total, over 83 percent were junior professionals, who developed their skills on various aspects of research on water and poverty including field-level data collection, data analysis, research methods and tools, communication and presentation skills through informal and formal training programs. In addition to on-the-job-training, 19 formal training programs were organized where 134 junior professionals received training. The project provided financial support for research to 6 Master Degree students and 2 Ph.D. Degree Students. The project also provided opportunities to 5 young Post-Docs for gaining experience in research and project implementation.

Project Effects/Impacts. In addition to the above outlined achievements, there are other important effects/influences and impacts of the project that include the following

- The project outputs presented in the national-level workshops have significantly contributed to enhancing understanding of policymakers and local-level managers on the poverty prevalence in irrigation systems, causes of poverty, and irrigation-poverty linkages, pro-poorness, neutrality and anti-poorness of past interventions in irrigated agriculture and, importantly, interventions and actions for making investments in irrigation and other related sectors strongly pro-poor. The project has indeed answered several important questions in relation to irrigation and poverty. Local-level managers' orientation on the significance of the problems and their consequences for the poor, and on realistic options for addressing these problems has increased and it could be expected to result in positive outcomes in the medium and the long term;
- The project has resulted in four important effects and influences in Pakistan: a) the study team in Pakistan informed the project leader that, based on the project outputs and discussions, a national level NGO implementing poverty alleviation interventions has broadened its scope of operations to include water/irrigation as one of its core areas, and has developed new initiatives including developing separate models for irrigated and rain-fed areas, initiatives for strengthening up-stream downstream linkages, and active dissemination of small-scale resource conserving technologies; b) the new concept of integrated services delivery in agriculture that emerged from the project findings is being widely discussed at higher-level policy circles; c) in addition, the study team leader in Pakistan also informed that he has received informal information that the interventions

proposed by the project and presented in Islamabad might be further reviewed for consideration for inclusion in Pakistan's next five-year development plan; and d) recently, the Punjab Irrigation Minister has expressed interest in initiating pilot projects on some of these new ideas/concepts, particularly those related to integrated services delivery and multi-functionality of water user groups for the development of smallholder economies at Lower Jehlum Canal, and explored the possibility for IWMI taking the lead in initiating such interventions. Also, it is quite encouraging to note that the project reports/papers are now being used as reference material at the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

- The project has strategically involved in the project those national experts who are directly or indirectly engaged in developing country poverty reduction strategy papers and those involved in developing new national water/irrigation policies with a view to not only cross-fertilize the ideas but to get the key messages across for reflection in both poverty reduction strategies and water/irrigation policies (e.g., the project team leader in Indonesia is one of the experts involved in developing the national irrigation policy for Indonesia, and the team leader in Bangladesh is involved in the development of national poverty reduction strategy and national water policy for Bangladesh).
- The project raised significant awareness among communities and farmers about a) institutional reforms for improved irrigation management and their potential benefits, b) irrigation water rights with a focus on those living in poor communities and disadvantaged locations, and c) promoting, in some cases, better irrigation, cultivation and resource conserving practices and technologies. For example, in Chaj area in Pakistan, the project disseminated information and created mass awareness about the benefits of using bed and furrow method, zero tillage technology, precision land leveling and land improvement measures.
- The project has developed an inventory of information related to hydrology, resource base/system assets/infrastructure, socioeconomics and poverty, agriculture institutional/management systems, and innovative practices for all the systems studied. This information could provide a useful benchmark for monitoring performance and progress made over time.

Follow-up on Medium- and Long-Term Impacts and Up-take of Pro-poor Interventions. It would be important and useful to follow-up on the project impacts in the medium and long term and on the up-take of the proposed intervention strategies for poverty alleviation. As an immediate follow-up, IWMI has submitted a proposal for action-oriented R&D on one of the strategic interventions proposed in the project: *“Integrated Service Provision for Poor Farmers in Irrigated Agriculture through Public-Private Sector Partnerships”* to the ADB. The proposal is for improving service delivery in irrigated agriculture through public-private sector partnerships, and exploring the potential for making recently formed water user groups/WUAs multifunctional and for using them as vehicles for delivery of key inputs, resource-conserving and productivity-enhancing technologies, and other related services in a more integrated manner to

farmers, including some of the services currently provided by the public sector through sectoral approaches, which not only entail high transaction costs but often do not reach the poor. Three important aspects of the suggested approach are: a) commercial orientation of WUAs for their long-term sustainability, b) improved access to inputs and services by farmers, particularly poor small farmers for enhanced productivity and returns to farming, and c) increased investments by the private sector. If approved, the proposal, which focuses largely on actions and on-ground implementation of interventions, would provide an important opportunity for follow-up on the outcomes of the project with significant impacts on poverty alleviation.

Table P3.4. Project-related presentations by date and location.

2004	
1.	<i>Have low irrigation service charges disadvantaged the poor?</i> Invited paper presented at the Second ADB's Water Week, 26-30 January 2004, Manila, Philippines.
2003	
2.	<i>Agricultural water and poverty in Asia</i> , 2nd National Level Workshop, Islamabad, Pakistan 23-24 April 2003 by Intizar Hussain.
3.	<i>Agricultural water and poverty in Asia</i> , 2nd National Level Workshop, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 4-5 Feb 2003 by Intizar Hussain.
4.	<i>Agricultural water and poverty in Asia</i> , 2nd National Level Workshop, Dhaka, Bangladesh 22-23 May 2003 by Intizar Hussain.
5.	<i>Agricultural water, food security and poverty: Linkages and lessons for action.</i> The 3 rd World Water Forum, Kyoto, Japan March 2003 by Intizar Hussain.
6.	<i>Does irrigation water matter for poverty alleviation? Evidence from South and Southeast Asia</i> , Annual Research Meeting, IWMI, 13-14 November 2003 by Intizar Hussain.
7.	<i>Irrigation investment, local water management institutions and the poor: A case study in the Yellow river basin</i> by Wang Jinxia, Zhigang Xu, Jikun Huang and Scott Rozelle, 2002 Contribution to International Yellow River Forum jointly organized by Yellow River Conservancy Commission and IWMI, Beijing, China, May 2003.
8.	<i>Pro-poor intervention strategies</i> , 2nd National Level Workshop, Hanoi, Vietnam 6-7 May 2003 by Eric Biltonen.
9.	<i>Pro-poor intervention strategies</i> , 2nd National Level Workshop, Hyderabad, India 15-16 April 2003 by Sivamohan, M.K. and Christopher A. Scot.
2002	
10.	<i>Agricultural water against poverty: understanding linkages and identifying interventions</i> , Second South Asia Water Forum (SAWAF), organized by Pakistan Water Partnership under auspices of Global Water Partnership (GWP), Colombo Resource Center, 14-16 December 2002, Islamabad, Pakistan.
11.	<i>Agricultural water and poverty</i> – IWMI Pavilion, The Water Dome, World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2 September 2002 by Intizar Hussain.

12. *Agricultural water and poverty linkages* – Parallel Session, The Water Dome, World Summit on Sustainable Development, **Johannesburg**, 2 September 2002 by Intizar Hussain.
13. *Agricultural water and poverty linkages: water and poverty initiative* – **Asian Development Bank, Manila**, 7-8 February 2002 by Intizar Hussain.
14. *Case studies on agricultural water and poverty in small and large systems: Some lessons for action*, ADB led Water and Poverty Initiative, Asia-Pacific Regional consultation Workshop, **Dhaka, Bangladesh**, 22-26 September, 2002 by Intizar Hussain.
15. *Identifying pro-poor irrigation interventions for irrigated agriculture in Asia* (Hussain, Intizar, Eric Biltonen, Kenichi Yokoyama and Izhar Hunzai), paper presented at 18th Congress and the 53rd International Executive Council Meeting for ICID, **Montreal, Canada**: International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) by Eric Biltonen.
16. *Income, inequality and poverty in rural China* by Huang, Qiuqiong, David Dawe, Jikun Huang, Scott Rozelle and Jinxia Wang, International Rice Conference organized by International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), **Beijing, China**, 16-20 September 2002.
17. *Innovation of water institution, water use efficiency and agricultural production* by Wang Jinxia, Zhigang Xu, Jikun Huang and Scott Rozelle, 2002. Water Saving Forum, Ministry of Water Resources, **Beijing, China**, October 16, 2002.
18. *Making irrigation management pro-poor: Lessons from China and Vietnam*. Workshop on Asian Irrigation in Transition—Responding to the Challenges Ahead, 22-23 April 2002, **Bangkok, Thailand** by Eric Biltonen.
19. *The evolution of water management in North China's irrigation districts* by Msangi, Siwa, Jinxia Wang, Zhigang Xu and Richard Howitt, International Rice Conference organized by International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), **Beijing, China**, 16-20 September 2002.
20. *Water and poverty linkages*, 14th Congress of Environmental Journalists, Eden Hotel, **Bentota, Sri Lanka**, 29 Oct 2002 by Intizar Hussain.
21. *Water for food security for the poor, session on water for food security*, ADB led Water and Poverty Initiative, Asia-Pacific Regional consultation Workshop, **Dhaka, Bangladesh**, 22-26 September, 2002 by Intizar Hussain.

22. *Water management reform and the poor: impacts on income, output and water use* by Wang Jinxia, Zhigang Xu, Jikun Huang and Scott Rozelle, International Rice Conference organized by International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), **Beijing, China**, 16-20 September 2002.
 23. *Water, health and poverty linkages* – National Consultation, Global Water Partnership, **Colombo, Sri Lanka**, 21 August, 2002 by Intizar Hussain.
 24. *Water-saving technology and impact on water use in North China* by .Lohmar, Bryan, Jian Zhang, Jinxia Wang, Jikun Huang, and Scott Rozelle, International Rice Conference organized by International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), **Beijing, China**, 16-20 September 2002.
- 2001**
25. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Dhaka, Bangladesh** – 23 June 2001 by Intizar Hussain.
 26. *Pro-Poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Beijing, China** 14 May 2001 by Intizar Hussain.
 27. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Hyderabad, India** –25 June 2001 by Intizar Hussain.
 28. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Lahore, Pakistan** –12 March 2001 by Waqar Jehangir.
 29. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Yogyakarta, Indonesia** - 23 May 2001 by Intizar Hussain.
 30. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st National Level Workshop, **Hanoi, Vietnam** -14 June 2001 by Intizar Hussain.
 31. *Pro-poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture in Asia*, 1st Regional Workshop, **Colombo, Sri Lanka**, 9-10 August 2001 by Intizar Hussain and Eric Biltonen.

Table P3.5. Project workshops by location and date.

Country	Workshop-I	Workshop-II
Bangladesh	23 June 2001	22-23 May 2003
China	14 May 2001	1 September 2003
India	25 June 2001	15-16 April 2003
Pakistan	12 March 2001	23-24 April 2003
Indonesia	23 May 2001	4-5 February 2003
Vietnam	14 June 2001	6-7 May 2003
Regional workshop	RW-1: 9-10 August, 2001 Colombo	RW-II: To be decided

Table P3.6. Media coverage: Selected national newspapers reporting.

Event and date	Media category	Media	Reach
Article on “Abiana: Flat or Differentia Rate?”, by Hussain Intizar (<i>IWMI</i>)	Newspaper	DAWN Economic and Business Review 5 January 2004, “Abiana: Flat or Differentia Rate?” Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI’s project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	DAWN vol. LVII No111, Thursday, April 24, 2003, <i>Provision of Integrated Service in Farm sector Stressed</i> , Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI’s project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, Speech by Marshuk Ali Shah, Country Director, ADB, Pakistan Resident Mission	Website, online	www.adb.org (Speech by Marshuk Ali Shah, Country Director, ADB, Pakistan Resident Mission)	Pakistan/ worldwide
National Level Workshop on IWMI’s project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	DAWN vol. LVII No112, Friday, April 25, 2003, <i>Scientists Urged to promote farm production</i> , Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI’s project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	Pakistan Observer , Friday, April 25, 2003, <i>PARC chief stresses awareness about water use</i> , Pakistan	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI’s	Newspaper	The News International , Friday,	Pakistan

project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003		April 25, 2003, <i>PARC chief calls for plans to overcome water shortage, Pakistan</i>	
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	The Daily Jang , Rawalpindi, Friday, April 25, 2003, <i>For poverty alleviation, the government wants to complete research and development projects on priority basis</i>	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	Daily NAVA-I-WAQT , Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Friday, April 25, 2003, <i>Water Problem one of the biggest Challengers in 21st Century</i>	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 23-24 April 2003	Newspaper	The Daily Pakistan , Friday, April 25, 2003, <i>Water Scarcity one of the Global Challengers</i>	Pakistan
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Observer Dhaka , Saturday, May 24 2003, <i>Monitoring of GK, Pabna Irrigation projects stressed, Dhaka, Bangladesh.</i>	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Observer Dhaka , Saturday, May 24 2003, <i>BUP workshop Concludes, Dhaka, Bangladesh.</i>	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	The Bangladesh Today , Dhaka Saturday May 24, 2003, <i>Sayef Uddin Secretary Ministry of water Resources speaking at a work shop on pro poor intervention strategies in irrigated agriculture of Asia – Bangladesh case was held in Dhaka on 22-23 May [+ A picture], Dhaka, Bangladesh</i>	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	The New Nation, Independent Daily , Saturday May 24, 2003, <i>BUP, IWMI workshop Held; Call to involve Poor in water management, Dhaka, Bangladesh</i>	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's	Newspaper	Independent , Saturday 24, May	Bangladesh

project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003		2003, <i>Involvement of Poor In water management stressed</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Independent , Saturday 24, May 2003, <i>Monitoring in GK Irrigation Projects Stressed</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Financial EXPRESS , Friday May 23, 2003, <i>Lack of land, irrigation impedes poverty reduction</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	The Daily Star , Friday May 23, 2003, <i>Proper water management can raise food production by one core tones-speakers tell BUP workshop</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Shangbad (Bangla), Dhaka, Friday, 23 May 2003, <i>Poor and disadvantaged people should get more priority in water management</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003		The Bangla Pathrika (Bangla), Saturday, 24 May 2003, <i>Experts suggest to emphasize the maintenance of G-K and Pabna Irrigation Projects</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh.	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated Agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Bhorer Kagaz , Dhaka (Bangla), Friday May 23, 2003, <i>There is a relation between poverty and availability of Water</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh.	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated agriculture in Asia, 22-23 May 2003	Newspaper	Anker Kagaz (Bangla), Dhaka, Friday, 23 May 2003, <i>Poor and disadvantaged people should get more priority in water management</i> , Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh
National Level Workshop on IWMI's	Newspaper	Vietnam News Paper , <i>MARD Ask</i>	Vietnam

project on Pro-poor Intervention Strategies in Irrigated agriculture in Asia, 6-7 May 2003		<i>Investors to open the flood gates for Irrigation Projects, Vietnam</i>	
Article on “Alleviating rural poverty”, by Hussain Intizar, (IWMI)	Newspaper	DAWN Economic and Business Review January 6 2003, <i>Alleviating Rural poverty</i> , Islamabad, Pakistan	Pakistan

Table P3.7. List of lead country partners and contact persons.

Country/Organization	Organization	Contact Persons/Team Leader
ADB, Manila	Asian Development Bank, Manila	Mr. Wouter Lincklean Arriens E-mail: wlincklaenarriens@adb.org
IWMI	International Water Management Institute - Headquarters, Sri Lanka IWMI-Southeast Asia Regional Office	Dr. Intizar Hussain - Project Leader E-mail: i.hussain@cgiar.org Dr. Eric Biltonen E-mail: bilt@radint.com
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP), Dhaka	Dr. Q.K. Ahmad - Team Leader
China	Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP), Beijing	Dr. Jikun Huang - Team Leader E-mail: jikhuang@public.bta.net.cn
India	India Regional Office, International Water Management Institute, ICRISAT Patancheru, Hyderabad	Dr. Chris Scott - Team Leader E-mail: c.scott@cgiar.org Dr MVK. Sivamohan - Coordinator E-mail: mvks2@rediffmail.com
Indonesia	Center for Rural and Regional Development Studies (CRRDS), Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta	Dr. Sigit Supadmo Arif - Team Leader E-mail: sigit@idola.net.id
Pakistan	IWMI Pakistan Office, Lahore	Dr. Waqar Jehangir - Team Leader E-mail: w.jehangir@cgiar.org
Vietnam	Center for Irrigation & Water Supply Research (CI&WSR), Hanoi	Dr. Doan Doan Tuan - Team Leader E-mail: doantuan@hotmail.com

Appendix – 1

Other Perspectives, Beliefs and Voices on Poverty

Finally, it should be mentioned here that the poverty problem is not something that could be solved simply by raising slogans, giving impressive talks and organizing meetings or by, now and then, coining of new buzzwords and terminology; it is a difficult puzzle, a serious issue and a dangerous problem that should no longer be continued to be mocked with; it needs serious attention and urgent priority, deeper understanding and innovative solutions, sometimes hard choices, strong commitments and real actions; it is only then we can expect any significant real improvements in poverty situation. It also means involving in such efforts those who have been through the pains the poor suffer or have been close enough to realize the feelings of what it means to be a sufferer, understand what it means to be poor, and are genuine in solving the problems; otherwise, we will continue to enrich ourselves in the name of the poor and the poor will continue to suffer, but for how long? Sooner or the later things are bound to go wrong for all of us.

What do great leaders, scholars and the poor themselves say about poverty? Here are some perspectives, beliefs and selected voices on poverty, which give powerful messages with regard to understanding various dimensions of poverty, their consequences and the broad strategies to address the poverty-related issues.

Don't ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at the utensils and the clothes I am wearing. Look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty—A poor man, *Voices of the Poor*: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

Poverty is like heat: you cannot see it, you can only feel it; so to know poverty you have to go through it—A poor woman, *Voices of the Poor*, Deepa Narayan, Robert Chambers, Meera Kaul Shah and Patti Petesch 2000

Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when we seek help—*Voices of the Poor*, Deepa Narayan, Robert Chambers, Meera Kaul Shah and Patti Petesch 2000.

Poverty is a pain; it feels like a disease. It attacks a person not only materially but also morally. It eats away one's dignity and drives one into total despair—A poor woman, 1997, *Voices of the Poor*: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

Poverty is to be without sufficient money, but it is also to have little hope for better things. It is a feeling that one is unable to control one's destiny, that one is powerless in a society that respects power. The poor have very limited access to means of making known their situation and their needs. To be poor is to feel apathy, alienation from

society, entrapment, hopelessness and to believe that whatever you do will not turn out successfully (Canadian Royal Commission on the Status of Woman, Report 1970).

One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well (Virginia Woolf, *A Room of One's Own* 1929.)

The most terrible poverty is loneliness and the feeling of being unloved (Mother Teresa).

It is pretty hard to tell what does bring happiness; poverty and wealth have both failed (Kin Hubbard).

In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of (Confucius).

If the misery of the poor be caused not by the laws of nature, but by our institutions, great is our sin (Charles Darwin).

The poverty of our century is unlike that of any other. It is not, as poverty was before, the result of natural scarcity, but of a set of priorities imposed upon the rest of the world by the rich. Consequently, the modern poor are not pitied but written-off as trash. The twentieth-century consumer economy has produced the first culture for which a beggar is a reminder of nothing (John Berger).

Never has the human race enjoyed such an abundance of wealth, resources and economic power, and yet a huge proportion of the world's citizens are still tormented by hunger and poverty, while countless numbers suffer from total illiteracy (Anonymous).

The struggle against destitution, though urgent and necessary, is not enough. It is a question, rather, of building a world where every man, no matter what his race, religion or nationality, can live a fully human life, freed from servitude imposed on him by other men or by natural forces over which he has not sufficient control; a world where freedom is not an empty word and where the poor man Lazarus can sit down at the same table with the rich man (Anonymous).

If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich (John F. Kennedy).

You can never have international peace as long as you have national poverty (Stephen Leacock).

Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime (Aristotle).

Poverty is the mother of crime (Marcus Aurelius).

Poverty is the worst form of violence (Mahatma Gandhi).

Peace begins when the hungry are fed (Anonymous).

Hunger makes a thief of any man (Pearl S. Buck).

Criminality is result of poverty. when you are hungry, you have to find a way. Hunger doesn't ask – A discussion group participant, Voices of the Poor, Deepa Narayan, Robert Chambers, Meera Kaul Shah and Patti Petesch 2000.

The inevitable consequence of poverty is dependence (Johnson: Dryden).

People now place their hopes in God, since the government is no longer involved in such matters Voices of the Poor, Deepa Narayan, Robert Chambers, Meera Kaul Shah and Patti Petesch 2000.

You have to cultivate networks and contacts with people with power and influence to secure a livelihood and future – Pakistan 1993, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

I heard rumors about assistance for the poor, but no one seems to know where it is – A discussion group participant, Indonesia, Voices of the Poor, Deepa Narayan, Robert Chambers, Meera Kaul Shah and Patti Petesch 2000.

For government schemes we have to pay donations. Those who should be enlisted in the below-the-poverty line list are not included and those who are affluent are enlisted – India 1999, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

We poor people are invisible to others. Just as blind people cannot see, they cannot see us – Pakistan 1999, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

It was the rich who benefited from the boom...but we, the poor, pay the price of the crisis – Thailand 1998, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

After one poor crop we need three good harvests to return to normal – Vietnam 1999, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

Tell the officials in the city that the money meant for the poor never reaches us. If they want to give assistance, they must give it directly to us and not through those men – A poor woman, Pakistan 1993, Voices of the Poor: Raj Patel, Kai Schafft, Anne Rademacher and Sarah Koch-Schulte 2000.

Give a person a fish and they will eat for a day. Teach a person to fish and they will eat for a lifetime (Old adage).

We must measure our progress by the standard of care that we set for the least privileged among us [...].The true challenge of leadership is to rally a nation to its unfulfilled promise. To build a society based on equality, not privilege; on duty, not entitlement. A

society based on compassion and caring; not indifference or neglect (Paul Martin, Prime Minister - Elect, Toronto, November 14, 2003).