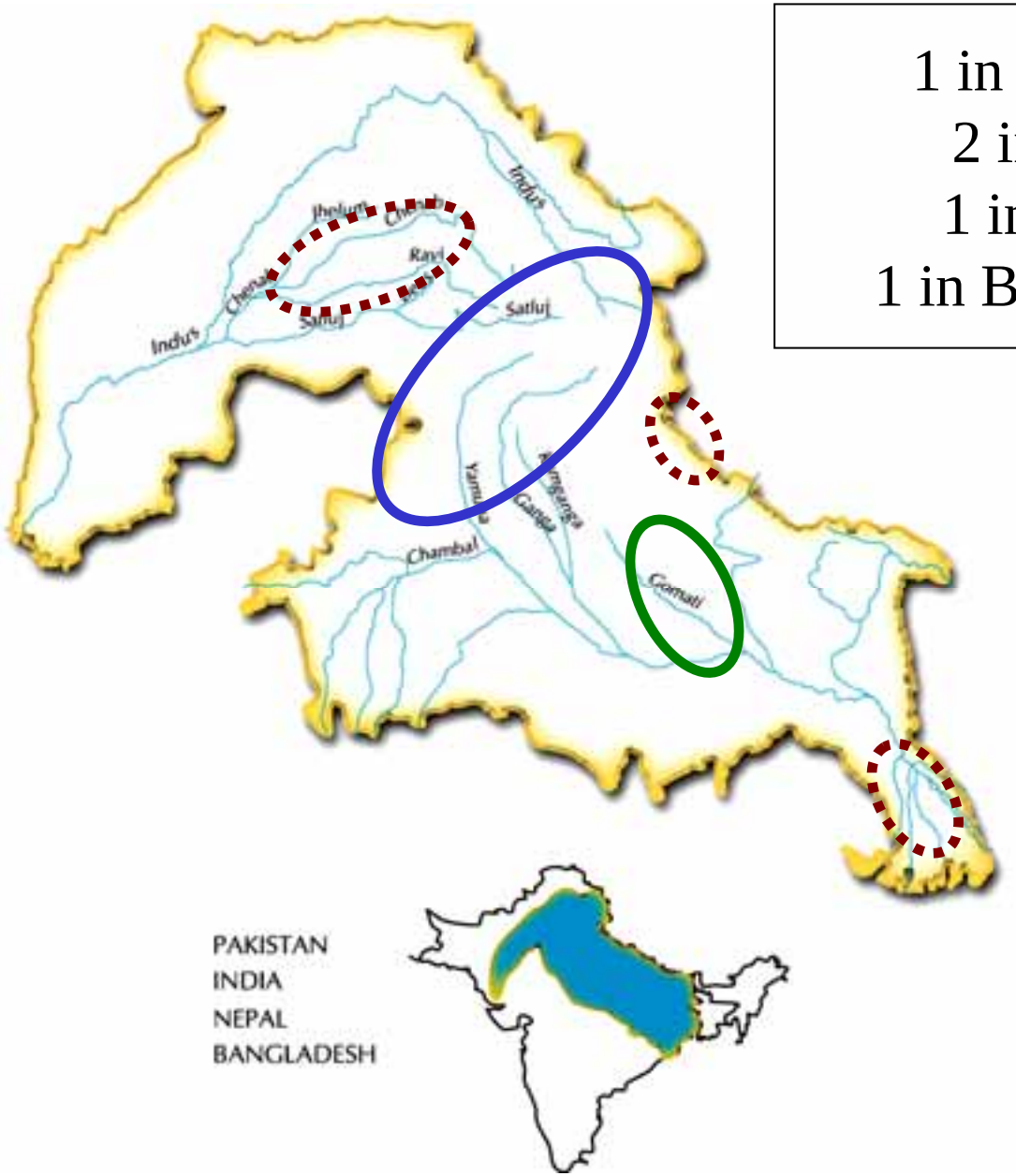
Fellow Research framework for Groundwater Governance in Asia

In the IGB and NCP/YRB, 7 zones would be selected for research (2 each from India and China + 1 each from the other 3 countries)

One region unit will be of the size of few Indian districts, typically with 2-5 million people

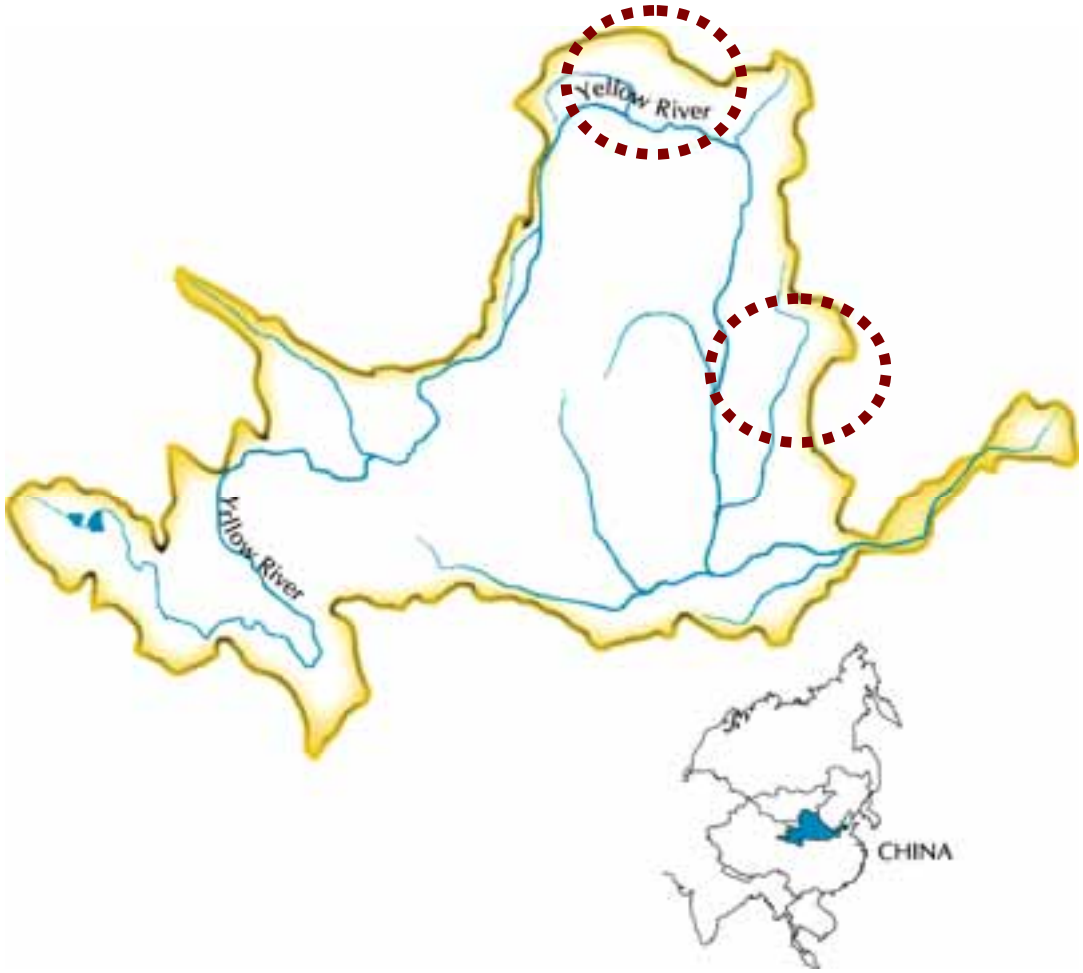
A comprehensive picture of this region will be developed and some key questions will be answered with suggestions for policy changes to address these problems

The suggested IGB zones



1 in Pakistan
2 in India
1 in Nepal
1 in Bangladesh

The suggested YRB/NCP zones



Example from India

Punjab-Haryana belt of IGB in India

heavily canal irrigated; highly productive; rice-wheat combination; locus of recipient migration from east India; large saline tracts; water logging; declining water tables; relatively larger landholding as compared with eastern IGB; agricultural, industrial pollution; strong farmer's lobby; good electricity supply; free power in some areas; large urban areas with increasing need for water including N. Delhi;

Example from India, cont.

Eastern UP, Bihar belt of IGB:
good groundwater resources; poor to nil power supply; heavily flooded areas; low productivity; rice-wheat combination; migration to Punjab and other parts of India; high political instability; relatively smaller landholdings as compared with Western IGB; high potential for greater groundwater use and increased productivity;

A typical regional study by 1 fellow group of 5 members

A complete picture of:

- Groundwater resources; hydrogeology;
creating a conceptual understanding of the groundwater/surface water regime;

- Local socio-economic setting; agricultural practices; landholdings; pump ownerships; groundwater markets; power availability and economics;

- existing institutional setup to govern groundwater;

- major problems affecting the region;

Changes in policy, institutions to tackle these problems.

A typical regional study by … cont’d

The core project team provides:

- Broad idea of physical picture; existing hydrological studies; sources for obtaining information

- Demography; socioeconomics; agriculture;

- Questionnaires etc. for local studies

- Local support (NGO, research inst.’s, govt. contacts)

A typical regional study by … cont'd

and, the fellow team produces

- a report, synthesizing previous studies and their findings characterizing the region

- Identifying and describing some key problems

- their recommendations on policy, institutions for tackling these problems; taking alternative scenarios for these recommendations

- How can this study be extrapolated to that particular entire IGB/NCP zone? E.g. from a study on Madhubani district to entire North Bihar

To create an overall picture

and, the core team

- takes each of these 7 reports from 2 years and

- some more studies conducted by themselves, now and previous for

- synthesizing them into an overall picture of IGB and NCP/YRB

- giving suggestions for overall policy changes,

and a framework for future studies, on this topic