Complete Community participation Projects

Community Participation in all phases-

- Pre construction,
- During construction
- Post construction

Best Practice

Do it yourself and be self reliant
Role of Community

- Participation from inception onwards
- Contribution in cash or kind
- **Form Core Group** and select trained person for operation and maintenance or select persons who can be trained
- Ownership for sustenance of the project
- Work for new livelihoods
Role of Community

- Participation from inception onwards
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Village formally applies
Before starting the project for hydropower

Problems and challenges

Identified after discussions at village

- Wheat: inadequate milling facility
- Rice: no milling facility
- Millet: inadequate milling facility
- Mustard: no milling facility
- Wool: no mechanized processing
- Milk: no processing facility
- Aromatic Plants: no processing facility
- Fuel for cooking: scarce and difficult to obtain
- Irrigation facilities: limited, power required to lift water
- News and information: dependent on ‘word of mouth’
- Education in schools: poor quality as computer are not used, teachers do not like to stay in the village as the village is not electrified
Map preparation by Transect
Before starting the project for hydropower

Problems and challenges
Identified after discussions at village

Survey of Manpower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skilled Workers</th>
<th>Existing Quality of manpower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Carpenters</td>
<td>Semi skilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Masons</td>
<td>Semi skilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Electricians</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mechanics</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Accountant</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other vocational skill workers</td>
<td>Unskilled/semiskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>Unskilled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comprehensive capacity building is key to the success of isolated Community microhydro
Training programme

Electro/mechanical tools

Training in wiring and instruments etc
Villagers measuring water discharge
## Community Participation

### Nature of Participation and existing local capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Participation</th>
<th>Local Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site selection and providing land</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution in cash or by labour</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and skill enhancement</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post construction Management</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximising use of electricity</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Requirements for

Community Owned And Managed Hydropower Schemes

1. Local Organization with a strong core group
2. Local Contribution
3. Appropriate Technology
4. Capacity Building
   - Construction
   - Maintenance
   - Management
   - Productive Application
5. Maximum Use Of Power For Improving Quality of life and Livelihoods
6. Sustainable Mechanism

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