

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF PROJECT PARTNERS OF SOUTHERN REGION  
MONDAY, 19 AUGUST 2013 AT "BRITTO HALL", ASHIRVAD, BANGALORE**

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:**

This was the first meeting of all the 12 NGO partners from Southern India whose projects have been approved by the National Steering Committee on **10<sup>th</sup> June 2013**. The meeting was organized with the following four objectives in mind:

- (1) Share the view points and the expectations of the NSC/RAC members from the new projects (as already detailed in the individual project approval letters sent to them);
- (2) Expectations of GEF/UNDP, SGP and how each partner should align the outcomes of each project in the field within the overall objectives of the Full Scale Project (FSP) project document; report on the processes, skills acquired by locals through local institutions for ensuring sustainable actions
- (3) How the lessons learnt from other projects need to be structured into the projects by these NGOs and CBOs through exposure visits, learning exercises;
- (4) Reporting requirements, their periodicity and how the reports need to be structured to feed as the inputs for CEE's reporting to GEF, UNDP, MoEF and the other co-funding partners who may join the program from time to time.

All the 12 project partners whose projects were approved represented in the meeting. A total of 22 persons participated that included the NGO/CBO partners, their representatives, one NSC/RAC member, a Research Scholar, UNDP representative and CEE colleagues. A list of participants and the Agenda are enclosed.

The Agenda was structured in a manner that each partner NGO/CBO will give a presentation of what they intend doing, (in the manner they were circulated the design of presentations) followed by an interactive session and sharing of learning from other projects to enable the partners to refine the activities and link up with appropriate authorities/financial instruments, etc.

**PROCEEDINGS:**

Mr. Anil Arora welcomed the delegates and gave a brief purpose as to why we are meeting informing that Mr. Sodhi will take up each objective in detail with them during the course of the day. They were informed that the first instalment of project funds has been released which the NGOs confirmed was received by all of them. After a brief round of introduction by each participant, the proceedings were taken forward by Mr. Sodhi.

**MR. PS SODHI:**

Mr. Sodhi congratulated all the NGO partners whose projects were approved by the NSC. The purpose of the meeting was explained at the program level that;

-we all need to build on the principles of Knowledge Management – in sharing knowledge, ideas, skills, practices in between ourselves and how we as partners are ensuring the benefits to pass down the communities;

-learn and build on each other's success, strengths and also learn on different technologies, processes and institutional skills that each partner is using in their projects;

-leverage and disseminate best practices in neighbouring villages through the use of the village volunteers and their skills and interface with technologies need to be enhanced;

And he added at the project levels

-more measurability needs to be defined in the reports in terms of social, institutional, economic and environmentally benefits through the project, more so in the scaling up projects and address expectations of each stakeholders in projects;

-create more visibility through a communication strategy in every project. How the banners, logos use etc has to take place and explained with examples.

He informed that we are going to circulate the details of each project to the respective District Collectors of the areas of each NGO partner with whom the partners should get in touch to obtain support relating to various ongoing government programs/subsidies and projects in the area. (All Partners).

The partners were informed that the GEF/SGP funds can be used for up-scaling or for replication projects only if they are innovative and the activities are adopted in areas other than the ones where an earlier project has been taken up. Such projects are only entertained if strong institutionalized systems have been established in the earlier phase.

The SGP funds do bring flexibility and the experiences are meant for learning and there is a scope in the projects for mid-course correction with the approval of the CPM. The SGP does not shy away from linking with the activities of other donors. The SGP funds are meant for actions that serve as a direct response to the community needs rather than forcing upon a top-down approach. These funds bring additionality to strengthen the stand that the NGOs may have taken in their programs, explained the Co financing and Sustainability; and how to access and link, define the indicators in each project in terms of Areas in Hec, Households (HHs), No. of people in the (HHs), areas brought under better fertility, new areas in cultivation, no. of MTs CO2 saved, woodlots saved, etc, indicating that all the indicators may not be useful, therefore we need to choose them.

Mr. Sodhi explained the angle of GEFability (the focus of local actions for global benefits) and what are the impacts that need to be looked at from GEF reporting point of view. He added that the aspect that we seek the support from our NGO partners is the reporting. For us, report writing is a very cumbersome activity and hence we seek your help in bridging that gap by filling us in with the accurate and regular progress from the field.

#### **MR. SUNEEL PADALE:**

He informed that UNDP wants to see in projects:

- 1) how the community institutions are involved in the development projects;
- 2) how the small available funds bring incremental benefits and value addition at the grass-root level;
- 3) how SGP is helping to leverage funds from government or other sources for scaling up of community benefit activities; and
- 4) how SGP ensures sustainability by linking up with other programs/projects.

Also added that the GEF SGP is one of the flag ship program of the GEF/UNDP and that CEE and the CPM are doing a creative job in reaching out to the poor areas; remote regions and tribals.

#### **MS. UMA REDDY:**

She congratulated the SGP partners for receiving the first instalment of funds and appreciated that the process of scheduling the RCM and the disbursement of grants has been really fast. She said she comes from the private sector and for her SGP is a great learning and networking program. She too added that all partners in SGP should focus more strongly on the sustainability business models. She further stressed that NGOs/CBOs are so busy concentrating on activities but the process of capacity building and institutionalizing which is equally important should also become a regular feature. Value addition for bringing wider linkages is also equally important. She added that it is important to link business models in projects as voiced by CPM. She added that as she is locally based the partners interested to have support in setting up business models are very welcome.

## PRESENTATIONS:

### 1. TIDE:

The project is to provide research inputs to the existing business models and to the communities trying to establish energy efficient initiatives. The project promotes the up-gradation of technology and enterprise skills of communities to adopt low carbon technologies. The areas of intervention are: community cook-stoves, house-hold models of cook-stoves, biogas plants, solar torches/systems and LED lights.

The project focuses at developing markets; establish TIDE Energy Centre, Awareness, Skill Development, experience and replications, M&E. The technologies demonstrated by them can be tested in other projects of SGP, though it is the choice of the partners to adopt whatever the option that suits them better rather than adopting simply because these are promoted by TIDE. The project aims to reduce 21,800 tonnes of CO2 emission during its life time.

The other project partners who were working on fuel-efficient cook-stoves were encouraged to visit the TIDE facility, understand how the market links that is being encouraged. TIDE needs to define in the FINAL REPORT.

-number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies and the no. of members it is influencing to invest from own sources;

-total value of energy or technology services provided (Rs/US dollar equivalent) within project period and beyond in next three years.

It was decided that CEE will share the email addresses *of all the project partners to enable each of them to interact with each other and learn from the work being done by each other.*

### 2. CONARE:

The project is on reducing forest dependence and encouraging the farmers to start cultivating their own lands. Village level fodder development plans will be worked out with the community, with the aim to reclaim 1,000 acres of fallow land in the area and nearly 200 acres from the panchyats. The community, Panchayat, Forest Department and NREGS program are being linked. Some are land-less farmers and the project will encourage them to develop fodder on the fallow land and will encourage people, with land, to improve upon their fodder development practices. Training to 1,000 farmers is envisaged in 15 villages. Developing animal husbandry and setting up a diary development program is also envisaged. Artificial insemination of good breed of animals will be taken up. Fodder Management Committees will be formed in EACH village to institutionalize the structure. Gender mainstreaming will be done through Mahila Mandals. The community ownership of demonstration plants is the highlight of the project.

They were asked to have an interactive discussion with VECHUR who have done similar such programs. Their experience on better survival and the native breeds was shared. They were suggested by the participants not to use exotic varieties – The local Nellori breed should be the focus and is even very popular in Brazil.. The main focus is on improving the fodder, with a focus on fodder varietal selection and link up with the animal husbandry. The people should be given a variety to choose from rather than imposing a particular variety.

Mr. Sodhi suggested that the projects doing work on fodder development and animal husbandry should pay a visit to Animal Care Land in Tirupati who are doing a wonderful work. Their skills, and practices in communities can be a good learning, fodder seed kits, loans for livestock, links to livestock deptt, can be explored, also resource funds from MNREGA. CONARE needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

-Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder and agricultural and water management practices

-Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced

-Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices

- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

### 3. NAGARIKA SEVA TRUST:

The NGO is working with 2,500 women SHGs (largely, 90%). Intend working on development of cultivated/degraded land and increasing employment opportunities in small farmlands. Maximum number of farmers in their area own less than 2 hectares of land. They will strengthen livelihood of 300 small farmers in 200 hectares. The communities are mainly SC, ST and OBC and the entire project is to help the most deprived community working in the poorest area. The project activities will be restricted to only 3 Panchayats where there are more of small and marginal farmers.

The main activities are to develop soil and water conservation activities through water resource development activity, like bunding, percolation pits & ponds, gully plugs. They have proposed 6,000 horticulture plantation on the bunds and 10,000 forestry plantation (by taking these plants at subsidized rates from Forest Department). 300 families will have diversification of crops, 40 vermi-compost units (through co-financing) and 50 composting units will be set up. After doing household-wise planning, the indirect benefits are intended to be much more than listed out. Total cost is Rs.31.82 lacs and SGP funding is only Rs.16.30 lacs – rest is through co-financing and linking with MNREGA.

NAGRIKA TRUST needs to define in the FINAL REPORT-

- Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder and agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

### 4. PRAJA PRAGATHI SEVA SANGAM (PPSS):

The project COASTAL area is 1-2 kms away from the coast in the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. They have obtained formal permission from the District Collector to work in 200 hectares, which a good beginning. For obtaining this permission letter, it took six months and they explained the process of linking with Government was very essential.

Mr. Sodhi suggested if the process of permission seeking could be listed on a slide in the presentation that would help all to understand. The project is to restore and develop joint Mangrove management plan and better-manage the Mangroves forest. They will take up canal designing, digging and de-silting of canals. They will support alternate livelihood (bi-products of fishers, like pickles), animal husbandry, etc. to the communities by linking up with financial institutions and Fisheries Department. They were asked to show the technical support provided by MS Swaminathan Foundation as a co-financing. Awareness raising is envisaged amongst 10,000 people. PPSS needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of seascape land applying sustainable mangrove and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced to adopt the same
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and Mangroves practices.

### 5. VIVEKANAND TRUST:

It is an up scaling of an existing GEF/UNDP SGP project. The project aims at climate change mitigation with focus on alternate gadgets and fuels; livelihood improvement – targeting 1,000 households, with 4,830 indirect beneficiaries in five villages. They will work in one of the hot-spot areas of biodiversity. They will utilize 60% share of the communities. 65 SHGs will be established

and will be linked with banks for buying livestock and poultry (cow/sheep and local breeds of Chicken...). 1,200 tons of CO2 emission reduction is envisaged per year. 1,000 households have been impacted through the previous project and another 1,000 more are seen through the second phase. 1,440 tons of carbon saved from the previous project.

VT needs to define in the FINAL REPORT.

- number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies and the no. of members it is influencing to invest from own sources;
- total value of energy or technology services provided (Rs/US dollar equivalent) within project period and beyond in next three years.
- New areas in Hec. brought under biodiversity conservation through plantations and fodder development

#### 6. VECHUR CONSERVATION TRUST:

The project is on native/indigenous cattle of Kerala, i.e. Vechur Cows. This cow was adjudged as the smallest cows in the world in the Guinness Book of Records in 2011. The first Vechur cow was found in 1989. It is believed that its milk has medicinal value. They will undertake the activities with 100 farmers in Kozikode, Palghat and Thrissur districts.

These cows were not considered as a part of the biodiversity conservation by the government. Kerala Biodiversity Board has now accepted this species under biodiversity and are providing financial support. Ministry of Science & Technology, NABARD and Organic Farmers Association is also supporting now. They were asked that as an outcome of the project they should maintain proper documentation of reproduction and on the products, i.e. the traditional knowledge (cow-urine, curing properties, etc.). The importance of Vechur cow is now being understood widely and it costs Rs.50,000 to Rs.1 lac in place of the normal cow costing Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000. It is now being accepted as a prestige animal in the families. They were asked to learn from the experience of other GEF/SGP projects doing work on animal husbandry and any help needed can be provided. It was felt that should surely see how the impacts can be widened and co financing shared.

VCT needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder and agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- No of people involved in the conservation practices and the increase in the data on the breed. Also what has been the adoption of the medicinal values through the properties of the milk.
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 7. KRISHNAMURTI FOUNDATION INDIA:

The project is on community empowerment through Sustainable Livelihood Generation using Diverse, Traditional Knowledge Systems. They are producing a host of NTFPs and other raw materials, including Honey & Bee wax - products, lip balm, foot cream, medicinal and herbal plants – lemon grass, adathoda, herb mix, Nerada powder, sikakai, hair conditioner, dish wash powder, arjuna and triphala churna. From farm sources they are producing lime, tomato, groundnuts, tamarind, cereals, pulses, etc and converging them into products like pickle, amla candy and morabba, lime concentrate, peanut butter, chutney powder, fryums, tomato puree. From other activities, they are doing embroidered dress material, bags, recycled products (bags, boxes, files, note pads, gift articles). They want to strengthen their activities in new areas and link up with the market. They were asked to link up with Yerala Foundation who are doing a similar work.

KFI needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land applying sustainable agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices

- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 8. THE SERVE INDIA:

This is an up scaling project. In the first project, bee-keeping & honey collection was more focused. The new project will aim more at the practical part, marketing and strategic approach. Practical training is now imparted on the quantum and hygienic ways of honey collection. For them, forming of BMCs was a new learning from the meeting which learning they wanted to take back home and practice for their own work. They are now focusing on honey products for cosmetic and medicinal value on a purely commercial way for better sustainability. They will work in more than 5 villages and more than 500 households now. Last year, they sold honey up to Rs.12 lacs. With new project, they intend selling worth Rs.35 lacs. They were asked to visit The Serve India to learn for following a similar practice of bee-keeping in their area. They should go to Malanadu Society also who are working on forest-based honey collection system and learn from their experience too.

Serve India needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land adapted to the Bees program-honey collection and agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced through additional incomes.
- No of people involved in the conservation practices and the increase in the data on the breed. Also what has been the adoption of the medicinal values through the properties of the milk.
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 9. MNTN, Cuddalore District:

The NGO is experienced in local institution building and have formed a total of 3514 women SHGs. The project is involved in conservation of the local Goat breeds, including the threatened malabari breed. The aim is to provide an alternate livelihood model with sustainable income generation, introduction of local fodder species. The project is on promoting the four local species only – Thalaseri, Jamnapari, Sirohi and creating cross between the non-descript with Malabari breed species. The NGO was guided to adopt the kid sharing sustainable practice between the communities will be established. After a detailed discussion in the meeting and after obtaining inputs from the partners who have had successful/unsuccessful experiences in the field, a separate guidance note was sent to them. MNTN was also requested to obtain from Vechur Trust the outcomes of their study on cross-breeding the Boyer and other animals for their use. They were also guided to visit in Kerala MITRA NIKETAN, working specially on the Malabari goats. The NGO has already adopted through PRAs agreement with communities the systems of 5-6 goats per family and increased good co-financing...

We need to strengthen on Fodder Farms, using indigenous and other native varieties. You also need to ask each family to set aside 5-10 cents of land under fodder. Also you need to introduce Luciana, Lucern and Glericidia tree species although some being exotic species still they are important as they provide the much needed proteins to the animals. But, please mix dry fodder with Luciana green fodder. Also this will help good local production of green fodder.

MNTN needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder, agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- No of people involved in the conservation practices and the increase in the data on the breed. Also what has been the adoption of the medicinal values through the properties of the milk.
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 10. PEEKAY TREE CROPS DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION:

This is another up-scaling project. They want to work on alternate energy in 5 villages, to promote climate-friendly actions. They will install 50 biogas units, promote 100 coconut-based green farming models, and establish 15 gender based micro-enterprises. Due to land scarcity in Kerala, they will promote 100 kitchen farms for producing vegetables, etc. With the help of 600 women members from 9 Panchayats they established a community based organization. Second project is on setting up biogas units and coir-based wood crafts. Having established one project successfully, a new area of climate change intervention is sought.

PEEKAY TREES needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder and agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 11. MANUVIKASA:

They want to work on regeneration of Betta land through plant enrichment and controlling the soil erosion. The Betta tree does not provide any economic benefit but are available everywhere in the area. These trees are cut for fire-wood and mulching with manure. The project will bring 4,000 hectares in 100 villages of betta land under cultivation. Co-financing from Deshpande Foundation will be linked with the project. They will mobilize Betta users through Betta User Groups. They will make nurseries at the village level rather than buying the plants. More than 10,000 wild fruit and important plants are planted. 223 small tanks and springs are developed in the area.

MANUVIKASA needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of land applying sustainable fodder and agricultural and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced
- Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
- Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices

#### 12. PLANT:

They intend to integrate conservation and enhancement of fishery resources with an aim to increase the fish production through adoption of responsible fishing and people friendly technologies and do coastal conservation for the sustainable fishing, and community based enterprises and link income generation activities for the sustainable livelihood development of fishermen, incorporating science and technology.

The project will work with fisher-folks in Killai (Cuddalore District). They will develop and install 200 artificial reef modules (of different shapes) for fish breeding in 8,000 sq. meters at a distance of 25-20 meters from the coastline (these are fish aggregating structures). They will introduce this activity for the first time in this village. A total of 600 fishermen will be the direct beneficiaries and 2,400 will be the indirect beneficiaries. Two enterprises with 44 beneficiaries will be developed. Linkages will be brought with CMFRI, State Fishery Department, MPEDA, Banks, markets, etc. Each beneficiary is expected to earn Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,000 per month. Considerable amount of savings in fossil fuel and fishing time will be done due to the proximity of the fishing ground in the nearby areas. PLANT needs to define in the FINAL REPORT

- Hectares of seascape land applying sustainable fisheries and water management practices
- Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated in no of families directly and others influenced to adopt the same

- Hectares of land under improved seascape land use and climate proofing practices
- Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved seascapes use and artificially developed reef areas.

**Speaker: Ms EVA RAIBER**

She being a research scholar and working on State Governance and Social Development shared her views on Governance in particular reference to Tamil Nadu and explained... based on the detailed data and information gathered the Tamil Nadu Experience. Her study shows that in spite of all odds and unstable political scenario in the State, Tamil Nadu is doing, averagely better in social indicators compared to other States. She brought out major findings of improved human development indicators by comparing the figures with earlier years and comparing with the Indian average in all the States.

**Guidance Notes:**

**MR. SUNEEL PADALE:**

Mr. Padale, summed up his observations of the day through his remarks towards end of the meeting. He congratulated the GEF/SGP program for selecting a variety of projects - each one different from the other and especially is a good combination of CC, BD, LD and a big challenge in creating action based and livelihood projects. New directions should emerge from such projects. Each project being a challenge and when implementation takes place, capacity building component sometimes tends to be ignored with the enthusiasm of good implementation.

He advised the NGO partners to keep track of capacity building of self and the communities so that the tempo of work continues effectively. The structure of the present workshop is a real experience sharing and an effective way of conducting the workshop. We should continue to have such wonderful experience sharing workshops, which are so interactive and encouraging open critical analysis. He lastly wished to all, all the best in projects and also expressed that it will be a great opportunity to visit some next year as the opportunity arises.

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS BY MR. SODHI:**

Mr. Sodhi summed up the meeting and brought out the following issues of relevance to the participants:

- 1) All partners must have a Banner ready which must have GEF, UNDP, SGP, CEE and NGO logo on it in the same chronological order; these banners should be used during all the events taking place under GEF/UNDP SGP project. Due credit should be given and each logo should be of the **same size**. Make some banners as 'standard banner', leaving the space for Event and the date blank to fill up whenever an activity is undertaken on paper and paste, it will save costs and be environment friendly. Without permission of GoI please DO NOT USE the logo. Please do mention the GEF/UNDP SGP name and the logo on the products which you make and link to markets.
- 2) We develop a Brochure with common design as per the details provided by GEF/UNDP SGP Headquarters. Please see the same on the [www.sgpindia.org](http://www.sgpindia.org). If any partner wants us to print the brochure for them, we can have it done through our printer that costs roughly Rs.25 per brochure.
- 3) The project budget is limited to 2 years but the project has the flexibility, on case to case basis and advance permission should be sought, if any extension is required with due and valid justifications. All requests for MOA extensions must be done in advance, before the EXPIRY of the DATE in MOA.
- 4) All reports, UCs prepared under the project must reach us for uploading on the Intranet timely. PLEASE WHEN preparing UC PLEASE USE THE CORRECT FORMAT.

- 5) The CO2 emission reduction details from the projects should be reported on an annual basis. The partners should also state in their reports the data for the life of the project and till the life-time of the equipment. Please calculate as per the indicators mentioned in your proposals.
- 6) Mention clearly the names of villages impacted, the number of households and the area being covered in the project and also the impacts getting wider addressal.
- 7) NBA is providing funding for forming BMCs – the partners should explore possibilities to link their work with the State Biodiversity Authority. Any problems faced can be brought to our notice and can be taken up with NBA as they are strong partners of the SGP. BMC is a legal body and can interfere in benefit sharing system. Guidelines and the roles and responsibilities of BMC were shared and a PDF copy will be shared with partner NGOs. The BMCs can be formed at village and taluka and state levels.
- 8) 22 guidelines have been listed out on the SGP website as to what is “admin” cost and what is “co-financing”, etc. All should go through our website and have the fundamentals cleared for using in the project. There is detailed information; many presentations are also loaded on the projects etc...
- 9) If any plantation needs to be done in any project, it should be encouraged to develop nurseries rather than buying the plants from outside. Major aims should be to encourage communities sharing costs in technology adoption, Biogas, goats etc...for larger sustainability questions.
- 10) Community organizers from the local communities as members should be encouraged to be selected in each village to build capacities and to institutionalize at the ground level all the range of actions taken in the project. This will build more sustainability at the grass roots.
- 11) Reporting – details of Quarterly, Mid-Term and Final Report explained. The objective of Mid-Term Report to be prepared by the NGOs and the CEE representative. The submission of audited Utilization Certificate at the time of MTR is a must as without this the next instalment of funds will not be released. Only Ledger expenditure is required to be submitted and no copies of bills, receipts, etc are required by us with reports unless asked for.
- 12) QQT (quality, quantity in a time-frame) was explained and how it is relevant to GEF/SGP work. He stressed that all should report on activities in a QQT manner and not merely statements. If any NGO requires any specific workshop to be organized on technology, processes etc and basic knowledge sharing please do share your ideas and we will welcome the idea. GEF/SGP is even open to take our NGO partners as resource persons.

The meeting concluded at 18.30 hours with a vote of thanks by Mr. Sodhi and Anil Arora.

.....