

Organization History

Established on 1993, WOTR is a non – profit organization that engages at the intersection of practice, knowledge and policy across scales and in collaboration with various stakeholders across sectors. Our goal is to ensure water and food availability , along with livelihoods and income security – to support the sustainable growth and well – being of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities in rural India.

As of March 2021, WOTR , in collaboration with its partners, has worked in over 5,200 villages across 9 Indian states – Maharashtra , Telangana , Andhra Pradesh , Madhya Pradesh , Rajasthan , Jharkhand , Bihar , Chhattisgarh and Odisha. We have impacted more than 4.3 million people, trained over 5,30,000 people from across India and 63 countries and collaborated with 230 NGOs / Project Implementing Agencies (PIAS), and promoted over 15,500 SHGs involving 1,90,000 women.

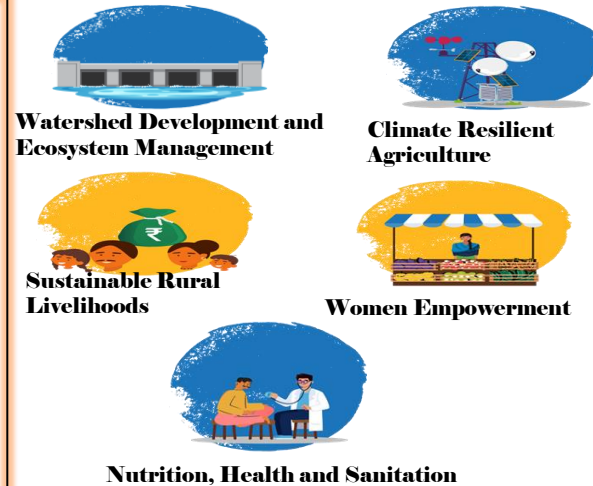
Vision

Resilient rural communities that enjoy a fulfilling quality of life within vibrant and sustainable ecosystem.

Mission

WOTR tackles the key causes of rural poverty by rejuvenating ecosystem and building the community's resilience to climate change. We enhance the availability of water, increase the productivity of land and agriculture, diversify livelihoods, empower women, and strengthen the health and well – being of vulnerable rural communities.

Area of WOTR work

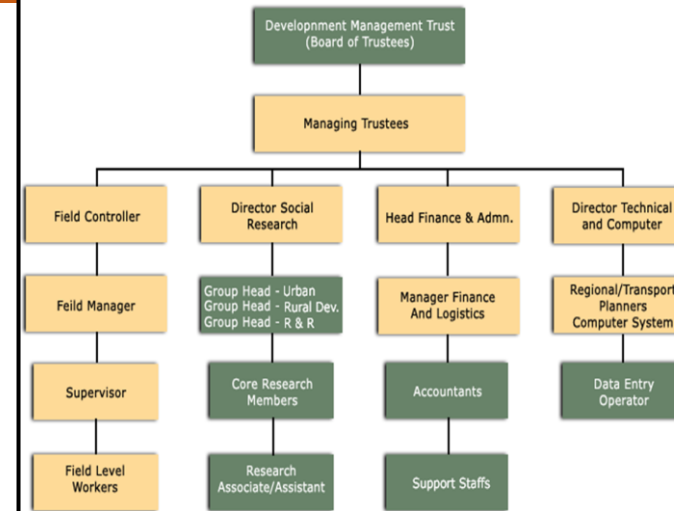


Jiwi Daah Hasa (Life – Water – Soil)

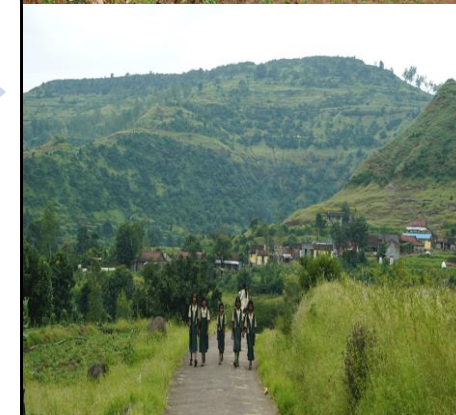
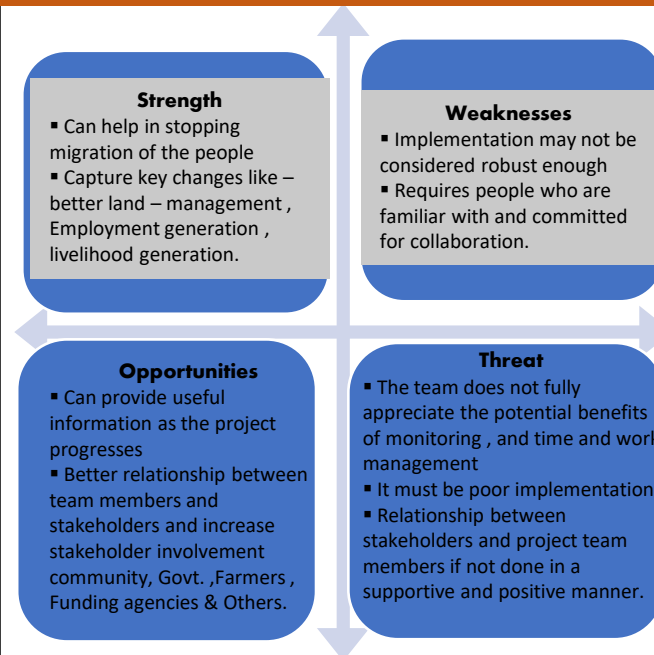
Jiwi Daah Hasa program is about revitalize life in earth, water resources and livelihood in the most deprived geographies of Jharkhand. Jiwi Daah Hasa is working in 7 district – Gumla , West Singhbhum , Giridih, Gooda , Sahebganj , Pakur and Dumka.



Organization Structure



SWOT Analysis

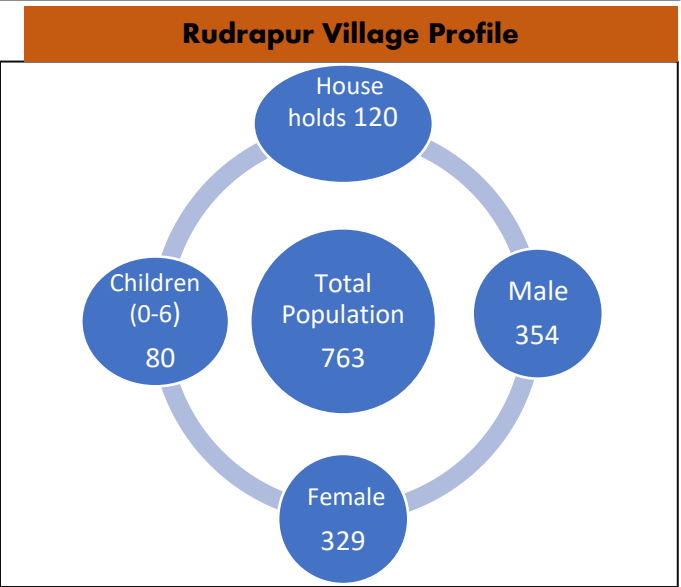


Learning From Theoretical and Practical exposure

Learning and value additions

Theoretical	Practical
▪ PRI (Panchayati Raj Institution ▪ PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) / E-PRA ▪ Transact walk ▪Community Mobilization ▪ Community Participation	▪ ODK/ODK App ▪ Earthen field bunding ▪ TCB ▪ Bund for land leveling ▪ LBS ▪ Planation ▪ Well Inventory ▪ Rain Gage

Difference Between Theoretical and practical works
▪ I got opportunity to practical exposures in watershed management by is more than in the limited theory thought in the clear ▪ Thought theory prepare though the experience of professor while practical exposure give me ▪ Skill & Knowledge learnt in the class has been lasted in the field.



Learning	Value
▪Watershed program and Jiwi Daah Hasa ▪ To coordinate with MGNAREGA programs ▪ How to communicate properly to the community (Communication Skill)	▪Work with commonly for creating awareness on watershed & Jiwi Daah Hasa project ▪ Spend time with the communities to understand their culture , needs expectation from the project.
Challenges Faced during Internship	Suggestion
▪ Net Planning ▪Khayti Language ▪ Communication skills ▪ Interaction with villager’s	To implement WOTR , there should be conversation , communication and support from village people, SHGs women’s , ASHA, Ward members and well educated people to have better community engagement in the project.
Usefulness of internship	
▪learning ▪ Understanding ▪ Team work ▪ communication with Villager’s ▪ Observation the village activity	

