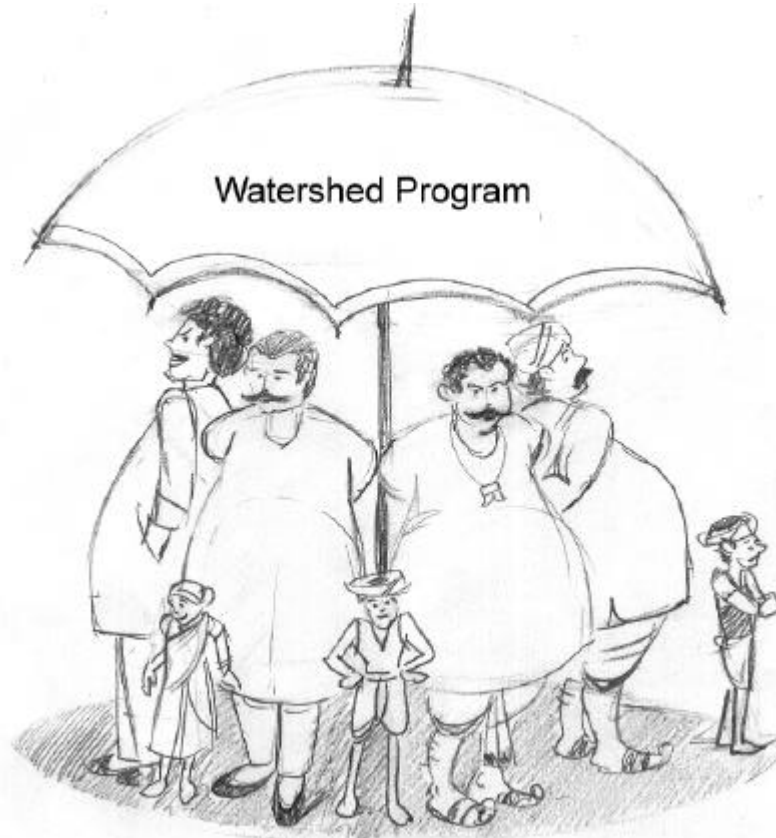


**PROCESS OF INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF POOR
IN
ONGOING WATERSHED PROGRAM
IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**



A Report of Field Study Conducted by

WASSAN

March 2002

**Volume II -- Natural Resources Development and Management for
Enhancement of Livelihoods of The Poor in Andhra Pradesh**

**Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
12-13-452, Street No 1
Tarnaka, Hyderabad
Andhra Pradesh – 500017**

Tel: 91-40-7015295/6 E Mail: wassan@eth.net

Table of Contents

Chapter 1	4
1.1. Background:	4
1.2. Objectives of the Study:	4
1.3. Methodology:	5
1.4. Profile of Selected Watersheds:	5
1.5. Key Research Questions:	5
1.6. Tools and Data Needs:	5
1.7. Conducting Study in the Field:.....	6
2.1. Framework for Inclusion and Exclusion Processes in Watershed Program:	7
Chapter 2	7
2.2. Evolving a Framework for understanding/ analyzing “Inclusion & Exclusion”:	7
2.3. Scope of/ Intended Opportunities the Project/ Program	7
2.4. Categories of Watershed Community:.....	7
2.5. Operational Processes:	8
2.6. Influencing Factors:	8
2.7. Framework for Inclusion and Exclusion of Poor in Watershed Program:	8
Chapter 3:.....	9
3.1. Categories of Poor in the context of Watershed:	9
3.2. Analysis and Strategies:	9
Sheet 1: Development Of Their “Own Resources”	10
Sheet 2: Development Of CPRS	12
Sheet 3: Wage/ Employment Opportunities	13
Sheet 4: Social Organization/ Information Sharing/ Strengthening Their Own Institutions & Direct Funds To SHGs Of Poor	15
Sheet 5: Capacity Building Support	17
Chapter 4	18
4.1. Insights From Field Study -- Key Observations	18
4.2. Asset Base of the Poor in selected villages	18
4.3. Work wise Total Investments to Poor	18
4.4. General Impressions:	19
4.5. Poor Families, Their Asset Base and Watershed Investments:	19
4.6. Poor Families, CPRs and Watershed Investments:.....	20
4.7. Poor Families and Water Harvesting Works:	20
4.8. Poor Families and Their Institutional Space:	20
4.9. Poor Families and Wage Opportunities in Watershed Program:.....	21
4.10. Poor Families and Capacity Building Inputs to Them:	22
Chapter 5:.....	23
5.1. Conclusions from field study – Positively Influencing Factors:.....	23
5.2. Conclusions from field study – Negatively Influencing Factors:	23
5.3. Limitations of the Study:.....	24
Chapter 6:.....	25
6.1. Watching One Watershed Program From “Poverty Lens” -- A Detailed Case Study Of Vemula Peta Village.....	25
6.2. Basis for Understanding the Asset Base of Communities:	25
6.3. Caste Wise Details:	26
6.4. Intervention Wise Details on Coverage of Various Categories of Poor:.....	26
6.5. Investments that reached individuals (individually or as a group).....	26
6.6. Wages and Institutional Space:	27
6.7. Committee Profile – Caste, Gender and Activeness of Members	28
6.8. Conclusions:	28
Chapter 7:.....	29
7.1. Suggestions and Strategies for Inclusion of Poor in Watershed Program:.....	29
7.2. Objectives of this Strategy:	29

7.3. Scope and Target Groups:	29
7.4. Target Groups:.....	29
7.5. Scenarios for SERP vis a vis Main Stream Watershed Program:	30
7.6. Conclusions from the Field Study:	32
Annexure 1: Summery Data of All Watersheds -- Poor Families, Asset base and Investments ...	33
Annexure 2: Coverage of Poor Families: Summery As % of Total Families and Poor Families ...	34
Annexure 3: Investment Analysis for Poor for all watersheds	35
Annexure 4: Case Study Vemula Peta- Intervention Wise Opportunities for Poorest of the Poor and Poor	36
Annexure 5: Case Study Vemula Peta - Intervention Wise Opportunities for Medium and Rich Families in the Village	37
Annexure 6: Case Study of Vemula Peta Summery Sheets of Investments, Institutional Memberships, Wage Opportunities	38
Annexure 7: List of Field Teams, Organizations they represent and Watersheds They Visited ...	39

PROCESS OF INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF POOR IN ONGOING WATERSHED PROGRAM IN AP

Report of the Field Study

Chapter 1

1.1. Background:

Watershed development program is considered to be one of the important instruments in reviving the rural economy and natural resource base in drought prone areas. With the support of Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing more than 5500 watershed projects, in 16 districts of the state, since 1995. It is envisaged that the entire program is planned and implemented by the communities (user groups, self help groups, watershed committees and association) dependent on the natural resources. Contributions from communities are deposited in a separate account to form Watershed Development Fund, which is expected to be helpful in maintenance of assets created during the program. For facilitating this process, Project Implementing Agencies (both NGOs and GOs) are identified by the office of Drought Prone Areas Program (DPAP) in each district. Financial support is provided to training, community organization, administration and works components of the program.

Though the program helped in regenerating economy and natural resource base locally (in terms of increased ground water table, increased area under agriculture/ irrigation, wage opportunities in agriculture and allied sector, etc), there are certain issues that are associated with this program. Equity, gender, participation and sustainability are some of these key issues that were not adequately understood and addressed in the program. There is a notion that watershed program helps only the people with assets (especially land) and it does not help the poor in the village. However, the available data from various sources is not adequate to prove or disprove this hypothesis. Studies by various groups/ organizations so far focused on themes like impact, process, institutional aspects, technology, etc. During these studies, the researchers also tried to link their findings with "coverage" of poor in watershed program. It is important to understand this issue of "coverage of poor" in watershed program from equity and gender point of view. Based on such detailed understanding, one could think of enhancing the scope/ opportunities/ space for poor in ongoing watershed programs.

Society Of Elimination Of Rural Poverty (SERP) is interested in exploring the options of enhancing the natural resource based livelihood options for rural poor in Andhra Pradesh. SERP provides these groups of poor people with adequate financial resources and institutional support to improve their access to/ control over/ productivity of their natural resources. SERP asked WASSAN and Centre for World Solidarity, Hyderabad to suggest operational strategies for enhancing the role and opportunities for rural poor in natural resource management program. As part of this process, WASSAN and CWS have undertaken a study to understand the 'Process Of Inclusion And Exclusion Of Poor In Ongoing Watershed Program In AP'.

1.2. Objectives of the Study:

- ⇒ To understand the process of inclusion and exclusion of poor in ongoing watershed development program.
- ⇒ To quantify the coverage of poor in watershed projects on various aspects of the program – financial investments on assets of poor/ institutional space available/ capacity building inputs/ others.
- ⇒ To suggest approaches/ strategies for SERP to facilitate the process of including "Poor" in watershed program in the state.

1.3. Methodology:

A. Selection of Watersheds:

Considering the resource constraints (time, financial, human), a small number of watersheds are selected (10 watersheds) from 8 districts, in which SERP is likely to initiate its program. Since the sample size is too small, “Case study” approach is adopted. Watersheds are selected in such a way that they provide sufficient insights for understanding the extent of influence of various factors. Similarly inferences from other studies are referred to, to substantiate any point.

B. General Selection Criteria:

- ⇒ Completed Watersheds
- ⇒ Geographical Representation (Rayalaseema –3; Telangana –5, Coastal –2).

1.4. Profile of Selected Watersheds:

S No	Name	PIA	District	Location	Special Features
1	Lakshimpally	NGO	Kurnool	Rayalaseema	All Women Committee
2	Nela Tala Marri	GO	Kurnool	Rayalaseema	Watershed as identified by DPAP
3	Madhavaram	GO	Cuddapah	Rayalaseema	Cluster of villages/ hamlets
4	Pothenenipally	NGO	Nalgonda	Telangana	Small Village (300 Hect)
5	Shreipally	NGO	Nalgonda	Telangana	Backward Mandal
6	Kalbemal	NGO	Medak	Telangana	NGO PIA
7	Allapur	GO and NGO	Ranga Reddy	Telangana	Backward Mandal
8	Gundugudem	NGO	Khammam	Telangana	Tribal Village
9	Tegacherla	GO	Nellure	Coastal	GO PIA
10	Vemulapeta	GO and NGO	Prakasam	Coastal	Model Watershed as identified by DPAP / Proximity to urban center

1.5. Key Research Questions:

To understand the intricacies of these issues, experience related to the following important issues/ parameters need to be explored. Such issues/ themes form the key questions of the study teams.

- ⇒ How people perceive poverty and its linkages with watershed
- ⇒ How promoters/ facilitators think about this issue? (Opportunities/ scope/ experiences)
- ⇒ Extent of Involvement of poor in watershed and factors that influence this process
- ⇒ Factors that cause exclusion of poor in watershed
- ⇒ Who missed most and why?
- ⇒ Opportunities that exist for poor in watershed
- ⇒ Coverage of Poor families in different types of program interventions
- ⇒ Influence of committee on inclusion of poor in watershed
- ⇒ Technology choice and poor
- ⇒ Which ideologies facilitate the inclusion of poor?

From the responses/ data related to the above issues, the study basically explores the influences of certain parameters /practices on inclusion and exclusion processes of poor.

1.6. Tools and Data Needs:

The study required some empirical data on investments/ opportunities for poor in watershed villages. These key questions/ issues and data needs helped in selecting appropriate tools and

methodology. Similarly, it is important to understand the impressions/ strategies adopted by PIAs on this theme. For this the following set of tools is used.

Important Tools of Methodology for field study at village level:

S No	Tool	Data Generated
1	PRA – Wealth Ranking, Inventory of Assets and Watershed Interventions	Identifying Poorest of the poor and poor families in the village, Quantifying the investments and opportunities for poor in the watershed program.
2	Interviews with PIA/ WDTs/ Watershed Committees	Understanding their own impression on the topic and efforts/ feasibilities/ strategies.
3	Collecting data from their own records	Budgets, plans, etc.

1.7. Conducting Study in the Field:

An orientation program was conducted for two days to evolve the study methodology. About 30 persons (men and women) from grass root level NGOs participated in this workshop. All these participants have fairly long experience in NRM programs/ participatory tools/ methodologies. 10 teams (consisting of three persons each) are constituted to undertake the study in each watershed. Each team spent about three days in selected watershed villages to interact with PIA/ WDT/ Watershed communities and generate data regarding the issues of enquiry.

Using PRA exercises, interviews and secondary data, some empirical data is generated from each of these watersheds (Data from some watersheds are enclosed in the annexure). In some cases, it was difficult to generate relevant data for various reasons (Interactions with communities was not possible in a faction ridden village, Implementing Agency is not available for discussions, etc). The data and impressions/ experiences/ strategies from each watershed are presented in a framework that helps to understand the issues in a comprehensive manner. Based on this framework/ empirical data/ experiences, an operational strategy is suggested for enhancing the opportunities for poor in watershed program.

Chapter 2

2.1. Framework for Inclusion and Exclusion Processes in Watershed Program:

Watershed development program has an explicit agenda of resource conservations and development. Though watershed program have a clear focus on and priority to poor/ women, poverty “alleviation” is not it’s ‘primary” objective, though this program contributes to reduction of poverty in its own way (by enhancing utilization of natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner, which regenerates rural economy). There are various opportunities for various categories of communities (poor, average and rich, men/ women, asset owners/ asset less, etc) that exist within watershed program. These opportunities can be put under the following framework for a detailed understanding. Under each opportunity, the existing process/ practices either “include” or “exclude” a particular category of watershed community from accessing/ benefiting from this opportunity. The study provides a detailed analysis of this processes and the way they operate.

2.2. Evolving a Framework for understanding/ analyzing “Inclusion & Exclusion”:

It is essential to develop a framework to understand the “Inclusion and Exclusion” of any category of community in a given program so that the analysis is comprehensive. Based on such a comprehensive analysis, one can attempt to arrive at appropriate strategies for improving the situation. This framework basically has four elements.

- ⇒ Scope of/ intended Opportunities the Project/ Program
- ⇒ Categories of Watershed Community
- ⇒ Operational Process (Inclusion and Exclusion)
- ⇒ Influencing Factors

2.3. Scope of/ Intended Opportunities the Project/ Program

Each project has a set of objectives and expected end results. These two aspects define scope of opportunities that exist within the project. Understanding of these aspects helps in mapping the exact nature of these opportunities (type/ quantity). In the Guidelines (Para 14, 42 from Guidelines GOI, 1994), the opportunities that are mentioned are treatment of arable and non-arable lands – private and public lands including drainage lines, equitable distribution of benefits to poor and asset less, access to income generation opportunities and human resources development. Based on this understanding, some of the primary “Intended Opportunities” in the program are mentioned (though these opportunities are not exhaustive).

- ⇒ Development of their “own resources”.
- ⇒ Developing CPRs in watershed area
- ⇒ Wage/ Employment Opportunities
- ⇒ Social organization/ Information Sharing/ strengthening their own institutions/ Direct Funds to SHGs of poor
- ⇒ Capacity Building Support

2.4. Categories of Watershed Community:

The opportunities would also differ from one section of the community to another, according to their own needs. It may be necessary to develop appropriate process of enquiry for each section of the community. In case of watershed program, broad categories of communities are presented below. Each category may further be divided into sub categories along on gender/ class/ caste lines.

- ⇒ Poorest of Poor/ Poor/ Average/ Ok
- ⇒ Men/ Women
- ⇒ Farmers (within/ outside watershed/ other)/ Artisans/ Laborers.

However, this framework can be applied for each category of watershed community and relevant data/ experiences can be generated to understand the situation. It is obvious that these data/ experiences would differ from one category to another, from one community to another, one category to another category. Understanding of these differences helps to develop an operational strategy for addressing the issues of concern, for that particular category.

2.5. Operational Processes:

Operational process of the project has significant influence on the way a particular category of community is included or excluded, to access the opportunities from a particular program. These processes could be in various forms, which are briefly presented below.

- ⇒ Planning Process (Centralized or decentralized)
- ⇒ Implementation Arrangements (Contractual/ Self/ Other)
- ⇒ Prioritization (Activities/ target Groups)
- ⇒ Time Frame (Seasonality/ Preparation)
- ⇒ Use/ Application of administrative/ technical norms (Flexibility/ Rigid)
- ⇒ Institutional Arrangements (Information sharing/ transparency/ decision making/ representation/ Others)

2.6. Influencing Factors:

For each category of watershed community, the above process could be different, depending on some influencing factors. Some of these factors may be favorable to a particular category, while others may not be favorable. Such indicative list is presented below.

- ⇒ Scope of the project itself (with respect to each category of watershed community)
- ⇒ Biases of facilitators.
- ⇒ Policy Support/ Administrative Instruments
- ⇒ Capacity of Facilitators (sensitivity/ analytical/ facilitation)
- ⇒ Environmental Conditions
- ⇒ Cultural/ Historical Aspects
- ⇒ Finances
- ⇒ Technology (Choice/ Capacities/ Relevance/ Adequacy)

Understanding of the above four aspects (intended opportunities, categories, operational processes and influencing factors) is important to arrive at appropriate operational strategies. One can see that this framework is relevant to all programs. Depending on the need, this framework can be applied to any specific category of community, to understand how that particular category of community is included or excluded.

With the above background, the framework is applied to analyze the “scope for poor” in watershed program.

2.7. Framework for Inclusion and Exclusion of Poor in Watershed Program:

The framework is basically a matrix, which presents the details of all issues in a structure form. For each category of watershed community this framework can be applied. However, the methodology for data collection/ sources would change according to the category of community.

Intended Opportunities with in watershed program	Inclusion Process	Factors that influence this Inclusion Process	Exclusion Process	Factors that influence this Exclusion Process
Development of their “own resources”.				
Developing CPRs in watershed area				
Wage/ Employment Opportunities				
Social organization/ Information Sharing/ Strengthening their own institutions/ Direct Funds to SHGs of poor				
Capacity Building Support/ Entrepreneurship development				

Chapter 3:

3.1. Categories of Poor in the context of Watershed:

Wealth Ranking Exercise, a tool to categorize communities on the basis of their wealth, is central to the methodology of the study. In each village, community members classified the families into three or four categories. The inventory of all reasons for poverty under each category is mentioned here.

Category of Poor	What it means to communities? Profile of these families, as described by villagers	Category of Poor	What it means to communities? Profile of these families, as described by villagers
Poorest of the Poor:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Old persons (men and women) o Differently - Abled persons o Chronic patients o Single women o Migrating families o Bonded laborers o Asset less (mainly land) 	Medium Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Land (below five acres) o Animals o Irrigation facilities, o Alternative sources of income
Poor Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Small asset base o Dependent on only wage labor o Poor quality land o More dependents 	Rich Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Families with land (above 5 acres) o Animals o Irrigation facilities, o Alternative sources of income

3.2. Analysis and Strategies:

Based on this framework, the methodology of the field study is conceived. The 10 “case studies” as part of this study provided necessary insights into various aspects of the framework. Following the structure of the framework, observations/ inferences from all watersheds (vis a vis a particular opportunity) are compiled together.

The “data” from 10 watersheds indicated an overlap of parameters/ criteria of poverty in poorest of the poor and poor categories. So the data related to these two categories is combined to present the total picture of poor in watershed program. It is to be noted that the data and analysis from the field study relate to situation of both “poorest of the poor” and “poor” families in the villages.

- ⇒ Category Of Community: Poor and Poorest of the Poor
- ⇒ Intended Opportunity from Watershed Program:
- ⇒ Observations from the Field Study on
 - o Inclusion Process
 - o Factors that influence this Inclusion Process
 - o Exclusion Process
 - o Factors that influence this Exclusion Process
- ⇒ Lessons Learned from field study

For a given category of community (poor), certain opportunities exist (as per the intended opportunities of the project). For each of such opportunity, observations from the field study are presented on a separate sheet. Whenever necessary, data is provided to substantiate the observation. In this process, findings from earlier studies are also used. Thus there are 5 “Sheets” which explain the inclusion and exclusion processes in the watershed program.

- ⇒ Development of their “own resources”.
- ⇒ Developing CPRs in watershed area
- ⇒ Wage/ Employment Opportunities
- ⇒ Social organization/ Information Sharing/ strengthening their own institutions & Direct Funds to SHGs of poor
- ⇒ Capacity Building Support

**Findings from the Field Study – Inclusion and Exclusion Processes:
Sheet 1: Development Of Their “Own Resources”.**

CATEGORY OF COMMUNITY:	POOR	INTENDED OPPORTUNITY FROM PROGRAM	WATERSHED	DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR “OWN RESOURCES”.
INCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS INCLUSION PROCESS		
Poor quality lands of poor are targeted and treated, in limited number of cases (Assigned lands of poor communities in Tegacherla).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Departmental approach of PIA (DFO) in Tegacherla to adopt a combination of interventions (bush clearance, stump removal and horticulture) that are not usually part of the watershed technologies. ↑ Representative of poor/ their own community (mala) in committee as secretary helped in transparent and genuine process of target identification of poor. (In Tegacherla) ↑ Orientation/ Exposure to watershed committee members on watershed technology and process helped in appropriate choice of interventions. ↑ Flexibility in technical and administrative norms to maximize the benefits from an intervention. 		
Soil and moisture conservation works on lands of tribal community (Koya) helped in bringing their land under agriculture. Check dams and percolation tanks in their watershed helped them to irrigate their land. (Gundu Gudem)..				
Gundufudem village used Entry Point Activity to construct a community animal shed (Bandula doddi) to systematize the animal rearing practices in the village				
Repairs of existing kuntas/ dug ponds were allowed. As a result the existing assets could be effectively used.(Madhavaram)				
EXCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS EXCLUSION PROCESS		
Not understanding the asset base of poor (animals in particular). There are no investments on the following aspects that support these families. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal health ▪ Fodder development ▪ No support to protection of CPRs and watering. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Limited understanding on the linkages between private assets of poor families with CPRs at PIA level. ↓ Animals are not considered as part of watershed resources. ↓ Inability of PIAs/ DPAP to facilitate the action plans that address the needs of owners of animals (poor in particular) ↓ Rigid norms of program that do not provide space for necessary supports. ↓ Inadequate budgets in program design, for supporting needs of poor. ↓ Not allowing repairs of existing structures either 		
Interventions that are necessary for a particular land to conserve its quality and enhance production are not allowed in watershed program. (Eg: Bush clearance in Gundugudem, Khammam; Vanduru kalvalu in Rompally, RR District)				
Even in case of horticulture (lime trees in Tegacherla, Nellore), support for watering is not provided. As a result all trees died in second year. Horticulture is given to only those farmers, who have water facility. This automatically eliminates the poor in the village, who do not usually have irrigation facilities.				
If the land of a family falls in neighboring village/ watershed, such lands are not covered. (Lakshimpally)				
In the past (say 15 years back), if any treatment is done on one's lands (particularly of poor), such lands are excluded, even if they need more inputs (Sheripally)				

<p>Repairing of existing water harvesting structure was the most wanted intervention in the village. It is not allowed. The poor families under such defunct tank could not maximize the interventions from watershed program. (Allapur)</p>	<p>from this program or facilitating from other sources.</p>
<p>LESSONS LEARNED FROM ABOVE PROCESSES</p>	
<p>Understand the asset base of poor (animals and land) and develop action plans to support their needs (conservation/ production/ management).</p>	
<p>Interventions are fairly limited to asset base of the families. Creation of asset base in not part of watershed program, so far.</p>	
<p>Flexible budgets are needed for developing/ managing these assets.</p>	
<p>Provision of complete and adequate budgets for enhancing the quality and productivity of assets of poor. (Eg: Supporting watering, protection would ensure the survival of investments made on horticulture/ CPRs, without which the entire expenditure is a waste of money).</p>	
<p>Involvement of poor in the selection processes of users/ participants in program.</p>	
<p>Special Action Plans for poor to give priority to treatment and development of assets of poor as part of watershed development action plans.</p>	

Sheet 2: Development Of CPRS

CATEGORY OF POOR COMMUNITY:	INTENDED OPPORTUNITY FROM PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT OF CPRS
INCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS INCLUSION PROCESS
Water harvesting structures were constructed, which are used commonly by a group of users. Though there are no specific management practices/ preferential allocations to poor related to these assets, by virtue of the location, some poor are getting benefit of these common assets.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Recognition of importance of critical input like water in agriculture. ↑ Natural topography like availability of drainage lines and relatively high rainfall
New land of poor/ tribal families is brought under irrigation by construction of check dams and percolation tanks in Gundugudem.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Ability of the committee to negotiate/ change technical norms to suit to the needs of poor (particularly a family headed by woman)
Committee constructed a protection wall that is common to a group of poor families. Without this wall, their agriculture land would be subjected to sever erosion in Allapur, RR district.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ EPA provides an opportunity for community to think about needs of entire community and take up relevant activity.
Gundugudem village used Entry Point Activity to construct a community animal shed (Bandula doddi) to systematize the animal rearing practices in the village.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Certain projects (which are part of forest department's activities) under tree plantation have provisions for watering/ protection. Such provisions protect investments made and create sustained opportunities for poor.
In Pothunenipally village (Nalgonda), budgetary provision is made to protect/ water avenue plantation for three years. This responsibility is given to poor persons in the village.		
EXCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS EXCLUSION PROCESS
No systematic plans conservation, development and production enhancement of CPRs (particularly land		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ No priority to CPR development by communities/ PIA/ DPAP.
Protection of common lands (from grazing in particular) and allocation of usufruct rights to any specific groups is not practiced in watershed context.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Limited capacities of PIAs in addressing the needs of CPR management – conflict resolution, establishing usufruct rights to poor, needs of poor artisans, etc. ↓ Investments on CPR (lands) are seen only as “wage” opportunity (if they are there), but not as investments.
Committee tried to protect common hillock in the village for a year, but could not sustain it over a period of time. There is no orientation on CPR management and the preferential allocations to poor as part of their thinking.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Lack of investments for protection, watering, etc. ↓ Perception of many in the village that the potential of revival of CPRs is fairly low. This thinking does not motivate them to take activities on CPRs.
Natural resource based needs of poor artisan groups (Erukala) are not integrated in watershed development plan (Lakshmpally)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ As a result of these factors, the poor did not establish their stakes in CPRs management processes in watershed context.
LESSONS LEARNED FROM FIELD STUDY		
Works on CPRs (land) generate employment for poor, if the work is implemented in lean season.		
Budget allocation for watering & protection should be part of watershed program.		
Prioritization of CPRs in watersheds/ Prioritization of target groups in CPR works/ wages and usufruct rights is essential to establish the rights of poor on CPRs.		
PIA's orientation and support in developing CPRs is an important influencing factor.		
Activities under EPA can be used for developing appropriate community infrastructures that help new practices and systems in the watershed.		

Sheet 3: Wage/ Employment Opportunities

CATEGORY OF COMMUNITY	POOR	INTENDED OPPORTUNITY FROM WATERSHED PROGRAM	WAGE/ EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
INCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS INCLUSION PROCESS	
Women committee members took a policy related decision at committee level, to retain wage amount within the village. This helped to retain the migrating families within the villages, for four continuous years of the project. (Lakshmipally). Wages earned by these families from watershed program helped to create asset base for these families, clear of old debts.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Presence of strong women groups in the village (Lakshmipally and Kalbemal). ↑ Women as decision makers in key positions of the watershed committees. ↑ Solidarity of women in negotiating for wages. ↑ Empowered committees made a decision, which benefits them (use or ban of machines). Such decisions are not thrust on them. 	
The committee and others in the village took the decision on use of machines (tractor for transporting earth and excavation), since they do not have necessary skills/ experiences. Since this choice is with them, they are not deprived of any opportunity. (Gundugudem).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Sensitivity of PIA to see that wage opportunities reach land less and poorer families. 	
PIA facilitated the formation of batches of laborers, who get wage opportunity in rotation (Gundugudem).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Scarcity of labor for works opened wage opportunities to wives of men, who are bonded laborers. 	
Timing of works on CPRs in lean agriculture season helped to get wage benefits to poor families in the village (Vemulapeta).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Choice of technology that generates wage opportunities along with meeting conservation objectives (Kuntalu, earthen bunds, etc). 	
Labor-intensive works (Road under EPA/ Kuntalu) generated wage opportunities. (Vemulapeta).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Quantity/ measurement based wage payments. 	
Groups of poor women could negotiate for priority in getting wages (Kalbemal).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Belief of PIA that contribution should genuinely come from users, but not from laborers. 	
Wives of men, who are bonded laborers, could earn wages (Pothenenipally).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ PIA's belief that the local wages are acceptable to communities and this reduces the corruption at various levels. 	
Quantity based wage payments resulted in equal earnings for men and women.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ PIA's previous experience of working with groups of poor women helped in developing similar groups (labor groups) for watershed program. 	
Instead of SSR, PIA promoted local rates for watershed works. Since the local rates are always lower than SSR rates, the committee could save some amount, which is used to cover more areas in the village, which benefited poor. If the farmers are laborers, then it is win-win situation.(Kalbemal).			
PIA tried to mobilize contribution from users, but not from laborers (Pothenenipally)			
Skill development of local laborers (construction of gully checks) created more opportunities for them to earn wages (Pothenenipally).			
Labor groups are formed to access work/ wage opportunities in a systematic manner (Kalbemal).			
EXCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS EXCLUSION PROCESS	
One of the poor communities dominated others and captured all opportunities of wage employment (Pothenenipally)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ In case the watershed is spread in two or three hamlets, opportunities are concentrated in the hamlet, where the committee is located. 	

In all most all watershed, about 10% of wages are cut from earnings of laborers. This practice benefits the owners of land at the cost of poor laborers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ If the number of land less families in a hamlet is too small, the committee ignores them. ↓ Most common practice of cutting 10% of earnings of poor person's wages. Everyone accepted this as norm in watershed program, at the cost of the poor families. ↓ Poor capacities of PIAs/ DPAP to sensitize communities and their team members on the importance of genuine contribution and the ways and means of mobilizing the same. ↓ Unscientific technical norms/ options (Like large sections of CCTs, that can be dug by only machines) are promoted, which provide ways to machines. As a result of this, the wage opportunities are lost for poor families. ↓ Reluctance of DPAP to revise SSRs and keep them updated. ↓ Absence of capacity building inputs to local laborers on watershed related technologies and interventions. ↓ General poverty levels in the village. When most of the landed families are also poor, it is likely that they get preference, compared to land less families.
Machines are employed for works that can be done by human labor. Technology is used as a ploy to serve the interests of powerful contractors/ machine owners.	
Use of Schedule of Rates SSR is a norm. However, use of OLD SSR is the most common practice. This provides lower levels of earnings of poor.	
Certain interventions need special skills (Eg: Gully checks). Since local laborers usually do not have these skills, non-local skilled laborers are employed, usually on contract basis. (Gundugudem, Nela Tala Marri)	
Families with land also are very poor, as these families are not into agriculture traditionally. When their lands are treated in the program, they themselves worked on their lands to improve them. This process limited wage opportunities for land less families.	
Promoting local rates that are less than SSRs actually goes against the interests of laborers. This case is more dominant, if the laborers are not farmers. (Kalbemal).	

LESSONS LEARNED FROM FIELD STUDY

Quantification of wage benefits in any watershed was difficult, in the absence of data at community/ PIA level.
Without conscious efforts, poor families may not get even wage opportunities.
Technology can play important role in generating or snatching wage opportunities
Whenever PIA/ committees tried to oppose the use of inappropriate technology (machines), poor got more wayer opportunities, without losing budgets from watershed program.
Committees that are formed with members from strong SHGs of women made a significant difference in creating wage opportunities.
Skill development (Gully checks) of poor families could generate more opportunities/ wages for them.
Representation of persons from all hamlets in watershed committee is essential to ensure that their interests are taken care of.
Strong and committed PIA can motivate communities to work at local rates and also generate genuine contribution.
Opportunities for poor families to negotiate for preferential wage funds from the program need to be created.

Sheet 4: Social Organization/ Information Sharing/ Strengthening Their Own Institutions & Direct Funds To SHGs Of Poor

CATEGORY OF COMMUNITY:	POOR	INTENDED OPPORTUNITY FROM WATERSHED PROGRAM	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION/ INFORMATION SHARING/ STRENGTHENING THEIR OWN INSTITUTIONS & DIRECT FUNDS TO SHGS OF POOR
INCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS INCLUSION PROCESS	
Representatives of poor and women in committees/ in key positions help in addressing the concerns of their communities. (Lakshimpally/ Tegacherla/ Kalbema)		↑ Previous work in terms of group building process and general awareness levels of members (poor in particular).	
Formation of labor groups helps in institutionalizing the process of work/ wage allocation (Kalbema).		↑ Ability and experiences of women groups/ committee members to negotiate with government officers to get programs to their village.	
When decision-making power is within the committee, they made choices that benefit them and their village. In some cases, they also made the program more "flexible" (though informally) to suit to the needs of poor. (Allapur/ Gundugudem/ Lakshimpally/ Kalbema)		↑ Support of PIA in this process.	
Women Committees struggled to get watershed program to their village. This process in way "included" their village in the program (Lakshimpally)		↑ Previous experiences of PIAs in working with poor communities helps in addressing the concerns of poor, within watershed program.	
When the village community is homogeneous, the traditional leadership in the village and village committees have some inherent sense of equity and concern for the poor in the village (Gundugudem/ Allapur).		↑ Committees have an opportunity to decide about their programs and these decisions could not be undermined.	
Committees tried to get more programs/ budgets to their village. During this process, the interventions are spread to more communities and poor. (Pothenenipally/ Allapur)		↑ General education/ literacy levels in the village helped in developing a sense of equity in the village, when the village is relatively homogeneous.	
Women committee members enquire about the program and its developments as a matter of right. This process ensures that their concerns are adequately addressed. (kalbema)		↑ Policy of converging all programs on watershed villages and improving managerial abilities of committees in handling various types of programs.	
		↑ Previous experience of women groups flows into watershed program, if the PIA facilitates this process.	
EXCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS EXCLUSION PROCESS	
When watershed is located in a cluster of villages, then the villages in the fringes are neglected. (Madhavaram/ Allapur)		↓ Absence of/ inactive representatives of hamlets in the committee.	
In faction ridden villages, the village is caught between two or more strong groups. Poor families have to be with one of them or be neutral. The risk of encountering such system is too high for them. They may prefer to withdraw from the program. (Madhavaram)		↓ Domination of members from main village.	
Non stakeholders in key positions of watershed committees. Committee is constituted before forming UGs/ SHGs. This process of forming committees excludes all dependents on watershed resources. (Earlier studies on processes in watershed)		↓ Centralization at village level.	
		↓ Selection process of villages.	
		↓ After selecting the village, strength of DPAP/ Funding Agency/ PIA to sensitize community/ enforce certain norms in the program.	
		↓ Inadequate time allocated for forming groups. "Quick fix" process of forming groups.	
		↓ Nepotism of committee members.	

Leaders in committees favoring a particular group in the village/ people from their own hamlet. (Allapur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Indifferent attitude of PIAs on such aspects. ↓ Departmentalization of groups/ programs. ↓ Inadequate budgets/ support within watershed program to build and support SHGs. ↓ Time given for formation of groups/ awareness generation among the communities. ↓ Sensitivity and capacity of PIA to work with poor communities and institution development processes. ↓ Top down approach in general practiced in the watershed program. DPAP/ MDT/ PIA has a tendency of "dictating" what is good for the community. Many of the decisions/ requests of committees are undermined. ↓ Rigid technical and administrative norms (That repairs should not be allowed). Such norms also weaken the institutions at watershed level.
Groups promoted by other programs/ organizations are not supported in watershed program. (Earlier studies on processes in watershed program)	
Many poor families are left out in the villages. They are not organized into groups.	
Committees/ Groups are not able to exercise their own right to take a decision.	
Requests of communities are turned down, which eliminates certain interventions that are essential for poor (watering of plantation, repairs of existing structures -- Allapur)	

LESSONS LEARNED FROM FIELD STUDY

Even in a village, where 100% of families are members in one group of others, the thinking of community/ committee is fairly limited to resource conservation and related wage opportunities. In terms of allocation of financial resources to resource poor, there is no thinking or vision of community. From this village, it is evident that strong institutions also need orientation on equity and gender issues.

PIA has to consciously attempt to create institutional space for poor in the program. For this PIA should have necessary skills/ capacities and sensitivity. Without this base, it is difficult for poor access benefits of any program.

When members from poor families (men and women) are supported (earlier experience of working together/ oriented), they can play critical role in reaching out to poor and deserving communities (Tegacherla and Lakshmipally)

When villages have hamlets, it is good to conceive a separate project for these villages/ hamlets, even if the area of watershed is less than 500 hect.

Sheet 5: Capacity Building Support

CATEGORY OF POOR COMMUNITY:	INTENDED OPPORTUNITY FROM WATERSHED PROGRAM	CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT
INCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS INCLUSION PROCESS
Improved skills and knowledge helped in developing their own "space" in the program. Laborers who got training on construction of gully checks could get more wage opportunities in the program.(Sheripally, Pothenenipally)		↑ PIA's inputs to communities on issues like group action, equity and gender issues in NRM (DDS, Kalbema)
Previous inputs to women on issues like group activity, functioning of groups, etc helped them to access a program like watershed program (Lakshimpally)		↑ Previous inputs to women groups and time taken to stabilize the groups as good credit management groups.
Inputs to limited number of persons (Chairman, President and Secretary) helped to stabilize program at village level in terms of management of program.		↑ Experience and expertise of PIA. In case of NGO PIAs, they tried to bring in such inputs into watershed program, in a limited manner.
Convergence of interventions (agriculture related) at community level improves the capacity of communities.		
EXCLUSION PROCESS		FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THIS EXCLUSION PROCESS
Weak facilitation skills of PIA/ WDTs to explore options for poor in the watershed program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Inadequate capacity building inputs to DPAP/ PIA/ WDTs on issues like equity, gender concerns in watershed program. ↓ Predominant thinking at DPAP/ PIA/ WDT/ Committee level that this program is limited to "Only resource conservation". ↓ Centralization of budgets/ resources for capacity building purposes at DPAP level. ↓ PIAs / WDTs do not have necessary skills and resources to organize capacity building inputs at community level. ↓ Departmentalization and lack of efforts to coordinate with other departments. 	
WDTs do not have skills and capacities for analyzing the asset base of poor		
Capacity building inputs are fairly limited to three key stakeholders (Chairman, President and Secretary) at committee level		
Convergence of activities/ other programs is not supported/ encouraged by the DPAP		
LESSONS LEARNED FROM FIELD STUDY		
Orientation of communities/ WDT/ PIAs/ DPAP is limited to "only" resource conservation, if at all. But they do not enquire/ think about "whose" resources are to be conserved. Without this orientation, it is very difficult to address the concerns of poor in watershed framework.		
PIA's support and role in addressing the concerns of poor in watershed context is most critical input in the program. When PIA is an experienced NGO with a commitment, one could see a clear thinking and interventions at community level that address the needs of poor (wages, asset building and institutional space).		
Without appropriate capacity building strategy and inputs to communities, core concerns of program and poor can not be integrated in the program.		

Chapter 4

4.1. Insights From Field Study – Key Observations

This chapter presents some key observations from the field study. These are presented in the form of statements and tables. Some times, observations from one or two watersheds are quoted to present an issue. It may be noted that these observations might not be universalized, to the entire state or program. Nevertheless, they indicate a possibility of a particular practice.

4.2. Asset Base of the Poor in selected villages

S.No	Name of the Habitation/ Village	Families		As % of total families	Asset Base of Poor Families							
		Total	Poor		Animals		Land		As % of Total Families (C)		As % of Poor Families (D)	
					A	B	A	B	Animals	Land	Animals	Land
1	Pothenenipally	163	59	36%	5	9	24	23	3%	15%	8%	41%
2	Kalbemal	450	176	39%	NA	176	NA	167	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Vemulapeta	128	88	69%	41	86	20	28	32%	16%	47%	23%
4	Sherpally	123	100	81%	8	NA	82	NA	7%	67%	8%	82%
5	Tegacherla	433	291	67%	22	86	291	236	5%	67%	8%	100%
6	Madhavaram	186	55	30%	NA	22	26	37	NA	14%	NA	47%
7	Allapur	94	25	27%	1	2	13	21	1%	14%	4%	52%
8	Gundugudem	252	39	27%	10	50	2	2	4%	1%	26%	5%
9	Lakshmipally	118	39	33%	3	73	18	30	3%	15%	8%	46%
10	TOTAL	1947	872	45%	90	504	476	545	5%	24%	10%	55%

A: No. of Families B: No. Of Animals/ Area in acres C: As % of Total Families D: As % of Poor Families

4.3. Work wise Total Investments to Poor

S.No	Work wise Total Investments to Poor						Average Investment / Family
	Works	Families	As % of Total Families	As % of Poor Families	Expenditure on Poor	As % of Total Budget (9)	
1	CDs	24	1%	3%	517727	3.60%	21572
2	Bunds/ Leveling	277	14%	32%	599903	4.17%	2166
3	GC	40	2%	5%	172243	1.20%	4306
4	Tanks	16	1%	2%	149935	1.04%	9371
5	Forestry	37	2%	4%	40197	0.28%	1086
6	Horticulture	194	10%	22%	186651	1.30%	962
7	Wages*	215	11%	25%	839997	5.83%	3907
8	TOTAL	803	41%	92%	2506652	17.41%	3122

9 | Budget for Works for 9 Projects @16 Lakh/ Project: | 14400000

* Data is indicative, since no data is reliable available on this from any source.

4.4. General Impressions:

- ⇒ The study indicates that about 17% of total project investments are made on poor families in the selected watersheds. (Rs.25 lakh for poor, out of total works budget 144 Rs. Lakhs for 9 projects)
- ⇒ Total number of poor families that got benefits/ investments (803) seems to be almost equal to total number of poor families (872). But most of these benefits are concentrated within landed poor families (About 55% of total poor families). Some of the landed poor families received multiple investments (more than one intervention) also.
- ⇒ In absolute sense, maximum coverage is about 32% of poor families. All of them have meager land.
- ⇒ Average investment per covered poor family is Rs.3122. However, this figure is not very useful for drawing any dependable conclusions. However, the case study (Vemulapeta) would provide a dependable insight into average investments across all categories of poor in the village.
- ⇒ Only 25% of poor families got wage opportunities. Data indicates that accessing this wage fund by poor is influenced by various factors, which are rooted in institutional arrangements/ space available to poor.
- ⇒ The profile of interventions and investments indicates that the scope of watershed program is fairly limited to treatment of assets (land, etc). The assets of poor (particularly land) require sequential interventions – treatment to productivity enhancement of resources. This progression is not conceived as part of watershed program. Big farmers can mobilize the additional investments to take off from treatment to next stages. In case of poor, this is not possible. Poor need support in all stages of the resource management. With this background, the watershed program has addressed the needs of poor in a limited manner.

4.5. Poor Families, Their Asset Base and Watershed Investments:

All villages have significant population of poor (ranging from 27% to 81%). These poor families also consist of families that belong to “poorest of the poor”. These families have very small asset base.

Animals:

- ⇒ About 10% of poor families have animals (goats, sheep, milch, etc). On an average, each of these families has 5 animals.
- ⇒ In two villages, 25 to 50% of poor families have animals as asset base.
- ⇒ No intervention is made to support the needs of this asset of poor. Fodder development and related activities did not yield expected results in any of the villages.

Land Development:

- ⇒ About 55% of poor families have land (Average land holding/ Family: 1.13 Acres).
- ⇒ About 37% of the poor families (who have land) got investments on their lands in the form of gully checks, bunds and leveling. 32% of families could construct a bund (one of the most popular intervention in watershed works that most poor quality lands need). While, only 5% of the poor could get gully checks.
- ⇒ Investments on private lands in terms bunds, leveling and gully checks is about 5.27% of total investments on works. This is the second highest investment after wages.
- ⇒ Lakshimpally has highest per family investment on land (4790 Rs/ Family for bunds), compared to any other village. Groups of women in the village managed to get bunds to 28% of poor families in the village. On the other hand, Pothenenipally has the least per family investment (780 Rs/ Family – Bunds) and about 16% of poor families in the village are covered. Rest of the villages has similar unit costs (1750 to 2500 Rs/ Family -- Bunds).

Horticulture:

- ⇒ Rarely poor families got horticulture (Only 17 families from two villages, in the entire sample). However, Tegacherla is an exception to this. Since forest department is the PIA, they

promoted lime plantation in the lands of all 177 poor families in the village. If the families from this village are included, then about 22% of landed poor got horticulture support.

- ⇒ But none of these investments in this village (Total 1.8 lakh Rs) are supported by budgets for watering, which is so essential for poor families.

Villages that got investments on land:

Of the studied 9 villages, landed poor got investments in the following number of villages.

- ⇒ Number of Villages in which poor got bunds on their land: 6.
- ⇒ Number of Villages in which poor got gully checks on their land: 3
- ⇒ Number of Villages in which poor got horticulture: 3

From this one can infer that not all interventions are reaching poor families in all villages, though the village had such interventions in the program.

4.6. Poor Families, CPRs and Watershed Investments:

- ⇒ There are investments made on CPRs. However, this practice and understanding on this aspect differs from district to district. Most common investments on CPRs are tree plantation, soil and moisture conservation, CCTs, water harvesting structures, etc. Some times the drainage line treatment is also considered as CPR.
- ⇒ As an illustration, the expenditure on plantation in Vemula Peta(Praksam) and Lakshimpally (Kurnool) is nearly 2.8 lakhs. Most of these investments are CPR lands. Since there is no budgetary/ programmatic support on management of CPRs, this entire expenditure is a waste of money. A small portion of this amount could have been allocated for water and protection mechanisms.
- ⇒ In certain districts, the investments on CPRs (Land) are less than 3%. (Eg: Ranga Reddy District).
- ⇒ Mostly investments on water harvesting structures (which are common to a group of farmers) are considered to be investment on CPRs. (Nalgonda, Khammam). In such cases, the investments are about 25% of total budgets.

Number of Villages that got investments on CPRs

Of the nine villages, the following number of villages got investments on CPRs:

- ⇒ Number of villages, in which poor got investments from forestry: 3
- ⇒ Number of villages, in which poor got investments from Kuntalu: 5
- ⇒ Number of villages, in which poor got investments from CDs: 4

Benefiting from water conservations is influenced by two factors -- location of land of poor families and choice of technology (check dam vs farm ponds).

4.7. Poor Families and Water Harvesting Works:

In the selected watersheds, the following pattern is observed:

- ⇒ The investment on water harvesting structures is about 4.64% of total expenditure.
- ⇒ About 40 families directly benefited from water conservation/ harvesting activities. This is about 5% of total landed poor families.
- ⇒ Water Conservation has highest investment per family (Rs.21572 for CDs and Rs. 9371 for Tanks), compared to any other investment.
- ⇒ The conservation interventions helped in augmenting the ground water potential. But accessing this augmented ground water is still a question for the poor. This means mobilizing additional resources from their own sources.
- ⇒ This investment is always considered as investment on CPRs.
- ⇒ Only in one village, farm ponds were constructed with Rs.2000 per pond (Allapur).

4.8. Poor Families and Their Institutional Space:

- ⇒ Only one village has almost 100% families covered under savings groups (Lakshimpally). Such institutional back up had significant advantage to the village in terms of its inclusion in the program, control over wage funds in the program, etc.

- ⇒ Earlier studies conducted by WASSAN indicated that group-building process is fairly weak in watershed programs. Current study brings out fact that the coverage of poor in groups is very low.
 - In some villages it is almost zero. (Madhavaram).
 - In other villages, existing groups have 5 to 20% of members, who belong to poor families.
 - In 7 villages, all groups collapsed after the program is over.
- ⇒ In watershed committees, representatives of poor families/ poor are present as a norm. The PRA exercises conducted (during field study) in some villages indicate that the women and poor are generally in the periphery of the program and decision making processes. (Except in villages like Kalbemal, Lakshimipally).
- ⇒ Institutional memberships of poor families (particularly women) have significant relationship to wage opportunities and priorities to poor.

4.9. Poor Families and Wage Opportunities in Watershed Program:

- ⇒ Data on employment generation (if available) is not dependable, as payments are made based on “quantity of work”. During field study also, the study teams could get only some indicative data on employment generation. The observations indicate an interesting trend.
- ⇒ About 25% of the poor families got wage opportunities.
- ⇒ Average income from wages is 3907 Rs/family in the entire time period of the program.
- ⇒ From the indicative data that one could generate, the earnings of poor from accrual from wage seems to be in the range of 24,000 to 2,30,000/-. From this one could see that there are many factors working “in favor of” and “against” poor, even in case of wage opportunities to poor. One cannot and should not take the wage fund for granted (that it would automatically flow to poor in the village).
- ⇒ In Kalbemal, Pothenenipally, Lakshimipally and Vemulapeta the wage earnings of poor are significantly higher, compared to other villages. (1.7 lakhs in Pothenenipally to 2.3 Lakhs in Kalbemal). Inputs provided by NGO PIAs in organizing and sensitizing the communities are one of the important contributing factors.
- ⇒ Scarcity of labors in Pothenenepally helped to maximize wage incomes to the existing families (5453 Rs/ Family). As men in the village are bonded laborers, wives of these men could get wage opportunities. Apart from this, a particular community negotiated with committee to get wages. Apart from this, vaddera community sold the stones/ gravel for check dams in the program. This cost falls into material costs in the program, but for vaddera community it is an income from wages/ hard physical work.
- ⇒ In villages, which are far away from main village (in case of cluster of villages), villages that have factions and conflicts the wage opportunities for poor are considerably reduced. Madhavaram, which has many clusters of hamlets had lowest per family income from wages (1138 Rs/ Family) from the entire time period of watershed program.
- ⇒ When farmers work on their own land and they themselves need wages, landless families are losing their opportunities.

Machines and Wages

- ⇒ Nearly 80,000 to 1,00,000 Rs per watershed is generally spent on hydraulic excavators, whenever they are used. Vemulapeta, Tegacherla, Pothenenipally, Gundugudem, Allapur have used machines and budget is spent from watershed program.
- ⇒ Kalbemal & Lakshimipally consciously opposed use of machines in watershed program. They were successful in their efforts.
- ⇒ Some times, this budget for machines is mobilized from other sources (Eg: Lakshimipally).
- ⇒ All efforts of PIAs to revise SSRs did not meet with any result.
- ⇒ Investments made on CPR (Land) mainly generated wages, but could not regenerate biomass, in all most all cases.
- ⇒ When watershed program is followed by community irrigation facilities in a uniform way (without undermining ground water potential), more wages are generated from agriculture (Vemulapeta).

4.10. Poor Families and Capacity Building Inputs to Them:

- ⇒ Only President/ Chairman/ Secretary participated in training programs. Most of the time, these training programs are review meetings. They are not organised like training/ orientation programs, with necessary preparations.
- ⇒ Most of the WDTs also did not get adequate inputs/ orientation on issues like equity, gender in watershed program, planning for these concerns.

Chapter 5:

5.1. Conclusions from field study – Positively Influencing Factors:

Flexibility:

Whenever, flexibility of norms is applied in favor of poor (either in technology or in time frames), then poor got definite advantage.

Solidarity of Groups:

When the committees and members of groups are strong to decide about their own choices, poor families also benefited. One important feature of these committees was presence of poor families (men and women) in the decision-making roles. The committees were sensitive to needs of poor and gave priority to poor families, reserved wage funds for villages, convergence, more budgets, etc.

Experience and Philosophy of Facilitators:

Experienced facilitators, who had worked on the agenda of social mobilization, poor and environmental issues have made difference in the program in terms of targeting poor and ensuring the coverage of poor families. (asset development, access to CPRs, wage opportunities and institutional space for poor). There are various example of this trend, from the sample watersheds and previous studies also. (EG: DDS, Pilupu, Assist, ASDS, etc) made some difference to poor in their watersheds.

Convergence:

Whenever, the committees/ facilitators managed to get funds from other sources (JFM and Food for the work, etc), they could cover various components of resource conservation, which are not allowed in a typical watershed program.

Capacity Building Inputs:

When committees/ users, got capacity building inputs, they managed to earn more with their improved skills.

5.2. Conclusions from field study – Negatively Influencing Factors:

Assets as a base:

The watershed program basically aims at resource conservation and development. Access to any resource primarily determines the inclusion and exclusion process of any particular group. Creating such access to resources (CPRs/ private) to poor families seems to be beyond the agenda of facilitators/ managers of the program.

Ignoring Existing Asset Base:

However, the existing asset base of poor families is “covered” under watershed program in limited number of cases. In most of the cases, existing asset like land is ignored, for a variety of reasons They need different type of investments, which are not part of watershed program (Eg: Bush clearance, stone removal, repairs, etc).

Incomplete provisions (Eg Watering for horticulture is provided in limited number of cases).

Animals are an important asset of poor families. No useful investment was made on either CPRs or private lands that take care of needs of animals.

At thinking Level:

Understanding of the issues related to poverty, equity and gender and the relationships with natural resource management programs is fairly limited at various levels – DPAP/ PIA/ WDT and Committee. Since these key stakeholders are unable to establish conceptual linkages between the NRM and poor, they are unable to operationalise them at grass root level.

Selection of Villages:

The selection of villages (clusters and % of poor) are not given due attention. Later the process of awareness generation also fairly concentrates on the development of land, and does not talk of lands of poor. Hamlets tend to lose, while the “main” village gets all the attention.

At Operational Level:

At planning stage, conscious efforts are not made to understand the assets, needs and opportunities for poor. Since these are not included at planning stage, they got no attention in subsequent stages of the program. Essential skills to facilitate the process of inclusion of poor are not there with many facilitators.

Inadequate Preparations:

The time given for preparing the communities and groups/ institutions was fairly limited. Poor do not have institutional space to exercise their priorities and rights. There is a significant emphasis on “implementing” works, compared to preparing grounds.

Limiting the Scope of Program:

The study indicates that the watershed interventions are fairly limited to resource conservation and development in most of the cases. Some times these interventions are incomplete and inadequate. This phenomenon is impacting the poor also, when their assets are “treated” of “covered”. Most of the poor cannot invest from their own side to further the development to productivity enhancement and livelihoods options. As a result, poor are unable to benefit from the investments of the program. The scope of the program needs to be enlarged to attend to the needs of the poor and their assets. Sensitive facilitators can address these issues, in spite of limitations.

5.3. Limitations of the Study:

The study throws light on some key issues related to poor in the watershed program, with empirical data. Though the study has generated some new levels of clarity on the issue, there are certain limitations, which might be kept in mind while drawing conclusions from this study and generalizing the conclusions. These limitations are mentioned below.

- ↓ Very small sample, which might not be adequate to draw dependable conclusions.
- ↓ Data/ insights are generated mainly from participatory methodologies like PRA, etc. The quality of data depends on the skills of the facilitating teams.
- ↓ Uniform data was not available in one or two cases; as a result some conclusions could not be applied to the entire sample.
- ↓ Absence of data (eg: family wise and work wise wage details are not documented any where).
- ↓ Short time frame, which did not allow for triangulation.

In spite of these limitations, the study provides useful insights into the processes of inclusion and exclusion of poor, with an indicative quantified data.

Chapter 6:

6.1. Watching One Watershed Program From “Poverty Lens” – A Detailed Case Study Of Vemula Peta Village

Understanding the watershed program from “coverage of poor” point of view would help to see how a program operates and how the process of inclusion and exclusion operate in a given watershed. To illustrate this, a case study of Vemula Peta Village is selected, out of the sample watersheds.

Vemulapeta in Markapuram mandal (Praksam District) is identified as a model watershed by DPAP. It is also closely located to Markapuram, an urban center. The village has 128 families and there are 7 castes. Reddy (37%) and Kummari (30%) are dominant communities in the village. While Chakali (3%) and Golla (2%) are in minority.

6.2. Basis for Understanding the Asset Base of Communities:

PRA exercise on wealth rank gave some indications on asset base of the communities. Land and animals are identified as major assets. While classifying the communities into various categories of poor, men and women could not remember exact area of land. However, the classification of poor into four categories is process based on approximate quantity of land. However, the families belonging to a category have similar qualities and problems. It is important to understand this limitation of the data that emerges from the PRA analysis.

Inclusion and Exclusion Processes in Vemulapeta:

S No	Category of Poor	No of Families	Asset Base -- Land		Asset Base - Animals	
			No of Families	Area in Acres	No of Families	No of Animals
1	Poorest of Poor	55	9	15	4	4
2	Poor	33	32	71	16	24
3	Medium	29	25	98.5	20	44
4	Rich	11	11	98	11	34
5	TOTAL	128	77	283	51	106

Poorest of the poor

Wealth ranking exercise in the village indicated that about 43% of the families belong to poorest of the poor. All families of Boya and Chakali communities belong to this category. 22 families belonging to Kummari are highest among this category. Similarly, 10 families belonging to Reddy community also belong to this category. It may be noted that 9 families in this category have some assets (land and water, but the head of the family is either sick, single woman, old couple).

Poor:

About 26% of total families belong to “poor” category. Most of these families also have very small assets (Ave. 2.2 acres/ family). Majority of these families gets their income from off farm activities—like wages from Markapuram, etc.

Medium:

Families belonging to “medium” category are about 23%. These families have a reasonable asset base (About 4 acres/ Family) and have alternative sources of income also. Irrigation sources are an important part of their assets.

Rich:

Families belonging to “rich” category are about 9%. The difference between rich and medium categories is only in the quantum of asset base (About 9 Acres/ Family). It may be noted that there are only 2 caste groups in the village that belong to rich category.

6.3. Caste Wise Details:

Caste Wise analysis of the village data indicates that families belonging to boya, mala and chakali castes in (poorest of the poor category) do not have any asset base (except one family having land). Similarly, five families in mala caste (poor) have land and animals. Kummari community is evenly divided into all categories of poor and accordingly their asset base varies. Reddy community is seen in all categories, including "poorest of the poor". There are only five families that are asset less in this category. These families are recently separated from a joint family or in the process of separation. In a way, these families also have "access" to the land of their joint family.

6.4. Intervention Wise Details on Coverage of Various Categories of Poor:

Following methodology was adopted to arrive at family wise investments for each category of poor in the village.

- ⇒ An inventory of watershed interventions was developed in PRA.
- ⇒ Number of families that benefited under each intervention is identified, under each community/ caste.
- ⇒ This data is correlated with and categorized into wealth ranking exercise. (All these families are already classified into four categories of poor, as per wealth ranking exercise).
- ⇒ This exercise is correlated with the expenditure of the project for each intervention.
- ⇒ Based on this, exact amount of investments for each interventions that reached a particular category of poor is calculated.
- ⇒ In this process, average investments/ family is calculated, for each intervention. (Eg: Under gully checks, total investment is Rs.45000 as per records, which benefited say 30 families. Average investment is 1500 Rs/ Family. This is correlated with number of families under each category of poor).

Since one could not generate family wise data on physical targets, this method was adopted across all watersheds. Though this might have some limitations, it might give some indications of investments across various categories of poor in a village. For this analysis, investments on public lands/ CPRs and that benefit private individuals (individually or as a group) are separated.

Detailed tables are enclosed in the annexure. Summary tables are presented in this chapter.

6.5. Investments that reached individuals (individually or as a group)

Summary Tables -- Investments on Asset Building/ Development -- Vemulapeta Watershed

S No	Category	Total No of Families	Total Budgets	Coverage of Families and Investments			
				No of Families Benefited	% of Families Covered	As % of Total Expenditure	Average Investment Family for all works
1	Poorest	55	107082	16	29%	7%	6693
2	Poor	33	335200	39	118%	24%	8595
3	Medium	29	384593	40	138%	29%	9615
4	Rich	11	244436	27	245%	18%	9053
5	Total	128	1071311	122		78%	8781

One could see that the average investments per family are lowest on poorest of the poor category. It is nearly 45% lower than the highest per family investment.

Only 29% of the poorest of the poor are covered under some intervention of the program. This inclusion is mainly influenced by the ownership of assets of these families (mainly land). Total investment that reached the poorest of the poor is 7% of the total expenditure of the program.

All families under “Poor” category are covered with one or another intervention. Some families go more than one intervention also. Most common intervention is gully checks and check dams. They received about 24% of total budget of the program. The average investment per poor family is slightly lower than average investment per family, for all categories of poor.

Combined investment for both poor and poorest is 31% of total expenditure. This is the highest investment compared to other categories of poor.

Families that belong to “medium” category got highest investments in the program (29% of total budget). They also got highest average investment/ family. Some families got more than one or two interventions. All the families got gully checks. In Kuntalu, this category of families received most, compared to other categories.

Predictably, all rich families got all benefits of the program. They accessed more than one or two interventions from the program. Of the total investments, they received 18%. All these families got gully checks on their lands. They could also get horticulture, compared to any other category.

6.6. Wages and Institutional Space:

It was difficult to quantify the exact details of wages generated (days and amount), in the absence of data. People could not remember the details. They could only provide details of works in which each family participated. The committee organized works on CPRs during lean season so that the laborers can take part. However, there is no preferential allocation of the wage opportunities to poor. It was almost like an open invitation.

Similarly, the institutional base of each category of poor is found out, by noting down the membership of each family in the existing institutions in the village. These two details are presented in the table below.

Wage Opportunities and Institutional Memberships:

S No	Category	Total No of Families	No of Families that got			
			Wage Opportunity	Watershed Institutional Membership	Other Institutions	Completely Left out Families from any intervention
1	Poorest	55	67	0	9	13
2	Poor	33	50	6	30	1
3	Medium	29	34	3	19	5
4	Rich	11	13	2	8	0
5	Total	128	164	11	66	19

Poorest of the Poor:

Total numbers of families in poorest of the poor that are excluded in the program are 13. These families did not get any interventions of the program, wage opportunities and institutional membership. Majority of these families belong to Kummari (9) families. Remaining families got opportunities for wages in CPRs/ EPA and Kunta works. Other works are organized on private lands (GCs and CDs). Since owners of lands (farmers) themselves worked on their own lands, these families could get limited opportunities under such categories of works. No one from this category is represented in the watershed committee. Other institutions like, savings groups, etc that these families (mainly women) are represented are not very regularly meeting, after the program is over. None of these members received any grants from watershed program.

Poor:

Wage opportunities for them came mainly from the works on their own lands. About 40% of the wages for these families came CPRs.

Majority of watershed committee members come from this category. Watershed President comes from this category, who is one of the most active members. Though poor, he belongs to higher caste in the village. Other members in this category are from other castes (mala, kummari, etc). Though they are all represented in the committee, active members are those, who belong to higher castes and men. Others participate in meetings, but do not go to MDTs offices, etc, as it would take away one day's wages for them. The women from these families are represented in DW CRA groups. But one is not sure how strong these groups are. Women indicated that these groups are not really meeting and saving. One family is completely left out in the program.

Medium:

There are three members from this category – two men and one woman. These two men are active members and they belong to reddy and gouda. The groups of women in this category are reasonably regular in savings, though they do not meet regularly. These groups are mixed groups in terms of community and caste.

They got wage opportunities from the works on CPRs and their own lands. 5 families are completely left out, as they have some petty business, tailoring, service, etc.

Rich:

Chairman of the watershed committee comes from this category. He is one of the traditional leaders of the villages from reddy community. The two members from this category belong to reddy caste and they are most active members of the committee. As mentioned earlier, the women groups are common groups consisting of women from medium and rich categories.

6.7. Committee Profile – Caste, Gender and Activeness of Members

Member	Category of Poor	Level of Involvement	Gender	Caste
1	Poor	++	Male	Mala
2	Poor	++	Female	Kummari
3	Poor	++	Male	Kummari
4	Poor	++++	Male	Reddy
5	Poor	+++	Male	Gouda
6	Poor	+++	Male	Gouda
7	Average	++++	Male	Reddy
8	Average	+++	Female	Kummari
9	Average	+	Female	Reddy
10	Rich	++++	Male	Reddy
11	Rich	++++	Male	Reddy

+ Low Level ++++ High Involvement

6.8. Conclusions:

- ⇒ Poorest of the poor families include those families with old persons, sick persons, disabled persons, women headed families, etc. For them there is very little space within watershed framework. (Intended Opportunities are not defined).
- ⇒ Asset base of families is a major influencing factor in creating opportunities for any family. Families with small asset base stand to gain less in the program, if the current thinking on the program continues.
- ⇒ WDT, Committee and others seem to have a strong sense of treatment of resources. The approach and options for poor are not really explored and operationalized.
- ⇒ Choice of technology (Kuntalu, gully checks, etc), which needs manual labor, created wage opportunities for the poor.
- ⇒ Capacity building inputs to the committee/ community is fairly limited. In spite of that, the committee is reasonably strong. Traditional leadership available in the village could be one reason for this. The leadership is particularly not sensitive to issues of equity and poverty.

Chapter 7:

7.1. Suggestions and Strategies for Inclusion of Poor in Watershed Program:

The field study on “Coverage of Poor” in watersheds indicates certain inclusive and exclusive processes operate that impact the involvement of poor in the watershed program. These processes are influenced by certain factors (program design, technology, PIA’s own thinking/ orientation, etc). To enhance the role of poor in watershed program, these issues need to be understood and an appropriate strategy should be suggested to offset the negative impact of such factor and build on the existing inclusive processes and influencing factors. The highlights of the strategy to enhance the space for poor are mentioned below.

7.2. Objectives of this Strategy:

To enhance the space for poor families in ongoing watershed program.
(Space – as defined by the intended opportunities of the Guidelines of the program)

7.3. Scope and Target Groups:

The Intended Opportunities under watershed program broadly define the scope of involvement of any target group (based on Guidelines).

Such intended opportunities are mainly

- ⇒ Development of their “own resources”.
- ⇒ Developing CPRs in watershed area
- ⇒ Wage/ Employment Opportunities
- ⇒ Social organization/ Information Sharing/ strengthening their own institutions & Direct Funds to SHGs of poor
- ⇒ Capacity Building Support

7.4. Target Groups:

The framework of watershed in a way defines the target group of the program also. One of the obvious interpretations of the target groups of the program is landed communities. However, the current field study and various other experiences indicate that there are various ways to enlarge the space of poor families with meager asset base, without any assets, etc.

However, the poorer families/ individuals in the village consist of old persons, disabled persons, sick persons, etc. The framework of watershed program does not provide any explicit opportunities for such category of poor. There are examples of including such category of communities, but they are beyond the scope of watershed framework. With this consideration, the target group of this strategy is broadly defined like this.

Men and Women, who

- Are able to work
- Belong to Poor families without assets
- Belong to Poor families with meager assets
- Belong to Poor families with reasonable assets

7.5. Scenarios for SERP vis a vis Main Stream Watershed Program:

DPAP has the main responsibility of implementing the watershed program. The field study clearly indicates the process of inclusion and exclusion of poor in mainstream watershed program. Since “poor” is the main constituency of SERP, SERP can play some critical role in enhancing the role/ opportunities of poor in the watershed program. This would go a long way in creating sustainable livelihoods opportunities for poor with a close linkage of natural resources. Based on this understanding, the opportunities and options for SERP are presented here, in various scenarios.

Scenario	At Village level	At Organization Level	At Policy Level
Scenario 1: Ongoing watersheds and APRPRP operates in these villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse extent of inclusion and extension of poor. - Creating/ strengthening the groups of poor along with PIA. - Support development of group based action plans for NRM - Strive to create institutional space for poor (representatives of groups of poor in committees). - Facilitate the negotiations between poor and others in village to access wage funds. - Facilitating the process of accessing and having usufruct rights over CPRs in watersheds. - Ensuring the groups of poor get priority to receive works in watershed (on both private and public lands). - Facilitate the prioritization process at village level (works on CPRs, assets of poor, etc). - Ensuring the process of genuine contribution from farmers, not from labourers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacities of CCs on watershed/ and understanding process of inclusion and exclusion/ planning to address equity and gender concerns. - Modules, materials, research findings from SERP can be shared with DPAP and its partners that help in proper orientation of DPAP to issues related to poverty, gender, equity in NRM context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support with supplemental funds, where budgets cannot come from watershed program. - Negotiate with DPAP to rework action plans. - Negotiate with DPAP to allocate resources to groups of poor/ village organizations, as per action plans. - Negotiate with DPAP to support CC in facilitation process. - Facilitate with DPAP/ Collector to issue circulars/ GO, which provide usufruct rights to groups of poor, which protect CPRs. - Institutionalize joint reviews and monitoring of the programs to understand the coverage of poor in watershed programs. - Based on this, the involvement of poor can be enhanced with various options that exist locally. - Facilitating the process of issuing a circular of Government Order to ban heavy machines in watershed and other programs. - Ensuring the application/ use of latest SSRs
Scenario 2: Completed watersheds and SERP operates in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse extent of inclusion and extension of poor - Support the process of organizing poor along with PIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same As Scenario1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support small projects that have NR component - State level investment from Food for work/ APRLP/ RIDF/ Bilateral programs/ Other Departments can be targeted to reach poor,

these villages			where SERP works.
Scenario 3: Villages where there is a potential for watershed programs from DPAP and SERP operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize poor and facilitate the process of accessing the program by these groups. - Orient the groups of poor on watershed and its institutional aspects. - Prepare them to develop action plans related to NRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SERP is already in the process of forming groups of poor. Strategies for cluster approach can be developed for each mandal/ district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence the process of watershed/ village selection, where there is concentration of poor and presence of strong groups of poor. - Facilitate the process of including smaller watersheds (less than 500 hect), where the lands of poor are predominant. - Influence the project concepts in favor of poor and geographical convergence/ sharing/ overlapping with other major programs at state/ district level.
Scenario 4: Villages where there is a potential for watershed programs from DPAP and SERP operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize poor and facilitate the process of accessing the program by these groups. - Orient the groups of poor on watershed and its institutional aspects. - Prepare them to develop action plans related to NRM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SERP is already in the process of forming groups of poor. Strategies for cluster approach can be developed for each mandal/ district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence the process of watershed/ village selection, where there is concentration of poor and presence of strong groups of poor. - Facilitate the process of including smaller watersheds (less than 500 hect), where the lands of poor are predominant. - Influence the project concepts in favor of poor and geographical convergence/ sharing/ overlapping.
Scenario 5: Villages where only DPAP operates and SERP does not operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share observations/ instruments/ tools/ processes that enhance the space for poor in watershed context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence the process of monitoring the issues related to equity and coverage of poor.
Scenario 6: No DPAP watersheds, only SERP operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate strategy is developed for this scenario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate strategy is developed for this scenario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate strategy is developed for this scenario.

7.6. Conclusions from the Field Study:

The scope for including poor families in watershed is influenced by mainly three factors – accessing/ owning an asset, facilitation processes at grass root level and enabling environment. It is observed that the first factor is not on the agenda of many (State/ NGOs/ Others), while there are many experiences, which indicate that the inclusion processes are feasible even with in large-scale government programs like watershed program. Till the issue of accessing/ owning of an asset (land, water, animals, trees, etc) is unresolved, the inclusion of poor in natural resource management programs like watershed would be limited. Imaginative facilitators extended the boundaries of these limits, by exerting sheer pressure on the system, with their commitment to the cause of poor and support to poor people’s groups. This observation is not a “new” finding in a way. However, there is a need to reinforce this aspect to remind various groups/ individuals that they can only ensure the process of inclusion of poor in any development, within the given frame work. Their indifference to this issue is the key to exclude them in development, including watershed program. Creating an enabling environment that helps poor maximize their role and benefits from programs like watershed program is the key issue here. Many organizations/ individuals have to share this responsibility.

Annexure 1: Summary Data of All Watersheds -- Poor Families, Asset base and Investments

S.No	Name of the Habitation/ Village	Families		As % of total families	Asset Base of Poor Families				Intervention wise details								
		Total	Poor		Animals		Land		Bunding/ Leveling			Check Dams			Gully Checks		
					A	B	A	B	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Pothenenipally	163	59	36%	5	9	24	23	10	7	7800	1	2	20000	NAP	NAP	NAP
2	Kalbemal	450	176	39%	NA	176	NA	167	54	112	123200	3	NA	114000	7	NA	18037
3	Vemulapeta	128	88	69%	41	86	20	28	0	0	0	17	17	263727	31	725	136206
4	Sherpally	123	100	81%	8	NA	82	NA	15	38	37500	3	3	120000	2	10	18000
5	Tegacherla	433	291	67%	22	86	303	236	177	236.2	361203	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
6	Madhavaram	186	55	30%	NA	22	26	37	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
7	Allapur	94	25	27%	1	2	13	21	10	18	17500	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
8	Gundugudem	252	39	27%	10	50	2	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
9	Lakshmipally	118	39	33%	3	73	18	30	11	0	52700	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
10	TOTAL	1947	872	45%	90	504	488	545	277	410	599903	24	22	517727	40	735	172243

	Habitation/ Village	Total	Poor	Total Families	Kuntalu/ Farm Ponds			Forestry	Horticulture			Wages				
					1	2	3		1	2	3	1	2	3		
1	Pothenenipally	163	59	36%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	32	NA	174500
2	Kalbemal	450	176	39%	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	1176	8197	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	7712	231360
3	Vemulapeta	128	88	69%	2	2	65917	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	5	13848	117	NA	165087
4	Sherpally	123	100	81%	4	4	72000	1	8	32000	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA
5	Tegacherla	433	291	67%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	177	236	172803	NA	NA	NA
6	Madhavaram	186	55	30%	5	1	8000	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	300	0	28	861	31880
7	Allapur	94	25	27%	2	2	4000	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	42000
8	Gundugudem	252	39	27%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	24170
9	Lakshmipally	118	39	33%	3	73	18	30	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	38	NA	171000
10	TOTAL	1947	872	45%	16	82	149935	37	1184	40197	194	541	186651	215	8573	839997

A No. of Families
 B No. of Animals/ Area in acres
 1 No of Families
 2 Area/ Number Covered
 3 Investment made
 NAP: Not Applicable
 NA: Not Available

Annexure 2: Coverage of Poor Families: Summary As % of Total Families and Poor Families

S.No	Name of the Habitation/ Village	Families		As % of Total Families	Asset Base of Poor Families									
		Total	Poor		Animals				Land		As % of Total Families © (C)		As % of Poor Families (D)	
					A	B	A	B	Animals	Land	Animals	Land		
1	Pothenenipally	163	59	36%	5	9	24	23	3%	15%	8%	41%		
2	Kalbemal	450	176	39%	NA	176	NA	167	NA	NA	NA	NA		
3	Vemulapeta	128	88	69%	41	86	20	28	32%	16%	47%	23%		
4	Sherpally	123	100	81%	8	NA	82	NA	7%	67%	8%	82%		
5	Tegacherla	433	291	67%	22	86	303	236	5%	70%	8%	104%		
6	Madhavaram	186	55	30%	NA	22	26	37	NA	14%	NA	47%		
7	Allapur	94	25	27%	1	2	13	21	1%	14%	4%	52%		
8	Gundugudem	252	39	27%	10	50	2	2	4%	1%	26%	5%		
9	Lakshmipally	118	39	33%	3	73	18	30	3%	15%	8%	46%		
10	TOTAL	1947	872	45%	90	504	488	545	5%	25%	10%	56%		

A: No. of Families
 B: No. of Animals/ Area in acres
 C: As % of Total Families
 D: As % of Poor Families

COVERAGE OF POOR FAMILIES: Summary As % of TOTAL FAMILIES and POOR FAMILIES (Continued)

S.No	Name of the Habitation/ Village	Families		As % of Total Families	% of Poor Families covered under each work																TOTAL BUDGETS	
		Total	Poor		Bunding				CD		Gully Checks		Kuntalu		Forestry		Horticulture		Wages			
					C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D				
1	Pothenenipally	163	59	36%	6%	8%	1%	2%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	20%	54%		
2	Kalbemal	450	176	39%	12%	31%	1%	2%	2%	4%	NAP	NAP	1%	3%	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA		
3	Vemulapeta	128	88	69%	NAP	NAP	13%	19%	24%	35%	2%	2%	NAP	NAP	4%	6%	91%	133%	NA	NA		
4	Sherpally	123	100	81%	12%	15%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA		
5	Tegacherla	433	291	67%	41%	61%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	41%	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA		
6	Madhavaram	186	55	30%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3%	9%	NAP	NAP	6%	22%	15%	51%	NA	NA		
7	Allapur	94	25	27%	11%	40%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2%	8%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA		
8	Gundugudem	252	39	27%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA		
9	Lakshmipally	118	39	33%	9%	28%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	3%	8%	25%	77%	NAP	NAP	32%	97%	NA	NA		
10	TOTAL	1947	872	45%	14%	32%	1%	3%	2%	5%	1%	2%	2%	4%	10%	22%	11%	25%	NA	NA		
11	Total Expenditure				599903				517727		172243		149935		40197		186651		839997		2506652	
																			186651			
12	AS % of Total Budget(1.44 Crores)				4%				4%		1%		1%		0%		1%		6%		17%	

Total Budget for works for 9 Proejects: | 14400000

* Wages are indicative. In the absence of reliable data, the data generated from various sources (memory of people, etc) is used here. It might be noted that the works component (Eg: GC, bunds, kuntalu, etc) would also have wage component. But the investment on poor's lands in terms of works is separated from wage incomes to poor. Works/ interventions would make an asset more productive in long run.

Annexure 3: Investment Analysis for Poor for all watersheds

S.No	Work wise Total Investments to Poor						Average Investment / Family
	Works	Families	As % of Total Families	As % of Poor Families	Expenditure on Poor	As % of Total Budget	
1	CDs	24	1%	3%	517727	3.60%	21572
2	Bunds/ Leveling	277	14%	32%	599903	4.17%	2166
3	GC	40	2%	5%	172243	1.20%	4306
4	Tanks	16	1%	2%	149935	1.04%	9371
5	Forestry	37	2%	4%	40197	0.28%	1086
6	Horticulture	194	10%	22%	186651	1.30%	962
7	Wages*	215	11%	25%	839997	5.83%	3907
8	TOTAL	803			2506652	17.41%	3122

9	Budget for Works for 9 Projects @16 Lakh/ Project:	14400000
---	--	----------

Annexure 4: Case Study Vemula Peta-- Intervention Wise Opportunities for Poorest of the Poor and Poor

Sno	Caste	Poorest of the Poor	Investment Wise Details												No of Families that got Wages \$\$					Institutional Membership			Completely left out families	
			CD			GC			Kuntalu			Horticulture			CPR	EPA	CDGC	Kumta	Total	WS	Other	Nil		
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3										
1	Boya	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	9	1
2	Chakali	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	4	1
3	Mala		0	0	0	1	25	4394	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
4	Kummari	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7	4	3	9	37	0	2	21	9
5	Goud	7	1	1	13990	2	50	8788	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	7		1	6	2
6	Golla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Reddy	9	3	3	41970	8	200	35152	0	0	0	1	1	2788	4	1	2	1	0	8	0	3	6	0
8	TOTALS	55	4	4	55960	11	275	48334	0	0	0	1	1	2788	27	9	9	5	17	67	0	9	47	13

Sno	Caste	Poor Families	CD			GC			Kuntalu			Horticulture			CPR	EPA	CDGC	Kumta	Total	Mem bers hip			left out families	
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3						WS	Other	N		
1	Boya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chakali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Mala	5	5	5	69950	2	50	8788	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		1		3		1	1	4	0
4	Kummari	10	0	0	0	3	75	13182	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	2	4	18	2	4	5	1
5	Gouda	11	7	7	97930	6	150	26364	0	0	0	1	1	2788	7	1	1	1	4	14	2	6	4	0
6	Golla	1	0	0	0	1	25	4394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	1	0	0		
7	Reddy	6	1	1	13990	8	150	35152	2	2	54300	3	3	8363	4	1	5	0	4	14	1	5	1	
	TOTALS	33	13	13	181870	20	450	87880	2	2	54300	4	4	11150	20	5	9	4	12	50	6	30	14	1

1: No of Families

2: Area/ Physica Targets

3: Investments

\$\$: Some families got wge opportunities from more than one work

Annexure 5: Case Study Vemula Peta - Intervention Wise Opportunities for Medium and Rich Families in the Village

District: Prakasam

Sno	Caste	No. of Families	Investment Wise Details													No of Families that got Wages \$\$					Institutional Membership			Completely left out families
			CD			GC			Kuntalu			Horticulture			CPR	EPA	CD	GC	Kumta	Total	WS	Other	Nil	
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3										
4	Kummari	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5574	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
5	Gouda	1	1	1	13990	1	25	4394	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
7	Reddy	21	5	69950	21	525	92274	7	190050	3	3	8361	16	3	8	2	4	33	2	16	5	2	2	
TOTALS		27	6	1 83940	22	550	96668	7	0 190050	5	5	13935	17	3	8	2	4	34	3	19	8	5	5	

Sno	Caste	No. of Families	Investment Wise Details													No of Families that got Wages \$\$					Institutional Membership			Completely left out families
			CD			GC			Kuntalu			Horticulture			CPR	EPA	CD	GC	Kumta	Total	WS	Other	Nil	
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3										
6	Golla	1	0	0	0	1	25	4394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	Reddy	10	7	0 97930	10	250	43940	3	81450	6	6	16722	5	2	2	0	4	13	2	8	0	0	0	
TOTAL		11	7	0 97930	11	275	48334	3	0 81450	6	6	16722	5	2	2	0	4	13	2	8	1	0	0	

1: No of Families

CD; Check Dam

2: Area/ Physical Target

GC: Gully Check

3: Investment

Kuntalu: Tanks

\$\$ Some families got wge opportunities in more than one type of work.

Annexure 6: Case Study of Vemula Peta Summery Sheets of Investments, Institutional Memberships, Wage Opportunities

Summery -- No. Of Families Covered under each intervention and Category and Work Wise Investments

S No	Category	Total No of Families	CD		GC		Kuntalu		Horticulture		Total		No of families That got Wages
			Rs	Families	Rs	Families	Rs	Families	Rs	Families	Rs	Families	
1	Poorest	55	55960	4	48334	11	0	0	2788	1	107082	16	67
2	Poor	33	181870	13	87880	20	54300	2	11150	4	335200	39	50
3	Medium	29	83940	6	96668	22	190050	7	13935	5	384593	40	34
4	Rich	11	97930	7	48334	11	81450	3	16722	6	244436	27	13
5	Total	128	419700	30	281216	64	325800	12	44595	16	1071311	122	164

Classification of Watershed Works and Budgets -- As per Records -- Vemulapeta Watershed

S No	Works that benefit all	
1	EAP	104200
2	CCTs	209900
3	Contour Bund	3000
4	Block Plantation	7300
5	Agave	4500
6	Others	2529
Sub Total		331429

Average Investment/ Family (From CPRs) 1411
(Total Budget/ No. of Families that got wages)

S.No	Works that benefit Individuals	Rs	NO of User Families	Ave. Investment
7	CDs/ Rivets/RFD	419700	30	13990
8	PTs/ PT Rivets	325800	12	27150
9	GCs	281200	64	4394
10	Horticulture	44600	16	2788
11	Sub Total	1071300		
12	Grand Total	1518129		

Summery Tables -- Investments on Asset Building/ Development -- Vemulapeta Watershed

S No	Category	Total No of Families	Total Budgets that Each category Received	Coverage of Families and Investments			
				No of Families Benefited	% of Families Covered	As % of Total Expenditure	Average Investment Family for all Works
1	Poorest	55	107082	16	29%	7%	6693
2	Poor	33	335200	39	118%	24%	8595
3	Medium	29	384593	40	138%	29%	9615
4	Rich	11	244436	27	245%	18%	9053
5	Total	128	1071311	122	78%		8781

Wage Opportunities and Institutional Memberships: Vemulapeta Watershed

S No	Category	Total No of Families	No of Families that got			
			Wage Opportunity	Watershed Institutional Membership	Other Institutions	Completely Left out Families
1	Poorest	55	67	0	9	13
2	Poor	33	50	6	30	1
3	Medium	29	34	3	19	5
4	Rich	11	13	2	8	0
5	Total	128	164	11	66	19

Annexure 7: List of Field Teams, Organizations they represent and Watersheds They Visited

Team No	Watershed Visited	Member 1 & Organization	Member 2 Organization	Member 3 Organization	Member 4 Organization
1	Lakshimipally	A Ravindra, WASSAN	Ravi Kumar, Praja Abhudaya Samsta, Rama Kuppam.	Prabakar Reddy, Praja Abhudaya Samsta, Rama Kuppam	Nil
2	Nela Tala Marri	Pavan, Deccan Development NGO Network	Ms. Vijayashree, DRDA, RR District	Nil	Nil
3	Madhavaram	Ch.Ravi Kumar, WASSAN	Raghava Reddy, Jana Chaitanya Samagrabhivrudhi Sangham, Cudapah.	T Surendra, Jana Chaitanya Samagrabhivrudhi Sangham, Cudapah.	Nil
4	Pothenenipally	Srinivasa Reddy, TREES, Medak District	Ms Chennamma, Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Mehaboob Nagar.	Shankar Reddy, Society for Development of Drought Prone Area, Vanaparthy.	Nil
5	Shripally	Janarthan, Pilupu, Nalgonda Distirct.	Swamy, PEACE, Bhongir, Nalgonda District.	Ms Nagamma, Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Mehaboob Nagar	Nil
6	Kalbemal	Surendranath, WASSAN.	Shankaraiah, DAARCE, Viakarabad, RR District.	Nil	Nil
7	Allapur	Bakka Reddy, WASSAN.	Ms Bharati, Consultant, Hyderabad.	Narsimhulu, DAARCE, Vikarabad.	Basava Raj, REEDS, Kodangal.
8	Gundugudem	Pavan Kumar, DDNN, Nalgonda Dist.	B Rama Chandrudu, ODI, Hyderabad.	Rambabu, Sarada Valley Development Society, Tummapala Village, Anakapally.	Nil
9	Tegacherla	Ms Nalini, WASSAN	K Trinath, Gramabhyudaya, M K Vallapuram, Madugula Mandal Viskha District.	Robert, CAMEL, Sulluripeta.	Shankar Reddy, Society for Development of Drought Prone Area, Vanaparthy.
10	Vemulapeta	M V Rama Chandrudu , WASSAN	Ms Veena Rani, DRDA, RR District	Mahesh Babu, Chaitanya, B Kota, Chittor.	Nil