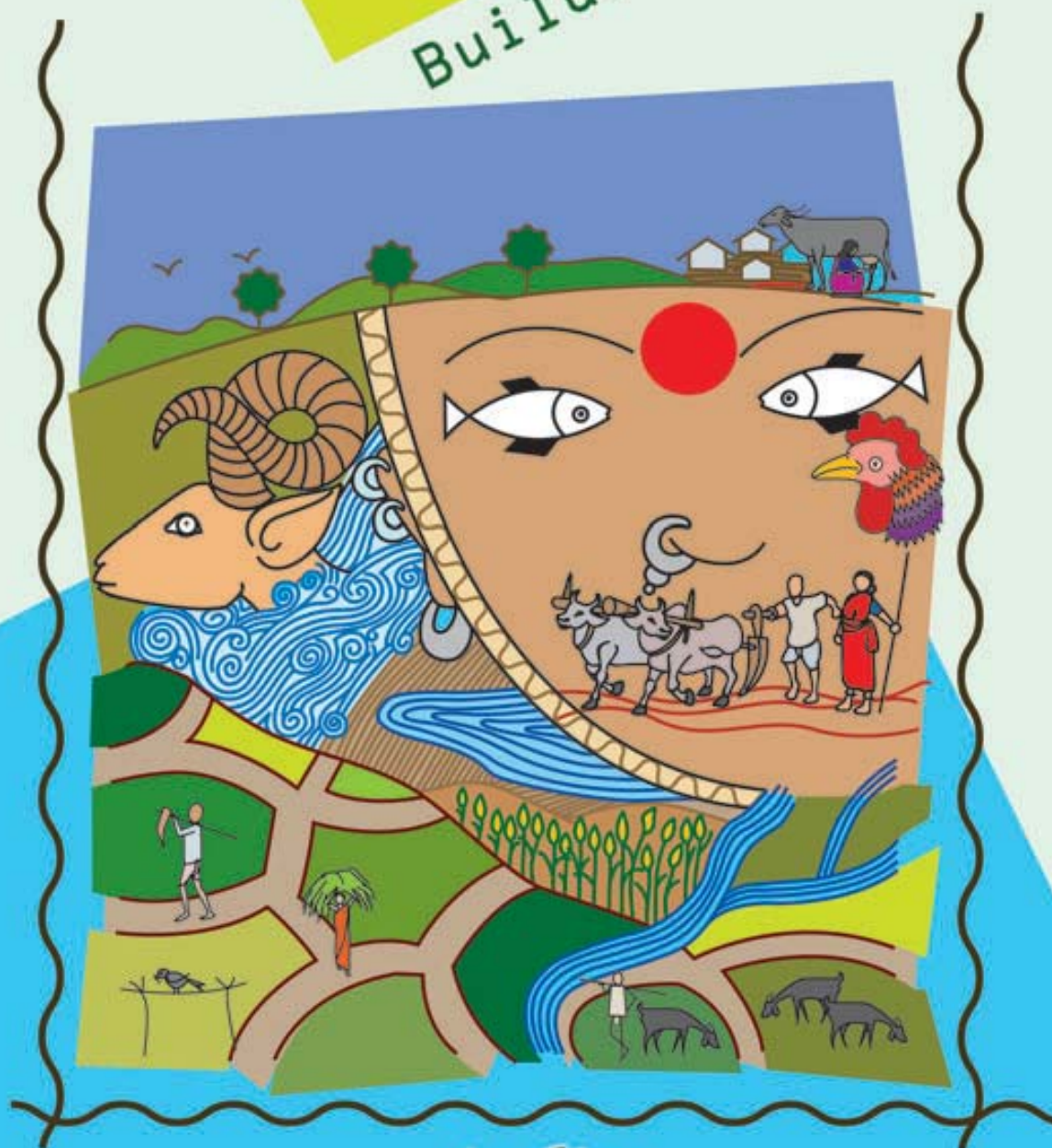


Annual Report 2006-2007

Building Capacities

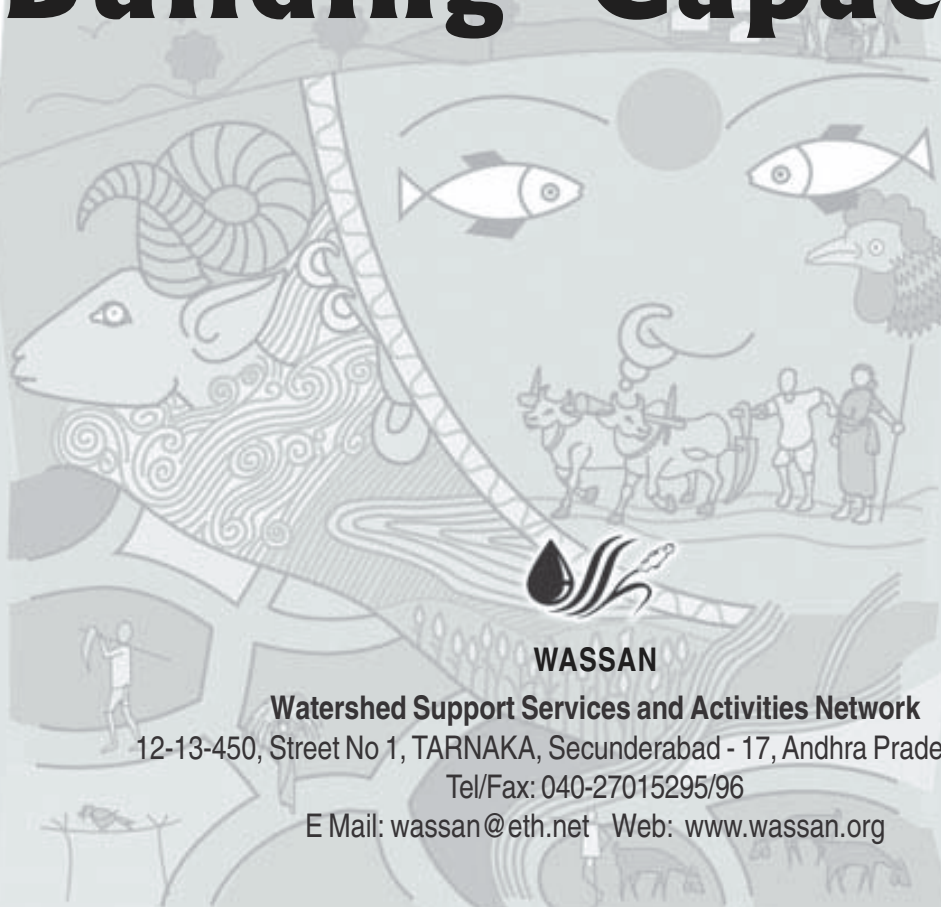


WASSAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2006 - 2007

Building Capacities



WASSAN

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

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Where We Stand...

The deepening crisis in rainfed and the large-scale distress among the farmers is increasing our resolve to make a valid contribution to a more equitable and participatory processes in the mainstream natural resources management programs. The opportunities are opening up with the implementation of employment guarantee scheme by the state. During this year, the partnership base of our work has expanded across the country and a more intensive work has been initiated with dalit and agriculture labour unions. The latter is now gaining ground as a separate field of action that we are calling "Bhumi Kendram" that focuses on providing professional support to rights based activists on land, wages and livelihood.

The policies related to 'Rainfed Areas' need a separate dispensation rather than getting subsumed under the overall 'agriculture policy' that offers little support for the rainfed farmer. The search is for a new paradigm for the development of rainfed areas that is founded on the principles of diversity of livelihoods, secure farming systems, low-external inputs and inclusive growth. Substantial progress has been made this year towards the evolution of this paradigm. WASSAN's programs now include issues of goats and sheep, fodder scarcity, livestock health services, tank based fisheries, reviving the commons, redefining irrigation, enhancing soil fertility, pest management without chemical pesticides, diversifying crop systems, seed support systems, processing and marketing. Understanding the institutional base of these areas of work and evolving appropriate institutional systems and support mechanisms has been the core area of work. Some of these initiatives are maturing into policy action.

Watershed Development is the backbone of the process of revival of rainfed areas. WASSAN has contributed during the year to the national level processes to evolve reformed guidelines for watershed development programs. The National Process Study that has concluded during this year gave deeper insights into the 'process gaps' in the implementation of watershed programs across seven states. These lessons are contributing significantly to the national level advocacy. Process Monitoring of the ongoing watershed programs is emerging as a potential instrument to provide feed-back and improving the quality of watershed development programs. A combination of professional Process Monitoring and activist based People's Monitoring of the larger programs is emerging as a potential

instrument to improve accountability and performance of the mainstream programs.

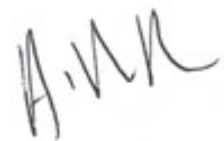
The advocacy initiatives to institutionalize training functions in the mainstream watershed development programs have come to a logical first conclusion with the Government of A.P establishing 72 Livelihood Resource Centers across the state. Much effort of the training team this year went into supporting some of these institutions and improving their effectiveness. One such centre anchored by WASSAN has shown the way and established a good example.

In all the above processes, information and communication is critical. WASSAN's website has now a wealth of information and resource material; it is widely used. Several publications and communication material now adorn many office rooms across the country, which is a testimony of this year's work by the team.

Networking as a function is deep rooted in the design of program and institutional processes of WASSAN. There would be over 100 functional partnerships with organisations across several programs including CLDP, process monitoring, process evaluation, LRCs, People's Monitoring, support services and others. Networking has been a hallmark of this year.

In the seventh year of our journey together with several partners including NGOs, federation of SHGs, cooperatives, dalit and labour unions, independent activists, government departments and the donor organisations, WASSAN team feels strengthened and much more optimistic to realize its vision of entrenching participatory processes in the natural resources management programs.

On behalf of the WASSAN Team I thank all our partners, supportive government officials, research organisations, network members and several individuals who have made our team work enjoyable and effective.



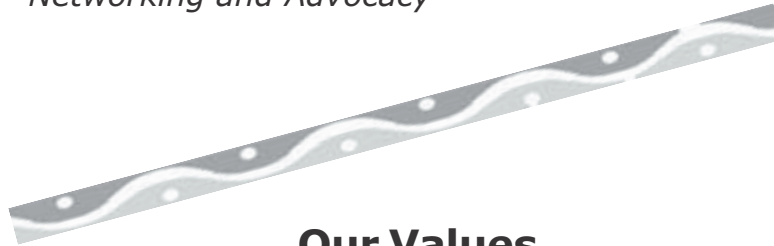
(Ravindra A)
Secretary, WASSAN

Vision & Values

Our Vision

Entrench participatory processes through network approach that strengthen Natural Resources Management practices to secure livelihoods of deprived communities in drought prone areas.

*Participatory processes include
Capacity building, Institutional development,
Networking and Advocacy*



Our Values

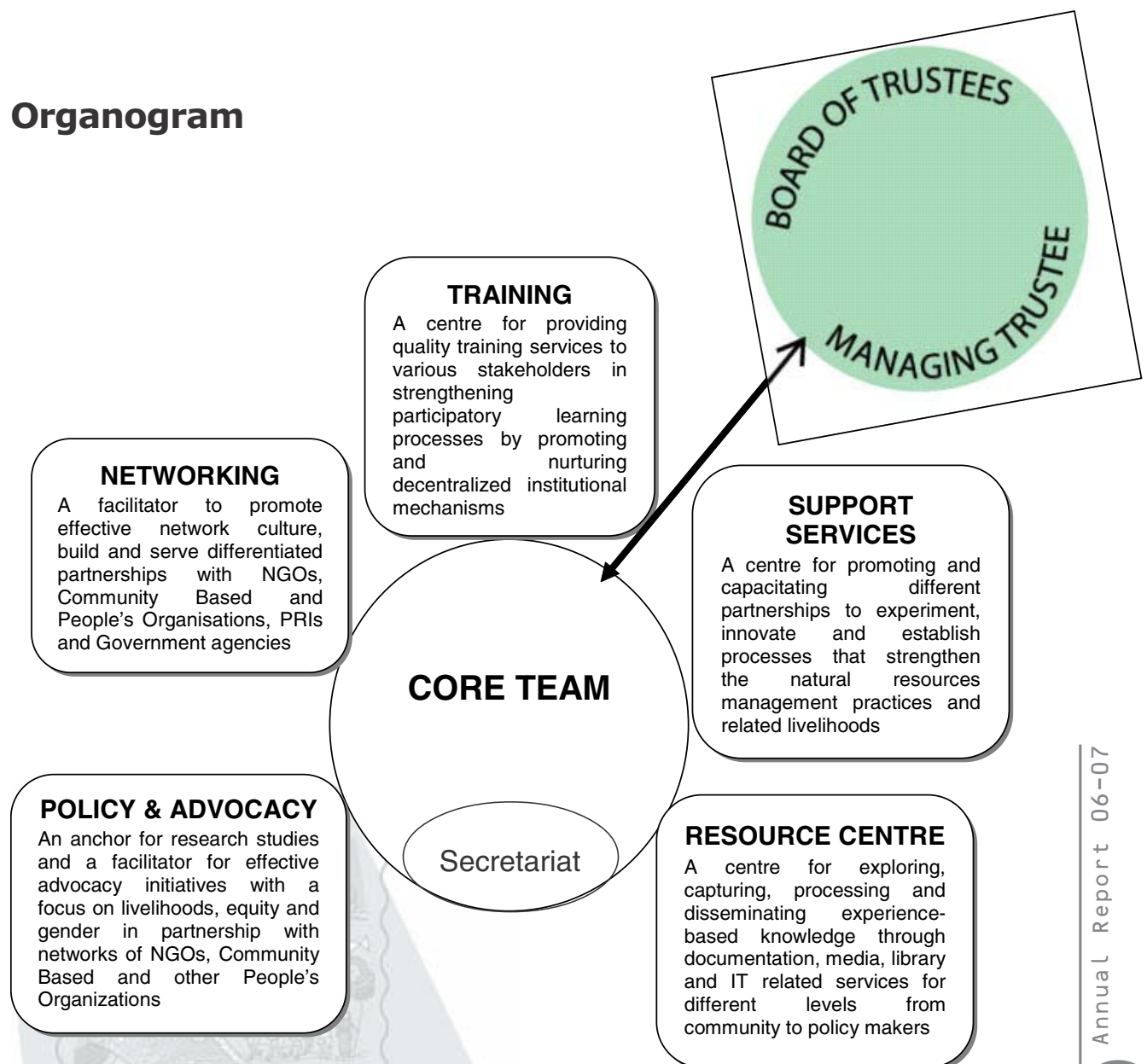
- ❑ **Equity**
Being sensitive and committed to reduce all forms of discrimination with focus on poor, dalit, adivasis and women.
- ❑ **Participation**
Having faith in people's knowledge, capacities and their institutions
- ❑ **Collaboration**
Developing synergies through networking
- ❑ **Team work**
Striving for quality, innovation and diversity
- ❑ **Accountability** with transparency

Fields of Action

WASSAN works with the over all theme of 'Building Capacities'. Work at WASSAN is organised along some Fields of Action (FoAs). These Fields of Action together constitute the larger mandate of capacity building.

And each of these FoAs has a vision ...

Organogram



Field of Action – Trainings

Training services of WASSAN were always demand driven. Given the fluctuations of priorities for training in the mainstream watershed development projects, the major challenge for the training team was converting the 'need' for trainings into 'demand' and institutionalising the delivery of capacity building inputs. Establishment of Livelihoods Resource Centers (LRCs) by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2005 was a major step in this direction. The focus during this year was on 'improving the performance' of the NGO anchored LRCs in the state. The key elements/interventions of this strategy are as follows:

VISION

A centre for providing quality training services to various stakeholders in strengthening participatory learning processes by promoting and nurturing decentralized institutional mechanism

Planning and Review Related:

- ❑ *Strengthening NGO Anchored LRCs' interface with the District Water Management Agencies*

Field visits of WASSAN team to Khammam, Srikakulam, Warangal and Anantapur Districts gave better insights into the operational mechanisms followed by the NGO anchored LRCs. This understanding on the strengths and weaknesses helped WASSAN to facilitate interactions with the NGOs and respective District Water Management Agencies (DWMAs) to ease some of the difficulties in their partnership.

- ❑ *Facilitating planning and review meetings for NGO Anchored LRCs*

Anchoring an LRC is a new experience to several NGOs. It was important for them to understand the operational issues as well as policy provisions of capacity building strategy. Though a clear MOU between Government of Andhra Pradesh and anchoring NGOs exists, there were several problems while operationalizing it. To understand



and overcome these problems, WASSAN organized regular planning and reviewing meetings with anchoring NGOs. Issues and concerns identified during these review meetings were shared with concerned officials at the Commissionerate, Rural Development and AMR-APARD. This feedback is helping them to evolve appropriate administrative procedures. Based on these review meetings, Commissioner, Rural Development organized a special video-conference with the Project Directors and concerned Assistant Project Directors. WASSAN helped in setting the agenda and also facilitated the video conference. It helped in addressing several administrative issues in the initial phase of anchoring Livelihood Resource Centers.

❑ *Facilitating the evolution of capacity building action plans at LRC level*



The main function of Livelihood Resource Center is to evolve capacity building action plan for all the project partners associated with it. Based on this action plan, capacity building inputs are to be delivered to different project partners. The methodology to evolve the capacity building action plan needs to be participatory, relevant and meaningful.

Involvement of project partners

(Facilitators, Project Managers and communities) is an important component of this process. WASSAN participated and facilitated such events at LRCs level and strengthened the process of preparing the action plan. These inputs were provided mainly to Timbaktu Collective, Anantapur and Mandal Mahila Samakhya, Kosigi. The methodology and action plans were also shared with other anchoring NGOs and Commissionerate/ AMR-APARD from time to time. Anchoring NGOs appreciated such support from WASSAN. During review meetings, other NGOs requested WASSAN to extend such support for them. Given the limited human resource, WASSAN could provide such support only to limited NGO anchored LRCs.

Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs) and Training Services Delivery Related:

- ❑ *Pool of resource persons on selected themes as per the demands expressed by mainstream watershed/ NREGS in the state*



Pool of Resource Persons

Andhra Pradesh has several projects that operate fairly at large scale. These projects require considerable capacity building inputs in a systematic and professional manner. Recognizing these needs WASSAN had been investing on developing Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs) on different (mainly NRM) themes. During this year several Training of Trainers (TOTs) programmes were organized on the following themes: Integrated Natural Resource Management Planning Process; Accounting System in Watershed Development Projects; Institutions in Watershed Development Projects; Institutions and Planning process under Comprehensive Land Development Programme etc. ToTs were also conducted in Facilitation and Communication skills, Independent Process Monitoring and Integrated Farming Systems. The choice of themes is led by the demand. The resource persons were picked-up from networks of NGOs (e.g. PRADHAN, Anantapur), Independent activists and staff of NGOs. Many of these resource persons are anchored around the LRCs.

With nearly 200 Training Days invested, WASSAN could enable these PRPs in getting about Rs 2 Lakhs as resource fee during the year; an approximate indicator for their involvement in the capacity building programs. The database of these PRPs is available on the website (www.wassan.org/foa/PRPs.htm) for wider use.

Apart from developing PRP base and capacitating them, WASSAN also supported other resource organizations such as APMAS in pooling Resource Persons for NRM related issues.

Several of these resource persons provided their support to LRCs and DWMAs. These efforts in developing a larger pool of resource persons is proving to be an effective element of the capacity building strategy, but at present the base of such resource persons, is unable to meet the large scale demand for their services.



WASSAN supported DWMAs of East Godavari, West Godavari, Mahabubnagar, Srikakulam and Krishna districts by providing PRPs on themes like action plans for integrated natural resource management, accounting systems for watershed development programmes and comprehensive land development programme. With this process, WASSAN gained considerable mileage as a credible support organization for providing training and capacity building services on demand.

- ❑ *Organizing exposure visits to the NGO Anchored LRCs to LRC, Parigi, anchored by WASSAN.*

WASSAN was the first organization in Andhra Pradesh to anchor the Livelihood Resource Center in Parigi, Ranga Reddy District. This agenda was initiated even before signing the formal MoU with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Several pilots were initiated at this centre with the support from DWMA, Ranga Reddy. These pilots were related to



Watershed Development Programme (Productivity Enhancement Component of Watershed Development Programme); Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Comprehensive Land Development Programme (CLDP), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Pest Management without chemical pesticides (NPM), local processing and marketing of NPM dhal and Inland Fisheries. All these pilots contributed

to the capacity building agenda of CLRC, Parigi. A systematic approach for action planning and delivery of capacity building inputs by the CLRC was also evolved. Several experiences and lessons from these pilots contributed in building up capacity building strategies of DWMA's and other LRCs in the state.

This first hand experience of running a LRC had effectively contributed to the formulation and operationalization of capacity building strategy by the state government. Several NGOs, Resource Persons, Course Directors of LRCs, Senior Government officials visited Parigi LRC to understand the functioning of capacity building delivery system. There were also visits by officers from other states like Orissa.



As part of its mandate, WASSAN organized special exposure to Parigi LRC for NGO anchored LRCs in other parts of the state. Subsequently the operational strategy for each NGO anchored LRC

was also facilitated. In this process WASSAN was able to set-up a role model for other LRCs in the state. The cooperation from DWMA, Ranga Reddy, AMR-APARD, Commissioner, Rural Development and other resource organizations in this process was invaluable.

Enabling Environment Related:

- ❑ *Conceptualization of professional support services to LRCs as part of capacity building strategy of CRD*

Since the concept of LRCs was relatively a new process, there were several operational problems in running them. Respective staff at DWMA and the LRCs could not understand and appreciate the role of each other. The functioning and operational systems were not clearly understood. While some LRCs were able to take the agenda forward, several could not even initiate the first few steps. This disparity in performance of LRCs caused concern among senior government officers.



As a close observer of this entire process, WASSAN came out with strategic options to address the problem. The discussions and deliberations with senior government officers resulted in evolving a strategy to strengthen LRCs in all districts by providing professional support services for them by the resource organizations. This idea was further refined during the meetings of consortium of resource organizations. Other members of the consortium also joined the thinking process and took the responsibility of providing such professional support services to selected LRCs. As per this strategy, now APMAS, CARE and WASSAN are providing professional services to LRCs in the state. These organizations entered into a formal MoU with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The LRC level support services would formally begin in the coming year.

- ❑ *Conducting process monitoring of capacity building stream (LRCs) and sharing the observations with concerned government officers*

As part of Independent Process Monitoring of APRLP, WASSAN is tracking the processes at LRCs level. The field level observations are being shared with senior government officers, consortium members and WASSAN network members. Reports are prepared regularly on the functioning of LRCs and processes adopted by them. Based on these reports, the consortium members and senior government officers designed appropriate strategies on several key concerns. The role of WASSAN in providing

inputs on field level realities to the highest policy making forum was very well appreciated. But it was realized that the process of change is very slow and not very effective in some cases. The agenda of providing feedback and making the system responsive to field level concerns is a continuous struggle for an advocacy organization like WASSAN.



❑ *Facilitating the renewal of MoU between LRCs and Anchor NGOs*

WASSAN facilitated the partnership between the state government and some NGOs anchoring LRCs in their area. This formal partnership helped



institutionalizing the role of NGOs in large-scale development projects. However there were several gaps in operationalizing this MoU. Review meetings between WASSAN and anchoring NGOs brought such gaps to the limelight. The partnership ended by March 2007 for several anchor NGOs. In this context, WASSAN organized several meetings during December 2006 and March 2007 with the anchoring NGOs,

representatives of Commissionerate of Rural Development (CRD) and AMR-APARD to conceptualize the content of revised MOU.

These discussions helped anchoring NGOs/CRD/AMR-APARD to arrive at a common framework for partnership and strengthening the relationship based on the past experience. Some of the important options in the revised MoU are:

- ◆ Financial norms
- ◆ Human resource deployment
- ◆ Action planning process for capacity building

This revised draft of MoU was formally shared with senior government officers at Commissionerate, Rural Development/ AMR-APARD, on behalf of anchoring NGOs. They appreciated the support provided by WASSAN in this entire process of relationship building between GO and NGOs.

Lessons Learnt in streamlining capacity building inputs through LRCs:

- ◆ *Institutionalization of training service delivery in the form of LRCs is largely being perceived as an 'infrastructure/facility' related arrangement. The professional capacities of these mainstream institutions are at less than desirable levels.*
- ◆ *Capacity building is largely perceived as 'training'. Other capacity building services are not yet part of agenda in majority of LRCs.*
- ◆ *The district administration is still insensitive to the actual role of LRCs.*
- ◆ *The support systems to streamline the functioning of LRCs are weak at operational levels. The state administration is yet to develop robust systems to strengthen the LRCs and their functioning.*
- ◆ *The large-scale delivery of capacity building inputs requires considerable improvements in terms of quality and relevance.*
- ◆ *Availability of resource persons is a major challenge. LRCs have to learn to creatively engage the services of these resource persons.*
- ◆ *Internal corruption in LRC is a major hurdle in effective delivery of capacity building services.*
- ◆ *LRC teams (Course Directors/ District level teams) need to improve their capacities.*
- ◆ *NGOs anchoring LRCs require considerable facilitation and support to perform their roles.*
- ◆ *While state/ district administration is not 'completely' supportive, the commitment from anchor NGOs is also not upto 'desired' levels (in some cases).*
- ◆ *There is a scope for several Resource Organizations (NGOs) to play critical support role in capacity building agenda. The formal partnership between GO and NGOs in this context needs considerable facilitation, dedicated efforts to 'ease' the tensions and responsive administration. Independent donors could also provide additional support to these Resource Organizations to improve their strength in these partnerships.*
- ◆ *DWMA cooperation and flexible operational norms help in piloting several innovations within mainstream projects. These pilots could be mainly related to productivity enhancement and alternative livelihoods.*
- ◆ *If the DWMA is convinced, LRC arrangement could be an effective launch pad for up-scaling good practices and lessons from pilots.*

Trainings for ongoing Programs :

While the external action was focused on strengthening the LRCs, there were some efforts internally catering to the needs of various ongoing programs. Trainings were organized under mainstream government programs and action research programs. These training programs were organized with professional support from resource persons. The thematic areas included CLDP, APREGS, SRI, INRM, NPM, Rainfed Agriculture, Backyard Poultry, Livestock etc. Training programs were facilitated to various stakeholders by developing training modules and resource material. This helped in strengthening the participatory learning mechanisms. These modules are available in Telugu for easy



facilitation and understanding by the target groups. The program staff involved in different programs was also oriented on necessary technical skills to perform effectively in the field.

During the year a total of 98 training programs were organized through the CLRC, Parigi on different themes related to Watershed, CLDP, NREGS-AP, Productivity Enhancement, Bio Diesel, Gender, orientation on Hariyali guidelines etc. A total of 2337 members participated, including 1542 men and 914 women.

WASSAN is facilitating an innovative stream of NGOs network for effective implementation of CLDP. On its own, it is also implementing the program in some blocks in Ranga Reddy district. As per these requirements, trainings were organized to network members and field activists. Around 10 training programs were organized for PRADHAN, a network of NGOs, in Anantapur. These trainings were intended to build the capacities of para workers and activists involved in the program and focused on orientation on CLDP, program management systems, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in project implementation and technical aspects.



There were also some trainings related to APREGS. Around 10 training programs were facilitated for representatives of wage seekers in different



districts. These were intended to orient them on the program objectives and effective implementation.

During the year, WASSAN has taken up a pilot initiative for Drought Adaptation (APDAI) in Mahabubnagar district. This is a World Bank supported program being implemented by SERP. As part of this pilot several initiatives were taken up. These

initiatives were strengthened with the delivery of required trainings. Nearly 70 training programs were organized on different themes related to various initiatives. Most of the training programs were targeted at secondary stakeholders, PRPs and CBOs. These include some technical training programs related to NPM, Soil Fertility improvement, SRI etc. In the process, more than 50 training programs were organized on technical aspects related to sheep and goat rearing, fodder development, composting, soil fertility improvement, nursery techniques, common lands etc. for concerned stakeholders. Trainings on building capacities of CBOs in accounting systems and social audit were also organized.



Efforts in solidarity: The capacities and strength of WASSAN's solidarity institutions were also utilized in action related to building capacities. With the support from gender desk in CWS, trainings and workshops were organized on Gender. These were intended to guide in drafting gender policy for HASSS, a local NGO.



Efforts to build staff capacities: With the various initiatives taken up during the year, new staff was recruited. Induction program to these new members was organized by the training team. The objective was to orient them on the organizational perspective, systems and work culture. Efforts were made to build

the capacities of the existing staff in different aspects.

As a regular feature staff members were encouraged to attend training programs relevant to their nature of job. Accordingly some members attended trainings on themes related to environment impact assessment, livestock production, web development etc.

Training Modules developed:

- ◆ Orientation in WDF- NABARD guidelines and Role of Resource Support Organisation - (*WDF- NABARD Margadarshaka Sutralu, RSOLA Pani theeru pai Avagahana*)
- ◆ Integrated Natural Resource Management- Technical and Social Aspects (*Samagra Sahaja Vanarula Nirvahana – Samajika, Sanketika Anshalu*)
- ◆ Orientation on Back Yard Poultry- (*Kodi pillala pempakam pai Shikshana*)
- ◆ Orientation on Non Pesticidal Management (*Purugu Mandulu Lekunda Pantala Sagu pai Avagahana*) - 4 sub modules

Details of Direct Trainings/ Workshops (Program and Theme wise)

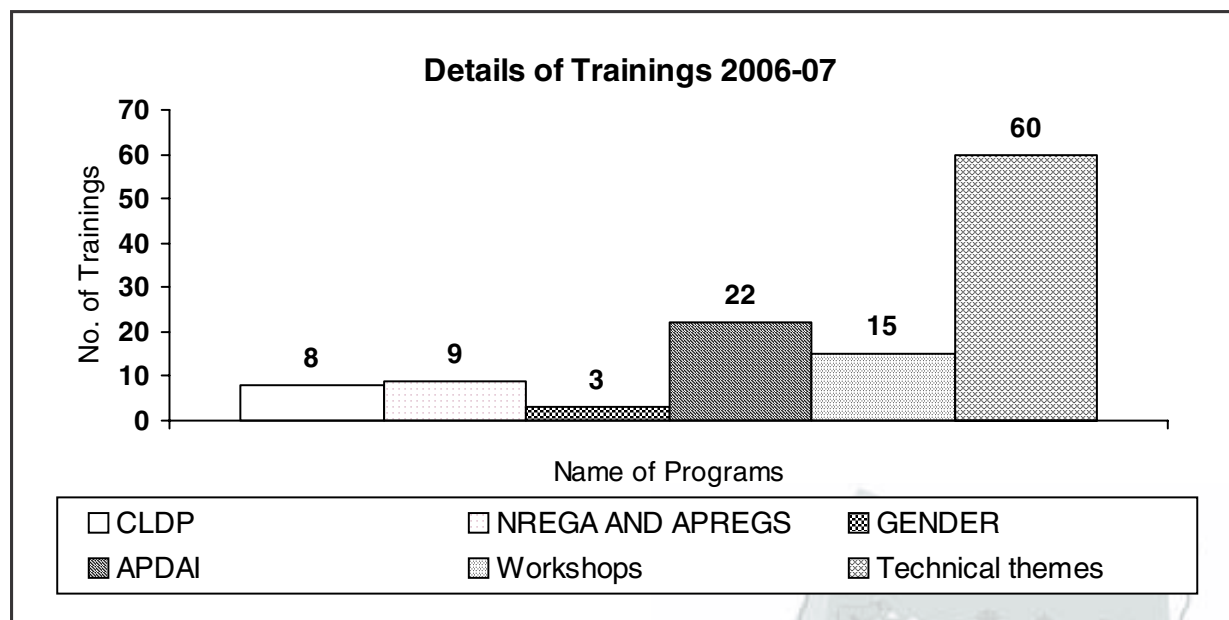


Table: Details of direct trainings organised during 2006 - 07

No.	Themes / Programs	No. of trainings	Target / Participants
CLDP			
1.	Orientation on CLDP	15	Representatives of PRADHAN network, MTA partners, Community Coordinators, Para-workers, CIGs, Activists and NGOs
2.	CLDP and NREGA	8	Activists
NREGA and APREGS			
3.	Orientation on NREGA and APREGS	9	Village Leaders, Group Facilitators
GENDER			
4.	Training and workshop on evolving Gender policy for HASSS	1	HASSS staff
5.	TOT on Gender	1	Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs)
6.	Orientation on Gender	1	Community Coordinators
APDAI			
7.	Orientation on watershed	4	Representatives from Mandal Mahila Samakhya, DLRC, PRPs and CBOs
8.	Orientation on IPM	3	Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs)
9.	Orientation on Rainfed agriculture	1	Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs)
10.	Orientation on SRI paddy	1	Field Staff
11.	Facilitating INRM	7	MDT, WDTs and Pool of Resource Persons
12.	Orientation on Integrated Farming Systems	4	Representatives from Self Help Groups, Mandal Mahila Samakhya and Farmers
13.	Nursery preparation	1	Representatives from Self Help Groups
14.	TOT on Book Keeping	1	Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs)
Workshops			
15.	Culmination workshop of Understanding processes in watershed development projects in India	1	Representatives from Study partners, Donors NGOs, Research Institutions and Government officials
16.	Evolving strategy to strengthen CLRCs	2	Representatives from CLRC and PIAs
17.	Orientation on APDAI	6	District heads of the government departments (Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Ground Water, Electricity, Rural Water Supply etc), Members of Village Organisation, Gram Panchayats, staff of Mandal Mahila Samakhya, WASSAN field team and Village activists

18.	Case Study Documentation	4	Mandal Coordinators, Village Activists, Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs) and WASSAN field team
19.	Rapid Assessment	1	Mandal Coordinators, Village Activists, Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs) and WASSAN field team
20.	Role of MMSs and Sub committees	1	Representatives from MMS and APDAI Sub Committees
Technical Themes			
21.	Soil Fertility Improvement and Integrated Farming Systems	16	Soil Health Activists, Village Activists, Mandal Coordinators, Staff of MMS, Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs), WASSAN field team and Farmers
22.	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	3	Village Activists, Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs), Mandal Coordinators, WASSAN field team and Farmers
23.	Seed production techniques	7	Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs), Field Staff and WASSAN and Farmers
24.	Exploring Fodder options	2	Goat Rearers and WASSAN field team
25.	Nursery Techniques	2	SHG Members
26.	Composting techniques	14	Farmers, members of Gram Panchayat and Field staff of WASSAN, Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs), Village Activists
27.	Livestock - Health and Management	5	Livestock activists, Sheep and Goat Rearers
28.	APREGS action plan	1	Group Facilitators
29.	Integrated Natural Resource Management	1	Field team of APREGS and WASSAN field staff
30.	Social regulation in Ground water	2	Mandal Coordinators, Members of VO, office bearers of MMSs
31.	Commons - Usufruct Rights	1	Mandal Coordinators, Members of VO, office bearers of MMSs
32.	Social Audit	1	Mandal Coordinators, Members of VO, office bearers of MMSs
33.	Book keeping and Accounts	7	Village Activists, Book Keepers, Office bearers of Village Organisations and Cluster level Resource Persons (CRPs) Accountants, Presidents, Treasurers and Coordinator of MMSs
34.	Strengthening SHGs	2	Village Activists, Mandal Coordinators, WASSAN field team

Field of Action – Support Services

The field action during the year focused on piloting Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI), Engaging with Comprehensive Land Development Program, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), facilitating Indo German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP) - Andhra Pradesh, *Watershed Programs under WDF*, Integrating APREGS; Watershed Approaches and Livelihoods, Extending support services through CLRC, Parigi and Promoting various NRM related interventions with Community Based Organizations.

Support from AEI, Luxembourg provided this field of action necessary institutional strength. HIVOS support for promoting natural resources related initiatives within the community based organisations has further expanded the scope of the field of action of support services. These two funding partnerships enabled the support services centre to evolve creative and effective partnerships with various mainstream development programs.

Promoting Natural Resources Initiatives in Community Based Organisations

HIVOS has been supporting WASSAN in promoting natural resources related initiatives with the community based organisations – federations of SHGs and fisheries and sheep rearers' cooperatives.

❑ *NPM Approaches with Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMSs)*

This is the third year of NPM work at WASSAN. This year WASSAN supported NPM work of seven Mandal Mahila Samakhyas in Mahabubnagar district. A total of 3217 farmers across 7 mandals have adopted NPM practices successfully during the crop season covering an area of 5691 acres under redgram, castor, groundnut and paddy.

Formation of Area Groups federating into a village learning group was the institutional mode initiated during the year. This is for effective technical



service delivery and to increase the primary stakeholder control in the program. The objective is also to establish a basis for the program to expand to the entire village and serve as quick response system. Farmer wise databases on the NPM practices followed were established as a precursor to the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). Formats based monitoring systems were established through Village NPM Sub Committee and Mandal NPM sub committee. Regular review meetings are conducted at village, mandal and zonal level.

Apart from the regular training programmes, CRPs were trained at Directorate of Rice Research for Paddy, at Directorate of Oilseeds Research on Castor and at Thandur Research Station on Redgram. A total of 12 training programmes were organized on various themes for activists, CRPs and Committee members spread over 21 days.



This year a special strategy was adopted to make available all the NPM concoctions/ material to the farmers at village level. For this SHG members, entrepreneurs and village activists were selected to establish 'Panta Mitra', i.e. NPM shops which will make available the necessary products on cost basis. Eventually these shops are envisaged to provide all inputs needed to the farmers for sustainable agriculture. A

total of 79 Panta Mitra shops were opened across 6 mandals. Further 17 Pancha Gavya centres and 2 NPV centres were also established. The latter was not successful. The persons responsible for the shops were given orientation on NPM and were trained in preparing of various concoctions. Various materials like pamphlets and brochures developed for the programme were made available to the farmers through these shops. With this mechanism materials needed could be made available at close reach of the farmer. However, the system needs further corrections particularly related to credit transactions and recovery, establishing the shops in time, more engagement of the entrepreneur etc.

❑ ***Sheep Rearers' Cooperatives:***

This work is focused in Mahabubnagar district in partnership with GUARDS, a local NGO and the Kosigi MMS. About 62 SHGs were formed with sheep rearer's in Kosigi, Kodangal, Bomraspet and Doulathabad mandals. These

groups in these four mandals are federated into a "Sheep Rearers Network"; representatives of the groups meet every month on a fixed date in Kodangal. These SHGs also have an organic link with the formal Sheep Rearers' Cooperatives in their respective villages.

Of the 62 groups formed, 31 have received loan from KBS bank, to the tune of Rs. 0.50 to 1.5 lakhs per group. The total bank linkage was around Rs.30 lakhs in the current year. The field coordinators facilitated the planning process at group level. The bank is considering to increase the credit limit to the group to Rs. 2 lakhs per group because of the excellent repayment. Most of the credit was used for purchasing sheep and goats, shelter, health care, purchasing fodder and for purchasing other livestock.



Preventive health services are being institutionalized in the network. The ET vaccines were sourced from the Animal Husbandry Department while the animal health workers trained under the program

carried out the vaccination. Review meetings were conducted with health activists in order to provide inputs on seasonal diseases and management.

Breed improvement in deccani sheep has taken off during the year. Deepening the deccani breed was the state policy but was not operational. Preventing high levels of inbreeding and deepening the deccani breed would address the problems like high mortality, less availability of fodder resources, additional income from wool and increased birth weight and lambing rates. Open nucleus method was chosen for the purpose wherein elite deccani rams sourced from selected tracts in Maharashtra (where the purity is still maintained) to replace the entire males in a flock. The progeny would be used for replacing males in the other flocks. Series of discussions were held in the network meetings and also in Chennaram, Gokafasalwad, Doulatnabad and Suraipalli villages.

Seven rearers in Suraipalli village with 650 sheep in their flock have agreed to



convert their flock into nucleus. Breeding rams were brought from Nanded, Mukhed and Belgaum where the deccani breed track still exists. 14 breeding rams were introduced in Suraipalli flock and 6 rams were released in Doulathabad flock. The rearers would contribute part of the cost of Rams, whereas transport and travel were subsidized from the project. In lieu of the 50% of initial project investment, rearers would give 2 ram-lambs per each adult ram. These would be used to exchange for males in other flocks after rearing them to the breedable age.

Also, 129 ram-lambs were sourced from Maharashtra by the MMS, which after rearing up to breedable age would be used in the breeding program. Linkages would be developed between the women groups and rearers to provide good breeding rams. It is envisaged that in due course of time MMSs would specialize in providing seed material for the deccani breed. The Animal Husbandry department is a partner in all these exercise.

❑ ***Community Based Livestock Services:***

Institutional mechanisms for vaccination services within the MMS are being evolved. The mechanism of consolidating indents from VO's at MMS level and accessing vaccines in bulk from the AH department has been fine-tuned. A service delivery model centering on the para-workers trained under various programs evolved during the discussions; these workers take the initiative to meet the Gram Panchayat and VO's to organize village wise vaccination events. They collect a service charge of Rs.2 per animal. All the para workers earned about Rs.5000 in a fortnight through service charges. This system is being fine-tuned.



❑ ***Promoting community managed fisheries:***

Domination of non-stakeholders in the cooperatives, vested interests in the leadership, lack of facilitation and a notion of caste based rights are the ailing factors in inland tank based fisheries. These are resulting in collective failure, external (contractor's) control and low productivity. The initial work on forming SHGs within the cooperatives did not yield results. A study of previous year's activities and the status of the groups/cooperatives were conducted with help from an external consultant. The



study has suggested three options – viz., workers' cooperative, leasing - in the tank from the cooperative by a CIG within the cooperative and leasing - in by VO.

Cooperatives could not function as the fishing activity could not be taken up in majority of the small tanks owing to inadequate rains during the year.

Fish seed production was taken up as part of APRLP initiatives in Nacharam and Gokafasalvad villages. The idea was to provide quality advanced fingerlings locally to other cooperatives. "Pen culture" was taken up in Nacharam with 5 lakh fry; while rearing in a small *kunta* was taken up in Gokafaslavad with 10 lakh fry, both brought from Kaikaluru in Krishna district. The pen culture failed due to overflow of water over the pen following heavy rain in the upstream.



As tanks did not fill up during the year, there was not much demand for fingerlings and the results were not encouraging this year. Negotiations between the MMS and the large fisheries cooperative in Daulatabad were facilitated to lease - in the tank by the VO. A group including some fishermen was taken on an exposure visit to Bhimavaram to see the large scale fisheries. Though the negotiations were concluded, the arrangements failed at the point of taking control over the tank. The cooperative returned the lease amount paid by MMS.

Strengthening Natural Resources Based Livelihoods Building upon the Social Capital Base

The program on Strengthening Natural Resources Based Livelihoods Building on the Social Capital has been initiated during the year. This program is supported by AP Rural Livelihoods Project of Government of A.P funded by DFID-India under the innovations component. It envisages innovating livelihoods enhancement by integrating the NRM approach in watershed based area development with the approach in development of social capital. Both these approaches are followed in parallel in the mainstream rural development

programs in Andhra Pradesh. Integrating work in diverse sectors – agriculture, soils, poultry, livestock, fisheries etc., and developing appropriate institutional mechanisms/ processes targeting the selected poor households is critical to this initiative.

Several pilot initiatives were grounded in 15 villages in Mahabubnagar district under this project in partnership with the federation of SHGs of Kosigi, Daulatabad and Bomraspet mandals. The prominent among them are:



***Asset building for single women/
women headed households:***

These women constitute about one third of the poorest of the poor households. This group of poor has special constraints imposed by lack of support of male family members. Asset building through livestock was identified as a major focal area for their secured future. The strategy is to

enable the households accumulate productive assets by providing a secure biomass base and access to good irrigated land. A pilot initiative was taken up in Muktipad Village (Kosigi Mandal). 6 acres of land (of which 3 acres is irrigated with a borewell) was taken on lease by the Village Organisation on behalf of 9 single women who were organized as a common interest group. Converting the land into fodder plots and enabling the women to initiate multiple livestock based activities including calf-rearing was planned. Initially, they have taken up multiplication of high value parent material of castor seed (VP-1), raising nurseries and crops. As the fodder is developing, the group linkage is being made with banks for purchase of livestock. The lease rent and the initial startup capital was provided from the project. In course of time entitling specific number of wage days for such women enterprises under EGS would create assets faster. Another such initiative is being negotiated in Bomraspet village. The initiative would be up-scaled as the results start emerging from the next year.



Networking Goat Rearers for securing fodder, health services, knowledge, assets and to initiate collective marketing:

Goats are an important source of livelihoods of poor and are also the quickest means to build assets in rainfed areas. The Goat rearers in the project villages were organized into common interest groups. A road map for such groups emerged in the problem analysis workshops with the rearers. Non-loan based mechanism for financing goats were tried. The Village Organisation purchases pregnant goats and lends to the rearers; they have to return these goats to the VO after weaning the kids. Out of the total kids, the rearer has to return two goats (after rearing them for one year) as they would help replenishing the base stock. This was grounded in 3 villages and the MMS is replicating the model in other villages. A module was developed on the diseases of goats and all the groups were trained on the subject.



A major effort was to initiate fodder tree plantation by the goat rearers along the grazing tracts and establishing effective protection mechanisms. Planting fodder trees in their own lands is also being taken up. The future road map includes establishing a bulk-network based marketing of animals.

Redgram Processing and Marketing (value chain internalization of Pigeon pea grown without using chemical pesticides)

This initiative envisages capitalizing on the large area brought under NPM in redgram. MMSs are already involved in bulk marketing of redgram. This pilot initiative is an attempt at standardizing local processing of gram and to initiate



marketing of NPM dhal as a value added product.

The VO's procured, processed and marketed 5 tons of NPM red gram; WASSAN initiated marketing of the dhal in Hyderabad. Local processing systems are being standardized in collaboration with CRIDA. At present the dhal-recovery rate is around 65 to 68% and ways to reach a rate of 72+% are being explored. The entire process has generated wage incomes of Rs 270/- per quintal of produce in the first cycle showing enormous promise for wage

accruals as the total NPM-gram available in a year is around 200 tons. The processed dhal was marketed at Rs. 38 per kg.

Improving productivity of lands owned by the poor & promoting integrated farming

This initiative attempts at bringing all the lands belonging to the targeted poor households under cultivation and/ or improve productivity. Situation analysis was completed. Tank silt was applied in 389 acres of land through the EGS. About 50 truck loads (750 tons) of manure from the state abattoir near Hyderabad was also applied in these lands. Tank silt & manure combination is proven to increase the soil productivity. Inter-cropping with green manure crops, establishing compost pits and other measures were also taken up to improve soil fertility. Korra is taken up as an intercrop to enable crop diversification and to increase fodder supply. Agriculture in all these lands will be brought under NPM in the next season with a marketing tie-up.

This year's annual cycle of experiences will be analyzed to formulate processes for up-scaling. Ways of integrating the program with APREGS would also be designed.





Networked Back-yard Poultry enterprises

Backyard poultry is a valuable source of additional income for poor in drought prone areas. The initiative is to establish sources of chick supply by promoting chick rearing as an enterprise, provide vaccination services and streamlining supplementary feed supply. Two batches of poultry were

grounded with 4500 chicks (vanaraja – dual purpose breed supplied by the Project Directorate on Poultry), which were reared for one and half months by women as an enterprise. They were sold in the village and nearby markets. It is targeted to reach a 10000 backyard chicken population to generate marketable surplus to initiate collective marketing. The program would be upscaled in 2008 after completing the 3rd cycle.



A community based chicken insurance program was also tried covering the risks of predation, to which these birds are highly prone due to less agility. The predation-insurance is giving good results and the processes need to be further streamlined.

Securing Land, labour and other rights:

One of the objectives of this initiative is to enable the assignees to have clear titles and occupation of their lands. Few volunteers were identified and trained on land records and revenue processes. An inventory of land cases was developed with the help of these workers. The work further needs to be consolidated. Data on all unsettled assigned lands (possession and patta) was generated. Field workers have been identified and trained in land records and related matters. A module on land-revenue-literacy was developed. All the target households were facilitated to get job cards in EGS and were also encouraged to apply for wage work.

Easing Bullock Constraints for POP farmers

Lack of draught power forces farmers either to sow late in the season or leave the land fallow. Earlier methods of providing bullocks on loan have not

Securing Rights with Knowledge as a Weapon

Ramulu, a village youth of S.C community lives in Chellapur village of Doulatabad mandal in Mahabubnagar district. He studied upto Intermediate and was willing to take up some work which will be useful to his community and also for his livelihood. WASSAN selected him along with two other persons for surveying in the selected villages as part of the process of documenting land alienation issues in the area. Basic orientation and training was provided on land issues, related land records and information collection process. With these inputs Ramulu realized that the land (around one acre) assigned to his father which was subsequently mortgaged, can be regained as the transfer of assigned land is illegal and prohibited. This land was given to his father by the government around 30 years ago. For want of credit, his father mortgaged it at a cheap rate (for Rs. 700 only).

As part of the task Ramulu had access to MRO office and the land records. With the knowledge on land issues, he got the information about his land in the mandal revenue land records, and filed a case for restoration of it to the MRO. Though the purchasers initially put pressure and resisted his efforts, they were not successful. MRO also did not respond to it initially. With the full knowledge of the legal aspects, Ramulu filed a case in the police station and put pressure on MRO for appropriate action. There was no option for the purchasers but to surrender the land to him. In the process he not only gained his land, but also helped one more person to regain the alienated land (around one acre). This case demonstrates the importance of knowledge and access to basic land records for addressing the issue of land alienation. This also should be accompanied by some collective strength to withstand the pressures from the dominant sections. This opens up the possibilities of training community resource persons, who themselves are affected by the land transfer, to address the land alienation cases and restore to the eligible poor.

succeeded and have increased the debt-burden. This initiative is to find new ways of providing of this key support to the poor farmers. The purpose is to create a facility for the poor in the village, where their lands will be ploughed on a priority basis.

This facility will be established at VO level but managed by the group of farmers who do not own bullocks. The initiative was grounded on a pilot basis in one village in

each mandal i.e. 3 project villages with 9 pairs of bullocks. The VO owns the bullocks and hires-out them to individuals with a condition to plough the lands of the CIG on a priority basis. The CIG farmers who need bullock-services would pay a membership fee of Rs.150/- as an advance to VO. The experience is emerging and the processes need to be further refined. Ways of integrating the bullock-based support facilities in EGS are being explored.





AP Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI)

Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI) emerged from the World Bank study on "Drought in Andhra Pradesh: Long-term Impacts and Adaptation Strategies" which pointed out the growing gap between declining vulnerability of the state-wide economy to drought and

continued devastation brought by drought to farmers/ rural communities in the rain-shadow areas of the state. The pilot project with a focus on drought adaptation to climate change is intended to develop, test, evaluate and demonstrate effective packages of drought adaptation measures, institutional models and delivery mechanisms in the selected drought-affected communities.

The project is supported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the World Bank and is anchored by SERP. WASSAN is facilitating the conceptualization and implementation of the project in partnership with SERP and three Mandal Mahila Samakhyas in Mahabubnagar district. It follows a consortium approach sourcing inputs from several organisations; Poverty Learning Foundation, SOCHURSOD, Foundation for Ecological Security, Aranya are the other organisations involved in addition to the line departments. In the 1st phase 15 villages in 3 mandals in Mahabubnagar district were selected and under the Phase 2 the program will expand to Anantapur district covering 10 villages in two mandals. The first phase started in July-August 2006.



Several pilot initiatives were grounded in the first phase in the areas of ground water management, common lands, ensuring fodder security, improving soil fertility, diversified farming systems, strengthening the small ruminant support systems, seed production systems, improvement of Deccani breed in sheep,

among others. These pilots are at various stages of development. A combination of measures to reallocate the natural resources use (water, land and biomass), rework on the farming systems which are tending towards mono-crops and segregation of livestock and agriculture, and establishing livelihood support systems is emerging as a package of measures underlying the drought adaptation strategy.



Several other pilots are also emerging. The program will try to upscale these package of measures under the AP Employment Guarantee Scheme (For details visit www.wassan.org/apdai).

Support Services through CLRC, Parigi

WASSAN is anchoring Cluster Level Livelihood Resource Centre at Parigi since March 2005. The main objective of the Livelihood resource Centre is to provide capacity Building services to Primary stakeholders (like Self help Groups, User Groups, Labour Groups, Village organizations and Gram Panchayats) involved in the watershed programs. It is promoted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh as part of APRLP upscaling process for Institutionalization of Capacity Building Services. The CLRC, Parigi serves 8 mandals; Moinabad, Shabad, Chevella, Pudur, Parigi, Doma, Kulkacharla, Gandeed in Ranga Reddy district, providing services to about 40 watersheds and 44 CLDP blocks implemented by Gram Panchayats and Village Organizations.

Land for Trainings and Demo Farm

During the year, WASSAN purchased land (3 acres and 36 kuntas) in Nazeerabad Thanda, 4 Kms from Parigi on Parigi – Hyderabad state highway. The objective of this initiative is to develop a training centre, demonstration farm & service centre for CLRC, Parigi. Apart from providing residential facilities for about 100 participants, this will also be developed as demonstration farm for various rainfed related sustainable farming systems.

Apart from the training programs, CLRC, Parigi provided support services on various themes to the watersheds and livelihood related interventions. Most of these initiatives were supported by AEI, Luxembourg. Apart from supporting in establishing LRC, there was also encouraging support from AEI in developing strategies and facilitating innovations through this LRC. The on farm and off farm livelihood initiatives taken up by CLRC Parigi, paved way for designing support services framework for other LRCs in the state.

- ❑ **NPM:** Parigi CLRC has promoted Non Pesticide Management in 20 watershed villages of 5 mandals. A total of 1400 farmers practiced NPM on Red Gram and Castor in an area of 1136 acres. Area groups were formed in every village with NPM farmers. Susthira Vyavasaya Committees were formed in these villages with representatives from Area groups, Gram Panchayat and Village Organization. NPM Shops (*Panta Mithra*) were established in all villages to supply Panchagavya, Neem cake, Pheromone traps etc to the farmers on cost basis. DWMA, Ranga Reddy supported these efforts with providing one Agriculture Para Worker in each village. CLRC has provided training, monitoring and technical support to these Para workers. WDTs and Technical Assistants were given the responsibility of monitoring the activities of Agri Para worker.



An initiative was taken in Bompally for processing of Red Gram and *Dal* Marketing. Village Organisation (VO) took up responsibility of this initiative. A total of 20 quintals of Redgram was purchased from the NPM farmers in and around the village. It was processed into Dhal with the support of CRIDA. Necessary support was provided in marketing of this processed produce by DWMA and WASSAN.

- ❑ **SRI:** CLRC, Parigi promoted SRI in 17 Watersheds in 4 mandals during the year. Nearly 80 farmers practiced this method in an area of 65 acres. Apart from hand holding services, CLRC also provided support in accessing markers and weeders. Several training programs, demonstrations and exposure visits were organized.



- ❑ **Inland Fisheries :** Small kuntas were identified in CLDP blocks and Watershed villages for introducing in-land fisheries. Farmers were identified and training programs were organized. An entrepreneur was identified in Thirumalpur watershed for developing fingerlings. Fry seedlings were brought from Coastal Andhra and reared into fingerlings at Thirumalpur watershed. These fingerlings were distributed to rearers at a reasonable

cost. A total of 1,50,000 fingerlings were reared in small kuntas of 5 villages of 2 mandals.

- ❑ **Vaccination Services:** In response to the expressed need of farmers, CLRC, Parigi organized a planning meeting with VOs, WDT and Para workers for addressing livestock related issues. An action plan was evolved and accordingly vaccination program was organized in 19 watershed/CLDP villages for 1356 livestock with the support from trained para workers. Village organization collected nominal charges from the community for these services. Honorarium was paid to the para workers from this amount.



- ❑ **Backyard poultry:** As part of enterprise promotion in Hariyali watersheds, poorest of the poor were identified in these villages. A training program was organized to orient them on different options of non land based activities. Some poor people from 5 villages selected poultry rearing as an option. *Vanaraja* birds were provided to a family in each of these 5 villages as part of watershed initiatives. A total of 17 units with a total of 105 chicks were reared in these 5 villages.

With these pioneering initiatives in the context of watersheds, CLRC, Parigi received wide acclaim from the government. Several exposure visits were organized for other LRCs by the administration in the state to this area to see the initiatives of CLRC, Parigi. There were also visits from other states like Orissa. The primary stakeholders of Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) and official of Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Program (WORLP) visited the area to understand the concept and functional frame of CLRC.

Engaging with Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP)

Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated CLDP in November 2004. The expected outcomes are that the selected assigned lands are totally developed; and shall come into cultivation with increased productivity at the end of the project period, i.e. three years. Simultaneously the livelihoods of the households are to be enhanced to ensure food security. The objective is



to realize the transformation of a land less laborer to landed farmer. This is a significant program in terms of extent of investments being provided (an average of Rs. 12,000/acre to the tune of 450 crores for 3.27 lakh acres), type of lands targeted (assigned lands) and the community involved (around 2.0 lakh belong to Scheduled castes and tribes in the total targeted 2.8 lakh households)

WASSAN is involved with this program right from the conceptual stage and provided support services to Rural Development Department of Andhra Pradesh government in various forms. Preparation of guidelines, production of resource material and capacity building of the functionaries etc are some among them.

For ensuring the effective implementation of any development program, it is necessary to continuously engage with the program at different levels and forms. WASSAN adopted this approach for strengthening the Comprehensive Land Development Project. This process was supported by Christian Aid for the year 2006-07.

Facilitation of CLDP in Selected Blocks:

As part of the Innovative stream of projects, WASSAN is directly facilitating the implementation of CLDP in two blocks in Ranga Reddy district from April, 2006. There is an extent of 280.86 acres of assigned land in these two villages with 156 assignees. During the year 116.98 acres of this land was

Strategy and approach in engaging with CLDP

- ◆ Support to selected activists affiliated to dalit organisations and agriculture labour unions for working in selected villages/blocks of land for ***demonstrating people's monitoring approach*** in effective implementation of CLDP and Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS).
- ◆ Professional support to People's Monitoring Committee(PMC) in working as an ***advocacy platform for strengthening the government programs*** (particularly land and labor related) aimed at development of dalit and other marginalized sections in the society.
- ◆ Facilitating involvement of NGOs in the program for ***demonstrating the innovative experiences and scope of the program.***

brought into cultivation with an investment of Rs.10.5 Lakhs. It is expected that the total land would be brought under cultivation by August, 07

As part of this, all the assignees in these villages were organized into small groups. Para worker and the assignee representatives were oriented about the program and its processes. Land



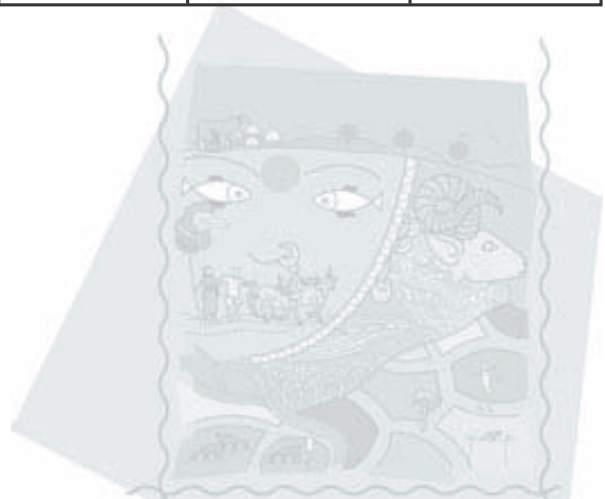
development plans were prepared through Participatory Net Planning (PNP). These plans are available assignee wise in Telugu. The Records are maintained in a transparent way by the Para worker and they are made available in the village itself. Various initiatives like Drip Irrigation, Non Pesticide Management practices, Inland Fisheries, Chick production and Rearing Centre with single women etc., are being promoted. The project cost and expenditure and the details of land use in the first year of cultivation are as below:

Table: Project cost and expenditure

Name of the Village	Total project cost (Rs.lakhs)	Total Assignees	Total Acres	Amount released (upto 15-01-07)	Expenditure (up to 31-03-07) (Rs.lakhs)
Kusumasamudhram	10.03	96	140.21	7.00	5.7
Chakalapalli	10.48	60	140.65	7.00	4.8
Grand Total	20.51	156	280.86	14.00	

Table: Details of land brought freshly into cultivation

Name of the Village	Total no. of acres under CLDP	No. of acres under horticulture		No. of acres under food crops	Total acres brought under cultivation
		Mango	Orange		
Kusumasamudhram	140.21	11.80	-	61.48	73.28
Chakalapalli	140.65	14	10.1	19.69	43.70



Innovative Interventions

Apart from land development activities, various innovative activities are being promoted for the livelihoods enhancement of the assignees. The details are as below:



Table: Livelihoods enhancement of the assignees

Activities	Kusumasamudhram	Chakalpalli
<i>Program related</i>		
Vaccination to Livestock	-	258 units
NPM	5 acres	8 acres
SRI cultivation	Facilitated in 5 acres	Facilitating in 6 acres
Inland Fisheries	3 tanks	2 tanks
Linkage with Horticulture Department for supply of plants and the management support	11.80 acres	14.10 acres
Drip Irrigation	-	9 assignees
Inter Cropping	Provided Groundnut seed on total subsidy in 6 acres where horticulture was promoted	Provided Groundnut seed on total subsidy in 9 acres where horticulture was promoted
<i>Process related</i>		
Linkage with VO	Conducted the analysis of SHGs for credit eligibility to assignees and tried for linkages with VO for livelihood activities	
Formation of Rythyu mithra groups	Collected the data of membership in Rythyu mithra and initiated linkages with Bank for livelihood activities	
Rythyu Bazaar cards	32 assignees have applied for Rythu Bazaar cards	



Support to Individual Activists

In some villages Individual Activists were identified to facilitate the assignees in the process of taking control of the program. Capacity building, planning, facilitation and financial support were provided to these 16 Activists in 9 districts. They are working for restoring control of the assignees (actual entitlement holders) over the program implementation in the selected 87 villages. Various field based events like Mandal level meetings, Cycle Rallies were organized for building awareness among the assignees and also to build pressure on the local functionaries.



Regular interactions and reviews meetings were held to orient members of VOs and CIGs on the program and its processes. Trainings were organized on themes like Orientation on CLDP, Program Management Systems, Roles and Responsibilities, Horticulture, Maintenance of Plantation, Orientation on NPM and preparation of Panchagavya. Eight mandal level trainings were conducted in Khammam, Vizianagaram and Guntur for community leaders on the entitlements of NREGA.



The presence of activists and constant ground level engagement in around 100 blocks helped in tracking the status of implementation, understanding key issues and put pressure on the respective district administrations and the Rural Development department to be more responsive and accountable. In the process better utilization of funds was ensured in the selected blocks. This had a positive impact

on the program in the selected blocks involving around Rs. 11 crores, 9000 acres of land and 6,500 assignees, of which more than 70% are S.Cs and S.Ts. This work on the ground provided issues in the implementation, challenges faced in the process and formed basis for policy advocacy. This constant engagement also had a positive impact on professional capacities of the activists and their respective people's organisations.

Indo German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP) - Andhra Pradesh

The Indo German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP), Andhra Pradesh is an integrated programme for regeneration of watershed resources and is operational in Karimnagar, Medak and Warangal districts. It is anchored by Programme Support Unit of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Regional Office in AP and supported by KfW. 19 watersheds were sanctioned to 7 NGOs in the program districts. WASSAN is providing support services to this program. It is also part of the Complementary Measures Programme established to support NABARD in the capacity building phase.

Besides the regular field support in implementation of the project as per the project cycle, WASSAN facilitated initiatives around preparation of agriculture credit plans and provided capacity building inputs in extending non-chemical pest management options, seed production, taking up fisheries and in raising nursery. The initial exercise of preparation of agriculture credit plans for the members in the labour groups has been extended to other watersheds. The credit did not materialize owing to several complexities and previous defaults. Efforts are now being made in sensitizing defaulters and establishing a positive relation between the banker and the groups.

Watershed Programs under NABARD-WDF

WASSAN facilitated sanction of two grant based WDF projects by NABARD, one implemented by the Kosigi Mandal Mahila Samakhya and the other by Pilupu in Nalgonda district. While the first is implemented by the federation of women groups, the later would be implemented through panchayats. These two projects have completed the qualifying shramdan (community did manage to do voluntary work to an extent of Rs.60,000 to one lakh rupees) and are now in the capacity building phase. WASSAN supported the PIAs in organising several capacity building programs in these two watersheds. In addition to the regular support to the PIAs and the watershed community in the formation of groups, technical support in preparing action plans, etc., a special interest has been taken to initiate discussion on social regulation of ground water use. This work is at an initial stage. Livestock vaccination, soil fertility



enhancement activities like silt application through APREGS, NPM etc., have also been initiated. A village nursery was also taken up in Ibrahimpur watershed to encourage bund plantations.

10 other MMSs were identified after an orientation at the Zilla Samakhya of Mahabubnagar to capacitate them to take up watershed development programs. Watersheds were also identified and initial orientation of MMSs has taken place and efforts are being made to mobilize support. This work is being supported by AEI.

Integrating APREGS; Watershed Approaches and Livelihoods

In the field area of LRC, WASSAN conducted a pilot before launching APREGS in the state (Dec 2005 to Mar 2006), with the support of Government of Andhra Pradesh. In continuation of this initiative, WASSAN started an initiative during the year with the support of Panchayat Raj Desk, CWS. The main objectives of this initiative is : *to demonstrate the process*



of integrating employment, watershed approaches and livelihoods in limited number of villages in the associated villages of CLRC, Parigi. This is done by:

- ◆ Providing hand holding support to selected Grama Panchayatis implementing APRGES and Watershed development projects.
- ◆ Converting the lessons from field experiences into resource material/ modules/ policy notes and sharing them with wider audience/ NGO networks/ Policy makers.
- ◆ Making the CLRC, Parigi into a resource center on APREGS in the region for information, learning and processes demonstrations.

The major activities in this initiative during the year include: Human Resource Deployment, Planning Exercise in One of the Selected Villages (Syad Malkapur), Formation of Labor Groups and User Groups, Participation in State Level Workshop – Evolution of Land Focused Project under APREGS etc.

Future Strategies/ Activities involve upscaling the initiative to new villages, developing Productivity Enhancement Plans, creating cadre of Barefoot Planners, creating and formalizing the role of barefoot planners in DWMA system, Developing Modules/ Resource Material on planning process, supporting the implementation of APREGS in selected villages etc.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

SRI (System of Rice Intensification) is an alternative in paddy cultivation. It requires less seed, less water, less fertilizer. This system of cultivation was introduced by innovative farmers in early 1980s in Madagascar. It has been introduced in 2002-03 in India. And it is being practiced in many countries across the world now. The experiments and observations during the 15 years reveal that there is a substantial reduction in the investments on external inputs. And it gives equal or more produce than the conventional rice cultivation.



System of Rice Intensification has been integrated into all areas of WASSAN's work. The WWF Dialogue Project was extended till December, 2006. WASSAN was one of the co-anchors of the National Symposium on System of Rice Intensification organised by Directorate of Rice Research, ANGR Agriculture University and WWF.

Proceedings are available in the website. WASSAN has provided resource persons and technical support to People's Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun to initiate SRI in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand states. Four field-workshops were organised in these states in the month of October with practicing farmers, personnel from watershed development and other programs. Around 128 farmers from 30 villages, along with 21 representatives from NGOs and 28 government officials and scientists from the two states participated in these workshops.

The experience has been positive and is growing. CLRC, Parigi has also promoted SRI in 20 villages in 4 mandals. As part of the WWF - Dialogue Project, Parigi CLRC has taken up an initiative to promote SRI in its field area in the Ranga Reddy District. It has implemented the project in Kharif season (2005-2006) in 9 villages of 3 mandals with 19 farmers. The extent of cultivated area under SRI is 24.5 acres. In Rabi, the area was expanded to nearly 45 acres with 52 farmers of 16 villages in 3 Mandals.

Participaing in International 'Dialogue' process...

As part of the 'dialogue' process, WWF organized an 'International dialogue on Rice and Water' at IRRI, Manila on March 6-8, 2006. WASSAN was represented by Mr.Kishan Rao, a consultant and practising SRI farmer, in this conference. A consensus was emerged out of these deliberations on the modalities to be adopted to take the dialogue forward.

In continuation of this process, another discussion took place in Bangkok, on 2nd July, 2006, under the auspices of FAO. WASSAN also took part in these deliberations. The conference constituted an international committee to initiate measures for the formation of an institutional mechanism to execute and oversee the mandate of the conference. Kishan Rao was nominated onto this committee.

In Mahabubnagar district, Kosigi CLRC has taken up this project in 15 villages with approximately 200 farmers in Kosigi Mandal. Nearly 100 farmers have tried this method in 10 villages of Doulatabad Mandal.

As part of the services, several trainings were organized. Exposure visits were conducted. Demonstration plots were developed. An information centre on SRI was opened at CLRC. Information stalls were organized at local shandy so as to widely disseminate the information. Trained community level resource persons have been extending information to the farmers on the intricacies of this unique method. Frequent field visits were made during the crop period. Two persons from each mandal were engaged for regular field visits and monitoring the crop status. Mandal wise reviews were organized with village level activists during the first two months of the crop period. Field visits were organised to non-SRI farmers to SRI fields to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences.

Experiments were conducted on developing a Two-Row weeder and on Centralised Mat-Nursery. Two-row weeder was developed based on the Mandava weeder; the blades were further refined and weight reduced after getting feedback from the farmers. The centralized Mat Nursery was tried in Husnabad village in Kodangal based on the model developed in TNAU. It has worked effectively; it involves raising staggered (age) nursery in a grid, which can be transported without disturbing the seedlings.

The primer on SRI in Telugu was extensively revised and a 2nd edition was printed. The same was also printed in Oriya and in Hindi by Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan (SVA) and Peoples Science Institute (PSI) respectively with modifications. The primer is now available in Telugu, Oriya, Hindi and English;

Ganapathy shows the way

Any thing new is not readily accepted. Moreover it is taunted and ridiculed. The experience of Ganapathy is not different from this. But the way he stood on his ground has finally won him applause.

Ganapathy is from Nazeerabad thanda village of Parigi Mandal, Ranga Reddy district. This is the village where watershed programme was completed as part of WASSAN Action Study Project. Now it is in the purview of Cluster level Livelihood Resource Center, Parigi, anchored by WASSAN. Ganapathy participated in a training programme on SRI. Inspired by it, he wanted to experiment with the method in his field. When his elder brother ridiculed the idea, he decided to go ahead with it in the 10 guntas (1/4th acre) of his land.



Passers by were wondering what Ganapathy was doing and made fun of him. Advises were free and plenty. They wanted him to plough up the field and go for routine method. But he wanted to see through the entire process...

The visible change came 45 days after transplantation. The SRI paddy was uniform, healthy and with more tillers than the adjacent plot of Ganapathy's brother. Then villagers started thronging to his field. Some queried whether it was a new variety. Some still discouraged him by saying that the straw will not be eaten by the animals.

In the end, the determination yielded the desired results. Significant difference was observed on costs for external inputs. While Ganapathy incurred Rs. 225/- his brother had to spend Rs. 520/-. And there was more yield compared to his brother's. While his brother got 5 bags in 10 guntas, he got 10 bags in the same area (which works out to 40 bags/acre, while the average yield in the village was 25-30 bags/acre). With this experience, Ganapathy encouraged other farmers. Out of 14 farmers who cultivated paddy in the area during the 2005 Rabi season, 13 followed SRI method.

Now Ganapathy is a resource person to other farmers. He would tell them how to go about it and clarify in the field with practical demonstrations. He has taken the path that no one has taken until then so that others can follow him with confidence.

soft copies are available in the website (see *Field of Action - Resource Centre*). A compendium on weeders was also prepared and published. A detailed survey by CSA about adoption and non-adoption was published jointly under the title 'Taking Roots: Experiences with System of Rice Intensification in A.P'.



SRI website (www.wassan.org/sri), has been well received with regular hits. It has now a large compendium of resource material on SRI – posters, manuals, research papers, CAD drawings of weeders, field experiences, addresses of farmer-resource persons etc. The site was substantially reorganized during the current year.

Bhumi Kendram: For Land, Labour and Livelihood Rights of Poor

The activities and initiatives related to promoting civil society engagement for secure entitlements of poor in a rights based approach is an emerging agenda in WASSAN. Efforts were there during the year in ensuring effective implementation of CLDP and APREGS through support to People's organizations and their activists in engaging with the program on ground. There was also active engagement at policy level with participation in forums like Peoples Monitoring Committee and 'Upadhi Hami Hakkula Amalu Committee'. Support was extended to various agriculture labour unions and dalit organisations in working on issues of Land rights for poor. Apart from this, there was regular research, documentation and sharing of findings and suggestions with the concerned officials, departments, people's organisations and functionaries at district level and also with the entitlement holders. To crystallize this agenda with more focus and vigour, efforts are being put in to make it as a distinct Field of Action within WASSAN. These efforts are taking shape in the form of 'Bhumi Kendram' which envisages for promoting Land, Labour and Livelihood Rights of poor...



Field of Action – Resource Centre

The dynamic field environment during the year provided the Resource Centre an ample opportunity to respond to the communication and facilitation needs at various levels. The focus was also on standardizing the resource material in certain key areas. The services are reflected in diverse outputs that catered to internal fields of action and external clients.

The diverse resource material comprised of Books, Booklets, Brochures, Posters, Flexi charts, Photo Slides, Video Films, Menu driven CDs. A demand based supply of this material was undertaken to various government and voluntary organisations on cost basis.

VISION

A centre for exploring, capturing, processing and disseminating experience-based knowledge through documentation, media, library and IT related services at different levels from community to policy makers

Designing and orienting on communication campaigns for the initiation of Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI) and upscaling NPM program, documenting case studies on Livestock and Livelihoods, Video Documentation on some critical interventions, bringing out News Letters for Network partners and Innovative stream in CLDP were some of the key initiatives during the year. Various communication, training and resource material was developed for different programs to cater to the internal and external needs. Many publications were brought out as part of ongoing programs and research studies. The reach extended to the national level as reflected in SRI manual that was brought out in 4 different languages.

The online face of WASSAN became much more visible and the website received wide acknowledgement. The content is being regularly updated and it is reflected in the consistent growth of traffic. The site is widely seen as a repository of content related to SRI throughout the country.

While the existing associations were further strengthened during the year, efforts were made to create linkages externally. In the area of video documentation, the association with Community Media Trust (promoted by Deccan Development Society) was further strengthened. It helped in developing video footage of the critical processes and initiatives in upscaling

WASSAN@7

NPM program. Formal and informal working relations with both government and voluntary sector are not only increasing, but also mutually satisfying. Support was extended to Lead Advocacy Network (LAN) in bringing out a publication on livestock and livelihood related case studies.

Services to Fields of Action and Thematic Areas

Resource Centre extended its services to internal Fields of Action in terms of developing training modules, training tools, field facilitation material and research based publications. Efforts are on in developing the documentation skills among staff in preparing periodical project reports, workshop proceedings etc. A course was organized with the help of an external resource person for improving language efficiency among the staff of WASSAN's solidarity institutions.

Trainings related: Support in preparation of training modules, conceptualizing training tools and developing appropriate resource material for participants were some of the services offered to this Field of Action. The focus areas for module development were CLDP, APREGS, NPM and APDAI. Modules were also developed in certain critical themes like Gender, Livestock and Land Literacy. Some members of the Resource Centre participated in delivery of Trainings either as anchors or as resource persons. Apart from developing appropriate tools for training, an effort was also made to translate some modules and tools into English for wider usage. Case studies and orientation slides were prepared for effective delivery of trainings.

WASSAN is anchoring a Cluster level Livelihoods Resource Centre (CLRC) at Parigi in Ranga Reddy district. The year long activities and initiatives of the CLRC were documented and published as Annual Report (2005-2006).

Support Services related: Several communication and facilitation material was developed for ongoing programs in the field. Communication campaigns for APDAI and NPM upscaling were facilitated. Supportive resource material was developed to communicate the message effectively. Facilitative and monitoring tools like orientation charts, information brochures, field diaries, data booklets, action plan formats, and observation sheets were also developed for programs like SRI, NPM, APDAI, CLDP etc. The field team was supported in capturing the filed processes and preparation of project reports for programs like SRI, NPM, APDAI, CLDP, APREGS etc.

Research & Advocacy related:

The field learnings and research provide WASSAN an opportunity to take up the advocacy role. Resource Centre contributes to this agenda by way of finalizing the outputs.

WASSAN undertook a national level study to understand processes in watershed development program in the country. This study was supported by ICEF, New Delhi. This study was completed during the year and many outputs were brought out based upon the study findings and analysis. These publications were disseminated across the nation.

Process monitoring is an ongoing field research to assess the ground level processes in APRLP watersheds. A questionnaire tool was developed for this field research. Some publications were also brought out based upon the findings of Bench Marking study.

People's Monitoring Committee (PMC) is an initiative to make CLDP implementation more effective. Various dalit and agricultural labour unions came together to take this initiative forward. Field findings and proceedings of the committees were published as Peoples Reports. During the year, PMC released its second Peoples Report with critical inputs and support from Resource Centre. A newsletter was brought out for exploring the field issues, innovations in the CLDP implementation and also to use it as an advocacy instrument.

Networking related:

As part of LAN initiative, WASSAN held regional workshops to crystallize the livestock related agenda in the state. The proceedings of these deliberations were documented and put in for wider dissemination.

A network newsletter was launched during the ANM 2006. The objective of this newsletter is to be in constant communication with Network partners and also make it as a mirror reflecting their field experiences. Efforts are made in actively engaging other partners in this initiative.



In the context of Right to Information, a booklet was published explaining the critical information that people can seek regarding the watershed development program. It also conveys the process of seeking information under the provisions of the act. Another booklet was published emphasizing on the significance of organic agriculture in the present scenario where there is an increasing agricultural crisis leading to farmers suicides across the country. This booklet is a telugu translation of an open letter written by Bhaskar Save, a practicing organic farmer, to Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairman, National Commission on Farmers.

Documentation – A process of Exploring and Distilling the Field Experiences

The expertise and strength of Resource Centre in documentation related services are widely acknowledged in the development sector. Apart from Documentation workshops (write-shops), field documentation are the methods employed for this purpose. So far almost 500 case studies were compiled and processed on various aspects of Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods. The exploration and distilling process of the field level experiences continued during the year.



A documentation workshop was facilitated and coordinated on livestock and livelihood related experiences in the state. This was taken up as part of LAN initiative. A total of 42 field level experiences were documented and published with the support of APRLP.

An effort was made in APDAI program to explore the case studies related to drought adaptation at one end and also to build the field staff capacities in documentation. One day writeshops were organized in each of the three mandals : Bomraspet, Daulatabad, Kosigi, in association with respective Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMS).

Video Documentation

This is an emerging area of critical activity in the Resource Centre. WASSAN's partnership with Community Media Trust promoted by Deccan Development Society (DDS) was further strengthened this season. The community media



team of the Trust was involved in the video documentation of NPM and APDAI programs.

As per the understanding, the team provided 3 days per month for documenting key events in the field. The all women team have orientation on NPM and are practicing farmers. Their understanding and knowledge about the program helped in

involving the community and capturing the essence of the critical processes. The team was given back up support from WASSAN in terms of logistics, scheduling, conceptualizing and capturing the critical footage. A coordinating person along with the field staff accompanied them in the field. Almost 20 hours of video footage was developed on various aspects, critical innovations and processes of the program.



Video footage was developed on one of the APDAI initiatives: community managed seed production in castor and the final output is in the process. The in-house capacities in video documentation were also extensively used depending upon the field requirements. Video footage was developed on interventions related to NPM and SRI.

News Letters ... For Information and Advocacy

One of the significant achievements during the year was bringing out two news letters - '**Chalama**' and '**Maa Bhumi**'. '**Chalama**' is a network newsletter on quarterly basis. It was a long pending expectation in the networking related agenda. The idea was to create a platform for the network partners to share the information and provide space for cross learning. It will also be used as an advocacy tool. Presently the content is pooled up from different sources, including contributions from Solidarity Institutions. A beginning is made with bringing out 2 issues, but there is lot of challenge ahead in making it Network centric and partners owning it up.

'Maa Bhumi' was brought out as a news letter for this innovative stream of NGOs implementing CLDP. The field level processes and the innovations were highlighted through this newsletter and shared with all the key secondary

stakeholders in the program across the state. It also served as an advocacy tool as the issues and innovations presented have raised necessary debate and discussions at different levels. At the other end, they were useful for building effective networking among partner organisations.

WEB REACH

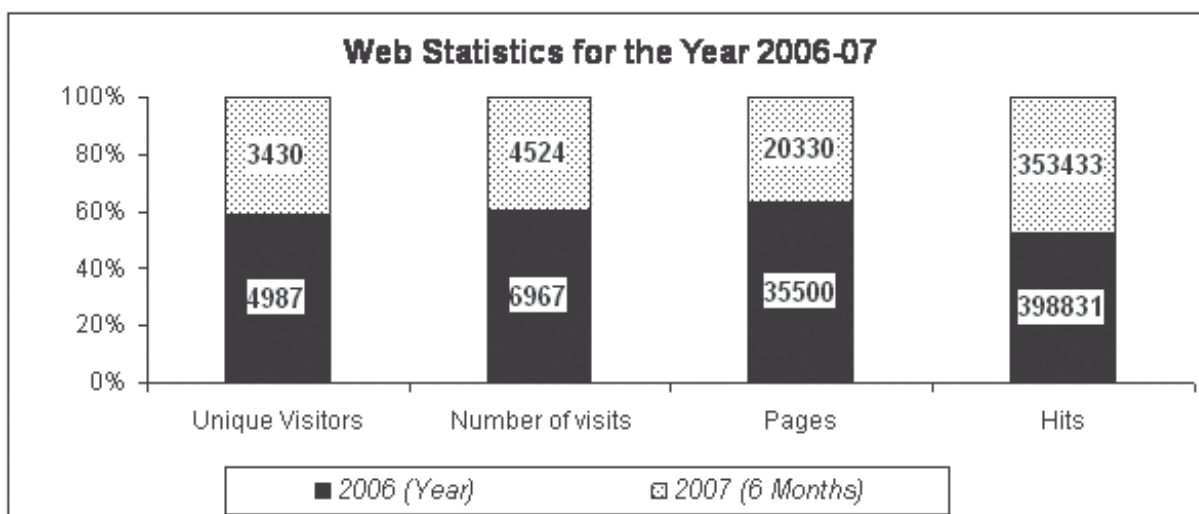
The online face of WASSAN became more visible during the year. The site is being managed internally with in-house capacities. The content updation and uploading process is streamlined. Extensive content was added beaming the various facets of WASSAN's activities to the online community. There was encouraging response for SRI web pages. There were individual and institutional enquiries relating to the promotion of this method and related equipment through this channel.

The efforts to keep the site and content dynamic have yielded desired results. This is being reflected in consistent growth in traffic and page hits. On an average the site is getting more than 80,000 hits with more than 1200 visitors per month. It is notable that 75% of the traffic is coming directly to the site and viewing pages. Almost 30% of traffic is spending half an hour time during their visit to the site.

Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits
Jan-06	668	804	5967	71608
Feb-06	566	699	3856	44021
Mar-06	641	799	5204	59028
Apr-06	655	853	4315	48060
May-06	599	822	3864	48911
Jun-06	695	1142	5533	54506
Jul-06	598	808	3540	38258
Aug-06	644	973	4569	54364
Sep-06	645	900	5316	60361
Oct-06	510	670	3159	35343
Nov-06	★	★	★	★
Dec-06	★	★	★	★
Jan-07	★	★	★	★
Feb-07	★	★	★	★
Mar-07	★★	★★	★★	★★
Apr-07	1153	1693	7547	81533
May-07	1117	1420	6410	86314
Jun-07	908	1091	4817	169721
Total	9651	12994	65653	867893

★ Data not available

★★ Data for 10 days only



Paintings and PROTOONS

The national level process study on watersheds enthused the in-house creative talent. The culmination workshop provided the in house artist an opportunity to show case his talent. There were two creative outputs for the occasion.



ProToons: This is a cartoon book conveying the flip side of watershed implementation. This was an Artist's Transect into watershed processes. These ProToons tell the stories of processes of watershed projects with a punch...

The idea is that..

- ◆ If they bring a smile on your face, they are successful in sharing the misery, mystery and merry of the watershed processes...
- ◆ If they stir your feelings, they are successful in making you ponder over.
- ◆ If they make you uncomfortable, they are successful in communicating the message.
- ◆ If they confuse you, they are successful in making you reflect on your role.
- ◆ If they make you angry, they are very successful in initiating a new change.

The objective was not to make one smile... but to get angry.... And that was for initiating a new change.

Paintings: The study was carried out in seven states and each state has a distinct cultural identity. These identities were portrayed by the artist in pencil drawing sketches. An exhibition/sale of these paintings was organized which was an added attraction to the workshop.



Services to External Organisations and Partners

The association and collaboration with partners and external organisations is reflected in the services offered to them. A flip chart on gender issues was developed for SERP. There are 15 posters in this, each depicting a specific gender related issue and message. Two posters were developed for the Irrigation department of the state government on water user associations (WUAs). These were extensively used through out the state during the *Rytu Chitanya Yatra* organized by the state government. A self assessment chart for WUAs was also developed for the same department. Books that were prepared earlier on *Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development Programs* for National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) were further improvised with incorporation of NREG and Right to Information chapters.

JIGNASA

JIGNASA is a common library catering to the knowledge needs of WASSAN and its Solidarity Institutions. Presently it consists a database of 3000 volumes. These include books, magazines, periodicals, project reports and policy documents etc related to development, livelihoods and natural resource management. A computerized index of the material is available. A video library consisting of nearly 80 development oriented films is also part of this internal knowledge system. It is being looked after by the resource centre team. It is envisaged to evolve this into a full fledged 'Development Sector Library' and efforts are on in this regard.



Publications and Resource 'Outputs'

BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

Livestock:

- ❑ Pasu Jeevalu – Batuku Nestalu - A compilation of case studies related to Livestock and Livelihoods, developed in writeshop method.



Understanding Processes of Watershed Development Program in India - Published outputs of the Study anchored by WASSAN and Facilitated by ICEF

- ❑ Vol. 1: Birds Eye View of Processes - Status across States, Facilitators and Donors
- ❑ Vol. 2: Process Index
- ❑ Vol. 3 : In-depth View of Critical Themes Institutions, Finances and Equity
- ❑ Vol. 4 : Policies and Possibilities - Compilation of Good Practices
- ❑ Vol. 5 : Making them Better - Gap Analysis, Enabling & Disabling Factors And Recommendations
- ❑ Vol. 6 : Recommendations at a Glance
Process Index – Chart



National Workshop Report State Reports (6)

APRLP – Process Monitoring

- ❑ Many Promises to Keep.. Bench Marking of Processes at field level.
- ❑ A Promising Initiatives - Bench Marking of Capacity Building initiatives
- ❑ A Continued Challenge – Concerns in Watershed Projects (Equity, Gender and Transparency)



- ❑ (Re) Discovery of Guidelines form Best Practices on Ground (Evolving 'Process Indicators' from Best Practices)
- ❑ *Prakriyala Parampara* – A questionnaire tool for field exercises

CLDP – PMC

- ❑ Developing the Full Potentials of Assigned Lands – Experiences from sustained engagement with CLDP in A.P.
- ❑ People's Monitoring of Developmental Programs – Booklet (English)
- ❑ *Abhivridi Karyakramalu – Praja Paryavekshana* - Booklet (Telugu)
- ❑ People's Monitoring Committee People's Report - (English)
- ❑ People's Monitoring Committee - Praja Nivedika - (Telugu)
- ❑ Development of Assigned lands of poor, Policy analysis and options(English and Telugu)

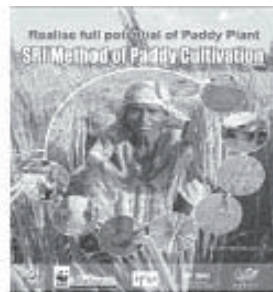


System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

- ❑ *SRI Paddati lo Vari Sedyam – Vari Mokka Digubadi lo Purti Samardhyam* (Telugu) – revised and republished
- ❑ Realizing full potential of Paddy Plant – SRI method of Paddy Cultivation – English – revised, unpublished
- ❑ SRI manual in Hindi and Oriya – partner
- ❑ Weeders – A Reference Compendium
- ❑ Taking Roots – Experiences with System of Rice Intensification in Andhra Pradesh – (A study report published jointly by CSA and WASSAN)



Telugu



English



Hindi



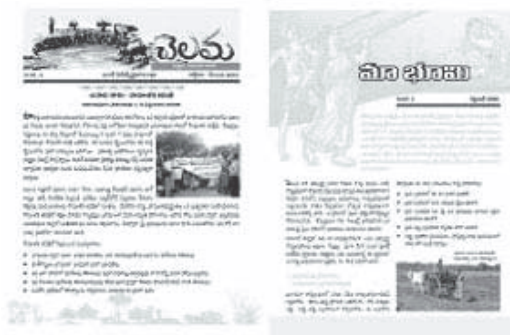
Oriya

Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS)

- ❑ Booklet on Kalajatha – Palle Suddulu

NEWSLETTERS

- ❑ Chalama - Network News Letter (2 Issues)
- ❑ Maa Bhumi – News letter for CLDP Innovative Stream - (2 Issues)



POSTERS

APDAI

- ❑ A series of flexi charts for orientation (14 Nos)– Telugu
- ❑ A series of Communication Posters on APDAI (6 Nos) - Telugu
- ❑ A series of thematic panels on Pilot Initiatives - Telugu and English



NPM

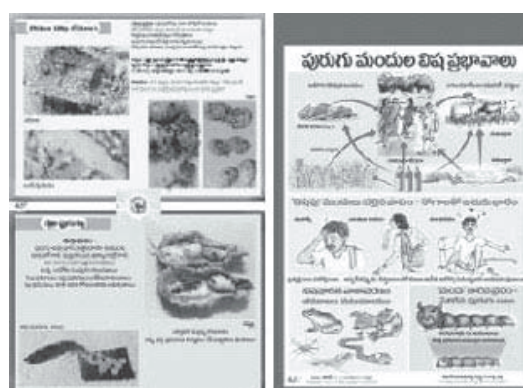
- ❑ NPM in Paddy - A series of Flexi Posters on Pests, Life cycles and Diseases (10 Nos)
- ❑ A series of Flexi Posters on Ground Nut (8 Nos)

SRI

- ❑ Flexi Posters for Orientation (translated into English) (2 Nos)

COMMUNICATION SLIDES

- ❑ NPM in Paddy – 3 Sets - A total of 30 slides on Pest – life cycles, Diseases and Nutritional Management
- ❑ Slides on Groundnut



BROCHURES

APDAI

- ❑ Sahaja Vanarulu – Batuku Teruvulu – data booklet
- ❑ Improving Soil Fertility (10)

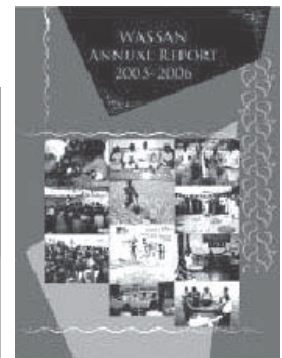
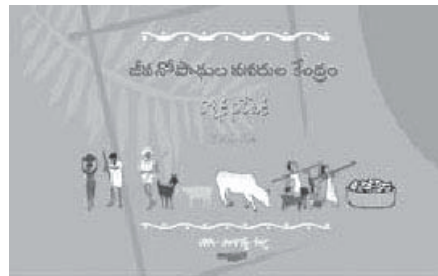
NPM

- ❑ Preparation of NPM Concoctions
- ❑ Seed Treatment – *Vittana Shuddi*



General:

- ❑ WASSAN Annual Report 2005 - 2006
- ❑ Annual Report - CLRC, Parigi
- ❑ *Samacharam Ela Pondali*: An Information booklet on RTI and NRM programs
- ❑ *Sendriya Vyavasayame Mana Mundunna Margam* – Bhaskar Save



Video Documentation

- ❑ NPM Communication Campaign (Kalajatha) for NPM upscaling
- ❑ NPM – Upscaling processes in Mahabubnagar
- ❑ Castor Seed Production – An initiative under APDAI pilot
- ❑ Communication Campaign (Kalajatha) on APDAI




Published by External Agencies:

- ❑ A series of Gender Posters (15) – Published by SERP
- ❑ A set of 2 Posters on Water User Associations – Published by Command




partment, State
anya Yatra

- Protection of Water Resources...
Only Way of Life Sustainance...**




**Run Water...
Don't Wast Water
Conserve Water**

Each Drop is Precious... Let us Protect It...




**Public Awareness,
Efficient of Household and Wages Local Institutions
Efficient Water Management...**

Let there be an Organized Effort...



**Conscious Usage and Collective Effort...
Recycling and Recharging...**

Water is Valuable Resource... Let us Preserve It...



- [illegible]

Field of Action – Research & Policy Advocacy

'Foot on the Ground and Head on the Policy' paraphrases the policy advocacy strategy of WASSAN. Policy influence at WASSAN is mainly focused on large scale development programs/ public investments. Traditionally WASSAN followed a strategy of distilling process lessons from field experiences of several organisations to arrive at policy options. Multiple instruments for policy analysis and influence evolved during the year; prominent among them are:

VISION

An anchor for research studies and a facilitator for effective advocacy initiatives with a focus on livelihoods, equity and gender in partnership with networks of NGOs, Community Based and other People's Organizations

Field Level Engagement:

- ❑ Documentation and compilation of process lessons from field experiences
- ❑ Initiating pilots in partnership with Government programs
- ❑ Creating special innovation streams within the mainstream programs
- ❑ Providing support services to field organisations involved in the implementation of mainstream programs to innovate on processes and to establish the feed back loops

Research Studies, Monitoring and Grassroots Action:

- ❑ Research studies on Process Evaluation of Mainstream development programs
- ❑ Independent Process Monitoring assignment with the mainstream programs
- ❑ People's Monitoring Committees

Participation in the Policy Formulation:

- ❑ Assignments in the design of large scale development programs
- ❑ Assignments to anchor the formulation of Process Guidelines

- ❑ Contribution to the evolution of program Guidelines/ policies and being part of the Sub-Groups of policy making bodies

WASSAN had the opportunity to use the above instruments for policy influence. Documentation and compilation of appropriate evidences, field experiences and distilling the processes for upscaling is the foundation for the advocacy initiatives. Systematic efforts will then be made to convert these process-lessons into policy and procedural aspects of the development projects (in the form of circulars/ guidelines/ strategies/ new programs). Drawing lessons; formulation of policy content; developing projects; executing them and monitoring them; and bringing lessons back to policy formulation are the elements of the Policy-Cycle followed by WASSAN.

Guiding Principles in Policy Advocacy

Over a period of time, the advocacy strategies of WASSAN developed a particular pattern and the following guiding principles emerged from the past experiences.

- ◆ *Evidence based suggestions are proposed for policy improvements, rather than hypothetical solutions to real problems. Scanning for working solutions/ evidences is an important part of advocacy process.*
- ◆ *New experiences are generated (pilots) to address critical concerns of mainstream projects and take the quality of projects to higher order.*
- ◆ *Consolidation and processing of existing experiences is an important step for generating lessons for policy advocacy.*
- ◆ *Mandate of policy change need to be obtained from the concerned policy makers. This mandate could be in different forms - a pilot project; action research; membership in a working group/committee; monitoring assignments, etc.,*
- ◆ *Action research and research studies help to crystallize not only the problem but also the solutions.*
- ◆ *Monitoring of large-scale development projects helps to bring the field level concerns into limelight from time to time. Monitoring helps to set the agenda for change at policy level and action level.*
- ◆ *Operationalizing policy changes and advocacy at action level are an important agenda.*
- ◆ *Policy advocacy is a collective effort and several actors need to be partners in this process. Support from government officers is an important requirement for this agenda.*

Initiating Pilot Programs as an Advocacy:

Pilot programs initiated with a mandate from the government to learn and innovate play an important role in the advocacy process of WASSAN. They also open up a clear window for trying out newer approaches within the mainstream systems.

AP Drought Adaptation Initiative (AP DAI) supported by the Government of AP and the World Bank, anchored by SERP and the program on *Strengthening NRM Livelihoods Building Upon Social Capital Base* supported by APRLP innovations component are the two pilot initiatives in their early stages.

These programs are yielding promising results in terms of designing and up-scaling public programs through the EGS route in the areas of soil fertility enhancement, small ruminant and other livestock support systems, addressing issues of fodder, etc. These lessons are reinforcing the advocacy initiative on Revitalising Rainfed Farming taken up with support from the Ford Foundation. These programs are built over the earlier work on promoting NRM initiatives in the CBOs supported by HIVOS. Involvement of consortium of resource organisations, building the program in partnership with the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas and ownership from the government departments are the unique strengths of these programs.



Creating special innovation streams within the mainstream programs

A special innovative stream for NGOs was conceptualized and articulated during the process of formulation of the Guidelines for the Government of Andhra Pradesh Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) in 2004-05. 15 NGOs were identified across the state to partner with the government in this innovative stream. While the program budgets are used from CLDP, State Government provides facilitation support to these NGOs through APRLP.

Though there were operational problems in the pilot, several new models are created by the partner NGOs under this stream. Lessons learned from the fieldwork are documented from time to time and shared with large number of stakeholders. These



NGOs in Innovative Stream

PILUPU - Nalgonda
PEACE - Nalgonda
TIMBACTU - Anantapur
REDS - Anantapur
RIDS - Anantapur
Jana Jagruthi - Anantapur
RDT- Anantapur
PSS - Warangal
MARI - Warangal
PAS - Warangal
VIKASA - Vishakapatnam
CHRD - Cuddapah
MVF - Ranga Reddy
VIKASAM - Ranga Reddy
WASSAN - Ranga Reddy

experiences helped to establish the relevance of small CIGs (Common Interest Groups); planning and capacity building inputs; convergence of several government projects; addressing revenue related problems etc.

Some of these villages/blocks are being recognized as role models and creating reasons for hope against all odds. When there is considerable uncertainty about the continuity of CLDP, the experiences of special stream are providing a ray of hope and establish the viability of the approach. The lessons from this stream have good potential for replication through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, AP.

Providing Support Services to Mainstream Programs

The Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre anchored by WASSAN at Parigi and others (anchored by organisations like Timbaktu Collective, Myrada) breathe life into the process of institutionalising training programs under the aegis of CLRC. Parigi CLRC has demonstrated ways of creative engagement with watershed communities even while the whole facilitation systems are nearly collapsed after the advent of Hariyali Guidelines. The CLRC could take up nearly 100 training programs this year and also extended support services to the watersheds. Demonstration of ways of providing creative support through CLRC in close collaboration with the DWMA is often acknowledged as a source of inspiration for the rural development department to continue with the agenda of CLRCs. It also creates a feed-back loop in refining the capacity building strategy of the mainstream watershed development programs.



Revitalizing Rainfed Farming

The advocacy agenda around the need to create a separate dispensation for rainfed areas development (independent from irrigated areas) and to demand relevant and substantive public investment led to the conceptualisation of this program. This is also in response to the large scale farmers' distress in the rainfed areas. It is supported by the Ford Foundation and is jointly taken up with the Centre for Sustainable Agriculture. Timbaktu Collective, Vikasa, CROPS, SWEET and Kosigi MMS are the partners in the initiative spread across different agro-climatic regions of the state. Substantial field work during the first year went into understanding various dimensions of the problem at hand.

The program aims at evolving appropriate public support systems for promoting and sustaining rainfed farming and the dependent livelihoods. CSA anchored the first course on cadre building with 23 participants drawn from different NGOs/CBOs. The modules span over 6 months (one week every month) covering the areas of perspective building on rainfed agriculture, NPM, soil fertility, water management, livestock and CBOs.



A workshop on research priorities in Rainfed Agriculture was organised with selected participants drawn from various disciplines and institutions. The deliberations and the project experiences contributed substantially in evolving the contours of the new paradigm for rainfed areas. Much of these insights were deliberated and accepted by the Working Group on NRM of the Planning Commission (For details of the report visit http://planningcommission.nic.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp11/wg11_agnrm.pdf).

Research and Monitoring As a Tool for Advocacy

People's Monitoring of Public Investment Programs is emerging as an effective tool for demanding accountability and outputs from the public investment programs. A combination of professional inputs with grass-roots activism, state level multi-partner advocacy and a creative engagement with the government departments is emerging as a methodology for People's Monitoring.

❑ **People's Monitoring Committee on CLDP**

- ◆ People's Monitoring Committee (PMC) is a collective initiative of several NGOs, activists, dalit and agricultural labour unions. WASSAN functioned as a secretariat to this committee for more than a year and provided professional support. This secretariat is now functioning as an independent entity and the members of the committee are providing necessary support to this secretariat. PMC organized several workshops/ field visits/ fact finding tasks/ social audits/ meetings with government officials at district and state levels. The initial experiences of working consistently on the program at the level of processes, procedures and policies through a people's monitoring approach showed promising results.



WASSAN's contribution to People's Monitoring Committee:

- ◆ Hosted PMC secretariat for one year from April, 06 to March, 07
- ◆ Ensured formation of District monitoring Committees in all districts by the DWMAs
- ◆ Coordinated with the member organizations working on CLDP in various districts, PMC working group and Commissioner Rural Development (CRD)
- ◆ Supported in conducting state level workshops on August 4th, 2006 and March 29th, 2007
- ◆ Coordinated regular PMC meetings
- ◆ Compiled and produced People's report – 2, a status report on the implementation of CLDP and the experiences of field level engagement.
- ◆ Facilitated PMC process in selected districts
- ◆ Compiled and documented issues emerging from the field regularly and communicated to CRD and the working group for necessary action

With the professional support provided by WASSAN and the active engagement of all the members, PMC achieved a standing in the policy influencing arena. This was reflected in space given to PMC members in Project Directors Conference, inclusion of recommendations of PMC in government circulars (Circular-16) and orders, constitution of formal District Monitoring Committees etc (For details visit http://www.wassan.org/pmc/About_PMC.htm).

WASSAN@7

❑ ***Independent Process Monitoring of Watershed programs under APRLP***

- ◆ WASSAN is conducting 'Independent Process Monitoring of APRLP' in 8 districts of the state. As part of this, field exercises for Bench Marking of processes were conducted and methodologies/ tools for process monitoring were evolved. The findings and observations of process monitoring are regularly shared with senior government officers at district/ state level on bi monthly basis. For this purpose, district level workshops are organized in each district by the DWMA. These workshops provide an opportunity to share the field level observations and provide feedback to the concerned officials. A visible reflection is seen among the concerned officers in terms of their roles and actions. However, this instrument requires to be more effectively used for policy advocacy process by both Civil Society Organizations and concerned government officials.

❑ ***Impacts of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) on Economic Growth***

- ◆ Water User Associations (WUAs) were formed in the state in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Farmers Management Irrigation System (APFMIS) Act, 1997. To get deeper insights into the issue of whether the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) arrangements are bringing in additional economic benefits to the water users, Development Support Center, Ahmedabad initiated a national study on 'Economic Impacts of PIM' in four states of India namely – Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. WASSAN anchored the study in Andhra Pradesh, which was carried out in the four districts - Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool and Srikakulam



The study was conducted with the objective of understanding the effect of canal irrigation on the economic status of direct (i.e. farmers) and indirect stakeholders in the selected area; estimate the changes in income and yield under different scenarios, and the role played by the village institutions (WUA) to protect the interests of the stakeholders. It also aimed to capture the best practices adopted by the WUA's that bring better economic benefits.

This study is an entry point for WASSAN into the field of irrigation and related aspects. It has provided a basis for learning and paves way for developing capacity building agenda and opens networking opportunities with other NGO's in this field.

Research Studies and Workshops as tools of Advocacy:

❑ Understanding Processes of Watershed Development Projects in India - State and National Level Sharing Workshops:

WASSAN completed the national level process study "Understanding Processes of Watershed Development Projects in India" by Dec 2006. A series of eight reports was brought out as part of the study, covering different dimensions of the processes of watershed projects in the country. A menu driven CD was developed containing all the relevant outputs of this process study and related workshops (Available on web: Visit <http://www.wassan.org/ICEF/index.htm>).



As a culmination of this study, a national sharing workshop was organized in September 2006 at Hyderabad, in which several senior officials from State Governments, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Media, Donors, Academics and Network members participated. The proceedings of the workshop were published and widely disseminated across the country.

A set of recommendations was proposed by the workshop based on the process study observations. As part of the advocacy agenda, state wise sharing workshops were organized by each nodal and partner agency in their respective states (Rajasthan; Jharkhand; Chattisgarh; Uttar Pradesh; Orissa and Madhya Pradesh) during October and December 2006. State government officials; representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Donors, Media groups and NGO networks participated in these workshops. These facilitated active deliberation on the study findings. Six of these state reports were published and shared with the concerned across the country.

As a result of this process study, state governments and resource organizations in the states have initiated the process of policy change in the context of watershed projects in their respective states. Currently these initiatives are in progress in Orissa, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Orissa Watershed Development Mission; PRADHAN and ARAVALI are the resource organizations currently engaged with this advocacy process within their respective states. The process study helped in setting an agenda for policy formulation and improvements. WASSAN is also providing them necessary support from time to time.



Supporting Policy Formulation in other States

Supporting various organizations including government departments/ funding agencies/ academic institutions in developing the *design of large scale programs* is an important area of advocacy work at WASSAN. These assignments provide an opportunity to conceptualize program strategies based on the process lessons distilled from field experiences. Informed consultations and building on the local expertise is usually the methodology followed in these exercises. During the 2006-07, the following assignments were taken up by WASSAN.

❑ **Formulation of Process Guidelines for WORLP in Orissa**

- ◆ WASSAN organized series of consultation meetings/ workshops for Orissa Watershed Development Mission and its partners. Based on these consultations 'Process Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects' were conceptualized and drafted for Orissa Watershed Development Mission. The draft guidelines were submitted to OWDM during early 2006. The administrative procedures for operationalizing the same are yet to be initiated by OWDM. The observations from process study in Orissa as a part of the national level study on 'Understanding Processes of Watershed Development Projects in India' also contributed to this process.

❑ **Formulation of Capacity Building strategy for WORLP in Orissa**

- ◆ Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Projects (WORLP) lays a high priority to capacity building of various project partners. WASSAN anchored the process of designing the capacity building strategy with inputs from intensive field work and consultations with various project partners. The proposed strategy also draws from the good experiences from various states including Andhra Pradesh. This assignment was completed during June-Aug 2006.

❑ **Formulation of Process Guidelines for OTELP in Orissa**

- ◆ Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP) combines the agenda of empowerment of tribals, land rights, natural resource management and livelihoods. WASSAN took the responsibility of conceptualizing the Process Guidelines for this project. Series of meetings/ workshops and fieldwork were conducted to design the Process Guidelines for OTELP. The final draft guidelines were submitted to OTELP. WASSAN would also take the responsibility of building the capacity of state/ district level trainers in facilitating process monitoring in due course of time.

❑ **Designing Empowerment Centered Planning Processes for OTELP in Orissa**

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP) adopts watershed approach at community level. WASSAN partnered with Peoples Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun and Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan (SVA), Bhubaneswar to conceptualize empowerment centered planning process. It is also a process of up-scaling the planning based empowerment strategies of Gram Swaraj Abhiyan developed by PSI & SVA. Land rights issues were integrated into the participatory watershed development planning processes. The best practices in participatory planning in the state of Orissa were improvised to suit to the needs of the OTELP. The action planning process also helped to build capacities of various project partners.



Initially the methodology was field tested in one watershed of Th. Rampur block (Kalahandi district). Based upon the feedback the methodology was further refined and is being tested in 2 new watersheds of Th. Rampur block (Kalahandi district) and Katogarh block (Kandhamal district). The final output regarding methodology for empowerment centered planning is under preparation.



Policy Formulation Processes at National Level

❑ Participation in Working Group on Natural Resources Management during Eleventh Five Year Plan

- ◆ Planning Commission, Government of India is in the process of formulating broad strategies for 11th Five Year Plan. As a part of this process, several working groups were constituted. Dr. N.K. Sanghi and Ravindra A were invited as members of the Planning Commission Working Group on 'Natural Resources Management'.

WASSAN is also a member of the drafting committee of this working group. Several innovative and relevant policy directions were proposed as part of this process. The sub committee made a special emphasis on rain-fed farming systems in the country as part of the NRM initiatives under 11th Five Year Plan. Several policy instruments and strategies were proposed including a mission on millets; alternative support systems for rain-fed farming practices – seed, pest management, processing, credit and marketing, etc as part of the report. Emphasis was given to locally relevant and self-reliant systems that reduce distress in farming sector. Projects related to natural resources management such as watershed projects; forestry management; minor irrigation are expected to be an important set of interventions to strengthen rain-fed farming practices in the country.

One of the significant recommendations of this group was to enhance the scope of the ongoing watershed programme to focus not only on development of natural resource but also on (i) management of developed natural resource, (ii) development of farming system as well as (iii) strengthening of non-farm based livelihoods. For this purpose enhancement of project duration to 8 years (from 5 years) and allocation of fund of Rs. 12000 per ha (from Rs. 6000 per ha) were recommended. A number of other instruments and mechanisms were suggested for improving post project sustainability under the watershed programme.

❑ **Efforts to evolve Common Guidelines for all Watershed Projects**

- ◆ The policy for watershed projects in the country received focused attention during this year as a result of series of working groups constituted by Planning Commission as well as National Development Council. This is in addition to the earlier report by the expert committee on NRM, chaired by Shri. S. Parthasarathy. WASSAN provided considerable support to many of the above groups as well as the expert committee.

As per the advise of Planning Commission, MoRD, GoI initiated a consultation process to formulate 'Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects' in the country. MoRD organized several brainstorming sessions during Jan-Mar, 2007 on this aspect. Representatives of WASSAN were invited to participate in these brainstorming sessions. Representation was also given to WASSAN as a member of the drafting committee for the common guidelines. Besides this, WASSAN made specific contributions on the following sections of the common guidelines – a) Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning; b) Capacity Building; c) Implementation Process of Watershed Projects. These guidelines are likely to be finalized by August 2007.



Field of Action – Networking

Networking at WASSAN is more functional than structural. Networking is perceived as means of sharing knowledge and experiences; developing perspectives; pooling competencies, advocating for policy changes; generating newer experiences at field level; providing capacity building support services, etc. Networking as an approach is inbuilt into all the programs that WASSAN. This ranges from partnership to simple issue based networking. WASSAN has established wide ranging partnerships spanning NGOs, federations of SHGs Agriculture Labour and Dalit Unions, NRM cooperatives, government programs, funding organisations and individuals.

As part of networking, WASSAN initiated/ participated in the following networking actions during the year.

❑ **Annual Network Meet (ANM) 2006:**

- ◆ Annual Network Meet of WASSAN is a platform for sharing and lobbying for a better support system – policy; procedure and projects. ANM 2006 chose a theme appropriate to the



dynamic situation in the development arena. The meeting focused on 'Approaches in Monitoring for Improving Effectiveness in Public Investments in NRM'. Issues related to Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS); Process Monitoring of APRLP watersheds, Innovative Stream of CLDP; Capacity Building; Right to Information Act were discussed. Studies were conducted as part of the preparations and observations were shared with the network members and participants of the workshop.



Several resource persons, senior government officers, representatives of networks/ activist groups/ civil society organizations participated in this meet. Prominent among them were – Mr. Sudhakar Reddy (Member Parliament); Mr. P Sainath (Senior Journalist and Activist), Mr. Dilip Reddy (Commissioner, Right to Information (RTI)); Mr. SP Tucker (Principal Secretary, Irrigation Department); Mr. Narasimha Rao (Commissioner, Rural Development); Mr. Uma Maheshwara Rao (Commissioner, APARD); Dr K Tirupataiah, Special Commissioner, Rural Development; Mr. Kishan Das, Ms Anita Ramachandran (Joint Commissioners, Rural Development).



Network members and Representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Dalit and Agricultural Labour Unions actively participated in the sessions and shared their experiences and concerns during the deliberations particularly on CLDP and NREGA. The representatives of Rural Development department took note of the observations and assured necessary action to address the same.

❑ **Lead Advocacy Network:**

- ◆ WASSAN partnered with the 'LEAD Advocacy Network (LAN)', a national initiative with WOTR, Samuha, Seva Mandir, CEE, Sampark as partners across six states viz., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. As a part of the Global LEAD initiative, LAN promotes policy discussion around livestock, environment and development issues.

As a member of this network, WASSAN organised regional and state level consultations and documented good experiences. This network also contributed to policy formulation processes of watershed projects in the country by sharing policy notes with members of Expert Committee on Watershed Development Projects in India (*Parthasarathy Committee*) and stressed the need for including livestock related issues as part of watershed projects.

Innovative Stream of Projects in CLDP:

In CLDP, initiated by Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of selected assigned lands, the facilitation costs are not provided and the administrative and capacity building costs are very low. Given the nature of the program and the entitlement holders, intense facilitation is necessary. To demonstrate the scope of the program and also the importance of facilitation, a special stream of project was initiated as part of Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (APRLP.)

As part of this stream 15 NGOs in seven districts were selected to facilitate the implementation of the program in 161 blocks consisting around 12,000 acres of around 7,000 assignees. WASSAN as a network based resource organization has taken up the role of coordination and process documentation of this stream.

WASSAN played an active role as the interface between Commissioner, Rural Development (CRD) and the NGOs by regularly tracking the status of implementation in the selected blocks, bringing the issues in collaboration to the notice of CRD and in pursuing CRD for the release of facilitation budgets to NGOs.

Two issues of 'Maa Bhoomi', an experience sharing publication, were published and shared widely. These issues covered the experiences of six NGOs in 5 districts in facilitating CLDP in a participatory process. Two documents were prepared comparing the implementation process in the innovative stream blocks and the main stream blocks. These were shared in various forums like Project Director's Conference and State level Project Monitoring Committee meetings of APRLP.

This process of engagement has given visible achievements at different levels. Essential elements of better approach to developing assigned lands of poor to enable them as farmers were demonstrated by the NGOs facilitating the selected blocks. The difference made with the involvement of NGOs in the program was acknowledged by the district and state officials. The need for higher facilitation budgets for effective implementation of the program was demonstrated. With this continuous engagement, CRD released the facilitation budgets due from one year to the NGOs in the month of December, 06.

WASSAN proposes to take this initiative forward by consolidating and documenting the experiences of all the NGOs and also facilitating sharing

platforms at district level so that the learnings are adopted in other CLDP blocks in the district.

Enabling Network of NGO anchored LRCs:

As part of networking agenda, WASSAN facilitated the formal partnership between Government of Andhra Pradesh and NGO/CBO Resource Organizations. In the framework of this MoU, NGO/CBO Resource Centers are anchoring Livelihoods Resource Centers in the state. Initially there were 9 NGO anchored LRCs but after their functional review MoU for two NGOs were not renewed.

This formalization of partnerships is a result of series of consultative meetings and advocacy efforts by WASSAN. The support from senior government officers at Commissionerate of Rural Development coupled with the enthusiasm of NGO/CBO Resource Organizations made this possible.

This formal role in the capacity building agenda of large-scale development projects and institutionalization of capacity building delivery system has a great potential for replication across the country. WASSAN is making relevant efforts to replicate this model and experience through other forms/means of advocacy.

NGO anchored LRCs	
Timbaktu Collective	Anantapur
MYRADA	Kurnool
BAIF	Mahabubnagar(<i>MoU not renewed</i>)
WASSAN	Parigi, Ranga Reddy
Kosgi MMS	Kosgi, Mahabubnagar
Addakul MMS	Addakul, Mahabubnagar
BREADS	Patapatnam, Srikakulam
ARTS	Peddapeta, Srikakulam
ASDS	Khammam (<i>MoU not renewed</i>)
APMAS	Adilabad, Kadapa

Contributing to Consortium of Resource Organizations:

- ◆ As part of capacity building strategy, Commissioner, Rural Development established Consortium of Resource Organizations at state level. This Consortium consists of three types of resource organizations – NGO Resource Organizations, National/ International Resource Organizations and Resource Organizations/ Line Departments of GoAP.

WASSAN functioned as Secretariat to this convergence for the first year. Later on the secretariat was dissolved and merged with the Project Management Unit of CRD.

As a member of Consortium of Resource Organizations, WASSAN contributed significantly to the formulation of policies and operational strategies for strengthening of capacity building services. Important areas in which WASSAN made contribution are: developing partnerships between Government of Andhra Pradesh and NGO Resource Organizations; developing cost norms of capacity building interventions; review and monitoring of capacity building plans and related activities; facilitating project formulations of other resource organizations in the Consortium of Resource Organizations. Though Consortium is a good institutional arrangement, the effectiveness of the same depends on the secretarial and professional support it gets. There are several challenges in realizing the potential of the Consortium.

The initiative of People's Monitoring Committee and the follow up activities under the Christian Aid and Inter-Cooperation supported programs to engage with the CLDP has brought in many partnerships. Prominent among them are the partnership with Centre for Dalit Studies, CRSD, Vedika, CWS, Dalit Bahujan Front and AP Vyavasaya Vruttidarula Sangam. The district level PMC processes brought in several grass-roots partnerships.

Networking approach in building the Pool of Resource Persons, regular program related partnerships with various organisations also have immensely added to the strength and achievements of WASSAN as a networking organisation.

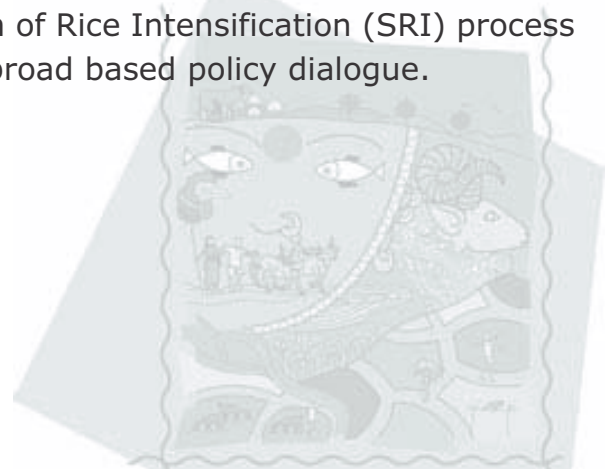
Partnership with Research Organisations

WASSAN has also established partnership with several research organisations. The partnership with Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) has further strengthened. Working relations are established with Acharya NG Ranga Agriculture University, Veterinary University and several research institutions of ICAR like Directorate of Rice Research, Directorate of Oil Seeds Research and Project Directorate on Poultry. These growing research partnerships also strengthen the networking and policy influence activities.

Funding Partners

- ❑ **AEI - Luxembourg :** AEI is supporting WASSAN since 1998 when it was part of CWS. AEI's continued support has been instrumental in evolving and strengthening Support Services Centre as a dynamic field of action in WASSAN.
- ❑ **Christian Aid - United Kingdom:** Christian Aid is supporting WASSAN since 2005-06 for promoting civil society engagement in securing land, labour and livelihoods rights of marginalised communities in Andhra Pradesh.
- ❑ **Commissionerate, Rural Development - Government of Andhra Pradesh:** CRD is supporting WASSAN on Strengthening NRM Livelihoods based upon Social Capital (Large Area Approach to livelihoods) in Mahabubnagar district and also for network for creating special stream of innovative projects for Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP).
- ❑ **Centre for World Solidarity (CWS) - PRI :** CWS is providing support for promoting NRM initiatives with Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- ❑ **DFID -India :** DFID-India is supporting WASSAN for taking up various initiatives with the Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program.
- ❑ **District Water Management Agency (DWMA) – Ranga Reddy :** DWMA Ranga Reddy is providing support for Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre (CLRC), Parigi for trainings and support services related initiatives in the cluster area of Ranga Reddy district in Andhra Pradesh.
- ❑ **Ford Foundation - United States of America :** Ford Foundation is supporting the Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture project. WASSAN and CSA are the anchoring partners in this project which is being implemented over a three year period in select districts of all three regions of Andhra Pradesh with help from partner NGOs.

- ❑ **HIVOS - Netherlands :** HIVOS is supporting WASSAN for taking up NRM initiatives with the Community Based Organisations. This has emerged as a separate program building on AEI's initial support.
- ❑ **India Canada Environment Facility (ICEF), New Delhi -** ICEF supported WASSAN for undertaking a national level process study to understand the processes of watershed development projects in seven states of India.
- ❑ **Inter Cooperation - New Delhi :** Inter Cooperation extended support to WASSAN for engagement with Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) for strengthening the program implementation and assignee's control over the program.
- ❑ **NABARD - India (IGWDP) :** NABARD is supporting WASSAN for providing support services and capacity building inputs to its Indo-German Watershed Development Program being implemented in 3 districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- ❑ **Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) - Andhra Pradesh :** SERP is supporting WASSAN on Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI), funded by the World Bank.
- ❑ **Swiss Development Corporation - Inter Cooperation (SDC-IC) Switzerland :** Swiss Development Cooperation/ Inter Cooperation is supporting WASSAN through its AP NGO Program for strengthening institutional capacities for promoting and strengthening watershed based NRM initiatives. SDC-IC has been supporting WASSAN since its inception. It also facilitated process of strengthening institutional systems like self-evaluation, reflecting on financial systems and provided several other capacity building opportunities.
- ❑ **WWF- Dialogue Project - Netherlands :** WWF supported WASSAN for promoting and upscaling the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) process at state and national level through broad based policy dialogue.



Program Partnerships

WASSAN is partnering with several governments, bilateral and multi-lateral programs in several ways. Some of these partnerships are:

- ❑ **Participatory Watershed Development Program :** WASSAN has taken up several programs to strengthen this and have been actively supporting some districts and is involved in the advocacy role.
- ❑ **Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program:** A program of Government of Andhra Pradesh supported by DFID. WASSAN has different assignments and roles within this program.
- ❑ **Indira Kranti Patham - SERP:** WASSAN is associated with this program in promoting NRM initiatives. The scaling up of the program on managing pests without using pesticides is part of these initiatives.

WASSAN is piloting Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (AP-DAI) in collaboration with SERP. And also supported SERP in strengthening capacities of team at different levels on gender related aspects

- ❑ **Indo-German Watershed Development Program:** This is supported by KfW and anchored by the regional office of NABARD. WASSAN has an MOU with NABARD/ PSU to provide continuous support services to this program implemented in 3 districts of A.P.
- ❑ **Watershed Development Fund - NABARD :** WASSAN is providing demand based capacity building services for this program in the state.
- ❑ **Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) :** WASSAN has taken up a role in supporting the government in formulating various processes in this program and also has an active advocacy role.
- ❑ **WWF- Dialogue Project:** WASSAN has collaboration with this project on promoting System of Rice Intensification and related advocacy.
- ❑ **Department of Science and Technology, Government of India :** WASSAN has collaboration in initiating a pilot to create awareness on water crisis and facilitating solutions through GIS based software.

- ❑ **International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)** : WASSAN has taken up action research for enhancing livelihoods of poor livestock keepers through increasing use of fodder.
- ❑ **Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS)** : WASSAN has collaboration to establish the partnership and clearly define the roles of each partner in the pilot
- ❑ **Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMTARI)** - WASSAN has collaboration for a pilot study in K.C. canal command areas in Andhra Pradesh.
- ❑ **Participatory Irrigation Management** - WASSAN is one of the partners of Development Support Centre, Ahmedabad for undertaking a study to evaluate the impact of participatory irrigation management on economic growth of the community in command areas.
- ❑ **Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP)** : WASSAN is associated with this program in evolving process guidelines and participatory planning process.
- ❑ **Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Program (OTELP)** - WASSAN is associated with this program in evolving process guidelines and participatory planning process.



Board of Trustees

Mr. Malla Reddy

Director, RDT Ecology Centre, Accion Fraterna, Anantapur district, AP.

An MBA from University of Hull, England, has 31 years of experience in Natural Resource Management related interventions. Associated with development sector in different capacities starting with a grass-root worker. Also, a member of the Water Conservation Mission and Farmers' Welfare Commission of Government of Andhra Pradesh

Dr Rukmini Rao

Director, GRAMYA, Hyderabad

Gender concerns are at the core of her activism. She has about 30 years of experience in promoting natural resource management programs. Associated with a large number of networks and organizations working on gender issues across the country.

Mr. Uday Shankar

Retd. Program Director, AFPRO, New Delhi
And Convener (NRM), Centre for World Solidarity

About 30 years of experience as development worker. His core areas include NRM, Watersheds, Health, Sanitation and Rural energy. Skill areas include technical and social aspects of all these areas.

Mr. Gagan Sethi

Managing Trustee, Jana Vikas, Ahmedabad

A behavioral scientist and development professional having about 30 years of experience in the development sector. Expertise includes human and institutional development. Training, Organizational Development, Project Planning and Evaluation Support.

Dr. Kalyani Menon Sen

Director, Jagori, New Delhi

Worked with state governments, NGOs and grassroot organizations in the areas of sustainable development, participatory trainings, organizational development and gender equity. Associated with UNDP India and other UN organisations to develop comprehensive gender mainstreaming strategies, and has carried out gender reviews of national MDG reports. Present work focuses on the impacts of globalisation on women.

Ms. Neelima Khaitan

Chief Executive, Seva Mandir

She is an IRMA -Anand graduate. Trained in Rural Management, she is involved in action research and advocacy for the last 25 years. She joined Seva Mandir on deputation from PRADAN in 1985 and became its Chief Executive in 1999. Seva Mandir is presently working in almost 600 tribal villages in Southern Rajasthan.

Trustees who were with WASSAN ...

Dr Vijay Bhai Kochar (1999- 2004) a Professor in social anthropology was instrumental in promoting WASSAN as a network. He had actively contributed to the networking process.

Mr. B N Yugandhar is the founder Managing Trustee of WASSAN (1999 to 2004). He has resigned from WASSAN Board after becoming Member of Planning Commission, Government of India. He has been one of the chief architects of the participatory watershed development program in India. Served in different senior positions at state and central government level. Development Administration; Strategies and Programmes for Poverty alleviation; Decentralized Planning and Administration; Land Reforms; Training and Development in Public Administration; Administrative Reforms; Training Modules for Participatory Management; Social Mobilization; Group Building, Advocacy, Negotiation and Leadership Development are his areas of research and expertise. His concern and vision for the drought-prone areas is still a guiding force for WASSAN.

Ms. Rupa Mukerji, (1999–2004), A Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management, Institute for Rural Management, Anand. She has an extensive field experience in designing and implementing water supply and sanitation, watershed development, rural enterprise and community based disaster response and mitigation projects in rural and urban India. An expert in full project cycle management. Currently responsible as Country Delegate for IC's programmes in India covering 7 states in the fields of pro-poor livestock and livelihood augmentation activities, natural resource management, gender, equity and HID.

Mr. Samarjit Ray (late), Retired Principal Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh was Trustee of WASSAN during (2004-2006). A Post graduate from London School of Economics and retired IAS officer. Served the state in different senior positions for about 35 years. Also worked as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. He was keenly interested in decentralized governance and rural development and social welfare with a focus on poverty reduction. He also chaired the State Level GO – NGO Coordination Committee.

Mr. M V Sastri (1999- 2007) - One of the founder Trustees of WASSAN and a guiding force for the organization. He had immense experience on issues related to development that is equitable and just. He has made a longstanding contribution to the development sector. His spirit is still guiding the organization in supporting the role of NGOs in promoting alternative paradigm of developmental process.

WASSAN Team

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 Malathi, C
 Naganna
 Nalini
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 Narasimha Rao, S
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 Narasimhulu, D
 Pavan Kumar, M

Prathyusha
 Radha Shree
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 Ramachandrudu, M.V.
 Ramadevi, G
 Ramani, G
 Ramesh Kumar, M
 Ravi Kumar, Ch
 Ravindra Babu, A
 Safa
 Sanghi, N.K.
 Satyanarayana
 Shankar, M
 Sridevi, A
 Sreedhar
 Sreekanth, M
 Srinivas Goud
 Srinivasa Rao, K
 Subhashini
 Surendranath, G
 Suresh, K
 Swarna Raju, Ch
 Ugandhar
 Vanaja, K
 Veena Dhari



Financial and Audited Statement

MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants

6-3-788/36&37A, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500 016.

Tel: 040 - 23401738, 23408899 Fax : 040 - 23412284 Email : mvshyd@yahoo.com

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
THE TRUSTEES,
WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK
WASSAN
SECUNDERABAD.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tamaka, Secunderabad-17** as on 31.03.2007 and annexed Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the period 01.04.2006 to 31.03.2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material. An audit includes examining, on test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in financial statements. The Audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Trust so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the Books of Account.

In our opinion and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts read with the schedule and notes thereon give a true and fair view:



MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants

6-3-788/36&37A, Ameerpet, Hyderabad - 500 016.

Tel: 040 - 23401738, 23408899 Fax : 040 - 23412284 Email : mvshyd@yahoo.com

In our opinion and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts read with the schedule and notes thereon give a true and fair view:

- a. in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2007.
- b. In case of Income & Expenditure Account, of the Excess of Income Over Expenditure, for the year ended on that date.

for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants



(R.V.CHALAM)
Partner



Place : Hyderabad
Date : 5th May, 2007.

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 01.04.2006 TO 31.03.2007

To	Receipts	Amount	Amount	By	Payments	Amount	Amount
	Opening Balances						
	Cash in Hand	16,902.00			Trainings:		
	Cash at State Bank of India	40,550.18			SERP, Hyderabad - Annex -1		601,345.00
	Cash at Corporation Bank	161,408.17					
					Support Services:		
	Grants Received				AEI, Luxembourg Exp - Annex 2	1,359,828.86	
	Trainings:				HIVOS, Netherlands - Annex 3	1,917,115.00	
	SDC-IC, Hyderabad	114,226.00			WWF, Sri-Netherlands - Annex 4	836,367.50	
	SERP, Hyderabad	468,195.00			CWS, Secunderabad - Annex 5	8,000.00	
					IGWDP, Hyderabad - Annex -6	18,302.00	
	Support Services:				OTELP, Bhubaneswar - Annex -7	382,415.00	
	AEI, Luxembourg	894,156.00			SERP, Hyderabad - Annex -8	1,655,990.00	
	HIVOS, Netherlands	1,675,414.00			APRLP, Hyderabad - Annex 9	3,660,634.50	
	WWF, Sri Netherlands	391,654.00			DWMA R.R. Dist - Annex 10	288,211.00	10,126,663.86
	CWS, Secunderabad	300,000.00					
	IGWDP, Hyderabad	161,573.00			Research & Policy Advocacy:		
	OTELP, Bhubaneswar	142,138.00			IC, Hyderabad - CLDP Exp - Annex 11	268,966.00	
	SERP, Hyderabad	1,180,000.00			ICEF - National Work shop Annex 12	229,132.00	
	APRLP, Hyderabad	4,507,000.00			FORD Foundation Newwork - Annex 13	3,344,181.00	
	DWMA R.R. Dist	439,514.00			DFID, New Delhi - Annex 14	1,613,518.00	
					DST - I, New Delhi - Annex 15	308,000.00	
	Research & Policy Advocacy:				ILRI, Hyderabad - Annex 16	38,000.00	
	IC, Hyderabad	251,826.00			ICEF, New Delhi - Annex 17	1,105,123.00	8,906,920.00
	IC, Hyderabad	250,000.00					
	FORD Foundation, Newyork	4,502,830.00			Network:		
	DFID, New Delhi	1,845,086.00			Christian Aid - Annex 18	1,642,052.00	
	DST - I, New Delhi	300,000.00			WOTR, Ahmednagar-19	362,063.00	
	ICEF, New Delhi	1,500,000.00			CRD, Hyderabad - Annex 20	74,054.00	2,088,169.00
	Network:						
	Christian Aid, London	3,400,000.00					
	WOTR, Ahmednagar	36,370.00					
	CRD, Hyderabad	101,000.00					
	CN						19,733,297.86



Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)
Door No. 12-13-452, Street No. 1 Tarnaka Secunderabad-17 Andhra Pradesh

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 01.04.2006 TO 31.03.2007

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount	Amount
To		By		19,733,297.86
Workshop & Studies:		Workshop & Studies: - Annex 21		
APREG, Hyderabad	120,615.00	APREG, Hyderabad	9,044.00	
SERP, Hyderabad	1,197,760.00	SERP-NPM Hyderabad	129,659.00	
Walantari, Hyderabad	397,000.00	Walantari, Hyderabad	354,800.00	
WORLP Bhubaneswar	112,900.00	DST, New Delhi	47,500.00	
DST, New Delhi	47,500.00	DSC (PIM), Ahmedabad	81,233.00	
DSC (PIM), Ahmedabad	47,500.00			622,236.00
CRD, Hyderabad	372,845.00			
WORLP (OWDM)	379,188.00	By General & Administration		4,128,995.50
		Annexure - 22		
To		By Publication - Annexure 23		454,360.00
General & Administration				
Publications		By TDS		293,181.00
Membership Fee				
Bank Interest Received		By Fixed Deposits		7,450,000.00
on SB A/C		Closing Balances		
on FDRs		Cash in Hand	40,628.50	
	108,517.00	Cash at State Bank of India - A/c 76663	217,530.32	
	253,721.51	Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 347	276,879.97	
		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 2437	6,979.51	
To		Cash at SBH, Pangi	216,718.00	
Fixed Deposits Released				758,736.30
				33,440,806.66

Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants



Rochana
(R.V.Chalam),
Partner
Place: HYDERABAD
Date : 05.05.2007

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

Y.V. Malla Reddy
(Y.V.Malla Reddy)
Managing Trustee

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)
Door No. 12-13-452, Street No. 1 Tarnaka Secunderabad-17 Andhra Pradesh

CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31.03.2007

EXPENDITURE		Amount	Amount	INCOME		Amount	Amount
To	Trainings: SERP, Hyderabad - Annex -1		601,345.00	By	Grants Received Trainings: SDC -IC, Hyderabad SERP, Hyderabad	114,226.00 468,195.00	582,421.00
To	Support Services: AEI, Luxembourg Exp - Annex 2 HIVOS, Netherlands - Annex 3 WWF, Netherlands - SRI - Annex 4 CWS, Secunderabad - Annex 5 IGWDP, Hyderabad - Annex -6 OTELP, Bhubaneswar - Annex -7 SERP, Hyderabad - Annex -8 APRLP, Hyderabad - Annex 9 DWMA R.R. Dist - Annex 10	1,337,038.86 1,952,952.00 886,091.50 8,000.00 18,302.00 382,415.00 1,499,830.00 3,660,634.50 348,211.00		By	Support Services: AEI, Luxembourg HIVOS, Netherlands WWF-SRI, Netherlands CWS, Secunderabad IGWDP, Hyderabad OTELP, Bhubaneswar SERP, Hyderabad APRLP, Hyderabad DWMA R.R. Dist	894,156.00 1,675,414.00 391,654.00 300,000.00 161,573.00 142,138.00 1,180,000.00 4,507,000.00 439,514.00	
To	Research & Policy Advocacy: IC, Hyderabad - CLDP Exp - Annex 11 ICEF - National Work shop Annex 12 FORD Foundation, New York - Annex 13 DFID, New Delhi - Annex 14 DST - I, New Delhi - Annex 15 ILRI, Hyderabad - Annex 16 ICEF, New Delhi - Annex 17	268,966.00 334,582.00 3,406,195.00 1,551,018.00 308,000.00 38,000.00 1,233,623.00		By	Research & Policy Advocacy: IC, Hyderabad IC, Hyderabad FORD Foundation, New York DFID, New Delhi DST - I, New Delhi ICEF, New Delhi	251,826.00 250,000.00 4,502,830.00 1,845,088.00 300,000.00 1,000,000.00	8,149,744.00
To	Network: Christian Aid, Prog Exp - Annex 18 WOTR-Ahmednagar-19 CRD, Hyderabad - Annex 20	1,594,313.00 382,063.00 74,054.00		By	Network: Christian Aid, London WOTR-Ahmednagar CRD, Hyderabad	3,400,000.00 36,370.00 101,000.00	3,537,370.00
	C/f		19,885,633.86		C/f		21,960,984.00



Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
Door no. 12-13-452, Street no.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 17 Andhra Pradesh

Consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2007			
SOURCES OF FUNDS	Sch No	2006-07 Rs.	2005-06 Rs.
CORPUS FUND	1	5,008	5,008
GENERAL RESERVE	2	14,683,620	11,723,477
		14,688,628	11,728,485
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS(As per schedule)	3	2,377,480	821,962
CURRENT ASSETS	4	12,311,148	10,906,503
		14,688,628	11,728,485

Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants


(R.V.Chalam)

Partner
Place: HYDERABAD
Date : 05.05.2007



For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network


(A. Ravindra)
Secretary


(Y.V. Malla Reddy)
Managing Trustee



**WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)
D.NO.12-13-452, STREET NO.1, TARNAKA, SECUNDERABAD-17.**

01.04.2006 TO 31.03.2007

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF OUR AUDIT REPORT
OF EVEN DATE**

1. The Accounts are drawn up on historical cost basis and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
2. All Income and Expenditures is accounted on the cash basis.
3. Fixed Assets are reflected at written down value after providing for depreciation.
4. Depreciation on Fixed Assets is charged under written down value method at the rates prescribed under Income Tax Act.
5. Depreciation on books and publications are provided for at full cost and the publications including research material is not for sale but distributed at free of cost or at cost to the constituents.
6. Foreign Exchange transactions in relation to receipt of donations/ contributions accounted for at the exchange rates prevalent on the date of transaction.
7. Revenue arising on account of use of Trust resources by others have been charged and transferred to development fund reserve for operations and growth.
8. General Reserve represents surplus/deficit accumulated over period of time and the surplus for the year under consideration is transferred to General Reserve.

**for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants**


(R.V.CHALAM)
Partner



Place : Hyderabad
Date : 5th May, 2007.

**for Watershed Support Services
and Activities Network**

 
(Y.V.MALLA REDDY) (A.RAVINDRA)
Managing Trustee Secretary



**WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)
D.NO.12-13-452, STREET NO.1, TARNAKA, SECUNDERABAD-17.**

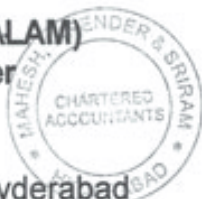
01.04.2006 TO 31.03.2007

Notes on Accounts Schedule forming part of our report of even date

1. WASSAN is registered as Non-profitable Trust for providing Watershed Support Services through trainings, consultancies, advocacy, restricted fund programmes, and pursue research activities in this field.
2. The Trust had Registered with Income Tax Department as charitable institution under section 12A of Income Tax Act and complying all the conditions required for exemption of income, consequently the income of the Trust is exempted from Tax.
3. The figures have been regroup/rounded off wherever necessary.
4. There are no contingent liabilities or claims due.

**for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants**

R.V. CHALAM
(R.V.CHALAM)
Partner



Place : Hyderabad
Date : 5th May, 2007.

**for Watershed Support Services
and Activities Network**

Y.V. MALLA REDDY *A. RAVINDRA*
(Y.V.MALLA REDDY) (A.RAVINDRA)
Managing Trustee Secretary



GLOSSARY

%	percent
A.P.	Andhra Pradesh
AMR-APARD	A. Madhava Reddy Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development
ANM	Annual Network Meeting (of WASSAN)
APDAI	Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative
APFMIS	Andhra Pradesh Farmers Managed Irrigation System
APREGS	Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
APRLP	Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program
CADA	Command Area Development Authority
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIG	Common Interest group
CLDP	Comprehensive Land Development Programme
CLRC	Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre
CRD	Commissionerate of Rural Development
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
CRP	Community Resource Person
DFID	Department for International Development
DLRC	District level Livelihood Resource Centre
DWMA	District Water Management Agency
EGS	Employment Guarantee Scheme
FoA	Field of Action
GoI	Government of India
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICEF	India – Canada Environment Facility
IGWDP	Indo German Watershed Development Programme
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRMA	Institute of Rural Management, Anand
IT	Information Technology
Kg	Kilogram
LAN	LEAD Advocacy Network
LRC	Livelihoods Resource Centre
MTA	Mandal level Technical Assistant

MMS	Mandal Mahila Samakhya
MoRD	Ministry for Rural Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	Non Government Organization
NIRD	National Institute for Rural Development
NPM	Non Pesticidal Management
NPV	Nuclear Polyhydrosis Virus
NREG	National Rural Employment Guarantee (Act)
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OTELP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project
OWDM	Orissa Watershed Development Mission
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PMC	People's Monitoring Committee
PNP	Participatory Net Planning
POP	Poorest of the Poor
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PRP	Pool of Resource Persons
PSU	Project Support Unit
Rs	Rupees
RSO	Resource Support Organization
RTI	Right to Information
SERP	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SHG	Self Help Group
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
TOT	Training of Trainers
VO	Village Organization
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WDT	Watershed Development Team
WORLP	Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Program
WUA	Water Users Association



The deepening crisis in rainfed and the large-scale distress among the farmers is increasing our resolve to make a valid contribution to a more equitable and participatory processes in the mainstream natural resources management programs. The opportunities are opening up with the enactment of employment guarantee by the state. During this year, the partnership base of our work has expanded across the country and a more intensive work has been initiated with dalit and agriculture labour unions.... Watershed development is the backbone of the process of revival of rainfed areas. Our contribution during the year to the national level processes was in evolving reformed guidelines for watershed development programs

In the seventh year of our journey together with several partners including NGOs, federations of SHGs, cooperatives, dalit and labour unions, independent activists, government departments and the donor organisations, WASSAN feels strengthened and much more optimistic to realize its vision of entrenching participatory processes in the natural resources management programs.



WASSAN

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
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Andhra Pradesh Ph: 040 27015295 / 96
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