WASSAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2017 - 2018

WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK

2017 - 2018

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

ABBREVIATIONS

ANM	Annual Network Meetings
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APPI	Aziz Premji Philanthropic Initiatives
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BRLF	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation
BYP	Backyard Poultry
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CPRL	Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
CRP	Community Resource Person
CRZBNF	Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming
CSA	Center for Sustainable Agriculture
CWB	Crop Water Budgeting
CWS	Centre for World Solidarity
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRF	Dr. Reddy Foundation
EC	Executive Council
ENRL	Enhanced Natural Resources Based Livelihoods
FA	Facilitating Agency
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
HR	Human Resource
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IFHD	India Foundation for Humanistic Development
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
KM	Knowledge Management
LF	Lead Farmers
LTA	Lead Technical Agency
M&E	Measurement & Evaluation
MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	Management Information Systems
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVK	*ManaVitana Kendram*
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBAGR	National Board for Animal Genetic Resources
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-governmental Organisations
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OD	Organisational Development
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFA	Project Facilitating Agencies
PoP	Package of Practices
PPP	Public-People-Partnership
RRA	Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture
RySS	*Rythu Sadhikara Samastha*
SAU	State Agriculture Universities
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Train the Trainers
TS	Telangana State
TSBB	Telangana State Biodiversity Board
VO	Voluntary Organisation
WASSAN	Watershed Support Services Activities Network

CONTENTS

Background

The Watershed Support Services Activities Network (WASSAN) emerged as a network initiative of the Centre for World Solidarity (CWS), in the context of the participatory approach in the *Guidelines of Watershed Development Projects,* issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI), in 1994. The need for a network initiative emerged out of the Annual Network Meetings (ANMs) organized by CWS during 1995-98, to ensure establishment of the participatory approach in the mainstream natural resources management (NRM) programmes and facilitate effective partnerships between NGOs/VOs and government agencies. WASSAN was registered as a charitable trust on December 19, 1999.

The *Guidelines of Watershed Development Projects* were revised in 2008 and 2011, to provide an enabling framework for the planning, design, management and implementation of watershed development projects in the country.

Our Approach and Value Proposition

WASSAN has since its inception retained its character as a network based support organisation. Over the years, it has grown in strength through its many enriching partnerships with community based organisations (CBOs), NRM based cooperatives, panchayat raj institutions, agriculture labour unions etc. WASSAN endeavours to adhere to the values of Equity, Participation, Collaboration, Team-work and Accountability, in fulfilling its vision, through its *Fields of Action*. WASSAN forges ahead with the vision to "Entrench participatory processes through a network approach that strengthens NRM practices, to secure livelihoods of deprived communities in drought prone areas." Each area of work is considered a *Field of Action* and is strategically structured to contribute to the others. The ***Fields of Action* are:**

TRAININGS

Provide quality trainings on various theme-based and participatory techniques to stakeholders, as required by the various projects

SUPPORT SERVICES

Capacity build various partnerships to experiment, innovate and document processes that strengthen NRM practices and related livelihoods

RESOURCE CENTRE

Act as a centre to explore, capture, process, document and disseminate experience-based knowledge, using various media, to all stakeholders - from community to policy makers.

RESEARCH & POLICY ADVOCACY

Anchor research studies and facilitate advocacy initiatives on livelihoods, NRM practices, in partnership with other NGO/CBO networks

NETWORK

Facilitate and anchor theme based networks of NGOs/CBOs, government agencies

In achieving its vision, WASSAN has varying degrees of partnerships, based on the intensity of relationship namely; collaboration, cooperation, coordination and networking.

COLLABORATION

is based on sharing of core-values, teams and roles and results in the individual identities of the organisations merging into a third identity.

COOPERATION

is based on the organisations taking joint responsibility for outcomes with their individual identities still intact.

COORDINATION

is based on formal agreements or MoUs between organisations, each responsible for a set of outcomes, with their respective identities and autonomy intact.

NETWORKING

is where organisations come together for advocacy, sharing of information etc.

Governance

Governance at WASSAN will now be based on the outcomes of the Organisational Development (OD) exercise that we undertook at the beginning of the year 2018. The WASSAN staff participated in a workshop and choose the 'technocratic' model of organisation, with an Executive Council (EC) formulated to help conceptualise and implement guidelines, rules, processes and policies for WASSAN. The EC is a self-governed advisory body comprising of ten staff members (full-time WASSAN staff handling substantial resources) nominated by the Board and will meet monthly to achieve its goals. EC members will not enjoy any special privileges. All approvals will need consensus of 80% of physically present attendees i.e. at least 6 out of 7 for consensus. The EC has three main functions:

a) Make recommendations towards policy framework, rule-setting and fine-tuning of those rules/policies on a regular basis. All such recommendations are presented to the Board for approval.
b) Address all project and staff related matters in accordance with the policy framework, which are then directly implemented through the Programme Directors.
c) EC will function as a learning-forum where members will gain knowledge of all projects across WASSAN.

The EC functions via specific sub-committees (with the objective to create domain-specific draft guidelines/processes) and continues to monitor them regularly. The sub-committees are:

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

a) Reviews finance manuals, utilisation of general funds, and finance of support functions
b) Continuation of employment between projects
c) Common-cost / overhead-allocation across projects

PURCHASE SUB-COMMITTEE

a) Responds to needs of different geographies
b) Guidelines regarding potential purchases

HR (HUMAN RESOURCES) SUB-COMMITTEE

Review of current HR policies including promotions, grades, increments, ToR, salaries etc. A statutory Vishakha committee (Bhagya is the member) already exists and this would be a part of the HR sub-committee on a need-basis

PM (PROJECT MANAGEMENT) SUB-COMMITTEE

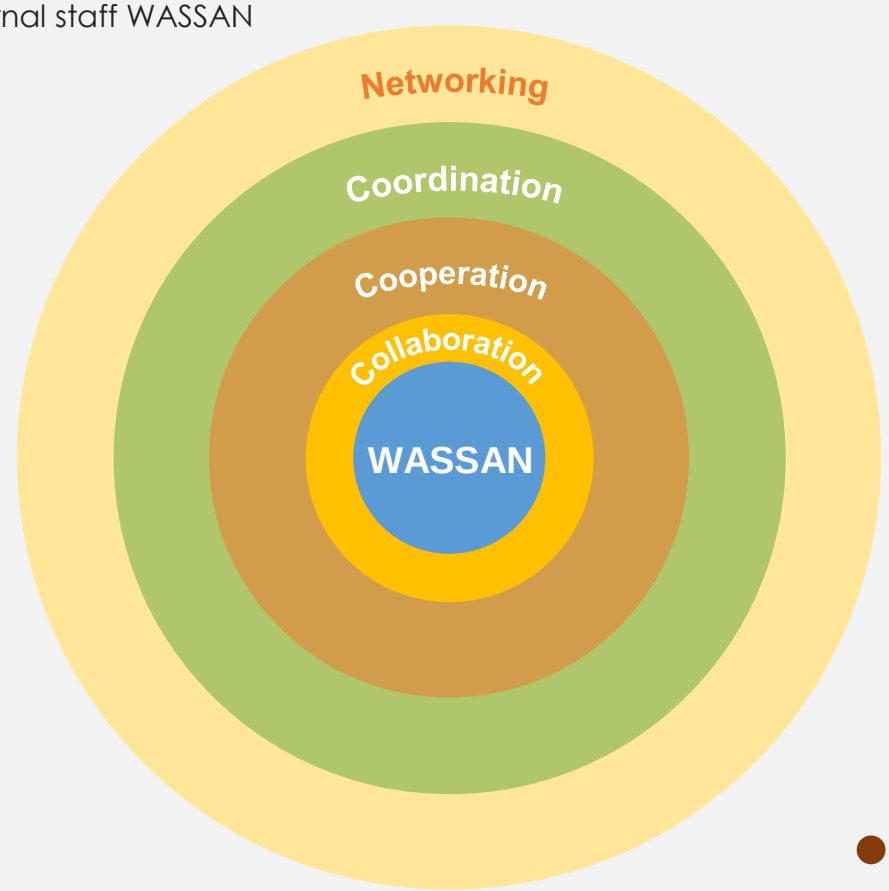
- Pre-project formulation and submission guidelines
- Sanity check about project formulation
- Post-project execution assessment during first 3 months
- M&E / MIS guidelines (internal to WASSAN)

KM (KNOWLEDGEMENT MANAGEMENT) SUB-COMIMTTEE

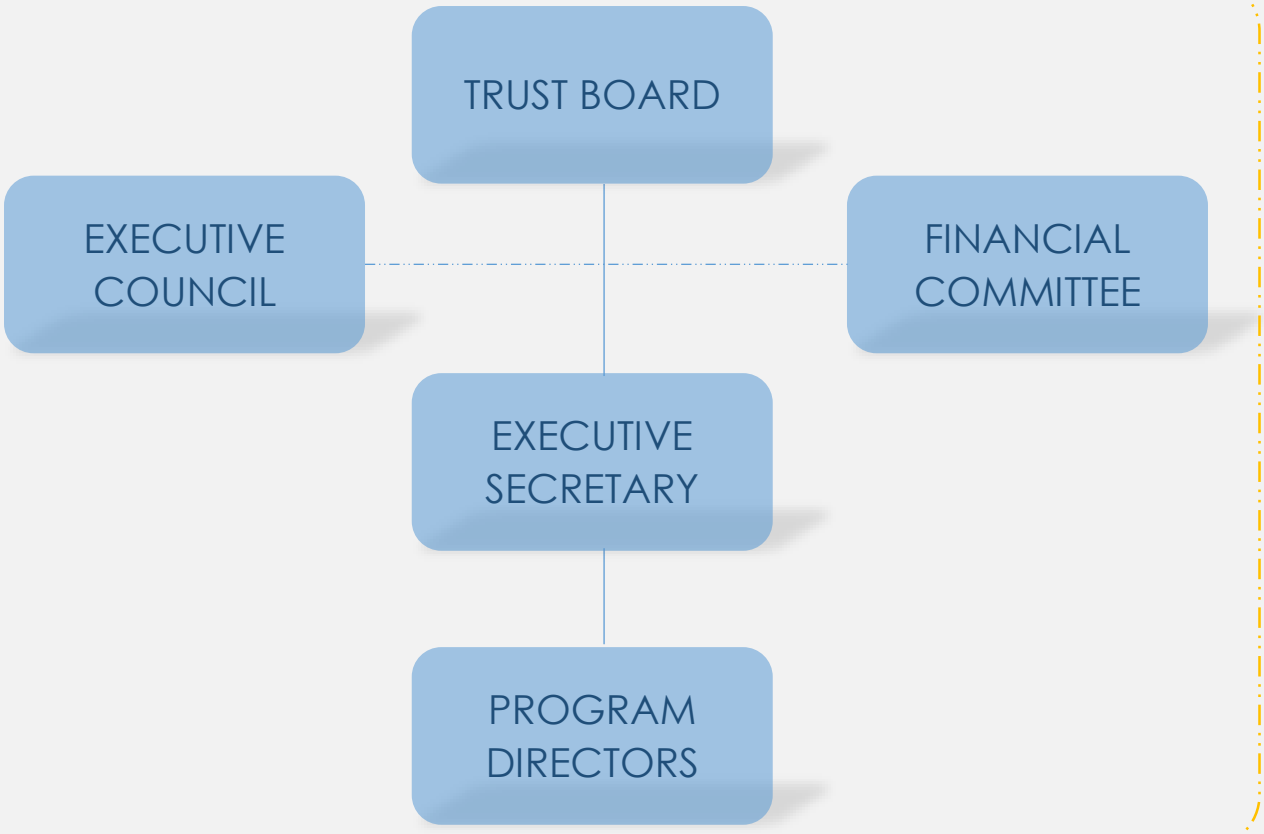
WASSAN website and Repository of WASSAN Knowledge

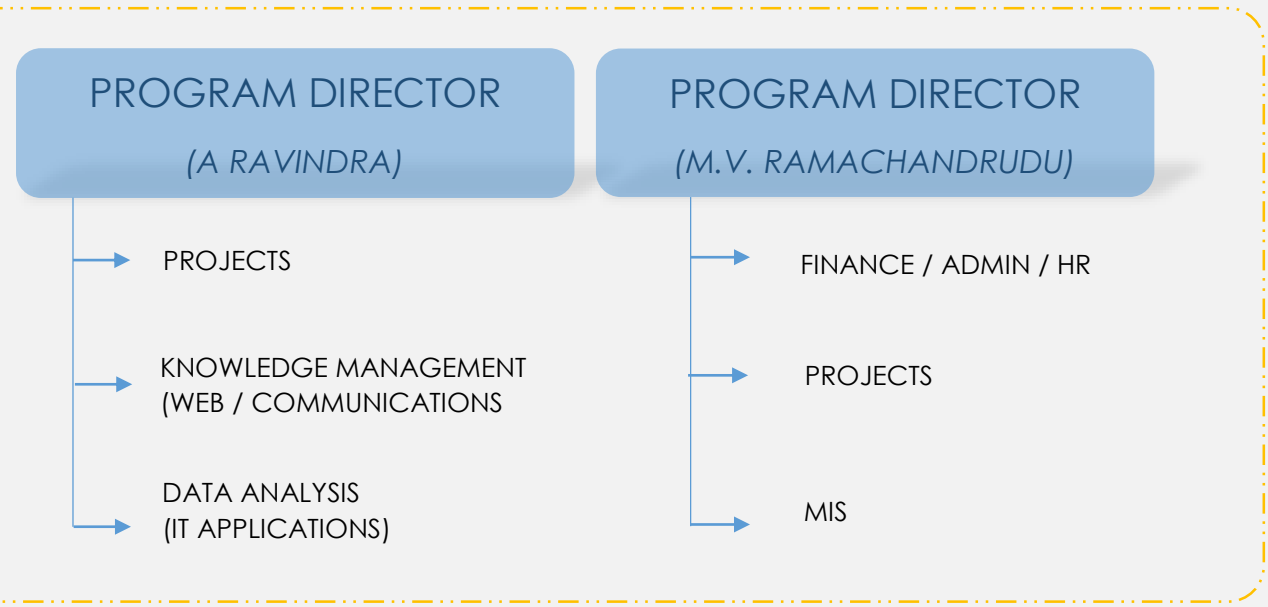
CB (CAPACITY BUILDING) SUB-COMMITTEE

CB of internal staff WASSAN



Organisational Structure





Geographical Spread

Poda Thurupu Cattle Breed Registration Project

India has only 40 registered indigenous cattle breeds, with the remaining being non-descript. Poda Thurupu is one such lesser known and non-descript draught breed found in Nagarkurnool and Mahbubnagar districts of Telangana State. The project to register the breed officially was initiated in collaboration with CONARE, Sahjeevan, Amrabad Poda Laxmi Govu Sangam and Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBDB), with financial assistance from Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) and Telangana State Government.

A detailed study was conducted in four mandals of Nagarkurnool during 2015–16 by CONARE, with the technical support of Sahjeevan, RRA, and WASSAN and field support of community-based cattle breeder associations. A cattle breed

descriptor for Poda Thurupu was prepared based on findings of the study and submitted to the Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBDB), for further action.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Characterization and evaluation of valuable germplasm of Poda Thurupu
2. Official registration of the Poda Thurupu
3. Discourage artificial insemination and crossbreeding of Poda Thurupu
4. Initiate public investment for conservation of the breed
5. Recognise the efforts of local communities in breeding and conservation

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Two major cattle fairs were organized in 2016 and 2018 in Mannanur/Amrabad area to popularize the Poda Thurupu breed of cattle.
- Market demand for the Poda Thurupu cattle breed increased after the first cattle fair in 2016 and the price doubled from INR. 20,000 to INR. 40,000, proving beneficial to cattle breeders, farmers, local economy and for the sustainability of the breed.
- The Amrabad Lakmshi Poda Govu Sangam Cattle Breeders Association was formally registered.
- Two Poda Thurupu cattle breeders Sri. Ramulu Ramavat of Mannanur village and Sri. Hanumanthu Gantala of B.K.Lakshmapur Tanda village were conferred with the Breed Saviour Award in 2015 and 2016 at Sevagram, Maharashtra, for conservation of lesser known cattle breed.
- The Government of Telangana has issued a circular banning artificial insemination and crossbreeding of Poda Thurpu Cattle Breed.
- The Telangana State Biodiversity Board (TSBB) has submitted the Poda Thurupu Cattle Breed Descriptor report to the National Board for Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR). NBAGR has asked for a few additional details regarding the breed, to take forward the registration process. A final decision on declaring Poda Thurupu Cattle as the first cattle breed of Telangana state is expected shortly.

BEST PRACTICES IDENTIFIED:

- The cattle breeding community strictly follow selective breeding (100 per cent natural selection) to maintain high genetic purity, preferred physical features such as desired coat colour, orientation of horns, shape and body size.
- The Poda Thurupu cattle are reared under open grazing system in forest land and depend on the forest for fodder.
- The Poda Thurupu cattle are preferred both for dryland and wetland agriculture due to their excellent draught power and very hard hooves, which is the result of a migratory life in forest habitats and harsh environmental conditions.
- Close to 16000 Poda Thurupu cattle are spread across four mandals of NagarKurnool district. Around 100 Poda Thurupu cattle breeders have traditionally been conserving the cattle.

The success of the project may be assessed from the widespread local and national media coverage it garnered.

NEWS ARTICLES LINKS:

- *https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/soon-t-to-get-its-first-recognised-cattle-breed/articleshow/64692271.cms*
- *https://telanganatoday.com/telanganas-thurupu-close-to-getting-genetic-recognition*
- *https://www.google.co.in/search?q=cattle+breeds+of+Telangana&rlz=1C1SQJL_enIN798IN798&oq=cattle+breeds+of+Telangana&aqs=chrome..69i57.6902j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8*
- *https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-telangana/Need-for-indigenous-cattle-conservation-stressed/article14483911.ece*
- *https://www.deccanchronicle.com/151207/nation-current-affairs/article/telangana-recognise-its-first-native-cattle-%E2%80%98thurupu%E2%80%99-0*
- *http://www.telugumirchi.com/en/politics/thurupu-first-native-cattle-to-be-recognized-in-telangana.html*
- *http://www.vikalpsangam.org/article/first-cattle-fair-of-mannanur-nallamala-pod-cattle/#.W5ef-OgzblU*

Enhancing Livelihoods of Tribal Communities through Community Managed Tank Based Fisheries

Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh has a significant tribal population with a good number of tribal areas having water bodies which are both seasonal and perennial. The average annual rainfall of 1075 mm holds great potential for fisheries. The program envisages the utilization of water bodies for natural fish production to improve livelihoods of the local tribal communities.

OBJECTIVES:

To improve fish production in rainfed tanks of the tribal region by promoting better management practices that will in turn improve the income of the community.

SCOPE:

The existing water bodies in the tribal regions offer huge scope for improving fish productivity and doubling the income from fisheries for tribal households. A number of water bodies developed under various government schemes, are not being optimally utilised. The project scope encompasses policy recommendations, training, skill improvement, marketing etc.

WASSAN have initiated the fisheries project in 4 mandals (L.N Peta, Seethampeta and Hiramandalam and Veeraghttam) of Srikakulam in partnership with local NGOs (CAVS and ARTS) and facilitation support from the department of fisheries.

COVERAGE PROFILE:

DISTRICT	1
NUMBER OF BLOCKS	4
NUMBER OF GRAM PANCHAYAT	16
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	50
NUMBER OF WATER BODIES TAKEN UP	106
WATER SPREAD AREAS (IN ACRE)	363.61

FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WERE TAKEN UP DURING 2017-18:

S.NO	ACTIVITY
1.	Preparation, planning and strategy with activity timeline for CRP identification, exposure visit, training on Package of Practices.
2.	Geo-tagging and Preliminary survey of water bodies to know typology. 100 ponds geo-tagged
3.	Assessment of water bodies: 106 identified covering 363 acres ranging in size from 1 acre to more than 10 acres. Most water bodies owned by the community and seasonal and primarily being used for irrigation.
4.	Fingerlings distributed of Indian Major Carp (IMC) i.e. Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, to be harvested after 8 months.
5.	CRPs trained on best fisheries management practices including water quality parameters, feed management, netting, Plankton test and pH test at regular interval.
6.	Linkages with local seed supplier, Tribal department and Krishi Vigyan Kendra established.
7.	Fish Harvest Day jointly organized by CAVS and WASSAN in Sastrullapeta village of Hiramandalam block, Srikakulam district.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Farms ponds constructed under MGNREGs taken-up for fisheries to demonstrate **fish culture** and **nursery entrepreneur development.**

1. **Fish Harvest Day** event celebrated in Sastrulupetta Village of Hiramandalam block with participation of district collector, officers of fisheries departments, ATMA, and MGNREGS.

2. **National Fish Farmer Day** organized jointly by WASSAN and KVK on July 10, 2017.

3. Local CRPs identified from the community for mobilization, better POP management and effective communication.

4. Good rains resulted in **106 water** bodies filling up, and a total of **2.97 lakh fingerlings** being distributed to the tribal farmers with support from fisheries department and ITDA, worth **Rs 3.71 Lakh**

FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION:

- ✓ Upscale the intervention for 1900 acres in 2 ITDA.
- ✓ Plan for entrepreneurship model for culturing fry into fingerlings.
- ✓ Select ponds for fish production.

The Comprehensive Revival of Millets Programme in Andhra Pradesh

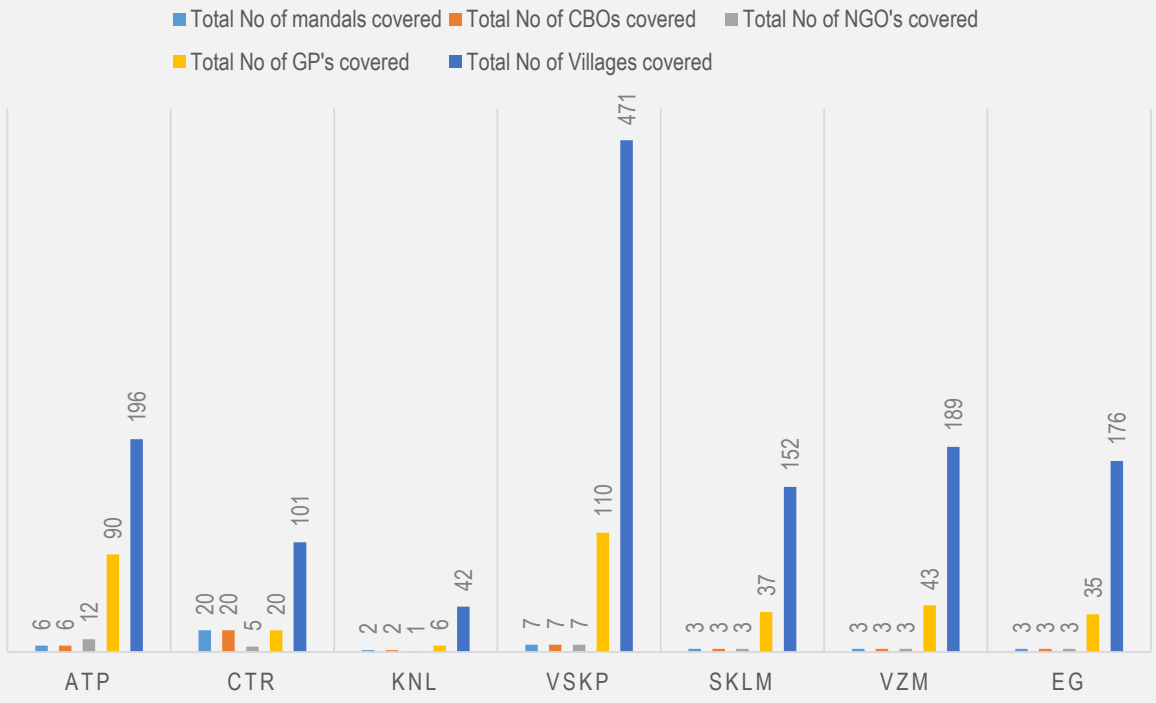
The Comprehensive Revival of Millets Program-AP is being implemented in 44 Mandals across four districts of North Coastal AP and three districts of Rayalaseema region.

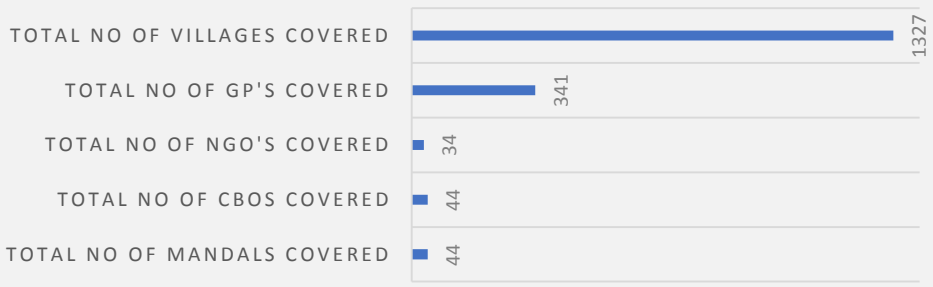
Coordination and Administrative Node	NFSM Cell at the Commissioner, Agriculture
Nodal Agency of the District	PD, ATMA
Facilitating Agencies (Fas)	Selected NGOs
Lead Technical Agency (LTA0	WASSAN

OBJECTIVES:

1. Increase consumption of millets in households by at least 25% of the baseline.
2. Increase productivity of millets by 20% through adoption of agronomic practices.
3. Community Managed Seed Centers at mandal/cluster level to meet at least 50% of the millet seed demand.
4. Inclusion of Millets in PDS, ICDS and other government programs.
5. Set up functioning comprehensive processing units at mandal level and mini units at panchayat level, as per requirement.
6. Set up functioning Custom Hiring Centre to cater to implement demands at mandal level and sub units at panchayat level.
7. Set up millet based enterprises at mandal/cluster/panchayat level.

SCALE:





3 Day Training on Small Millet Processing held at Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district (March 5 - 7 2018)

ACTIVITIES & OUTCOMES:

- LTA organized **Train the Trainers (TOT) for Community Resource Persons (CRPs)** on facilitation of Gram Panchayat (GP) level recipe contests and conducting millet consumption campaigns.

The following activities were taken up to establish Small Millet Processing Units

Activity	Key Outcomes	Time Period
Preparation of process guidelines for setting up of small millet processing units	Guidelines Document submitted to DoA	February 2017
Meeting ATMA PDs	Explained the steps involved in setting up of processing units	March-April 2017
Floating of entrepreneur application form	FAs collected the details of potential entrepreneurs willing to setup processing units	March-April 2017
Selection of Entrepreneurs in first phase	LTA in consultation with ATMA PDs developed criteria for selection of entrepreneurs. Interview conducted by a selection committee comprising Chairman of district ATMA PD, members from LTA, NABARD and other departments. Selections completed in 9 Mandals of North coastal AP and 20 Mandals in Rayalseema Region.	April- Sept 2017

Activity	Key Outcomes	Time Period
Site inspection of the potential entrepreneurs	Inspection done by LTA members, concerned Mandal Agriculture Officer and NGO representative and a report was sent to ATMA PDs.	June 2017-Jan 2018
Confirmation letters sent to selected entrepreneurs by concerned ATMA PDs	ATMA PDs finalized the entrepreneurs list based on the inspection report.	
Tenders called for supplying the millet processing machines by AP Agros	LTA requested AP Agros to call for bids for suppliers of processing machines.	April 2017
Opening of tender bids and finalization of suppliers and prices of the machines	Tender bids were opened in the presence of committee appointed by AP Agros and the suppliers and price finalized.	June 8th 2017
Meeting with MVKs, FAs and potential entrepreneurs	Meeting organized to discuss ownership and budget issues related to the machines with selected entrepreneurs, their respective FAs and MVKs in Visakhapatnam.	17th August , 2017
Technical assessment of the machines	Assessment by an expert committee to check performance of the AVM and Perfura machines as per specifications (see the annexure 12).	23rd August, 2017
Induction training on small millet processing for selected entrepreneurs	A three day comprehensive training on small millet processing was organized for selected entrepreneurs at Araku valley.	March 5th-March 7th 2018
Installation of machines	Machines installed in two mandals of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts respectively. (Find annexure from 3 to 10 for more district wise site verification reports)	Feb-March 2018

- **Farm Mechanization:** LTA WASSAN designed, developed and prototyped a cycle weeder suitable for rainfed farming and entrepreneurs are manufacturing the same to supply to MVKs/FAs. Two Entrepreneurs from Rajahmundry and Vikarabad supplied a total of 86 cycle weeders to MVKs, FAs, ITDAs and ATMA in North Costal AP. CBOs are managing these tools under custom hiring basis.

  In the Rayalaseema region, FAs provided cycle weeders to farmers cultivating ragi through SRI and line sowing.

Crop Cutting Experiment of SRI Guli Ragi near Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam District (November 25, 2017)

- **CRPs Development:** LTA –WASSAN organized several training programs to the CRPs on GULI Ragi farming methods, inter-cultivation operations with bullocks in millet farming and Vithanamitra.

Name of the Training	Organized BY	Topics Covered	Training Participants
Vithanamitra - CRP training	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kondempudi, Visakhapatnam extension centre of ANGRAU	Basic Level Training Programme on 'Seeds and Seed Certification' – to enable participants to educate the farmers on the importance of quality seeds in commercial cultivation and also the production of quality seeds.	20 Vithana Mitras(VM)
Training on Wooden Marker and Weeder Making:	WASSAN	At the end of the day they were able to make danti (single row weeder), double row weeder, 4 feet marker and Gorru.	14 Carpenters of CRMP Mandals in Visakhapatnam district

Name of the Training	Organized BY	Topics Covered	Training Participants
Training to the CRPs on better weeding options	WASSAN	Bring in the habit of using cattle in inter cultivation operations by the tribal farmers.	15 CRPs

❑ Promotion of Millets in Urban and Small Towns

- **Entrepreneur training program on millet bakery products to increase household consumption:**
  - Two-day training programme
  - Participants: 21 from Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and East Godavari districts and 20 participants from Chittoor, Anantapuram and Kurnool of Rayalaseema Region
  - Objective: learn new recipes based on millets, understand the other critical requirements like packaging, labeling, branding, statutory requirements, new machines available in the market etc.
  - Resource Person: Mr. K Sandeep, MD KS bakers, Hyderabad
  - Impact of the training: CAVS (in Seethampeta), SVDS (Pedabayalu) SMILE (Paderu), ARTS (Veeragattam), SABLA (Kothavalasa) and Jattu (GL Puram) established millet bakeries in their respective mandals. SHG women members are operating the bakery units and marketing facilities and linkages are taken care by the FA.
- Bakery equipment was bought through convergence support from NABARD and local ITDAs.

❑ Web Applications

- **Whatsapp group:** To share and exchange updates and seek advice, information and suggestions from the experts in the group.
  - ❑ **Name of Group: Mission on Millets**.
  - ❑ **Group Members**: Facilitation agencies, CRPs, CA, Program Coordinators, Farmers, Agriculture officers, ATMA, JDAs, ITDAs, Universities, NBPGR and KVKs (About 500 members)
- **Millets website:** http://www.wassan.org/Millets.htm website launched. All program related reports, photos and videos are available.

❑ Publications:

- Telugu Manual on SRI RAGI
- A recipe Book *Chirudhanyalato Vantakalu* was published and supplied to the GP level millet consumption campaigners for all mandals.

BYP Technical Support to BRLF Partners

The project involved providing BYP technical support and capacity building to BRLF partner NGOs in Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. It involved skill development of the partner staff in conceptualization, design and delivery of the BYP programmes. The Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and selected entrepreneurs were also trained and an exposure visit organized as part of the project.

The project was taken up to provide the much needed impetus to scale the desi poultry and backyard poultry activity in the four states, that would help improve the livelihood options of the rural poor. With improved health care systems and scientific package of practices in place, each tribal household will stand to gain from the additional income that BYP will facilitate.

The firsthand experience of the BYP systems that the exposure visits provided enthused the partner staff and CRPs to take it up in their respective project areas. All partner organizations were able to scale up and mainstream the BYP programme in their districts by liaisoning and negotiating with the government departments in their respective states.

HIGHLIGHTS:

It allowed WASSAN to spread its area of operations to other states and make a mark among the NGO partners there as an effective and efficient technical agency.

Eighteen members (12 male & 6 Female) from 7 Partner NGOs across four states, (SEWA, WONC & YCDA from Odisha, PRASARI & Digambar Angikar from West Bengal, VSK from Jharkhand and PARHIT Consortium from Madhya Pradesh) received the BYP capacity building and training under this project.

Community Managed Seed Systems

The (CMSS) have evolved over the years with several process innovations over the years. The CMSS program integrates a) foundation seed production using breeder seed supplied by the Agriculture University, b) production of certified seed through 'Seed Village Program' and c) distribution of certified seed with subsidy to eligible farmers. The purpose is to internalise seed value chain within a cluster of Gram Panchayats / Mandals/ district and ensure the process remain in the hands of farmers' organisations.

The system is implemented through Mana vithana Kendra's (MVK, a farmer platform established at a cluster of 3 to 4 Gram panchayats that ensures production of quality seed and distribution locally to consuming farmers. The MVK is facilitated by a farmer's organisation selected from the cluster and is supported by facilitating organizations. The MVK with support from the facilitating organization makes an assessment of requirement within the cluster for every

season and develops an indent from eligible farmers and facilitates both foundation and certified seed production through the identified producers/ growers with irrigation facilities.

SCOPE:

Farmers in the rainfed regions of Andhra Pradesh are predominantly dependent on agriculture as the main source of livelihood and the monsoon plays a very important part in it. Due to non-availability of quality seeds at the right time (at the first showers), farmers face lots of difficulties to procure seeds. This has resulted in reduction of cropped area, low production and reduced employment opportunities for agriculture labourers. In this circumstances, the Government of AP and Department of Agriculture have come forward to implement the CMSS program in Chittoor and Anantapuram districts.

SCALE:

Sl.No	Particulars	Chittoor	Anantapuram
1	Total No of mandals covered	8	17
2	Total No of MVKs covered	13	42
3	Total No of NGO's covered	6	21
4	Total No of MMS covered	6	4
5	Total No of GP's covered	34	195
6	Total No of Villages covered	375	832

OUTCOME:

- Farmers are able to cultivate two crops per year even in rainfed areas. After harvesting the first crop, they grow crops like coriander, green leafy vegetables etc.
- Increased forward linkages with banks, agriculture and other departments.
- Creative new livelihood activities such as dairy, sheep and goat rearing that is providing a good source of income.
- Participation of unemployed youth in the processing aspect and able to earn some income.
- Regularly meetings are conducted by the MVK committee to discuss the planning, monitoring and evaluation.

- Committee maintains all transactions themselves.
- MVK's have very active executive committee members and the operations are reviewed every 15 days
- Landless, small and marginal farmers have taken land on lease from big farmers
- Drastic changes are taken place in the agriculture practices. 80% of the farmers are practicing intercropping system, ploughing across the slope, seed treatment, changing crops, etc.,
- Farmers are using organic practice for seed treatment, fertilizers like Neem & Pongamia cake and seeds.
- 80% farmers are able to identify the seed varieties and its quality aspects.

Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming (CRZBNF)

The CRZBNF programme is funded by the Rythu Sadhikara Samastha (RySS), an organization of the government of Andhra Pradesh dedicated to the wellbeing of the farmers of the state. The programme objective is to increase the income of 5 lakh small and marginal farmer families in the state by promoting Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming.

WASSAN was recognized as a resource organization by RySS to enhance productivity and resilience to climate variability of small and marginal farmers through integrated farming systems in 25 CRZBNF clusters in 5 districts of Andhra Pradesh. As part of the programme, WASSAN is to generate scalable field experiences and processes in these 25 clusters selectively on 7 thematic areas across agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and water resources. WASSAN will also work on convergence programs with various departments on these thematic areas and scale them to ZBNF clusters as well. APPI supports WASSAN for the HR expenses,

incubation / innovation of programmes and strengthening the organizational capabilities of WASSAN.

SCOPE:

The scope of the programme is to work in 1500 villages of 291 clusters across 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The CRZBNF program focuses mostly on brining a 'natural farming'/ ZBNF perspective to farming and engages with farmers' knowledge, experience and attitude towards farming with actions mostly pivoted around the farmer and the farm. The model follows cluster oriented approach for implementation.

The seven thematic areas WASSAN is expected to work are:

- Local seed security and crop diversification
- Crop diversification and improved agronomy (millets & navadhanya systems) and increasing millet productivity with a focus on SRI-Guli Ragi/ Navadhanya and promotion of labor saving methods along with ZBNF
- Securing crops through protective irrigation
- Strengthening desi-backyard poultry
- Small ruminant production system
- Preventive healthcare for large ruminant and strengthening bullocks value chain
- Fisheries - Realizing fish potential of small water bodies

OUTCOMES EXPECTED:

Integration of livestock, fisheries and other landscape services into CRZBNF program to enhance climate resilience and farmers' income at the cluster level.
Develop support systems (such as seed systems, draft power, livestock health care) that enable farmers to practice CRZBNF or other natural farming methods.
Build institutional capacities and human resources for larger scaling up of the promising experiences.

Engage with mainstream policies, knowledge and research across sectors to create a better enabling environment for farmers to take up natural farming practices.

Promoting Participatory Water Resource Management in Rural India funded by Dr. Reddy Foundation

Dr. Reddy Foundation works to promote skills, livelihoods, income generation programs and better agricultural practices across various themes, by establishing informal learning and sharing platforms in select blocks. Dr. Reddy Foundation approached WASSAN to improve water management practices in 14 blocks that they work in.

OBJECTIVES:

- To build the capacities (knowledge skills, project management and networking) of the field level functionaries of the foundation in anchoring participatory water resource management (Surface and groundwater)

- To spread the principals and practices of participatory water resource management (Groundwater and surface water) in different regions where the foundation operates.
- Estimate water requirement for various crops and manage the water resources efficiently for better crop management and productivity.

SCOPE:

Crop Water Budgeting (CWB) is a community-led process where local communities come together to assess their water resources. It is one of the tools to assist communities manage their surface and groundwater efficiently without further depleting the resources. This process is expected to change the cropping pattern i.e. promotion of waterless intensity crops, adaptation of best water management practices such as sprinklers and drip irrigation, soil and water conservation measures in the MITRA project villages across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh.

Individual Crop Water Budgets were prepared in 68 locations across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. MITRA team members provided necessary support and put their training into practice during the CWB preparation. Lead Farmers also expressed their interest and participated actively in the orientation programs and field level plans. Some of them expressed that though they felt they knew the value of water they never thought of groundwater resources and water requirement for each crop. They felt the CWB provided them an opportunity to plan their cropping pattern within the available resources. The pumping test, calculation of water requirement/availability and unit water income (which crop gives more income with less water) helped the farmers adopt better water management practices like micro/piped irrigation than flood method, change their cropping pattern based on water availability.

WASSAN trained more than 350 LFs and MITRA team members from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar through classroom and practical sessions. The training focused on hydrological cycle,

water use patterns for different crops, pumping test, trend analysis, unit water economics, experience sharing, collection of data, training/planning methodology to facilitate the Crop Water Budgeting Plan.

An IPC tool (69 page booklet) was finalized in five languages (Telugu, English, Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali) after series of meetings to finalise content, design and pictorials and taking the feedback of MITRA team and Lead Farmers.

OUTCOME:

CWB Plans were prepared in 73 villages across the states of AP, TS, Bihar, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh. WASSAN also conducted a module-2 training on preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and 10 villages in Telangana and AP prepared DPRs.

HIGHLIGHT:

- Supported lead farmers at different DRF locations across India.
- Built large-scale awareness regarding improvement of water management practices among farmers
- Prepared IPC tools in five languages Telugu, Hindi, Marathi and English and Bangla.
- Water security plan and detail Hydrogeological study at village level for 10 locations of AP and TS
- Telangana: In Kataram location, 18 lead farmers adopted better water management practices i.e. shifted to piped irrigation to minimize the evaporation and seepage/percolation losses and also shifted to vegetable cultivation.
- Jainur location, 18 lead farmers prepared individual CWB plans and moved to cultivation of leafy vegetables, jowar and bengal gram in rabi season. Four lead farmers purchased micro irrigation (sprinkler) sets after the training.
- Andhra Pradesh: In Paidibheemvaram 5 lead farmers moved to micro irrigation and changed cropping pattern to water less intensive crops like sesame, maize and vegetables.
- Maharashtra: In Sillod, farmers purchased drip/ sprinklers and adopted water management practices and were interested in construction of water conservation structures in their farms. They were made aware of Government

schemes like JALYUKT SHIVAR ABHIYAN 2019" Water Conservation Department, Maharashtra Government in this session.

- In Partner of Ahmednagar, of the 31 lead farmers trained, some shifted to less water intensive crops.

Number of LFs in CWB Training :				
S.N	**State**	**District**	**Block**	**No. of Beneficiary**
1	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhoopalpally	Kataram	25
2	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	Jainur	26
3	Telangana	Nalgonda	Miryalguda	20
4	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Pusapatirega	26
		Vijayanagaram	Ranastali	
5	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayanagaram	Rambhadrapuram	25
			Bobbili	
			Rambhadrapuram	
			Rambhadrapuram	
6	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Sillod	18
7	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Parner	31
8	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Warora	20
9	Bihar	Patna	Punpun	30
10	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Pahadi	30
11	Uttar Pradesh	Chandouli	Sakaldiha	32
12	Bihar	Bihar Sharif	Silao	28
13	Chattisgarh	Kavardha	Lohara	26
14	West Bengal	Purulia	Bandwan	30
			Total	**367**

CPRL Residential Course for BRLF

WASSAN was chosen the lead technical agency for the livestock training (poultry, Small and Large Ruminants) of the Certificate Programme in Rural Livelihoods (CPRL residential course) provided by IIHMR university and BRLF foundation. The programme imparted knowledge and skills on large and small ruminants and desi backyard poultry rearing systems to tribal youth to improve the support systems available in the tribal areas. Tribal youth from Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh participated in the training programme. The training sessions involved practical skill training where trainees performed vaccinations, took body measurements and treated the animals. The programme trained 29 trainees in Batch I and 28 in Batch-II.

HIGHLIGHTS:

The trainees met the line department authorities and were suggested ways to continue to liaise with them in the future to meet the needs of the community.

After the training, the most of the trainees got jobs in various organizations as livestock experts and some of them started desi poultry farms in their villages as self-employment.

BEST PRACTICES:

Through the training programme, the tribal youth were trained to become thematic experts with a level of competency and knowledge to deal with the common and minor injuries and diseases among the animals in the community.

A media interaction was organized to encourage the tribal youth.

In-situ Management of Indigenous Crop Diversity through CMSS funded by RKVY, GoAP

Strengthening the CMSS program by integrating conservation and multiplication of indigenous landraces to bring them into the seed chain under diversified cropping systems was the objective of the project. ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources collaborated with Department of Agriculture, Mana Vittana Kendras, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board, WASSAN and Sanjeevani Rural Development Society on this project. ANGRAU also indicated their willingness to purify and multiply the seeds and bring them back into the seed chain through the MVKs under Community Managed Seed Systems (CMSS). National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) come forward to support MVKs of tribal regions in documentation, characterization, purification and multiplication of the local crop biodiversity in the region.

SANJEEVINI, WASSAN and ATMA Visakhapatnam organized a Millets Biodiversity Festival in Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam. A total of 160 farmers from MVKs across 16 tribal mandals of 4 districts attended the festival. SANJEEVINI, WASSAN and ATMA along with NBPGR later prioritized the crops to be evaluated during Kharif 2017. It was decided to conduct trials at NBPGR farm - Hyderabad, University Research Stations - Chinthapalli and MVKs farm lands.

Augmentation of crop landraces & distribution: Crop landraces (> 300 samples) consisting of cereals, millets, pulses, oilseeds germplasm were augmented during the Eastern Ghats seed festival organized earlier in February. All the collected samples were distributed among the stakeholders [NBPGR, ANGRAU & WASSAN (other NGOs/Farmer Associations/ Mana Vittana Kendras)] for characterization, evaluation and multiplication during 2017-18. After the project plan meeting, descriptor and descriptor states have been compiled for carrying out characterization and evaluation activities under the project at multiple locations. An orientation workshop on the descriptor and descriptor states was organized for the benefit of NGOs and other stakeholders at Visakhapatnam on 01.06.2017. Augmented crop germplasm was distributed among project partners during the workshop.

PRELIMINARY CHARACTERIZATION OF AUGMENTED GERMPLASM (KHARIF 2017):

ICAR-NBPGR Regional Station, Hyderabad: A total of 125 accessions of germplasm consisting of Sorghum (14 accessions + 3 check varieties); Finger Millet (35 accessions + 2 check varieties); Foxtail millet (27 accessions + 4 check varieties); Pearl millet (12 accessions + 1 check variety); Little millet (30 accessions + 2 check varieties); Barnyard millet (7 accessions + 2 check varieties); Brown top millet (1 accession) characterized during Kharif 2017. In addition, 87 germplasm accessions of pulses and oilseeds characterized (Sesame 2 accessions; Perilla-1 accession; Black gram- 7 accessions; Greengram-3 accessions; Horsegram-14 accessions; Cowpea-27 accessions; Pigeonpea-33 accessions). Promising lines were identified during the preliminary characterization.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- First season trials conducted successfully and promising varieties were identified.
- Farmers are able to assess their indigenous crop seeds by conducting varietal trial in their farmlands.

As a results of the participatory varietal trials, it was realised that,

- Among little millets, Pedda sama was found to be promising compared with OLM203 checked variety.
- Among finger millets, Pedda Chodi was the best performer with high yield among other improved varieties like Sri Chaitanya.
- Among Italian millet, Banda korra has shown promise for multiplication of seeds for the next season.
- Among pearl millet, Pitta ganti was suitable as early sown crop (April/May) to be harvested in August. It can be followed by rice cultivation and in January the same land could be used for pulses.

Enhanced Natural Resources based Livelihoods (ENRL) in Rainfed Areas by APPI

The strategy of the ENRL program is to organize small and marginal farmers, streamline service delivery for sustainable agriculture and livestock through farmer institutions. It envisages to diversify, secure and intensify production systems by accessing government programs/investments and introducing appropriate technologies and promote value chain integration. In this approach, households' access inputs, technology, credit and markets to enhance their production and income. The program is supported by Aziz Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI).

OBJECTIVES:

- Intensive area based work in 20 villages of Vikarabad district (which was earlier Mahabubnagar district) in Telangana.
- Developing farmers' institutions at a larger level to streamline service delivery and access to public investments and other reasons.
- Scale up programs at district (Telangana) and at state level (in AP).
- The AP program is primarily aimed at larger scale engagement with state departments to advocate programs / investments relevant to small and marginal farmers in rainfed areas.

OUTCOMES:

The program envisaged to work at the individual and community level. Production systems of 120 primary groups covering 1200 farmers, livestock rearers and fisher folk were strengthened (with 30% women) at the individual level. Also, 40% of the agriculture area and 30% of the households began employing integrated production systems and 1500 acres received at least one intervention.

Four farmers organizations were formed/ strengthened and a Farmers' Producers' Company formed to provide umbrella services. These farmers' institutions started providing effective services to the members. These institutions provide natural resources/ livelihoods enhancing services effectively and efficiently to the marginalized.

Overall, for the households involved, the project achieved substantial outcomes. The groups saved and had Rs.64.19 lakh rupees of internal lending and could access Rs.146.90 lakhs of external credit inspite of the commercial banks not lending for lack of collateral.

Convergence of investments from government programs MGNREGS, IWMP and Agricultural programs add to improving natural resource assets. Rs.1.72 crores were converged from these sources upto 2016 and Rs.15.38 Cr of proposals are in the pipeline for sanction. At the household level these investments help in improving productivity of soils, increased water/ moisture access, reduced morbidity related to night shelters of livestock etc.

The program has now reached out to about 4600 acres with NRM convergence plans, crop diversification and other initiatives. Building on opportunity of convergence, the program has expanded to 50 villages across 5 Mandals. The initiatives attracted larger attention as a result of with exposure visits organized for relevant district department officials, including District Collector. Three district level workshops were organized by the District Collector to explore scaling up of the program.

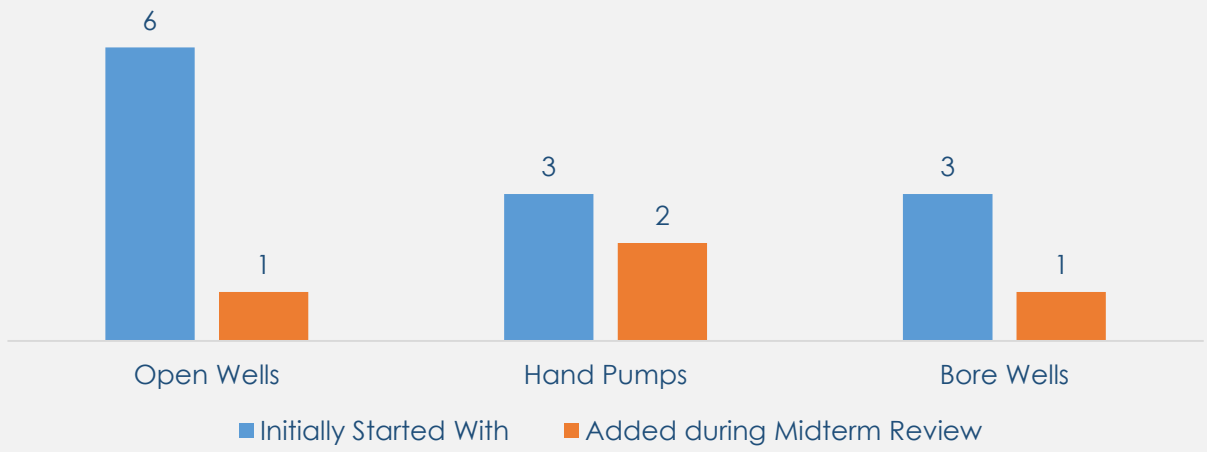
Nexus between Groundwater Quality and (Absence of) Sanitation – a Research Project with the support of ARGHYAM

Quality of groundwater is a major concern in many habitations both rural and urban, in India. The causes of contamination and pathways of pollutants are not clearly established at the micro level. As majority of rural habitations are dependent on groundwater for human consumption, it is important to understand how groundwater is contaminated and the pathways of pollutants. Considering this need, WASSAN initiated a research project with the support of Arghaym on *"Nexus between Groundwater Quality and (Absence of) Sanitation"*. The research project was taken up in Gudur and Naskal villages of Vikarabad District, Telangana, where WASSAN is already implementing watershed, drinking water & sanitation projects. The main aim of the research project is to establish the pathways of ground water contamination in selected villages (Naskal & Gudur)

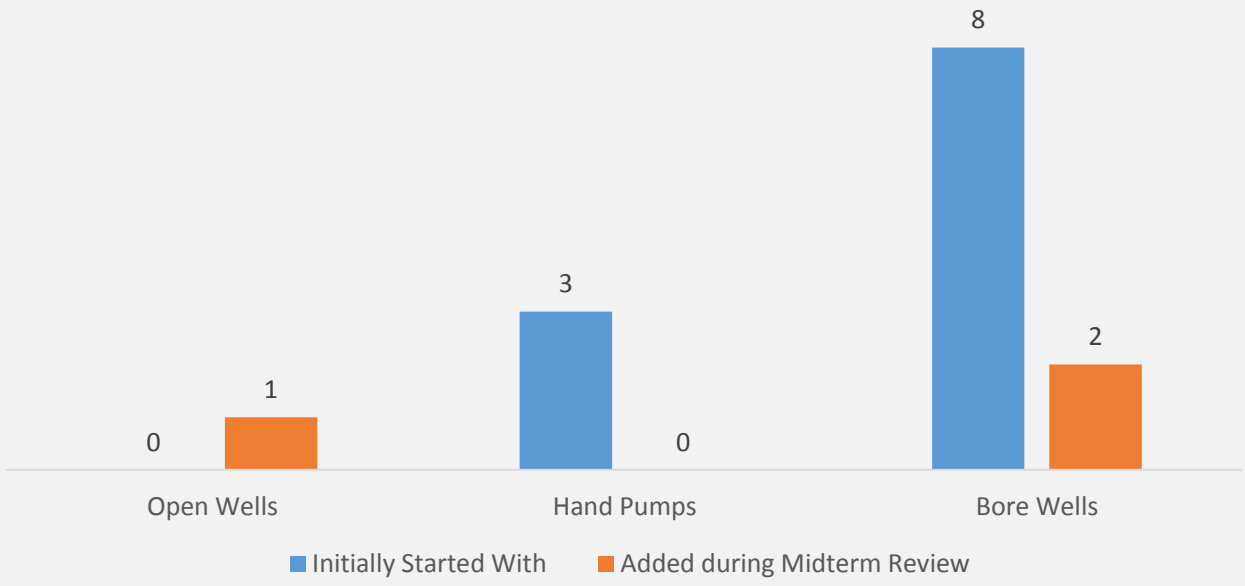
by studying the nexus between land use pattern, sanitation arrangements, aquifer characteristics and ground water quality.

As part of the research, the two villages were divided into several zones based on the quality of land use (in terms of level of sanitation – liquid and solid waste management practices); groundwater depth and aquifer characters. In each zone, water points (open wells; hand pumps; bore wells) were selected and water quality tested every month for 12 months during 2016-17; 2017-18. The results are analysised for understanding the trends and causative factors.

NASKAL:



GUDUR:



WATER POINT WISE OBSERVATIONS - NASKAL:

It was found that Nitrate is present in all water points (open wells, bore wells, hand pumps), in majority of the months. Though the level of Nitrate contamination is within the limits), its presence in almost all seasons indicates that Nitrate is a commonly prevalent pollutant in the groundwater. This is present irrespective of local land use conditions/ depth of water tables and type of water points.

It is found that a small share of Open wells (15% of samples under open wells) did not have Faecal Coliform and 30% of hand pumps and bore wells also did not have Faecal Coliform.

Rest of the samples (85% of samples of open wells; 50% of samples under hand pumps and 60% of samples under bore wells) have Faecal Coliform.

WATER POINT WISE OBSERVATIONS – GUDUR:

It was found that Nitrate is present in all water points (open wells, bore wells, hand pumps), in majority of the months. Though the level of Nitrate contamination is within the limits), its presence in almost all seasons indicates that Nitrate is a commonly prevalent pollutant in the groundwater. This is present irrespective of local land use conditions/ depth of water tables and type of water points.

Generally, bore wells/ hand pumps are considered to be safe and expected to be free from Faecal Coliform. There is only one open well in the village, which is seasonal. Water from this well is contaminated with Faecal Coliform, in all the months, when the well has water.

33% of samples in case of hand pumps are reported to be free from Faecal Coliform contamination. 30% of samples in case of bore wells also reported to be free from Faecal Coliform.

Rest of the samples (64% of samples of hand pumps; 60% of samples under bore wells) are found to be contaminated with Faecal Coliform.

OBSERVATIONS COMMON TO BOTH VILLAGES:

Though the tests of water quality for other indicators of quality (BOD, COD, E Coli) were conducted, the report did not analyse these indicators. The BOD and COD were almost negligible in most of the cases (below detectable levels). There was also a suggestion/ point of view that testing the water quality for BOD and COD is not necessary in case of groundwater, particularly when there are no industrial activities in the locality.

These are baffling observations and it was difficult to derive any pattern. Perhaps, a study like this requires more data over a period of long time, for arriving at reasonably dependable conclusions.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR KFW – NABARD SOIL PROJECT

Capacity building of PFA (Project Facilitating Agencies) staff members as part of KFW-NABARD soil project. About 28 participants from 10 PFAs participated in the training from 19th to 21st December 2017 at Hyderabad.

OBJECTIVE:

Build the capacities of PFA staff for effective implementation of the KFW Soil Projects. The project is being implemented in 20 watersheds across 3 districts in collaboration with NABARD with focus on rejuvenation of degraded soils.

The following topics were dealt with during the training:

S. No	Topic	Resource Person
1.	Importance of documentation, planning and monitoring to ensure quality and time management.	Dr Radhakrishnan, CGM

S. No	Topic	Resource Person
2.	How GoI and various State governments are focusing on mitigating the adverse effects of global warming and climate change on agriculture. How keeping the MIS up to date allows to analyse data and be prepared for the future.	Dr. Subhash Chandra, DGM
3.	Promotion of Sustainable NRM and CCA farming practices: Impact of climate change on agriculture, Implication on farming, Climate change adaptive farming and various models, Ways to overcome impact of climate change, Need for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Renewability	Dr. Sridhar
4.	Soil Health and Productivity Enhancement: Soil nutrient imbalance, Healthy Living Soils, Use of Organic Compost & liquid Compost, Circle compost, Farm compost with crop residues, Bio mass generation at farm level, Nadep compost and Vermicompost.	Shri. Narsanna
5.	Sustainable Agricultural Practices and Field Experiences: Shared experiences and experiments through SRI, AWD, mixed cropping, water harvesting structures and water management practices, Soil Health Management	Shri. Sudhakar Reddy
6.	Climate Change, Vulnerability Analysis and prioritization of Adaptation measures: Climate variability and managing it with better agricultural practices.	Dr.K.P.C Rao
7.	Measures to mitigate climate change risk: Risk situations, how to use Agromet advisory services, rainfall intensity and variability	Shri. Rammohan
8.	Nutrition and Food Security: Causes of malnutrition and ways to reduce it at the household with kitchen gardening.	Smt. Suneetha Sapur
9.	Vedic Agriculture/ Yogic farming: What and how	Sister Shakunthala from Brahma Kumari
10.	Crop water budgeting for the village/watershed: Hydrological unit, water resource mapping,	Shri. C.Bakka Reddy

S. No	Topic	Resource Person
	estimating availability, usage and recharge, plan crops based on availability.	
11.	Use of Maintenance Fund: Importance of Maintenance Fund during post project for suitability of watershed assets and maintenance of works and need for community to get involved.	Shri. Sukantho Sahoo, AGM, TSRO
12.	Financial Inclusion and Credit Linkages: Livelihood Enterprise Development Program(LEPD)	Smt. Vanaja, NABARD TSRO
13.	Project Monitoring (MIS and Reporting formats, Web-based monitoring) & Knowledge Management: Role of remote sensing and GIS in watershed, Bhuvan (India Geo platform of NRSC /ISRO) that provides high resolution satellite data base for monitoring of watersheds.	Dr. Fyzee

OUTCOME:

An action plan was made to train all farmers, form Village wise Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMC), apply nutrients/soil treatment measures as suggested in the soil health card, plan for back yard kitchen/Gangamma model for nutritious food security at household, focus on composting methods for soil health/fertility enhancement, sow crops as per the availability of water balance, facilitate convergence activities with various line departments.

Decentralized Seed Systems for Climate Resilient Agriculture in Rainfed Areas – A workshop funded by IOWA University

The National Seed Workshop on Decentralized Seed Systems for Climate Resilient Agriculture in Rainfed Areas was organized on March 8 – 9, 2018, at MANAGE, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana State. The workshop was organized in collaboration with National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Government of Telangana, Government of Andhra Pradesh, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), *India Foundation for Humanistic Development* (IFHD), Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network (RRAN), Biodiversity International, Center for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), IOWA State University - SSC.

OBJECTIVES:

- Share and synthesize experiences on seed systems across rainfed regions of India
- Arrive at features of a supportive seed system for climate resilience and growth in rainfed agriculture
- Evolve an operational framework for instituting seed systems for rainfed agriculture through Public-People-Partnership(PPP)
- Recommend necessary policy change

HIGHLIGHTS:

The multi-stakeholder workshop saw the participation of significant and experienced stakeholders in agriculture and ancillary sectors, from 10 Indian states representing the Ministry of Agriculture, MANAGE, The Indian Council of Agricultural Research - The Indian Institute of Spices Research (ICAR-IISR), NBPGR, Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Mega Seed Park, select State Agriculture Universities (SAU)s, Seed Certification Agencies, Seed Corporations and Department of Agriculture of different states, IOWA State University, USA, Biodiversity International, IFHD, CSA, farmers, and civil society organizations.

LEARNING:

The formal seed system at present is unable to accommodate the varieties registered under the PPV&FR, NBPGR and the landraces (culturally maintained on farm by farmers). Hence the need to have a separate system with special dispensation guidelines for the non-notified varieties or landraces.

As the seed village programme is also rooted in the notified varieties, need for a national structured programme to accommodate the farmer preserved landraces, along with a bio-diversity consensus.

Since budget allocation for promotion of indigenous landraces is absent (apart from a few local seed fairs happening sporadically); there is a need for budget allocation to promote indigenous landraces and create an institutional arrangement within the existing government system to promote them.

GoI should synthesize the information available from experiences across the country and build a new seed system architecture similar to seed village programme, with considerable cognizance to biodiversity, landraces, location specificity (which is something that needs clear articulation).

Need for a multi-stakeholder platform combining interests of business, research, farmers, consumers, and civil society, as the specialization is not confined to a single institute/organization.

Conservation itself has an intrinsic value and investment in in-situ conservation in addition to ex-situ conservation.

LINKS TO THE PRESS COVERAGE:

Experts urge promotion of decentralised seed systems in rain-fed areas
Deepanwita Gita Niyogi, Down to Earth News | March 3, 2018
https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/experts-urge-promotion-of-decentralised-seed-systems-in-rain-fed-areas-59873

Government of Odisha is making history by bringing Indigenous Landraces into Seed Supply Chain
Dinesh Balam and Kanna K Siripurapu, WASSAN Update | May 28, 2018
https://wassanupdate.wordpress.com/2018/05/28/government-of-odisha-is-making-history-by-bringing-indigenous-landraces-into-seed-supply-chain/

Programme Secretariat to the Odisha Millets Mission in 2017-18

The Special Programme for promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha originated from the state level consultation on "Comprehensive revival of millets securing nutrition and mitigating drought in southern Odisha" held on 27th January 2016 at the Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar, organized by the Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha. WASSAN's primary responsibility as the programme secretariat is to manage the design and implementation of the programme in 72 Blocks with significant tribal population across 14 districts of Odisha. WASSAN accomplished this with a team comprising a state coordinator, two regional coordinators, an accounts officer and a district coordinator in each of the seven districts to hand hold the partner NGOs and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA). The programme has a research component to assess the impact and policy development related to millets.

OBJECTIVES:

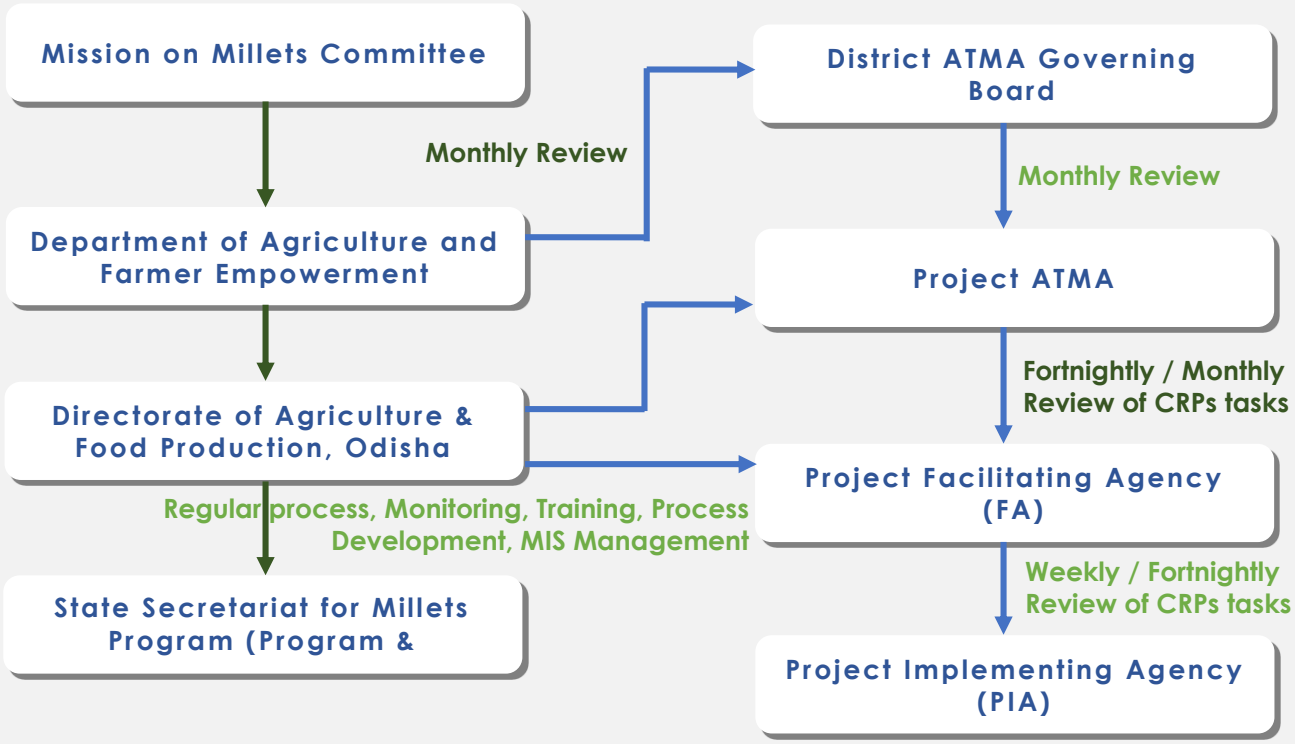
- Promote household consumption of millets
- Set up decentralized processing facilities
- Improve productivity in millet crops
- Promote farmer collectives and marketing
- Include millets in the state nutrition programmes and the Public Distribution System (PDS)

SCOPE:

With a cluster approach, the programme scope per block is:

- Cover at least 1000 Hectares, over a period of 5 years.
- Reach 1000 households directly and another 1000 households through production related activities.
- Increase consumption in 2000 households with the establishment of processing machinery, campaigns and promotion of millet based food enterprises.
- Increase millet consumption in 4000 households.

PROGRAMME DELIVERY MECHANISM:



CAPACITY BUILDING:

"Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha" Centralised Capacity Building and Centralised Meetings under State Secretariat Physical Report from April-2017 to March-2018			
Sr. No	**Activity**	**Target**	**Achieved**
1	District Level Review/Convergence Meetings/Selection Meetings	35	51
2	State Level Review/Consultations	8	15
3	Trainings/Exposure visit/Workshops on agronomic Practices/Pest Management	10	20
4	Trainings/Exposure visit/Workshops on Rural campaigns/development Millet Cooking teams/others	10	3
5	Trainings/Exposure visit/Workshops on Processing/value addition/Inclusion of Millets in SNPs	10	3
6	Trainings/Exposure visit/Workshops on Seed Production/PVT/CSC	5	1
7	Training on FA/CBO Management/Record Keeping/Accounting	10	6
8	Trainings/Exposure visit/Workshops/Write shops on Mobile/Web Application Documentation	5	3
9	Seed Fairs/Indigenous Seed Promotion events	5	2
10	Urban Awareness Campaigns/Promotional Events/Stall at Events	30	9
	Total	**128**	**113**

HIGHLIGHTS:

The programme reached out to 1.2 lakh households in 30 blocks of 7 districts through various project activities.

ACHIEVEMENTS ON IMPROVED AGRONOMIC PRACTICES FOR 2017-18:

Sr No	District	No of Blocks	Improved Agronomic Practices in Ha.				No of Farmers benefited
			Target	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
1	Koraput	7	1372	1029	31.5	1,060.5	2575
2	Malkangiri	4	784	615	32.0	647.0	1563
3	Gajapati	4	784	447	183.6	630.6	1769
4	Rayagada	4	784	300	51.4	351.4	797

Sr No	District	No of Blocks	Improved Agronomic Practices in Ha.				No of Farmers benefited
			Target	Kharif	Rabi	Total	
5	Nuapada	3	588	239	25.6	264.6	266
6	Kalahandi	4	784	202	13.8	215.8	477
7	Kandhamal	4	784	145	24.8	163.6	583
	Total	**30**	**5880**	**2977**	**362.7**	**3,333.5**	**8030**
Highest yield recorded is 34.0 Qtl/Ha. in System of Millet Intensification (SMI) with average yield of 20-23 quintals / ha							

BEST PRACTICES:

- Urban internship programme engaging youth to set up millet promotional stalls in 26 locations.
- Adoption of system of millet intensification, line transplantation, line sowing and intercropping on a large scale.
- Setting up of decentralised custom hiring centres.
- Participatory varietal trails to assess performance of local varieties.
- Large scale awareness and recipe demonstration of millets based foods in blocks.
- Benchmark pricing for little millet and foxtail millet for developing Minimum Support Price.

NEWS COVERAGE:

Millets make a comeback in rural areas

Deepanwita Gita Niyogi, Down to Earth News | February 15, 2018

https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/millets-make-a-comeback-in-rural-areas-59705

Odisha plans to introduce millets in PDS, mid-day meal by year end

Deepanwita Gita Niyogi, Down to Earth News | February 26, 2018

https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/health/odisha-plans-to-introduce-millets-in-pds-mid-day-meal-by-year-end-59781

Network Hub for Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network

The Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network (www.rainfedindia.org) is engaged in the practice, research and policy on rainfed agriculture in various states in the country. Many academician, researchers, policy makers and civil society organisations that work on the rainfed agenda are members of the network. The RRA Network hosts its Network Hub at WASSAN.

OBJECTIVES:

RRA Network focuses on networking and policy processes aimed to re-configure the nature, amount and delivery of public investments for productive and resilient rainfed agriculture.

The network hub focuses on engaging with more civil societies, civil society networks and state governments for designing and delivery of mainstream programs relevant to vast rainfed areas of the country.

The Network envisages the process of formation of different regional and state chapters.

The network also initiates capacity building processes to develop young cadres to take up the rainfed agenda in different agro-climatic zones / region and states.

SCOPE:

The ongoing projects of RRA Network covers 4.38 lakh farm households across 30 districts in 12 rainfed states. The Network Hub works towards strengthening the network and policy processes at various levels. It is responsible for:

- Facilitating state / regional/ chapter/working group of RRA Network to come out with state and region specific policy priorities in Rainfed Agriculture vis-à-vis thematic policy priorities

- Pursuing policy dialogue at national and state level in collaboration with network members

- Supporting RRA Network Young professionals in understating technical and policy issues of rainfed agriculture and provide inputs for strategies on policy deliberation

- Knowledge management to support network members with various experiences of RRA, exposure visits, and liasioning with RRA data centre at ISB

- Engaging with Social movement, Farmers campaign, Donor and CSR to incorporate RRA agenda

SEVERAL INITIATIVES TAKEN UP BY THE RRA NETWORK WITH MORE THAN 60 PARTNERS ARE DEPICTED IN THE BELOW FIGURE:

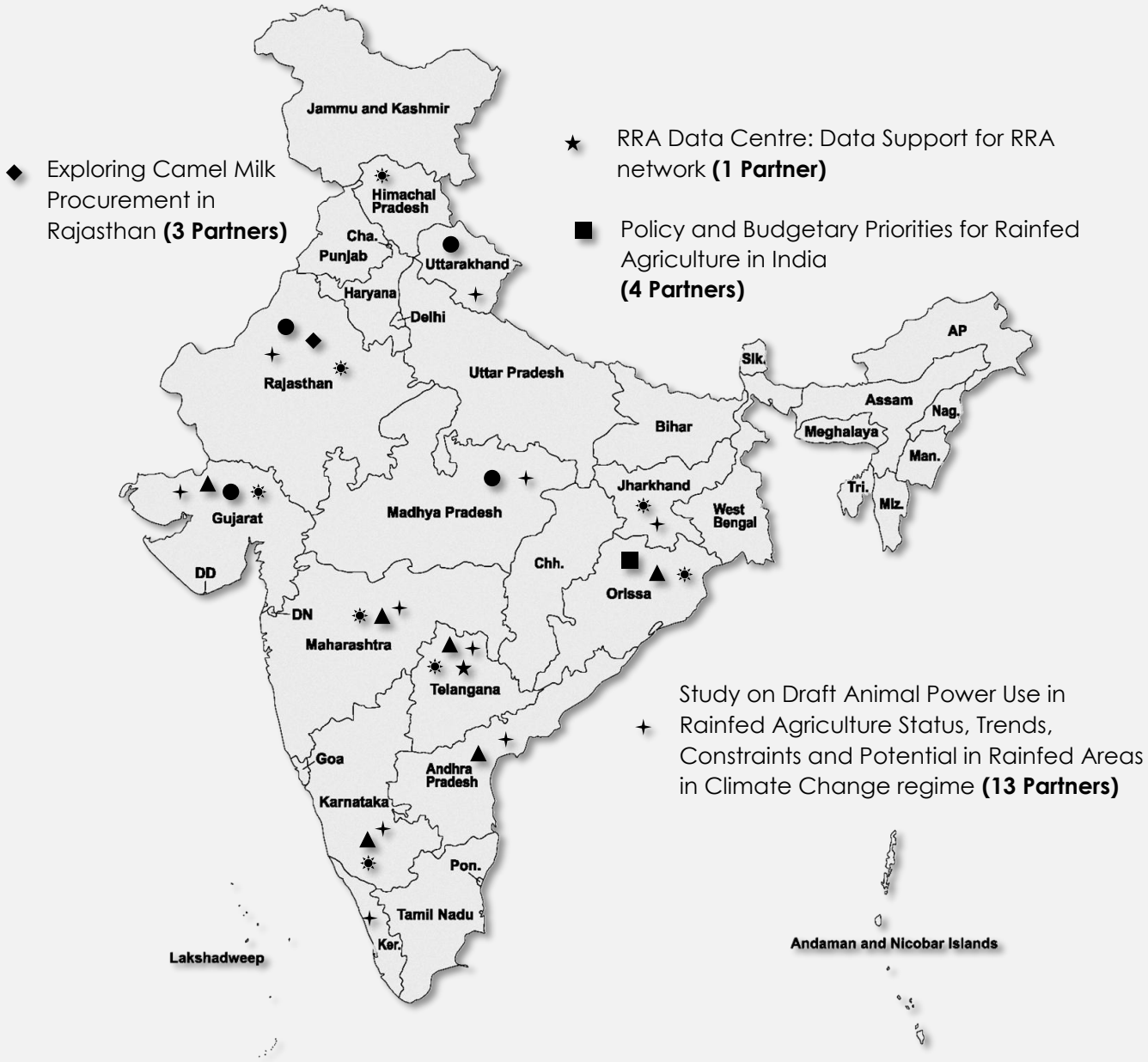
▲ Study on Policy Issues on Effective Implementation of PMFBY **(10 Partners)**

● A Pilot Project on System of Crop Intensification (SCI) in Rainfed Region **(6 Partners)**

◆ Exploring Camel Milk Procurement in Rajasthan **(3 Partners)**

★ RRA Data Centre: Data Support for RRA network **(1 Partner)**

■ Policy and Budgetary Priorities for Rainfed Agriculture in India **(4 Partners)**



✦ Study on Draft Animal Power Use in Rainfed Agriculture Status, Trends, Constraints and Potential in Rainfed Areas in Climate Change regime **(13 Partners)**

✹ Capacity Building of Professional for Policy Deliberation on RRA at state, region and district level **(8 Partners)**

OUTCOME:

These programs have mobilized 600 crore public investment from Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries in more than 30 rainfed districts.

Sl No	Name of the Project	Status of the Project (ongoing, completed, approved, Submitted)	Level (State / Region / District)	HH/ Farmers / Families covered	Scale of the Projects in terms of Acre	No of District covered	No of Blocks Covered	No. of Participating NGOs	Budget Allocation by Govt. (crores)
1	Integrated development of RoFR lands	Ongoing	District (Adilabad)	104	1600	1	5	4	4.58
2	FMSS	Ongoing	District (Adilabad)	700	700	1	6	6	8.04
3	TMM	Ongoing	District	50000	72000	6	36	18	64
4	CMSS	Ongoing	District	40000	40000	2	25	55 MVKs (32 partners)	22.73
5	Groundwater Collectivisation for securing rainfed crops	Ongoing	District	310	1094	1(3)	5	5	1.8
6	Introducing millets in ICDS	Ongoing	District	1600	45 centres (upscaled to 100 centres)	1	3	3 cooperatives	0.07
7	Introducing jowar in PDS	Completed	District	2563	through PDS shop in 2 villages (6PD shops)	1	3	3	0.05
8	Introducing millets in ICDS	Approved	District	17664	1104 centres	1	all blocks	through department	0.75
9	Enhancing natural resources based livelihoods in rainfed areas	Completed	District		2814	1	4	1 cooperative	2.36 (APPI fund)
10	Community managed tank based fisheries	Completed	District		247	1	3	2	0.0398
11	Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas	Ongoinng	State	20000	20000	1	5	4	37.721
12	Special Program for promotion of millets in tribal areas	Ongoing	State		135908	12	62	47	268.03
13	Desi BYP	Completed	District	13000		4	26		8.025875
14	PKVY	Ongoing	State	30000	30000	15	750 cluster	15	24
15	Comprehensive Revival of Millets Programme	Ongoing	State	75000	100000	7	44	32 (1 KVK)	
16	APDMP	Ongoing	State	165000	430705	5	105	45	1025
17	CR-ZBNF	Ongoing	State	500000		13			

Sl No	Name of the Project	Status of the Project (ongoing, completed, approved, Submitted)	Level (State / Region / District)	HH/ Farmers / Families covered	Scale of the Projects in terms of Acre	No of District covered	No of Blocks Covered	No. of Participating NGOs	Budget Allocation by Govt. (crores)
18	Comprehensive Program in desi in BYP and small ruminant for livelihood and nutritional security of tribal families in State of Andhra Pradesh	Submitted	State	15000		5 (ITDA)	26		55.63
19	Fisheries intervention for nutritional security and livelihood enhancement for tribal communities in state of Andhra Pradesh Submitted	Submitted	State	7600	1900	5 (ITDA)	26		20.01

BEST PRACTICES:

RRA Network engages with more than 650 members across India through google group to update them regarding RRA themes on rainfed agriculture and livestock system, fishery, reducing risk, crop diversification, millets, critical irrigation, soil in rainfed areas.

RRA Network has trained partner organisations at Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha in various thematics like BYP, Millets, and Fisheries through exposure visits. The purpose of the visits was to expose them to different RRAN agenda for livelihood activities in rainfed regions and give short term training.

RRA Network organises state consultations with partner organisations and State Government to work for the RRA agenda (in the rainfed regions of the respective states). The partner organization in the states liaison with the State Government to work for rainfed agriculture by working on various RRA themes. RRA Network provides technical support on the themes to the partner organisations. State consultations have been organized till date in Karnataka, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

RRA Network engages with research institutions of ICAR and different government departments to work for the RRA agenda. MANAGE has instutionalised a course on RRA agenda in their course work. Central Institute for Agriculture Engineering has agreed to initiate a pilot in 4-5 states for draught animal drawn implements in rainfed regions. Nabakrushna Choudhory Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneshwar is the research secretariat for Odisha Millets Mission.

RRA Network engages with donors like Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation and Ernst and Young to provide capacity building support for the RRA agenda. BRLF has integrated BYP program with their existing partners based on the experiences of RRA Network. Trainings are given to BRLF partners for BYP. RRA Network assisted E&Y partner organisations in West Bengal and Odisha to develop their capacity on rainfed agriculture like livestock, seed, critical irrigation and fishery.

AUDIT REPORT

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

AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the accounts of WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK, a registered Trust having its office at 12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 500 017 for year ended 31.03.2018. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

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

b. The Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the Books of account.

c. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statements together with the schedules attached thereto and read with the Accounting Policies and Notes thereon give:

i. In case of the Balance Sheet of the State of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2018.

and

ii. In case of the Income and Expenditure Account the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

for Mahesh, Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.001939S

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
M.No.18628

MAHESH VIRENDER & SRIRAM * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Reg. No. 001939 S * HYDERABAD *

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03.08.2018.

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)

Door No. 12-13-452,Street No. 1 Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 Telangana

CONSOLIDATED

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2018

SOURCES OF FUNDS	Annex	2017-18	2016-2017
CORPUS FUND	1	5,008	5,008
GENERAL RESERVE	2	2,10,79,685	2,67,05,324
ENDOWMENT FUND	3	1,92,04,930	1,92,04,930
BUILDING FUND	4	60,00,000	60,00,000
RESTRICTED FUND	5	5,58,86,887	2,97,57,428
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		**10,21,76,510**	**8,16,72,690**
FIXED ASSETS	6	99,81,983	74,01,037
CURRENT ASSETS	7	9,21,94,527	7,42,71,653
		10,21,76,510	**8,16,72,690**

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Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants(Reg.No 001939 S)

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
(M. No. 18628)
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03.08.2018

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(M.V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

(Dr.Y.V.Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)
Door No. 12-13-452,Street No. 1 Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 Telangana
CONSOLIDATED
Annexures for Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2018

Particulars	Schedule	Amount-Rs	Amount-Rs
CORPUS FUND	1	5,008	
			5,008
GENERAL RESERVE:			
Opening Balance	2	2,67,05,324	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure		(56,25,639)	2,10,79,685
Endowment Fund	3		
Opening Balance		1,92,04,930	
Add: During the year - FC		-	
Add: During the year -Endowment Matching Fund (NFC)			1,92,04,930
Building Fund	4		
Opening Balance		60,00,000	
Add: During the year		-	60,00,000
Restricted Fund Balance - FC			
Opening Balance	5	27,60,081	
Add: Grants Received during the year		1,02,27,596	
Add: Interest		4,03,772	
Less: Utilised during the year		83,14,097	50,67,352
Restricted Funds - Liabilities - NFC			
Opeing Balance		1,08,31,917	
Add: Grants Receipts		13,66,10,834	
Add: Interest		2,87,121	
Less; Utilised during the year		9,69,10,336	5,08,19,535
Total Restricted fund balance			5,58,86,887
CURRENT ASSESTS	7		
Fixed Deposits - Opening Balance		3,53,99,780	
Less: Realesed During the year		2,80,61,854	
		73,37,926	
Add: New Fixed Deposits taken during the year		6,09,03,546	
		6,82,41,472	6,82,41,472
Endowment Fund - Fixed Deposit		1,62,04,930	
Add: During the year		11,47,406	1,73,52,336
Rent Deposits - NFC	52,500		
Rent Deposits - OTELP+	10,488		
Rent Deposit - Chandrarupe,Vizag	18,000		
Rent Deposit	47,000		
Deposit with Chattisgarh	7,00,000	8,27,988	
TDS 05-06		77,112	
TDS 06-07		11,822	
TDS 07-08		79,191	
TDS 11-12		68,129	
TDS 13-14		5,12,514	
TDS 15-16		2,57,890	
TDS 16-17		7,98,645	
TDS 17-18		3,38,565	
Cash & Bank		35,28,865	66,00,720
			9,21,94,527

WASSAN 27018295 27018296 SECUNDERABAD

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)

Door No. 12-13-452,Street No. 1 Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 Telangana

CONSOLIDATED

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2018

PARTICULARS	Annex	2017-2018 Amount Rs	2016-2017 Amount Rs
INCOME:			
Grant Income during the year		29,92,721	1,21,65,151
Other Income:			
Bank Interest - FC		13,15,551	4,60,795
Bank Interest - NFC		30,08,138	11,32,498
IT Refund Interest - NFC		-	82,493
		73,16,410	1,38,40,937
EXPENDITURE:			
General Programme exp - FC	40	25,13,652	17,59,899
General Programme exp - NFC	41	58,98,212	50,01,777
General Reserve Fund Expenses (URF)		43,13,084	15,14,304
Loss on Sale of Asset (Vehicle)		54,689	-
Assets written off			-
Depriciation		1,62,411	2,06,227
		1,29,42,049	84,82,207
Deficit/Surplus for the year (Transfer to Balance Sheet)		(56,25,639)	53,58,729

Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants(Reg.No 001939 S)

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
(M. No. 18628)
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03.08.2018

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(M.V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

(Dr.Y.V.Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)

Door No. 12-13-452,Street No. 1 Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 Telangana

Consolidated Depreciation statement for the year ending 31.03.2018

Annex -6

Sl No	Name of the Asset	Rate	W D V as on 01.04.2017	Additions Before sep/aftersep		Deletion	Total	Depreciation	W D V as on 31.03.2018
Foreign Contribution									
1	Computer	60%	(0)				(0)	(0)	(0)
2	Furniture	10%	1,92,518			-	1,92,518	19,252	1,73,267
3	Office Equipment	10%	1,41,225			-	1,41,225	14,123	1,27,103
4	Training Eqquipment	10%	22,268			-	22,268	2,227	20,041
5	Vehicle(TATA Indica Vista	15%	1,74,690			1,74,690	-	-	-
6	Land at Hyd	0%	13,97,500				13,97,500	-	13,97,500
	Total		**19,28,202**	-	-	**1,74,690**	**17,53,511**	**35,601**	**17,17,910**
LOCAL Contribution									
1	Computer	60%	0			-	0	0	0
2	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,80,693				1,80,693	18,069	1,62,623
3	Office Equipment	10%	89,905				89,905	8,990	80,914
4	Land at Parigi	0%	14,29,241				14,29,241	-	14,29,241
5	Land at Hyd	0%	14,87,252				14,87,252	-	14,87,252
6	Building A/c	5%	17,29,861				17,29,861	86,493	16,43,368
7	UPS	10%	1,32,576				1,32,576	13,258	1,19,318
8	WIP	0%	4,23,310	1,46,488	27,71,559	-	33,41,356	-	33,41,356
	Total LC		54,72,837	1,46,488	27,71,559	-	83,90,883	1,26,810	82,64,073
	Grand Total		74,01,039	1,46,488	27,71,559	1,74,690	1,01,44,394	1,62,411	99,81,983

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Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)

Door No. 12-13-452,Street No. 1 Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 Telangana

CONSOLIDATED

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018

	Receipts		Amount(Rs)		Payments		Amount(Rs)
To	Opening Balances			By	Friends of WWB, India-Annex-5	67,88,624	
	Cash in Hand-Annex-1	74,083		By	HSBC EDPI -Annex - 6	10,14,384	
	Cash at Bank-Annex-2	38,01,640	38,75,723	By	Iowa State University - Annex -7	471	
				By	Institure for Studies Transformation (IST)-Janavikas-Annex -8	46,485	78,29,963
To	Friends of WWB, India	88,70,000					
To	Vruthi Livelihood Resource Centre	7,31,958		By	ACWADAM-Annex-9	7,43,482	
To	Institure for Studies Transformation (IST)-Janavikas	5,30,822		By	APSSCA- Annex-10	55,001	
To	Iowa State University	95,016	1,02,27,398	By	Telangana State Biodiversity Board(TSBD)- Annex-11	3,29,362	
To	ACWADAM	8,81,766		By	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) Small & LR-Annex-12	2,87,490	
To	Telangana State Biodiversity Board(TSBD)	5,64,500		By	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) CBITY-Annex-13	2,00,453	
To	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) S & LR	1,87,667		By	Government of AP-JDA-(CRMP)- Annex-14	30,11,398	
To	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) CBITY	1,11,405		By	District Office Fisheries - Shikakulam - Annex-15	2,31,073	
To	Government of AP-JDA-CRMP	31,28,644		By	District Rural Development Officer(DRDO)- Annex-16	9,91,899	
To	DRDO - SBM - Chandravanchs	6,00,000		By	DRDA -Vikarabad- Annex-17	9,42,398	
To	DRDO - SBM - RoopKhanPet	6,00,000		By	Dr. Reddy's Foundation- Annex-18	17,88,137	
To	DRDA -Vikarabad	3,00,000		By	Government of AP-Dept of Agri (BYP)- Annex-19	3,33,70,801	
To	Government of AP-Dept of Agri (BYP)	4,01,29,375		By	Government of Odisha (IF)- Annex-20	8,23,712	
To	Government of Odisha (IF)	28,86,000		By	Government of Odisha (Millet Mission)- Annex-21	91,10,380	
To	Government of Odisha (Millet Mission)	1,14,80,000		By	HSBC EDPI Pvt Ltd- Annex-22	38,43,337	
To	HSBC EDPI Pvt Ltd	1,80,70,899		By	Government of AP-JDA-(CMSS)- Annex - 23	1,79,70,050	
To	Government of AP-JDA-(CMSS)	1,81,84,500		By	Government of AP-JDA-(CMSS-LTA)- Annex-24	13,81,129	
To	Government of AP-JDA-(CMSS-LTA)	12,12,300		By	Government of AP-JDA-(Navadhanya LTA)- Annex-25	25,351	
To	Government of AP-JDA-(Navadhanya LTA)	5,25,000		By	Government of AP-JDA- (Anantapur-LTA)- Annex - 26	1,14,211	
To	Government of AP-JDA- (RRA-Phase-Kurnool)	1,57,400		By	Government of AP-JDA- (Chittor)- Annex-27	3,94,082	
To	Government of AP-JDA-(Navadhanya)	47,25,000		By	Government of AP-JDA- (RRA-Phase-Kurnool) -Annex-28	5,87,241	
To	NABARD-(Training)	1,42,000		By	Government of AP-JDA-(Navadhanya)-Annex-29	47,14,954	
To	ICAR-NBAGR	7,40,000		By	NABARD (Trainings)-Annex-30	29,922	
To	ICAR-NBPGR	19,60,000		By	ICAR-NBAGR- Annex-31	88,788	
To	PD ATMA-Rajanna Sircilla	29,500		By	ICAR-NBPGR- Annex-32	3,46,056	
To	SBM-Anandapuram	1,80,000		By	PD Atma Rajjanna Sircilla- Annex-33	18,553	
To	Wassan Foundation	27,57,902		By	Wassan Foundation -Annex-34	42,83,162	
To	General Receipts	11,11,288		By	Work In Progress (WIP) Nagole -Annex-35	29,18,046	
To	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt.Ltd-ENRL	88,61,213	11,82,86,359	By	ITDA - Malkangiri (Oleip Plus)-Annex-36	25,38,443	9,08,97,614
	C/f		13,23,89,678		C/f		9,87,27,577

	B/f		**13,23,89,678**		**B/f**		**9,87,27,577**
To	Arghyam	41,09,620		By	IWMP.R.R. Dist-Annex-37	14,11,251	
To	ITDA - Malkangiri (Otelp Plus)	23,48,645		By	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt.Ltd -ENRL- Annex-38	61,61,538	
To	IWMP.R.R.Dist	14,82,000		By	Arghyam- Annex-39	35,70,799	
To	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) TS	3,96,300		By	General & Admin Expenditure(FC) - Annex - 40	25,13,652	
To	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt.Ltd-CRZBNF	1,40,28,600	**2,23,65,165**	By	General & Admin Expenses Annex-(LC)-Annex-41	56,77,888	
To	**Interest Received**			By	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) TS-Annex-42	1,94,956	
	Interest Received - FC-Annex-3	5,15,751		By	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt.Ltd-CRZBNF-Annex-43	34,07,912	**2,29,37,996**
	Interest Received - NFC-Annex-4	30,08,746	35,24,497	By	**Deposits & Advances**		
To	**Fixed Deposits Released**				Fixed Deposits Taken-FC-Annex-44	89,50,057	
	Fixed Deposits Released-Annex - FC-Annex-44	86,35,957			Fixed Deposits Taken-NFC-Annex-45	4,89,49,375	**5,78,99,432**
	Fixed Deposits Released-Annex - NFC-Annex-45	1,94,25,897	2,80,61,854	By	Fixed Deposit - Endowment Fund		30,00,000
To	Sale of Vehicle		1,20,000	By	Rent Deposit-Annex-46		47,000
				By	Charity Activities		2,20,324
				By	**Closing Balances**		
					Cash -Annex-1	12,309	
					Bank -Annex-2	36,16,556	**36,28,865**
			18,64,61,194				**18,64,61,194**

Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants(Reg.No 001939 S)

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
(M. No. 18628)
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03.08.2018

MAHESH VIRENDER & SRIRAM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Reg. No. 001939 S HYDERABAD

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(M.V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

HASSAN 27015295 27015296 SECUNDERABAD

(Dr.Y.V.Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)

D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 500 017.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2018.

1) The accounts are drawn up on historical cost basis and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, on cash basis other than interest income and audit fees.

2) The Trust is following the accounting policies and procedures as laid out in financial manual.

3) Depreciation on Fixed Assets, owned by the Trust is provided under w.d.v method at rates prescribed under Income Tax Act, 1961.

4) Project Fixed Assets are charged off to respective project, since they are funded out of budget of donors.

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) Grants & Interest thereon are treated as Restricted or Unrestricted based on MOU with Donors.

8) Specific Foreign Contribution Grants in the nature of Endowments are funded separately and the matching Endowment funds from the Trust is built as per balance available in Non Foreign Contribution funds.

MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * Regn. No. 001939 S * HYDERABAD *

WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)

D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 500 017.

9) Building fund is created from General Reserve to create Capital Assets for the Trust.

10) The Trust received Grants from different Donors during the year as follows :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Foreign Donors	102.28
2.	Interest during the year (Foreign)	5.16
3.	NGO's & Foundations & Nabard (Local)	85.67
4.	Government Grant (Local)	912.13
5.	CSR Organization (Local)	397.61
6.	Other receipts like resource fee & Workshop receipts & Travel Reimbursements	11.11
7.	Interest during the year (Local)	30.09

For Mahesh, Virender & Sriram
Chartered Accountants
(Reg. No.001939S)

MAHESH VIRENDER & SRIRAM CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Reg. No. 001939 S HYDERABAD

(B.R Mahesh)
Partner
(M.No.18628)

For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(Y.V Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

(M.V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

WASSAN 27015295 27015296 SECUNDERABAD

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 03.08.2018.