

Enabling People, Enriching Programs and Policies

WASSAN
2008 - 11





WASSAN

Building Capacities

Enabling People,
Enriching Programs and
Policies



2008 - 2011

Enabling People, Enriching Programs and Policies

WASSAN Three-Year Report 2008 - 11

Copies : 500

Layout : Ramana

Cover : Sreekanth



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Our Focus - Capacities and Challenges

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN) is a network based organization specialized in Natural Resources Management (NRM) and Livelihoods Development Programs based on Watershed approach. It was registered in 1999 as a Public Trust, with an objective of improving the quality of mainstream NRM programs with respect to participatory processes, equity, gender, poverty eradication and enabling community control over enhancing sustainable livelihoods in rainfed areas.

The primary focus has been on improving policy and program designs for enhanced productivity of rural economy with a clear focus on watershed approaches; sub systems of rain-fed agriculture; water resource management; livestock; fisheries. As a strategy, WASSAN works with NGOs and promotes networks. The partnership is in several large scale development projects that are being implemented by state/central governments, national banks, donors and different bilateral projects. The insights from such field level support helps in evolving a perspective for needed policy changes. Thus, the wider collaboration strengthening over the years with large number of NGOs, academic institutions and government departments/ bilateral projects is contributing to the agenda of WASSAN. As part of advocacy and lobbying, WASSAN has represented and contributed to several national/ state level committees/ policy making working groups that focus on diverse issues related to watershed, rainfed agriculture and NRM related livelihoods.

Our strength and capacity lies in our self-belief and commitment towards the organizational agenda. As a Team, we are performing multiple roles and functioning at various levels simultaneously for building partnerships and networking. 'Foot on the ground, Hold on the policy' is the *motto* that drives the functioning and defines the strategy of the organization. Our Board of Trustees provide guidance and set priorities from time to time and ensuring the systematic governance of the organization. And the consistent support from the donors reinforces our commitment to the agenda.

Given the dynamic nature of the development sector, WASSAN as an organization has its own challenges of attracting and retaining multi disciplinary teams and motivating them to take up multiple roles as per the needs of the organization. Developing capacities and common vision among partner NGOs and pressures from political system are challenges at the broader level. Within these limitations, the organization is striving hard to strategically place itself to work towards its agenda and objectives in the context of future challenges of development and livelihood enhancement of the resource poor.

July, 2011
Secunderabad



(M. V Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

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Vision and Values

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.

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

Visioning Process

WASSAN vision reflects collective thinking and concerted effort towards the intended objectives. The statement was evolved from a rigorous process of deliberations and intense reflections in a visioning workshop held from 17 to 19th December, 2003. This was facilitated by Mr. Gagan Sethi and Ms. Anuradha Prasad of Human and Institutional Development Forum, Bangalore. Entire staff along with the Trustees participated in the workshop. WASSAN team later worked on these vision statements and presented them in the Annual Network Meeting (ANM) 2004 for ratification. Based on the suggestions during the ANM 2004, the Vision statements were finalized which were then approved by the Board of Trustees.

Organizational Structure and Functioning

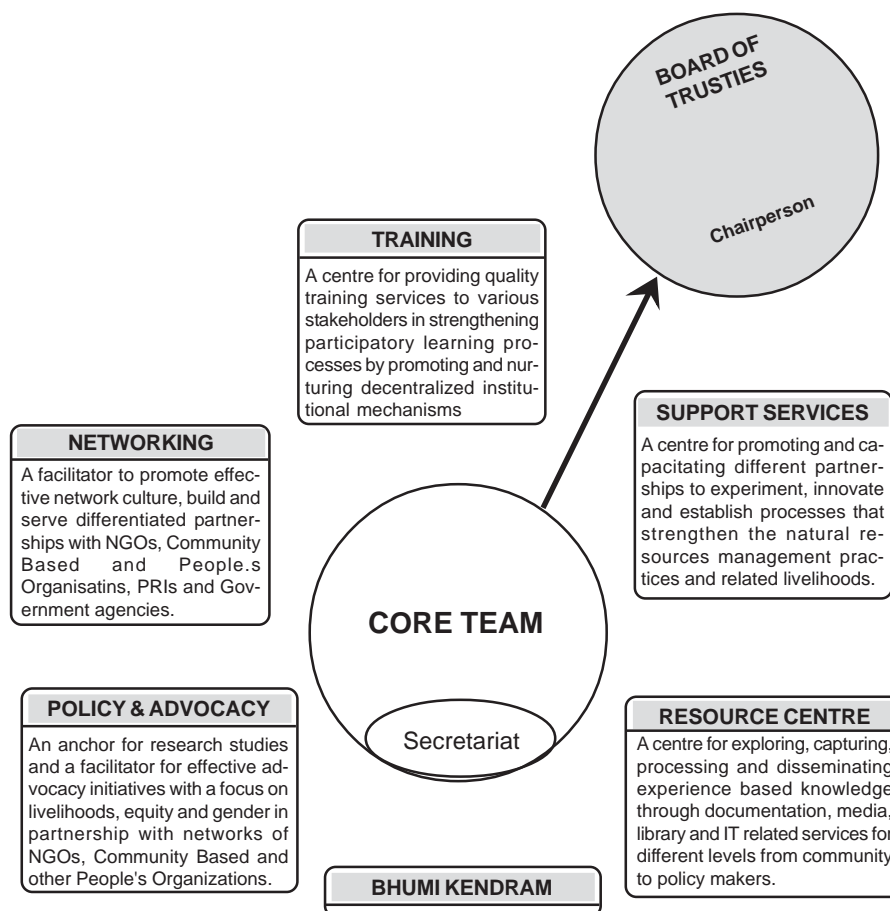
The functional frame of WASSAN as an institution is visible at two levels: Networking domain, Service and Learning domain.

Networking Domain

WASSAN is networking on issues and programmes with several local and national level organizations on people's centered NRM/ watershed. The purpose is to have informed debate and to provide platform for sharing effective practices, advocacy and lobbying. This is done by building internal and external capacities (facilitate, support, encourage), holding network meetings and frequent dialogue with concerned stakeholders.

Service and Learning Domain

The functional approach in the service and learning domain is on building diverse partnerships with NGOs, CBOs and Networks. This is for sharing effective processes (innovations, creating models, testing policies) and mutual support. This would also facilitate in building capacities of various stakeholders and hand holding. This process contributes to WASSAN's self learning.



WASSAN is governed by a Board of Trustees, which comprises of eminent development professionals in the country (*see annexure 1*). As an organization, WASSAN is functioning with different Fields of Action (FoAs); TRAININGS, SUPPORT SERVICES, RESOURCE CENTRE, RESEARCH AND POLICY ADVOCACY, NETWORKING and BHUMI KENDRAM. These Fields of Action together constitute the large mandate of capacity building. Unique to the agenda and functioning, each FoA has its own vision and staffed with required professionals. At the central level, a team is in place for providing financial and administrative support. At present, about 67 persons are working with WASSAN in different capacities (*see annexure 2*).

Institutional Systems and Committees

At the organizational level, Executive Secretary is the team leader, supported by two Directors. A Core Group, consisting of senior members of the team support in managing the day-to-day functions of the organization. Regular team meetings (*FoA/Project wise*)/ monthly staff meetings are conducted for planning and execution of the projects. For democratizing the functioning, following few committees are formed internally.

Core Group: It is comprised with Executive Secretary, Associate Executive Secretary, Advisor, Senior Program Officer (Finance) and representative from each FoA. It looks over matters related to Administration, Purchases, Project Management, Organizational Issues, Planning, Networking and Partnerships etc.

Project Management Committee: Project Management and Review Committees are formed for each project for 2 years + duration. Respective Project Coordinator; Invitee from other projects/ other team; Representative of Core Group are part of this committee for each project.

Finance Committee: It oversees and guides the financial related matters and comprised of members from Trustees, Directors, Representatives from Audit Firm and Staff.

Gender Integration & Complaints: This is constituted with representatives from Staff and Directors, anchored by a staff member.

Human Resource Development and Management: This is also constituted with representatives from Staff and anchored by a staff member.

WASSAN Sahacharulu: This is an informal savings group of WASSAN staff members functioning like Self-Help Group:

Designated Authorities under RTI

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Trainings

Vision

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



Trainings



As an approach, WASSAN is focusing on building decentralized training capacities and innovate on the institutional systems of capacity building delivery. The journey started with the concept of developing Pool of Resource Persons and traversed a long-way to the establishment of Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centers (CLRCs) by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. As a support organization, WASSAN was able to influence the system/ policy for establishing such institutional mechanism, in the form of CLRCs, for capacity building service delivery for different NRM projects in the state (see Box 1: Evolution of LRCs). As a result, there was large number of Livelihood Resource Centers established in the state by 2005. This created a new paradigm and WASSAN had to re-position itself to this new context with;

- ❖ Functioning as a Secretariat to Consortium of Resource Organizations
- ❖ Anchoring Livelihoods Resource Centre at Parigi in Ranga Reddy District

- ❖ Extending Professional Support Services to Strengthen LRCs in three districts
- ❖ Networking of LRCs, anchored by NGOs

Box 1: Evolution of LRCs

During the final stages of AP Rural Livelihoods Projects (APRLP), Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated 55 Cluster Livelihoods Resource Centres (CLRCs) in Andhra Pradesh (2005-07). The main purpose of these CLRCs is to provide capacity building support to various village level institutions established under watershed development projects, NREGS, Comprehensive Land Development Project (CLDP) and other rural development projects. This initiative was triggered during the Annual Network Meeting of WASSAN in 2004, where WASSAN shared various good practices in capacity building service delivery in the context of watershed development projects in the state. The Capacity Building Network in Ranga Reddy District, which was established and nurtured by WASSAN during 2001-04, was one of such initiatives. Shri K Raju, then Commissioner of Rural Development (2004) constituted a working group to evolve a strategy for up-scaling such good practices in capacity building service delivery. This working group consisted of three institutions – Commissionerate of Rural Development, APARD and WASSAN, gave a concrete shape to the concept of Cluster Livelihoods Resource Centres and by 2005, 55 Cluster Livelihoods Resource Centres and 17 District Livelihoods Resource Centres (DLRC) were established in the state by Commissionerate of Rural Development. Since then, these CLRCs symbolized the institutionalized and decentralized systems for effective delivery of capacity building services on a large scale.



WASSAN played a crucial role in all these processes. Meanwhile, several participatory training tools and methods were developed to address different levels of stakeholders. Capacity Building needs were integrated into the Project Management Cycle so as to cater the project requirements and action on the ground.

Secretariat to Consortium of Resource Organizations

As a network based organization, WASSAN facilitated interactions between Commissionerate of Rural Development and other partners in rural development projects, from time to time. This role was formalized in the form of 'Secretariat' to the Consortium of Resource Organizations, established as part of capacity building strategy for watershed projects. In the process, WASSAN supported Commissionerate of Rural Development in launching the strategy of CLRCs in the entire state, during the initial phases. It conducted several district/ state level workshops to orient the District Water Management Agencies (DWMA's) and their staff on the basic features of the CLRCs.

As per the Capacity Building strategy, each CLRC had a Course Director and an Assistant Course Director (Data Entry Operator). The CLRC was expected to help the PIAs in developing the annual action plans for capacity building and generate demand for related services including training, communication campaigns, exposure visits and field level demonstrations etc. The action plan is converted into quarterly calendars for facilitating easy implementation. Resource materials, modules and pool of resource persons were developed so that the calendar could be easily executed. Necessary unit costs were developed for different types of expenditures for service delivery. Though the formal support from Commissionerate of Rural Development for Secretarial functions ended in 2007, WASSAN continues to perform the role of Secretariat to the Consortium of Resource Organizations with the support of donors/ other projects. In the process, it took several initiatives to strengthen the capacity building agenda in the state.

Anchoring Livelihoods Resource Centre at Parigi

For demonstrating the concept of CLRCs, WASSAN is directly anchoring a Livelihood Resource Centre at Parigi, in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from delivering the capacity building needs to different projects, it took up various pilot initiatives to demonstrate the field level innovations, which is also the core mandate of capacity building strategy. *(More details covered as part of Support Services Chapter).*

Professional Support Services to other LRCs

Most of the LRCs in Andhra Pradesh are in fact anchored by District Water Management Agencies (DWMA's). Commissionerate of Rural Development realized that it was not as easy as envisaged in making LRCs providing the services at field level. Subsequently, it requested WASSAN to provide professional support to these LRCs so that the proposed systems are operationalized. Thus, WASSAN functioned as Resource Support Organization for DWMA's in three districts – Ranga Reddy (3 LRCs including WASSAN's LRC in Parigi); Mahabubnagar (7 LRCs) and Srikakulam (3 LRCs).

As part of this agenda, WASSAN took up following responsibilities – conducting field level training needs assessment; supporting LRC members in developing the capacity building action plan and quarterly calendar; developing pool of resource persons for each LRC and building their capacities as facilitators; developing necessary modules/ resource material as per the capacity building calendar; reviewing the



implementation of action plans; providing feedback to the Commissionerate of Rural Development from time to time; and trouble shooting. The performance of LRCs in these districts improved with the professional support of WASSAN.

The formal role of WASSAN to offer such professional support services ended by 2007. However, WASSAN continued to work with the DWMA's in these three districts and offered different capacity building services, which were necessary in launching the watershed development projects and up-scaling some good practices in the remaining watersheds. These efforts were largely in the context of developing 'Detailed Project Reports' for 2009-10 batch of Integrated Watershed Management Projects (see Box 2: Developing Detailed Project Reports); and up-scaling good practices of Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiatives (APDAI).

Box 2: Developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

Developing Detailed Project Report (DPR) is an important first step in Integrated Watershed Management Projects (IWMP) as per the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008). WASSAN offered support to four districts (Ranga Reddy, Mahabubnagar, Srikakulam and Anantapur) in preparation of DPRs. CLRCs provided an important support to the process of developing DPRs in each district. WASSAN conducted training programs for village level volunteers, resource persons/ facilitators; organized planning & review meetings at CLRCs during this process. The training programs were largely on net planning process, participatory situation analysis and household data collection processes. Each training program focused class room sessions and field work. This process continued from December 2009 to November 2010.

Networking of NGO Anchors of LRCs
WASSAN played an important role of facilitating partnerships between committed NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with Commissionerate of Rural Development in the context of CLRCs. It also played an instrumental role to get special space for NGOs as anchors of CLRCs. This has resulted in Government handing over 13 CLRCs to the NGOs/ CBOs for formal anchoring. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was also facilitated for this purpose, between Commissionerate of Rural Development/ District Water Management Agency and respective anchor NGOs for a period of two years (2005-07). APMAS, MYRADA, BAIF, ASDS, Timbuktu Collective, BREDs, ARTS and Mandal Mahila Samakhyas of Kosgi and Addakal were among these organizations. WASSAN's CLRC at Parigi was also part of this MoU.

During this partnership, WASSAN organized series of workshops, network and interface meetings with Commissionerate of Rural Development. Annual Network Meetings of WASSAN became a formal platform for sharing experiences, concerns and thoughts on CLRCs with larger audience. After a formal review by Commissionerate of Rural Development, the MoU was renewed up to March 2009. Some of the partners did not continue partnerships, due to performance problems and other administrative issues. WASSAN continued its efforts to network with these NGO Resource Organizations.

During 2008-10, the role of NGOs in CLRCs became nominal in the context of watershed development projects (see Box 3: Factors that made LRCs dysfunctional). However, Commissionerate of Rural Development realized that there is a huge gap in production systems and livelihoods related agenda in the on-going watershed development projects. Since the MoU between NGOs and Commissionerate was formally completed by March 2009, WASSAN initiated the process of revisiting the roles of NGOs in the context of CLRCs. Series of meetings were organized with potential NGOs who could adopt certain villages within the purview of CLRCs and demonstrate role model processes on production systems and livelihoods promotion. WASSAN also supported the process of developing project proposals of the potential NGOs to crystallize their agenda and thoughts. About 18 NGOs participated in this process and developed proposals. This process of consultations and developing proposals took about a year time and went on up to March, 2010.





After receiving the proposals from NGOs, the Commissionerate of Rural Development was willing to provide financial resources to support the NGOs; but not to a substantial level. The resources were meager but NGOs were expected to demonstrate several innovative processes on the ground.

The main constraint was the availability of funds under HARIYALI Projects, where large portions of funds were already spent for different purposes and the balance available for production systems and livelihoods was limited. There were no new watershed development projects in the state since 2007. Within the given limited budget, the facilitation cost of NGOs was also included. This was an impossible preposition for several NGOs. WASSAN also thought this partnership will put NGOs into difficult position and did not encourage them to get into formal partnerships with Commissionerate of Rural Development. In the entire process, WASSAN was playing the role of facilitator of partnerships between

Box 3: Factors that made LRCs dysfunctional

During 2008-2010, two major developments took place at the level of Commissionerate, Rural Development, which had severe impact on the functioning of CLRCs in the state. Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India issued new version of guidelines for watershed development projects in 2008 (Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects -2008). These Guidelines tried to establish proper systems at district/ state/ national level to improve the project management efficiency. Each state was expected to establish dedicated nodal agencies at state and district levels; develop state specific perspective plans; identify potential areas for watershed projects and develop an inventory of these project sites/ villages. It was also expected to evolve state specific guidelines, complete on-going projects; close all non-performing projects, etc. This meant a huge house-keeping exercise within Commissionerate of Rural Development. At the other end, there were several tasks for preparing grounds for new generation watershed projects under the aegis of Common Guidelines (2008). This took considerable time and energy and no new watershed projects was launched (on ground) during the first two years. As a result, CLRCs did not have adequate tasks related to watershed development projects.

During the same period (2007-2010), Commissionerate of Rural Development, GoAP developed several newer packages and approaches for executing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Andhra Pradesh. The Commissionerate was constantly moving ahead and employed large number of staff to manage the project (from state level to village level). This scheme is also considered as flag-ship program of the state government, which demanded complete devotion by the Commissionerate. As a result, the Commissionerate completely got immersed with the responsibilities of MGNREGS, and watershed projects were neglected. The capacity building agenda of MGNREGS was also largely taken care of by Commissionerate. This agenda was centrally designed and managed by Commissionerate itself. The software developed for the MGNREGS broadly guided the implementation procedures and also the capacity building strategy. Entire capacity building inputs were centrally organized by Commissionerate. Modules, resource materials, resource persons were developed by APARD/ CRD from time to time and CLRCs remained like a mere venues for delivery of training programs.



NGOs and Commissionerate of Rural Development. It tried its best to arrive at a meaningful common ground for both the partners, in the larger interest of watershed development projects. Unfortunately, Commissionerate of Rural Development was not able to provide required financial support which is necessary for the field level action.

All these developments were shared with the participants of WASSAN Annual Network Meet in July 2010. A strong need was reinforced for a better model of partnerships between CRD and NGOs, under the framework of Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008). Shri Reddy Subramanyam, Principal Secretary, Rural Development and Dr Suvarna, Special Commissioner, Rural Development promised to revisit the earlier decisions and offer a new model for partnerships. This promise was reiterated in subsequent meetings between NGOs and CRD. Still, it has to take a concrete shape and WASSAN is making all efforts to ensure that committed and capable NGOs to get legitimate space in the capacity building

agenda. Sir Ratan Tata Trust (CINI) is supporting WASSAN to facilitate this process of networking of LRCs in the state since 2007. Since large part of this project period (2008-2010) had to encounter several constraints in the partnerships, this project is now extended up to 2012.

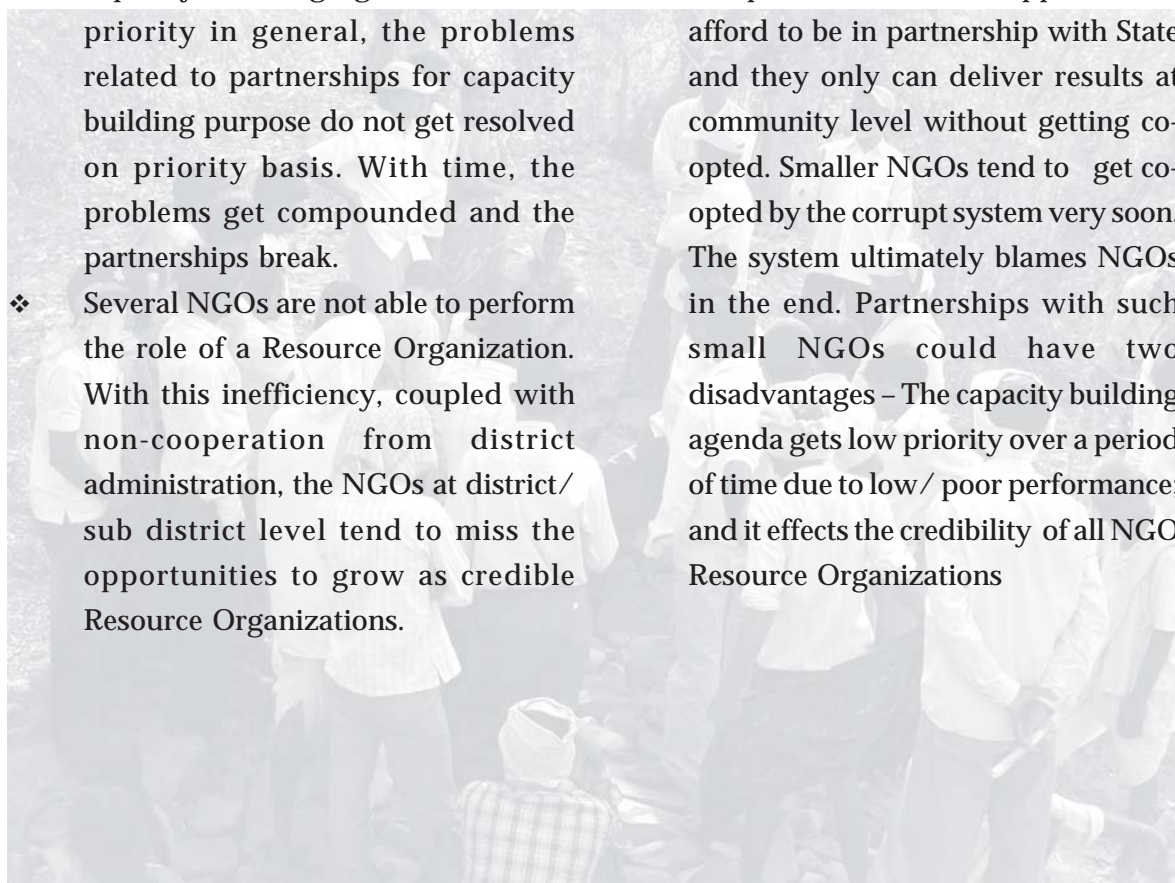
Challenges and Lessons

The ups and downs in the process gave a deep insight for WASSAN on the process of facilitating partnerships around capacity building agenda. There are several challenges on the way.

- ❖ Though policies and guidelines made significant advancement and formally allocate financial resources, the practices on ground see several ups and downs. Capacity building support is still a lip service, in case of large scale development projects.
- ❖ Good role models also have short life. Most of these good models are centered on individuals within the government system. Once these persons change, the good practices would also collapse. This collapse could happen even with models that worked on a large scale for a reasonable period of time. System



- ensures that these good models or good practices become invisible over a period of time. The institutional memory is deliberately erased. Rebuilding the edifice on the basis of broken memories is a difficult task.
- ❖ During the partnerships between NGOs and State, the terms of partnerships are generally not very conducive for effective functioning of NGOs. The terms and conditions are generally used against the NGOs and most of the conditions are not adhered to.
 - ❖ Sensitive officers at state level are not always able to ensure better implementation of good practices in GO and NGO partnerships. Since capacity building agenda is of low priority in general, the problems related to partnerships for capacity building purpose do not get resolved on priority basis. With time, the problems get compounded and the partnerships break.
 - ❖ Several NGOs are not able to perform the role of a Resource Organization. With this inefficiency, coupled with non-cooperation from district administration, the NGOs at district/ sub district level tend to miss the opportunities to grow as credible Resource Organizations.
 - ❖ Higher value is attached to implementation role of NGOs and less respect is given to resource and support roles, in practice. It is a contradiction to the policy statements.
 - ❖ There is a considerable reluctance to operationalize the policies, even after demonstrations and role models are established.
 - ❖ Continuous efforts and keeping the agenda alive are two important requirements to ensure that GO and NGO partnerships are functional. Though it is important to have equal partnerships, NGOs tend to be less equal and State seems to be more equal in these partnerships.
 - ❖ Only NGOs that have external/ independent financial support could afford to be in partnership with State and they only can deliver results at community level without getting co-opted. Smaller NGOs tend to get co-opted by the corrupt system very soon. The system ultimately blames NGOs in the end. Partnerships with such small NGOs could have two disadvantages – The capacity building agenda gets low priority over a period of time due to low/ poor performance; and it effects the credibility of all NGO Resource Organizations





Support Services

Vision

A centre for promoting and capacitating different partnerships to experiment, innovate and establish processes that strengthen the natural resources management practices and related livelihoods.

Support Services



The objective of this FoA is to develop partnerships to provide capacity building and field level support services for NGOs, their Networks and Community Based Organizations. In the process, it collaborates with several academic, research and financial institutions. These partnerships provide an experimental learning ground for several innovative approaches in improving NRM based livelihoods of the poor and women. More importantly, these field-based initiatives provide valuable insights for the policy modifications. The experiences provide proof-of-concept on advocacy issues and feed into the policy formulation processes. With this mandate, the Support Service Centre has taken up several initiatives during the period, across the state and country; the agenda was broadly related to watersheds, rainfed agriculture and drought adaptation etc.

Supporting and Implementing Watersheds

Partnership with NABARD as Resource Support Organization (RSO)

WASSAN is functioning as Resource Support Organization (RSO) for Karimnagar, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar and Khammam districts for NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) supported watershed development projects in the state. These projects are related to Watershed Development Fund (WDF) and Indo German Watershed Development Program

(IGWDP). About 40 NGOs are functioning as Project Facilitating Agencies (PFA) under these projects, covering about 1,00,000 hectares of watershed area. As a RSO, WASSAN is offering technical, managerial and monitoring support to these projects. It includes capacity building and hand holding at watershed/community level during various stages of the project. During the initial phase of these projects, WASSAN

offered professional support in conceptualizing the guidelines and related processes, at various stages. Later, it also took active part in identification of relevant NGOs and suitable villages for the project.

Conducting regular meetings for planning, reviewing and monitoring is an important function of WASSAN as RSO. The support

extended to the partners has enabled the field NGOs to go through the critical bottlenecks and move into the Final Implementation Phase (FIP). Meanwhile, WASSAN developed various communication material and modules that are specifically relevant to NABARD projects.

Watershed Development Fund (WDF)

WDF program, funded by NABARD is being implemented in distress mandals throughout the country under Prime Minister Relief Package. It was launched in 2007 in 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh. At present, WASSAN, as RSO, is providing technical support to 81 watersheds, implemented by 23 Project Facilitating Agencies (PFAs), covering an area of 91035.02 hectares, in Mahabubnagar, Adilabad and Khammam districts in Telangana Region (See Box 4: Summary of WDF project coverage)

Box 4: Summary of WDF project coverage (year-wise)				
Year	No of districts	No of partners	No of watersheds	Area in ha
2007-08	6	25	63	55340.87
2008-09	3	23	80	85386.24
2009-10	3	23	80	85386.24
2010-2011	3	23	81	91035.32

When the project was launched in 2007, WASSAN was RSO for 6 districts - Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar. The project comprised of 63 watersheds with a total area of 55340.87 hectares. As per the NABARD norms, the total watershed area allocated for

Box 5: Details of Partners in WDF: (District, Organizations & No of watersheds)					
Adilabad		Khammam		Mahabubnagar	
Organization	No of watersheds	Organization	No of watersheds	Organization	No of watersheds
SISS	3	ASDS	4	ECO-CLUB	4
CRD	9	Bow & Arrow	5	SDDPA	4
APMSS	3	Outreach	3	CONARE	4
SURE	3	Chestd*	3	VSS	3
CCD	2	ASCS	3	KMMS	1
DHAN	5	CHARD	3	BIRD-AP	4
		DSSS	3	IPWWA	3
		Jagruthi	3	RDS	3
				WOTR	3

* Chestd took over as PFA, after SECURE withdrew from the project

Box 6: Present Status of Project coverage in WDF: No. of districts:3 (Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad & Khammam)			
District	No. of Partners	No of watersheds	Area in ha
Mahaboobnagar	9	29	30618.56
Adilabad	6	25	30006.46
Khammam	8	27	30410.00
Total	23	81	91035.02

a district was 15,000 Hectares, but in 2008-09 this areas was doubled. This has resulted in operational difficulties for the RSOs. Non availability of skilled staff was another concern. In this context, NABARD suggested RSOs to re-choose the districts where it wants to work. Subsequently, WASSAN withdrew as RSO from 3 districts, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Nizamabad in 2008-09, and continued with Adilabad, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts (See Box 5: Details of Partners in WDF and Box 6: Present status of Project Coverage in WDF). But the number of watersheds and project area increased with the progress of the project in the districts, where WASSAN continued to work.

There are 3 phases in the project cycle; Pre-Capacity Building Phase, also known as Qualifying Shramdaan, Capacity Building Phase (CBP) and Full Implementation Phase (FIP). Each of these phases has its own qualifying parameters which need to be necessarily accomplished to get into the next phase.

With WASSAN's support, 63 out of 81 projects have completed both the Pre

Box 7: Details of Project Progression in WDF (No of watersheds)		
Phase	2009-10	2010-11
Capacity Building Phase(CBP)	70	4
Feasibility Study Report (FSR) (In between CBP & FIP)	8	13
Full Implementation Phase (FIP)	2	64

Capacity and Capacity Building Phases and entered into Full Implementation Phase (See Box 7: Details of Project Progression in WDF). In the process, several efforts were made to capacitate partner organizations, developing pool of resource persons for land use planning, agriculture and livelihood planning. These resource persons were later utilized by the PFAs for completing the planning processes in their respective watersheds. As part of monitoring, WASSAN holds planning & review meetings every month in the respective districts. These meetings provide a platform for experience sharing, learning, motivation and up scaling etc.

Besides supporting regular watershed works, WASSAN is trying to integrate several innovative livelihood components into the project. Required linkages were



established with Line Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries etc. Efforts were also made to ensure quality in the works and promote transparency in wage payments. As part of capacity building, several trainings, demonstration of field practices and exposure visits were organized on different themes. These include; WDF concept, Social Mobilization, Participatory Net Planning, Roles and Responsibilities of Village Watershed Committee, Book keeping, Quality parameters, Sustainable Agriculture practices, Nursery Raising, Chick Rearing and Fisheries Development etc.

PFA staff, office bearers of watershed committees and village community were the target group for such capacity building activities. Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs) was developed in most of the watersheds to cater the needs of PFAs and VWDCs. These PRPs were also capacitated on facilitating various activities.

Support for Major Interventions in WDF

▣ Backyard Poultry:

This was initiated in 15 watersheds in Mahabubnagar and 3 watersheds in Khammam district. Chick Rearing Centers were established by women and the grown-up birds were sold to backyard. Three to four such cycles were completed in 5 watersheds of Mahabubnagar and the activity has fetched good returns to the rearers. In Adilabad, local chicks were procured for back yard rearing. So far, 3-4 cycles are completed in the watershed villages.

▣ Preventive health Care services in Livestock:



Vaccination services for livestock were provided in all the watersheds, covering both the small and large ruminants. In Adilabad district, community managed preventive vaccination program was introduced for preventing FMD with the help of Department of Animal Husbandry. FMD vaccination was taken up under the supervision and facilitation of Village Watershed Development Committee and PFAs of the respective watersheds. Paid system was introduced in remote areas where animal health services are not available. Accordingly para workers were paid by the livestock owners for their services.

▣ Inland Fisheries:

In 2010-11, this was taken up in 18 watersheds in Mahabubnagar, 5 watersheds in Khammam and 3 watersheds in Adilabad districts, with the technical support from Fisheries Resource Center managed by KVK, Jammikunta and WASSAN. A total of 30,69,000 fingerlings of different varieties of fish seed like Bocha, Rohu, CC, Grass carp were released in the tanks. On an average,



there was an income ranging from Rs. 150000-250000 per annum with this activity in a watershed village. A field day was conducted in Munnatur watershed of Mahabubnagar district, in which all the PFAs of the district participated. Extension of the activity to some more feasible watersheds has been planned for in all the three districts.

▣ Productivity Enhancement

Plans have been developed for various productivity enhancement measures related to both agriculture and livestock, as part of Full Implementation Phase. SRI cultivation, NPM, Vermi Composting, Intercropping, Green Manuring, Seed Production of major crops, Dry land Horticulture, Floriculture, Olericulture, Fodder Cultivation, Azolla cultivation and Compost making etc. have been initiated across the watersheds, wherever they are feasible.

▣ Livestock based Livelihoods:

Goat rearing was promoted as an enterprise in all the watersheds of Adilabad district. The flock size increased and fetched a substantial income to the rearers. Preventive health care services were also taken care of.

▣ Non Farm activities:

These activities were taken up in watershed villages, basically for livelihood enhancement of landless and poorest of the poor families. Based on the locally available resources, community interest and experiences, activities were initiated. Skill based livelihood options such as tailoring; embroidery, carpentry etc were also encouraged.

▣ Non Timber Forest Products:

Making of Agarbattis and Leaf Plates, Bamboo and Palm leaf handicrafts, Mahua, Honey and Gum collection etc. were promoted as livelihood enterprises in several watersheds.

Impacts and Lessons

With the SMC works, on an average 10 acres of uncultivated land in each watershed has come into cultivation, where crops like Jowar, Redgram and Castor were taken up. In some places, vegetable cultivation was also promoted. This has resulted in both the income generation and crop diversification. There was substantial reduction in migration in each watershed. Some labour who earned through wages started exploring sustainable livelihoods. While some people bought goats from their earned wages; some people went for agriculture implements; and some others started cultivating their lands.

Initially there was a great difficulty in mobilizing the community for shramdaan in many watersheds. It was realized that there

is a need to take several capacity building efforts to make the community own the program. As such, discussions were held with the primary stakeholders on this issue. It is a tendency that the community does not easily accept to contribute. Sometimes, harsh decisions also need to be taken like withholding the payments for a brief period, till the shramdaan component is achieved. After such efforts only, the mandatory shramdaan was fulfilled in many watersheds.

It was noticed that there are issues of overlapping in demarcation of watersheds areas. Such issues need to be addressed at field level. Otherwise there would be duplication of works and wastage of expenditure. Constant engagement with the concerned officials, even at Commissionerate, Rural Development level, is necessary, to exclude the areas where the treatment was already done with the other mainstream watershed development programs.

With the implementation of NREGS, there was possibility of duplication of works on record, in many places, which need to be avoided. Certain efforts are needed like discussing such issues with the concerned NREGS officials and exchanging the details of demarcation areas and CBP plans with them. Initially, progress was very slow due to the competition from various on-going programmes in all watersheds. But it was addressed with required efforts which actually made positive impact on the NREGS

works, as the concerned staff could realize the difference in the quality of works, compared to watershed treatments, in many places.

It was also realized that convergence with line departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture would make many innovations possible. The inputs and technical support from these line departments have certainly helped in motivating the farmers to take up innovations. Involving Agriculture University in field trials has helped the farmers a lot.

There were problems with staff turnover at PFA level. This issue existed right from the beginning of the project, which had its impact on the works and progress at field level. Resource Support Organizations need to be vigilant on such issues and efforts need to be made to look for alternatives, so that negative effect on the progress of the project could be minimized.

The sustainability of productivity enhancement and livelihood activities largely depends on the process of selecting stakeholders and the choices made over the



activities. WASSAN made efforts to minimize the bias over the stakeholder selection and the needy households/persons through Focused Group Discussions and Grama Sabha. Parameters like participation in shramdaan and requirement of loan etc were taken into consideration in the selection process. For plantation like activities, efforts were made for ensuring the survival of the plants. Linking up paying watering charges based on the survival percentage was tried out in some watersheds which resulted in improvement the survival rate.

Transparency is one critical issue which has its impact on the community owning the program. For various reasons, the community is not aware of the amount sanctioned and expended on the activities in a given watershed. In such cases, RSO need to take a lead and make relevant efforts like random visits and enquiries, so that the issue of transparency is addressed. Such efforts were made in the project area, where in some cases, the labour was interviewed on their payments and the findings were placed before Gram Sabha.



Indo German Watershed Development Program (IGWDP)

IGWDP is an integrated program for rehabilitation of watersheds to regenerate the resources. It is supported by NABARD, with financial support from KfW, Germany. The program is being implemented in 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh; Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal and Adilabad, entailing 36 watershed projects across the state.

The main objective of the program is to stabilize and increase the agricultural and forestry production and enhancing the living conditions of rural population depending on the watershed resources in the project villages.

WASSAN is performing the role of Resource Support Organization (RSO) for this project in two districts; Karimnagar and Adilabad, since 2006, covering 18 watershed projects, with a total area of 21,287 Hectares, implemented by 7 Project Facilitating Agencies (PFAs) (See Box 8: Details of Project Area and Partners in IGWDP)

Support for Major Activities

With WASSAN's support, all the 18 projects have completed their Capacity Building Phase (CBP) and graduated into Full Implementation Phase (FIP) during the period. Broadly, the support was extended for following processes and activities at field level.

▣ Feasibility Study Reports (FSRs)

FSR guidelines and methodology for preparation of FSR were evolved. A Module on FSR preparation was also developed. A Pool of Resource Persons was identified and trained to support PFA staff for timely completion of FSRs. So far, 17 FSRs were prepared by partner PFAs and required support was extended to them in this process. They are in the appraisal stage.

▣ Annual work Plans

Support was extended for preparation of annual work plans (wage planning exercise) in all watersheds by respective Watershed

Committees (VWCs). All these plans were compiled and a data base is prepared. Required support is being extended and process is regularly monitored in implementing the work plans.

▣ Institutions

WASSAN supported the process of formation of Sub Committees and also in evolving their roles and

<i>Box 8: Details of Project Area and Partners in IGWDP</i>				
S.No.	Name of the PFA	Operating Area	No. of Projects	Area (in Ha)
1	Krushi	Siricilla & Karimnagar	1	765
2	SEWS	Konaraopet, Kodimyal & Karimnagar	3	4076.8
3	Sahaya	Koheda & Karimnagar	2	1797.5
4	Sharp	Kataram & Karimnagar	3	5234.0
5	SISS	Indravelly & Adilabad	3	3588
6	Dhan Foundation	Indravelly & Adilabad	3	2958
7	COFA	Sirpur (U), Kherameri	3	2867.7
	TOTAL		18	21287

responsibilities. A rating system was evolved for strengthening the functioning of VWCs, and accordingly process of ratifying VWCs was taken up. Support was also extended in formation of Labour Groups and linking them with banks.

▣ SMC and Water Harvesting Works

Apart from extending support to regular works, focus was on demonstration of low cost structures (sand bag structures & brush wood checks etc), which are local specific and cost effective. Efforts were also made to initiate model plantation patches. Para professionals were developed on thematic areas like agriculture and required capacity



building was extended to them for knowledge enhancement.

▣ Agriculture

NPM practices were promoted in 1806 acres with 596 farmers in the project area. Demonstration for promotion of intercroops was taken up in 1189 acres with 489 farmers. Demonstration of green manuring practices was also taken up in 303 acres, belonged to 272 farmers. System of Rice Intensification was promoted in 20 acres, belonging to



16 farmers, in 5 watersheds. Efforts were also there to promote Azolla in Paddy and introducing Millets in some watersheds. Vegetable cultivation was promoted in 6 watersheds, in convergence with Department of Horticulture.

▣ Inland Fisheries

A preliminary survey was undertaken to identify the potential tanks in which fisheries could be promoted. There were 19 tanks with such potentiality, but there was no fish rearing due to the contractor agreement. Efforts were made to strengthen local Fishermen Cooperative Societies (FCSs), by formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and capacity building activities. With the help of local PFAs and Watershed Committees, trainings and exposure visits were organized for primary stakeholders. Fisheries Resource Centre, KVK, Jammikunta was involved in this process.

In 2010-11, fish stocking was taken up in 10 tanks and the crop was harvested in 8 tanks. Open auction was encouraged for better price. In 10 villages, a total of 2.2 tonnes of fish was already harvested, and it is expected that another 9 tonnes of fish would be available for harvest. Local FCSs have already got a total income of 5.5 lakh

rupees and with the left over harvest, they could get another 4 lakh rupees. Before the intervention, the total harvest was 7.7 tonnes, on which they could get an income of 1.5 lakh rupees only. Apart from this income, the activity provided wage labour for 6-8 persons, as watch and wards, for nearly 4-5 months,

▣ Livestock Health and Vaccination

Vaccination was taken up in all watershed habitations, converging with Department of Animal Husbandry. Green Fodder (annual and perennial) was intensively promoted where dairy was prominent. Jowar was promoted as a dual purpose crop to mitigate drought impact and also to address the fodder needs of livestock. Exclusively, fodder cultivation was promoted in 384 acres belonging to 388 farmers.



▣ Other Efforts

More emphasis was given to improve the quality of soil, moisture conservation and water harvesting works. Efforts are also there to source the best seed for the multiplication, so that the farmers are ensured quality and local seed. Support is also being extended in establishing seed

banks for this purpose. The needs of livestock in terms of drinking water, fodder and preventive health care are being addressed in many watersheds. There are also initiatives in better water management, particularly with regard to the extension of critical irrigation for the resource poor farmers. Computerization of watershed records and MIS is going on.

▣ Trainings

As part of capacity building of various stakeholders, 172 trainings were organized, covering 4871 persons on 6 themes. The themes include; project concept and planning, soil sample collection and analysis, biomass and plantation, FSR concept and methodology and livelihoods. The participants included PFA staff, para professionals and farmers etc.

Box 9: Details of Theme wise Trainings in IGWDP

■ Project concept and planning:	98
■ Agriculture related activities :	34
■ Soil sample collection-analysis:	1
■ Biomass and plantation:	9
■ FSR concept and methodology:	10
■ Livelihood and others:	20

It was realized that organizing cultural programmes at the beginning of Full Implementation Phase (FIP) would improve community involvement in the programme. The annual work plans, must include wage planning keeping the seasonal requirements of wage labour. This would help the Watershed Committee in mobilizing the labour and also address the project objectives.

FSR is a critical phase, wherein the planning for entire watershed is done. As it is normally undertaken at the end of CBP phase, it has to be carried out without inflicting the progress of ongoing works in watershed. A team of 15-20 members, with potential capacities and skills, need to be identified for preparation of FSRs. This team could be a combination of people from cluster of watershed villages. They should be properly oriented on the FSR preparation process, for which 15 days of training would be required. This process not only helps in developing participatory plans in time but also in implementing them, with proper orientation and perspective. They could also support in mobilizing the community, whenever necessary.

It was also realized that there should be continuous handholding for at least 4-5 seasons, in efforts related to productivity enhancement. A systematic and dedicated support is needed for such efforts, particularly in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. This is proven in the case of fisheries activity in the project. The collaborative effort with Fisheries Resource Center, KVK has yielded desired results as there is resource support and also additional financial allocations.

The self rating process of VWCs on their performance has contributed in improving their functioning, with realization on their roles and responsibilities. But lot need to be done for institutional strengthening, particularly for post project sustenance.



Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP)

Intense advocacy efforts went in with regard to the space for NGOs in implementing Integrated Watershed Management Projects (IWMP) in Andhra Pradesh. Lot of consultations held between NGOs and Commissionerate, Rural Development, in which WASSAN took active role (*more details in Research and Advocacy chapter*). It was a hard battle, but finally Principal Secretary, Rural Development agreed to select 13 NGOs as PIAs for IWMP projects in the state. WASSAN was also one of them. It was allotted 3 projects in first batch of IWMP Projects (2009-10); One in Mahabubnagar District (Metlakunta in Bomraspet Mandal) and two projects in Ranga Reddy District (Parigi and Doma Mandals), covering an area of nearly 14000 hectares.

Progress in Mahabubnagar District

The Metlakunta Watershed was allotted in the month of September 2010. It is moving in a rough patch, with lot of political obstacles and field level issues. Amidst these problems, certain efforts were made to steer the project. The team was deployed and required infrastructure was made available for the Watershed Computer Centre (WCC).



A strategic plan for six months was made, with all the estimates. Local youth were identified and involved in planning and communication activities. Some of them were also trained in participatory net planning and basic watershed technology.

In most of the villages, Watershed Committees (WSC) were formed by Mandal Parishad Development Officer (MPDO), during the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Apparently the selection process was not fair, as most of the WSC Chair Persons and Secretaries have in fact purchased their positions, paying huge sums! And now they are worrying about their interests and placing all the hurdles in the process of taking the program forward. There apprehension is that if the program follows a 'process oriented approach, it would not be any beneficial for them. The irony is that they got the support of local political representatives. WASSAN has made lot of efforts involving local people representatives, district and state level official machinery to steer the program, but not yielded desired results.

Meanwhile, WASSAN is striving hard at field level. It organized meetings with representatives of Village Organisations and Mandal Mahila Samakya, to orient on IWMP initiatives and their role in the project. Meetings were also held with Sarpanches, WSC Chair Persons and Secretaries. So far, 16 User Groups (UGs) were organized in the watershed area. These groups joined in Farmers Federation at Mandal level. The

members are encouraged to regular savings and monthly meetings. Annual Action Plan is also prepared in Participatory Net Planning Process.

Progress in Ranga Reddy District

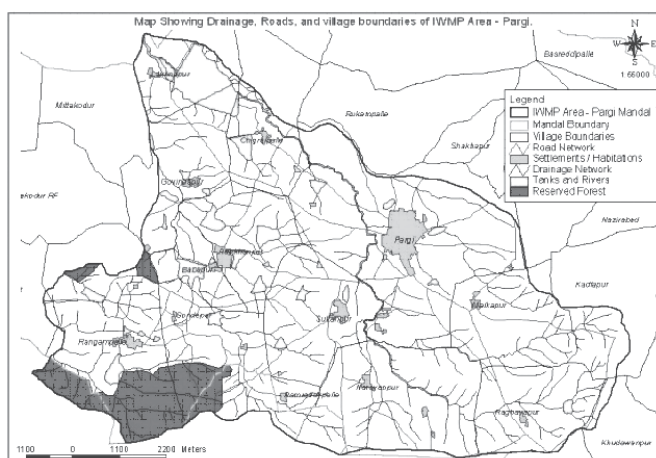
In Ranga Reddy district, WASSAN is implementing two mega watersheds of 2010-11 batch; Narayanpur watershed in Parigi Mandal has an extent of 4740 Hactares, covering 9 Gram Panchayats, demarcated as 9 micro watersheds. The Mothkur watershed in Doma Mandal consists of 4867 Hactares of area, with 12 Gram Panchayats/ micro watersheds.

The field level work in these watersheds was initiated in December 2010. An initial orientation/ training program was organized at LRC, Parigi, for representatives of the all the Gram Panchayats in watersheds area. Operational strategies were worked out for grounding the project in respective villages, with required rapport building and community organization.



For facilitating decentralized planning and implementation process, the mega watershed was divided into sub units as Micro, Nano watersheds. While the extent of Mega watershed is about 5000 Hectares, Micro watersheds are delineated, each with an extent of 250-1150 hactares of area, considering the Panchayat boundaries and hydrological parameters. This micro watershed is a cluster of villages, covering one or two Panchayats.

Each Micro watershed is further delineated into Nano watersheds with an extent ranging from 100-175 Ha. These Nano watersheds fall within the village and each village is entailing 5-10 Nano watersheds.



User Groups (UGs) are formed within each of these Nano watersheds, with the farmers of adjoining/neighborhood fields. Each User Group comprises of not more than 20 farmers. Thus, the Narayanpur watershed is demarcated into 9 micro watersheds, comprising of 47 Nano watersheds, with 134 UGs. The Mothkur watershed consists of 12 Micro watersheds, which covers 56 Nano watersheds, with 192 UGs.

A systematic communication campaign was carried out during 2nd – 13th February 2011 in all the project villages. Two communication teams were deployed for this purpose. They covered all the villages in 12 days. Initial orientation was given to these communication teams and the

communication events were planned in advance. It was multi fold campaign encompassed with organizing rallies, distribution of brochures, wall writings, street plays, street level meetings and Kalajatha during night.

Village level Volunteers and Resource Persons were identified for data collection for preparing Detailed Project Reports. Delineation of watershed boundaries, with mapping on topo sheets and cadastral maps is also completed. Efforts are going on for organizing User Groups, Net Planning and preparation of productivity enhancement plans, with integration of GPS and GIS applications.



Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI)



The Pilot Program, Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI) emerged from a study entitled 'Drought in Andhra Pradesh: Long Term Impacts and Adaptation Strategies', undertaken by the World Bank in 2005, on the request of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh. The study brought forth the need to develop location specific adaptation strategies with a wider applicability, as the state will be subjected to chronic water scarcity and drought conditions in future due to Climate Change. Thus, AP DAI pilot program was initiated in the year 2006 with a broader objective of evolving a 'package of measures' that improve the adaptive capacities of the communities to sustain the negative impacts of increasing drought related vulnerabilities, accentuated by the climate change. The program aimed at identifying and bridging the gaps in the ongoing mainstream government programs with respect to drought adaptation. WASSAN worked as a Lead Technical Agency (LTA) for this pilot program.

AP DAI was implemented in two phases due to different modes of financing. Phase I of the pilot program (June 2006–April 2007) was financed by a World Bank-executed trust fund while Phase II (May 2007-June 2009) was financed by the Japan PHRD Climate Change Initiative Grant (CCIG), the World Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was implemented in two most drought prone districts; Mahabubnagar and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh. Three Mandals of Mahabubnagar district covered 15 villages in the first phase and later expanded to Anantapur district with 5 mandals, entailing 25 villages (See Box 10: details of Pilot Villages). As the pilot experiences were building up, they were expanded to other villages in the Mandals.

Box 10: Details of Pilot Villages in APDAI

District	Mandal	Villages/ Village Organizations
Mahabubnagar	Kosgi	Lodhipur Gundlapally Mukthipahad Chennaram Bijaram
	Bomraspet	Chowderpally Kotture Nagireddypally Bomraspet
	Daultabad	Gokafaslabad Doultabad Neetur Thimmareddypally Antharam
Anantapur	Gandlapenta	Veparala Kattivariipalli Dwaranala Vepalakunta Kurumamidi
	Nallacheruvu	Gorantlavaripalli Oruvai Devareddypalli Balepalli Tanda Ratnalapalli

Approach of APDAI

Given the pilot character of the project and the short duration, an intervention strategy was defined at the outset of the project that could be easily replicated and upscaled. This was done in cooperation with Federation of Women Groups at Village and Mandal level (MMSs and Village Organizations).

The first step in this systematic approach was to define a Drought Adaptation/

Climate Change Impact Matrix. The next step in this logical progression was to develop a Drought Adaptation/ Climate Change Measures Matrix which defines possible interventions to address the challenges defined in the first matrix. Based on this approach several initiatives were taken up during the period (see Box 11: Summary of APDAI Pilot Initiatives).

Box 11: Summary of the APDAI Pilot Initiatives

S.No.	Drought Adaptation Strategy	Pilot Initiatives
1	Better management of soil and moisture	Integrated into Diversified Farming System
2	Allocation of Ground water	Collectivising ground water through pooling of borewells and extending critical irrigation support to rainfed lands.
	Increasing Efficiency of Water Use	System of Rice intensification under Tank Irrigation Systems and Borewells
		Small Scale Drip Systems
3	Diversifying Crop / Farm Systems	Diversified Farming Systems
		→ Soil Fertility Improvement
		→ Soil Conservation and Water Harvesting
		→ Biomass Improvement/ Integration of Multi-Purpose Trees
		→ Inter-Crop Systems & Fodder Crops
		→ Non-Pesticidal Management of Insect Pests
		→ Establishing Pigeon Pea Processing mill (Dhal-Mill)
		→ Establishing market linkages for processed NPM grains.
		→ Easing Bullock Constraints for our Farmers
4	Effective and Quick Response Livestock Health-care Systems	→ Community Managed Preventive Livestock health-care Systems
		→ Organizing Livestock Rearers
5	Building on the Opportunities of Small Ruminants and Backyard Poultry and Other Livestock	→ Promotion of Deccani Breed of Sheep
		→ Building a Value Chain of Sheep and Goat (from reducing kid-mortality to marketing of meat)
		→ Organizing Goat and Sheep Rearers into Groups.
		→ Networked Backyard Poultry
		→ Heifer Rearing
		→ Fodder Farms for creating access to Fodder for Dairy
6	Strengthening Livelihoods related to Commons and Fisheries	→ Regeneration of CPRs and enhancing CPR based Livelihoods
		→ Promoting Community Managed Tank-based Fisheries
7	Creating Buffers	→ Community managed fodder banks
		→ Seed banks to maintain buffer seed and seeds of contingent crops

Diversified Farming System (DFS)

This initiative was designed based on the principles of sustainable rainfed farming. It was a comprehensive package of drought adaptation measures for rainfed lands. The integral components of this initiative were; improving the soil productivity, promotion of crop diversity and crop rotation, improving seed accessibility through seed banks, reducing the input cost by adopting NPM method, biomass development (plantation of dry land horticulture and bund plantation) and organizing farmers into groups for providing a platform for services and linkages etc. Though this program was initiated as part of APDAI, this is being still continued with its upscale thorough Rainfed Land Development Program (RLDP), designed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In APDAI, This was initiated in 3 mandals of Mahabubnagar and 2 mandals of Anantapur Districts (see Box 12: Area covered under DFS). As part of its strategy, 100-250 acres of land was identified in each village and farmers were organized into groups of 15-20 and several components were taken up like; compost incorporation,



intercropping, green manuring, mulching, biomass development with multipurpose trees, NPM practices, soil & water conservation practices, vegetable production, dry land horticulture, fodder production etc (see Box 13: Activities taken up under DFS). It was made mandatory for the farmer in the CIG to go for intercropping, green manuring and the crop residues to be utilized for composting rather burning. As support system, seed banks were established on enterprising mode by women group, for supplying various kinds of seeds to the willing farmers through *nagu* system (1:1.5 times of repayments). Similarly biomass nurseries were established by a small group of women to supply planting material. Small farm implements such as markers, weeders, sprinklers, power

sprayers were made available through Custom Hiring Center.

The year 2009 -10 was the severe drought year in the last decade. Rains came in the first week of

Box 12: Area covered under DFS In (Year wise) (No. of Villages)

District	Mahabubnagar			Anantapur	
Mandal	Kosgi	Bommaraspet	Doultabad	Nallacheruvu	Gandlapenta
Upto 2007 (Since 2006) (APDAI 1 st Phase)	5	4	3	-	-
2008-2010 (APDAI 2nd Phase)	4	4	4	5	4
2010-11 (as part of RRA)	14	18	19	5	10



monsoon (June 2009) and there was a gap of 40 days for next rain. It affected cultivation area partially in Mahabubnagar, but it was more severe in Anantapur district, where 90% of the crop area was affected. In this context, farmers were motivated for contingency cropping. Thus, a total of 1742 acres came under crop diversification in that year. For enabling the farmers to go for alternate crops, seeds of horse gram (50 quintals), sama (3 quintals) and korra

(5 quintals) were provided through seed banks. In another 75 acres of area, farmers went for green manure crops with red gram crop. Vegetable cultivation was also promoted under KB drip system.

A Dhal Mill was established in Daulatabad, Mahabubnagar district in 2008 for processing NPM red gram and selling the dhal in packs with a slight premium. The NPM documentation is being done under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) from NPM India. Processing has started in mini dhal mill with procurement of 151 quintals in 2009 and 112 quintals in 2010.

Based on the DFS experiences, Andhra Pradesh Government designed Rain fed Land Development Program (RLDP) in convergence with NREGA. This is being implemented in 100 villages of APDAI mandals with block approach (each block approximately of 100ha area). WASSAN provided support services for preparation of plans and software development. Training and exposure visits were organized to NREGA staff, village level activists, local leaders and farmers on concept of RLDP. Administration approvals were completed for all the 100 villages, but works were completed in about 30 villages.

Since 2010, focus was shifted from 'activity to institution building'. This was to focus on improving the quality of the NREGS works and also to facilitate collective action. Farmers were organized into groups and efforts were made to

Box 13: Activities taken up under DFS (As part of APDAI and afterwards)			
Activity	Nos or Area (Ac) Covered		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (As part of RRA)
Crop diversification	2500	1742	2393
Green Manuring crops	20	75	-
Seed banks	5	5	6
Seed supplied in Kgs	8318	13670	
Vegetable cultivation	38	50	35
NPM practices on red gram	480	425	135
NPM red gram procured (quintals)	39	140	-
NPM dal processing and marketing (quintals)	39	140	30
Composting (No. of Pits)	366	562	455
Rain fed horticulture(acres)	175	54	-
Nurseries	5	5	-
No of plants raised	130000	-	-
Bund plantation (nos)	84600	196000	-

strengthening these groups. Savings were promoted among these groups. In Mahabubnagar district, the groups were federated at Mandal level in 3 Mandals. (See Box 14: Details of DFS groups and Savings)

Impacts and Lessons

Composting was intensively taken up due to the incentive (Rs. 250 to 300 per compost pit of 1 ton capacity) provided with program funds. Later efforts were made to integrate this activity with NREGS but not succeeded, due to the lack of incentives. Support from line departments (Agriculture and

Horticulture) is required for some of the components such as seed subsidy and infrastructure support to seed banks, micro-irrigation systems etc.

Protection from grazing was a major problem and farmers failed in protecting the plantations, more so when it is not horticulture plantation. Appropriate mechanisms need to be evolved for protection and watering. An assessment of the experience clearly brings out that; the planting material must be old and the full-investments must be made for protection and watering.

Box 14: Details of DFS groups and Savings

Information details	Mahabubnagar district				Anantapur District	
	Doulthabad	Kosgi	Bomraspet	Grand total	Gandlapenta	Nallacheruvu
No of village	14	11	18	43	10	05
No of saving groups	83	36	28	147	20	12
No of group having Bank account	59	33	28	120	20	7
No of saving members	879	508	422	1809		
Total savings amount Rs.	714388	147407	288880	1150675		
Regular book keeping Villages (Nos)	14	9	7	30		
Regular book keeping Groups (Nos)	59	33	28	120		
Internal lending groups (Nos)	12	4	12	28		

Promotion of Millets through PDS and Integrating into the Farming System

This was a sub-pilot to promote millet production, as part of DFS, taken under the APDAI project, with the support of Department of Civil Supplies and District Administration of Anantapur. The objective of this initiative were; promoting millets to ensure the food as well as nutritional security of the households, exploring the possibility of evolving a decentralized, need based PDS suiting to the local conditions and bring back the millets in the local production system.

This was initiated in 2 Mandals of Anantapur district; Gandlapenta (Fair Price Shops in Somayajulapalli, Tallakaluva); and Nallacheruvu (Fair Price Shops in Nadimpalli, Ubicherla, Nallevanlapalli), with a total 2157 households. The millets were procured locally by the Mandal Mahila Samakhya (MMS) and supplied to the Fair Price Shops at a subsidized rate. For promoting production as main and also as intercrop, millet seeds were supplied to the farmers through seed banks. District Civil Supply Officer (DSO) acted as nodal person in designing and grounding the pilot.



District Joint Collector extended support by providing storage facility and other logistics. Respective Mandal Revenue Officers (MROs) regularly monitored the process. Fair Shop Dealers were involved in raising awareness and increasing demand. While the existing millet supply was on an average 10% of the total grain requirement of the family, the pilot could provide a maximum 8 Kgs per household.

Learning & observations

Reduction of sale price from 75% of market price to 50% has increased the millet off take. 30% of households, especially the labour families felt this has helped them to get the grain on a regular basis close to their doorsteps. People expect that the price of grain to be low in comparison with the Rs.2/- Paddy. The reasons for minimal change in the use of millets are linked with the preference by the children. Production of Ragi was increased 3 times in Gorantlavaripalli and other nearby villages due to the assured market support for supplying to the PDS.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) under Tank Commands and Borewells



Traditionally, paddy is grown under tank systems. But the traditional command areas under tanks are reducing: reasons are siltation, insufficient water inflows, breaches in bund, maintenance problems and salinity etc. With the changes in rainfall pattern, these tanks are suddenly filling up with high intensity rains. To capitalize on such context, WASSAN made an effort to promote SRI under tank command areas. The objective was to increase the area under *taibandi*¹ within the larger command and addressing the water shortages at the end of the season and benefitting from low input costs and yield increase.

With this approach, initially WASSAN worked in a scattered manner with small demonstrations. As the drop out percentage was high in such demos, block approach was followed later. In 2007, all the 7 farmers under the tank

command in Nagireddipalli village, of Mahabubnagar district, have taken up SRI. Since then they have been continuously practicing it. Subsequently, farmers of the other tank command areas in the same village were also got motivated. In 2008, entire village, including bore well owners, have shifted to SRI in Nagireddipalli.

Taking cue from this experience, 78 command area farmers of nearby Kottur village, with an area of 104 acres, have taken up SRI in 2008. By 2009-10, the coverage increased to 6 villages, entailing 575 acres of command. SRI area under bore well irrigation has also spread to 10 villages in Mahabubnagar district covering 109.5 acres. (see Box 15: Details of SRI under Tank Command and Borewells)

Initially, there was support from Department of Agriculture through ATMA which provided incentives to the farmers to ease the actual constraints in adopting the SRI. The promotional incentives were given as kind: 50% of neem powder and 50% of

Box 15: Details of SRI under Tank Commands/Borewells in Mahabubnagar

Sl. No.	Item	2007 -Rabi	2008 - Kharif	2008- Rabi	2009-Rabi
1	Number of tanks	1	2	3	11
2	Number of farmers	15	92	48	189
3	Acres	7	113	29	575
4	Total	7	142	575+*109 (684)	

* 109 ac under kharif (due to drought; less area)

¹ A traditional system of restricting the cultivating area keeping in mind the available water resources

cost of timely weeding. This kind of incentive system helped the farmers in adjusting to the new technology and also ensured the timely operations at field.

The results of the field level experiments were scientifically validated through crop cutting experiments in Field Days, specifically organized for this purpose, by involving scientists from Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad.

During the period, efforts were also made to scale up SRI through mainstream agriculture development programs in large blocks in the state and across the country. The strategy was to evolve a consortium of civil society and research organizations, and develop a collaborative program between the consortium and mainstream agriculture programs such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

Thus, AP SRI Consortium was formed with WASSAN, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), WALAMTARI, NABARD and various civil society organizations, along with the Department of Agriculture. WASSAN is providing the secretarial support to this AP SRI consortium.

Initiatives at National Level:

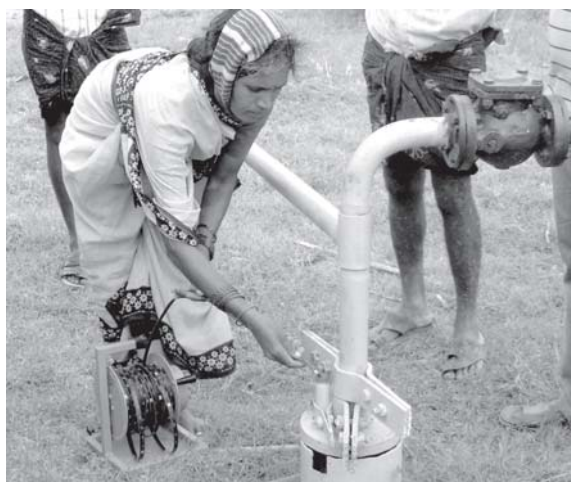
WASSAN has initiated discussion with the Joint Secretary, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Delhi, for promotion of SRI in the country engaging civil society

organizations. Joint Secretary, NFSM agreed to explore the option of NABARD receiving the budgets from NFSM and manage the program with civil society. A one day workshop was organized in ICAR, Pusa campus in New Delhi, in which people from NABARD, WWF, NCAP, DRR participated. A framework for a collaborative program between NFSM, NABARD and Civil Society has taken shape in this workshop. Responding to the advocacy efforts, NFSM has provided part funding for promotion of SRI in the country. Subsequently, NABARD has taken up a SRI promotion, under a consortium approach in the country, with civil society organizations.

Lessons Learnt:

It was realized that group / block approach would be ideal for scaling up SRI, instead of small 'demonstration' models with few farmers. Provision of incentives/ finances through a community based organization would be most viable and effective. This would enable the local stakeholder organizations and farmers in having greater control in the identification of elements and deliverance of subsidies. Providing a field level facilitator to anchor the process and enabling custom hiring centre for making implements available is also a pre requisite. Relevant support systems need to be provided for managing insect pests through non chemical means. Skill building of labor in nursery bed preparation, transplantation and weeding should be taken up consistently.

Groundwater Sharing through Pooling of Bore wells



Open access to digging of bore wells, huge support for sprinklers/drips, free power/power subsidies, absence of social regulatory norms for ground water usage resulted in competitive digging of bore wells that accentuated the exploitation further. Judicious use of groundwater by shifting from irrigated to irrigated dry crops, practicing protective/ critical irrigation methods, adopting micro irrigation techniques and following social regulations for accessing ground water can protect large areas of rainfed agriculture from the vagaries of rainfall fluctuations. In this context, an attempt was made in APDAI to pool up the bore wells of nearby farmers in an identified area, for sharing the ground water resources. The objective was to protect the Kharif crop by providing protective/life saving irrigation and increasing the rainfed acreage and income. This initiative was taken up in

3 villages in Mahabubnagar and 2 villages in Anantapur districts (see Box 16: Details of pooled bore wells for ground water sharing)

The first experimentation was carried out at Chellapur village in Daultabad mandal of Mahabubnagar district. The identified farmers were taken to an exposure visit to 'Social Regulation Project' of Centre for World Solidarity organization and to the 'APFAMGS' project in Anantapur, where the ground water issues were addressed. With the experience gaining ground, Chellapur village, itself has become an 'exposure site' for the subsequent experiments.

In each of these villages, farmers interested for pooling of bore wells were organized into Common Interest Groups (CIGs). Meetings were organized to draw the water sharing modalities and also for preparation of MoUs, which need to be signed on bond paper by the members of CIG group, in the presence of local Mandal Revenue Officer (MRO).

Box 16: Details of pooled borewells for ground water sharing

S.No	Village	Mandal	Acres covered	No. of Farmers	No. of bore wells pooled
Mahabubnagar district					
1	Chellapur	Daultabad	48	5	5
2	Nagireddypalli	Bommaraspet	36	16	2 open wells
3	Gundlapalli	Kosgi	48	36	1
Anantapur district					
4	Gorantlavaripalli	Nallacheruvu	250	42	13
5	Karanamvaripalli	Gandlapenta	78	25	33 (under processing)



The total project investment for collectivization of bore wells was Rs.210000 and unit cost per acre was around Rs.5000. These costs are inclusive of installation of pipeline, trenching and sprinklers etc. On their part, CIG members contributed in the form of digging the trench. Micro irrigation sets were provided to farmers at subsidized cost and they were motivated for crop diversification. Training programs were organized on micro irrigation techniques, crop water budgeting, water sharing norms etc. Bank accounts were made mandatory for the CIGs. A common fund for future maintenance of the pipeline/structure was established through farmers' contribution.

Thus, the pilot in the Chellapur village has completed four crop seasons, which has given following observations; On an average, in each season, the irrigated area was doubled. 12 acres of the Kharif crop (40% of the pooled area) was provided with protective irrigation. There was an increase of 240% in grain production, to an extent of 3320 Kg additional grains worth about Rs.28,240/- Fodder production was increased three times. Additional gross returns per bore well was Rs. 7812. Nearly 25% of the total pumping hours was saved

in the process. An analysis also revealed that the water extraction was also within the safe zone.

Key Lessons:

As the pilot is firmly grounded at 6 places, now this can be replicated in large areas. There is potential for convergence of different programs / organizations for scaling up this initiative. The main expenditure involved in the pilot is for pipe line network, earth work (trenching and laying down of pipe lines) and micro irrigation systems. While scaling up, this expenditure can be supported in two ways; the entire cost may be supported by NREGS through wage (labour for laying of pipeline network) and material component (cost of main pipeline) etc, while AP Micro Irrigation Project (APMIP) may support drips and sprinklers at subsidized cost to the groups whoever come forward for water sharing. The second option is that the NREGS can support entire cost of wage labour while APMIP can support micro irrigation sets align with main pipe line. Infact the activities like bund plantations, earthen bunding, water storage structure are already part of NREGS works, which can be easily applied for this initiative.



Community Managed Common Land Development

The objective of the initiative was to enhance the income and strengthen the livelihoods of dependents on commons, through the protection and development measure. It also entails the process of evolving institutional systems with the livestock holders to rejuvenate and protect common lands. This initiative was taken up in Mahabubnagar and Anantapur Districts.

In the process, focused group discussion were held with livestock holders and the members of SHGs on the need for commons development. Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were formed with the livestock holders (primarily goat and sheep rearers and large ruminants) and users of various products from commons of respective villages. A cluster level Governing Committee was formed drawing members from the CIGs. The committee along with local Village Organization planned and executed the activities. Certain norms and systems were evolved for protection of the area (eg; fire walls and eco clubs etc).



As part of production for regeneration, activities like plantation, seed dibbling, compost preparation, continuous contour trenches (CCT), stone bunding and fire protection measures, farm ponds at the foot of the hill etc were taken up (See Box 17: Details of Activities for Commons Development). A major part of the financial support for these activities came from the APDAI program, except CCTs that were supported through NREGS. Series of training programs were organized on value addition to fodder, disease management in small ruminants, training on fish production etc.

The total person-days of employment generated by the pilot in sample areas were

Box 17: Details of Activities taken up for Commons Development (as part of APDAI)				
District	Mahabubnagar		Anantapur	
Activity	Quantum of work	Person days of work	Quantum of work	Person days of work
No. of plants	15640	810	-	-
Saucing for plants	7000	225	-	-
Grass seed dribbling (in Kgs)	450	-	250	-
CCT (in meters)	872	-	270	-
Compost pits	4	32	2	16
Stone bunding (in meters)	150	-	-	-
Fire protection (meters)	1100	75	4137	264
Watch and ward	-	730	-	-
Farm pond (at the bottom of hill)	-	-	7*	280

* 3 out of 7 were completed.

4247 days - 3,392 days in Mahabubnagar and 855 in Anantapur respectively. On an average, each CIG member in Mahaboobnagar got 146 days of employment. But the concern was that the survival rate of plants could not exceed 30 percent, even though there was watch and ward mechanism throughout the year.

With the lessons in APDAI, coupled with the earlier experiences of networks/ organizations like Ananta Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi (APPS), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and Timbuktu Collective, WASSAN made a collaborative effort for evolving 'Common Land Development Program' in the state. The experienced NGOs have established that 'social fencing' must be institutionalized to encourage natural regeneration of biomass

before investing on works related to development of natural resource in CPR. Subsequently, Commissionerate, Rural Development initiated a program for Anantapur and Chittoor districts. While the Commissionerate provided cost of developmental works through convergence with NREGS, and also ensured formalization of user rights over the produce from CPR, in favour of actual stake holders. On the other hand, NGOs mobilized the community for continued social fencing and facilitated participatory planning and implementation of works. Project Director, DRDA, in respective districts, had the responsibility of overseeing the program. During phase-I, 28 NGOs participated in the program, covering 46 villages in 44 mandals of Anantapur and Chittoor Districts.



Community Managed Livestock Vaccination

WASSAN, with the support of local Mandal Mahila Samakhya (MMS) has been facilitating livestock vaccination in Kosgi mandal of Mahabubangar, since 2006. It was started in 5 villages but later extended to another six villages. In the first year, 280 animals were vaccinated. Next year the number rose to 525 animals. The same model was extended to 25 villages of two APDAI districts; Mahabubnagar and Anantapur. Subsequently, the program further expanded in the following years; Such extension was possible due to consistent efforts in organizing awareness camps and building the pool of trained Animal Health Workers (AHWs), in liaison with Department of Animal Husbandry.

The major advantage of this model is that the para-worker becomes institutionally anchored with the community based organization, capitalizing on the already existing institutional base for raising demand for vaccination services. All the so called 'indiscreet' livestock that have lot of functional value in the farming systems could be covered in this model. The MMS provide anchorage to a pool of para-workers trained in vaccination work. With the help



from AH Department, Village Organizations (VOs) and Gram Panchayat and local MMS collectively draws up a schedule for vaccination. The actual service delivery is outsourced to the para-workers. The VO and Gram Panchayat will organize the vaccination camp on the scheduled date and collect service charges from the people. The para-worker is paid service charge by the VO. The data along with signatures would be submitted to the AH Department.

Simultaneously, efforts were also made to integrate this vaccination model into NABARD funded watershed development programs in Adilabad, Karimnagar and other districts (See Box 18: Details of Livestock Vaccination).

In an APDAI review meeting, Principle Secretary, Rural

Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to scale up the model in all the Mandals in Anantapur district through District Rural

Box 18: Details of Livestock Vaccination (2009-2010)

S. No.	District	No of AHWs trained	Details of Vaccinated Livestock					
			Large Ruminants		Small Ruminants		Poultry	
			No	No of Villages	No	No of Villages	No	No of Villages
1	Anantapur	21	1414	17	8857	14	2477	6
2	Adilabad	9	4672	13	396	6	-	-
3	Mahabubnagar	12	2345	17	850	10	-	-



Development Agency (DRDA), as part of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP). Orientation and trainings were organized in this regard for various stakeholders, but it could not move forward as Project Director, DRDA transferred. But the initiative is intensified on the platforms of MMSs and Watershed Development Committees in Mahabubnagar, Anantapur, Adilabad and Karimnagar districts. The farmers in the villages are demanding for advanced vaccination as they realized the importance of preventive vaccinations (See Box 19: Perception of the households on benefits).

Key Lessons

Department of Animal Husbandry must make monthly disease surveillance meetings as its institutional mandate and allocate required budgets (mainly for travel costs of participants). Based on the disease incidence and livestock population in an area, annual vaccination schedule could be announced. Presence of a dedicated facilitator would enable the department to quickly respond to disease outbreaks resulting directly or indirectly from climate change. Vaccines for diseases like ET are supplied by the government free of cost. But, FMD and HS&BQ combined vaccines are either not supplied or supplied at a subsidized rate. In such cases, it is rather difficult to collect the charges ahead of the vaccination event to procure vaccines. Investments are also needed on certain equipment. Creation of a Livestock Revolving Fund for those villages accepting to take up vaccination could be a solution in such cases.

Box 19: Perception of the households on benefits with Livestock Vaccination

Indicator	Mahaboobnagar		Anantapur		Overall	
	T1*	T2**	T1	T2	T1	T2
% of members who reported in reduction of diseases in animals	95	83	62	95	83	88
% of members who reported reduction unnecessary expenditure	83	73	54	90	73	80
% of members who informed saving of time	88	83	54	95	76	88

Deccani Sheep Breed Improvement Program

Deccani breed is one among the category of breed suitable for drought prone areas especially the Deccani track. With this rationale, a pilot was grounded in Mahabubnagar district. In the beginning few flocks in the villages were replaced by Deccani rams. In the later phase, all the flocks in a village were replaced with Deccani rams to achieve the pilot objectives in full spirit (See Box 20: Details of Breeding Rams and Sheep population covered)



There were 2 streams followed in introducing Deccani Rams;

Stream 1 : Directly introducing 1.5 years old pure Deccani Ram @ One for 25 ewes

Stream 2 : Rearing of pure Deccani Ram lambs of 4 months age (either in a group of 20-30 by rearers or 1or 2 by women labourers) till it attains 1-1.5 year and introducing the suitable ones in to the flock

This cycle was continued round the year till all the existing rams were replaced by the pure Deccani Rams in the selected area. The long term goal is to saturate the potential villages with Deccani sheep breed so that the dual purpose of conserving the Deccani breeds locally and also making it available in local markets is achieved.

This process was also steered on the platforms of MMS. Village Organizations, Sheep Rearers, SHG

members discussed and finalized the modalities. Purchasing of breeding rams was done in collaboration with Animal Husbandry department, from places like Latoor, Solapur, Sangli, Bellary in Maharashtra and Karnataka states. Insurance and vaccination services were extended to the rams. Required precautions with regard to health, feeding and breeding were taken. The body weights of the rams were regularly monitored, at monthly intervals. In the stream-1, 50% of the ram cost is supported by Jeevakranti program of Department of Animal Husbandry, as grant, not exceeding to Rs. 1250- per ram. The rest of the cost is borne by the beneficiary. In absence of Jevakranti support, MMS provided 50% of cost, not exceeding

Box 20: Details of Breeding Rams and Sheep Population covered (Year wise)

Year	No.of villages	No. of shepherds covered	Sheep population rams	Total Deccani	Method
2007-08	2	11	769	43	Open nucleus
2008-09	14	208	6400	226	General
2009-10	6	84	6200	212	Open nucleus
Total	22	303	13369	481	



Rs. 1750- as Revolving Fund at 4% interest per annum. In stream-2, 50% of the ram cost was supported by the APDAI project as Revolving Fund, not exceeding to Rs. 650 per ram lamb and the beneficiary contributed rest of the cost. In both the cases, APDAI supported the total transportation cost for purchasing rams from Deccani tracks of Maharashtra (around Nanded) and Karnataka (Bellary). Insurance cost was borne by the beneficiary.

By 2009-2010, the initiative was extended to 10 villages in Yalal Mandal of Ranga Reddy district, apart from the existing 15 APDAI villages in Mahabubnagar district. In Yalal mandal, 32 SHGs were formed with shepherds and these groups were federated at mandal level, forming a network. In Mahabubnagar, there was complete replacement of the existing breeding rams with good quality Deccani breeding rams, in 3 villages; Suraipalli (60 rams), Bijjaram (33 rams) and Regadimailaram (36 rams). Efforts are on to work with district sheep

breeders union along with AHD. Close rapport is being maintained with AP State Sheep and Goat Rearers' Federation to scale up the idea in entire state. Intense efforts are being made to integrate this activity further into the mainstream watershed and other NRM based developmental projects. A national level platform is also being evolved to work on Deccani sheep development.

Issues and lesions learnt

Accessing quality breeding Rams is a major issue in breed improvement program. There were frequent changes in perception of the rearers on Deccani Rams. Regular inputs are required for them on the management practices. Efforts should be made to make access and improve the grazing fields. Regular health care and feeding are also major issues. There should be a special provision under Jeevakranti program for complete replacement of rams with Deccani species in an identified area.

Ram lamb Rearing

Availability of good quality Deccani breeding rams is a major problem in rainfed tracts of Andhra Pradesh. And it is not easy, in terms of cost and transport to get breeding rams from faraway

places like Nanded, Belgaum and Bheed. In many places, it is also normal practice for the rearers to sell the ram lambs at a younger age, which is not viable for them due to the low body weight and less price. Keeping these issues in mind, an effort was made in APDAI to promote ram lamb rearing as an enterprise activity. The idea was to rear the rams productively, till they attain good weight, and sell them at reasonable price. Thus, in the first year (2008-09), a total of 586 ram lambs were taken up by the women in 9 villages of Mahabubnagar District. This was extended to 14 villages by 2009-10, with 174 women members taking up this activity, with 738 ram lambs.

Women beneficiaries who have experience and interest in ram lamb rearing were selected for this purpose. While the cost of

Box 21: Details of Deccani Ram Lamb Rearing (2009-2010)

S. No.	Mandal	Total Members	No.of Villages	Total Ram Lambs purchased	No of Rams Insured
1	Kosgi	58	7	273	257
2	Bomraspet	116	7	465 (365 from APDAI and 100 in IC program)	420
TOTAL		174	14	738	677

the ram lamb was Rs. 1300, project extended half of the cost as support. Rearers were organized into CIGs and orientation was given to them on the management and technical aspects of rearing. With the support of Village Organization, insurance, vaccination services were made available. On an average, the rearer got a net profit of Rs 1200 on each ram lamb.

Box 22: Economics of Ram lamb Rearing in Bijjaram Village of Kosgi

Total cost	: 70000 (Rs. 1250 * 56 lambs)
Rearing period	: 6 months
Total animals died	: 6
Average sale price	: 2600/- (per lamb)
Total Income)	: 130000/- (50 * Rs. 2600-00)
Net income	: 60,000/- (130000-70000)
Net Profit	: 1200/- (per lamb)



Promotion of Network based Backyard Poultry (BYP)



Major bottleneck in the promotion of backyard poultry is constant supply of chicks in adequate numbers, generating surplus over household consumption, health care services and linking with markets. Promotion of Chick Rearing Centers (CRCs) as a small business enterprises and establishing their linkages with the chick suppliers is taken up, not only as part of APDAI, but also in different ongoing programs.

In Mahabubnagar district, Department of Animal Husbandry was promoting back yard poultry with a subsidy of Rs. 25/- per bird. It agreed to support the CRCs in the APDAI project through this program. After few cycles with the improved birds, it was realized that substantial demand is there for local breed for its taste and quality. The market price for local breed both for egg and meat is also higher than that of improved breeds. Thus, Chick Rearing Centre with chicks of Local Breeds was also taken up in Anantapur District.

The key strategy of this initiative was to enable the rearers to rear two days old chicks in Chick Rearing Centre (CRC) up to 4-6 weeks and sell to the households/ local markets, for backyard poultry or for immediate consumption. Since availability of chicks of the local birds was a problem, the improved birds mainly – Vanaraja (developed by Project Directorate, Poultry), Grama Priya and Rajashree (developed by AICRP centre of SV Veterinary University) were tried. Vanaraja and Rajashree are dual purpose breeds, with lot of popularity and acceptance. As the program was focused on household incomes and nutrition, the choice of keeping the birds for egg-laying was left to the individuals.

The Institutional process was laid on the platform of women groups and federations at village and mandal level. The Village Organization identifies a poor family (most often a middle/ late aged single women) for the purpose and provides her with a loan and chick rearing infrastructure. The infrastructure is purchased under a capital grant and is owned by the federation.

Box 23: Details of BYP Cycles taken up under Different Programs

S.No	Program	No. of Cycles
1	AP DAI	35
2	Watershed development (DWMA)	36 (centers – one cycle)
3	Dept of Animal Husbandry	30 cycles (planned)
4	Watershed development program (NABARD)	5 cycles, 13 centers
5	Other programs	2 centers (Planned)
Total CRC cycles		116
Total birds		About 51,500 birds in all

The rearer has to identify a vacant house with proper ventilation and takes up chick rearing. MMS helps her with getting chicks from the source, either from Project Directorate on Poultry or from AICRP centre of SV Veterinary University, by placing an advanced demand. The MMS aggregates demand for chicks from several such rearing centers suitable for a cheaper transport.

Apart from APDAI, efforts were also made to integrate BYP into State funded watershed development programs. About 38 chick rearing centers were taken up under watershed development program in Mahabubnagar district. About 14000 birds were reared and distributed into the backyards. It was also integrated into NABARD watershed programs; As part of WDF & IGWDP programs, 13 CRCs were grounded with 6500 chicks (see Box 23: Details of BYP Cycles taken up under Different Programs)

Thus, CRCs were streamlined as potential business enterprises for women headed households. While the SHGs provided the needed platform for market, MMS has taken care of training and health care services. Several complementary processes such as community based insurance against predation, share-cropping by the SHGs, feed supplementation etc., were tried.

With these experiences, it was realized that the rearer would get profits from 4th cycle centers onwards, but the margins vary with the efficiency of the rearer. Within a period

of one and half months the rearers may earn between R.1000 to Rs.5000.

The income/net profit from the CRCs are mainly a function of the number of birds reared and the feed cost. Depending on the number of birds reared, the net profits ranged from Rs.1040 to Rs.5612- per one and half months; it comes to a wage rate ranging from Rs.23 to 125 per day (see Box 24: Cost-benefit analysis of improved birds at Chick Rearing Centers in Mahabubnagar District)

Key Lessons

The birds at CRC are usually priced on the basis of at the cost of chick + mark up price. Initially there was poor demand at the set price. Culled birds from commercial poultry in the local *shandies* at much cheaper prices have set stern competition. There was an initial commotion among the households owing to higher mortality rates due to predation and disease. It will take at least one and half to two years for the new breeds to settle down and establish a constant market. Eventually, direct sales by CRC would provide economic stability and a rhythm to the backyard poultry. Over experience, it was observed that subsidizing (12.5 -15%) the cost per bird at the point of sale from CRC is the best measure of providing public subsidy to backyard poultry birds on a continuous basis for five years; this is in addition to the initial investment in infrastructure, revolving fund, poultry housing etc. This will make these birds attractive.

Box 24: Cost-benefit analysis of improved birds at Chick Rearing Centers in Mahabubnagar District

S.NO	Village name	Doulthabad	Neetur	Gokafasalvad	Mungimalla	Bijjaram
1	Total no. of chicks	595	480	295	360	420
2	No. of chicks up to 6th week	535	404	256	354	409
3	Total cost of the chicks(Rs)	7140	4848	3072	4248	4908
4	Feed consumed (Kg) up to 5th week	579	568	410	403	421
5	Total cost of the feed (Rs)	6658	6532	4715	4634	4841
6	Total no. of waterers	16	14	12	12	13
7	Total cost of the waterers (Rs)	208	182	156	156	169
8	Total no. of feeders	16	12	14	12	12
9	Total cost of the feeders (Rs)	272	204	238	204	204
10	Total no. of brooders	2	2	2	2	2
11	Total cost of the brooders (Rs)	100	100	100	100	100
12	No. of bags of paddy husk	6	10	4	10	7
13	Total cost of the paddy husk (Rs)	240	450	100	350	265
14	CRC rental charges (Rs)	300	300	300	300	300
15	Total medicine cost (Rs)	476	384	236	288	336
16	Miscellaneous (Rs)	305	504	215	539	400
17	Total expenditure up to 6th week (Rs)	15699	13504	9132	10,819	11,523
18	Expenditure on one bird up to 6th week (Rs)	29.34	33.43	35.67	30.56	28.17
19	Total loan amount (Rs)	15670	13504	9132	10819	11523
20	Interest @ 6% (RS)	117.53	101.28	68.49	81.14	86.42
21	loan amount to be repaid (RS)	15787	13605	9200	10900	11609
22	Gross profit (Rs)	21400	16160	10240	14160	16360
23	Net profit (RS)	5612	2555	1040	3260	4751
26	Wage per day (Rs)	124.72	56.77	23.10	72.44	105.57



Community Based Inland Fisheries

This initiative was built over the earlier work of WASSAN in partnership with Village Service Society (VSS), a partner organization and the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas. The overall objective of the pilot was to improve the fish production in tanks and taking control over the situation by the poor primary stakeholders. This was done through a two pronged strategy of; Institutional reforms within the FCS, organizing them into self-help groups for mobilizing capital, formation of a Mandal level network of FCS, Intensive training and exposure visits for the FCS members etc; And focusing on productivity enhancement through technical backstopping by experienced resource persons, introduction of composite fish culture and nurseries, establishing proper linkages with the Fisheries Department and Employment Guarantee Scheme etc.

The initial situational analysis brought out a 'messy' institutional set up in fish production systems in three program mandals (Kosgi, Daulatabad and Bomraspet in Mahabubnagar district). None of the 31 Fishermen Cooperative Societies (FCSs) having rights over fisheries were really in control over the tanks and fisheries production. In almost all the cases, the FCS gave the rights of fish production to an external contractor. And the members were working in the same tank as wage labour for protection and fish harvesting!



The work after situation analysis consisted of a series of discussions with the FCS members and leaders to form the SHGs of the fishermen (mainly men). As part of such democratization of the cooperatives, 53 such SHGs were formed in the three Mandals. The SHGs within the FCS have democratized the cooperatives and actively involved several of the members in the decision making, thus, weakening the stronghold of the dominant leadership. Larger participation also brought about transparency in the operations and finances. The total savings of all these groups by the end of 2009 stood at Rs. 3.94 lakhs.

Bank linkages were extended to encourage the FCSs to take up the fish production on their own by enabling them with the required financial resources. As the scheduled commercial banks refused to extend credit facilities to the FCSs, they were linked to the BASIX local area bank. It gave a loan of about 4 lakh rupees for all the FCSs put together. But as the SHGs' own savings increased, the required capital for fish seedlings was mobilized internally and bank



linkage has become redundant for this purpose. Regular technical support and hand holding was provided to the members of these SHGs, in terms of managing the tanks and also production related aspects. Composite fish culture was promoted for production enhancement. To make the fish seed available within the reach, 2-3 women members from SHGs, preferably from fishermen community, were identified and supported to take up the fish seed production. As part of building resource persons, Community Resource Persons, from among the FCSs, were identified and trained intensively. Networks with the FCSs, which were delinked from existing contractual system, were formed at mandal level, in the three program mandals. As part of convergence, the fisheries department has provided 25 throw nets, 3 drag nets, 8 gill nets and 10 ice boxes at subsidized rates. Fisheries Resource Centre, jointly promoted by KVK Jammikunta and WASSAN, has provided the technical back up.

In this process, Kadampalli FCS in Kosgi Mandal first broke the control of the contractor over the tank and took fish rearing on their own. The lessons were taken and the pilot was further consolidated with such

initial successes. By 2009, out of the 31 Fisheries Cooperative Societies, work was initiated in 18 cooperatives having rights over 23 tanks in the three program Mandals. Of these 23 tanks, the control over fisheries was restored to the cooperatives on 21 tanks (see Box 25: Compiled details of Fisheries Activity in APDAI).

For the purpose of harvesting and local marketing, 48 women fish vendors were organized into 8 Common Interest Groups. Together they have sold about 9.2 tons of fish in the year 2008-09. In three cases, the FCS signed an agreement with three fish-contractors for bulk sale of the fish to external markets. The instances of bulk sales have drastically come down with the introduction of community managed fisheries and staggered harvests.

By 2009-10, efforts were also made to integrate the fisheries activity into NABARD watershed programs; WDF and IGWDP. The activity was taken up in 7 watershed villages of IGWDP in Adilabad and Karimnagar districts, 20 watershed villages of WDF in Mahabubnagar district.

Efforts to upscale

Commissioner, Department of Fisheries visited the APDAI program area and interacted with the functional FCS networks. The Department took a decision to scale up the program in few districts. Subsequently, a meeting was organized with the department officials of four districts;

Box 25: Compiled details of Fisheries Activity in APDAI (year wise progress)			
Subject/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total FCS/CIGs	18	15*	15
Total tanks	21	18	18
Total SHGs	65	48	48
Total savings (Rs)	280030	346650	52200
Fish seed released (number)	250000	820500	750000
Fish seed type (fry/fingerlings)	Fingerlings	Fingerlings	Fingerlings
Place of fish seed purchase	Kaikaluru	Kaikaluru	Kadimpalli & Kaikaluru
Fish seed rearing centres	0	1	1
Bank linkages (Rs.)	65000	27000	0
Women vendors organised	0	48	48
Total production (Kgs)	72000	62510	Yet to come
Type of harvesting	staggered	staggered	staggered
Access of infrastructure (nets, ice boxes from government schemes)	accessed	accessed	accessed

* 15 villages selected as part of APDAI

Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, and Ranga Reddy. The Fisheries Resource Center and WASSAN together have taken up situation analysis and identified 200 potential tanks in Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy and Mahabubnagar districts for scaling up the experience. A dialogue was initiated with the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB). Subsequently in November, 2009 a convergence meeting was organized at the Commissioner, Rural Development office with the CEO of NFDB; Commissioner, Fisheries and Commissioner and Special Commissioner, Rural Development; WASSAN; Fisheries Resource Center; VSS and few members of FCSs. The Director, Employment Guarantee Scheme also participated in the meeting. These efforts eventually led towards evolving a fisheries program in the 3 districts, covering 300 tanks. For this, the Commissioner, Rural

Development will fund all the infrastructure costs like earthwork, NFDB will fund the training components and the Fisheries Department will integrate all their schemes into these tanks. A Steering Committee was formed with the CEO, NFDB; Commissioner, Fisheries and Commissioner, Rural Development to take the initiative forward.

WASSAN prepared the proposal. The required training modules, communication material etc., were prepared by WASSAN and the Fisheries Resource Center. A pool of about 30 community resource persons was also trained in various aspects for providing support services.

Lessons Learnt:

The initial attempts in Phase 1 of AP DAI program on fish-seed rearing and fish-production through the self-help groups/ VOs and MMS failed. Learning lessons from such failure, the strategy was changed in the second phase and the work was taken up with fisheries cooperatives facilitated by a local NGO.

With the initial success in few tanks and the formation of Mandal level networks of FCS, the facilitation became easier. However, very large tanks (such as Daulatabad tank) with high potential value and perennial

water source have serious contractor-political nexus with dominant rentier interests. The caste identity further complicates the institutional scenario. Often, the lease agreements span over two to three year periods. Further, the fishermen from poorer households live from the daily

harvests (sort of pilferages) from these water bodies. Increased regulation by reformed institutions would negatively impact them. Organizing the large number of members in these tanks has proven to be difficult. There is no breakthrough in such tanks so far.



Leasing Plough Bullock constraints for Poor Farmers



This pilot in APDAI attempted to evolve institutional mechanisms & support systems for easing the bullock constraints for poor; in several villages of the pilot area, poor farmers were depending on bullocks given by the larger farmers for whom they work, or on hired bullock labor. This often results in delayed sowing and poor crop yields or leaving the land fallow. This initiative was to create a facility for the poor in the village, where their lands will be ploughed on a priority basis. A total of 21 pairs of bullocks and 17 carts were introduced in APDAI villages. The facility was established at VO level but managed by the group of farmers

those who do not own bullocks. The bullocks, in each village, were operated by an individual on a commercial basis.

In that way, the initiative used the SHG federation to hold, maintain and replace the livestock assets, while leaving out the task of service provision with an individual operator. Such an institutional arrangement if successful can provide a potential breakthrough in terms of addressing draft-power needs of marginal farmers. Such sort of arrangement could be feasible under NREGS, which can extend it as a public service for poor farmers' land development.

Efforts and Strategies to Scale up APDAI initiatives

AP DAI aims at developing packages of tested measures for drought adaptation. Pilot initiatives were started at a small scale and successful pilots were scaled up within the project Mandals and then at District level, through ongoing rural development and other programs of the government.

In the first Phase, individual pilots were tried out with integration of comprehensive package of measures. The second phase further pursued this approach. Focus was not only on technical aspects, but also on institutional and organizational modalities for up-scaling, in terms of; participatory processes, institutional mechanisms, facilitation structures, technical support and budgets etc. Based on this approach the following options emerged;

Integrating with ongoing government programs: This process takes the district government departmental nodes and programs as the anchorage to up-scale AP DAI experiences.

Integration with the Watershed Development Program: The Watershed development program is a comprehensive program related to natural resources management with a livelihoods orientation. Several options are being pursued in cooperation with this program.

- ❖ ***Scaling up in watersheds in Mahabubnagar district:*** This is already initiated in 80 watersheds in Mahabubnagar district, by the district agency. Trainings and exposure visits are organized for watershed team members and plans are being evolved.
- ❖ ***Integration with Prime Minister's Relief Package:*** Currently, about 250 watershed development programs are being implemented under the Watershed Development Fund, NABARD. WASSAN is supporting 100,000 ha under this program and initiatives have already been taken to expose functionaries working in those areas to AP-DAI experiences.

Integration with Livestock Programs: Several of the APDAI initiatives are related to livestock services and they have been developed in close collaboration with the district Animal Husbandry (AH) department. The livestock related pilots are already being integrated into watershed development programs.

Integration with the Department of Fisheries: The Fisheries department is intensively involved in the tank-based fisheries pilots. Efforts to integrate and upscale have already yielded into a fisheries program for 3 districts, with 300 tanks.

Convergence with National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): NREGS has a presence in all the villages and is a demand based program with substantial budgetary allocations. Its basic objective is to provide guaranteed minimum employment for the poorest of the poor. Pilots with strong labour component like Diversified Farming Systems and Inland Fisheries have already considered under NREGS. In order to include such pilots under the NREGS, it is necessary to prepare detailed estimates with regard to the labour that is required for each step in the process as well as monitoring and assessment methods. WASSAN is focusing on providing such support for NREGS machinery

Anchoring Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC)

WASSAN is anchoring this LRC at Parigi, in Ranga Reddy District, since March 2005. The main objective of the LRC is to provide capacity building services to the primary stakeholders, in terms of Natural Resource Management and Watershed based Livelihoods. Initially, it was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as part of Institutionalization of Capacity Building Services in the state. Though the institutional mechanism became dysfunctional in the state, WASSAN LRC is able to continue its services through other programs funded by donors and also in convergence with the mainstream government programs.

The government support for anchoring LRC was ended by 2009. But LRC, Parigi continued its existence with the support from WASSAN activities for capacity building and field demonstrations. These are mainly funded by the AEI, Luxemburg. Subsequently, it has got support from Sir Ratan Tata Trust also supported these activities. There is another project, National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP)², of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), for improving sustainable livelihoods through enhancing farm productivity, being implemented in nearby Ibrahimpur cluster. By the end of 2010, it got another project from Arghyam, for ground water management. In the same year, another new role emerged for implementing

Integrated Watershed Development Program in 2 mandals; Parigi and Doma, covering an area of 9850 Hectares, with the support of District Water Management Agency. In November 2010, a MoU was signed with DWMA for this purpose. This provides an opportunity to demonstrate and integrate the proven innovations into the watershed program. With the efforts going on in the state to make the government reconsider its decision on the mandate related to capacity building agenda, there is possibility of getting official mandate again on the role of LRCs for this agenda.

During the period, LRC has relocated into its own premises at *Dhanam Vanam* in Nazeerabad Tanda, in which several demonstration units are being planned.

Activities of LRC

Since 2008-09, other than capacity building programs in the Cluster, Parigi LRC has adopted 12 Tribal hamlets to provide support services related to agriculture, productivity enhancement and livelihoods improvement. It is also focusing on institutional building. The broad activities of LRC rely on following thematic interventions.

- ❖ Providing capacity building services, including institutional building
- ❖ Enhancement of NRM based livelihoods
- ❖ Establishing live demonstration units

² This is the project funded by World Bank and implemented by CRIDA (Central Research Institute for Dry land Agriculture) in consortia mode with NGOs, ICRISAT, ANGRAU and Private Companies under component-3 of National Agriculture Innovation Project being executed by Indian Council of Agriculture Research. WASSAN is one of the consortia partner and anchoring in Ibrahimpur cluster of Rangareddy district through Livelihood Resource Centre, Parigi.

Institutional Building and Capacity Building Services

The capacity building programmes of LRC depends on the training calendar prepared based on the training needs, assessed with primary stakeholders for the different internal projects like Watersheds, CLDP and NREGS, NAIP, AEI, APDAI etc. The trainings broadly focus on productivity enhancement particularly in dry land horticulture, soil fertility management, crop productivity in pigeon pea, system of rice intensification, promotion of NPM methods and setting up off micro enterprises etc. During the reporting period, a total of 127 trainings were organized with 158 training days and a total of 1587 (men: 1145, women: 542) participants.

At present there are 51 SHGs functioning in the hamlets under the purview of LRC. Out of that, 27 new SHGs were newly formed with facilitation support of LRC (see Box 26: Details of SHG strengthening and formation of new SHGs). All these SHGs became part of their respective Village Organizations (VOs). Two new VOs were formed in Sondepur and Hanumangandi villages.



Linkages were established for these SHGs with banks and Indira Kranthi Patham. At hamlet level, 12 development committees were formed for managing livelihood Interventions. A Tribal Livelihood Forum (*Gouribhai Banchavni Samithi*) was formed with the representatives from these hamlet level development committees. In each hamlet, one Common Interest Group (CIG) was formed, basically with the livestock owners. Thus, there are 12 CIGs in the area with a total of 162 members (139 men and 23 women). LRC provides the need based services to these CIGs. *Gouribhai Banchavni Samithi* has taken the responsibility of monitoring livestock related services like vaccination, health etc. in the area through these CIGs.

Box 26: Details of SHG strengthening and formation of new SHGs in the tribal hamlets

S.No	Hamlet	Existing status of SHGs				Newly formed SHGs		
		Total HH	Active	Inactive	Total	No. of New SHGs Formed	No of families covered	Active Status
1	Bojyanaik tanda	20	0	0	0	2	20	2
2	Chelama jala tanda	15	0	0	0	2	23	2
3	Maisamma cheruvu	21	0	0	0	2	24	2
4	Sondepur	70	6	0	6	1	12	1
5	Kalapur tanda	35	0	1	1	1	15	1
6	Maisamma gadda tanda	17	0	0	0	2	22	2
7	Hamumangadi tanda	57	0	2	2	5	85	5
8	Nazeerabad tanda	110	9	1	10	1	12	1
9	Rangapur	40	0	2	2	1	15	1
10	Ramireddypalli	35	0	1	1	4	30	4
11	Sultanpur	25	0	0	0	3	45	3
12	Gadisingapur	35	2	0	2	3	15	3
	Total		17	7	24	27	318	27

Enhancement of NRM based livelihoods



These activities include; promotion of non pesticidal management, livestock related health services, fodder production, inland fisheries, system of rice intensification and enterprises promotion etc. Such activities are promoted in 12 tribal hamlets, with the support of AEI, Luxemburg, they were intensified through the ICAR project in another 4 hamlets, in nearby Ibrahimpur Cluster.

Non – Pesticide Management (NPM) of Crop Pests

This was facilitated through the area approach where in 23 area groups were formed in 12 tribal hamlets and two watershed villages. The area groups were formed based on the geographical locality of the farmers and their crops. Village Organization and Gram Panchayat were also involved in this process. Sustainable Agriculture Committee was formed at the village level with the representatives of the

Village Organization, Gram Panchayat and the Area Group leaders. The role of this Committee is to ensure that monitoring and technical advice is provided in time to the farmers. Thus the identified farmers were explained and capacitated on different NPM practices to be followed for Red gram, a major crop in the area. Inputs like plant protection equipment (Taiwan Sprayers, Knapsack sprayers) were made available to the farmers, apart from the literature on pest life cycles, NPM options etc. They were also oriented on the process of Participatory Guarantee Scheme³ (PGS) for certification of the produce as non- pesticidal. A total of 235 farmers were approved of this PGS out of 322 proposed from 23 area groups. The approved crop extent under the PGS in 2010-11 was 298.75 acres, which could yield 1238.75 quintals of Redgram.



³ To market the NPM products with a brand value, a national level initiative in the form of NPMi, was going on in which WASSAN also took key role. NPMi is formed with likeminded 8 civil society groups across India and it is registered as a society. It will give a Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) label for NPM if certain processes are followed with required documentation during the crop growth. The group has also promoted a private company called 'Safe Harvest Pvt Ltd'. This company was registered and started operations, with establishing a common brand name called Safe Harvest, across India for NPM produce.

**Box 27: Details of Dhal Processing unit operations
(year wise)**

Year	2009	2010	2011
No of Quintals	24	65	74
No of Farmers in SHG	7	19	28
Profit gained by sale of Redgram (in Rs)	6768	18330	19250
Wage amount created	7360	9000	6000
Profit through sale of Dhal	17804	14366	
Wage days Created	92	75	50

(see Box 27: Details of Dhal Processing Unit operations)

Dal mill initiative helped the farmers directly in terms of zero market cess, zero transport, proper weighment and on the spot payment. Normally these benefits will go to middlemen

The procurement of NPM Redgram is going on in the Cluster as a Micro enterprise promotion, as part of NAIP project. The VO in Ibrahimpur has identified prospective SHGs for this purpose. Two lakh rupees were advanced from the project fund, at the interest rate of Rs 12% per annum, for these SHGs for procuring the pesticide free Redgram. Since February 2009, the groups started procurement of red gram, not only from the cluster, but also from adjoining watershed villages; Budalpur, Bompally and Basireddypali. In these villages, LRC facilitated NPM, in convergence with DWMA. Each of these villages is provided Rs 1 Lakh by the DWMA for procurement purposes. Thus, in 2009-10, nearly 6.5 tons of NPM Redgram certified through PGS was procured and sent to NPM Dal Process unit, Ibrahimpur, for processing on custom hiring basis.

By 2010-11, the procurement increased to 10 tonnes from watershed and NAIP project villages. It was processed and marketed by SHGs by which they got a profit of Rs 250 per quintal. Each of the farmers also benefitted to the same extent, in terms of savings in transport and other expenses

and commission agents/ traders. The four members committee with women is overseeing the processing operations. They further need to acquire skills right from procurement planning to process and increase the recovery rates. They also need to develop market linkages for dal and for the byproducts. For break-even on the capital invested on plant and machinery, the plant needs to process about 1000 quintals per annum in full capacity. At present, there are problems of power shedding, lack of storage space and drying yards. It will take two more years to establish the procurement and processing system of the pulses, establish market linkages and transfer the ownership to VO.



Livestock Vaccination and Health Care Services



Recognizing the dearth of livestock health care services in the area, LRC tried to extend such services to the livestock owners through para vets. Taking cue from the APDAI model in initiating community managed livestock vaccination services, LRC

the cost of medicines, travel and food expenses of Para-vet. The de-worming medicine was purchased with the project funds and the para- worker was paid Rs 2 per animal, as service charge. During the 3 years period, several health camps were organized for livestock. De-worming drugs were administered for small ruminants during July & September every year. Buffaloes and cows were vaccinated against HS and BQ diseases, in convergence with the AH department.

Seed Production and seed banks

Initial participatory farming system analysis in the cluster showed that there were problems with the non availability of quality

Box 28: Details of animal health care and vaccination services by LRC, Parigi

S.No	year	No of farmers	Buffaloes	Calves	Cows	Sheep	Goat	Bullocks
1	2008-09	129	154	37	315	193	631	110
2	2009-10	225	88	71	223	310	1336	98
3	2010-11	351	87	154	180	634	2612	29

identified some persons trained under Gopala Mitra Scheme, of the AH department. Hamlet level development committees played active role in this process. If available, the para vet would bring the medicines from the

nearest veterinary hospital; otherwise, SHG would purchase them and collect the amount from the livestock owners. SHG will fix the service cost based on

seed. They were depending completely on the market for groundnut seed and spending Rs 1 lakh in a season. In this context, an attempt for seed production and establishment of seed banks was made in the cluster during 2008-09.

Box 29: Details of Seed Production in Ibrahimpur cluster(2008-09)

S.NO	Year/ Season	Crop	Variety	No.of Seed Farmers	Area (Ha)	Total (Kgs) Production
1	2007 Rabi	Sesame	Swetha	2	0.8	240
		Paddy	JGL	8	3.2	20250
2	2008 Kharif	Greengram	WGG 37	6	2.4	220
			LGG410	6	2.4	257
3	2008 Rabi	Pigeon pea	PRG 158	12	5.0	4800
		Groundnut	K6	8	3.2	4000
		Paddy	Krishna Hamsa	1	0.4	2000
						Paddy



Through VO, breeder seed was distributed to the farmers, with the support from project funds. The seed goes to the farmer based on *nagu* system in either 1:2 or 1:1½ ratio. The member himself /herself is responsible for the recovery of the seed on behalf of the VO. Seeds of Groundnut, Greengram, Redgram and Jowar were provided to the farmers (see Box 29: Details of Seed Production). By the end of cropping year 2008-09, about 20 kg

Box 30: Seed distributed from Seed Bank

S.No	Seed	Distributed (Kgs)	Recovery (Kgs)	Number of farmers benefited
1	Greengram	86	150	33
2	Cowpea	41	42	18
3	Redgram	194	364	73
4	Jowar	92	-	51

of green gram was received by the seed bank. The farmers themselves stored another 64 Kgs improved varieties of LGG 410 and WGG 37. About 25 kgs of PRG 158 variety pigeon pea and nearly 5 quintals of K6 variety Groundnut were also available in the seed bank. (See Box 30: Details of Seed Distribution and Recovery)

Promotion of Rearing Small Ruminants

This was also initiated as part of small enterprise promotion activities under NAIP. Support was given primarily for women members of SHGs. For purchasing animals, each beneficiary has to bear 50% of the cost, the rest is provided as loan from the project revolving fund. The loan is to be repaid when the animals are sold. The amount allotted from the project, as revolving fund, was kept with the hamlet level development committee (see Box 31: Details of SHGs taking up Small Ruminant Rearing Units)

Box 31: Details of SHGs taking up Small Ruminant Rearing Units

S.No	Year	No.of hamlets	No. of SHGs	No.of women purchasing animals	No.of Small Ruminants purchased
1	2008-09	5	6	31	72
2	2009-10	5	5	30	59
	2010-11	2	1	20	40

Facilitating Ram lambs Rearing Units

There was good demand for adult Rams for meat purpose in the area, particularly during October to December. An important festival of Muslims, *Bakrid*, occurs during the time. An attempt was made in 2008 to utilize this demand and create livelihoods, by promoting the rearing of Rams as an enterprise activity. Twenty farmers came forward and they were organized into two groups; Bavani and Tuljabavani. Each farmer has taken 5 rams bearing 50% of the cost. The rest of the amount was provided by the project, as a loan, which need to be repaid after selling the rams. Thus, 103 lambs



were procured from nearby Dowlatabad and other villages for giving to the rearers. Among them, 28 were pure Deccani breed, 8 Nellore breed and remaining 66 were cross breeds. Support was also extended to the rearers in terms of vaccination and insurance. Vaccination services were provided by a trained par worker in the cluster. The lambs were insured with New India Insurance Company against mortality and theft.

Within a span of 6 months, about 92% rams were fattened, gaining body weights of above 15 Kgs. Nearly 54% rams gained body weights of above 20 kg at the time of sale. Above 20 Kg body weights are considered as ideal for marketing. With the sale of rams, the rearers got a total profit of Rs 90,600 and they paid back entire loan amount to the VO along with the interest. The returns helped

the farmers in meeting the input costs for Rabi crops, especially for purchasing groundnut seeds.

Establishing a Village Resource Centre

This is an initiative of VO of Ibrahimpur village. The idea was to place an information Kiosk in the centre, which can provide agricultural and market related information to the farmers. VO has made a request for open land allocation for construction of Village Resource Centre (VRC) in the village. Due to the non availability of open land, it requested the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), to permit an extension for the existing DWCRA building. It was agreed and a floor was constructed on the existing building, with the project funds. A committee formed with SHG members supervised the construction activity of VRC building. It was completed in 2008 and ICT equipment shifted into new VRC building. A touch screen Kiosk, established by I-Kisan is placed in this VRC.

Providing Custom Hiring of Farm Implements

This initiative was taken up to promote entrepreneurship, with leasing / renting of farm implements in Ibrahimpur village. Two rural youth were identified for this purpose. Rental rates were fixed for all the farm machinery. Farmers were exposed to different farm equipment through exposure visits to CRIDA, Hayatnagar Research Farm and leading manufacturers of farm implements in Hyderabad city. They

Box 32: Economics of the Ram Lamb Rearing

- ❖ Initial cost for purchase: Rs 80 per kg [Rs 1000-1200 per lamb]
- ❖ Purchasing Period: January to March
- ❖ Selling Period: October to December
- ❖ Sale Price: During Ramzan or Bakrid, each adult Ram is sold at Rs 2500 to 3000
- ❖ Earning per lamb: Approximately Rs 1500 to 1800 in a span of 8 to 10 months

Box 33: Usage of farm implements and machinery during 2008-2011

Equipment available	Number	Frequency of usage	Revenue generated (in Rs/-)
Paddy reaper	1	Rabi	12450
Multicrop thresher	1	Rabi	7680
6-row planter	1	Kharif	Free of Cost
4-row planter	1	Kharif	Free of Cost
Chaff cutter	1	Yearly	Free of Cost
Groundnut stripper	1	Rabi	Free of Cost
Taiwan sprayer	3	Yearly	6600
Hand sprayer	3	Yearly	450
Neem pulveriser	1	Summer	1460
Manual weeder	4	Yearly	480

themselves chose the needed equipment for purchase. Groundnut pod strippers, Digital moisture meter, Water Quality Testing Tracer, Weighing Scales are some of the farm equipment. At present, these implements are located in Gram Panchayat premises. The activity of custom hiring is still going on the area. (See Box 33: Usage of farm implements and machinery during 2008-2011).

Improving productivity of assigned and fallow lands

This initiative was grounded in Malkaipet Tanda in 2008. 138.45 acres of assigned and fallow land, belonging to 78 poor and backward castes was identified as a CLDP block under the Indira Prabha, RIDF XIII programme. Several developmental works were undertaken in this Block, with the support of Employment Guarantee Scheme and NABARD RIDF funds. Bush clearance, land leveling, bunding, gully control measures and mini percolation tanks were some of the developmental works undertaken, for which nearly Rs 12 lakhs were spent through EGS and RIDF. There were 4 existing borewells In this area. Three

new borewells were dug up and all these bore- well owners formed into a water user group called, *Lavunipatta Water User Association*. They entered into an agreement to pool and share the ground water. Each member (bore well owner) contributed Rs 100 per acre of irrigated land and other water users from the

pooled water resources paid Rs 1000 per acre per year. The amount thus collected is pooled into separate bank account which is used for the maintenance of the pipeline network. Earlier an amount of Rs 3,83,000 was directly given to the CIG by CRIDA for this pipeline network. Thus a total of seven bore wells with 45 acres of irrigated area, belonging to 17 households, came into this pipeline network for water sharing for critical irrigation. The farmers under pipeline network also agreed not to go for water demanding paddy crop. Instead they are going for rainfed crops like sorghum + pigeon pea and cowpea etc.

Backyard Poultry

A small attempt was made to introduce the improved breeds developed by Project Directorate on Poultry (PDP), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. This was to enable the poor families to get the supplemental income. Vanaraja is one such breed, which gains more weight and also has more egg laying capacity. The day old chicks of this breed were brought from PDP, and given to poor for rearing upto 6 weeks.

Each bird costs around Rs 45/-, and after 6 weeks the rearer would sell them for other for backyard rearing. Thus, a total of 620 birds reached 133 households.

In-land fisheries

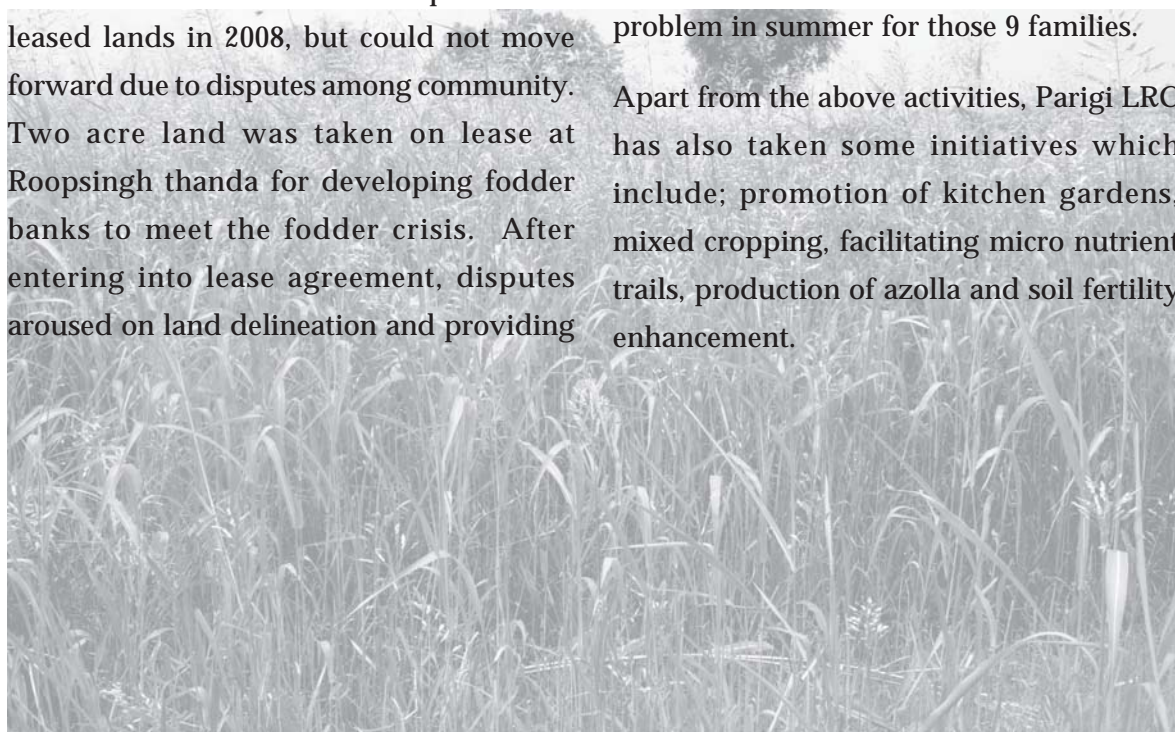
Exploring the potential of two tanks in the area, this initiative was attempted, but results were not satisfactory, due to the insufficient water levels in the tanks. Advanced fingerlings were purchased from the Kaikalur and released into the tanks of Nazeerabad and Chelamajala tanda in the month of August 2008. In Nazeerabad, 3,90,000 fingerlings were released, consisting of *Grass Carp*, *Catla*, *Common Carp* and *Rohu*. By February 2009, the water level came down far below than the level to maintain the stock, resulting in poor growth of fish. Fodder production in leased lands / individual farmers fields

An effort was made for fodder production leased lands in 2008, but could not move forward due to disputes among community. Two acre land was taken on lease at Roopsingh thanda for developing fodder banks to meet the fodder crisis. After entering into lease agreement, disputes aroused on land delineation and providing

the bore well water to the plots. Therefore the VO cancelled the lease deed and the amount was recovered from the tenant.

Subsequently, it was tried out in individual farmer's fields in 2009. A group of 15 farmers were taken to an exposure visit to Regional Station for Forage Production and Demonstration, located at nearby Mamidipally village. It provided an opportunity to have first hand information on various fodder varieties. The farmers were provided with mini kits of summer green fodder production with MP Chari Sorghum variety. 7 Farmers in Sultanpur Tanda and 2 farmers in Sondepur Tanda came forward to take up fodder production. The seed was obtained with 75% subsidy from the Department of Animal Husbandry. Each farmer has in an area of 0.25 acres, totaling 2.25 acres in 2 thandas. This intervention addressed fodder scarcity problem in summer for those 9 families.

Apart from the above activities, Parigi LRC has also taken some initiatives which include; promotion of kitchen gardens, mixed cropping, facilitating micro nutrient trails, production of azolla and soil fertility enhancement.



DHANAM - VANAM

WASSAN has its own training/ demonstration farm at Nazeerabad Tanda in Parigi Mandal of Ranga Reddy District. This campus is spread in an area of 4 acres, with built up area of 1900 Sq. Ft. It comprises of office space, training hall with a capacity of 40 participants. Several demonstration units are in pipeline, along with transit points in the value addition chain of dal processing and marketing of small ruminants.



The campus is in proximity with the 'Dhanam Gutta', a hillock, very near to the Nazeerabad Tanda, where WASSAN initiated an action study project (WASP) in 1998. Ever since, there is strong affinity building up with the local community. Action Study Project (1998-2002) was the beginning point in WASSAN's journey. As part of this, WASSAN facilitated the implementation of watershed development projects in Ranga Reddy district, through a network of NGOs, with support from AEI Luxembourg. It has demonstrated several participatory approaches, which were later integrated into the main stream Watershed Development projects. Since 2005, WASSAN has been anchoring

a 'Livelihood Resource Centre', catering to the needs of community, in terms of capacity building and other support services for NRM based livelihood enhancement programs. Till 2009, the LRC was functioning from a rented building in nearby Parigi Town, but with the development of infrastructure, it has relocated into the Dhanam Vanam Campus in June 2009. This was inaugurated in the presence of Mr. Luis Ubinas, President, Ford Foundation, Mr. Pablo J. Faraías, Vice President, Ford Foundation. Since then, it has become a transit place for those who come to see the

innovations undertaken by WASSAN in nearby Ranga Reddy and Mahabubnagar districts. Efforts are going on to make the campus as a demonstration farm for watershed and NRM based developmental activities. In the last two years, different types of soil and moisture conservation works were taken up in this regard. Composting/vermin composting units, tree based farming systems for the demonstration purposes are in evolving stage. There were visits by several people; including senior officials of different state



Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture

After completion of the APDAI project, several pilot activities were taken up for upscaling through different projects. There were several ongoing initiatives involving Community Based Organizations (CBOs) In Natural Resource Managment (NRM). From 2009 onwards, these initiatives were continued, along with upscaling process of APDAI initiatives and the larger initiative to pursue the policy advocacy on Rainfed Farming. This initiative includes pilot based action research in few locations and policy analysis and advocacy at national level. The earlier agenda involving CBOs in NRM, supported by Hivos, is integrated into this larger agenda for rainfed areas, supported by Ford Foundation.

The national level workshop hosted by WASSAN in collaboration with ICAR in New Delhi in September 2007 (see www.rainfedfarming.org), clearly brought out the inequity in the quantum of public investments in the rainfed and irrigated

areas. It has also underlined the need to mobilize larger public investments for broad-basing the successful experimental pilot initiatives related to rainfed agriculture, and eventually for a policy-based packaging for a new and more relevant paradigm. With the subsequent efforts, a 'Working Group on Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture' was constituted in August 2009, as a Network of civil society organisations, researchers, campaigns and interested individuals across the country. A consensus was emerged with regard to the need to articulate such a framework, with broad agreement on how to take the agenda forward; It is functioning as a non exclusive group, taking organizations, institutions, across the board, for strengthening the agenda related to rainfed areas. As Secretariat, WASSAN is coordinating the activities of the RRA Network.

Over 60 Organizations across the country, including ACWADAM, Aga Khan Rural Supporting Program (AKRSP), Chirag, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Chetna, Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems (CIKS), Central India Initiatives (CInI), Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Gene Campaign, Pradan, Satvik, Sevamandir, Sahjeevan, Samaj Pragathi Sahayog (SPS), Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR) are part of this RRA Network. Research Institutions like Jawaharlal Nehru



University (JNU), Central Research Institute for Dryland Areas (CRIDA), Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Directorate of Oil Research (DOR), Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Xavier Institute for Management, Bhubaneswar (XIMB) etc are also involved. A research unit is established under the Centre for Studies in Science Policy, in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The Centre for Budget Governance and Analysis (CBGA), New Delhi, is providing support for analysing the budget allocations and investments in rainfed areas.,

In a phased manner, the network is focusing on working in following thematic areas related to broader canvas of rainfed agriculture issues. These include; macro economic analysis, soil health and conservation, land use and common lands, cropping patterns and food security issues, seed and other inputs, water resources and irrigation, agricultural research and extension, crop-livestock interactions, credit and financial services and markets etc.

At the ground level, the Network has made efforts to document lessons from field experiences related to soils, seeds, water,



millets, fisheries, livestock and other themes. Writeshops for organized in this regard for experiences in Millets, Soil Fertility and Water related issues. Thematic analytical cases were developed based upon the proven field experiences. At the other end, large scale field experiences are being generated through fresh pilots. The upscaling and continuation of APDAI experiences belongs to such efforts. Comprehensive pilots are undertaken, in some selected locations across the country, with a focus to bring together the thematic areas embedded into the mainstream government programs. Such pilots are taken up in different locations, involving different functional nodes, established with RRA partners.

A comprehensive pilot program was grounded under the ambit of RRA Network, with six partner organizations undertaking various initiatives related to improvement in soil health, in 10 different locations across the country. These pilots aim to evolve specific measures and incentives for farmers to add atleast 2 tonnes of organic matter annually per acre of rainfed land. A package of 10 modules were developed, indicating various ways in which organic matter can be added to the soils. These are intended for training to the rainfed farmers in pilot locations. This functional node is being anchored by Chetana Organic and WASSAN, in partnership with WOTR, Pradhan, SPS and Chirag, with scientific advice from CRIDA.

Another node for seed systems is being anchored by CIKS and Satvik. It would build a case and vouch for suitable investments for incubating local organizations for development, production and distribution of locally adapted seeds for diversified crops. Another comprehensive pilot program, for extensive 'protective irrigation' for large number of rainfed farmers in an appropriate water management regime, is being anchored by ACWADAM, Pune. The other functional nodes are; Srijan for Millets, Rainfed Livestock Network, anchored by FES, for Livestock related issues. The fisheries related agenda is being anchored by WASSAN as Secretariat for RRA network.

For influencing the policy space, the network has organized several consultations on policy issues; Several constituents of the network have engaged with different working groups and steering committees set up for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Efforts in Andhra Pradesh:

These efforts broadly related to the upscaling and broadbasing the earlier initiatives of WASSAN, as part of APDAI and strengthening the CBOs in NRM related activities, which were already discussed in earlier sections. The specific efforts under RRA are outlined here;

Promoting and Strengthening CBOs in NRM related activities:

By 2011, Mushrifa watershed in Kosgi Mandal being anchored by Kosgi Mandal Mahila Samkaha, in Mahabubnagar district, has reached Full Implementation



Phase (FIP). Promotion of Non Pesticidal Management was taken up in Redgram crop in nearly 500 acres, in selected villages in the district. Several of the livestock related initiatives are continued in Mahabubnagar and Anantapur districts. Discussions are going on with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) to evolve a larger program titled 'Livestock for Poor'. The program is in the conceptual stage and may be grounded in about 300 mandals of the state with SERP support. WASSAN is providing support to analyse the database and to design the strategies for SERP.

Partnerships are being established with AP Sheep and Goat Rearing Federation to organize the communities and also to design several activities related to sheep and goat development. The work related to Small Ruminants on the platforms of Mandal Mahila Samkhyas is continued and several activities were undertaken.

Series of meetings were held with Director, Animal Husbandry on streamlining the livestock vaccination services through CBOs. They are willing to take up work in tribal areas in this model, but it is not yet

crystallized. Several Livestock related initiatives are going on in Mahabubnagar and Anantapur District. These include; strengthening goat rearers, easing bullock constraints for poor, promoting back yard poultry and community managed livestock insurance etc.

Rainfed Land Development Program (RLDP):

In 2010, WASSAN facilitated the completion of RLDP plans for 100 villages in Mahabubnagar and Anantapur districts. The works under these plans were sanctioned under MGNREGA. A total of 147 farmers groups were formed in 43 villages, with 116 groups started savings. These groups are federated at Mandal level and a process for forming a Cooperative with these farmers is on. As the priorities and strategies changed in state administration, the RLDP approach was not implemented in toto. Though the physical works were integrated into the MGNREGA, the strengthening of institutional and production systems were not given enough emphasis. Efforts were made to resolve this with proposing convergence cell at state and district level. Meetings were held with Commissioner, Rural Development, but not yielded desired results. Another effort is being made to push

this approach under the Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana, along with Agriculture Department of Andhra Pradesh and NABARD funded watersheds.

Upscaling different initiatives under various programs:

Several activities are being upscaled in other programs of WASSAN like – WDF and IGWDP Watersheds, National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) etc. These initiatives include; System of Rice intensification, Participatory Deccani Sheep Breed Improvement, Community Managed Livestock Health Services, Network based Backyard Poultry and Community Managed Inland fisheries etc. The details of such upscaling processes were discussed earlier in sections related to respective programs. A partnership was established with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Commissioner- Fisheries department, Commissioner- Rural Development Department, National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to facilitate the convergence project for enhancing fish production in small water bodies of rainfed areas. The project is being implemented in 300 tanks in Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh.



Adaptation to Climate Change

Climate change and variability are the major concerns in the 21st century. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIRAR) has formulated a project titled 'Developing multi-scale adaptation strategies for farming communities in Cambodia, Laos, Bangladesh, India' (briefly called as Adaptation to Climate Change, Asia). WASSAN is one among the partners for this project in India. Other partners are CSIRO from Australia, ANGRAU's Agromet Cell, LNRMI and WASSAN.

The project commenced in March 2010, and is for a duration of 4 ½ years. The project aims to develop climate adaptation strategies at multiple levels and support policy makers to deliver effective climate adaptation programs relevant to farmer livelihoods and food security. It also aims to build the capacity of farming households to adapt their farming systems to climate variability and climate change.



WASSAN has entered into MoU with three NGOs, termed as District Partners: Shanti Services Society (Bairanpally village in Warangal District), Indira Priyadarshini Women's Welfare Association (Gorita village in Mahabubnagar District) and PILUPU (Nemmani village in Nalgonda district).

As part of the project LNRMI conducted extensive socio-economic research to understand the livelihood strategies of farming households, to assess their capacity to adapt to a changing climate, and to develop farming systems 'typologies' for future upscaling. ANGRAU has conducted many on-farm experiments to test improved crop and water management options in cotton, paddy and maize. Farmer's climate clubs were formed in the three villages and biweekly agromet advisories are disseminated. WASSAN is looking at probable drought spell typologies (time and duration) in relation to the crop critical stages and implications for farmer and policy interventions.



Groundwater Resource Centre for South India

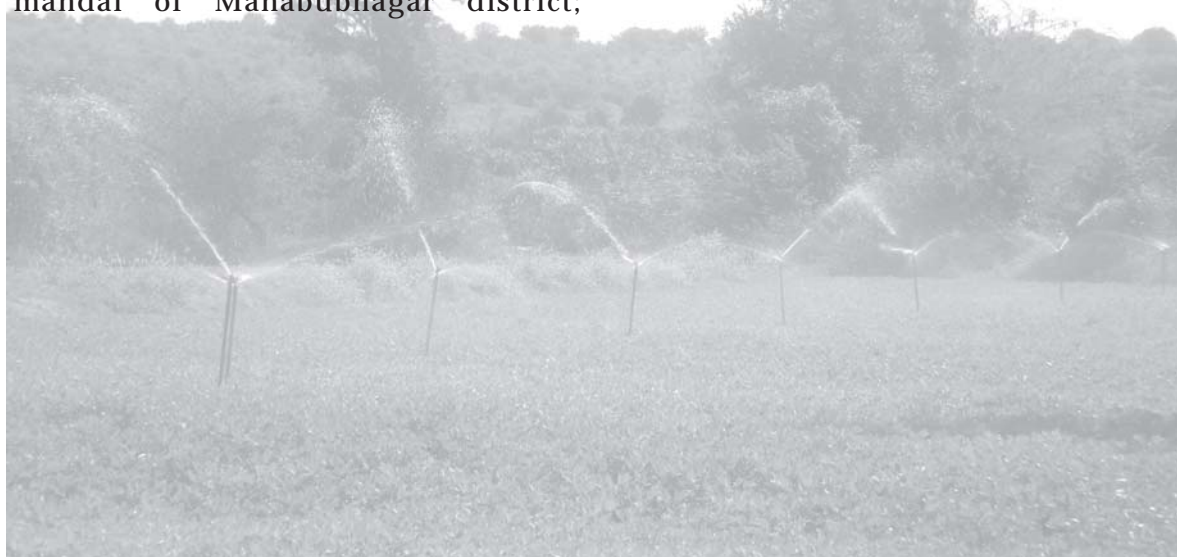
This is an initiative supported by Arghyam, Bangalore, for promoting Participatory Groundwater Management Principles and Practices in Natural Resource Management Project. WASSAN is anchoring this project in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of South India, with technical support from ACWADAM, Pune.

Project was built on the experiences gained during the implementation of the pilot activity – Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI), National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP). In the initial phase of the project, focus was more on villages where WASSAN is functioning as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) under GoI/GoAP funded Integrated Watershed Management Projects (IWMP). These projects are being implemented in 30 villages in two districts of Andhra Pradesh, (Metalkunta mega watershed of Bomraspet mandal of Mahabubnagar district;

Narayanapur mega watershed of Pargi mandal, Mothkur mega watershed of Doma mandal of Rangareddy District).

So far, baseline survey was completed in 23 villages for understanding the status of natural resources and the process is going on in 7 villages. To develop pool of resource persons for promoting Participatory Ground Water Management concepts in watershed management, it was proposed that several training programs would be conducted on relevant themes during the project period. The first training program in this series was conducted with the support of ACWADAM, Pune from 28th to 31st of March 2011.

As part of the project mandate, WASSAN is closely working with Commissionerate of Rural Development for enacting a new bill/ act that ensures community based water resources regulations (mainly groundwater) in Andhra Pradesh.





Resource Centre

Vision

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

Resource Centre



Resource Centre's focus is largely on synthesizing the lessons of field experiences and processes, and standardizing the resource material. This synthesized content is converted into diverse outputs, catering to the communication, training and advocacy purposes. Thus, lot of resource and facilitation material was produced, during the period, in tune to the field needs and cross learning. While catering the external clientele demands, it also served the internal needs of the various programs. These were mainly related to initiatives like Drought Adaptation, Rainfed Agriculture, Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Non Pesticide Management, and Inland fisheries, Watersheds, Water and Sanitation etc. The diverse outputs were comprised of Books, Booklets, Process Manuals, Brochures, Posters, Flexi charts, Video CDs etc. Lot of resource material was supplied on demand basis to the various government and voluntary organizations on cost basis. These outputs are widely acknowledged at various

levels. The 'CosToons' developed as part of WASHCOST project were acclaimed internationally among the WASHCOST partners. Internally, support was also extended in bringing out various workshop reports and project reports. Efforts are also there to translate many outputs into English, as there is demand from external clients.

Publications were brought out as part of ongoing programs and research studies. Facilitation was extended in exploring nearly 100 case studies related to different thematic areas including livelihoods, water and sanitation, fisheries etc. Publication of newsletters 'Bhumi Kosam' and 'Upadhi Ma Hakku' – on land rights and employment rights related issues, respectively, were streamlined.

Internalizing the video documentation process is on even though external support was taken for some events. Package of video films were made on System of Rice Intensification (SRI). Films were also

brought out on the field level experiences of promoting SRI in tank command areas and backyard poultry as a supplemental livelihood. During the year, the web reach was further strengthened. WASSAN's website (www.wassan.org) is receiving continued acknowledgement and there is increased traffic to the site consistently. On an average the hits have crossed 1,20,000 per month throughout the year. Another website, www.rainfedfarming.org, intended to be a repository of information on the concept of rainfed farming, is also gaining recognition.

During the period, Resource Centre was able to strengthen its association with both government and voluntary sector, formally and informally. Assignments were taken up on consultancy basis from state government departments like Commissionerate of Rural Development, Irrigation and Command Area Development, Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and NABARD. For documenting case studies, support was given for Indo German Watershed Project



of NABARD, UNICEF, WWF- ICRISAT, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), and Collective for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) etc. The details of activities are given hereunder.

Documentation (Write shops)

Experiences related to promotion of Livelihoods by CiNi

A consultancy assignment was taken up with Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), a nodal organization for the Central India Initiative of Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), to facilitate a writeshop for documentation of successful livelihood interventions. These are mainly related to the tribal communities of Central India. This writeshop was organized in Ranchi, Jharkand, during the month of February, 2010, in which several partners of CiNi, across 6 states of Central India, participated.

Analyzing experiences for Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture

For this purpose, 3 write shops were organized, in association with different partner organizations during April – May 2010. Two write shops were organized in Hyderabad and another took place in Pune. Thematic areas included; Improving Soil Fertility, Promotion and Integration of Millets and Water for Rainfed Areas. Field level experiences were analyzed and analytical notes were made to present the case for required changes to revitalize the rainfed agriculture in the country.

Experiences of IGWDP - CBP Phase (NABARD)

Indo German Watershed Development Program (IGWDP) is being implemented in the state by NABARD and WASSAN has been extending support in the form of capacity building and field services. A writeshop was organized in October 2007 for distilling the experiences and process learnings of Capacity Building Phase (CBP) of this program. Nearly 25 case studies were explored and a publication was brought out.

Experiences in Non Pesticide Management (CSA)

NPM program was upscaled in the state by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) with the technical support from Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA). It was taken up in nearly 5 lakh acres in the state on the institutional platforms of CBOs. In the process some villages became 'pest free' villages and some other 'organic' villages. CSA organized a documentation workshop in February 2008 for capturing the experiences. Resource Centre extended facilitation and editorial support to this process.

Experiences and concerns in Fisheries Inland Fisheries is an important livelihood activity for the poor and there are many initiatives to promote this activity in the state. A need was felt to capture these experiences, good practices and concerns related to fisheries sector and distil the lessons to develop a status paper on the fisheries. A writeshop was conducted in

March, 2008 for this purpose. About 30 case studies were documented, with participation from 15 organizations, comprised of NGOs, Fishermen Cooperatives and Fisheries Department. CWS - Social Watch AP chapter supported this initiative. These case studies are yet to be published.

Experiences related to Water and Sanitation

As part of WASHCOST project, a documentation workshop was organized to capture the experiences of improving the water and sanitation facilities in rural areas of the state. Nearly 25 case studies related to various efforts of Government departments, NGOs and Community were documented. They were compiled and brought out as a publication, which is well received and acknowledged by concerned stakeholders.



Documenting Behavioural changes on 4 selected indicators of UNICEF

UNICEF has requested WASSAN to help in building capacities and systems for generating stories in 4 of the behavioral changes out of 16 indicators on which it is working in the districts of Medak, Andhra Pradesh and Raichur, Karnataka. The four indicators were;

- ❖ Mothers initiating breastfeeding within one hour of giving birth, and practicing exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of the baby's life
- ❖ Parents enrolling their girls in schools when they reach the age of five and ensure that they complete the primary education
- ❖ Sexually active young people already engaged in risk behaviors adequately protecting themselves
- ❖ Care-givers and children wash their hands after defecation and before handling food

The case studies on the above indicators were explored and documented on a unique methodology – a combination of Most Significant Change (MSC) in Behavioural Change Communication Process and Writeshop method. As part of this exercise, writeshops were organized twice in each district; Medak (AP) and Raichur (Karnataka). In this way an inventory was made of nearly 60 case studies, out of which some were selected and brought out as a bi-lingual publication. Indeed it was a unique experience for the resource team in terms of methodology and also in dealing with the case studies in Kannada language.

Resource Centre also supported Ananta Paryavarana Parirakhshana Samstha (APPS), a partner organization, in documentation of issues and experiences related to dalit lands. Internally, it also supported the process of building case studies for Mandal level Agricultural Planning, NPM and NREGS etc.

Developing ICR (Information, Communication and Resource) Material

Communication material was developed on different thematic areas covering distinct issues. These related to Livestock, Land Development, Water User Associations, Soil Fertility Improvement, Diversified Farming and System of Rice Intensification etc. Support was extended in developing training modules for various programs. Informative brochures related to soil fertility management and fisheries were developed. Material was also developed for field facilitation in the form of facilitator manuals, facilitation charts and program monitoring formats.

There were several reports and booklets brought out as part of research and advocacy. State specific reports were made out from the findings of a national level study on watersheds that was completed in 2006-2007. Thematic reports on independent process monitoring on implementation of watersheds in the state were published which covered the critical areas like processes through CLRCs, women's role in watersheds and training utilization. Some



reports which dealt with critical issues like assign lands and peoples monitoring were translated into local language for wider dissemination. Pamphlets and small booklets were brought out on these issues along with the related government GOs. These were mainly related to issues of land, rights and entitlements.

Support was extended to the internal project teams in bringing out periodical project reports and project completion reports. Several Process and Technical Manuals were brought out, basing upon the field level experiences and community led innovations. These were related to thematic interventions like; diversified farming system, backyard poultry, community level seed production, pooling of ground water for community sharing, local breed improvement in sheep, livestock related livelihoods and related service delivery mechanisms etc.

An effort was also made to update the CD on training modules by including some modules developed in recent times. On advocacy front, WASSAN organized few state and national level workshops, the proceedings of which were captured and published. The proceedings of WASSAN Annual Network Meetings were also documented regularly and widely shared.

Video Documentation

Apart from taking support from external service providers, some effort was put in this area to make use of the internal capacities. Necessary infrastructure, both hardware and software, was procured to enable the in-

house production of video outputs. Efforts are on to be familiar with the system. Partnership with Community Media Trust promoted by Deccan Development Society (DDS) continued during the period. Community media team of the Trust was involved in video documentation of some innovative initiatives under Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI).

A video film was developed on the experience of Network based Backyard Poultry, initiated as part of APDAI. This film depicts the constraints of backyard poultry to take off at household level and needed interventions to address the same, which could provide substantial supplementary income to the households. This experience was emerged in the above context in some villages of Mahabubnagar, which was later extended in Ranga Reddy district.

A package of 10 video films was developed on System of Rice Intensification (SRI), with the support of WWF – ICRISAT. One film entails the experience related to promotion of SRI in Tank Ayacut areas of some villages in Mahabubnagar district. It explains the community level process of managing tank water, to protect the crop in command area by taking up SRI. Other 9 films explain the principles, technicalities and practices of SRI, with its scientific rationale.

Lot of footage was taken related to different field level initiatives of different programs. One of these initiatives related to promoting Community Managed Seed Systems, (as part of APDAI), in which castor seed production (varieties and hybrids) was taken up. The



seed produced in the pilot villages (non castor area) was sold to the farmers in the predominantly castor areas within Mahabubnagar district through the interface of MMS (federation of SHGs). It has paved way for establishing internal seed markets from community to community which provide quality seeds to farmers and also work as a market window for the seed farmers. The experiences of this initiative captured and a video film was planned which is in the final stages of production.

As part of Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) program, an initiative was taken up in some tribal hamlets of Araku in Vizag district for soil fertility improvement through conventional bio methods. The key feature of this initiative was the integration of a program activity into tribal cultural traditions. They called it as 'Gober Parobe', means 'a festival for bio manure'. As part of this new festival, the tribal community celebrated the preparation of natural bio mass based compost collectively at village level.

It was a day long festival. During the day, the tribals would go out, collect leaves, small branches and other bio waste from nearby forest. Each family dug up a pit for compost and they would put all the collected bio mass into it, in layers, mixed up with cow dung, water and soil. Once this work is completed, they assemble at once place and would have common lunch. In the evening they celebrate with their traditional songs and dances and it goes on till night. Each family, got a tonne of bio manure from a single pit within 3-4 months. This is sufficient for their small holdings. A total of 310 families participated in the festival each having their own compost pit. A total of nearly 520 person days were generated in the process of this activity.

Another festival was also planned in the program for regeneration of bio mass in the forest. It was Donger Parobe, a festival for forest, in which plantation of local species was taken up along with evolving certain norms for social regulation for protecting the forest. It was intended that this regenerated bio mass would cater the needs of farmers who take up preparation of bio compost, through gober parobe. Both these experiences were video captured and it was planned to bring out small video capsules on these new tribal festivals. Video footage was also taken on communication campaign for NPM program in some villages of Parigi mandal in Ranga Reddy district. It was also planned to bring out a video capsule on the experiences of some farmers who have followed Diversified Farming System.

News letters and Periodicals

These are intended for information and also for advocacy purposes. Apart from successfully bringing out the network newsletter Chalama, another was planned focusing on land rights and related issues in the name of 'Bhumi Kosam'. Subsequently another newsletter, Upadhi Maa Hakku, was brought out, covering rights and entitlements related to employment guarantee.

Chalama

This network newsletter is being brought out on quarterly basis. The purpose of this newsletter was to create a platform for the network partners to share the information and provide space for cross learning apart from using it as an advocacy tool. Eight issues were brought out during the period, with intermittent delays. Presently most of the content is pooled up in-house from different sources, including contributions from Solidarity Institutions. There is lot of challenge ahead in making it network centric in real sense and partners owning it up.

Bhoomi Kosam

Lack of proper awareness on land related acts and the incapacity to use the information effectively are the hindering factors for the poor in their entitlements over the lands. Bhoomi Kosam is planned for addressing this lacunae. It was basically intended for these people and also activists who work for the poor and their land related issues. This was brought out in association with Bhoomi Kendram - one of the emerging fields of action in WASSAN - that intends to promote rights of the poor, particularly related to land and labor based livelihoods. The periodicity

of the new newsletter was one per each quarter; thus nine (9) issues were brought out during the period. These were widely shared among the organizations and individuals working on land rights issues.

Upadhi Maa Hakku

This newsletter is being brought out in the context of implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme in the state. It provides insight over the field level issues and learnings, catering to the field level activists, working on rights and entitlements. So far 5 issues were brought out, on quarterly basis in association with Bhoomi Kendram.

Anubhavala Saram

This is an occasional bulletin which projects the essence of a particular initiative/ experience, which has far reaching effect in terms of processes or advocacy. During the year, one issue was brought out. It covered the experience of promoting inland fisheries through re-strengthening the Fishermen Cooperative Societies in some villages of Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar districts.

WEB REACH

The online reach of the organization is being extended consistently year after year. WASSAN website (www.wassan.org) is showing consistent growth in traffic. It has become a repository of information and experiences, particularly related to System of Rice Intensification, Drought Adaptation and Watershed related aspects.

Entire site management is being done internally with in-house capacities. There are some problems in sourcing content for regular updation, but still efforts are on to keep it dynamic. On an average the site is getting more than 1, 20,000 hits with more than 1200 visitors per month.. Average hits

JIGNASA

JIGNASA is a common library catering to the knowledge needs of WASSAN and its Solidarity Institutions. Presently it consist 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 consists of nearly 80 development oriented films is also part of this knowledge system.

per month has increased from 80,000 to 1, 20,000 and the number of unique visitors was nearly doubled.

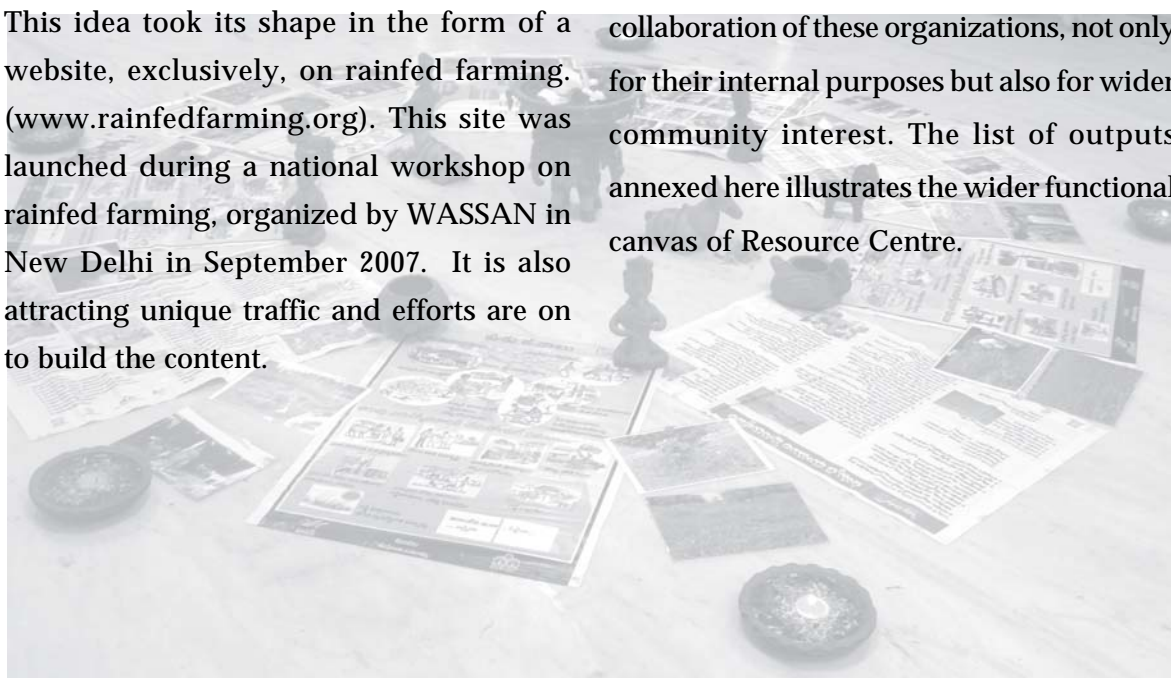
Website on Rainfed Farming

Rainfed areas constitute major poverty geography of the country. The serious crisis in rainfed farming is now no longer an issue of supporting agriculture; with unprecedented levels of farmers' distress, it has now become a livelihood issue affecting millions of farmers. In this context, a need was felt to pool up the knowledge on rainfed farming and keep it at one place. It was also to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge through sharing and dialogue. This idea took its shape in the form of a website, exclusively, on rainfed farming. (www.rainfedfarming.org). This site was launched during a national workshop on rainfed farming, organized by WASSAN in New Delhi in September 2007. It is also attracting unique traffic and efforts are on to build the content.

During the period, support was extended in developing a website for RDT, Anantapur. It includes developing architecture, content and facilitating support in hosting services.

Support to External Organizations

The collaborative work with external organisations, solidarity institutions and partner organizations continued during the year. Support was extended to organizations that include Commissionerate, Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh, UNICEF, Indo German Watershed Development Program (IGWDP), NABARD, Irrigation Department, Command Area Development Authority (CADA), Ananta Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi (APPS), Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Rural Development Trust (RDT), CiNi, WWF- ICRISAT etc. Various outputs were brought out with the collaboration of these organizations, not only for their internal purposes but also for wider community interest. The list of outputs annexed here illustrates the wider functional canvas of Resource Centre.



RESOURCE 'OUTPUTS' (2008-2011)

Books and Booklets

- ❖ Invest for Life in Soils – 10 Ways to make Living Soils Possible (English – Published for Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network)
- ❖ Revitalizing Tribal Livelihoods – Emerging Experiences under the Central India Initiatives (English – Published by CiNi, Jamshedpur)
- ❖ Behavioral Change on 4 Critical Indicators – A Compilation of Experiences (English – Published by UNICEF)
- ❖ Cost Reduction and Productivity Enhancement in Crops – A Facilitating Compendium for NAIP Para workers
- ❖ Posters Compendium on Integrated Watershed Management Program (Telugu – Published for DWMA, Adilabad)
- ❖ Nirmala Dhamalu – Ee Gramalu – A Compilation of Case Studies related to Water and Sanitation - (Telugu)
- ❖ CosToons on Water and Sanitation – Cartoons on water and sanitation- 2010 and 2011 (English)
- ❖ Sahaja Vanarulu – Batuku Darulu – A compilation of case studies related to IGWDP – (Telugu)
- ❖ Making a Difference – Field level Experiences of Innovative stream under Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) – (English)
- ❖ Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects in India - (Telugu and English)
- ❖ Neeti Niyantana Chattam, published by Social Watch - (Telugu)
- ❖ Understanding Processes in Watershed Development Projects in India - State specific Reports – Published as part of ICEF Study - Total 7 Reports
- ❖ Process Monitoring Reports
 - o PM of Watershed processes in Hariyali watersheds through CLRCs
 - o Women role in Hariyali watersheds
 - o Training utilization in watersheds
- ❖ Significance of Organic farming in the Present Context - A publication based on the lecture of Dr. Mangal Rai, Director General, Indian Council for Agricultural Research – (Telugu)
- ❖ Executive Summary of Steering Committee Report on Agriculture for Planning Commission (English)
- ❖ Report on Land Committee – Government of Andhra Pradesh (Telugu)

- ❖ Annual Report for Livelihood Resource Centre, Parigi
- ❖ Annual Report for Commissionerate, Rural Development Government of Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ Policy Briefs on Issues related to Rainfed Areas – published during National level Workshop on Rainfed Areas (English)
- ❖ Strengthening Backyard Poultry - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Community Managed Livestock Insurance- Process Manual (English)
- ❖ System of Rice Intensification- Growing More Rice with Less Water - Technical Manual (English and Telugu)
- ❖ Chick Rearing and BYP - Photo Manual (English)

Technical & Process Manuals

- ❖ Ramlamb Rearing - A Potential Enterprise in Promoting Local Breed - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Pottelu Pillala Pempakam - Technical Manual on Ram lamb Rearing – (Telugu)
- ❖ Reviving Deccani Sheep Breed for Climate Resilience - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Improving Goat Production Systems - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Pedolla Padi Aavulu-Mekalu - Technical Manual on Goats (Telugu)
- ❖ Reviving Community Managed Tank based Fisheries - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Pasujeevalaku Teekalu - Technical Manual on Livestock Vaccination (Telugu)
- ❖ Community Managed Preventive Health Care Services - Process Manual (English)
- ❖ Integrating Millets into Public Distribution System – An Experience in APDAI -Process Brief (English)
- ❖ Integrating Community Managed Tank based Fisheries in Watershed Program - A Process Brief (English)
- ❖ Taking Control over the Tank – A Process Experience related to Fishermen Cooperative Society in Kadampalli Village of Mahabubnagar District - Published for IASC workshop – (English)
- ❖ Process Manual for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) – (Telugu)

Process Reports / Briefs

(Published as part of National Agricultural Innovation Project)

- ❖ NPM of Crop Pests & NPM Dal Processing Initiative - Initial Experiences (English)
- ❖ Fattening of Ram Lambs through involvement of CIGs - Initial Experiences (English)

- ❖ Coming into the Commons - An Experience of Groundwater sharing by the Community in Malkaipet Tanda of Ibrahimpur Village, Parigi, Ranga Reddy District (English).

Flip Charts and Posters

- ❖ Poster Series on Integrated Watershed Development Program (A set of 14 posters - English and Telugu)
- ❖ Poster Series on Priorities in Watersheds - (A set of 4 posters - English and Telugu)
- ❖ Poster Series on Planning Process in Watersheds (A set of 5 posters - English and Telugu)
- ❖ Flip Chart on SRI principles and Practices (A set of 18 Posters - English and Telugu)
- ❖ Flip Chart on Livestock Insurance (A set of 5 Posters - Telugu)
- ❖ Flip Chart on Disease Management in Livestock (A set of 12 Posters - Telugu)
- ❖ Posters on Climate Change - (A set of 5 Posters - Telugu)
- ❖ Flip Chart on Issues in Agriculture - (A set of 7 Posters - Telugu)
- ❖ Posters on Inland Fisheries - Chepala Pempakam and Mathsya Panchangam - (A set of 2 Posters - Telugu)

- ❖ Posters on Water User Associations (WUAs) - (A set of 6 Posters developed in Telugu)
- ❖ Flexi Poster on Composting - *Chelakallo Eruvu Tayari* - (Telugu)
- ❖ Flexi Poster on Diversified Farming System - (Telugu)
- ❖ A chart of Wage Rates under NREGS - (Telugu)
- ❖ A poster on Issues and Demands in Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) - (Telugu)
- ❖ A Poster on Process Experience of Ground Water Sharing in Malkaipet Tanda in Ibrahimpur village, Ranga Reddy District (Published for IASC workshop - English)
- ❖ A poster on the Process Experience of Fishermen Cooperative Society - 'Taking control over the Tank and Fisheries Activity', in Kadampalli Village of Mahabubnagar District (Published for IASC workshop - English)
- ❖ A Poster on the Process Experience of 'Ground Sharing in Malkaipet Tanda in Ibrahimpur village, Ranga Reddy District' - (Published for IASC workshop - English)

Field Facilitation Material

Manuals

- ❖ Manual for Facilitators on NPM

Facilitation Charts

- ❖ Facilitation Charts on NPM - Maize and Jowar and Chilli and Cotton
- ❖ Flexi chart for Sluice management for SRI cultivation in Ayacut areas

Formats and Guides

- ❖ Farmers' Record Book for NPM
- ❖ WDF formats
- ❖ Goat crush and assignees families formats

Brochures

- ❖ Series of Brochures on Fisheries (No 12)
- ❖ Series of Brochure on Soil Fertility (No 10)
- ❖ About Livelihood Resource Centres (LRCs)
- ❖ Program Brochure on WDF
- ❖ Program Brochure on IGWDP
- ❖ Program Brochure on WASHCOST
- ❖ Group record book for Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) in NPM
- ❖ GO No. 1049 on Assign Lands
- ❖ About RIDF XIII
- ❖ Intercrop in red gram

Calendars

- ❖ Work based Calendar for IGWDP
- ❖ Table Calendar with Costoons on Water and Sanitation (WASHCOST)

Pamphlets

- ❖ Rethinking Rights in a Changing Context

Training Modules

- ❖ Orientation on Rainfed Land Development Program (RLDP)
- ❖ Inland Fisheries (3 Modules on Tank Development, Productivity Management and Livelihoods)
- ❖ Orientation on Backyard Poultry
- ❖ Orientation on System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- ❖ Capacity Building of Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs)
- ❖ Orientation on Functioning of Resource Support Organizations (RSOs)

Video Films

- ❖ *Ma Manchi Kollu* - A film on the experience of Community initiated Networking of Backyard Poultry - Telugu - 25 Minutes
- ❖ *SRI Cheruvulu* - A film on the experience of SRI promotion in Tank Command Areas -Telugu - 23 Minutes

- ❖ *SRI Principles and Practices* - A package of 9 films explaining the science and rationale of key principles and practices of SRI -Telugu – Each film with a duration of 13-20 Minutes)

Video Documentation

- ❖ Proceedings of WASSAN Annual Network Meetings
- ❖ Enabling Diversified Farming Systems for Drought Adaptation
- ❖ Promoting Self Reliance on Seeds – Enabling Community level Seed Systems for Castor
- ❖ Communication Campaign on NPM
- ❖ Kalajatha on Watershed – Communication campaign for IWMP

Menu Driven CDs

- ❖ Proceedings of ANM
- ❖ Training Modules (updated)

Workshop Proceeding Reports

- ❖ Land Reforms in the Changing Agrarian Relations – Emerging Challenges and Possible Strategies: Proceedings Report on the National level Consultations, Hyderabad, 2010
- ❖ Normative Concerns, Challenges and Opportunities in the New Era of Watershed Development Projects in India, New Delhi, 2009

- ❖ Proceedings Report on National workshop for launching National Forum on Watershed Approach Based Development Process, Hyderabad 2009

- ❖ Synthesizing Experiences in Backyard Poultry, Hyderabad, 2009

- ❖ State Level Workshop on Experiences related to Ground Water Sharing

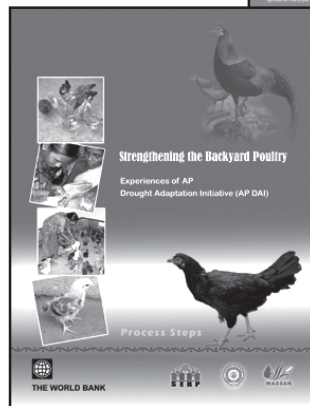
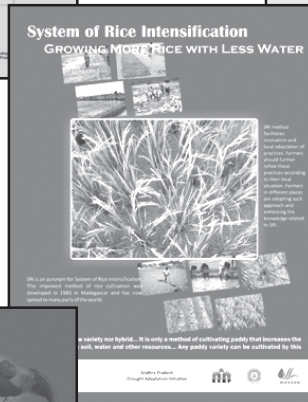
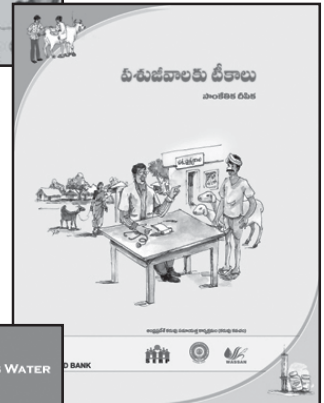
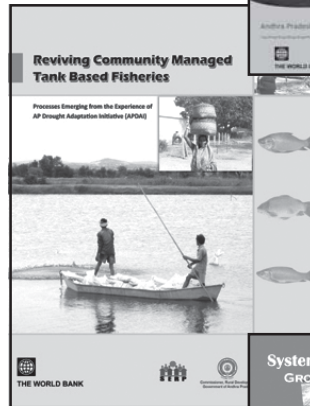
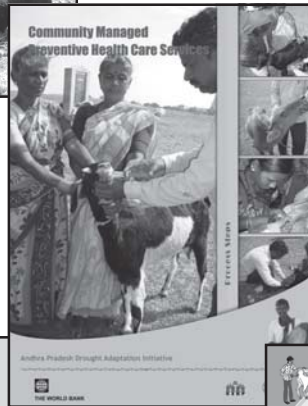
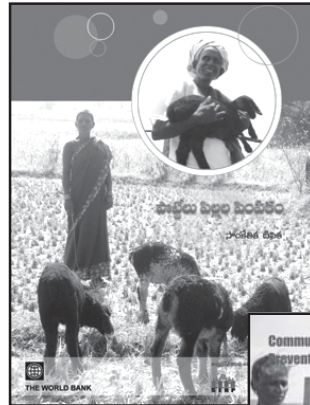
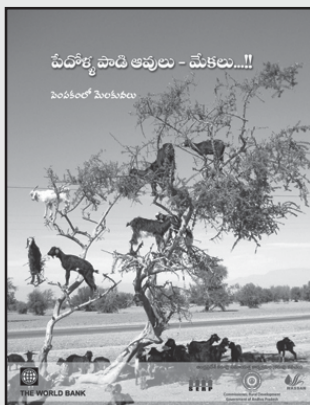
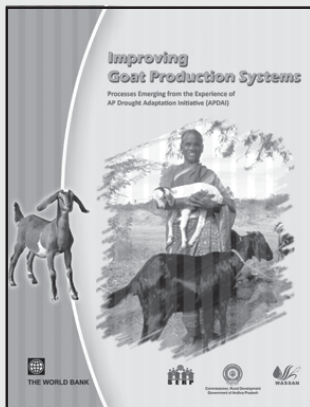
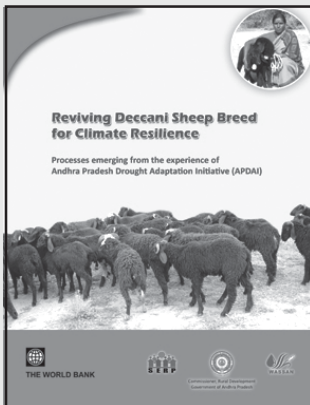
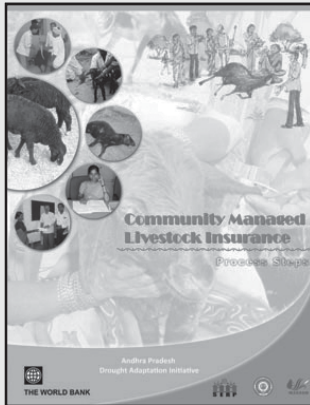
- ❖ Reports of Independent Process Monitoring 2008-2009

Proceedings of Annual Network Meetings

- ❖ Report of Annual Network Meeting 2008
- ❖ Report of Annual Network Meeting 2009
- ❖ Report of Annual Network Meeting 2010

Newsletters and Occasional Bulletins

- ❖ Bhoomi Kosam – (9 issues on quarterly basis)
- ❖ Chalama - (8 issues on quarterly basis)
- ❖ Upadi Ma Hakku (5 Issues on quarterly basis)







Research and Policy Advocacy

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

Research and Policy Advocacy



WASSAN employs multiple instruments for field and policy analysis, with an agenda to influence NRM based developmental paradigm. These include field level engagement, undertaking research studies and participation in policy formulation. In the process, it follows a Policy Cycle. Drawing lessons from the field, formulating policy content by distilling the lessons, developing pilot projects, executing and monitoring them; and bringing lessons back to policy formulation are the elements of this Policy-Cycle. It relies on action research and research studies to crystallize not only the problems but also the solutions. As policy advocacy is a collective effort, several actors/partners are engaged in the process.

Action Research and Research Studies

ASSESSING WATER, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) SERVICES

One of the commitments under Millennium Development Goals is to reduce proportion of population lacking sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 50%, by 2015. Governments are making huge investments for improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in rural and urban areas, across the world. Government of India also has been among the top investors on WASH facilities. Are these investments able to provide satisfactory levels of services? Are these

costs meaningful and adequate?' – These are the key questions WASH Cost (India) Project is asking and trying to find answers. It is also enquiring into the process of ensuring sustainable WASH services to rural and urban users; the costs of such service delivery process including the life cycle costs and the critical learnings in the process of making communities to own and manage the WASH service delivery.

The main purpose of this project is to influence the decision making processes related to costing/ investments for



sustainable and equitable WASH services. IRC International Water & Sanitation Centre, Netherlands is implementing this project in four countries (Ghana, Burkino Faso, Mozambique and India) with the support of local resource organizations. Three agencies including Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, WASSAN and Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management Institute (LNRMI) are partners for this project in Andhra Pradesh. WASSAN is responsible for process documentation, strategic communications, assessing community level perceptions on WASH services and arrangements for transparency, accountability and participation in WASH governance in peri-urban/ rural areas.

As part of this, WASSAN has taken up a number of responsibilities in this project such as conducting training for field investigators; providing support to these members during the field work, conducting participatory situation analysis, developing data bases related perceptions of WASH services and governance arrangements;

conducting interviews with key actors in the sector; developing status reports on different themes; managing web page of India on IRC portal; organizing media events; process documentation of project/ key events; piloting new methodologies for building 'WASH Visions' among rural communities in the pilot villages that aim at improving the WASH services etc.

The WASH Cost (India) Project has mainly three phases Inception Phase (2008-First Year); Research Phase (2nd and 3rd Years); and Influencing & Embedding Phase (4th and 5th Year). The project is in the final stages of research phase and about to get into embedding phase. WASSAN is expected to play a key role in the embedding phase – particularly by taking up 'WASH Visions' exercises in all sample villages and taking up a large scale pilot on integrating WASH concerns within watershed villages, in Parigi Mandal.

As part of its overall responsibility, WASSAN contributed to the production of several documents/ outputs (See Box 35: Main Outputs from WASSAN in WASHCOST India Project). Members of project team participated in national and international workshops, planning/ research meetings of the project that were organized from time to time at Hyderabad, Netherlands and Ghana.

The WASH Cost (India) Project has produced interim reports which indicate that '*the investments by state on WASH facilities are*

ad-hoc, incomplete and also high. There are low or no investments on operation & maintenance, on capacity building & institution development, source sustainability and related purposes. This pattern of investments is also leading to low level of services and satisfaction among the communities. It is also observed that communities are making huge investments to supplement the investments from state, to keep up the service levels. Good practices in WASH sector indicate that high level of investments on capacity building, institution development and governance of WASH sector helps in higher level of WASH service’.

Lessons Learnt

- ❖ Investments on WASH sector need considerable investigation. Most of the data bases, related to costs/ investments are scattered and not easily accessible. There are also issues related to reliability of these data bases.
- ❖ The perceptions of communities on WASH governance related issues (service levels, transparency, accountability and participation etc) would change from time to time. The data bases related to this theme are generally called ‘soft’ data and is considered to be ‘undependable’. It is interesting to note that even the so called ‘hard’ data is very difficult to access and has reliability related questions.

Box 35: Some of the Main Outputs from WASSAN in WASHCost (India) Project

- ❖ Patterns of WASH Services in Rural Andhra Pradesh
- ❖ Institutional Mapping of WASH Sector
- ❖ Nirmala Dhamaalu - Ee Aadarsha Gramaalu - A Compilation of Good Practices in WASH Sector
- ❖ Costoons – A Calendar on WASH Sector highlighting governance and cost issues
- ❖ Brochures on WASHCost India Project (In English and Telugu)
- ❖ Several Concept Notes on –Strategic Communications; WASH Visions; Capacity Building Strategies; Embedding Processes; Learning Alliance in WASHCost India Project;
- ❖ Reports on Test Bed Villages
- ❖ Case studies; Interviews; Photo Stories published on the Web Page
- ❖ Regular reports on Pro-cess Documentation of the project
- ❖ Reports on water point surveys
- ❖ Reports on Transparency; Accountability and Participation related arrangements in WASH Sector
- ❖ Small Video films

- ❖ Many actors in WASH sector (particularly departments, senior officers, donors) tend to give low value or priority to research in WASH sector. Projects like WASH Cost (India) have to learn to balance between ‘action’ and ‘research’.
- ❖ Focus on exposure visits to senior government officers/ ministers helped in generating necessary support to the action research project and also helped in sensitizing the project partners, mainly senior staff of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Department on the purpose of the action research project.



Impact Assessment of Watershed Program (IAWP) in Uttar Pradesh

In 2009, Government of India commissioned a national level study to assess the impacts of investments made for implementing watershed programs. It was anchored by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), and carried out in nine Indian states; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh, by different nodal agencies in each state. WASSAN was identified as a nodal agency for this study in Uttar Pradesh.

The study area consisted of 16 districts with 100 watersheds among which there were 50 DPAP and 50 IWDP watersheds. In the sample, 84 watersheds were implemented by Government Organizations and other 16 by NGOs. There were a total of 2806 farmers, among which 2090 were small farmers and the rest belonged to marginal section. The study approach consisted of; Rapid Reconnaissance Survey through focus group discussion and Detailed Farmers' Study through Direct interview with beneficial farmers.

Key Findings

Rapid Reconnaissance Survey revealed that DPAP watersheds were better performed at aggregate level. Across the main components, DPAP watersheds performed better in terms of physical, economical and social factors. IWDP watersheds were better in biological factors. In brief, out of 34 sub components considered, IWDP watersheds



were better performed in 16 sub components and DPAP watersheds performance is better in 17 sub components, whereas in one sub component, the performance is same for all watersheds. In the Detailed Farmers' Study, it was observed that IWDP watersheds were better in 37 sub components out of 73, whereas DPAP watersheds were better in 29 sub components. In remaining seven sub components, the performance was at same level across all the watersheds.

Awareness generation programs were not at all organized in any watershed. Institutional building was not given enough priority. CBOs were not formed in most of the sample watersheds and no effort was made by PIAs to strengthen the existing CBOs. Capacity building is major area where lot of efforts should go into. However, none of the farmers have attended training program out of the total sample of 2806 farmers. The level of community participation is also low in all the watersheds. As a result there was no role for women, labor and farmers at any stage of watershed program. When it comes to

physical works, even watershed officials did not have proper understanding on the concept of watersheds, till the VII batch of watersheds were implemented. This is evident with the activities taken up in sample watershed villages.

In all the watersheds, whether it is DPAP or IWDP, the focus was on implementing works; and the process got low priority. There is a clear mismatch between the recorded information and ground realities, with regard to the funds and efforts for awareness generation, institutional building, capacity building and implementation of physical works. There is no transparency; either in the field or in the record maintenance. The study team had to put lot of time and efforts to get relevant documents/ records from the PIA. In spite of such efforts, it could not find proper records in majority of the cases. In most of

the watersheds, the community was not aware of the program details, fund releases, type of works implemented etc.

Recommendations

As watershed development program is a process oriented, institutional centric and an area based program, the methodology for implementing the program needs to be different. Though the performance of watersheds in Uttar Pradesh is good in terms of physical works, there were several process related gaps identified based on which recommendations were made on; selection criteria in identifying the villages, community organization, capacity building, priorities in action plans, community involvement in implementation of works, placing a dedicated team with multi disciplinary skills, improving the database management systems and transparency etc.



Efforts in Advocacy

Over a period of time, the advocacy strategies of WASSAN developed a particular pattern and following certain guiding principles; Evidence based suggestions are proposed for policy improvements, rather than hypothetical solutions. New experiences are generated in the form of pilots to address critical concerns of mainstream projects and take the quality of projects to higher order. Lessons are generated with consolidation and processing of existing experiences. As policy advocacy is a collaborative effort, WASSAN's approach of networking is playing a significant role towards that end.

In that cycle of policy advocacy, WASSAN has made several efforts during the last 3 years. It initiated several pilot programs within the purview of Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI). And the lessons of certain pilots have already paved way for evolving programs in a wider scale. Rainfed Land Development Program (RLDP), Common Land Development Program, Inland Fisheries,

Extension of Livestock services into the watershed programs, Expansion of System of Rice Intensification, etc are some of the key achievements in this regard. WASSAN's efforts towards redesigning a new paradigm for addressing the needs of rainfed areas have also got much attention in the policy arena; both at state and national level.

Strengthening Watershed Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh

WASSAN is actively engaged with watershed development projects in Andhra Pradesh since 1998. It functioned as a network based advocacy and resource organization in the state and provided critical inputs to Commissionerate of Rural Development (CRD), NABARD funded watershed development projects etc. It also promoted and facilitated various Networks of NGOs and CBOs. The inputs are in the form of training programs, field level support services, production & dissemination of communication material, research, monitoring and advocacy support, implementation of pilots/ innovative models, facilitation of network based consultation processes and anchoring of livelihoods resource centres etc. WASSAN also functioned as Secretariat for Consortium of Resource Organizations, channeling support of various NGOs/ Resources Organizations for developing capacities of mainstream institutions engaged with watershed development projects.



Given the opportunities in revised policy framework (Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008)), WASSAN and its partners articulated a vision for watershed development projects during the Annual Network Meeting (ANM) 2009. It proposed that the watershed development projects under Common Guidelines could go beyond earlier experiences (such as APRLP) and demonstrate 'next generation' watersheds in Andhra Pradesh. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was not willing to partner with NGOs in watershed development context. It was sad to realize that the Commissionerate of Rural Development (CRD), which is functioning as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for the state, decided to identify Mandal Praja Prarishad for executing all watershed development projects, even after a long standing partnership with the NGOs in the state. Mandal Parishad Development Officer (MPDO) was expected to function as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in the state, as per this design. The CRD was unwilling to partner with NGOs, under the pretext that *'there is too much of pressure on the system to select NGOs and it is too difficult to select NGOs'*.

During 2008-09, WASSAN organized series of consultation meetings with CRD for taking an alternative path and follow the provisions of Guidelines, which clearly indicate that 25% projects have to be implemented by NGOs. Some of these

meetings also specially focused on evolving alternative roles for NGO, as Resource Organizations. CRD was open to partnerships with NGOs on specific tasks that could be completed in a short period of time, but unwilling to change their position on giving PIA role to NGOs. Mr. K Raju, the then Principal Secretary (2008-09) requested WASSAN to help in drafting a policy / process guidelines, where the partnership between MPDO and Local NGO Networks could be clearly articulated. Based on this, WASSAN prepared a draft Process Guidelines, however, these consultations could not lead to meaningful conclusions, as the political situation in the state changed during September 2009. Thus, there was a stalemate in the consultations between the NGOs and CRD. Theoretically, MPDOs continued as PIAs in the state and hardly performed any of their expected duties as PIAs. There was any action and progress on the ground.

Since the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of first batch watershed projects was an important requirement for getting funds from Government of India, CRD had to find a way to get the progress on watershed front. CRD is aware that MPDOs could not produce any DPRs and they need help in this process. With this background, CRD invited all member of Consortium of Resource Organizations in the state and requested them to take the responsibility of preparing DPRs for the selected watershed projects. WASSAN and

few other members of Consortium of Resource Organizations agreed to support CRD in the preparation of DPRs, to tide over the crisis. However, with the improbable conditions by CRD, it was very difficult to prepare the DPRs as per desired quality. WASSAN constantly provided feedback to the CRD on the gaps and limitations of the process.



During Annual Network Meeting (ANM) in July 2010, WASSAN made a forceful argument in the presence of senior government officers Mr. Reddy Subramanayam, Principal Secretary (Rural Development) and Dr Suvarna, Special Commissioner (RD), to follow the provisions of Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects and operationalize the same with true spirit. Principal Secretary agreed to change the position of the CRD and formally announced the decision to identify capable and credible NGOs as PIAs, on the ANM dias itself. He requested NGOs to take up responsibilities such as capacity building and monitoring etc., to strengthen the Watershed projects and also National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In a subsequent meeting organized by the Principal Secretary (RD) on 20th July 2010, 13 NGOs were formally selected as PIAs for watershed projects in the state. WASSAN also agreed to function as PIA in three projects in Mahabubnagar (Bomraspet Mandal) and Ranga Reddy District (Parigi and Doma Mandals). Other NGOs who are identified as PIAs are – BAIF, Centre for People's Forestry; Deccan Development Society; APMAS; MYRADA; Dhan Foundation; Foundation for Ecological Security; APPS Network; Rural Development Trust; WOTR, Outreach.

Improving sustainability of interventions and benefit flows under OTELP:

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) was initiated in tribal areas of Western Orissa since 2004–05. The phase-I of the project comprised of 136 watershed projects, covering 396 villages in 4 districts, implemented by local NGOs. As this phase is in its completion stage, OTELP has given an assignment to WASSAN for working out a strategy to improve sustainability and suggest step by step process guidelines. This assignment dealt with certain project concerns that include; sustainability of institutions established, with linkages to financial and other developmental institutions; sustainability of the infrastructure created and its use with clear mechanisms of maintenance / protection, etc; completion of the agenda/mandate of the program and the works initiated; and sustainability of the growth.



Subsequently WASSAN made an analysis and recommendations were structured on 12 thematic areas, which include; land development measures, water resources development, biomass development, forestry management, productivity enhancement (agriculture, livestock, fisheries), nutritional and food security, land rights, institutional/delivery mechanism, management of leftover funds with VDCs and FNGOs, collective marketing, capacity building support, convergence with other departments, gender mainstreaming etc. For each theme certain action points were given.

It was suggested to make efforts for conceptualization of policy and operational strategies for each of the components in a consistent manner and revisit/revise the existing action plans relevant to the components. It was also suggested to revise institutional needs and capacity building services by developing partnerships with different resource organizations/consortia of resource organizations on the relevant themes; Establishing CLRCs, revising existing action plans for capacity building and providing flexibility at FNGO level are some critical necessities in this regard.

Special efforts were suggested for developing convergence platforms at district level by interfacing with district administration, particularly with District Collectors, with a clear set of demands based on the revised action plans on each component. It was also suggested to ensure all components have strong gender and equity dimensions at all levels – policy formulation, delivery of capacity building inputs, revision of action plans, facilitating convergence and execution of action plans. For keeping track of all these important interventions, rigorous monitoring systems were recommended

Involving in Policy Formulation Processes at National Level

WASSAN has been engaged with the process of policy formulation for watershed development projects in the country in different ways. Process Studies in seven states of India (Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Nagaland during 2004-06), membership in informal drafting committees constituted by Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (during 2007-08), Conducting Process Monitoring of Hariyali Watershed Projects under AP Rural Livelihoods Projects (2005-07); supporting the Parthasarathy Committee; conducting Annual Network Meetings are some of the opportunities to contribute towards policy formulation processes in the country. The recommendations/ prepositions from WASSAN were incorporated in the latest version of – Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008).



Networking

Vision

A facilitator to promote effective network culture, build and serve differentiated partnerships with NGOs, Community Based and People's Organizations, PRIs and Government agencies

Networking



Networking at WASSAN is more functional than structural. It is perceived as means of sharing knowledge and experiences, developing perspectives, pooling competencies, advocating for policy changes, generating newer experiences at field level and providing capacity building support services etc. As an approach, networking is inbuilt into all the programs of WASSAN. This ranges from partnership to simple issue based networking. In the process, it has established wide ranging partnerships over the years, entailing NGOs, Federations of SHGs, Agriculture Labour and Dalit Unions, Government Programs, Research Organizations, Bilateral Funding Organizations and individual Activists, both at state and national level.

WASSAN's Annual Network Meetings (ANM) provides a platform for various organizations and individuals to share and analyze their experiences and deliberate on various issues of concern to natural resources management and livelihoods of the poor. The issues identified during the ANM provide a direction to WASSAN's work for the forthcoming year. It is also an opportunity for the NGOs to interface with the government officials and engage in a dialogue. Each annual event deliberates on a critical theme of the context and provides a road map for strategic action. The following details provide a glimpse of what was deliberated in the respective years of ANM, during the last 3 years.

Annual Network Meetings (ANMs)

ANM 2008

Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Program : Role of NGOs, Capacity Building Strategies and convergence with NREGS

30- 31st July 2008



With the advent of new common guidelines, an encouraging atmosphere was prevailing in the state and country with regard to the space for NGOs in watershed development projects. Earlier Hariyali guidelines have almost completely curtailed the role of NGOs in these projects resulting into wider criticism and debate. The new guidelines have given fresh lease of life for the NGOs. Their role in community mobilization, institutional development, capacity building and other related aspects has been clearly emphasized. At the other end, there are more challenges and opportunities emerging in program implementation. Convergence with National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and other related NRM based programs has become a critical need and also a challenge in addressing the livelihood issues. And there are many

innovative experiences in terms of capacity building and livelihoods improvement with active involvement and collaboration from Government, NGOs and CBOs, which need to be up scaled for wider results. All these issues required an in-depth analysis and discussion about situation and opportunities prevailing, so as to crystallize the role of different stakeholders and facilitators in the development process.

In the above context, WASSAN's 13th Annual Network Meeting was held at St. Ann's Generalate, Tarnaka, Secunderabad. Representatives from various NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Government departments participated and actively involved in the discussions held on various issues, relevant to the existing situation of NRM and watershed related development programs. The ANM strongly stressed on the need for more proactive engagement between Government and NGOs on developmental programs.

A Fair Deal for Rainfed Areas: Policies, Practices, Institutions

23, July 2009

*A Fair Deal for Rainfed Areas***Policies, Practices, Institutions**

Nearly 70% of the area in India represents the poverty geography of the nation. It was felt important to bring this agenda of the neglected rainfed areas back on to the centre stage, as. As the new government set itself into operation, there was a need to unfold this agenda and articulate for more investments in rainfed farming. The basic requirements of rainfed farming beyond watershed development programs were to be stressed. In this context, ANM deliberated on following issues concerning the chosen theme; Collective Use of Ground Water and Surface Water for Rain-fed Farming – Opportunities, Challenges and Policy Options; New Program of Government Of Andhra Pradesh on

Cooperative Farming – Issues and Challenges; Operationalisation of Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh; NABARD supported WDF Projects in Andhra Pradesh – Progress, Issues, Concerns and Way Forward; Redesigning Watershed Projects - Bringing Focus of Rainfed Agriculture into Watershed Projects - Integrating Fisheries, Livestock, Diversified Crops in Watershed Projects; Functioning of Livelihoods Resource Centers – Partnerships with NGOs; New Opportunities within NREGS Andhra Pradesh – Development of Common Lands; Development of Rainfed Lands and Lands in Tribal regions – Role of NGOs etc.

Institutionalizing Partnerships for Innovating Watershed Projects and Employment Guarantee Schemes in India

15th - 16th July 2010



Integrated Watershed Development Program (IWMP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have given enough space for innovation to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor. There are several innovations taking place across the country, with the diverse institutional partnerships. With the common guidelines, the space for NGOs was also reemphasized in implementing the watershed projects. In this context, WASSAN organized its Annual Network Meeting (2010), which tried to focus on the need to identify the opportunities for institutionalizing the partnerships between NGOs and Government Projects, particularly for mainstreaming the innovative practices. In recent past, WASSAN is playing an instrumental role in shaping this agenda at national level. Reflecting this situation, the ANM attracted large number of participants, not only from the state, but also from states like Jharkhand and Tripura. The participants

included representatives from NGOs, CBOS, academic institutions and networks of NGOs engaged with watershed development and MGNREGS in the country; Senior Officers from different state governments and NABARD also participated in the event. Mr. Nijalingappa, CEO, SLNA, Jharkhand, Mr. Sharadindu Das, CEO, SLNA, Tripura shared about the status of watershed projects in their respective states.

ANM 2010 deliberated on the following themes: Sharing of Good Practices and Innovations in Watershed and NREGS Projects from different parts of India; Development of CPRs under NREGS in Andhra Pradesh; Water Security - Good Practices and Emerging Issues; Measures for Improving Sustainability in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services through integrated approaches; Lessons from AP Drought Adaptation Initiative and emerging agenda of Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture Network; Climate Change and Water Resources; Strengthening Institutions of wage seekers under MGNREGS AP-Lesson from Past Experiences and Suggestions for Future; Improving Capacity Building Support Systems for Watershed Projects and MGNREGS - Role of Resource Support Organizations; Improving Transparency and Accountability in watershed projects

Initiatives in Other States

Formation of Consortium of Resource Organizations in Jharkhand



WASSAN, PRADAN and CINI formed a consortium and developed partnerships with State Level Nodal Agency, Jharkhand. WASSAN functions as a lead partner in this arrangement. Other resource organizations are providing inputs and support on specific themes. This partnership was formalized through a MoU in July 2010. Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS), a unit supported by UNDP, is providing financial support to the Consortium, as part of its mandate to strengthen rural livelihoods. The Consortium established a Secretariat with professionals and regularly providing inputs to the SLNA, Jharkhand.

The main role of this consortium is to provide technical and managerial support to SLNA and contribute to the process of developing certain outputs, which include; Process Guidelines for operationalizing Common Guidelines of Watershed Development Projects in Jharkhand State; Conceptualization of Capacity Building Strategies; Evolving Monitoring, Learning

and Evaluation Systems; Developing Detailed Project Reports for watershed development projects.

So far, the Consortium provided its inputs in following areas/aspects; Developing formats/ strategy for conducting base line survey of selected watershed villages; Organizing orientation/ training programs for watershed development teams on the process of conducting base line surveys; Training and orientation programs to Communication Teams, consisting of local artists (Chow dancers; Nukkad Natak Teams, etc), who are engaged in conducting communication campaigns in the watershed villages; Developing a set of guidelines to organize the communication campaigns/ events on a regular basis; Developing Bye-laws for registration of watershed committees and sharing with SLNA for further action; Evolving framework for developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs); Organizing orientation / training programs to watershed development teams, resource persons, who would be part of planning teams; Evolving an inventory of good practices in planning and institutional aspects, which is in process. This inventory is expected to contribute towards the conceptualization of Process Guidelines for operationalizing the Common Guidelines; Developing an outline of capacity building strategy is going on, in which it is expected

to help in building the necessary institutional arrangements for delivering capacity building services in the state. After developing the initial policy framework/ operational details, the consortium is intending to support SLNA/ District Watershed Development Units in launching the operational processes, for the next two years.



Evolving Support Systems to SLNA, Tripura

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), Tripura approached WASSAN for guidance and support in operationalizing the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects (2008). The senior members of Tripura SLNA/ District officers participated in Annual Network Meeting of WASSAN in July 2010 and an orientation program followed by the ANM. During this visit, the need for partnership between WASSAN and SLNA was articulated and crystallized. Thus a partnership emerged with SLNA, Tripura since August 2010. The process of evolving support systems for operationalizing Common Guidelines in the state is on.



As part of this partnership, WASSAN is currently engaged with the following tasks; Orienting Project Implementing Agencies/ Watershed Development Teams in developing Detailed Project Reports; Developing Process Guidelines for Operationalizing Common Guidelines; Developing effective capacity building strategies for strengthening local institutions; Evolving systems for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.

Primarily, WASSAN is responsible for developing role models in DPR preparation, in collaboration with PIAs. Based on the observations/ lessons learned from these model processes, the DWDU/ SLNA would repeat the processes of DPR preparation in the remaining watershed villages. Another effort is also going on for evolving a Network of Resource Persons, a local support system, which could provide necessary capacity building support to the SLNA/DWDU on different themes. Building perspective among local institutions, facilitating and implementing teams is part of this process.

Extending Support to SLNA, Uttarakhand

Like all other states, Uttarakhand also established State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) during the initial phase of the project. It also established a Consortium of Resource Organizations consisting of resource agencies from GO and NGO sector. Centre Soil and Water Conservation & Research Training Institute, People's Science Institute, Himalayan Environmental Studies Conservation Organization, Himalayan Action Research Center, Vivekanand Parivartiya Krushi Anussandhan Sansthan, Manav Bharati, Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education are the members of this Consortium. Uttarakhand Fibre & Bamboo Development Board is working as a Secretariat of this Consortium. However, the Consortium is not functionally active. GTZ, New Delhi, a donor organization, supporting this agenda found that there is a need to revitalize this arrangement in the state. It approached WASSAN to organize a workshop to diagnosis the problems and offer solutions. Based on this request, WASSAN along with WALAMTARI, Hyderabad, facilitated a workshop of Consortium of Resource Organizations in Uttarakhand in Dec 2010.



Subsequently, SLNA, Uttarakhand requested GTZ and WASSAN to support SLNA and Consortium of Resource Organizations for developing effective support systems, particularly for capacity building and action planning processes (Detailed Project Reports). As part of this initiative, WASSAN intends to develop a 'National Support Group', as a collaborative arrangement with experts/ resource persons from Uttarakhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and other states. This National Support Group helps different SLNAs in effectively launching the watershed development projects and forge partnerships between SLNA and local resource organizations.



Lessons Learned

- ❖ Creating policy spaces is half the battle. Using the policy provisions is another side of the battle. Networks could play a critical role in this process. However, there are huge transaction costs and time lags. Finding out right partners (professional, funding, recipients of services) is a major challenge in this process.
- ❖ The expectations of SLNA from Consortium of Resource Organizations are very high. The SLNA tends to shift many of their roles/ tasks to the Consortium. After entering into the partnerships, it is difficult to refuse some of the tasks, even though they were not part of partnership/ToR. For sustaining the interest and enthusiasm on the partnerships, the Consortia have to oblige the SLNA to take up additional tasks.
- ❖ The necessary conditions at SLNA side are generally absent (Eg: Project Implementing Agencies do not appoint full time Watershed Development Teams who are the actual anchors of projects). In the absence of such necessary elements, the Consortium/ support organizations are forced to shift their roles (from support to implementing roles). This leads to confusion on time lines, responsibility centres, costs and quality of outputs. Consortium members are forced to jumble such processes.
- ❖ There is a race against time in these partnerships. It is difficult for the members of Consortium to develop and follow protocols and contribute effectively. If the Consortium could cross this stage, there is a greater level of achievement.
- ❖ There is a danger that SLNAs could buy the services from reputed resource organizations at small price and get away with several gaps on their part. Ultimately, the reputation of Consortium and Resource Organizations is at stake. Thus, negotiating for non negotiables by the resource organizations is a major challenge.
- ❖ Though there is a policy space of establishing and nurturing Resource Organizations/ Consortium of Resource Organizations, there is practically limited appreciation in reality. The resources (in the form of financial, administrative & procedural, human resources, partnership policies) for this purpose are still not available.
- ❖ The senior administrators in many states are not very sensitive about the practical needs of SNLA/ DWDU functionaries. Typically, the lower level staff at SLNA/ DWDU could not share their position/ problems with their senior members. Consortium of Resource Organizations could function as mediator and bridge this gap, which is most common within each SLNA/ DEWDU. However, this role of Consortium of Resource Organizations is very tricky and this is an un-said expectation from the Consortium of Resource Organizations.

National Forum of Civil Society Organizations for Watershed Based Development Processes in India



To give a concrete shape to the idea of National Forum, an ad-hoc committee consisting of key players on watershed development projects in different parts of the country was constituted. This Ad-Hoc Committee met at Development Support

Centre, Ahmadabad on 31st Oct 2009, and proposed the names of potential members of this Forum. It was decided that WASSAN, as a Secretariat to this National Forum would take necessary initiatives to strengthen the agenda. Shri BN Yugandhar, Former Member, Planning Commission is the Chairperson of this Forum. In the context of several state governments still in the process of establishing State Level Nodal Agencies, preparing state perspective plans, etc., it was too early for the Forum to interface with the Integrated Watershed Management Projects. The process of engaging NGOs/CSO during this phase remained like a lost priority for the official machinery. WASSAN was tracking the process in several states informally and realized that the consultations among NGOs are not leading anywhere. So, it was thought that it is not right time to push the agenda too hard at this point of time. The full potential of National Forum is yet to be realized. However, WASSAN is in the process of establishing necessary ground and evidence of effective partnerships between NGO Resource Organizations and State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNA) in different states.

The board purpose of this National Forum is to strengthen the role of civil society organizations in the context of watershed development projects at various levels by; Forging and strengthening partnerships between civil society organizations and various government departments/ ministries/ donors/ others; Sharing experiences, lessons, good practices and innovations among practitioners, policy makers and researchers; Facilitating critical reflection among different actors on the causative factors behind the low levels of performance; Consolidating the experiences and providing a common platform for celebrating the glory of watershed development projects; And, highlighting the contribution of watershed approaches in improving the resilience of rain-fed areas of the country.

Functions of the National Forum

- ❖ Undertake large scale pilots on watershed approaches in different parts of the country in collaboration with mainstream 'next generation' watershed projects.
- ❖ Function as a network of resource organizations for capacity building at different levels (national/ state/ regional/ community)
- ❖ Undertake monitoring, evaluation and research for providing independent feedback to the policy makers from time to time
- ❖ Facilitate networking, collaborative arrangements and partnerships between Departments and CSOs in different parts of the country



Bhoomi Kendram

Vision

Evolve as a Resource Centre on land and labour based livelihood rights of marginalized sections, to; Build the capacities of the organizations and activists through providing perspectives, critical analysis and update on policies and procedures; and build alliances at state and national level with community based people's organizations, unions working on rights based issues.

Bhoomi Kendram



Bhoomi Kendram is an emerging Field of Action in WASSAN. Its origin lies with WASSAN's engagement in watersheds, with the perspective of addressing dalit, wage and equity issues. Related research studies and involvement in preparation of perspective plan for Food for Work program for Mahabubnagar district, has crystallized the agenda to focus upon. A need to work on land and labour based livelihood rights of the poor and marginalized communities, with a rights perspective was recognized. Promoting and supporting field level activists and organizations, for escorting the communities in securing their rights, has emerged as an area of key intervention.

The journey began with the Comprehensive Land Development Program of Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2005-06. With a focus on ensuring land development of dalits, adivasis and other poor small and marginal farmers, Bhumi Kendram associated with various people's organizations, dalit and

tribal activists. Over the years, this association has led to formal partnerships with several activists and organizations, on various issues related lands and livelihoods. The major areas of Bhoomi Kendram work during the reporting period (2008-11) is categorized as below:

- ❖ Promoting sustained civil society and community engagement to secure land, labor and livelihood rights of dalit, tribals and other marginalized communities. This was taken up in specific partnership with some selected organizations like Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vrittidarula Union (APVVU), Dalit Bahujan Resource Centre (DBRC) and REDS. This initiative is being supported by Christian Aid.
- ❖ Realizing the entitlements through engaging with a demand driven wage employment program (MGNREGA), to promote food security and resource development of poor and marginalized. This is a network initiative supported



by Ford Foundation. Apart from these, Bhumi Kendram is constantly engaged in research and documentation assignments as per the need and demand, and also focusing on initiatives to build a forum and agenda on land reforms.

Promoting sustained civil society and community engagement to secure land, labor and livelihood rights of dalits, tribals and other marginalized communities

The initiative began in 2008-09, as a continuation of two years partnership with APVVU and DBRC in supporting the families of marginalized communities in selected villages for securing the wage entitlements from NREGA, and development investments of CLDP and land rights related programs. In that year, 43 activists (DBRC-27, APVVU-10 and REDS-6) were supported to work in the selected villages of 43 mandals in 15 districts of Andhra Pradesh. They were enabled in facilitating the communities in accessing the entitlements related to CLDP, NREGA and Forest Rights Act etc.

This engagement has given some insights to rework the strategy to bring more

effectiveness in functioning. It was realized that the work of securing land and labour rights of poor is essentially a political process. The functional actors at all levels (mandal activists, partner organization representatives, project team members) need to have that orientation. It needs to be a process oriented effort rather than focusing on project frame of targets. In the process, partner organizations need to bring more clarity in the conceptual framework and further strengthen their community building strategy. It is important to build relevant systems and structures into the community mobilization, membership and contributions, so as to enable a system that can self sustain the local activists. This reorientation is an output of suggestions and reflections in an external evaluation process. With this new orientation, a modified process was proposed for three years (2009-12), which is also being supported by Christian Aid.

As part of this strategy, mandal and district level activists were identified by the respective field organizations. These activists were in turn supported to identify and



organize community level leaders in each village, and also in formation of membership and contribution based community collectives at village and mandal level. The community leaders and collectives were enabled in addressing the identified issues and entitlements and also in engaging with local Panchayat and Mandal level governing bodies. Along with research and analysis, state level forums were facilitated for enabling informed public debates and facilitate action on desirable policy and procedural changes. The intervention was centered on a small team in the district led by a team leader, who is an experienced and self motivated community activist. This team leader was supported with nominal expenses towards part honorarium and part expenses for the activities. Bhoomi Kendram facilitated these activities collectively through Bhumi-Upadhi Hakkula Vedika, a state level forum working on land and wage related entitlements.

Progress and key achievements

The above process was facilitated in partnership with APVVU, DBRC and REDS in 387 villages covering 37 mandals in 13 districts through 39 mandal community resource persons. After initial struggle, a gradual shift taken place from program centric approach to community centric approach. This is reflected in diverse types of issues mandal activists are engaging in with, instead of restricting to one or two programs/ schemes/ legislations.



Village and mandal committees formed in majority of the village/mandals, which provides a base for widening and strengthening community collectives in the selected villages. Out of 37 working mandals, 287 villages committees and 32 mandal committees were formed. Mandal Community Resource Persons are supporting these collectives in representing and securing various rights, entitlements and services that include; right to work, right to information, land rights, housing, basic infrastructure facilities, drinking water, pensions, welfare hostels, food security in terms of mid-day meals, ICDS and PDS, land development and right against discrimination through implementation of SC, ST Atrocities (Prevention) Act etc (see Box 34: Brief details of extent and results

Box 34: Brief details of extent and results achieved by supporting the community collectives in asserting their rights and entitlements (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Category of Issues	Total Issues identified	Total Issues resolved
1	Rural Housing	1000	500
2	Welfare Hostels	160	100
3	Work Applications under MGNREGA (in Groups)	764	500
4	Social Security Pensions	400	341
5	Rights over land	5000	2000

Box 35: Key contribution of APVVU, DBF and REDS with respect to MGNREGS

APVVU (*Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vrittidarula Union*), through its legal intervention was successful in enhancement of wages from Rs. 100 to Rs.121 which benefit more than 50 lakh job card holders. The prospective benefit would run into hundreds of crores for the NREGS workers.

DBF (*Dalit Bahujan Front*), through its persistent efforts was successful in securing unemployment allowance to the workers in two of its working mandals in Medak district. This was the first successful case on such issues in the state. This will have a wider impact in terms of assertion of the workers for timely provision of work. It also influences for clear guidelines for payment of unemployment allowance.

REDS, through its meticulous field investigation brought out and highlighted the loopholes and corruption in the sustainable agriculture intervention, undertaken as part of NREGS. The estimated project cost/allocation is around 1000 crores rupees. This led to the review and revision of the program by the department.

achieved by supporting the community collectives in asserting their rights and entitlements (2010-11). The review and learning systems are largely institutionalized in the form of district/regional review meetings of the Community Resource Persons.

Some partner organizations, particularly DBRC/DBF have been facilitating a state level process to engage with the identified issues. All such issues are categorized into three broad themes – Welfare, Development and Protection. A state level Coordination committee, '*Dalita Adivasi Sanghala Samanvaya Committee*', was formed with various organizations working on dalit and tribal issues. There was extensive state level campaign and engagement with the officials, legislatures, respective ministers and media during October to December of 2010.

Network initiative for realizing the entitlement through engagement with a demand driven wage employment program (MGNREGA), to promote food security and resource development of poor and marginalized.

This initiative, supported by Ford Foundation, was for a period of three years i.e August 2007 to August 2010, but later extended to another 4 months. The project profile consists of five partner NGOs (REDS, APMSS, ARTS, EFFORT and Pilupu) in 6 districts (Anantapur, Srikakulam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Prakasham and Karimnagar), with a working domain comprised of 22 Panchayats. Ensuring the entitlements, building participatory and transparent planning process and implementation systems at Panchayat level and taking up pilots and innovations are key activities carried out in this project.

In the selected villages/mandals, around 14,000 registered NREGS workers were organized into around 672 groups, which acted as platforms for collective action. Subsequently, the access to basic entitlements of NREGA has improved a lot, relatively to other villages. This is evident from the comparative data available.



The better access to NREGS entitlements has resulted into increased cash income and food security, increased investments in lands and decrease in distress migration in the project villages. In 33 project villages, the number of households who have accessed wage employment in 2009-10 is 11209 out of 17413 registered households. This is 64%, which is higher than the state average of participation (54%). The number of households accessing the wage employment by the end of the project is almost doubled. The average number of wage days in the selected 21 Panchayats in 2006-07 was 27.

It was increased to 75 days by 2009-10, which is more than double than the pre-project average days of work. During the year, the state average was 64 days. While there were more than 1300 group work applications, the percentage of securing work on applications was from 85% to 100%. In the non project villages, this percentage of application based provision of work is negligible. The improvement is also visible with regard to the work site facilities and the relevant awareness levels among the workers. The awareness is 100% in the project villages, while it was only 57% in the non project

villages. The project has also its impact on the provision of work within the stipulated 15 days and in the progress of works. In the project villages, the partner organizations facilitated identification of around 1518 works worth around Rs. 19 crores. Out of that, 749 works, worth Rs 9 crores, were completed and 275 works worth 6.5 crores are in progress. Most of these works are for the development of resources of the poor. All these efforts also resulted in decreasing migration in the project villages to a significant extent. By 2010, 62% of earlier migrating households of the selected villages have completely stopped migration. Seasonal migration has come down from 75% in 2005 (before MGNREGS) to 30% in 2010.

Box 36: Enabling Midterm Policy Corrections and Improvements in Implementation of NREGS

A continuous dialogue and independent feedback with the system (department) led to many midterm policy corrections and improvements in the implementation systems. This has resulted in releasing several GOs and Circulars by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, which include;

- ❑ Institutionalizing group approach and work application and receipt process (G.O No. 240)
- ❑ Improvement of work site facilities, provision of Aya and linkage with Anganwadi centres (Memo No. 753/PM(C)/EGS/2010)
- ❑ Measures to enhance participation of workers with disability (Circular No. EGS/PM(C)/2010 dated 30.4.2010)
- ❑ Formation of APNA (A.P. NGO Alliance): A three tier joint review and sharing system at mandal, district and state level was initiated initially through an MOU and later institutionalized through a government order. Issues in the implementation are being addressed on a regular basis through this forum.
- ❑ Reality check and corrective measures related to Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture project: This project was taken up by Department through Society for Elimination of Rural poverty (SERP). REDS, a partner organization, had played an active role in bringing field level problems in this regard.
- ❑ Continuously bringing out the gaps in program reaching the SC/ST job card holders: This has led to specific steps by the department in increasing their participation as well as prioritizing the development of their lands under NREGS.
- ❑ Feedback on the planning process and formation of wage labour groups: It has led to several mid-term corrections like removing cap of number of work days for being eligible to become member of wage labour group etc.,



Moving beyond wage incomes

Since 2009, the partner organizations have taken up some pilot initiatives to move beyond wage income and build on the gains secured by NREGS entitlements. The interventions include initiating discussions among the wage labour groups for improving agriculture, adapting sustainable agriculture practices, non pesticide management, mixed cropping, composting, kitchen gardens, vegetable cultivation, small ruminant rearing, poultry, inland fisheries etc. Such interventions are towards securing maximum wages and investments for development of land and water resources from NREGS (within existing framework) and supporting the job card holding families to capitalize on those gains. This would also enable them to diversify their livelihood assets/sources, provided there is proper exposure, orientation and linkages. As part of this process, linkages are being established with various schemes and departments like; Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Research and Documentation

As part of its mandate, Bhumi Kendram has been taking up research and documentation, as per the field needs and request of external agencies. The key research and documentation assignments/ outputs in the last three years are;

- ❖ Decoding the numbers: Understanding implementation of the NREGS across Different States in India (2006-08): This is an analytical report based on secondary data and the reports available in the official websites. It presents an overview of comparative performance of NREGS across different states.
- ❖ An analytical report on the status of implementation of Forest Rights Act in 2008-09: This is based on a field research taken up as a collective initiative by Seva Mandir, Rajasthan
- ❖ Status Report on the Implementation of Koneru Ranga Rao Land committee recommendations in Tribal Areas: This is based on a field research taken up for Rural Development Institute, Hyderabad. The findings were widely shared thoth media and also among the political representatives belong to STs.
- ❖ Quick assessment studies on NREGA: These were conducted and reports were shared with the policy makers, civil society organizations on the different themes like situation of women workers in NREGS, Status of SC/ST workers, Reasons for successful participation and non-participation of workers in NREGs etc.

- ❖ 'Bhoomi Kosam': A quarterly news letter highlights the land and wage related issues. So far, 7 issues were brought on various themes like; Implementation status of Land committee recommendations, SEZs, Accessing government lands by the poor, issues and possibilities for securing lands rights to the poor etc.,
- ❖ 'Upadhi Maa Hakku': A news letter on NREGS incorporating partners' field experiences and learnings. So far, 5 issues were brought out.
- ❖ A Hand book on NREGA for the Field Level Activists
- ❖ One bulletin giving the snapshot picture of the recommendation wise status of the State Land committee recommendations
- ❖ A booklet with songs on NREGS and a Pamphlet on status of implementation of CLDP, NREGS and Land distribution
- ❖ SEZ Act, 2005 (Telugu)
- ❖ A booklet in Telugu on 'Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers as per G.O Ms. 93/2008'

Initiatives to build a Forum and Agenda on Land Reforms

Bhoomi Kendram has been consistently pursuing for evolution of a forum at state level that can take up the land reforms agenda in a sustained manner. As part of this process several initiatives were taken up. A round table conference with the representatives of all the political parties was organized in February, 2009, before the general elections to the state assembly, to



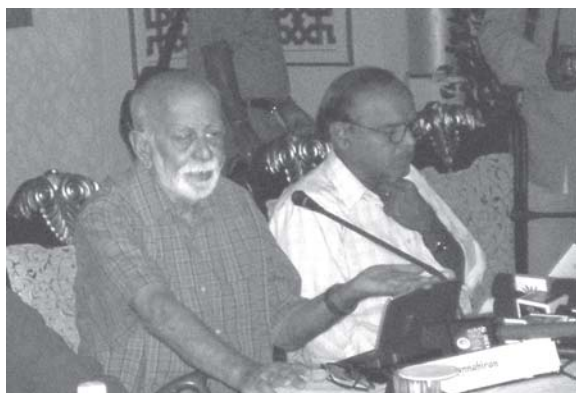
highlight the land reforms agenda and make the political parties to include such agenda in their election manifestos. A process of wider consultation was also initiated with political parties, academicians, people's organizations and NGOs interested in land reforms agenda. This was initiated in partnership with AP GO-NGO Collaboration Committee during June - November, 2010. Subsequently regional consultations were held in four regions of Andhra Pradesh; Telangana, Rayalaseema, Kosta Andhra and North Andhra. These efforts have resulted into formation of a forum called 'Alliance for Land', in the final consultations held in Hyderabad, during 22nd and 23rd March, 2011. A specific agenda with 12 points was agreed upon and a coordination committee formed to steer the process.

Subsequently, a national consultation on 'Land reforms in the context of changing



agrarian relations – emerging challenges and possible strategies, was organized during 29th and 30th October, 2010 in Hyderabad. This was supported by Bread for the World, Germany and organized in collaboration with National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. Around

60 representatives from 10 states, comprising of NGOs, activists, academicians and people's organizations have participated in this consultation. A broad outline of the strategy to be adopted for pursuing land reform agenda has emerged from this consultation.



Funding and Financial Support

(List in alphabetical order)

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) , Australia	Hivos , Netherlands
AEI , Luxembourg	Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) (through CRIDA)
Arghyam , Bangalore	IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre , Netherlands (through CESS, Hyderabad)
Bread for the World , Germany	Jharkhand State Livelihoods Promotion Society (JSLPS) , Ranchi, Jharkhand
Christian Aid , London	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
Ford Foundation (through Institute of International Education)	National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) , Hyderabad
Ford Foundation (through Centre for World Solidarity, Secunderabad)	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP) , Bhubaneswar
Ford Foundation (through Foundation for Ecological Security)	Sir Ratan Tata Trust , Mumbai
Government of India Department of Science and Technology (DST)	State level Nodal Agency (SLNA) , Tripura
Government of Andhra Pradesh Commissioner, Rural Development (CRD)	UNICEF , Hyderabad
District Water Management Agencies (DWMAs)	World Wide Fund (WWF) (through ICRISAT)
GTZ , New Delhi	Xavier Institute of Management (XIMB) , Bhubaneswar

These donors and agencies have provided funding and financial support for various activities of WASSAN. This support is in the form of meeting the program and institutional costs, research studies, workshops and consultancies. Apart from these organizations, we also got support from different agencies for short term assignments and consultancies. WASSAN sincerely acknowledges all such support.

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WASSAN is guided by the Board of Trustees, which meets at least twice in a year.

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- ☐ B N Yugandhar is the founder Managing Trustee of WASSAN (1999 to 2004) and Former Member, Planning Commissioner, Government of India
- ☐ Samarjit Ray (late), (2004-2006). Retired Principal Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh,
- ☐ M V Sastri (1999- 2007) - One of the founder Trustees of WASSAN and a guiding force for the organization.

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25.	P. Chandra Mohan	Program Officer	9490694986	poodari.chandramohan@gmail.com
26.	Md. H. Rizwana	Program Officer	9490694985	rzwn_h@yahoo.co.in
27.	P. Sreedhar	Program Officer	9885098691	-
28.	B. Padmakar	Program Officer	9948537307	padmakarbojja@gmail.com
29.	D. Sreenu	Program Officer	8985231392	dugyala.srinivasrao@gmail.com
30.	K. Lakshman	Program Associate	9440804863	klaxman75@gmail.com
31.	M. Chandrasekhar	Program Associate	9440804868	mcs_shekhar@rediffmail.com
32.	M. Sumithra	Program Associate	9440804869	mahankalisumithra@yahoo.com
33.	V. Balaswamy	Program Associate	9490205401	baluvarakala@gmail.com
34.	N. Swapnavathy	Program Associate	8143813652	swapnanuthalakanti@gmail.com
35.	D. Srinivasa Rao	Program Associate	9989214535	
36.	A. Prabhakar	Program Associate	9701645208	
37.	Venu Gopal Reddy	Program Associate	9441665859	venus412@rediffmail.com
38.	Y. Ram Chandraiah	Technical Officer (Engg)	9848488303	yrchary@yahoo.com, yrcharyengr@gmail.com
39.	G. Uthappa	Field Assistant	9492749890	uthappawsn@gmail.com
40.	Md. Vaseem	Field Assistant	9440936962	vaseemmd93@yahoo.com
41.	K. Ganapathi	Field Assistant	9440453934	-
42.	K. Mounika	Young Professional	9505774026	mounikakottam@gmail.com

SNo	Name	Designation	Mobile	Email IDs
LIVELIHOOD RESOURCE CENTRE (LRC), Parigi				
43.	G. Nagaraju	Research Associate	8978801467	nagaraju_gutti76@rediffmail.com
44.	K. Kumar Swamy	Senior Research Fellow	8978801468	kumarreddy_spl@yahoo.com
45.	Mallesha	Program Officer	8978801469	lrcwassan@gmail.com
46.	Krishna	Technical Officer (Engg.)	8978801470	lrcwassan@gmail.com
47.	T. Shankar	Program Associate	8978801471	lrcwassan@gmail.com
48.	D Siva Krishna	Technical Officer (Agri.)	8978801472	lrcwassan@gmail.com
49.	D. Vijay Kumar Reddy	Technical Officer (Agri.)	8985804073	lrcwassan@gmail.com
50.	T. Sai Krishna	Program Officer (Adm & Acc)	8978801474	lrcwassan@gmail.com
51.	S. Shankaramma	Program Associate	8978801475	lrcwassan@gmail.com
52.	K. Ganesh	Program Associate	8978801476	songanapathi@gmail.com
53.	Razak	Program Associate	8978801477	lrcwassan@gmail.com
BHOOMI KENDRAM				
54.	Ch. Ravi Kumar	Consultant	9441231034	raviusl@gmail.com
55.	T. Sathyam	Consultant	9441713930	satyam_talari@yahoo.com
56.	B. Subhashini	Program Associate	9848964101	subhashini.wsn@gmail.com
RESOURCE CENTRE				
57.	K. Suresh	Ass. Executive Secretary	9440804860	kosaraju.suresh@gmail.com
58.	M. Ramesh Kumar	Program Manager	9490694984	rkmadas@gmail.com
59.	M. Srikanth	Program Officer	9848085180	sreekanth1512@yahoo.com
60.	G. Rama Devi	Program Associate	-	ramadevigampala@gmail.com
61.	P.V. Ramana	Freelance Consultant	9295751215	ramanavpatta@yahoo.co.in
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION				
62.	A. Sridevi	Sr. Program Officer (Finance)	9441200554	ayalasridevi@gmail.com
63.	K. Srinivasa Rao	Program Officer (Office Management)	9440621865	srinivasarao_kombathula@yahoo.co.in
64.	K. Sarath Chandra	Program Associate	9963426516	ks_sarathchandra@yahoo.com
65.	N. Chandrasekhar	Program Officer (Information)	-	chandrasekharnemani@gmail.com
66.	Koteswar Rao	Program Associate	9866374714	yuva_rajesh2007@yahoo.com
67.	D. Narasimhulu	Office Assistant	9908579343	wassanmail@gmail.com

MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM

Chartered Accountants

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

Tel: 040 - 23401738, 23408899 Fax : 040 - 23412284 Email : mvshyd@hotmail.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 (WASSAN)** D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17 as on 31.03.2009 and annexed Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009. 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 statements presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

1. 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.
2. In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Trust so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
3. The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the Books of Account.





MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM

Chartered Accountants

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

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

- 2 -

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, 2009.
- 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

(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner



Place : Hyderabad
Date : 15th July, 2009

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009

Receipts		Amount	Amount	By	Payments	Amount	Amount
To	Opening Balances						
	Cash in Hand	34,225			By Trainings:		
	Cash at State Bank of India - A/c 76663	643,465			NABARD- Hyderabad for Trainings Annex-1		535,787
	Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 347	775,541					
	Cash at SBH, Parigi	690,578			By Support Services:		
	Cash at SBH, A/c 62041107310	687,425			AEI- Luxembourg Exp - Annex 2	1,124,183	
	Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 4410	2,126,258			HIVOS- Netherlands - Annex 3	2,086,421	
					CRD-APDAI- Hyderabad - Annex 4	3,096,544	
					NABARD-Hyderabad - Annex 5	2,818,460	
					DWMA-R.R. Dist - Annex 6	146,353	
					CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad - Annex 7	1,034,494	
To	Grants Received						10,306,455
	Support Services:				By Research & Policy Advocacy:		
	AEI- Luxembourg	1,233,950.00			CESS - 1, Hyderabad - Annex 8	703,243	
	HIVOS- Netherlands	2,605,860.00			CESS - 2, Hyderabad - Annex 9	372,368	
	CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad	804,395.00			Seva Mandir, Udaipur - Annex 10	166,560	
	CRD - APDAI - Hyderabad	2,800,000.00			Ford Foundation-Newyork - Annex 11	2,858,822	
	NABARD-Hyderabad	1,064,000.00			ILAC- United Kingdom	48,005	
	DWMA- RR DIST	369,504.00			XIM- Bhubaneswar - Annex 12	8,606	
			8,877,709		Department of Science & Technology(DST)		
To	Research & Policy Advocacy:				New Delhi - Annex - 13	243,000	
	Oxfam (India) Trust, Hyderabad	60,000.00			Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai - Annex -14	299,252	
	ILAC- United Kingdom	48,004.00			SIR Ratan Tata Trust - Annex - 15	330,466	
	FORD Foundation-Newyork	6,941,856.00			IIT, Chennai - Annex 16	90,000	
	CESS - Hyderabad	1,143,877.00			FSR & ME - Hyderabad	66,971	
	XIM, Bhubaneswar	123,216.00			PIU - NAIP(ICAR), New Delhi - Annex 17	3,505,030	8,692,123
	Seva Mandir- Udaipur	213,529.00					
	Action Aid- New Delhi	70,000.00					
	DFID- New Delhi	1,759,799.00			By Network:		
	Department of Science & Technology, (DST)	241,000.00			Christian Aid, London - Annex 18	2,970,692	
	OIELP - Bhubaneswar	1,038,359.00			Ford Foundation-Il,Newyork - Annex 19	4,666,355	
	IIT- chennia	90,000.00			American India Foundation - Annex 20	101,675	
	FSR & ME - Hyderabad	132,000.00			Center for world solidarity, AP - Annex 21	19,404	
	SIR Ratan Tata Trust - Mumbai	500,000.00			Samaj Pragathi Sahayag, M.P. - Annex 22	48,977	
	Sir Dorabji Trust-Mumbai	300,000.00			SRTT - CINI - Programme - Annex 23	2,042,489	9,849,592
	PIU - NAIP(ICAR), New Delhi	2,791,766.00					
			15,453,406		By General & Administration:		
					General Expenditure - Annex 24	212,686	
					DWMA - Mahabooobnagar Annex 25	200,000	
					General Expenses - Annex -26	1,424,376	1,837,062
			29,288,607				31,221,019

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009

**Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram**

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 15/07/2024

(A.Ravindra)
Secretary

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 YEAR ENDING 31.03.2009						
EXPENDITURE		Amount	Amount	INCOME		Amount
To Trainings: NABARD- Hyderabad for Trainings Annex-1				Grants Received		
				Support Services:		
To Support Services:				AEI- Luxembourg	1,233,950.00	
AEI- Luxembourg Exp - Annex 2		1,100,566.00		HIVOS- Netherlands	2,605,860.00	
HIVOS- Netherlands - Annex 3		2,086,421.00		CMP IGWDP, Hyderabad	804,395.00	
CRD-APDAL- Hyderabad - Annex 4		2,967,862.00		CRD- APDAL- Hyderabad	2,800,000.00	
NABARD, Hyderabad - Annex 5		2,710,757.00		NABARD-Hyderabad	1,064,000.00	
DWMA- RR Dist Annex 6		146,353.00		DWMA - RR Dist	369,504.00	8,877,709
CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad - Annex 7		1,034,494.00				
			10,046,453.00	Research & Policy Advocacy:		
To Research & Policy Advocacy:				Oxfam India Trust- Hyderabad	60,000.00	
CESS-Hyderabad- Hyderabad - Annex 8		1,082,238.00		ILAC- United Kingdom	48,004.00	
CESS-Hyderabad- Hyderabad - Annex 9		711,545.00		FORD Foundation, New York	6,941,856.00	
Seva Mandir- Udaipur - Annex 10		207,560.00		CESS- Hyderabad	1,143,877.00	
Ford Foundation-New York - Annex 11		2,858,622.00		XIM- Bhubaneswar	123,216.00	
ILAC- United Kingdom		48,005.00		Seva Mandir- Udaipur	213,529.00	
XIM- Bhubaneswar - Annex 12		101,004.00		Action Aid- New Delhi	70,000.00	
Department of Science & Technology-(DST)				DFID- New Delhi	1,759,799.00	
New Delhi - Annex - 13		243,000.00				
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust- Mumbai - Annex -14		299,252.00		Department of Science & Technology, (DST)	241,000.00	
SIR Ratan Tata Trust -Mumbai- Annex 15		330,466.00		OTELP - Bhubaneswar	1,038,359.00	
IIT, Chennai - Annex 16		90,000.00		IIT Chennai	90,000.00	
FSR & ME - Hyderabad		66,971.00		FSR & ME - Hyderabad	132,000.00	
Oxfam(India) Trust, Hyderabad - Annex 17		60,000.00		Sir Ratan Tata Trust- Mumbai	500,000.00	
Action Aid- New Delhi - Annex 18		70,000.00		Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - Mumbai	300,000.00	
PIU - NAIP(ICAR)- New Delhi - Annex 19		3,505,030.00		PIU - NAIP(ICAR), New Delhi	2,791,766.00	15,453,406
			9,673,693.00	Network:		
				Christian Aid- London	3,000,000.99	
				FORD Foundation- New York	3,585,696.00	
				Samaj Pragathi Sahayog, Dewas, M.P.	48,977.00	6,634,674
			20,255,933.00			
				Cif		30,965,788.99



Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN) Door No. 12-13-452, Street No. 1 Tamaka Secunderabad-17 Andhra Pradesh					
CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2009					
To	B/f		20,255,933.00	By	B/f
Network:					
Christian Aid- London - Annex 20	2,970,692.00			CWS- Secunderabad	20,000.00
Ford Foundation-Newyork - Annex 21	4,666,355.00			American India Foundation,	101,732.00
American India Foundation - Annex 22	101,675.00				
DWMA - Mahaboobnagar-Annex 23	200,000.00			General & Administration:	
Samaj Pragathi Sahayag, M.P. - Annex 24	48,977.00			General Receipts	568,212.00
Sir Ratan Tata Trust-CINI-Programme - Annex 25	2,042,489.00		10,030,188.00	DWMA - Mahaboobnagar	200,000.00
					768,212
To General & Administration:					
General Expenditure - Annex 26	212,666.00			Resource Centre:	
General Expenses - Annex -27	1,654,532.00		1,867,218.00	Contribution for General Publication	290,623.00
				UNICEF-Hyderabad	203,500.00
To Resource Centre:					494,123
Preparation information and communication material, contribution for publication - Annex -28					
UNICEF - Annex 29	131,849.00			By	
	203,500.00		335,349.00	Bank Interest Received	93,535.00
				on SB A/C	783,259.00
				on FDRs	
To Depreciation - Schedule 4			441,535.11		876,794
To Excess of Income over Expenditure			296,426.88		
			33,226,649.99		33,226,649.99

Vide our report of even date
for Mahesh Virender & Sriram

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 15/07/2009

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(A.Ravindra)
Secretary

(Y.V.Malla Reddy)
Managing Trustee



Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

Door no. 12-13-452, Street no.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 17 Andhra Pradesh

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2009			
SOURCES OF FUNDS	Sch No	2008-09 Rs.	2007-08 Rs.
CORPUS FUND	1	5,008	5,008
GENERAL RESERVE	2	14,504,852	14,208,425
DEVELOPMENT RESERVE	3	4,183,807	2,853,812
		18,693,667	17,067,245
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS(As per schedule)	4	2,919,245	2,804,964
CURRENT ASSETS	5	15,774,422	14,262,281
		18,693,667	17,067,245

Vide our report of even date

for Mahesh Virender & Sriram

for Watershed Support Services and Activities
Network

(B.R.Mahesh)

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 15/07/2009



(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 – 500 017.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2009.

1.The Accounts are drawn up on historical cost basis and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

2.The Trust is following the hybrid system of accounting.

3.Depreciation on fixed assets, owned by the Trust is provided under w.d.v. method at rates prescribed under Income Tax Act. Assets costing less than Rs.1,000/- is written off in the year of purchase.

4.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.

5.Foreign Exchange transactions in relation to receipt of donations/contributions accounted for at the exchange rates prevalent on the date of transaction.

6.Notional Income arising on account of use of Trust resources by others have been charged and transferred to development reserve for operations and growth. Notional in-house expenditure are accounted at the completion of each project.


7.Development Reserve represents surplus/deficit accumulated over period of time and the surplus for the year under consideration.

8.Unutilised Grants or projects at the end of the year is exhibited separately in the Balance Sheet as general reserve.

9.The figures have been regroup/rounded off wherever necessary.


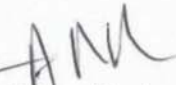
10.There are no contingent liabilities or claims due.

For MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants


(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner



for Watershed Support Services
and Activities Network

 
(Y.V.Malla Reddy) (A.Ravidra)
Managing Trustee Secretary



Place : Hyderabad
Date : 15th July, 2009.

MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM

Chartered Accountants

6-3-788/36 & 37A, Durganagar Colony, Amcerpet, Hyderabad.

AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)**, D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad -17 as on 31.03.2010 and annexed Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Accounts Account for the period 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010. 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 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.

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

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

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 :

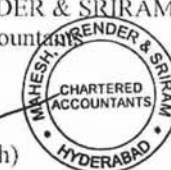
i. In the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of Affairs as at 31st March, 2010.

and

ii. In case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of Excess of Income Over Expenditure, for the year ended on that date.

for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants

(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner



Place: Hyderabad
Date : 14.06.2010.

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



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 YEAR 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To General & Administration:		By Resource Centre:	
Other Receipts		Expenses for preparation of publications - Annex - 30	11,806
		SRI - Film - Annex 31	294,427
		APDAI - Publication - Annex 32	306,233
To Resource Centre:		By Deposits & Advances:	
APDAI publication	953,250	Fixed Deposits	26,477,671
ICRISAT- SRI Film	250,000	Rent deposits	9,800
		By TDS 2009-10	466,490
To Bank Interest Received on SB A/C on FDRs	51,996	By Closing Balances	
	772,909	Cash in Hand	80,495
To Fixed Deposits Released		Cash at State Bank of India - A/c 76663	106,895
		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 347	623,260
To Income Tax Refund 2008-09	82,482	Cash at SBH- Parigi	947,791
Interest on Income Tax Refund	2,888	Cash at SBH- A/c 62041107310	402,967
To Telephone Deposit Refund		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 4410	215,641
			2,377,049
			62,362,925
			32,725,682

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

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network



(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 14.06.2010



(A. Ravindra)
Executive Secretary

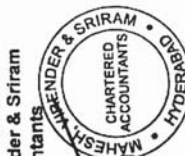
(Y.V. Mallu Reddy)
Chairperson

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

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010					
	Receipts	Amt-Rs	Payments	Amt-Rs	
To	Opening Balances Cash in Hand Cash at Bank	7,258 442,085	By Support Services: AEI, Luxembourg - Annex 1 HIVOS, Netherlands - Annex 2 HIVOS, (Part-B)Netherlands - Annex 3	886,006 1,376,706 892,763	3,135,475
To	Grants Received Support Services: AEI, Luxembourg HIVOS, Netherlands	1,100,333 2,894,361	By Research & Policy Advocacy: WASH CoST(1) Hyderabad-Annex 4 WASH CoST (-2010) Hyderabad-Annex 5 Ford Foundation(RRA), Newyork - Annex 6 XIMB, Bhubaneswar -Annex 7	1,632,363 456,666 4,235,407 20,295	6,344,731
To	Research & Policy Advocacy: Set Dev-CWS -secunderabad WASH CoST(1) Hyderabad	191,125 3,500,000	By Network: Christian Aid(2009) London - Annex 8 HIVOS,(Part - A) Netherlands - Annex 9 Ford Foundation-(NREGS)Newyork - Annex 10 Vikas Sahyog Kendra- Jharkhand-Annex 11 Centre for People's Forestry-secunderabad 12 FORD Foundation (NW) New York 13 Rural Development Institute- Hyderabad 14 ACWADAM- Pune Annex 15 Foundation for Ecological security- Gujarat 16	2,849,495 552,051 2,290,687 40,678 312,266 261,784 93,457 47,998 120,565	6,568,981
To	Network: Christian Aid(2010), London HIVOS,(Part - A) Netherlands Ford Foundation, (NREGS)New York Vikas Sahyog Kendra- Jharkhan Centre for People's Forestry-secunderab FORD Foundation(NW) - New York Rural Development Institute- Hyderabad ACWADAM- Pune	2,675,633 11,202,038 4,861,569 65,000 486,000 322,409 143,000 62,004	By General & Admin Expenditure - Annex 17		610,828
To	Fixed Deposits Released		By Fixed Deposits		21,877,671
To	Bank Interest Received on SB A/C on FDRs	14,014 588,534	By Closing Balances Cash in Hand Cash at Bank	13,410 106,895	120,305
					38,657,991

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

(B.R.Mahesth
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14.06.2010



AUN
(A.Ravindra)
Executive Sec

Malla Reddy
(Y.V. Malla Reddy)
Chairperson



for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

Watershed Support Services And Activities Network (WASSAN)
Door No. 12-13-452, Street No. 1 Tarnaka Secunderabad-17 Andhra Pradesh
Foreign Contribution
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.03.2010

Expenditure		Income		Amt-Rs	
To	Support Services:	By	Support Services:		
	AEI, Luxembourg - Annex 1		AEI, Luxembourg	1,100,333	
	HIVOS, Netherlands - Annex 2		HIVOS, Netherlands	2,894,361	3,994,694
	Hivos(PartB) Netherlands-Annex 3				
				3,095,185	
To	Research & Policy Advocacy:	By	Research & Policy Advocacy:		
	Wash cost -(1) Hyderabad - Annex 4		Set Dev-CWS -secunderabad	191,125	
	Wash cost -(2010) Hyderabad - Annex 5		Wash cost(1) Hyderabad	3,500,000	3,691,125
	Ford Foundation(RRA)Newyork - Annex 6				
	XIMB, Bhubaneswar - Annex 7				
				6,223,606	
To	Network:	By	Network		
	Christian Aid, London - Annex 8		Christian Aid(2010) London	2,675,633	
	Ford Foundation(NREGS), Newyork- Annex 9				
	Vikas Sahyog Kendra-Jharkhand-Annex -10		FORD Foundation(NREGS)Newyork	4,861,569	
	Centre for People's Forestry-secunderabad-11		Vikas Sahyog Kendra - Jharkhand	65,000	
	Ford Foundation(NW) Newyork - Annex 12		Centre for People's Forestry-secunderabad	486,000	
	Rural Development Institute- secunderabad 13		FORD Foundation(NW)- New York	322,409	
	ACAWDAM- Pune14		Rural Development Institute- secunderabad	143,000	
	Foundation for Ecological security- Gujarat 15		ACWADAM- Pune	62,004	8,615,615
				6,005,217	
To	General expenditure Annex16	By	Bank Interest Received		
To	Depreciation Annex 17		on SB A/C	14,014	
			on FDRs	588,534	602,548
To	Excess of income of over expenditure				
				815,161	
				16,903,982	16,903,982

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

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

(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner

Place: HYDERABAD

Date: 14.06.2010



AM

(A. Ravindra)
Executive Secretary



Malla Reddy
(Y.V. Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

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

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION
Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2010

SOURCES OF FUNDS	Sch No	Current Year	Previous Year
General Reserve	1	10,516,391	9,701,229
Development Reserve		1,703,213	1,703,213
Grant in Advance	2	10,649,987	-
		22,869,591	11,404,442
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets (As per schedule)	17	613,341	594,157
Current Assets	3	22,256,250	10,810,245
		22,869,591	11,404,442

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

for Watershed Support Services & Activities Network

(B.R.Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 15.06.2010



(A.Ravindra)
Executive secretary

(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 31.03.2010

1. The Accounts are drawn up on historical cost basis and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices
2. The Trust is following the cash system of accounting
3. Depreciation on fixed assets, owned by the Trust is provided under w.d.v. method at rates prescribed under Income Tax Act. Assets costing less than Rs 1,000/- is written off in the year of purchase
4. 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
5. Foreign Exchange transactions in relation to receipt of donations / contributions accounted for at the exchange rates prevalent on the date of transaction
6. Grants-in advance represents amounts received on projects which are yet to start
7. The figures have been regroup / rounded off wherever necessary
8. There are no contingent liabilities or claims due

For MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants


For WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND
ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)



(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 14th June, 2010


(Y.V. MALLA REDDY)
Chairperson


(A. RAVINDRA)
Executive Secretary



MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM

Chartered Accountants

6-3-788/36 & 37A, Durganagar Colony, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.

AUDITORS REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **WATERSHED SUPPORT SETRVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN)**, D.No.12-13-452, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 17 as on 31.03.2011 and annexed and Income & Expenditure Account for the period 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the trust. Our responsibility is to express on 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.

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

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



MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants
6-3-788/36 & 37A, Durganagar Colony, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.

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 the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of Affairs as at 31st March, 2011.

and

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

for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants

(B.R. MAHESH)
Partner



Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.06.2011.

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

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2011			
SOURCES OF FUNDS	Sch No	2009-10 Rs.	2008-09 Rs.
CORPUS FUND	1	5,008	5,008
GENERAL RESERVE	2	27,303,577	19,568,519
DEVELOPMENT RESERVE		4,183,807	4,183,807
GRANT IN ADVANCE	3	4,072,580	10,649,987
		35,564,972	34,407,321
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS(As per schedule)	26	5,423,221	4,084,461
CURRENT ASSETS	4	30,141,751	30,322,860
		35,564,972	34,407,321

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

(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.06.2011



For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(M.V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary



(Y.V. Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

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

Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account For The Year 01.04.2010 TO 31.03.2011

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
To	Amount	By	Amount
To Trainings: NABARD- Hyderabad for Trainings		Support Services: AEI- Luxembourg HIVOS- Netherlands NABARD- Hyderabad CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad DWMA-IWMP Srikakulam DWMA-IWMP Mahaboobnagar DWMA-IWMP Ananthapur JSLPS, Ranchi, Jharkhand SLNA- Tripura IWMP-R.R. Dist	746,256 8,070,429 3,504,200 1,848,123 180,000 630,000 360,000 252,281 2,238,416 657,300 2,500
To Support Services: AEI- Luxembourg Exp - Annex - 1 HIVOS- (Part B) Netherlands - Annex - 2 NABARD- Hyderabad - Annex - 3 CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad - Annex - 4 DWMA DWMA-IWMP Srikakulam DWMA-IWMP Mahaboobnagar DWMA-IWMP Ananthapur SLNA Tripura, Annex - 5 Depart of Fisheries - Govt. AP JSLPS, Ranchi, Jharkhand - Annex - 6 IWMP - Bomraspet IWMP- Ranga Reddy district - Annex - 7	1,026,908 5,047,396 2,178,253 1,678,151 804,570 100,798 16,111 29,407 157,872 20,202 1,159,292 179,012 405,507	Research & Policy Advocacy: CESS (2010) Hyderabad CESS-Hyderabad ACIAR, Australia Bread for the World, Germany Aga Khan Foundation (India) ICRISAT, Hyderabad NIRD - UP Study PIU/NAIP (ICAR), New Delhi	2,500,000 1,068,000 1,413,100 1,000,000 144,000 158,400 685,300 2,001,473
To Research & Policy Advocacy: IRC-CESS (2010) - Annex - 8 IRC-CESS (2011) - Annex - 9 ACIAR- Australia - Annex - 10 Bread for the World, Germany - Annex - 11 IDRC-Dhan Foundation-Madurai, Annex - 12 IRC-CESS-Hyderabad Ford Foundation-New York NIRD- Hyderabad - Annex - 13 NIRD-Hyderabad ICRISAT-Hyderabad PIU/NAIP (ICAR), New Delhi - Annex - 14	1,753,131 439,148 1,223,910 761,845 29,475 60,182 470,585 334,585 9,922 498,427 2,235,547	Network: Christian Aid (2011), London GTZ-Dehradun Centre for Peoples Forestry, Sec Bad XIMB-Bhubaneswar OXFAM - Ektha Foundation FF - Institute of International Education FF - Foundation for Ecological Security Transfer from Balance sheet SRTT/CINI, Mumbai Arghyam, Bengaluru	108,400 329,066 125,064 60,000 298,804 677,685 10,649,987 4,300,000
To Network: Christian Aid (2010), London - Annex - 15 HIVOS- (Part A) Netherlands - Annex - 16 Ford Foundation (NREGS), New York - Annex - 17 Centre for Peoples Forestry, S. bad - Annex - 18 Ektha Foundation - Annex - 19 GTZ Dehradun Centre for World Solidarity, Sec'bad - Annex - 20 FF - Foundation for Ecological Security - Annex - 21 SRTT/CINI, Mumbai - Annex - 22	2,694,805 6,224,782 3,052,624 497,468 60,270 39,130 62,696 364,966 2,795,045	Resource Centre: ICRISAT, Hyderabad General & Administration Receipts (Local)	16,549,006 250,000 852,642
	15,791,786		8,970,273



Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account For The Year 01.04.2010 TO 31.03.2011

EXPENDITURE		Amount	Amount	INCOME		Amount	Amount
To Resource Centre: ICRISAT, Hyderabad - Annex - 23			521,947	By Bank Interest Received on SB A/C on FDRs		130,877 1,689,666	1,820,543
To General & Administration: General & Admin Expenses - FC Annex - 24 General & Admin Expenses - LC Annex - 25		591,704 1,098,780	1,690,484				
To Depreciation - Annex - 26			567,698				
To Excess of Income over Expenditure			7,735,058				
			46,931,969				46,931,969

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

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network



(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.06.2011



(Y.V. Malla Reddy)
Chairperson

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

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2010 TO 31.03.2011

				(in Rupees)	
Receipts		Amount	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Opening Balances	Cash in Hand	80,495		By Trainings:	
	Cash at State Bank of India - A/c 76663	106,895		NABARD- Hyderabad for Trainings	
	Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 347	623,260			
	Cash at SBH- Paragi	947,791		By Support Services:	
	Cash at SBH- A/c 62041107310	402,967		AEI- Luxembourg Exp - Annex - 1	1,051,163
To Support Services:	Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 4410	215,641	2,377,049	HIVOS- (Part B) Netherlands - Annex - 2	5,138,496
	AEI- Luxembourg	746,256		NABARD- Hyderabad - Annex - 3	2,206,583
	HIVOS- Netherlands	8,070,429		CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad - Annex - 4	1,678,151
	NABARD- Hyderabad	3,504,200		DWMA	804,570
	CMP IGWDP- Hyderabad	1,848,123		DWMA-IWMP Srikakulam	100,798
To Support Services:	DWMA-IWMP Srikakulam	180,000		DWMA-IWMP Mahaboobnagar	16,111
	DWMA-IWMP Mahaboobnagar	630,000		DWMA-IWMP Ananthapur	29,407
	DWMA-IWMP Ananthapur	360,000		SLNA Tripura - Annex - 5	157,872
	DWMA-IWMP - Ranga Reddy Dist	252,281		Depart of Fisheries - Govt. AP	20,202
	JSLPS, Ranchi, Jharkhand	2,238,416		JSLPS, Ranchi, Jharkhand - Annex - 6	1,200,887
To Research & Policy Advocacy:	SLNA- Tripura	657,300		IWMP - Bomraspet	227,112
	IWMP-R.R. Dist	2,500	18,489,505	IWMP- Ranga Reddy district - Annex - 7	450,007
					13,081,359
	To Research & Policy Advocacy:			Research & Policy Advocacy:	
	IRC-CESS (2010)Hyderabad	2,500,000		IRC-CESS(2011) - Annex - 8	439,148
To Research & Policy Advocacy:	IRC-CESS-Hyderabad	1,068,000		IRC-CESS(2010) - Annex - 9	1,799,731
	ACIAR, Australia	1,413,100		Ford Foundation-NewYork	470,585
	Bread for the World, Germany	1,000,000		ACIAR, Australia - Annex - 10	1,223,910
	Aga Khan Foundation (India)	1,44,000		IDRC-Dhan Foundation-Madurai - Annex - 11	29,475
	ICRISAT, Hyderabad	158,400		IRC-CESS Hyderabad	60,182
To Network:	NIRD - UP Study	685,300		Bread for the World, Germany - Annex - 12	718,195
	PIU/NAIP(ICAR), New Delhi	2,001,473	8,970,273	NIRD, Hyderabad - Annex - 13	334,585
				NIRD, Hyderabad	9,922
				ICRISAT, Hyderabad - Annexure - 14	516,017
				PIU/NAIP(ICAR), New Delhi - Annex - 15	2,235,547
To Network:	Christian Aid (2011), UK	2,972,580		Network:	
	GTZ-Dehradun	108,400		Christian Aid(2010), London - Annex - 16	2,744,805
	Centre for Peoples Forestry, Sec Bad	329,066		HIVOS- (Part A) Netherlands - Annex - 17	6,224,782
	XIMB-Bhubaneswar	125,064		Ford Foundation(NREGS), NewYork-Annex - 18	3,052,624
	OXFAM - Ektha Foundation,	60,000		Centre for Peoples Forestry, S bad - Annex - 19	497,468
To Network:	FF - Institute of International Education	298,804		Ektha Foundation - Annex - 20	60,270
	FF - Foundation for Ecological Security	677,685		GTZ Dehradun	39,130
	SRTT/CINI, Mumbai	4,300,000	9,971,599	Centre for World Solidarity Secbad - Annex - 21	62,696
	Arghyam, Bengaluru	1,100,000		FF - Foundation for Ecological Security - Annex 22	364,966
				SRTT/CINI, Mumbai - Annex 23	2,795,045
Cif			39,808,426	Cif	
					15,841,786
					36,765,202



CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 01.04.2010 TO 31.03.2011

			(in Rupees)	
Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount	Amount
C/f		B/f		
To Resource Centre:				
ICRISAT	39,808,426	By Resource Centre:		
General & Administration Receipts	250,000	ICRISAT- Hyderabad - Annex 24		521,947
ParigiCLRC Fund	743,625			
To Bank Interest Received	154,017	By General & Administration:		
on SB A/C	130,877	General & Admin Expenses - FC Annex 25	1,224,670	
on FDRs	1,689,666	General & Admin Expenses - LC Annex -26	2,068,853	3,293,523
To Fixed Deposits Released		By Fixed Deposits Taken		
Foreign Contribution-10243576663	22089945	Local -347	2,505,000	
Local Contribution-347	2360131	Foreign-10243576663	16,543,009	
Local Contribution- 4410	0	SRTT-4410	1,750,000	
SBH-62041107310		SBH-62041107310		
To Telephone Deposit Refund	24,450,076	Corporation Bank -7168	1,090,000	21,888,009
		Deposits & Advances:		
	1,519	Deposit Other	5,500	
		Deposit Other	12,000	
		Deposit at JSLPS	250,000	267,500
		TDS 2010-11		
		FC	117,640	
		LC	421,132	538,772
		By Closing Balances		
		Cash in Hand	61,928	
		Cash at State Bank of India- A/c10243576663	862,934	
		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 347	1,647,840	
		Cash at SBH- Parigi	981,424	
		Cash at SBH- A/c 62041107310	205,800	
		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 4410	26,810	
		Cash at SBH- 62174622772	2,500	
		Cash at Corporation Bank - A/c 7168	10,000	
		Cash at SBH- Parigi clrc fund	154,017	3,953,253
	67,228,206			67,228,206

for Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

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



(B.R. Mahesh)
Partner
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 10.06.2011

(M. V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary

(Y.V. Mallia 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 31.03.2011

- 1.The Accounts are drawn up on historical cost basis and have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
2. The Trust is following the cash system of accounting.
3. Depreciation on fixed assets, owned by the Trust is provided under w.d.v. method at rates prescribed under Income Tax Act.
4. 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.
5. Foreign Exchange transactions in relation to receipt of donations/contributions accounted for at the exchange rates prevalent on the date of transaction.
6. Grants –in- advance represents amounts received on projects which are yet to start.
- 7.The figures have been regroup / rounded off wherever necessary
- 8.There are no contingent liabilities or claims due.

for MAHESH, VIRENDER & SRIRAM
Chartered Accountants




B.R. Mahesh
Partne

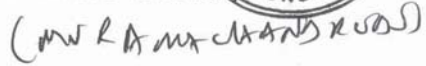
Place : Hyderabad
Date: 10th June 2011

for Watershed Support Services
and Activities Network


(Y V Malla Reddy)
Chairperson


(M. V. Ramachandrudu)
Executive Secretary





Glossary

ACIRAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AHD	Animal Husbandry Department
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Supporting Program
ANGRAU	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University
ANM	Annual Network Meeting
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APARD	Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development
APDAI	Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative
APMIP	Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project
APPS	Ananta Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi
APVVU	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vrittidarula Union
CADA	Command Area Development Authority
CBGA	Centre for Budget Governance and Analysis
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBP	Capacity Building Phase
CESS	Centre for Economic and Social Sciences
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIKS	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems
CiNI	Collective for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives
CLDP	Comprehensive Land Development Program
CLRC	Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre
CRC	Chick Rearing Centre
CRD	Commissioner, Rural Development
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
CSA	Centre for Sustainable Agriculture
CWS	Centre for World Solidarity
DBF	Dalit Bahujan Front
DBRC	Dali Bahujan Resource Centre
DDS	Deccan Development Society
DFS	Diversified Farming System
DLRC	District level Livelihood Resource Centre

DOR	Directorate of Oil Research
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Program
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRR	Directorate of Rice Research
DSO	District Civil Supplies Officer
DWDU	District Watershed Development Unit
DWMA	District Water Management Agency
FCS	Fishermen Cooperative Society
FES	Foundation for Ecological Security
FIP	Full Implementation Phase
FNGO	Field level NGO
FoA	Field of Action
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
GO	Government Organization
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IGWDP	Indo German Watershed Development Program
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Projects
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Program
JSPLS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
KVK	Krishi Vignana Kendra
LNRMI	Livelihoods and Natural Resources Management Institute
LRC	Livelihood Resource Centre
MMS	Mandal Mahila Samakhya
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPDO	Mandal Parishad Development Officer
MRO	Mandal Revenue Officer
MSC	Most Significant Change
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NAIP	National Agricultural Innovation Project
NCAP	National Commission for Agricultural Production
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPM	Non Pesticidal Management
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OTELP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFA	Project Facilitating Agencies
PGS	Participatory Guarantee Scheme
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PRPs	Pool of Resource Persons
PSI	People's Science Institute
RD	Rural Development
RDT	Rural Development Trust
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RLDP	Rainfed Land Development Program
RLN	Rainfed Livestock Network
RSO	Resource Support Organization
RTI	Right to Information
SERP	Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SLNA	State level Nodal Agency
SPS	Samaj Pragathi Sahayog
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SRTT	Sir Ratan Tata Trust
UGs	User Groups
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VDC	Village Development Committee

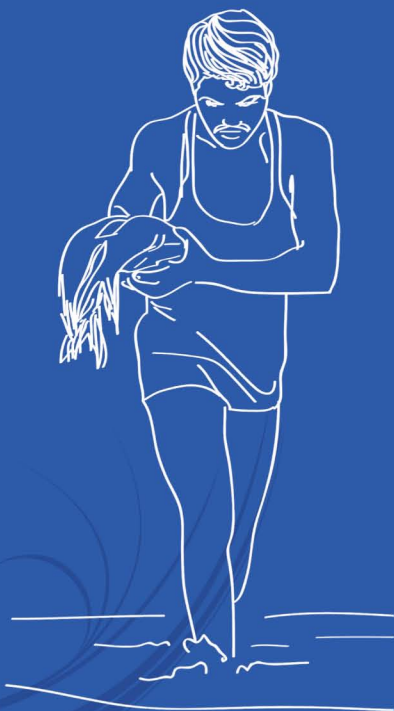
VO	Village Organization
VRC	Village Resource Centre
VWSC	Village level Watershed Committee
WALAMTARI	Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASSAN	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network
WCC	Watershed Computer Centre
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WOTR	Watershed Organization Trust
WSC	Watershed Committee
WWF	World Wide Fund
XIMB	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar

BLANK

WASSAN

Building Capacities

Three-Year Report 2008 - 2011



WASSAN

12-13-452, Street No. 1,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017
Phones : 040 - 27015295/ 6.
e mail : wassanmail@gmail.com.
web : www.wassan.org