

# WASSAN ANNUAL REPORT 2005-2006



**WASSAN**

***Watershed Support Services and Activities Network***

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## *Journey 2005-06*

That pressure from civil society is an inevitable complement of the painstaking work on improving the program processes has been a realisation towards the end of the year 2004-05. Public investments in the mainstream natural resources management programs would not deliver meaningful livelihood benefits without a constructive pressure from an independent entity. The small experience in the joint study on 'wage issues' with agriculture labour unions and dalit organisations taken up last year paved way for a much larger process of an independent 'People's Monitoring Committee' at the state level. This networking initiative though started with a focus on the Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP), would eventually cover land, labour and livelihoods issues including the Employment Guarantee Scheme. WASSAN made a unique contribution in this regard along with other dalit organisations, NGOs and unions during this year. An initiative on independent process monitoring of AP Rural Livelihoods Program is also making rapid strides.

Intensive networking is the hallmark of this year with many initiatives taking shape like the partnership of 16 NGOs with the Commissioner, Rural Development on CLDP. Nearly 1000 person days of time from the Pool of Resource Persons was engaged in various initiatives of WASSAN – mainly in training and process studies. Networking of eleven Livelihood Resource Centres in eight districts is another functional area of promoting Networks. The study on processes in watershed program across 7 states, the LEAD Advocacy Network initiative, the DANIDA study, preparation of process guidelines for Orissa and the Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program have given an opportunity to network and contribute at the national level.

A major initiative taking roots is the research and advocacy process on Revitalising Rainfed Farming. The action research program attempts to evolve rainfed areas policy options in their own merit, rather than as an extension of irrigated area support systems. With the



institutional breakthrough achieved in the last year, the ‘no chemical’ approach to pest management (NPM) has now become a major state program under the Indira Kranthi Patham. Community managed NRM-Livelihoods program initiated in partnership with the Mandal Mahila Samakhya (federations of SHGs) are going through an intensive action-research phase. These may provide up-scalable results in livestock, pest management, inland fisheries and other livelihoods in a year or two.

The Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre at Parigi, anchored by WASSAN is showing greater promise in institutionalising capacity building services. This Centre has piloted the AP Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. WASSAN’s website has now become a repository of knowledge and information, and a way of sharing the immense work our team and partners have generated over time.

This year also saw the conclusion of the five year support from SDC-IC. This financial and institutional support from SDC-IC and AEI has contributed immensely to WASSAN’s emergence as an important support organisation for watershed based natural resource management in rainfed areas.

Ravindra  
Secretary

## Introduction

**WASSAN** started as a network initiative of the Centre for World Solidarity in the context of Participatory Watershed Development Program guidelines issued by the Government of India in 1995. It was registered as Public Trust in 1999. The objective was to establish participatory processes in the mainstream natural resources management programs and to strengthen the capacities of NGOs. Developing decentralised training capacities and institutionalizing training function, action research and support services, research studies and Policy Advocacy were the core fields of action. Networking is a cross-cutting approach that permeates all the functional areas of WASSAN. Annual Network Meetings of NGOs and individuals were organized by WASSAN since the inception and the tradition continues till date. The ANM 2005 was the tenth in the series with the main theme 'Decade of Watersheds – Consolidation of experiences and Future Search'. These network meetings also serve as advocacy platforms. WASSAN draws its program from the wider consultations in these network meetings.

WASSAN has grown in strength with several partnerships with NGOs, Mandal Mahila Samakhyas and their Networks. There is a long-standing engagement with Rural Development and other government departments and their programs. The encouragement from several quarters, opportunities of working with various government programs,



valued contribution from the partners and the constant support from the Trustees, further enriched the process of building WASSAN as a responsible and capable networking resource organisation. Work with NRM based Cooperatives, collaboration with Dalit organisations and Agriculture Labour Unions started in 2004. With these enriching

### Vision

#### *WASSAN as an Organisation....*

**E**ntrench 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.

(The vision statements of fields of action are given in the respective chapters.)

partnerships and networking opportunities WASSAN is positioned well in the path of realising its vision.

WASSAN as Network has concerned individuals, NGOs, CBOs and their Networks as Members. Membership is open to all the above categories upon paying prescribed annual/ life time fees and approval by panel constituted by Board of WASSAN (for Membership form and other details see WASSAN website [www.wassan.org](http://www.wassan.org)). The Members are eligible for certain services from WASSAN, which includes sharing resource material, information, access to library, etc. WASSAN works closely with some Members in areas of mutual interest in a partnership mode.

### **Cherished 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

WASSAN inturn is member of other Networks. It is a member of Credibility Alliance. With enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005 WASSAN has voluntarily confirmed to its tenets. It designated Public Information Officer and Appellate authority (for further details see WASSAN website [www.wassan.org](http://www.wassan.org))

# *Building Capacities: The Fields of Action*

**WASSAN** works with the over all theme of 'Building Capacities'. Capacity Building constitutes the following fields of action. Work at WASSAN is also organised along these fields of action.

## **Trainings**

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

## **Support Service Centre**

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

## **Resource Centre**

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.

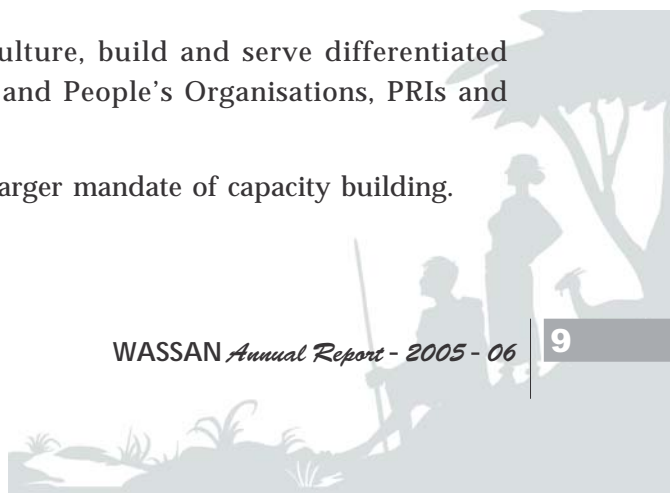
## **Research and Policy Advocacy**

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 Organisations.

## **Networking**

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

These Fields of Action together constitute the larger mandate of capacity building.





## Trainings

**B**uilding decentralised capacities and institutionalizing training functions in the mainstream programs are the twin objectives pursued. WASSAN is continuously facilitating decentralization and institutionalization of capacity building services in NRM related developmental programs. Lessons from the innovative approaches in building a Pool of Resource Persons, Capacity Building Network in Rangareddy district and Network Approach to Capacity Building with Spoorthy Network in Nalgonda significantly contributed to the advocacy efforts of WASSAN. These efforts combined with the process of up-scaling experiences of Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program (APRLP) finally took the institutional shape at state level in the form of Livelihood Resource Centres (LRCs).. A total of 16 District level Livelihoods Resource Centres (DLRCs) and 55 Cluster level Livelihoods Resource Centres (CLRCs) were

### Vision

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



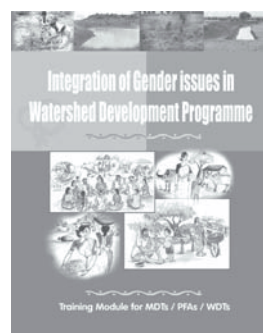
established throughout the state by the government to institutionalize training functions in watershed program (see [www.wassan.org/lrcs/default.htm](http://www.wassan.org/lrcs/default.htm)) .

Much of the institutional efforts in training by WASSAN are now focused on networking, supporting and capacitating the livelihood resource centers. Training programs are organised under various mainstream watershed and livelihood programs and also, as a part of the support services activities.

### Training Modules:

Various training modules developed by WASSAN are compiled into a CD-Rom and the same is uploaded in the website ([www.wassan.org/trainings\\_modules](http://www.wassan.org/trainings_modules)). All these modules are in Telugu (the local language) for easy reference. During the current year new modules were developed in the following thematic areas :

1. Gender in NRM for the Primary and Secondary stakeholders. The field-tested module on 'Integration of Gender Issues in Watershed Development Program' was later published by PMU, APRLP.





2. The institution module on 'Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the watershed development program' was also published by the government.

Three 'Training of Trainers' programs on these two modules were organised for training a pool of resource persons on these modules. These resource persons are organising sGender training programs across the state.



3. Three modules were developed on AP Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme – on the themes of Awareness on AP REGS & NREG Act, Planning Process and Work measurements. These modules are also available in the WASSAN website.
4. A five day module was developed on 'Land Literacy' with help from AP Vyavasaya Vrittidarula Union (APVVU - an agriculture labour union) and SAKTI through organising series of training programs. The module was field tested.
5. Several other modules for CLDP for para-workers and Samakhyas were field tested.
6. Modules and resource material for community level training programs on the themes of NPM (no-chemical approaches to pest management), System of Rice Intensification were developed, which are widely used in these programs by partners.

The target groups of the above modules include government functionaries, program implementing agencies, field level workers and community leaders/ members.

### Pool of Resource Persons:

With an objective to decentralize the capacity building services WASSAN has been making substantive efforts in developing Pool of Resource Persons (PRPs) since 2002. These efforts include scouting persons with appropriate skills and capacitating them on the different themes to deliver the quality services at field level. Many of these persons are from the field based NGOs and CBOs bringing with them their substantive grass-roots

#### Critical Processes in CB services:

- ✿ Assessing Training needs at different levels
- ✿ Content building and Preparation of Modules
- ✿ Hands on experience by field testing
- ✿ Preparation of CB Action Plans and Training calendars
- ✿ Organizing TOTs to PRPs
- ✿ Ensuring quality delivery of trainings
- ✿ Handholding to PRPs and follow up
- ✿ Monitoring the Trainings.

experience. The profile of about 100 resource persons in the pool were posted in the website with organised thematically and district-wise ([www.wassan.org/foa/prp.htm](http://www.wassan.org/foa/prp.htm)).

The PRPs base was broadened with WASSAN collaborating with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in its efforts to mainstream the gender concerns. A pool of 30 persons were identified as

PRPs and a gender module was also developed for this purpose. It was field tested and a TOT was organised. The community coordinators at field level working for Indira Kranthi Patham were trained across the state. A study was also conducted to assess the impact of these trainings.

## Training Programs:

Training programs are organised under various mainstream government programs, CLRCs and as part of WASSAN's action-research programs.

### *As part of Indo-German Watershed Development Program (IGWDP):*

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with the support from KfW, Germany has taken up this program in Karimnagar, Medak and Warangal Districts, with 7 NGOs implementing 9 projects. WASSAN is providing services to IGWDP at Project, NGO and Community levels. The form of support includes the field demonstrations, providing hands on experience to both primary and secondary stakeholders, capacity building needs assessment and organising training programs and process documentation.

A total of 114 trainings were organised for various stakeholders since September, 2004 on the themes of User Groups, land use planning, nurseries, community fisheries, watershed concepts, sustainable agriculture, system of rice intensification and wage planning.

### *As part of the Comprehensive Land Development Program:*

WASSAN conducted training programs based on the requirement of CLDP initiatives. Modules (for Paraworkers and Project Facilitation teams) prepared by WASSAN were used for these trainings. Details are as follows:

1. Strengthen the ongoing program in the mandals of Kosigi, Doulatabad and Bomraspet
  - a. Orientation of Dalit Samakhya activists on CLDP processes for effective community organization and strengthening the program.
  - b. Orientation of para workers of these mandals on CLDP and their roles and responsibilities.
  - c. Basic technical training to Para workers on soil and moisture conservation activities.
2. Supporting civil society engagement with the CLDP in the form of People's Monitoring Committee
  - a. Orientation to activists of various Dalit organizations and agriculture labour unions on CLDP, its objectives and processes for enabling the assignees in their respective areas of operation to demand for their entitlements.

3. Supporting Innovative stream of Projects in CLDP being facilitated by 16 NGOs in 7 districts.

- a. Supported training programs conducted by APARD to the NGOs, particularly of Roles and responsibilities of Para workers and net planning to the members of the NGOs.

4. Network capacity building initiatives

- a. Organised TOT to the PRADHAN network (of NGOs) members in Anantapur to cater to the capacity building needs of the program in the districts.
- b. Provided basic technical training to the members of NGOs and Unions for increasing their capacities and providing a pool of resource persons in the districts



*As part of the Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centre, Parigi:*

A total of 36 programs were organised involving 1171 participants (65% female) on the themes related to watershed development, CLDP, APREGS and System of Rice Intensification.

*As part of other Support Service Programs:*

- a. As part of the NPM program more than 150 field training programs were organised at different levels (in 115 villages) of Mahabubnagar district for village and cluster level workers and community members. A special program on NPM (on TOT mode) was organised for the Community Resource Persons from various districts.
- b. Several training programs were organised for sheep rearers cooperatives and related SHGs on the themes of group building (30 programs) and primary health care in four mandals of Mahabubnagar district.
- c. Six training programs for livestock health workers were organised.
- d. About 15 group building programs and two programs on basic in-land fisheries technologies were organised with the help of the Fisheries department in three mandals of Mahabubnagar district.
- e. A training program was organised for 10 Mandal Mahila Samakhyas in Mahabubnagar district on WDF- watershed program to enable them to select watersheds to be proposed under this program.



*Secretariat for the Consortium of Resource Organizations for Capacity Building:*

WASSAN provided the secretarial support to the Consortium of Resource Organizations established by APRLP upto March 2006. This consortium was established to seek capacity building inputs from the experienced resource organisations for capacity building in APRLP. Organizing meetings of the Core Group and Consortium and providing professional support to the functioning of the core group were the main tasks performed by WASSAN.



*Network of NGO anchored Livelihood Resource Centres:*

WASSAN is regularly conducting planning and review meetings with NGOs anchoring LRCs and bringing their concerns to the CRD and AMR APARD. Partner's experiences are shared in this forum for cross learning. WASSAN is providing necessary hand holding support to develop capacity building action plans and calendars for these Centres on demand. WASSAN is moderating the district level interface between these NGOs and district level project authorities. There are several operational problems in the functioning of these LRCs. However, established and experienced NGOs could play the anchor role of these LRCs and support the capacity building agenda of watershed development projects in the state. The Network is providing demand based capacity building services.

## Support Services

Experiences in the first phase of partnership program with AEI and advocacy efforts of WASSAN contributed significantly in institutionalizing capacity building and support services in the government watershed development program at state level. As a result Level Livelihood Resource Centres (CLRC) were formed by the Government and WASSAN reoriented its support services strategy and integrated them with the CLRCs. WASSAN is anchoring one CLRC in Parigi in Ranga Reddy district.

Initiatives of the support services have diversified; largely on program and demand base. The support was extended to mainly NGOs, CBOs, Networks, Cooperative Societies and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). Scaling up the tested experiments, trying out innovative approaches was the hallmark of activities under support services. Many initiatives were taken up in community based natural resource management involving federation of women groups in the state. Non chemical approach to pest management, community managed livestock services, inland fisheries, assigned land development were the core activities in this initiative.

Innovations in terms of processes and approaches formed part of the support given to Indo German Watershed Development Program. WASSAN encouraged System of Rice



Intensification approach among farmers in various districts with support from WWF – Dialogue Project. Facilitating demonstrations, establishing information centres, innovation in terms of critical farm equipment like weeder and marker, regular handholding at the field were part of the support. The efforts in land development approach evolved into a ‘Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP)’ by the state government. Field level

support was extended to the community in taking up this program through various means. Field support included developing appropriate monitoring tools for watersheds, CLDP and Livelihoods Resource Centres.

### Support services to NGOs and CBOs

#### Watershed Development Program - IGWDP and NABARD-WDF

WASSAN is providing support services to 6 NGOs in three districts viz., Warangal, Medak and Karimnagar through Indo German Watershed Development Program

#### Vision

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(IGWDP-AP). These services include field level support in implementing these watersheds, process monitoring, capacity building, developing resource material and developing approaches and strategies in community organization, productivity enhancement and livelihoods.

With experienced partner NGOs implementing these projects, several new approaches were tried out. Strengthening Labour Groups and User Groups were hallmark of this experience. Efforts are on to streamline the productivity enhancement services including credit, collective marketing, seed self-sufficiency, non-chemical pest management, water regulation and poverty reduction.

Implementing NGOs under IGWDP:	
NGO	District
SEWS	Karimnagar
Krusha	Karimnagar
Nava Jyothi	Medak
MARI	Warangal
PSS	Warangal
LODI	Warangal

An initiative was taken to handhold and support Pilupu, an NGO based in Nalgonda district under NABARD - WDF grant program, in Ibrahimpur village of Turkapally mandal. The thrust of this approach is institutional convergence at village level. A comprehensive capacity building calendar was prepared for next course of activities. Efforts are in place to work out mechanisms to regulate the ground water. A local women



group decided to develop a Plant- Nursery. As there was no provision to take up such initiatives under the program, the initial investment was provided by WASSAN through Village Development Committee.

Hand holding support was extended to PEACE, an NGO based at Bhongir in Nalgonda under the Indo-German Watershed Development Program. Apart from soil conservation, productivity enhancement activities like Non-Pesticidal Management (NPM), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Inland Fisheries are being tried. Based on the piloting experience a tentative plan was prepared to scale up these initiatives.

To utilize the social base and institutional strength of Community Based Organizations in Natural Resource Management WASSAN is continuously trying out various initiatives. Efforts are on in exploring with various MMSs in Mahabubnagar district to take up watershed programs under NABARD-WDF. So far 10 Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMS -federation of SHGs) were identified. The main objective was to capacitate these MMSs to implement the watershed Program. NABARD sanctioned one watershed project in Kosgi-MMS, in Mushrifa village under WDF grant. Kosgi MMS is implementing the program with technical and processes backstopping from support services team.

With the support from the support services team the MMS from Kondurg, Dowlatabad, and Bommaraspet prepared the Project proposal and submitted the same for sanction to NABARD, which are in processing.

## Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP)

There were many advocacy efforts on the issue of assigned lands development. Deliberations took place in WASSAN Annual Network Meeting (ANM 2004) with officials from Rural Development Department. These have culminated in evolving the Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) by Government of Andhra Pradesh in November 2004. The objective is to develop around 3.27 lakh acres of assigned land, benefiting about 2.80 lakh families. The project is for three years.



In the initial stages WASSAN involved in preparing guidelines, pooling up related field experiences and designing step by step planning process, etc. TOTs were organised to all the district level resource persons.

Later WASSAN as part of support services, engaged with the Program in two ways:

### 1. To strengthen the program on ground in three mandals of Mahabubnagar district

- ❖ Working with Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMS) and Social Discrimination Elimination Project (SDEP) in Kosigi, Bommaraspet and Daulatabad mandals in the form of Orienting and supporting the staff of SDEP and MMS, training to village and Mandal level functionaries of the program and also representatives of assignees for proper implementation of the program
- ❖ Identifying the constraints and issues in the process of implementation and efforts made to resolve those issues, through regular Mandal review meetings, taking the issues to the notice of Mandal and District officials and also through a process of people's review meeting which is a platform of interface between the assignees and the program functionaries.

The overall purpose of this intervention is to understand the ground level constraints that the assignees face in accessing the program and enable them to take control of the implementation process.

### 2. Promote engagement of NGOs in the program through innovative stream of projects:

WASSAN initiated deliberations with the Rural Development Department and NGOs in conceptualization of the role of NGO Resource Organizations in the special stream of *Innovative Projects in the CLDP*. These deliberations helped to define the role of NGO Resource Organizations. Based on these consultative meetings, an MOU was signed in September 2005 between 16 NGOs, seven Project Directors of DWMA, Commissioner AMR-APARD,





### Regenerating Livelihoods from Assigned Lands: An experience in Mushrifa Village

WASSAN with support from SERP initiated the process of regenerating Livelihoods from assigned lands. This program was taken up in the village Mushrifa in partnership with the Village Organisation (VO) and the Kosgi Mandala Mahila Samakhya. A block of 183 acres land assigned to Dalits in this village was lying fallow due to several constraints. The support services team along with the MMS team facilitated development of this land. The main activities included soil and moisture conservation measures, easing the constraints of lack of plough bullocks, improving the soil fertility by application of tank silt, etc. All these activities were taken up by organising common interest groups and a series of facilitation exercises spanning over a year. About 60% of the land was successfully brought under agriculture. A nursery was raised by the women SHGs and bund plantation with 20,000 plants was taken up in July 2005. Mainly fuel wood, fodder and bio mass species were planted. An orientation was given to the farmers on crop diversification. Seeds of traditional crops were procured from Deccan Development Society, Zaheerabad by the Village Organisation. 5 farmers took up the diversified cropping pattern. Due to problems with the rainfall, the results were not encouraging. One of the lessons from this initiative is to take care of the risks involved. Village Organisation has followed the leveling of applied silt, ploughing and sowing operations in about 100 acres belonging to 32 farmers. An impact assessment of silt application was carried out by the support services team. Wherever the Farm Yard Manure was applied with silt, there were good results. The experience has significantly contributed to take up advocacy efforts with regard to assigned land development.

Commissioner Rural Development and WASSAN. These NGOs are in seven districts who were allotted 175 blocks with 12,561 acres and 7,406 assignees. The total project cost of all the blocks in this Innovative Stream is around Rs. 14 crores.

In addition to facilitating this initiative at the state level, WASSAN chose to work through two NGOs: Vikasam and Janavikas in Ranga Reddy district in two mandals, Parigi and Kulkacherla, respectively. These two mandals are in the purview of Parigi CLRC. Due to various reasons and field constraints WASSAN took over the facilitation responsibility from Janvikas from April, 2006.

In this special stream the achievements in general are: organizing the assignees into small groups, participatory planning and implementation, initiatives to enhance livelihood opportunities, and productivity enhancement. The processes enhanced the participation and transparency levels at the village, where in the groups of assignees meet regularly, discuss the progress and requirement and also make payments for the works executed. Groups provided platform for bank linkages and also other initiatives for enhancement of livelihood opportunities. The efforts need to be intensified and the specific achievements to be documented for effective demonstration and visibility of innovative processes.



### Community Based Natural Resources Management:

This initiative intends to develop approaches and examples of community based NRM. Four areas were taken up: Mainstreaming NPM, Inland Fisheries, establishing community

managed livestock services and Developing assigned lands. These initiatives are supported by HIVOS.

*a) Non-Chemical Approaches to Pest Management:*

WASSAN pioneered the approach of scaling up NPM with Mandal Mahila Samakhyas, with support from HIVOS and SERP through Indira Kranthi Patham. The program succeeded in scaling up non-chemical approaches to pest management.

WASSAN facilitated this program in Mahabubnagar district and extended support to Krishi Vignan Kendra - Banaganapalli in Kurnool. The program was taken up in about 5000 acres with about 1500 farmers in seven mandals in Mahabubnagar district. The crops were Pigeon pea (red gram), castor and groundnut in Mahabubnagar and Paddy and Bengal gram in Kurnool district. Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) is supporting the expansion with other NGOs across the state.

This year WASSAN tried different approaches in upscaling NPM practices. One of them is labour group taking contract of pest management in big farmer's fields using NPM methods in Red gram. The labour would charge the farmers a fixed amount per acre and difference in the cost of pest management would generate profits for the poor. This experiment was taken up in 35 acres in Udumeshawaram village of Kodangal mandal in collaboration with GUARDS, an NGO. The experiment had mixed results, the main problems being initial negotiation with the farmers on contract rates and assured supply of labour on NPM at the right time. With few seasons this approach can be streamlined.

**Collective Marketing of Red gram:**

Few SHGs in Daultabad mandal purchased NPM- red gram from the farmers and also from Udumeshwaram. This was processed by them in the local *girni* and packed in 5, 10 and 20 kgs. It was truthfully labeled by the Panchayat and the Village organization as 'no chemical pesticide used' produce. This produce (about 2 tons) was marketed by WASSAN in Hyderabad on a trial basis, with good success. This is a small experiment, which may lead to a larger initiative in course of time.



*b) Community managed In-land Fisheries:*

Inland fisheries is mostly locked up in non-stakeholder control in most parts of the state. This is a major stumbling block in improving livelihoods of the poor who are dependant



on these resources. Fishermen cooperatives are controlled by leadership with vested interests often in nexus with external contractors. WASSAN undertook an initiative to address this issue in collaboration with Fisheries Department in Mahabubnagar district. The initiative was tried out in partnership with Village

Service Society, a local NGO. Processes were initiated on 12 tanks with 10 Cooperatives in Dowlatabad and Kosgi mandals.

As the fishermen cooperative societies were big in terms of the size and membership, they are to be reorganized into smaller groups (SHGs) to enable better transparency and effective decision making process. This strategy did not work where most of the caste based members do not have much stake in the occupation. Where there is good stakeholder control, the process succeeded. It failed in the villages like Togapur where the nexus between the leadership and the contractors could not be severed, in spite of this community being reorganized into SHGs and support from BASIX (Micro Finance Institution) in lending the production credit. An exploratory study was done to evolve the future strategy with help from Ms. Shashi Rajagopalan, an expert on institutional development. Leasing in the tanks by the village organizations, competing for fisheries rights in tanks by the village organizations or sub-leasing the tanks from the cooperatives are emerging as possible options for the poor to get access to tank fisheries. Workers' cooperative model seems to be a plausible model, which would be tried in the next year.

### *c) Community Managed Livestock Services*

Evolving service delivery systems which are in the control of the livestock rearers would enhance their resources and livelihoods. A pilot initiative in establishing these institutional systems in preventive health care services was taken up in Kosgi mandal. The MMS announces a package for complete vaccination if the members pay certain amount (calculated on the basis of cost of vaccine and service charges for all the doses in an year). The Village Organisation would take responsibility for timely vaccination of their animals for specific diseases. Since the VO has a demand placed on them, they hire the para-workers trained earlier (with a refresher training by WASSAN) on payment per service.



MMS with an aggregate indent from their VOs, approaches the Animal Husbandry department for supply of vaccines/ purchases them at bulk-contract rates in Hyderabad. If the department supplies the vaccines free, the savings would go into a livestock fund. A season long experience is available and there are several institutional bottlenecks that need to be addressed; mainly in the area of primary stakeholder interests and control over the process.

An initiative to promote livelihoods through small ruminants was taken up in Kosgi, Kodangal, Bommaraspet, Dowlatabad mandals in partnership with GUARDS, a local NGO. Sheep rearers were organized into 62 groups in 32 villages and federated at Mandal level. WASSAN extended support to strengthen these groups. Intensive capacity

building inputs were given in the process of evolving norms for their effective functioning. Bank linkage was extended to the groups to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs. This credit was mainly utilized for buying new sheep and establishing shelters. A pool of 24 Livestock Activists was developed as part of institutionalizing the extension services. These activists vaccinated 15,000 sheep in the area. In future, the focus would be on vaccination and breed improvement involving groups which are institutionally strong.

### Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centres (CLRCs)

#### *Anchoring CLRC at Parigi and Promoting Initiatives in Improving Livelihoods*

WASSAN is continuously facilitating decentralization and institutionalization of capacity building services in NRM related developmental programs. WASSAN is anchoring Livelihood Resource Centre at Parigi in the Ranga Reddy District, which was the first one to start functioning. An advisory group was formed with representatives from CBOs and NGOs for effective service delivery of the Parigi CLRC.



In the first year, CLRC focused on capacity Building services to the new Gram Panchayats who have taken

up Hariyali watersheds. Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) is being implemented in 44 blocks of assigned lands in the Parigi CLRC area. Para workers were identified to provide necessary services to the land assignees and Common Interest Groups (CIG) were formed by Village Organisation (federation of SHGs) with facilitation by Technical Assistants. Parigi CLRC extended trainings to all the Para Workers on technical and group building processes.



A total of 36 training programs were organised in Parigi CLRC with support from the district administration. Training themes include orientation on program guidelines, institutional systems, roles and productivity enhancement in CLDP, watershed projects and Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS).

An initiative to promote System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was taken in Parigi CLRC field area. It was implemented in Kharif season (2005-2006) in 9 villages of 3 mandals with 19 farmers in 24.5 acres. In Rabi, the area was expanded to nearly 45 acres with 52 farmers of 16 villages in 3 Mandals. Several trainings, workshops and exposure visits were organized to bring in awareness to the farmers on SRI. Field demonstration plots were developed. Community level resource persons were selected and trained to provide





timely information to the farmers. A display stall at local market (shandy) was organised with all the communication material for propagating the method.

### **Piloting an initiative to 'Guarantee Employment':**

Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS) was launched in the state by the government

following the enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. To evolve and test the processes Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to pilot certain key process elements in partnership with WASSAN- CLRC in Parigi mandal.

Intensive campaign, orientation programs for the Gram Panchayats, mobilizing wage labour dependent households and ensuring that they access the program are the main features of the piloting.

As part of the pilot, communication campaign was designed and field tested. Several communication material in various forms was generated. Appropriate training modules and tools were evolved for awareness generation, planning of works and measurements. Apart from standardizing some of the procedural proformas, the software developed for the program by Tata Consultancy Services was also field tested. Some operational processes with regard to the entitlement of the wage seekers rights were established.



### **CLRC at KOSGI – anchored by the Federation of Women Self-Help Groups:**

CLRC at Kosgi is anchored by Kosgi Mandal Mahila Samakhya. This CLRC caters to training needs of 11 mandals in the area. It has around 80 ongoing watersheds and 120 CLDP blocks in its geographical coverage. WASSAN extended hand holding support to the Kosgi CLRC. Though it was started in April 2005, the activities could not be started till December due to delay in release of budgets from the district administration.

During the period Kosgi CLRC conducted 19 training programs. System of Rice intensification and Non Pesticide Management practices in Red gram were promoted by this Centre. A SRI paddy demonstration plot was developed and exposure visits on Sustainable Agriculture were organised.



## NGO/CBO Anchored LRCs NETWORK

At the state level WASSAN advocated for experienced NGOs and Federation of SHGs to anchor the District/ Cluster Level Livelihood Resource Centres. Due to these efforts, two District Level Livelihood Resource Centres (DLRCs) and 9 Cluster level Livelihood

CLRC level trainings	30
Mandal level trainings	1
Village level training	5
<b>Total Trainings</b>	<b>36</b>
Total training days	70
Male participants	712
Female participants	459
<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>1171</b>

Resource Centres are being anchored by the

NGO/ CBOs. One of the activities proposed was to facilitate networking of these LRCs for exchange of modules and material, identifying issues and help in mutual strengthening.

During the year 2 review meetings were held for NGO/ CBOs. Several operational issues in anchoring the CLRCs were identified and presented to the core group of consortium reviewing the functioning of CLRCs at the state level. The Commissioner Rural Development addressed several of these issues through circulars and necessary government instructions. These operational issues include formally signing the MOU, need for a separate bank account for CLRC in the name of NGO, approved cost norms etc.

WASSAN also developed a strategy paper and a methodology for the workshops to evolve the role clarity among different stake holders involved in this capacity building process. Accordingly 16 district level workshops were organized by the Commissioner of Rural Development out of which WASSAN facilitated the process in 5 districts. These workshops helped in enabling the smooth functioning of the LRCs.

## Promoting System of Rice Intensification:

WASSAN is providing support to partners in SRI method of paddy cultivation with support WWF Dialogue Project. The partners include NGOs, NGO networks, Mandala Mahila Samakhyas and Cluster Level Livelihood Resource Centers (CLRC) from four districts across Andhra Pradesh. WASSAN supported its partners in the form of trainings, on field demonstrations, regular monitoring visits to fields for observing the plant growth and to address the problems arising during the crop period and organizing regular reviews in the field.



### Partners & Area of SRI implementation (April 05 to March 06):

S. No	Name of the Partner	Name of the district	No. of Farmers
1	Indur NGOs Network (INN) (a Network of 12 NGOs)	9 mandals in Nizamabad	Kharif '05: 50 (in 12 villages) Rabi '05: 72 (17 villages)
2	Anantha Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi (APPS)	10 mandals in Anantapur	Kharif '05: 30 (14 villages) Rabi '05: 35 (20 Villages)
3	GUARDS	One mandal in Mahabubnagar	Kharif '05: 11( 6 Villages)
4	Kosgi Mandala Mahila Samakhya (KMMS)	One mandal in Mahabubnagar	Kharif '05: 15 (5 Villages) Rabi '05: 133 (13 Villages)
5	Doultabad Mandala Mahila Samakhya (DMMS)	One mandal in Mahabubnagar	Kharif '05: 11 (4 villages) Rabi '05: 92 (9 Villages)
6	Cluster Level Livelihood Parigi Resource Center (CLRC)	3 Mandals in Ranga Reddy	Kharif '05: 28 ( 4 Watersheds) Rabi '05: 35 (10 villages)

The partners have taken up this initiative in the villages where they already have a presence. Initially they organised meetings with paddy farmers to motivate them to take up SRI cultivation. Discussions based on resource material and video shows were used as tools of communication on SRI cultivation. Exposure visits were also organised by some partners to motivate and train farmers in SRI cultivation practices.



The resource person/coordinators of the respective organisations were trained on SRI cultivation, nursery preparation and transplantation. These persons gave regular field support to the farmers in their project area. Kosgi MMS & Doultabad MMS in Mahabubnagar engaged activists at village level to motivate and follow up the SRI practices for the Rabi season, after training. Field demonstrations on nursery bed preparation and transplantation were organised to these activists at the demonstration site. They were also trained in using different weeders in different soils. These activists organised motivation meetings in the villages and followed up the process in 22 villages of both the mandals.

The resource persons followed up the process and attended wherever specific problems were noticed. The activities were regularly monitored by persons from





WASSAN. Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad also accompanied the team for technical support. Besides regular field follow up reviews with farmers/ Village activists were organised at different levels. Sharing workshops were organised in Mahabubnagar and Ranga Reddy districts at the end of the season with SRI and non SRI farmers.

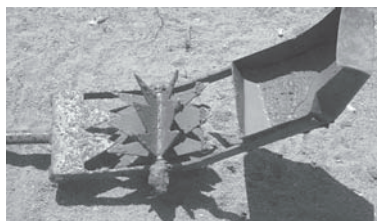
The SRI farmers were motivated and

trained on organic and NPM practices. In Mahabubnagar district, during the Kharif season some farmers prepared and used NPM solutions. Farmers were satisfied with the performance of these solutions. Based on the results, the solutions were prepared in large scale at central places by the SHGs (after receiving training) as enterprise activity. The solutions were distributed on cost basis to farmers. The difference between the Organic/non chemical pesticide and chemical pesticide used fields was observed clearly with respect to plant growth, health and resistance to pests & diseases.



As large numbers of farmers were enquiring about SRI by visiting the partners' offices and on telephone, SRI Information centers were set up in Kosgi and Parigi. These were run till the end of Rabi season.

**Innovation on Markers & weeders:** Two works shops one at THRIVE organisation, Chinthapally in the month of July 2005 and the other in the month of February 2006 at WALAMTARI, Hyderabad were organised on SRI implements. Farmers, designers, engineers and mechanics from different places and organisations participated in the workshops. Discussions were held on the implements which were brought to the workshop by the participants. Participants suggested bringing out Markers & Weeders which are suitable to all kinds of soils & textures. Based on the suggestions and available prototypes a new weeder combining all the best features was designed, which was named as Mandava Weeder. These were field tested during the Rabi '05 season in many farmers' fields and on Research stations.



**SRI Website:** WASSAN developed a website on SRI ([www.wassan.org/sri](http://www.wassan.org/sri)). The site already has rich content and is being continuously updated. The site has SRI manuals, an inventory of weeders and markers developed by farmers and other useful information. Several publications were developed, which are detailed under Resource Centre.

#### Information Centres on SRI

Information Centres on SRI were established with support from WWF Dialogue Project – ICRISAT at both Parigi and Kosgi CLRCs. Several communication material - posters, flip charts, were displayed at CLRC. The new weeders developed by WASSAN were also made available at low cost. DWMA purchased these weeders and distributed in watershed villages. CLRC also made available paddy foundation seed for easy access by farmers. 25 farmers purchased 40 kg foundation seed in the year 2005

## Capacity Building Services for Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP):

OTELP adopted watershed approach for development of tribal areas in four districts of Orissa viz., Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhmal and Gajapati. OTELP approached WASSAN for capacity building services. After two initial workshops with the project partners and project management unit an MOU was signed. WASSAN is partnering with Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan and People's Science Institute in this process. These organizations pioneered an empowerment approach based on Micro Level Planning exercise in Orissa called 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan' (GSA). This approach is integrated into the watersheds by evolving an 'Empowerment Approach to Watershed Planning'.



After field visits to the tribal watersheds, WASSAN team facilitated few internal workshops with the district teams on issues identified – strong linkage of Shifting Cultivation with food security, the need to address the rights issues on land (both revenue and forest), etc. The role of indigenous tribal institutions in the watershed program is also an important area of concern, which emerged during these deliberations and field visits.

WASSAN is synthesizing the methodology of micro planning in GSA to adapt it to OTELP. Empowerment Based Watershed Planning exercises were initiated in one district, in which rights issues were integrated into watershed planning. The project and WASSAN's contribution in partnership with SVA and PSI is showing a promise in evolving a watershed based approach to deal with the myriad of issues of land, forests and tribal people.

## Resource Centre

Keeping to its vision and spirit, Resource Centre extended its services to the internal fields of action, network partners, field level organisations and external clients during the year. The activities included outputs for communication campaigns for programs like Non Pesticidal Management (NPM), Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP), SRI method of Paddy cultivation and Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS). This communication and facilitative material was extensively used in trainings and field level handholding.

The online presence of WASSAN became more dynamic with reworking the website. A website development workshop for network partners was another significant milestone. The capturing and processing of field level experiences continued with exploring the case studies related to CPRs and Livestock related issues. Working association was established with Community Media Trust of Deccan Development Society to video document the critical processes of scaled up NPM program. The experimentation in bringing out diverse resource material continued in the form of Books, Booklets, Brochures, Posters, Flexi charts, Photo Slides, Video Films, Menu driven CDs etc. This material was supplied to District Water Management Agencies, field level organisations and others on cost basis.

### Vision

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

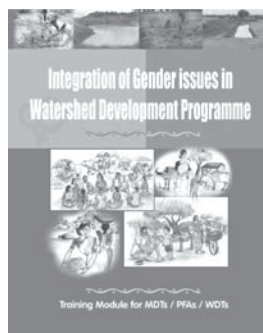
## Services to WASSAN Internal Fields of Action

### Support material for Trainings

**Modules and Training Tools:** *Institutional Building and Integrating Gender Issues in Watershed Program* modules were developed (separately for primary and secondary stakeholders) by the training team for APRLP. Both these modules are in Telugu. These were finalized by the Resource Centre and published by Project Management Unit of APRLP. These are in wide circulation through out the state. Several training tools were also developed for these modules. *Snakes and Ladders*, *Avva Kavali – Buvva kavali*, *Wheel Tool (Practical needs and Strategic needs)*, *Cheppukondi Chuddam*, *Avunanantara – Kadantara (monitoring tool for facilitators)* and *Batuku kosam* are some of them.

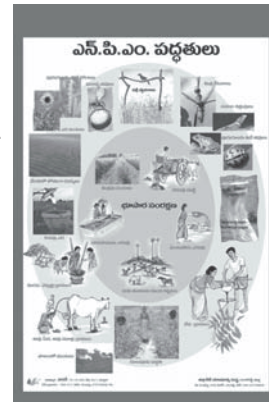


While piloting the initiative for Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS), modules on 5 themes were developed covering the objectives, planning process, implementation, payment procedure etc.

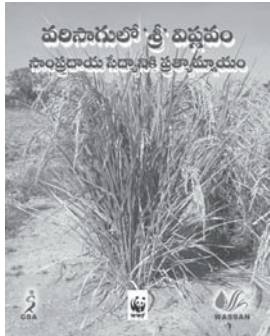


## Facilitation material for Support Services

**NPM program:** A set of Flip/ Flexi charts on different pests and their management for Redgram, Castor was developed. Pests and their life cycles, suggestive NPM options and preparations of different concoctions were included in this set. Farmers' observation cards were developed for self monitoring of pest. A video film on package of options on NPM practices (Telugu) was produced in association with SERP, Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) and CROPS, a field level. The flexi charts along with slides, photos, video film were extensively used in trainings and field level facilitation.



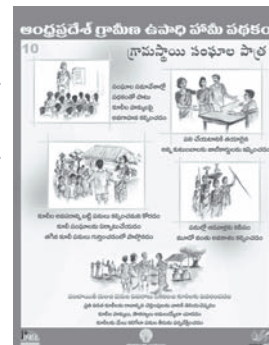
**SRI method of Paddy cultivation:** Cultivation of paddy with less seed, less water is hallmark of this innovative method. As part of WWF – ICRISAT- Dialogue Project, and CSA as a partner WASSAN promoted SRI in association with Mandal Mahila Samakhya and Cluster level Livelihood Resource Centres (CLRCs). Communication and resource material was developed to extend the information and knowledge to the community on



the nuances of this method. A booklet depicting the key steps in the SRI cultivation was published in Telugu and English. Photo slides (*Prakriya chitra malika*), brochures, facilitation charts on various weeders etc. were also produced. A farmer card was designed to profile the details of the farmer and also as a self monitoring tool. Brochures on Panchagavya and Amrutajalam helped in orienting the farmers on the organic way of promoting healthy growth and pest management.

Efforts were also put on to beam the experiences of this innovative method for the web community ([www.wassan.org/sri.htm](http://www.wassan.org/sri.htm)). Information pooled up from various sources along with the internally developed communication material was put on the web. This effort was well recognized and appreciated worldwide.

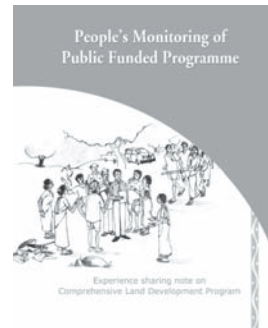
**Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS):** As soon as the Act was made Resource Centre took initiative to translate it into Telugu and publish it. Simultaneously a Question and Answer booklet in Telangana dialect was prepared for the general public. Resource Centre delivered various outputs for the Government in the form of communication and facilitation material. In Piloting the Scheme process documentation was undertaken to record the process of implementation and learnings. Reports were submitted consistently to concerned authorities to make necessary corrections. As part of the extensive communication campaign, a set of 5 posters explaining the spirit, objectives, procedural aspects,





rights and entitlements were developed for Commissionerate, Rural Development and Directorate, APREGS. Kalajatha, Group discussion with the help of facilitation charts and Gram sabha were also part of this campaign. A set of 15 posters explaining all the critical aspects of the scheme was also developed as a training tool. A consolidated process report of the WASSAN piloting experience was submitted to the Directorate. The experiences in the pilot initiative were constantly uploaded on the website with specific URL ([www.wassan.org/apregs.htm](http://www.wassan.org/apregs.htm)).

**Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP):** As part of facilitating this program posters were developed explaining the objectives and the processes in implementing the program. A brochure was brought out targeting the village community. Training tools in the form of 'Bomma Borusa' were conceptualized and developed.



### Documentation Workshops (writeshops) :

**For Anantha Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi:** Resource Centre developed considerable experience in capturing field experiences through documentation workshops (writeshops), field documentation. Resource Centre facilitated and coordinated a documentation workshop on the experiences of developing Common Property Resources (CPRs) for Anantha Paryavarana Parirakshana Samithi. This was funded by Centre for World Solidarity. Nearly 40 case studies were documented in the workshop wherein the representatives of community and program facilitators shared their experiences.



**For Lead Advocacy Network:** A documentation workshop was organized as part of the Lead Advocacy Network (LAN) initiative on livestock issues. The theme of the workshop was NRM, Livelihoods and Livestock. The objective was to compile the experiences and synthesize the learnings. Nearly 42 case studies were compiled from the field level organisations and mainstream programs like Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Program (APRLP) and Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP – Velugu).



As part of LAN initiative facilitation services were extended to Centre for Environment Education (CEE) for documentation workshop held in Bangalore and the case studies were of Karnataka state.

## Anubhava Saaram

This was planned as an occasional publication to beam the field experiences and upscaling of processes. Two issues were released during the ANM 2005, one on Eri culture and the other on Gender Trainings undertaken for SERP.

## Video Documentation

In association with Community Media Trust of Deccan Development Society video documentation of the critical processes of scaled up NPM program in Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool districts was undertaken. A TOR was developed for this purpose with the Trust. The all women community media resource persons have video documented the processes in coordination with Resource Centre and field level staff of Support Services and large video footage was developed.

## Online Face - Web Restructuring

Significant progress was made in this year in respect of online presence of WASSAN in the WEB. The site was restructured and redesigned with the help of Ementrix, an external technical consultancy firm. There is an increased web space with regular uploads. Significant content was added beaming the various facets of WASSAN's activities to the online community. Efforts in respect of SRI and APREGS were widely acknowledged. Important GOs, guidelines and process steps along with training modules are placed in the website. These are being widely accessed by organisations and individuals.

## Web Workshop

A workshop for website development for WASSAN network members and partner organizations was organized from January 6-8, 2006 in association with THRIVE, a voluntary organisation from Nalgodna. Nearly 15 organisations participated in this workshop. Though technically it was not a high end solution, this effort enabled in giving online presence for few organisations. Domain Registration, Site development and Web hosting services were extended in the workshop.

## Services to Partners and External Agencies

Resource Centre also extends its services to partners and external agencies. It is basically demand driven and agenda focused. This also gives functional linkages with various organizations.

*For CWS - Dalit Program on CLDP:* A set of 2 posters was developed, while one poster explains the process steps of the program, the other one emphasizes the space and priority to be given for dalits in the program.



**For Irrigation and Ground water department of GoAP:** A Poster on Ground water and its management was designed during Rytu Chaitanya Yatra, 2006, a massive campaign targeting farmers on various issues related to agriculture.

**For DP network of Khammam district:** A poster highlighting the ill effects of big dams and issues of displaced poor – ‘Polavaram – Evariki Varam?’ was conceptualized and developed, in association with Centre for People’s Forestry (CPF).

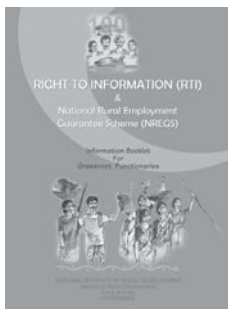
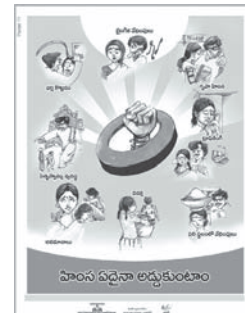


**For UNICEF and AMR-APARD:** Two Posters on Water related issues were developed. These highlight the ill effects of exploitation of ground water and the need for its efficient management. These posters were used as tools in training programs. These were later translated into English and published by Karnataka State Institute for Rural Development.



**For SERP Gender program:** 5 posters were conceptualized, developed and published for SERP and Aman Vedika. These posters relate to domestic violence, sexual harassment of women, problems of child marriages, liberation of Dalit women, etc.

**For Command Area Development Authority (CADA), GoAP:** Two posters on the Role of Water User Associations (WUAs) in irrigation systems and the space for works in the Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (APREGS) were prepared. They were extensively used through out the state during Rytu Chaitanya Yatra, 2006.



**For NIRD:** National Institute of Rural Development gave an assignment to the Resource Centre to edit and visualize two books on Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Programmes for Facilitators and Village Community.

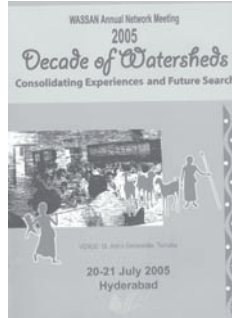
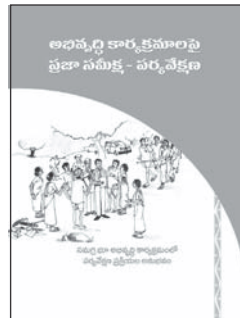
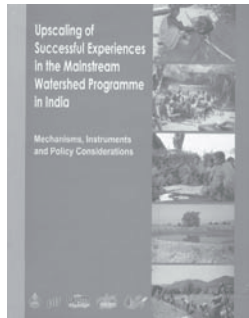
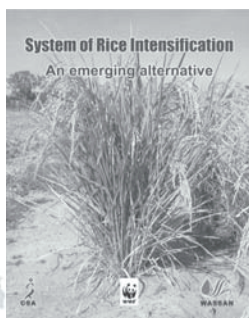
**For Peoples Monitoring Committee:** People’s Monitoring of Developmental Programs, A Report, in Telugu and English were prepared.





## Books and Booklets *Published in the year*

- ❁ WASSAN at 5, in English
- ❁ National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, in Telugu
- ❁ NREG booklet for community – Koolanna O Maata – Pani Mana Hakkanta, in Telugu
- ❁ Right to information Act – Questions and Answers, in Telugu
- ❁ ANM 2005 – Report, Decade of Watersheds - Consolidating Experiences and Future Search, in English
- ❁ Upscaling of Successful Experiences in the mainstream Watershed Programme in India – Mechanisms, Instruments and Policy Considerations, Report, in English
- ❁ SRI Method of Paddy Cultivation, Booklet in English and Telugu
- ❁ PMC – People's Monitoring of Developmental Programs – Booklet in English and Telugu – Abhivridi Karyakramalu – Praja Paryavekshana



## Research and Policy Advocacy

**R**esearch including action-research, process evaluation and impact studies, and analysis of lessons learnt from the mainstream programs have been major contributors in evolving policy options. These studies are also a process of engaging with the mainstream programs, sensitizing the program implementation structure about the intricacies and also, create a space for advocacy. Much of these efforts are to re-design the mainstream program processes to create spaces for people's participation.

Another stream has gained strength during the year centered around 'People Centered Advocacy'. A process of informed and structured civil society monitoring of public investments in NRM is evolving. The structure of such an engagement with many agriculture labour unions, Dalit organisations and NGOs is a unique feature of this engagement.

These two forms of advocacy are the mainstay of the field of action -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 Organisations

### Piloting some key processes of AP Rural Employment Guarantee Act:

Following the enactment of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, GoAP notified the AP Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Before finalizing the scheme, GoAP wanted to field test some of the processes of the scheme. CLRC, Parigi piloted the initial processes of piloting the APREGS in 23 villages of Parigi mandal. Several steps such as conducting awareness camps; issuing job cards; conducting planning exercise; execution of works under the framework of APREGS; opening of bank accounts; measurements and payments were field tested in these villages. Important contribution was made to improve the software developed for GoAP by Tata Consulting Services. The lessons learned from field were documented and shared with concerned officers from time to time. These documents were uploaded on the website of WASSAN. The pilot was initiated on 15th Dec 2005 and completed by 31st Mar 2006. Commissionerate of Rural Development supported this pilot with financial and administrative support. Further detail of this are given under Support Services.



## **Consolidating Experiences and lessons from Watershed Projects supported by DANIDA and others in India**

DANIDA supported watershed development initiatives since long mainly in Orissa, M.P and Karnataka. WASSAN, WOTR and MANAGE formed a network of resource organizations to consolidate lessons from experience of DANIDA supported watershed development projects in India. This process mainly focused on the following 5 themes:

- ❖ Users rights
- ❖ Equity for resource poor families
- ❖ Capacity building
- ❖ Participatory monitoring and evaluation systems
- ❖ Withdrawal strategy/ Post project sustainability

Apart from DANIDA supported projects, similar experiences from other projects were also analyzed during this process.

Series of workshop meetings and field visits were organized in which representatives of several projects shared their experiences and insights on the above elements. These lessons were consolidated systematically and recommendations were distilled from these lessons. National level sharing workshop was organized in April 2005 as a culminating event in this entire process. Senior Government officials from other parts of the country, donors and established resource organizations participated in this workshop. The proceedings of the entire process were documented and published as a book titled *Upscaling of Successful Experiences in the mainstream Watershed Programme in India – Mechanisms, Instruments and Policy Considerations*.

### **Support to Improve Processes in Large Scale Development Projects – Orissa:**

WASSAN is collaborating with Government of Orissa and providing professional services to large-scale development initiatives with clear focus on livelihoods. These projects are Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP), Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (OTELP). WASSAN is building the role of a functional advocacy group in these two projects.

#### ***a) Process guidelines for Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project:***

Orissa Watershed Development Mission looked at the need for improving the policy framework of watershed projects to bring a clear focus on livelihoods. In this context, WASSAN is supporting OWDM in conceptualizing process guidelines on WORLP. WASSAN organized series of meetings, workshops with project partners to arrive at a broad framework of processes and policies for WORLP. An exhaustive literature review of existing official circulars/documents was also taken up as a part of facilitating this

task. The issues, concerns, positive experiences and lessons from previous experience were consolidated through different methodologies. After this process a broad framework for watershed processes and policies was evolved along with the key players of the project. Through a series of discussions and meetings, draft process guidelines were prepared by WASSAN, which are being formally submitted to Orissa Watershed Development Mission.



Incidentally Orissa Watershed Development Mission is also anchoring the process study being conducted by WASSAN (with support of ICEF-New Delhi in 7 States of India). The lessons learnt from the process study also contributed to the formulation of the process guidelines of WORLP. This is one of the rare experiences where research studies directly and immediately contributed to policy formulation of large-scale developmental initiatives.

***b) Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP):***

The main focus of this project of Government of Orissa is to empower the tribal communities for better livelihood outcomes. WASSAN along with People's Science Institute (PSI) and Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan (SVA) is supporting the program in developing participatory processes in empowerment centered planning, developing process guidelines and project cycle management, evolving capacity building strategies and process monitoring.

A new approach to watershed planning with empowerment and convergence at the centre-stage is being field tested. This approach is built on the Gram Swaraj Abhiyan pioneered by SVA and PSI. Integrating the concerns of land rights, usufruct rights on forests, role for traditional adivasi institutions and shifting cultivation are the main areas the new watershed planning processes would include. Embedding these aspects in the Process guidelines of the program and capacity building is another major task.

**Process Study - Understanding Processes in Watershed Development Program in India:**

With the support of ICEF, WASSAN is conducting a process study in seven states anchored by nodal partner organisations viz., Rajasthan (Aravali), Madhya Pradesh (NSHSCE), Orissa (Orissa Watershed Development Mission), Chattisgarh (AFPRO), Jharkhand (PRADHAN), Uttar Pradesh (Arthik Anusandhan Kendra) and Nagaland (Directorate of Agriculture). State level orientation programs and field work were organised during the year. A Writeshop was organized in September 2005 for documenting the data/experiences from all these states. As part of this process study, several nodal agencies shared their experience with the members of Parthasarathi Committee, a technical

committee constituted by MoRD, Government of India for re-strategizing the watershed development projects in the country. The final report and recommendations are expected to contribute towards the policy framework of the watershed projects in the country.

WASSAN developed an inventory of good practices/resource organizations to be visited by Parthasarathi committee, of which the nodal agencies of process study shared a prominent role. Members of Parthasarathi committee visited several of these organizations. This process study became an instrument for policy advocacy even while the study was going on. The process study was expected to conclude by February 2006, but due to some delays in fieldwork and processing of data, the project time period was extended by another 5 months.

### **Regenerating Rainfed Agriculture:**

The present agriculture policies do not differentiate between irrigated and rainfed areas. Extension of support systems designed for promoting green revolution to rainfed areas caused increased inequalities and large scale distress in the farmers. An action-advocacy program on Revitalising Rainfed Farming was initiated with support from the Ford Foundation. The program intends to evolve support systems and policy options required for revitalizing integrated rainfed farming; particularly in the areas of soil productivity, diversifying farming systems, livestock, natural pest and nutrient management, institutions, credit and market. This program is taken up in five districts in collaboration with Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Timbaktu Collective, Vikasa, CEAD and Kosgi Mandal Mahila Samakhya.

### **Fodder, livestock livelihoods: Analysis of innovations systems with livelihoods perspective:**

The study was supported by the Fodder Options project of International Livestock Research Institution. Within the innovation systems framework the study closely looked at the fodder options of a cross section of households in Kosgi Mandal. It was carried out along with the Mandal Mahila Samakhya with mapping the actors, their roles and their interactions; the characteristics of the systems impacting fodder options were identified. The study was completed and the report is available in the WASSAN website. As a fall-out of the study, MMS-Kosgi extended credit to its members to procure and stock Jowar straw, which was being sold away after harvest. The same is to be sold during the off season.

### **Network for Monitoring Large Scale Development Projects:**

There are significant public investments in NRM with a focus on strengthening and sustaining use of natural resources for enhancing livelihoods of poor. Some of these projects are watershed development, Employment Guarantee schemes, Indira Prabha,



Indira Kranti Patham, etc. All these programs are built on a participatory paradigm with community based organisations playing a key role.

It is imperative that people's institutions in these programs need to be equipped to perform their roles and realize benefits from the government support (investments, capacity building, etc). However, such large scale development initiatives also have inherent limitations. Projects are implemented with little concern for building people's institutions and their capacities making the investments ineffective.



WASSAN realized the need for making the systems and procedures transparent, accountable and functional to make these projects useful to rural poor. WASSAN also realized that the implementation and capacity building roles performed by NGOs are not adequate to ensure that public investments are properly utilized.

A close monitoring of the public investment programs by civil society organisations, trade unions, CBOs, activists and NGOs is necessary to improve their effectiveness. They need to understand the intricate processes, procedures in the implementation of these programs. In this year, WASSAN took several initiatives to strengthen the monitoring function of NGOs and other civil society organizations in the context of Indira Prabha (CLDP) and watershed development projects and AP Employment Guarantee scheme.

### **Independent Process Monitoring of APRLP:**

Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project was initiated in 2000. Over a period of time, the lessons learnt from 5 districts were upscaled to the entire State. This was possible through process guidelines (2005) issued by Government of A.P. At the initiative of WASSAN and with a formal request from the Commissionerate of Rural Development DFID-India has agreed to support "Independent Process Monitoring of APRLP" anchored by WASSAN. About 45 resource persons were identified from its network members to support this initiative. A series of orientation programs were organized to finalize the process monitoring methodology and to conduct bench marking surveys.

A National workshop was also organized on "*Consolidating Lessons on Monitoring Large Scale Development Projects in India*" to capture lessons of other organizations in monitoring developmental initiatives. WASSAN and network of resource persons would take up the responsibility of independent process monitoring of APRLP till 2007. The report on bench marking of APRLP process is published and shared with large number of organizations /individuals. The observations of bench marking report were shared with several government officials of Commissionerate of Rural Development. It is hoped

that, these monitoring experiences and independent feed-back would contribute to the process of improvement of the quality of APRLP in a constructive manner.

### Peoples Monitoring:

Indira Prabha (CLDP) aims at improving the livelihood opportunities of poor having assigned lands. WASSAN along with Dalit Bahujan Front, Dalit Bahujan Shramik Union, CRSD, Center for World Solidarity, Center for Dalit Studies and others have played a key role in mobilizing collective effort in monitoring the processes in CLDP. An independent People's Monitoring Committee evolved during these discussions over a period of time.



The Peoples Monitoring Committee took the responsibility of monitoring CLDP with the support of its members. District and State level committees were constituted under its leadership. Through large scale field surveys the field level issues were brought to the center stage. Several public hearings, meetings/ district level and state level meetings were organized

to share the observations from Peoples Monitoring Committee. Senior Government Officials of government of AP (State and district level) also participated in the events where the results of these monitoring exercises were shared. The issue of control of dalits/ assignees over the program, transparency in fund releases and issues related to institutions, capacity building, project planning were discussed from time to time. The need for strengthening primary interest groups of Dalits/ assignees was reiterated time and again during these exercises.

Government of Andhra Pradesh responded to the observations and demands of People's Monitoring Committee in several ways. A circular was issued by the Government, which recognized the role and contribution made by Peoples Monitoring Committee at State and District level. The district project directors were asked to spend time with Peoples Monitoring Committee members and institutions to discuss issues at the community level. Several directions were provided from Commissionerate of Rural Development to sort out the issues brought out by the monitoring exercises.

WASSAN provided basic orientation on CLDP implementation processes and procedures to the members of various activist groups and actively supported the monitoring committees in their work. WASSAN also contributed in designing and conducting field level surveys and studies. The methodology of conducting peoples centric monitoring exercises were crystallized through these monitoring exercises.





The People's Monitoring Committee is constructively and professionally engaging with the rural development department as an independent and pro-people feedback mechanism and pressure group. It is also in the process of extending this process to rural employment guarantee scheme. Government also responded positively to create space and proactively supported this mechanism of people's monitoring. This process of engagement with CLDP was supported by SDC - IC.

### **Contribution to the Technical Committee on Watershed Program in India (Pardhasarathi Committee)**

#### *Lessons Learn from DFID Supported Livelihoods Projects in India:*

Government of A.P, Orissa and M.P are implementing rural livelihood projects with the support of DFID. Focus on gender equity, livelihood participatory process, institutional development, capacity building are some of the newer elements of these projects. A working group was constituted by DFID to consolidate lessons from these projects. WASSAN is a member of this group. Lessons from these livelihood projects were consolidated and formally shared with the Parthasarathi committee and the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. These lessons were readily acknowledged and registered by the committee members as relevant and up-scalable.

There were several rounds of interaction with the Chairperson of the Committee in the Annual Network meeting, 2005 and in the National Workshop on Consolidating experiences and lessons from watershed projects supported by Danida and others in India. WASSAN also contributed in identifying various programs across the country for the Committee to visit and draw lessons from. Some of these visits and interactive meetings were facilitated by WASSAN.



## Networking

Networking is a functional area of WASSAN permeating all its work. WASSAN's network has been a great strength and contributed to several achievements. The pool of resource persons, networking of NGOs/ CBOs anchoring livelihood resource centres, LEAD Advocacy network and People's Monitoring Committee are the main networking efforts this year. A larger networking process is also in place in the implementation of programs like special network stream of CLDP and NPM.

### 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.

### Special Stream in CLDP:

Indira Prabha (Comprehensive Land Development Programme) was initiated by Government of Andhra Pradesh in November'2004. The main purpose of this Project is



to enhance the livelihood of poor and dalit farmers by improving the productivity of assigned lands. WASSAN is associated with this project since inception and contributed in several ways.

Guidelines of this project made provision for "Special stream for CLDP". The Special stream is expected to demonstrate better processes under CLDP and set the agenda for future action. WASSAN made serious efforts to operationalise this special stream with the

support of the Commissionerate of Rural Development and AMR APARD in the following ways:

- ❖ Facilitated the emergence of a network of 14 NGOs to anchor special stream of CLDP.
- ❖ WASSAN facilitated the formal partnership among the network members with Commissionerate of Rural Development, AMR APARD, District Watershed Management agency and WASSAN through a formal MOU.
- ❖ This special stream is considered as an innovative project under APRLP. The facilitating budget for special stream is mobilized from APRLP.
- ❖ Under this special stream, 14 NGOs from 6 districts adopted 11291 acres of assigned land in 146 blocks.

- ❖ Providing capacity building inputs to the members of special stream (basic orientation on CLDP, Institution development and planning process) along with AMR APARD.
- ❖ WASSAN facilitated review meetings for this programme from time to time. District level interface was also facilitated by WASSAN in limited number of cases.

### District and NGO wise Block Status Report of Innovative Stream of Projects in CLDP-August, 2006

No	District/NGO	No. of mandals	No. of villages/ blocks		Extent in acres	No. of assignees	Total sanctioned cost in lakhs
			IX	X			
<b>I</b>	<b>Nalgonda</b>						
1	PEACE	3	7	7	956.91	758	94
2	PILUPU	1	4	2	503	364	31.26
<b>II</b>	<b>Warangal</b>						
<b>3</b>	<b>MARI</b>	3		9	958.7	838	88.87
4	PSS	8		20	1019.83	997	80.9
<b>III</b>	<b>Ranga Reddy</b>						
5	VIKASAM	1	3	2	668	371	59.92
6	WASSAN	1	0	2	302.19	156	20.51
7	MVF	3	14		1,013.26	976	107.63
<b>IV</b>	<b>Anantapur</b>						
8	RDT	2	7	6	1,084.72	289	131.28
9	REDS	2	2	11	812.94	428	189.27
10	RIDS		6	4	1419.11	603	211.42
11	Jana Jagriti	2	6	7	387.41	132	135.807
12	Timbaktu Collective	2	6	12	1648.63	537	137.29
<b>V</b>	<b>Kadapa</b>						
13	CHRD	2	2	4	440	320	60.46
<b>VI</b>	<b>Chittoor</b>						
14	PAS	1	1	2	349.36	140	29.39
		31	58	88	11564.06	6211.087	1378.007

#### NGO Anchored CLRC Network:

The experience of a decade of implementation of participatory watershed development programme revealed that capacity building strategies are the weakest link in the entire

strategy. Establishing the Livelihood Resource Centers is a step towards strengthening the capacity building function in the program.

A new role was created for NGOs and CBOs with these LRCs taking shape as they are expected to provide capacity building services to mainstream NRM programs including watershed development in their area of operation. To facilitate sharing of experiences and material, and to derive mutual strength WASSAN is facilitating a network initiative with 11 NGO /CBO anchored Livelihood Resource Centres. The sharing meetings of the LRCs are organised regularly.

The role performed by these NGO anchoring organizations would set a new trend of strengthening the mainstream programs in the development sector. The support received from Government of A.P. is very encouraging. Government has invested on promoting, staffing and facilitating these LRCs.

#### **List of NGOs / CBOs Anchoring Livelihood Resource Centres Network:**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Name of the district</b>	<b>Anchoring LRC &amp; Place</b>
1.	APMAS	Adilabad	DLRC, Adilabad
2.	APMAS	Kadapa	DLRC, Kadapa
3.	ASDS	Khammam	CLRC, Badrchalam
4.	Adarsha MMS	Mahabubnagar	CLRC, Addakal
5.	AARTS	Srikakulam	CLRC, Peddapeta
6.	BAIF	Mahabubnagar	CLRC, Jadcharla
7.	BREDS	Srikakulam	CLRC, Pathapatnam
8.	Kosgi MMS	Mahabubnagar	CLRC, Kosgi
9.	MYRADA	Kurnool	CLRC
10.	Timbaktu Collective	Ananthapur	CLRC, Chennakothapally
11.	WASSAN	Rangareddy	CLRC, Parigi

#### **Pool of Resource Persons:**

This is the backbone of WASSAN's capacity building efforts. The details are presented in the section on Trainings. These resource persons are drawn from various field based network organisations. These efforts in involving them in capacity building efforts on a large scale would build their capacities that would also contribute significantly to the grass-roots organisations.

#### **LEAD Advocacy Network:**

Livestock is considered to be a very dependable asset for poor families in drought prone areas. Though the survival of poor largely depends on livestock, it has not received



adequate space in the major development projects like watershed development. LEAD Advocacy network was initiated by five organisations across the country following a research study in partnership with IWMI. Centre for Environment Education also joined this effort in due course. The network is funded by CALPI of SDC-IC. Sevamandir (Rajasthan), CEE (Gujarat), WOTR (Maharashtra), Sampark (MP) and Samuha (Karnataka) are the other partners.



WASSAN anchored this initiative in Andhra Pradesh. As a part of this initiative three Regional Consultations were organised across the state on the Processing lessons for evolving program strategies and Policy options. A national workshop was also organised anchored by WOTR in Pune.

Thus, WASSAN has nurtured its own partnerships with various organisations across the country; which is a major hallmark of this year. Functional networking has reached a new height this year with several networking initiatives taking roots.



## *Funding Partners*

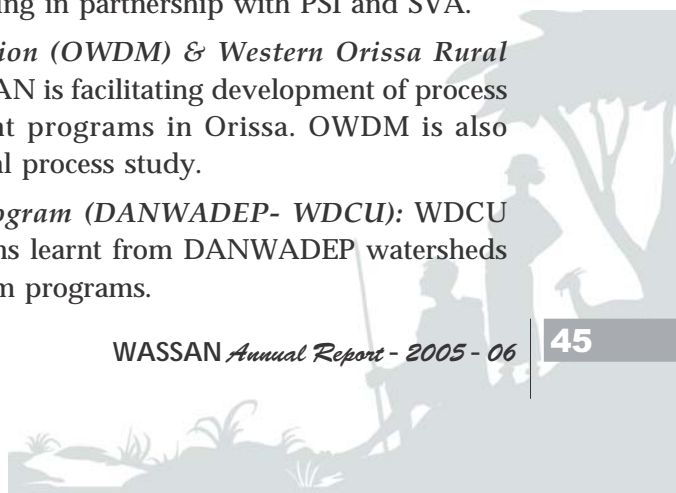
Funding support from various organisations helped WASSAN during the course of last five years.

1. **SDC-IC: Swiss Development Cooperation- Inter Cooperation** has extended financial and institutional support to WASSAN since 2000 through its AP NGO Program. This support has formally concluded this year. WASSAN as an institution has been immensely strengthened with this support. It has also supported the civil society initiative in strengthening the CLDP.
2. **AEI (Luxembourg):** AEI is supporting WASSAN since 1998 when it was part of CWS. AEI's continued support has been instrumental in evolving and strengthening Support Services Centre at WASSAN. During the current year, the support is focused on strengthening livelihood resource center's approach at WASSAN.
3. **HIVOS:** HIVOS is supporting WASSAN for taking up NRM initiatives with the Community Based Organisations. This has emerged as a core field-of-action as a part of support services building on AEI's initial support in the previous years.
4. **DFID (India):** DFID-India supported WASSAN for taking up various initiatives with the AP Rural Livelihoods Program and for the Process Monitoring of APRLP watersheds.
5. **Ford Foundation:** Ford Foundation is supporting an action-advocacy initiative on 'Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture'. WASSAN and CSA are the anchoring partners in this project.
6. **Christian Aid:** The strengthening and monitoring of CLDP, is being upscaled through Peoples Monitoring Committee with Dalit Activists, with support from Christian Aid. The program has just been initiated.
7. **Centre for World Solidarity:** CWS has provided support for promoting NRM initiatives with Panchayat Raj Institutions.
8. **WWF - Dialogue Project:** WWF is supporting promotion of SRI method of paddy cultivation through partner NGOs. This also includes innovations in implements required for SRI and policy advocacy efforts.

## Program Partnerships

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

1. *Commissioner, Rural Development - Participatory Watershed Development Program* – WASSAN has taken up several programs to strengthen this and have been actively supporting some districts and is involved in the advocacy role.
2. *A.P. Rural Livelihoods Program*: A program of Government of Andhra Pradesh supported by DFID. WASSAN has different assignments and roles within this program. WASSAN is actively collaborating with AMR- AP Academy of Rural Development in its programs with mainstream watershed programs.
3. *Indira Kranti Patham (Velugu)*: WASSAN is associated with this program in promoting NRM initiatives. This program is a multi-lateral program anchored by Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP). The scaling up of the program on managing pests without using pesticides is supported by SERP.
4. *Indo-German Watershed Development Program-AP*: This is supported by KfW and anchored by the regional office of NABARD. WASSAN has an MOU with NABARD/ PSU to provide continuous support services to this program implemented in 3 districts of A.P. WASSAN has also an emerging partnership with Watershed Development Fund of NABARD.
5. *Comprehensive Land Development Program*: WASSAN has taken up a role in supporting the government in formulating various processes in this program and also has an active advocacy role.
6. *Indo - Canada Environment Facility (ICEF)*: In partnership with ICEF WASSAN conducting 'National Process Study of Watershed Development Projects'. This is being done in seven states with a sample of 55 watershed projects.
7. *Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Program (OTELP)*: WASSAN is providing strategic support to OTELP in developing process guidelines, capacity building strategies and process monitoring in partnership with PSI and SVA.
8. *Orissa Watershed Development Mission (OWDM) & Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Program (WORLP)*: WASSAN is facilitating development of process guidelines for watershed development programs in Orissa. OWDM is also anchoring the Orissa part of the national process study.
9. *DANIDA Watershed Development Program (DANWADEP- WDCU)*: WDCU supported WASSAN to study the lessons learnt from DANWADEP watersheds and to upscale the same into mainstream programs.



## *Board of Trustees*

- 1 **Mr. Y.V. Malla Reddy**  
Managing Trustee  
Director  
RDT Ecology Centre  
Accion Fraterna  
Anantapur
- 2 **Mr. M. V. Sastri**  
Trustee  
Convenor  
Center for World Solidarity  
Hyderabad
- 3 **Dr V. Rukmini Rao**  
Trustee  
Executive Director  
Center for World Solidarity  
Hyderabad
- 4 **Mr. C. Udaya Shankar**  
Trustee  
Retd. Program Director  
AFPRONew Delhi
- 5 **Mr. (Late) Samarjit Ray**  
Trustee  
Retired Principal Secretary  
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

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

With immense experience on issues related to development that is equitable and just, he has made a longstanding contribution to the development sector. Has been supporting the role of NGOs in promoting alternative paradigm of developmental process.

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

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

A Post graduate from London School of Economics and retired IAS officer. Served the state in different senior positions for about 35 years. Also worked as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Keenly Interested in decentralized governance and rural development and social welfare with a focus on poverty reduction. He was chairing the State Level GO – NGO Coordination Committee. His sudden demise is a great loss to the Rural Development Sector. A close friend of NGO movement, WASSAN did not have the benefit of his guidance for long.



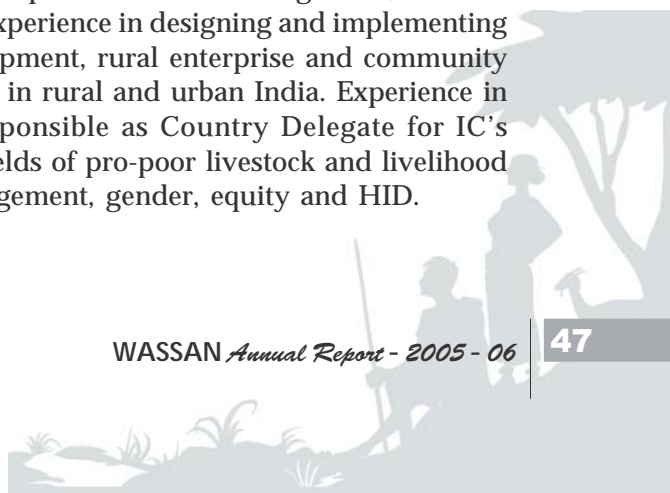
- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 6 | <b>Mr. Gagan Sethi</b><br>Trustee<br>Jan Vikas, Ahmedabad                | A behavioral scientist and development professional having about 30 years of experience in the development sector. Expertise includes human and institutional development. Training, Organisational Development, Project Planning and Evaluation Support.  |
| 7 | <b>Dr. Kalyani Menon Sen</b><br>Trustee<br>Director<br>JAGORI, New Delhi | Worked with state governments, NGOs and grassroot organizations in the areas of sustainable development, participatory trainings, organizational development and gender equity. Associated with UNDP India and other UN organisations to develop comprehensive gender mainstreaming strategies, and has carried out gender reviews of national MDG reports. Present work focuses on the impacts of globalisation on women. |

Other Trustees who initiated WASSAN and who were with WASSAN till recently

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

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

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



## *WASSAN Team (April 2005 to March 2006)*

(The following are the team members who contributed to WASSAN's work in various capacities, i.e as staff and consultants.)

1. Bakka Reddy C.
2. Bhagyalaxmi S.
3. Chandrasekhar N.
4. Firoz Mohd.
5. Janaki Rama Rao B.
6. Jaya E.
7. Krishna
8. Lakshman K.
9. Maddileti
10. Nalini M.
11. Narasimhulu
12. Narasimhulu D.
13. Neelesh Kumar Singh
14. Pavan Kumar M.
15. Ramachandrudu B.
16. Ramachandrudu M.V.
17. Rama Devi G.
18. Ramesh Kumar M.
19. Ravi Kumar Ch.
20. Ravindra A
21. Sanghi N.K.
22. Satyanarayana
23. Sridevi A.
24. Srikanth M.
25. Srinivas Rao K.
26. Subrahamanyam Ch.
27. Surendranath G.
28. Suresh K.
29. Swarna Raju Ch.
30. Vanaja K.

# Audit Report 2005 - 2006

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

## CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN & LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Receipts and Payments Account For the Period 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2006

	RECEIPTS	SCh	AMOUNT-Rs
To	<b>Opening Balance</b>		
	Cash in Hand		14,865
	Cash at Corporation Bank		2,343,018
	Cash at State Bank of India		295,571
To	<b>Grants Received from</b>		
	<b>A) Trainings</b>		
	Promoting & Strengthening watershed based NRM initiatives-Swiss		478,370
	Agency For Development & cooperation -Inter Cooperation(SDC-IC Switzerland)		
	Developing Gender Training Module through Capacity Building consortium Members -(APARD)		212,365
	APRLP-Second Stake Holders		155,700
	Strengthening the Consortium of Resource Organisations-( APARD)		125,750
	Developing module on the roles & responsibilities of different institutions at village level- (APARD)		102,375
	Comprehensive Land Development project (CLDP)-Commissioner Rural Development - Trainings		136,090
	Developing Gender Training Modules & Trainings - (SERP)		312,130
	Village Level Micro Planning -(UNICEF)		431,000
	Developing perspective plan for National Food for Work Programme		650,000
To	<b>B) Support Services</b>		
	Institutional Support for watershed support services centre-AEI (Luxembourg)		985,637
	Strengthening CBOs to enhance natural resource based livelihoods of the poor-Humanistice		2,158,553
	Institute for cooperation with development countries (HIVOS)-Netherlands		
	"Broad based policy dialogues to Promote & up-scale SRI method NGOS"WWF-SRI(Netherlands)		1,250,020
	Support Services to Indo-German Watershed Development Programme- (NABARD)		487,567
	Strengthen participatory process within the project and build the capacities of programme partners on		467,500
	facilitating participatory process. Orissa Tribal Empowerment & livelihoods Programmes-(OTELP)		
	Parigi Cluster lively hood resource centre		107,539
To	<b>C) Research &amp; Policy Advocacy</b>		
	"Developing Assigned Marginal Lands of the Dalits Engagement with the		805,930
	comprehensive Land Development Project". (SDC-IC-Switzerland)		
	Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (Ford Foundation)		5,496,019
	Participation in the world conference on micro finance Condemn world wide (Dublin-Ireland)		43,490
	Integrating lessons from DANIDA Supported projects-Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)		2,821,200
	Independent Process Monitoring Consultancy for APRLP- Department for International development-(DFID)		270,000
	Developing GIS based software for watersheds-Development of Science and Technology(DST)		200,000
	Enhancing Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers through increase use of Fodder-International Livestock		557,000
	Research Institute (ILRI)		
	Piloting of APREGS in Parigi Mandal -Commissioner Rural Development		361,845
	TO Promoting Non Chemical approaches to pest management- (SERP)		299,440
	Lessons learned from livelihoods projects of DFID		119,098
	Strengthening participatory processes in watershed development programmes in India (ICEF)		1,383,704
To	<b>D) Network</b>		
	"To enhance Pro-Poor livestock related livelihoods by strengthening practices of sustainable		390,600
	NRM & promoting enabling environment(Lead India Project)		
	Promoting civil society engagement in development programme in AP(Christian Aid-UK)		1,700,000
	Network for creating special stream of Innovative projects- Commissioner of Rural development		100,000
To	<b>E) Resource centre</b>		
	Preparation of information & communication material & contribution for publication		188,000
			600,248
To	<b>D) Interest</b>		
	General & other Administration Expenses		592,174
	Interest in Fixed deposits 2437 & 347		197,628
	Fixed deposits Released		1,437,921
To	<b>F) Loans &amp; Advances</b>		
	Advances recover from Staff		84,907
	<b>Total</b>		<b>28,363,254</b>

As per our Report of even date attached  
for SAMPATH & RAMESH,  
Chartered Accountants

T. Venkateswara Rao  
(T. Venkateswara Rao)  
Partner  
Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 03.07.2006



For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

(Y.V. Mallaboddy)  
Managing Trustee  
Ravindra)  
Secretary



**CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN & LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

Receipts and Payments Account For the Period 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2006

	Payment	sch	Amount -Rs
<b>To A) Trainings</b>			
Promoting & Strengthening watershed based NRM initiatives-Swiss		1	1,049,195
Agency For Development & cooperation -Inter Cooperation (SDC-IC Switzerland)			
Developing Gender Training Module through Capacity Building consortium Members -(APARD)		2	76,795
APRLP-Second Stake Holders		3	100,380
Developing module on the roles & responsibilities of different institutions at village level- (APARD)		4	28,804
Comprehensive Land Development project (CLDP)-Commissioner Rural Development - Trainings		5	4,632
Developing Gender Training Modules & Trainings - (SERP)		6	451,771
Village Level Micro Planning -(UNICEF)		7	188,600
Developing perspective plan for National Food for Work Programme		8	348,124
<b>To B) Support Services</b>			
Institutional Support for watershed support services centre-AEI (Luxumburg)		9	829,272
Strengthening CBOs to enhance natural resource based livelihoods of the poor-		10	1,491,836
Humanistic Institute for cooperation with development countries (HIVOS)-Netherlands			
"Broad based policy dialogues to Promote & up-scale SRI method NGOS-WWF-SRI(Netherlands)		11	988,044
Support Services to Indo-German Watershed Development Programme- (NABARD)		12	84,164
Strengthen participatory process within the project and build the capacities of programme partners on		13	500,186
facilitating participatory process. Orissa Tribal Empowerment & livelihoods Programmes-(OTELP)			
Parigi CLRC		14	38,551
<b>To C) Research &amp; Policy Advocacy</b>			
"Developing Assigned Marginal Lands of the Dalits Engagement with the		15	752,936
comprehensive Land Development Project"- (SDC-IC-Switzerland)			
Enhancing the role of PRI in Natural Resource Management- CWS-PRI		16	166,382
Revitalising Rainfed Agriculture (Ford Foundation)		17	1,804,350
Integrating lessons from DANIDA Supported projects-Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)		18	2,480,542
Independent Process Monitoring Consultancy for APRLP- Department for International development-(DFID)		19	879,533
Developing GIS based software for watersheds-Development of Science and Technology(DST)		20	211,232
Enhancing Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers through increase use of Fodder-International Livestock		21	141,686
Research Institute (ILRI)			
Piloting of APREGS in Parigi Mandal -Commissioner Rural Development		22	309,649
TO Promoting Non Chemical approaches to pest management- (SERP)		23	710,941
Strengthening participatory processes in watershed development programmes in India (ICEF)		25	2,381,072
<b>To D) Network</b>			
"To enhance Pro-Poor livestock related livelihoods by strengthening practices of sustainable		26	65,277
NRM & promoting enabling environment(Lead India Project)			
Network for creating special stream of Innovative projects- Commissioner of Rural development		27	100,000
General & Administration Expenses		28	2,464,109
<b>To E) Resource center</b>			
Preparation of information & communication material & contribution for publication		29	802,342
<b>To F) Others</b>			
Fixed deposits			8,650,000
TADS Receivable			43,990
<b>Closing balance</b>			
Cash in Hand			6,097
Balance with Corporation Bank A/c No. 347			92,420
Balance with State Bank of Hyderabad A/c No. 62005444098			68,988
Cash in Hand			10,805
Cash at State Bank of India			40,550
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,363,254</b>

As per our Report of even date attached  
for SAMPATH & RAMESH,  
Chartered Accountants

For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

T. Venkateswara Rao  
(T. Venkateswara Rao)  
Partner  
Place: Hyderabad  
Date: 03.07.2006



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

A. Ravindra  
(A. Ravindra)  
Secretary





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

**CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN & LOCAL CONTRIBUTION**

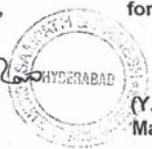
Income and Expenditure Account For the year ended 31.03.2006

Income	SCH	2005-06 Amount (Rs)	2004-05 Amount (Rs)
Trainings		2,603,780	2,959,772
Support Services		5,456,815	1,997,183
Research & Policy Advocacy		10,974,022	4,781,479
Network		2,190,600	9,025
Resource centre		788,248	137,239
Others		1,867,289	414,234
Excess of expenditure over income			337,156
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,880,754</b>	<b>10,636,088</b>
Expenditure	SCH	2005-06 Amount (Rs)	2004-05 Amount (Rs)
Trainings	1	2,606,231	2,519,568
Support Services	2	4,412,994	2,417,895
Research & Policy Advocacy	3	7,855,761	4,395,240
Network	4	165,777	
Resource centre	5	802,342	181,642
Others	6	1,075,567	930,512
Depreciation	7	346,407	191,231
Excess of Income over Expenditure	8	6,615,675	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,880,754</b>	<b>10,636,088</b>

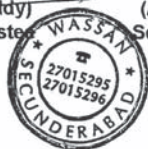
As per our Report of even date attached  
for SAMPATH & RAMESH,  
Chartered Accountants

for Watershed Support Services And Activities network

T. Venkateswara Rao  
(T. Venkateswara Rao)  
Partner  
Place:Hyderabad  
Date:03.07.2006



(Y.V. MallaReddy)  
Managing Trustee



(A. Ravindra)  
Secretary

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

**CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN & LOCAL CONTRIBUTION**

**Balance Sheet as on 31-03-2006**

Source of Funds	sch	current year Amount (Rs)	previous year Amount (Rs)
<b>RESERVES &amp; SURPLUS</b>			
Capital Reserve	1	5,008	5,008
General Fund	2	11,424,184	4,459,583
Development Fund	3	193,943	1,287,158
programme balances with ICEF partners	4	105,350	1,078,215
		<b>11,728,485</b>	<b>6,829,964</b>
<b>Application of Funds</b>			
Fixed Assets(As per schedule)	9	821,982	660,030
Investments	5	10,523,829	3,311,749
Current Assets	6	382,674	2,858,184
		<b>11,728,485</b>	<b>6,829,964</b>

As per our Report of even date attached  
for **SAMPATH & RAMESH**  
Chartered Accountants

For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

*T. Venkateswara Rao*  
(T.Venkateswara Rao)  
Partner  
Place:Hyderabad  
Date:03.07.2006



*Y V Malla-Reddy*  
(Y V Malla-Reddy)  
Managing Trustee



*A. Ravindra*  
(A. Ravindra)  
Secretary

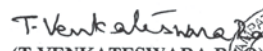

**WATERSHED SUPPORT SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES NETWORK (WASSAN),  
D.NO. 12-13-452, STREET NO. 1, TARNAKA, SECUNDERABAD-17**

**01-04-2005 TO 31.03.2006**

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

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

**FOR SAMPATH & RAMESH  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

  
(T.VENKATESWARA RAO)  
Partner  


Place: Hyderabad,  
Date: 03.07.2006

For Watershed Support Services and Activities Network

  
(Y.V.MALLA REDDY)  
Managing Trustee  


  
(A.RAVINDRA)  
Secretary



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

**01.04.2005 TO 31.03.2006**

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

1. WASSAN is registered as Non-profitable Trust for providing Watershed Support Services through trainings, consultancies, advocacy, restricted fund programmes, and pursue research activities in this field.
2. The Trust had Registered with Income Tax department as charitable institution under section 12 A of Income Tax Act and complying all the conditions required for exemption of income, consequently the income of the Trust is exempted from Tax.
3. Grant received towards strengthening participatory process in watershed development in India from – ICEF to the tune of RS. 13,83,704.00 is shown as receipt and to the extent of unutilized portion of such receipt is reflected as restricted fund in the balance sheet.
4. The figures have been regroup/ rounded off wherever necessary .
5. There are no contingent liabilities or claims due.

For Sampath & Ramesh  
Chartered Accountants

*T. Venkateswara Rao*  
(T.VENKATESWARA RAO)  
Partner  
Place: Hyderabad,  
Date: 03.07.2006

