AFPRO

Action For Food Production

Annual Report 2005-2006

VISION STATEMENT

AFPRO as a secular socio-technical development organization with Christian inspiration visualizes itself as working to enable the rural poor – including women and men belonging to small and marginal farmers and the landless, dalits, tribal people, fisher folk and unemployed youth – to move towards sustainable development, through and overall increase in their knowledge and skills in areas that directly affect their standard and quality of life. It visualizes itself as an organization, which over the next decade will enable the marginalized rural groups to achieve enhanced socio-economic and personal status in society through appropriate technologies for the management of natural resources.

MISSION STATEMENT

AFPRO dedicates itself to its mission of alleviating rural poverty by promoting and working through voluntary organizations; with a focus on enabling the marginalized and weaker sections of rural society to participate in the process of rural development by strengthening their resource base and capabilities through improved knowledge and skills, both in the technical and socio-economic development areas.

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Front cover:
This picture, taken by a foreign journalist, is from AFPRO's Tsunami Relief Activities

Back cover:
One of the beneficiaries under the EED supported program in Churachandpur, Manipur. He earns around Rs. 70 daily through the cycle rickshaw that he has been given under the IGP component

Executive Director's Note

In a world that is guided by the norm of wealth accumulation, the nature of development processes are such that successes at securing income and livelihoods are highly skewed in favor of those that use the better resources. The poorest, who inevitably do not own resources or are owners of lower grade resources, end up having to cope more often with failure at the same. Their lives revolve around meager or mild versions of success, in a struggle relived each day to meet their basic needs. The chances that some of them may attain modern standards of living are minimal.

As AFPRO completes 39 years, it feels satisfied that its Mission of "enabling the marginalized and weaker sections of rural society to participate in the process of rural development by strengthening their resource base and capabilities through improved knowledge and skills, both in the technical and socio-economic development areas" has directed it on a unique and critical path which positively correlates with the daily struggle of the poor individually and at large.

The Indian development sector has been undergoing major changes with the policies of the government – rural development is being treated importantly. AFPRO's strategies in aligning with particular projects have been varied to suit needs, issues and opportunities for greater impact and partnership in the area of natural resource management for poverty alleviation and rural development. AFPRO has been addressing its focal areas of Water and Sanitation, Watersheds and Food Security both through programs that address macro level issues and mechanisms as well as micro level programs.

However, Capacity Building translated into Training and Awareness Building activities is our foremost strategy and concern, and ensured in each of our projects. Development activities will succeed only if people are empowered to take constructive steps in their daily struggles, and for maintaining and leveraging the existing developmental support received by them for long term benefits.

An exemplary program that AFPRO is involved in is the Jalswarajya program of the Government of Maharashtra that is pushing for decentralization of water supply and sanitation sector in the state, based totally on capacity building of ordinary villagers for managing their own water supply and sanitation systems. Our experiences reveal that the program is being widely accepted by the people and has resulted in a high level of empowerment and great hope in villagers regarding improvement in water supply and sanitation systems.

We have also been involved with the Ministry of Rural Development's Monitoring Program seeking to enable more effectiveness in the implementation of Central Government natural resource management programs. Here our experiences reveal how in those cases where there is a lack of ownership of programs by local institutions and communities due to insufficient capacity enhancement or participation, delivery has been ineffective or unutilized.

In the same vein and in what was definitely the highlight of the year for AFPRO, the XII International Rainwater Catchment System's

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Conference was organized by AFPRO in New Delhi from November 15-18, 2005 under the aegis of the International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association with great success. "Mainstreaming Rainwater Harvesting" was the conference theme. It was attended by over 400 delegates from 24 countries, ensuring that we met the objective of providing a platform for networking, sharing of experiences and generating awareness on the urgent requirement for Rainwater Harvesting. The conference has helped in arriving at critical guidelines for mainstreaming rainwater harvesting all the way down to the grassroots based on the strategy of capacity building initiatives and development of support systems.

Among the micro level programs, Partnerships with INGOs like World Vision and Caritas India were further strengthened. Activities for Tsunami rehabilitation continued into the reporting year in the form of awareness building for sanitation, support for agriculture, fisheries, and livelihoods. One of these is an out of the way effort to restore a devastated, small, poor and marginalized community that was unattended to so far with complete rehabilitation including small scale permanent houses and boats.

The SDC-AFPRO Innovations and Learning Program has provided AFPRO with the much needed flexibility to work on innovative project concepts having a semi-research mode, that are in line with its focal areas, but not aligned with the generally adopted mainstream approaches. Further, we have partnered with an NGO in the South to establish a training center for capacitating mentally challenged children for Agriculture and allied activities for livelihood options in order to ensure them their fundamental right to equality of opportunity.

Among the major programs that have ended or are in the final stage are the WFI supported in Rajasthan and Gujarat, the EED supported program in the Northeast and the LWR supported program in Chhattisgarh. The success stories are for all to read on.

Along with other projects, AFPRO has kept its commitment with one-time requirements for the benefit of the marginalized, providing them much needed technical support for developing their water resources and equitable management and use.

We are thankful to our governing body that have been guiding us and reaffirming our commitment in this service of hope to the poor.

The sad demise of a member of the governing body, Rev. Dr. Prasanna Kumari was a great loss to AFPRO. We had her on board for a very short time. A much accomplished individual and scholar, she has made great contributions in Christian and secular civil society. During her tenure, she was very enthusiastic and excited about AFPRO's prospects in the service of the poor, and unflinching in her faith in the organization. We remember her contribution, and pray for her soul and her family.

We express our gratitude to our Core Donors EED, ICCO, Misereor and SDC who have been supporting our efforts and sharing our dream.

Our special appreciation for our NGO partners with whom we work at identifying alternatives for the daily challenges of the project beneficiaries.

And to these, our benefiting partners, we express our solidarity in their day-to-day struggle and thank them for welcoming and supporting us in the accomplishment of our objective.

D K Manavalan
Executive Director

Water and Sanitation

For AFPRO, water has been a core issue since its inception for supporting food production projects among the poor. Being vital for human, plant and animal life, water connects living beings together in the mutually beneficial journey of life. What is important is to respect this resource and translate its all-pervading influence into journeys of development for betterment and progress.

Jalswarajya Project

The word Jalswarajya means self-governance in water. The Maharashtra government has launched major sector reform project to ensure the same in its territory. The now two year old project is a huge attempt in the direction of enabling the community to attain a means of control over their water and sanitation resources in order to ensure a just, equitable and timely and need based distribution of the same. Aiming at both water supply and sanitation, this project will present a model to the world at a time when it is faced by critical situation in both these areas.

AFPRO through its unit in Ahmednagar continued its association with this project in four districts of Maharashtra - Satara, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Jalgoan. The Jalswarajya project identifies with our aspiration to address the water and sanitation issue on a macro level. This program funded by the World Bank, seeks to reform the water and sanitation sector in the state. It seeks to achieve the twin objectives of increasing the access of rural folk to improved and sustainable water and sanitation facilities, and institutionalizing the decentralization of management of the same to rural local governments and these communities.

The crux of this project is the creation of a demand driven approach where rural communities are called to participate in the planning, execution and ownership of rural water supply and sanitation facilities.

AFPRO Ahmednagar is part of a Consortium of capacity building agencies who have been given responsibilities in various areas that include building capacities of difference stakeholders at district, block and village level, coordinate and facilitate certain activities at district level for smooth and effective implementation of the project, assisting in accredition of support organizations, establish monitoring system for performance assessment and progress, develop model villages in the three districts, organizing time-to time review exercises and consultations with stakeholders, and documentation which includes best practices, manuals and training modules.

Capacity Building

During the year various theme based trainings and workshops were organized for the Support organizations of different batches, Zilla Parishad officials, Block level officials, Technical service providers, Paraprofessionals, Individuals consultants and Non officials to build their capacity so that they can help in implementation of reform program and respond to the project requirements at the village level. For this, training workshops have been planned on an assessment of time-to-time capacity building needs. It was ensured that the capacity building activities meet the requirements of the project as per the standard project cycle in different batches of the villages.

Facilitation

AFPRO was actively involved with the Zilla Parishads (District Headquaters) in the process

The now two year old project is a huge attempt in the direction of enabling the community to attain a means of control over their water and sanitation resources in order to ensure a just, equitable and timely and need-based distribution of the same.

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AFPRO has provided training on supervision and quality control during construction of elevated storage reservoirs such as this one

of accreditation of Support Organizations (SOs) for the second and third batch of the villages to be addressed under the program. 13 SOs were empanelled in Satara and 14 SOs in Osmanabad. In fact, in the beginning of 2005, AFPRO was the lead agency to carry out accreditation processes of SOs at the state level, along with two other organizations.

Support was also provided in program planning and monitoring – specifically the preparation of quarterly and monthly plans in consultation with district team, together with district level monthly review meetings attended by the District Team, SOs and Capacity Building Consortium for monitoring progress of different stakeholders.

An innovative concept of Paraprofessionals called Gramdoots (Village Messengers) has been introduced to help the village committees acquire different skills required for the project support made available at village level. Such individuals are trained in Community Mobilization, Record Keeping and Account Management, Gender Sensitization, Appropriate Technology, Health Hygiene and Sanitation.

An exposure visit was also organized to Churu and Alwar districts of Rajasthan for district level stakeholders to make them experience community driven development programs in other parts of the country.

Manuals were prepared on Participatory Approaches, Project Orientations, Community level financial management, Roles and Responsibility of Village level Motivators, Procurement, Quality Control and Supervision Manual, Low Cost Sanitation Pachayati Raj Institutions, Technical issues in water supply, Training Posters.

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Model Villages

AFPRO is also developing 3 "model villages" in each district using the training modules and provide hands-on training to district/block teams including SOs. Two of the standards to be met by these model villages are water supply of at least 40lpcd and zero open defecation. The village level committees should be inclusive and representative and are accountable to gram sabha. In the model village we also foresee the institutionalization of general and mahila gram sabha

In Satara district, village Bhillar with a population of 2524 has also achieved total sanitation, while in village Kasarshirambe that has a population of 3340, two hamlets have achieved total sanitation, while the main village will achieve it in the next two months. In Osmanabad district, Village Asu with a population of 2300 too will achieve total sanitation in a few months. And in Yavatmal district, village Ghoguldara with a population of 670 has achieved almost 80% sanitation. While in village Parva having a population of 4400, one hamlet has been made open defecation free.

Technical Service Provider

AFPRO is also empanelled as a technical service provider for certification of sources for water potential and conducting yield tests for sustainability of ground water source. These services are directly hired by village level institutions with the district team and SOs facilitating the entire process. During the year twenty sites were certified for ground water sources in Yavatmal and Osmanabad district and Yield tests were carried out at 7 sites.

13 villages having a population of 19616in Yavatmal district, and 10 villages having a population of 17895 in Osmanabad district were provided services of geophysical and hydrogeological investigation for source certification.

Aquifer Water Management Pilot Project

This unique pilot project that forms part of the Jalswarajya project attempts to organize the community based on technical rationales of aquifer boundaries and not on administrative ones, so that, community manages it to meet the requirement of water supply and sanitation facilities in future. Being executed in Yawal Taluka of Jalgaon District, which falls under Tapi river basin, the project area

is in the watershed TE-11 that is comprised of 32 villages covering 378.92 Sq. Km. area.

AFPRO Ahmednagar functioned through its project office at Bhusawal. The Project components and processes were quite comprehensive.

A PRA exercise was undertaken in each project village with special emphasis on water, sanitation, agriculture and other aspects of natural resource management. Subsequently, Village Action Plans (VAP) have been developed for 28 villages by involving the community.

An IEC campaign has been undertaken in which 14 posters have been developed on various themes and disseminated to project villages. 42 street plays were organized in 29 villages. Audiovisual presentations were also organized.

Institutional development has taken the shape of Village Water and Sanitation Committees, Aquifer Water Management Sabhas and Associations. New SHGs were formed and strengthened. An interesting aspect of the AWMA and AWMS is that self-regulatory mechanism for controlling the lifting of ground water and assuring for drinking purposes to all project villages has been set up. Rules and regulation regarding pumping and drilling of tube wells, changes in cropping pattern, use of drip and sprinkler method of irrigation system, reducing the acreage of irrigation etc. have been established.

AFPRO Ahmednagar also participated in district and state level dialogue to share project progress. Meetings with government and World Bank officials too were conducted.

The unit reports of a gradual increase in the cooperation and support provided by the villagers due to frequent visits. A good rapport has been developed with the community and the majority of villagers are actively participating in the activities. The awareness levels of the community regarding water resources management can be sensed. The members especially women are taking active part in different kind of project activities and their initiatives are really remarkable.

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

AFPRO Hyderabad, UNICEF and District Water and Sanitation Mission have collaboratively implemented a pilot project on Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures in three districts, Anantapur, Medak and Nizambad. The objectives were to capacitate Head masons and masons through training and demonstration on setting up Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures, to conduct a district level workshop for district officials and other stakeholders including officials from Rural Water Supply and Groundwater departments, teachers, NGO's and others. Accordingly, a six day training was carried out, and two 5000 lit structures were constructed for demonstration at selected schools in each district. A manual on the topic has also been developed in the local language (Telugu). There was a tremendous feedback from all the participants and stake holders on this pilot project.

Some of the trained masons were subsequently involved in the construction of RRHS in 23 schools in four mandals of Medak district. AFPRO provided technical guidance for these activities in the form of detailed designs, drawings, cost estimation and tips regarding their maintenance and management.

RRHS storage tanks constructed at a Primary School in Medak District, Andhra Pradesh under a UNICEF program

In collaboration with BERI (Biomass Energy for Rural India Project, a Govt. of Karnataka Project under the assistance of UNDP, ICEF and GoI,), AFPRO Bangalore constructed Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting structures in the rural schools of eight villages in Gubbi and Koratagere Taluk of Tumkur district in Karnataka. The eight villages suffer acute drinking water problem in terms of both quantity and quality. The groundwater has fluoride content and signs of fluorosis, like mottled teeth, are common among the smaller children of the area. Besides mitigating the school's water requirements to an extent, these structures, all but one of which range in capacity from 5000 ltrs to 10000 ltrs, will act as replicable models for the households.

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The same unit provided technical support to Uttar Kannada ADP of World Vision to construct rooftop rainwater harvesting tanks in schools of 4 villages of Haliyal Taluk and 1 tank in the Taluk head office in Dharwad district of Karnataka. Again undertaken to serve as a model solution to the acute drinking water problem faced by these villages, especially during March to May, these tanks having 10000 ltr capacity each were constructed by World Vision on being approached by the community, motivated by a previous training on rainwater harvesting conducted by AFPRO Bangalore for the four villages.

AFPRO Ranchi provided technical support for Rainwater Harvesting to two educational institutions St. Albert's College in Ranchi and Toklo Hostel in West Singhbum. The college having a total strength of 316 had a huge potential for rainwater harvesting. Interested not just in storing some of it for future, but more in recharging it to ground, it has been recommended 2 structures that will annually store 200000 ltrs., and 19 groundwater recharging units. On the other hand, a rainwater harvesting structure was planned for Toklo Hostel, that was housing poor students attending school at St. Mark's Center in West Singhbum in an area where people were backward economically, educationally and heath-wise.

AFPRO Gwalior conducted feasibility studies for Maharashtra Sadan, New Delhi, and ADP Kothdwara of World Vision to to recommend measures for Rainwater Harvesting for storage and groundwater recharge. The site at the first location was the office campus itself, while in the second case it was village Sajasain. An added dimension to the services offered to World Vision was training provided to village community and masons as well as project staff on construction of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures like Ferro Cement Tanks; besides this two demonstration models were also constructed.

In another similar instance, VSS Bhind, implementing the project on safe drinking water and sanitation funded by Water Aid, India, was supported by AFPRO Gwalior with technical guidance for recharging bore wells in two school buildings.

AFPRO Guwahati provided technical support for constructing a filtration chamber to underground reservoirs already extant with Seva Kendra, Kolkata, making it potable.

On a request by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Kolkata AFPRO Guwahati provided technical support for Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting systems with Low Cost Ferro Cement Storage Structures, in two Kolkata Schools - La Martiniere for Boys and La Martiniere for Girls. As a result 12000 ltr capacity tanks have been set up in each of the schools.

Bosco Reach Out – Haflong, which is providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to five schools under a Central Government scheme was provided technical support for the construction of rainwater harvesting structures by AFPRO Guwahati. One of these is an underground tank of 40,000 ltrs, constructed in M.E. School, Kashipur – Haflong.

AFPRO Guwahati supported Bethany Society, a Voluntary Organization based at Meghalaya with technical guidance to meet their objective of promoting rooftop rainwater harvesting systems in the region through the construction a model having storage of 12000 ltrs at their training centre at Tura.

In another case, AFPRO Guwahati was requested by Don Bosco Technical Institute, Mawjrong, Shillong, to conduct a technical survey and suggest measures to utilize the groundwater available in its vicinity. The only institute of this kind in the region at Mawjrong area of Khasi hills, Meghalaya, having a rugged and undulating terrain, it was facing acute shortage of water particularly during summer. After visiting two different sites, of which only one is accessible by a motorable road and conducting several VES, the AFPRO team was of the opinion that the best available option was tapping the high rainfall of the region (averaging 6000mm) through

AFPRO technicians measuring well parameters for pumping test as part of time to time technical services

an appropriate water harvesting structure. The project is now being implemented.

Junnuru Irrigation Channel Repair Project

In the West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh work has begun on the repair of the Junnuru Irrigation Channel. With socio-technical support from AFPRO desiltation and bunding has been carried out for 4.90 km starting from first regulator (Dam I) to second regulator (Dam II) with an average depth of desiltation of about 0.45 m.

The Junnuru Irrigation channel is part of the western delta system under Narsapur Irrigation division of West Godavari district. It passes through about 21 villages in three mandals supplying irrigation water to approximately 12598 acres.

Problems of water supply at the tail end villages provoked the Irrigation department to conduct surveys in the project villages. These surveys revealed two crucial hindrances in the proper functioning of the channel – first, the channel had a poor distribution system lacking in designed sluices, and second, canal siltation had taken place. The Irrigation department, Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared detailed estimates and drawings for the proposed works.

Ongoing repair work on the Junnuru Irrigarion Channel

AFPRO Hyderabad was sanctioned this project by CAPART, Regional Committee, Hyderabad.

To ensure a participatory nature and to encourage contributions for promoting ownership, a series of meetings were held with the water user associations. Two WUAs agreed to contribute – Velivela offered Rs. 10,000/- and Kopparru offered Rs. 20000.00.

Further on the lines of participation, similar meetings for executing the bund strengthening activity in the three WUA's in focus, resulted Velivela agreeing to take it up and the others promising their cooperation.

For the stakeholders, an enthusing experience was when the local elected representatives of the state legislature i.e. the MLAs were present to inaugurate the actual desiltation activities of the project and pledged their support for the project.

TSC and Swajaldhara Program in Orissa

In order to have proper, effective and timely universal coverage of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Swajaldhara Program, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) selected AFPRO as an external monitoring agency to monitor and evaluate the program, so that the external party can visualize the difference and changes, (both positively and negatively) and also to put forth the technical views with justification to improve upon the viability of the activities without any bias. The over- all objective of district level monitoring of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Swajaldhara is to ensure proper follow up and regular monitoring of the program for better and improved implementation. Overall the purpose of the external monitoring is to assist the state and district to improve the implementation by regular monitoring inputs.

Accordingly, AFPRO Task Forces Bhubaneswar and Raipur monitored and evaluated the program in seven districts of Orissa, viz. Puri, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada, Kandhamal, Ganjim and Raygada. While Bhubaneswar unit undertook the acitivity in four districts, Raipur unit did the same

in remaining. They provided consistent monitoring support, reporting of progress and processes followed, both on physical and financial aspects, and identified gaps in implementation . This was also supported with necessary recommendations for follow up action.

AFPRO's units analysed the projects for strengths and weaknesses, and reported as per the needs of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Detailed reporting like quarterly monitoring report, unit wise reporting including technical findings and suggestive measures, the annual report for MoRD, etc were prepared. Further, taking a proactive role the team from AFPRO motivated the community members especially where sanitation facilities provided were more or less not being utilized. Youth and youth club members were motivated to take up the activities related to TSC and Swajaldhara and do judicious work with community consciousness. In order to enhance ownership of the project, AFPRO made it mandatory that all the records and relevant details should be with the community-based institutions (WATSAN committee) this would enhance the ownership of the project, and requested a contribution from each of the households (10% for Swajaldhara & 20% for TSC) towards this. During the course, the community were also given awareness on 'Health, Hygiene and Sanitation'. Schools were also involved with school authorities being specially requested to form sanitation committees to educate their children on hygiene and sanitation. As part of the monitoring, random quality checks were made at the production center and rural sanitation mart; they were asked to discard poor quality cement rings, squatting pan etc. and due information was provided to the concerned district authority as well as in quarterly reports.

AFPRO motivated the community members especially where sanitation facilities provided were more or less not being utilized. Youth and youth club members were motivated to take up the activities related to TSC and Swajaldhara and do judicious work with community consciousness.

GFS for Tribal Community at Gajpati

In order to ensure systematic implementation and subsequent proper maintenance of Gravity Flow Systems, appropriate planning, based on genuine technical knowledge along with social interventions aimed at peoples' contribution and participation, is required. It was along these lines that AFPRO Bhubaneswar provided socio-technical guidance to four local partners of Indo Swiss Natural Resource Management Program, Orissa (ISNRMPO) - JKP, SACAL, SWWS and LIPICA.

AFPRO team also motivated the NGO staff to create awareness on health and hygienic practices among the community and requested them to be more specific on the safety and potablity of the source to avert water-borne diseases.

Initially a team of civil engineers visited the ISNRMPO project villages and discussed with the local community. Base-line data/information was collected and feasible water sources for the development of the GFS were selected with the help of the community and NGO partners. The Engineers performed hydrological and engineering surveys to derive appropriate location specific engineering designs and estimation. Filter units were included as the water sources were not entirely potable.

The gravity flow system was constructed mainly for drinking water purposes and in certain cases for kitchen gardening. More than 300 families of the 'sabara' tribal community from 7 villages are benefited from this water supply system.

The community, especially the womenfolk, is very happy, as safe and potable water is available at their doorstep. Womenfolk who used to fetch water from kilometers away, now can use the same time in other productive activities. Even at night, this new supply remains regular. Many have also started the kitchen gardening with

the surplus flow thus adding to their income as well as nutrition levels. User groups, having both female and male members, have been formed and have taken charge of maintenance and operation of the GFS.

In these remote regions, this is a path-breaking model of taking environmentally sound technology to the interior dwellings of the poorest, using it to address their daily drinking water stress, and involving them in the process after motivating them through capacity building and support.

AFPRO support for VISHWAS

VISHWAS is a bilateral project between the Government of India and the Royal Embassy of Netherlands in the Vizianagaram District seeking to address the community's woes with respect to water. AFPRO Hyderabad partnered with this project from the last quarter of the previous year. The objective of the project is to increase the accessibility and availability of local water resources and promote sanitation in 70 remote habitations of the district.

AFPRO Hyderabad provided technical guidance on two aspects of water resource improvement vis-á-vis the inhabitants – first, pumping tests for determining the extent and manner of utilizing borewells and dugwells in the region, and second, water resource management plans for all local water bodies in or near the inhabitants through hydrological survey.

This tank at the tail-end of the GFS provides water near households for the tribals served by AFPRO in Gajapati district, Orissa

A dugout pond having a capacity of 775.50 kiloliters constructed under the VISHWAS project

The pumping tests activity aimed at finding out safe yields, well losses, horsepower required of the pump, depth of installation of the pump and duration of the pumping. In addition to this, the team collected water samples for the biological and chemical tests during the pumping test, which were submitted to the PIA office at Vizianagaram for analysis and recommendations.

As per the project agreement, entire pumping test activity for 43 borewells and 13 dug wells in 56 habitations of 3 mandals namely Salur, Seethanagaram and Pachipenta, was completed in time. Time to time interim reports, data and water samples were submitted to the PIA office, Vijayanagaram to assist in the program.

The activities of Hydrological Survey for Water Resource Management comprised of planning, reconnaissance and detailed survey, reporting and designing of structures and cost estimation in two mandals viz. Pachipenta and Salur covering 34 habitations.

After the detailed survey, 27 habitations were recommended for recharge activities while seven were not found feasible. All these habitations are primarily tribal.

The recharge measures planned are trenches on the Hill top areas, 23 dugout ponds, 75 gabion structures, 8 check dams, percolation tanks and 12 renovation of existing percolation tanks, 3 Canal trenches, 3 Bunds or Parapet walls, 1 recharge pit, 19 borewells, and 40 dugwells. In a few habitations, existing water bodies were found feasible enough and appropriate measures for their renovation recommended. Though the recharge measures vary from big structures to small indigenous structures, keeping in view the need for community participation and their skill and capability, planning has been done so as to allow the community to implement the structures itself with some technical assistance.

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One of AFPRO's inervenions was a Low Cost Community Sanitation Complexes comprising leach-pit latrines, bathing cubicles, hand pumps, washing platforms, and sanitary incinerators, and in a few cases child friendly toilets as well

The measures suggested by AFPRO Hyderabad have been implemented. AFPRO team's interactions with community during planning facilitated in the selection of suitable sites desired by the local people which were technically feasible. Hence during the earth work excavations local people participated with full commitment and ownership.

The total number of households covered in 27 habitations where water resource management plans were implemented was 680 with a total population of 2750. Very importantly, enroute implementation, 820 labourers gained employment for 26819 person days.

WATSAN Relief and Rehabilitation Activities for Tsunami Victims

AFPRO's was extensively involved with Watsan Relief and Rehabilitation work for the victims of the December 2004 Tsunami last year. Staff were pooled in from various units for the purpose. This support continued into the year of reporting.

Large scale rehabilitation activities initiated in January 2005 carried on into the year and consumed three months of the work schedule of these units. Though announced earlier for the sake of public awareness, we once again present these details for the sake of reporting.

The Tsunami waves lashed at the shores of nations around the Bay of Bengal on December 26. The countries affected included Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India. Many lives were lost with the cumulative toll coming to nearly 2,30,000 persons lost, including 186,983 people dead and 42,883 people missing. A great number were displaced in relief camps and shelters.

In India, the state of Tamil Nadu bore the brunt on its coasts, along with the tiny Union Territory of Pondicherry locked between it and the sea, while Andhra Pradesh too had a share and Kerala a minor share. AFPRO responded timely to the grave situation and initiated a WATSAN Relief and Rehabilitation program in 4 worst affected districts - Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu and Karaikal in Pondicherry under financial assistance from SDC and CARE India. The primary objective was to provide basic water and sanitation facilities for the prevention of epidemic outbreaks, as well as use the entry point provided for promoting sanitation in the region.

AFPRO's interventions took the following shapes:

- Low Cost Community Sanitation Complexes comprising leach-pit latrines, bathing cubicles, hand pumps, washing platforms, and sanitary incinerators, and in a few cases child friendly toilets as well. (Mainly temporary, two semi-permanent and one permanent.)
- Temporary Low Cost Community Sanitation Complexes comprising leach-pit latrines and hand pumps only
- Temporary Individual Low Cost Direct Leach Pit Toilets
- Low-cost leach pits with PVC pipes as partial support for restoration of damaged toilets
- Hand pumps for water supply for uses other than drinking
- Restoration of open wells and ponds
- Awareness programs and trainings

Apart from construction of WATSAN structures, the SDC supported program continued till the end of the year of reporting. AFPRO Bangalore was involved in SDC supported villages and relief camps for maintenance of the structures and awareness programs for the community. As a part of this IEC materials were prepared, training programs were conducted and activities were undertaken for strengthening of the relief camp and village WATSAN Committees.

A girl using the semi-permanent community sanitation complex in Devanampattinam village, Cuddalore Dist.

Watershed Development

Watershed development is one of the simplest technology available to propel socio-economic changes in the lives of the poor. Its unselfish philosophy of borrowing from nature's resource bounty and generating livelihoods within the given limitations, ensuring at the same time that her fragile balance is not disturbed, makes it a delightful method of village rejuvenation. For centuries nature has been taking care of human beings, much before the industrial revolution changed the benchmarks of human satisfaction. Watershed development programs reassert her stature as the mother of all living things.

Drought Mitigation Program

The Drought Mitigation Program (DMP) was implemented in 10 villages of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Pali and Banswara district of Rajasthan in partnering with 10 grass root level NGOs since 2001. It has completed its tenure during the reporting year after a rigorous effort of five years. The project was unique and integrated in nature and aimed at strengthening the livelihood and socio-economic status of the tribal community through surface and subsurface water conservation, soil and moisture conservation, aforestation and wasteland/pasture land development, agriculture and horticulture development, animal husbandry, rural energy, income generation, and community capacity building. Capacity building of the community was emphasized to ensure the sustainability of project activities and its benefit to the community in a long run.

Drinking water restoration work has made tremendous impact by increasing water availability round the year for the community and their livestock to survive. 146 wells were developed in the form of deepening, lining, parapet construction and fixing of pulley, 2 new community wells constructed, 8 hand pumps installed and 12 defunct hand pumps repaired under the DMP program.

In addition to well development activities, various soil and water conservation activities also helped in recharging groundwater bodies and increased the water levels in the wells. These activities also helped to reclaim unproductive land which is now being used for agriculture.

624.9 ha of agriculture land was treated with field bunding (stone & earthen) for in situ soil and water conservation. 5.64 ha of agriculture land along the stream bank is now protected

Drainage lines were treated which helped in reducing water velocity and further degradation of land. 55 ha of land belonging to 97 families is getting irrigation through cemented channels or pipelines

Among water harvesting structures 18 farm ponds were constructed, 6 existing ponds renovated, 4 new anicuts constructed and 1 repaired, while 1 gabion check dam with earthen compaction was constructed. 18 low cost traditional water harvesting units, 7 dry stone dams, 1 diversion weir and 100 m of diversion channel, and 4 sub surface barriers were also constructed.

Impact assessment data shows that there is increase in crop production due to reduction of soil erosion and increase in moisture retention as well as water availability for agricultural practices. Baseline data of five project villages namely Nayagaon, Sharda, Chhaperiya, Nala and Takari reflect that only 28% of village wells were used for irrigation earlier, but presently 87% of wells are being used for the purpose. The irrigated area has increased from 32 ha to 269ha.

Mitha Hansa, a farmer of Dhanwarli village shared that *"I never used to grow any crops in my landholdings as these were highly exposed to gully erosion. Gully plugs were constructed in these lands under DMP program. These lands are now reclaimed and we not only cultivated Maize in the kharif season, but also mustard as a second crop.*

AFPRO
Action For Food Production

Development of wastelands and pasturelands enhanced the production of fodder for livestock. Community preferences for animal husbandry have increased with sufficient fodder availability, reduced seasonal diseases in animals and enhanced income from livestock. 40 ha of waste land in the upper ridges were treated. 112.75 ha of community pasture land protected with protection wall. Grass was seeded in 231.52 ha of pastureland

In the village Chhaperiya, 39 ha of community pastureland have been developed through protection walls, construction of soil and water conservation measures, grass seeding, plantations, etc. It has been reported that 15000 bundles of grass were harvested during 2003 which has further increased to 40000 bundles during 2005. It has also been reported that 4 lakhs of new species have come up naturally after protection and management of the pastureland.

Income from vegetable gardening, safed musli cultivation etc. has also added to the family income level. Communities of all the project villages are well aware and capacitated in diversified aspects. 5 ha of lands are now under vegetable cultivation. Safed musli has been cultivated in 16.5 ha of lands providing a good return to 147 families. Qualitative manure produced through vermi-composting units are being used in the fields 198 vermi compost units, 191 compost pits and 58 NADEP units were developed.

There is a remarkable achievement in women empowerment - especially for the tribal women of project villages who were always suppressed in the patriarchic society. In the initial phase of the project these women were shy and reluctant to participate in the village meetings. They always kept veil over their faces, sat at the back in meetings and never spoke a word in front of their male counterpart. Several capacity building programs like meetings, trainings, exposures, workshops, fairs, etc were organized with a focus on women's empowerment. The women got a chance to step out of their restricted household boundaries and interact with the outsiders. This interaction with the outsiders helped them to gain a lot of new information related to their individual as well as personal development. Presently it is heartening to see the changes in the attitude of womenfolk who are participating actively in all village meetings and programs. They have gained confidence and are fearless to speak in front of anyone on their related issues. Men have started respecting their womenfolk. There is a slow but certain transformation in the attitude of men.

Initially, only 14 SHGs existed in the villages. During the project tenure, 22 new SHGs have been formed raising membership from 213 in 2001 to 588 in 2005, representing 43% of the families. 28 of these are women groups, 5 are men groups and 3 are mixed. This shows the increase in the interest of women to organize together for their own development. A total savings of Rs. 2,95,819 has been generated at SHG levels. Inter-loaning has been started by 22 groups to meet small needs of individual members.

Most importantly, the existence of SHGs ensure that group members are no more at the mercies of local moneylenders. All the SHGs have opened their account in the nearest bank. The balance leftover after disbursing loans to members is being kept in these bank accounts. Women are quite confident about approaching the bank for their group's transactions. 11 SHGs have already accessed loans of Rs. 1, 29, 744 IGPs. Even loan repayment has been regular.

Further to SHGs, Village Development Committees (VDC) were also formed and promoted in 8 project villages. These VDCs are now acting as leading institutions for looking to manage the assets created under the project as well as to ensure further developmental activities in the villages. These people's organizations are quite active in accessing different government schemes for the development of their village.

During the reporting period, several NGO partner meetings were organized by AFPRO Udaipur to ensure timely completion of project activities. Monitoring visits were made to the project villages to provide technical guidance and document success stories. Continuous follow up and feedbacks were given to each partner to produce qualitative completion reports of the DMP program. Most of the partners conducted impact assessment in their respective project villages to find out the outcomes of the DMP program.

Mr. Prema Dola of Nala village shared, ***"Earlier food and fodder production from our field was very low. Work on our well and agriculture fields has led to increased production of Maize, Wheat, Tuar crop and the agriculture residue provides more fodder for our livestock. For last two years, we are also cultivating green fodder (Bazri) during summer months. We do not go to grass fields except in order to collect fresh green grass; nor do we purchase fodder from the market any more."***

Left: Wheat fields in the command area of a Lift Irrigation System
Right: Loose stone check dam has helped harvest water in village Nayagaon

Developing Livelihood Opportunities for Dalits

AFPRO Ahmadnagar has been involved in the project titled "Improving Livelihood Conditions of Dalit Communities through Development of Common Lands" since May 2004. Initially planned for 18 months, this project under the SDC AFPRO Innovations and Learning Program was further extended for another 6 months and is in its concluding stage.

The project aimed to assist marginal communities of two villages Borkhed and Mangwadgaon in Maharashtra derive livelihoods out of their newly acquired landholdings by measures to improve land and water resources. These had been village common lands or gairan lands, undulated and degraded, assigned for grazing purposes, before these communities encroached upon them for the purposes of cultivation.

As government regulations were favourable towards the regularization of the same, the local NGO Janvikas Samajik Sanstha advocated for them and succeeded in getting the lands allocated to them. Equal distribution of 1.5 ha was made to the dalit and backward class Communities of the two villages, 48 families in village Borkhed and 27 in village Mangwadgaon. However due to degraded conditions of these lands, the new landholders could not derive the direct benefit and hence it remained neglected. This further resulted in families migrating seasonally in search of employment.

In order to ensure sustainable and participatory development of the lands as well as ownership, an innovative method of funding was used. The strategy was to provide financial support to farmers in the form of revolving funds to enable them initiate and own up land and water resource development work on their landholdings. Initially the funds will be used only for land development activities. However once the basic needs of land development are met, these will be further utilized for income generation activities.

Accordingly the funds were put at the disposal of our NGO partner to be given in parts to the VDCs which were to be formed under the project. These VDCs would manage it as a revolving fund, taking care of disbursement and repayment aspects.

VDCs consisting of 7 members have now been formed in both the villages, and registration processes are underway. Separate bank accounts have also been opened for the VDCs. Capacity building activities like exposure visits to the model villages, awareness camps on watershed management, sustainable agriculture, water management etc have been conducted. Systems with regard to loan distribution and its repayment are in place at both the villages in the line with the project implementation strategy.

Farmers have taken loans for project supported activities as per their need and capacity of repayment. The decision regarding approval for the loan is taken jointly by our implementing partner and the VDC.

In Mangwadgaon, 24 farmers have taken loans to a cumulative total of INR 208000, out which INR 43770 has been repaid. In Borkhed, these statistics are higher with 35 farmers taking loans totaling to INR 265000 with repayments being INR 85117. A considerable amount of loan was disbursed during last six months of the project. The repayment of these loans has to be made in four equal installments on a six monthly basis, as per the decision of the VDC.

The land development activities carried on so far through the initiative of the farmers include treatment of approximately 65 ha of land with bunding, land leveling of about 2 ha of land for

A farmer atop a loose boulder structure constructed on his field

village Mangwadgaon, work on 2000 m of nala training, construction of an earthen embankment constructed at village Borkhed for nala bunding, construction of small loose boulders structures on small streams and larger gullies for gully plugging, and setting up of a vermi-composting unit at village Mangwadgaon.

Soil and Water Support for Tribal Community of Paderu

The tribal communities of 9 mandals of Paderu region in Andhra Pradesh were partners in an energising project for land and water resource development. Named "Sustainable Tribal Empowerment Project", this is a project of CARE provided socio-technical support by AFPRO for a period of 12 months from the middle of February 2005. This collaboration was for planning and designing interventions for soil and water management, and drinking water and sanitation in these tribal localities, and guiding implementation. These were part of CARE's Micro Projects in the region that also sought to address other issues of food security, livelihoods, education and health.

Paderu is part of the Eastern Ghats and has annual precipitation amounting to more than 1200mm. The region has good forest cover with a large number of natural springs. However the tribal community faces increased vulnerability as depletion of forests is on the rise affecting the springs, adding to the existing issue of high soil erosion due to excessive runoff. On the positive front the area has got good forest cover and plenty of natural springs associated with forest, but as the forest is depleting the springs are vanishing day by day.

The remote location and intensity of planning required that AFPRO to open a field office for purposes of effective implementation. The socio-technical plans for interventions were drawn up according to community priorities that were identified through a participative process. As per their requirements AFPRO identified more than 120 potential feasible sites pertaining to Drinking Water, and Land and Water Management. For drinking water, gravity flow systems (GFS), iron removal plants, filter walls and filter wells were the measures suggested, while an integrated watershed approach as well as separate water harvesting structures, erosion control measures, and agro-forestry models were put forward for land and water management.

Along the way, these remote tribal communities have been brought into the mainstream of development processes, learnt about land and water management and drinking water, felt encouraged and empowered through participation and actual implementation, thus ensuring ownership and sustainability for the project.

Continued cultivation of underutilized lands has resulted in checking of soil erosion brought about by rain, and leveling of land has lead to improved soil retention. Improvement of water bodies has also helped to support pisciculture initiatives by these landless tribals.

Along the way, these remote tribal communities have been brought into the mainstream of development processes, learnt about land and water management and drinking water, felt encouraged and empowered through participation and actual implementation, thus ensuring ownership and sustainability for the project.

Other activities of AFPRO included planning and development of the proposal including maintenance of the structural components by the community. The plan of action, as well as supervision and monitoring for effective implementation, and extension of training support to Partner NGOs and partnering communities for successful implementation of the Micro Projects was also provided by AFPRO. Further AFPRO also supported the ITDA in the region.

Promoting the Traditional 'Chuan'

Under the SDC-AFPRO Innovations and Learnings Program, 3 villages in Khurda district of Orissa, namely Kantabada, Bhola and Dalua, are pilot areas for a project that attempts to develop and promote the traditional 'chuan' system for providing minor irrigation and drinking water facilities.

Vikashdhara and Niswartha are the two NGOs implementing the project. During the reporting period 36 Chuans have been constructed in Vikashdhara's project area and 27 in that of Niswartha.

The project aims to transform the temporary 'Chuan' into a permanent water source, using concrete rings for lining, and replacing the traditional water lifting device 'tenda' with the treadle pump which a far simpler mechanism. In addition, planning systematic distribution of water from the "Chuan" and integrating water recharge into the concept is also being attempted.

At an interval of every six months AFPRO conducted Joint Progress Review (JPR). In this process all the three stakeholders, viz. the beneficiaries, the concerned NGO and AFPRO were able to understand drawbacks and learnings of the program.

Villagers of Kodeikahania shared water from chuans and successfully grew vegetables. This

Locals involved in the construction of a KT Weir in village Chitapiri, Gumla district, Jhakhand as part of a drought mitigation activity

needs to be replicated in other villages. Motivation is needed to make the ordinary villager share 'chuan' water for vegetable cultivation, and restrict himself from using it on water intensive cash crops like sugarcane.

There is still a temptation of the farmers to go for diesel pumps to pump water from the chuans, which needs to be completely discouraged as the risk of over-exploitation is very high and would defeat the project ideals of sustainable and equitable water use through the use of indigenous low cost technologies.

Environment Development Program in Tonto, Jharkhand

AFPRO Ranchi provided socio-technical support for sustainable livelihoods in separate watersheds in Tonto block of West Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, one of the most vulnerable regions of the state. With KKID – Germany and local NGO partner Catholic Charities, AFPRO Ranchi was involved in three watersheds Suiamba, Rengrahatu and Jamdih, while with Caritas India and project implementing partner SJVK, it got called to support a drought proofing program in Koleda-Omra watershed.

The major tribal group in these four watershed areas are the 'Ho' tribe, followed by tribes like 'Gope', 'Lohar' and other marginalized tribes and castes. The area of the watersheds varies from 500 – 1350 hectares while the population varies from 700 – 1600 in 150-350 families respectively. All these are interior areas and very vulnerable.

The problems faced by these people are similar - rainfall ends up as runoff, high soil erosion, scarcity of drinking water and irrigation supply, all affecting the daily lives of these isolated people. The measures suggested were farm bunding, stone bunds, contour trenching (staggered and continuous), bench terracing, renovation and construction of farm ponds or tanks, check dams including loose stone check dams, gabions, nurseries for tree saplings, renovation of wells for drinking water. Most of the proposed suggestions have been implemented across these watersheds. The methodology used for approaching the people consisted of agricultural demonstrations and trainings.

'Sunhera Kal'

Jhalawar District in Rajasthan, is located on its border with Madhya Pradesh, receives the highest rainfall in the state, but due to lack of water harvesting structures, the farmers face lots of problems for irrigation. AFPRO Gwalior is involved as a Technical Support Organization on a project addressing these issues of the district. Named 'Sunhera Kal', this project is being funded by ITC and implemented by SARD.

The project will be implemented in 25 villages inhabited by marginalized groups within 2 years. AFPRO Gwalior had been called upon to conduct feasibility studies of water harvesting structures, as well as detailed topographical surveys along with designs and cost estimates. It will also help by time to time monitoring and facilitation.

After carrying out feasibility studies, AFPRO Gwalior has recommended 55 water-harvesting measures including 33 Masonry Stop Dams, 4 Earthen Dams, 9 Dug Out ponds and renovation

of 9 ponds. Work has been carried out in 3 villages namely Motipura, Samrai and Jhumki, where 3 Masonry Stop Dams and 1 pond have been constructed and one masonry stop dam has been renovated. AFPRO Gwalior monitored the technical aspects along with the project engineer and community. During implementation a joint monitoring visit was also made along with ITC, SARD and the community.

For purposes of maintenance and sustainability, user's groups have formed for each structure and capacitated on managing and maintaining them. A total of 72 farmers will benefit directly from these structures, and will be able to irrigate 92 acres of land. Additional benefits are groundwater recharging, control of soil erosion and availability of drinking water for livestock.

A masonry stop dam constructed under the Sunhera Kal project

Integrated Watershed Development Program

Surrounded by ranges of tall hillocks, Village Kharshet with 225 households measuring up to 1000 individuals, is well-off when it comes to natural resources. So far, this village that has a total area of around 300 ha of undulating and plain land at its disposal, used to depend either on rainfed agriculture or unskilled labour in sand quarries and nearby factories for its livelihood. Sadly, for years, the community was unable to translate its natural resource wealth into a secure source of livelihoods.

For the past three years, German Agro Action has been supporting a watershed project in the area with its local implementing partner ASSP where AFPRO Ahmednagar has been providing socio-technical support for capacity building on NRM, back-up, and periodical monitoring and review.

The project was completed in December 2005. The activities implemented with AFPRO's socio-technical inputs have been quite comprehensive, and as is wont to be, quite wonderfully simple. 91 loose boulder structures, 4 earthen nala bunds, a water absorption or diversion trench of 500 meters, 3 gabion structures, 1 farm pond, 5 dug wells with 2 diesel engines for community irrigation, 2 sets of micro irrigation systems, the renovation of 2 existing percolation tanks, trenching and planting on 5 ha, plantation of 450 trees, and 5 NADEP units are the hardware components grounded under the project.

In the year of reporting as in earlier years, AFPRO, in addition to technical guidance for structures, undertook quarterly program monitoring, and in the process also having discussions with the community regarding achievements and shortcomings, with a sharp focus on community participation.

World Vision India

AFPRO has been working with various ADPs of World Vision providing socio-technical inputs for their programs. These projects have been briefly elaborated on below.

AFPRO Bangalore with ADPs Thally, Kalrayan Hills, Usilampatty, Gingee

AFPRO Bangalore is assisting ADP, Thally in combating severe water scarcity in 7 poor villages in Thally and Denkanikottai block of Krishnagiri district in Tamilnadu. Located 25 kms from Hosur, the Taluk Headquarters, these villages are also faced with erratic rainfall and poor soil fertility.

A watershed project has been planned for the region. AFPRO Bangalore conducted the necessary survey and drew up a comprehensive plan for drought proofing. Until now 3 checkdams have been constructed while one tank has been desilted in different villages. Ongoing activities include construction of 2 check dams and the desiltation of another tank.

On similar lines as above, AFPRO Bangalore guided ADP Kalrayan hills in planning measures to improve water resources in 7 villages in its project area. 7 check dams have been constructed across these villages and will harvest rainwater

and facilitate groundwater recharge. In addition, 140 families depending for livelihoods on paddy cultivation have benefited from increased yields but also convert 50 acres of degraded land to productive use. Our unit reports that these farmers have earned approximately Rs. 10,700/- per acre. This is in comparison to the conditions earlier when they were confined to cultivating a single crop, and migrated to towns for livelihoods in the lean season. And its not just the farmer who has benefited – a livestock population of 800 has been ensured drinking water as well.

With ADP Usilampatty, AFPRO Bangalore is supporting a program for mitigating the drought resulting from frequent failure of the monsoon. The focus of this partnership are 14 villages of Tamil Nadu, 9 in Usilampatty Block of Madurai district and 5 in Virudhanagar Block of Virudhanagar district.

AFPRO conducted a detailed topographical survey in fourteen villages and drew up a simple plan with the participation of the local community – the desiltation of 2 irrigation canals and 13 tanks across the villages.

The plan was implemented by December 2005. As a result 300 families got agricultural employment opportunity throughout the year within the village itself. Availability of water in the tank helped in resuming paddy cultivation in 250 acres of land. Further availability of water encouraged many farmers to cultivate a second crop. 200 open wells and a few bore wells surrounding the tanks are gradually being recharged. Fishery activities were also taken up in the renovated tanks by the landless, marginal and small farmers.

ADP Gingee sought AFPRO Bangalore's support for saving two villages in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu from a very difficult situation of depleted groundwater resources. Brought about by ignorance regarding proper utilization and management of land and water resources, this now threatened their livelihoods.

After conducting technical studies of the village, as an immediate solution, AFPRO Bangalore has suggested the construction of a check dam and a percolation pond in the village. The proposed check dam will store 12,00,000 liters of water besides recharging groundwater for 25 surrounding wells. Once these are implemented, 25 to 40 acres of land will be supported with irrigation for two seasonal crops annually, as against the current 20 acres being cultivated for a single crop.

Check Dam cum Pathway at Chinnathogarai-ADP Thally

AFPRO Gwalior with Ratlam, Dewas and Jabalpur

AFPRO Gwalior was involved with ADP Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh that is working in 34 villages on issues of watershed management and soil and water conservation as a means to village development. In this regard, AFPRO Gwalior provided socio-technical services on two fronts district – first, in preparing a concept proposal for 6 villages consisting of poor and marginal farmers, and second, a socio-technical report for 25 villages.

The list of activities planned include components for soil and water conservation, water resource development, water and sanitation, food security and other capacity building components. The soil and water conservation components consist of earthen farm bunds, medium bunds, stone bunds, loose boulder check dams, stone gully plugs, staggered contour trenches, gabions and outlets, while water resource development plans include masonry stop dams, check weirs, earthen dams and well renovation activities.

The activities planned under capacity building include vocational trainings and social activities for empowerment of villagers.

ADP Dewas, is working with the poor and marginalized in Dewas region, who are predominantly Muslim. Though having already intervened in the region, they approached AFPRO Gwalior for technical support to develop natural resources for promoting rural livelihoods. AFPRO conducted the necessary technical feasibility study and presented an appropriate proposal. A total of more than 300 households representing 1650 people stand to benefit from these measures. The villages have around 1450 acres of land available for use. The activities have been planned on similar lines as above.

AFPRO Gwalior has prepared a concept proposal for soil and water conservation activities in 3 villages of separate panchayats under the Jabalpur ADP. There are a total of 66 villages under this

ADP. The ADP has started work in one village. The activities proposed include leveling of land on 80 acres, 12 group tube wells and trainings for water quality apart from those recommended in ADPs Ratlam and Dewas.

AFPRO Guwahati with ADP Amri

ADP Amri is working in Kamrup district of Assam addressing the needs of 54 villages. In order to arrive at future action plans, it decided to undertake PRA activities in 11 select villages to arrive at general strategies for the 54 villages and 5 clusters that it is serving. It is here that they sought the support of AFPRO Guwahati in order to arrive at data based on a bottom-up approach, which implied participation of the community in the analysis of existing situations, identification of problems and best possible solutions.

Women fervently working on soil and water conservation activities - ADP Jabalpur

The process adopted for the study included preliminary discussions with ADP staff and cluster coordinators followed by transact walk, meeting with villagers and other sustainable PRA techniques like Social and Resource mapping, seasonality, well being analysis, collection of house hold data etc. The data collected was analysed and studied along with the communities concerned.

AFPRO Raipur with ADP Rajnandgaon

AFPRO Raipur has initiated work with ADP Rajnandgaon for watershed development in two of its project villages. Accordingly, a feasibility study has been conducted followed by submission of socio-technical recommendations for development activities. ADP Rajnandgaon has decided to take up activities in one village as of now.

AFPRO Bhubaneswar with ADPs Daringbadi and Mayurbhanj

AFPRO Bhubaneswar conducted detailed socio-technical feasibility studies for ADPs Daringbadi and Mayurbhanj. Appropriate technical surveys as per the requirement of the ADPs in the sectors of water and sanitation, soil and water conservation, land treatment, agriculture etc are being carried out in the second phase of work.

ADP Daringbadi is populated mainly by the Kandha tribe, one of the oldest tribes living in central Orissa, and the Pana community (SC). These people are distributed over 79 villages in 11 Gram Panchayats distributed in 6 clusters. In ADP Mayurbhanj, the communities are the Santhal and Munda tribes who are distributed in 65 villages across 6 Gram Panchayats.

The study included base line survey, assessment of the resource status through community involvement and analysis of the same with the community to derive the possible plans of intervention. Such processes will provoke the community to involve themselves in activities for their development.

The expected impacts are availability of potable drinking water near the settlements, enhancement of crop yield /unit area leading to assurance of food security, decrease in the rate of migration and enhancement of socio-economic status, increase in rate of children going to school - especially the girl child along with improvement in health, hygiene and sanitation levels.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Food and livelihood security are two of the elements of human life that tend to make the responsible person anxious for self and family. While nature has provided us a rich bounty, the tragedy lies in our inability to use it wisely and justly. Over centuries, many civilizations, races, and nations learnt to tap these resources to their profit. However, what is also required is to share this knowledge and learning with the lesser privileged who have been hidden away from grand schemes of development.

Transforming the Lives of Tribal Villages in Chhattisgarh

For three years now, AFPRO Raipur has been providing socio-technical and facilitation support to the LWR supported project Working with 8 NGO partners, the project has initiated a process of change and an atmosphere of dynamism and hope in the project areas. As the project heads towards completion, a remarkable difference has been achieved in people's lives. Implemented in a participatory manner, the stakeholders have sought to provide a sustainable model of necessity-based project initiatives. Many soil and water conservation activities have been implemented. Other elements like community centers have been implemented for the benefit of the villages. Most importantly, AFPRO Raipur's insistence on a participative approach has brought about greater dynamism at the village level and brought about radical changes in the lives of the tribal inhabitants of these villages. The story of the year of reporting is presented below.

In MSKPP's project area comprising villages Khondra and Bilaspur, two ponds have been renovated and deepened for increasing water storage capacities, while two new ponds have been constructed. Field bunds were constructed on 31 acres of land belonging to the 22 small and marginal farmers. A masonry diversion structure has been constructed to divert the runoff to the agricultural fields. A unique element is the gravity irrigation scheme that is being constructed. Pipes laid underground will supply irrigation water to the paddy fields from the earthen dam constructed for the purpose. Even a community center has been constructed in Khondra that will help to improve participation levels in the community. The community celebrated the opening of the community centre with a big feast in which more than 500 people from nearby villages participated.

Gumjir and Pusaghati are the two villages in NIWCYD's project area. At village Gumjir, in order to offset the effect of severe soil erosion caused by intense runoff from the adjoining hills, two ponds have been constructed as part of the strategy to control this damaging runoff. They are constructed in series on the same drainage line, one below the other. Thus they would stop the erosive velocity and also arrest the sand (the sandy soil of the area is highly prone to erosion) that otherwise used to damage the agricultural plots. About 50 acres of land will benefit from this intervention. Similarly, 25 acres of land have been protected with similar low-cost technical innovations comprising a gabion, four loose boulder structures and a diversion drain. Again, two diversion canals have been constructed to divert erosive runoff from the agricultural fields linking it up with the main stream flowing through the village. One well has been constructed in each of the two project villages, namely – Gumjir & Pusaghati respectively. 17 families at Gumjir and 15 families at Pusaghati are getting drinking water from it.

As the project heads towards completion, a remarkable difference has been achieved in people's lives. Implemented in a participatory manner, the stakeholders have sought to provide a sustainable model of necessity-based project initiatives.

A Lift Irrigation System (LIS) is being implemented in the NGO Prerak's area that includes villages Koundkhera and Gariaband. As of now the intake well is being constructed. Earlier during the year of reporting, a well for meeting the drinking water and kitchen gardening needs of 13 families was constructed. The 9.5m by 3.5 m well cost only INR 20,000 – effected by the use of bricks made by the beneficiaries themselves. One pond has also been renovated in the village Koundkhera.

Another LIS system was almost finalized in RDSWS's area, the electricity connection being the only thing pending. The pump-house and intake well were constructed with active interaction of the community. Now they are in touch with the local government officials for getting the electricity connection. Villages Dewarghata and Janjgir-Champa are being served by this NGO.

One pond for the benefit of 50 acres of land through seepage, as well as for livestock, has been constructed in SEBA' s village of Nagalsar. Farm bunds were constructed on 5 acres of wasteland belonging to one farmer. Later, four other farmers who were motivated by his success were also provided field bunding on their land. The construction of a community center for this village is also in its final stages.

This masonry diversion structure in village Khondra has made an outstanding impact on the surroundings as well

A hand pump has been installed for 56 members of 13 families of village Ghatgaon of NGO SGSA who used to drink stream water earlier, under the grave health risks. SGSA also addresses the needs of village Ambikapur. Additionally, field bunds have been constructed in 24 acres of wasteland in this NGOs project area. An LIS is also being implemented here and the pump house has been constructed.

5 biogas plants have been constructed during the year of reporting in NGO SMS's area. The success of one constructed plant inspired others to request for similar plants. Village Amadongri and Bastar are served by this NGO. Field bunding has been undertaken on 19 acres of land, while contour bunding was accomplished on 10 acres. Intially reticent and non-cooperative, the villagers had to be convinced regarding the benefit of this activity by AFPRO Raipur. Further farm bunding was undertaken on the lands of 10 farmers. Three small ponds too were constructed. Based on the increase in vegetable crop production experienced by a farmer who had been provided a boundary wall, similar interventions were made in support of two other poor farmers. A community center has also been set up here as there was no other water source One small pond has been constructed to provide drinking water source for the cattle. It is important to note that the village is not having any stream or any other water source in its vicinity. In village Amadongri, farm bunding has had a good impact on the livelihood of marginalized farmers. It has raised the paddy production from 2-3 quintal to 10-12 quintals.

In SGVS project area supporting villages Mendhari and Sarguja, a dug out well for irrigation and drinking water for 12 families, and an earthen dam for irrigation of approximately 50 acres of rabi crop and a much larger area for kharif crop, have been implemented. This earthen dam constructed at village Mendhari is the only water body in the village.

A variety of trainings and awareness camps have been organized. In MSKPP's project area, 67 SHG members participated in a training on book-keeping and accountancy. Training on fisheries, bamboo crafting, concepts of panchayat, repair and maintenance of hand pumps and SHG women's groups were the other trainings conducted during the year. Awareness camps were conducted on

The installation of this biogas plant led to a string of similar requests by other villagers

topics related to health and sanitation, care of livestock, herbal medicines, and education.

The training on hand pump repair and maintenance provided by AFPRO Raipur to selected youth of the project villages together with the provision of tool kits has had immediate effect. Already, in village Ghatgaon and Pusaghati, defunct hand pumps were repaired by the trained persons without external support using the tool kits provided. These pumps were lying defunct for the nearly 5-6 months and the people were facing a lot of difficulty for supply of drinking water.

At village Ghatgaon, the 15 men and 8 women who were trained in fisheries, have started fishery activities in the village ponds. This is the first time that the "Pahari Korwas"- the inhabitants of the village and a well-known primitive tribe, have undertaken fisheries.

Women's participation in program activities has been very substantial and encouraging. This has increased their confidence levels and they are taking up responsibilities for common benefit. Two cases are noteworthy. When Government of Chhattisgarh decided to hand over the responsibility of mid-day meals to women, one woman SHG of Ghatgaon named SatiMai group decided to get involved and discussed the matter in the Gram Sabha, and eventually the responsibility was assigned to them. Similarly, at village Devarghata, the woman SHG named Jagriti has taken up the responsibility of arranging mid-day meals in four primary schools of three villages for the benefit of 605 children.

The participation of the community in the village Nagalsar has increased after an exposure trip to select project areas of different organizations in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The two persons who went to the trip narrated the success stories to their village communities. Inspired by it, the community started participating actively in the program. They had not been interested enough to participate earlier.

V&A Program

Vulnerability Assessment and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Semi-arid Areas of India (V & A Program) is a four year program funded by SDC's Global Environment Fund, being carried out in two districts, Udaipur in Rajasthan and Mahabubnagar in Andhra Pradesh. AFPRO's units in Udaipur and Hyderabad are leading this project on AFPRO's behalf. The program concept has arisen from experiences gained from earlier projects related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change in India and other countries funded by SDC's Global Environment Fund. The program is pro-poor and participative,

The V&A message being conveyed through folk art forms

and adopts an integrated and holistic approach towards enhancing adaptability vis-s-vis climate change.

This program is facilitated by a multi-stakeholder group consisting of National and International Consortiums. The three agencies, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Action for Food Production (AFPRO), and The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) are part of the National Consortium. INFRAS and Intercooperation (IC) which are based in Switzerland represent International consortium has a backstopping (advisory) role and will provide services on the basis of demands.

The program aims to secure the livelihoods of rural poor and vulnerable communities by building and enhancing their adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change and improve their disaster preparedness, improving delivery systems, especially extension services and promotion of multi-level Policy Dialogues and general awareness to climate related impacts.

Consultations were held with Farmers, NGOs, CBOs, and Government officials, Academics from

different parts of both the states to get a perspective of local level isuues of Vulnerability and Adaptative Capacities. Accordingly, Amda of Jhadol Tehsil and Kundai of Vallabhnagar Tehsil in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, and Srirangapur, Kondurg Mandal and Kothur, Midjil Mandal in Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh were selected as the pilot villages.

PRAs and village meetings were conducted, micro-planning studies carried out and secondary data collected. Intensive awareness about the program was created at community level through workshops, camps, regular interaction, popular folk media like kalajathas, puppetry, wall writings and paintings, audio-visual shows, and exposure visits. and regular interaction.

Also, the socio-economic framework, status of water and energy resources, agricultural practices regarding cropping patterns, irrigation methods, land management, use of fertilizer and pesticides, etc. were studied.

Training on vermicomposting for both teachers and mentally challenged students under the project for livelihood support to the mentally challenged

Livelihood Support to the Mentally Challenged

AFPRO Bangalore and Central Institute on Mental Retardation in Kerala, have entered into agreement to capacitate mentally challenged children on agriculture based income generation options.

Developed under the SDC AFPRO Innovations and Learning Program, this unique program will seek to train mentally challenged children through long and short term programs on various farm based income generation activities. This will help to establish a model self-sustainable farmland cum training center that includes all kinds of agriculutural, horticultural, livestock and allied farming activity. This will not only enable these mentally challenged to get employed, but also contribute, over a period of time, to bring mentally retarded to the mainstream economy besides. Training opportunities will also be provided to family members of such children. Special teachers will also be exposed to the training.

The model farmland, which will be self-reliant, will be equipped with measures such as soil & water conservation, multiple cropping, biodiversity, livestock development, water resource development and allied farming activities. The course itself will be of three year duration, after which the newly passed out cadre would be eligible for employment as gardeners or attendants in nurseries and farms, or work on their own farms in income generation activities like beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, value-added food processing, etc. Around 10000 normal students and 600 mentally retarded students will also visit the model farm each year for an exposure to various farming practices. Finally the model farmland will also be open to the local agrarian community for them to learn modern organic techniques of farming and allied activities.

Rebuilding Livelihoods for the Tsunami Affected

Rehabilitation of Village Pachayankuppum

In a special project, AFPRO Bangalore is facilitating a holistic community rehabilitation and livelihood promotion program for a Scheduled Tribe community in Village Pachayankuppam in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. The community had lost all means of livelihood in the December 2004 Tsunami. Swiss Re is the funding agency in this project, while PUSHES is the implementing NGO partner.

The main activities of the project are the construction of houses for each of the 30 households along with drinking water and sanitation facilities, roads with street lights and fencing, common washing platforms, and a community shed, along with the distribution of fishing boats and nets to 29 families and a cycle shop to one family where the main income-earner is handicapped. In addition,

setting up of a play park, plantation of trees and provision of solar lights have also been planned. At the same time community institutions are also being promoted. Two women SHGs (named Ganga and Cauvery) comprising 15 members each have already been formed.

The planning for the project was done in a participatory manner. Through the PRA, and also pushed by motivational activities such as dramas and short street plays, the community, especially the women, have been involved in decision-making processes.

48,350 sq. ft of land was purchased, out of which, each family has been allotted 412 sq. ft in terms of constructed area for houses. The houses have been registered in the names of women members. The remaining land is being utilized as common land for the other project components, and is registered in the names of the 2 SHGs.

Catamarans and nets, destroyed due to tsunami, were restored to the community. They have once again taken courage and have started fishing . As a result, they are earning INR 100 – 125 per day. They beneficiaries have also been motivated to work in the construction of houses as their contribution to the project. The NGO is has also been trained up by AFPRO on conducting PRAs, book-keeping and accounting.

Construction of Dockyard at Village Pudukuppam

With yet another unique project, Village Pudukuppam in Tamil Nadu, is being supported with a dockyard. This will help the community dock boats safely, protecting them from any onslaught by the sea. The December 2004 Tsunami waves had destroyed 45 small fibre reinforced boats (FR Boats) owned by the community that used to be docked directly near the sea, apart from taking the lives of a large number of villagers.

The project is funded by Coca-Cola, while AFPRO Bangalore provides the socio-technical support and Church of South India, the implementation support.

The community, depending on fishing for livelihoods, basically aims at small local markets, and never went deep-sea fishing. Usually, the Scheduled Caste communities from neighbouring villages would buy the catch directly from the community and sell it in towns nearby. Hence this dockyard is crucial to them. Efforts are on to help them procure similar boats for taking up fishing once again.

The fish marketing center under construction

Accordingly activities have been initiated for construction of boat dock and platform on the sides of the canal, construction of marketing centers for direct selling, desiltation of the canal, provision of shutters to control inflow and outflow, and repair and construction work on the culvert and road attached with the canal.

Livelihood Rehabilitation in Tsunami Affected Villages in Tamil Nadu

AFPRO provided socio-technical support in fisheries to Caritas India for its program on livelihoods rehabilitations in Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu. The program is being implemented through 8 coastal diocesan agencies. The focus was for promoting participatory and sustainable approaches together with quality control. AFPRO continued field visits to support and guide the diocesan agencies in this regard and also took part in some of the monitoring programs.

In two phases the Project support officers, livelihood contact persons and select animators were trained for conceptual clarity on sustainable livelihoods and the use of PRA as a tool for village level micro assessment and planning.

The largest component in the Caritas program is the provision of 2065 FRP boats, engines and nets, distributed along the coast of Tamil Nadu. Repairs of damaged boats and engines also took place, benefiting more than 1,00,000 families. It was seen that the quality of boats manufactured was better in those places where the partner agencies had been insistent on beneficiaries associating with boat fabricators from the manufacturing stage itself.

An FRP boat expert was engaged to look into the quality aspects of the FRP boats distributed and in the manufacturing process. The strategy was excellent in that finally each partner diocesan centre along with community representatives were given skills and responsibility for joint quality assessment of all the boats, within three

The focus was for promoting participatory and sustainable approaches together with quality control. AFPRO continued field visits to support and guide the diocesan agencies in this regard and also took part in some of the monitoring programs.

categories viz. 'easily repairable', 'needing heavy repair' and 'to be abandoned'. Luckily, the third category did not carry a great number. In some places the number requiring heavy repair was quite considerable and the needful was done.

The biggest challenge remains ahead in streamlining and strengthening the various CBOs especially SHGs, and promoting appropriate fishery related as well as alternate income generation and employment opportunities. More than 1350 SHGs and 71 men SHGs have been formed under the Caritas program so far, and more than 1000 men and women have been given new skills. Taking cue from the guidance provided some of the diocesan agencies have been successful in developing model programs with proper forward and backward linkages. One such example was when Pondicherry Multi-Purpose Social Service Organization linked an SHG having a tailoring unit to garment manufacturers. South Arcot Multi-Purpose Social Service Society conducted an employment potential survey before taking up relevant skill trainings for the youth.

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Vulnerability Analysis of Inland Fisher Folk Livelihoods

As part of the study taken up by a consultant FourX4 for OXFAM on the vulnerability analysis of livelihoods of selected marginal groups, AFPRO fisheries specialist provided assistance in qualitative analysis of the vulnerability among inland fisherfolk through Focus group discussions. The study was done among inland fisher folk of four villages in Cuddalore district in Tamil Nadu and Allapad in Kollam district Kerala.

In Cuddalore district, the inland fisher folk were a marginalized group in comparison to the marine fisher folk, and got little priority in any compensation. Though in many cases the catamarans, or dug out canoes got replaced, strengthened or repaired, the fishing in the inland waters near the coast has deteriorated due to siltation caused by the Tsunami waves. The increased number of FRP boats provided for the marine fishermen has started finding its way into the inland waters further threatening the meager inland fishery resources. There is lot of pressure for developing appropriate alternate livelihoods, as there are no options at present.

In Allapad in Kerala there was no distinction between among fisher folk – they were involved in

inland and marine fishing as per need. The boats and nets for marine fishing have been replaced well and beyond the original number, while the support was minimum in the inland sector. The options for other livelihoods were better here, especially those provided by Indian Rare Earths in sand mining. Skill development for men and women is much more planned and appropriate here, thanks to the higher literacy level and political awareness of the community.

The study will be utilized by OXFAM to influence Government, donors and other stakeholders on livelihood vulnerability reduction of the marginalised groups in a post disaster context.

Process Monitoring of Indira Kranthi Patham

AFPRO Hyderabad was involved in Process Monitoring of the famous Indira Kranthi Patham (formerly known as Velugu Program), a World Bank initiative for promotion of livelihoods in the state of Andhra Pradesh, implemented by the state government. The program is being coordinated at the state level by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty.

Also known as APRPRP or Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Program, this World Bank supported program is a massive livelihood enhancement effort for the Poorest of the Poor (POP) and is being implemented in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e. all the districts except Hyderabad. The specific objectives of the program are empowerment of the poorest of the poor (POP) for self-sustenance, poor women groups, exploration of new livelihood opportunities for these groups, creation of economically viable and sustainable assets, and convergence of all the services at local level.

A poultry unit in Manipur, supported under the EED project in North-East India

The State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU) and District Project Monitoring Units (DPMU) are supporting SERP in the implementation of the program. This The DPMU identifies the POP and poor through a participatory approach, mobilizes them, facilitates them to form into self-help groups, federates the groups into Village and mandal level organizations. They capacitate the groups on social issues, gender issues, health, hygiene and sanitation. The groups are also capacitated and motivated to take up social responsibilities, create new livelihood opportunities, trade issues, legal matters etc. The program also supports the groups through providing loans, to create income generation and sustainable assets.

The districts are categorized in to three regions for administration purpose. AFPRO was assigned to conduct "Process Monitoring" of IKP program in Zone -1, which consists of five districts and two ITDA regions i.e., DPMUs of Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Nalgonda and TPMUs of Badrachalam and Paderu (Badrachalam and Paderu are ITDA areas)

AFPRO's role as a process monitoring agency was to study and analyze the conversion of Project Inputs into Project Outputs, and identify issues that are critical to this conversion. Additionally, the Project Management has to be provided crucial information for increasing effectiveness of the project.

Each Process Monitoring agency has to conduct three rounds per year covering each district allotted to the agency. AFPRO conducted 7 visits in each round and 21 rounds in the year. The findings of each round with respect to process performance of each district and ITDA were submitted as reports.

These reports included critical analysis of the program at various levels, positive and negative outcomes, and suitable action points for improvement at the implementation level (DPMU level) and policy level (SPMU levels). Presentations on the reports were also made to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and World Bank officials.

Supporting the Indian North-East

The EED supported project in three states of North-east India is in the concluding stage. Titled "Community Based Natural Resource and Livelihood Development Program", it has served remote tribal villages in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur through six NGOs. The project, while being limited in scope, has made tremendous impact by the introduction of a fresh and people-centered approach towards enhancing quality of life. Using an integrated model that included water and sanitation, soil and water conservation, sustainable agriculture, horticulture, small scale livelihoods, fisheries and strengthening of village level institutions, the stakeholders have been shown a way of adapting natural resources to generate environmentally friendly livelihoods and hygienic lifestyle.

Many success stories have been seen in the process. In Arunachal Pradesh, small tea gardens were initiated in project villages. For instance, in village Kaikepothar, a beneficiary who was provided 6000 tea saplings now generates 1.5 quintals of tea leaves for the market in the mid-summer season after the rains, and 1 quintal otherwise. He gets a price of INR 7-8/kg in the market, which implies that he earns about INR 4000 per month for the nine months (the period from December to February being the pruning months). In

Women in a village in Churachandpur, Manipur wait to take home drinking water from the GFS provided under the EED project

Nagaland, Azaina, a 40 year old lady earned approximately Rs. 80,000 as returns from her pineapple crop. The pineapple suckers were provided to her as part of the project IGP. Feeling much more confident about her ability, she plans to request her village leaders to allot more land to her for farming.

In Manipur's Nungba area, villagers of a project village have undertaken terracing on their farms, after sustained efforts by the NGO in suggesting it as alternative farming methods instead of 'jhum' cultivation, the common 'slash and burn' cultivation in North-East India. Near India's Burma border, the community members of a small project village who benefited from cows under the IGP component are rearing them in a common shed and have appointed a cowherd from the state of Bihar. This is remarkable fact considering that the culture of raising cows or drinking milk was absent in the region. Similarly in Churachandpur area, an old lady, whose husband had left her a number of year's ago on grounds of her regular ill health, was helped under the IGP to run a tea canteen; which she is doing quite well and earning a reasonable income. Near Thoubal in Manipur, the innovative Horizontal Roughing and Slow Sand Filters have been a boon to the project villages of this area, as the ponds that they depended on for drinking water did not yield potable water.

A pineapple plantation in Manipur under the EED project

BADI - Drought Proofing Program

BADI literally means the backyard area of homestead land, in which the people usually grow vegetables as well as some horticultural plants. DULAL, Baripada and AFPRO Task Force, Bhubaneswar are partners in a project funded by MISEREOR, being implemented in 20 villages Bangiriposi, Saraskona and Bisoi Blocks of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa.

The BADI project has shown encouraging results. For achieving the overall objectives of the project there needs to be continued support for future action. The community organization has made progress in the form of Udhyan Vikas Samitis and SHGs. The VDCs are in the initial phase. There are clear indications that land development under the project has increased the employment and productivity from the land. The returns at this point are mainly from intercropping. Follow up and care is required for results from the horticulture crops.

The successful development of land using the BADI method will provide motivation to many others. Inter cropping with vegetables in the kharif season has been planned. The concept of Grain Bank is a very encouraging aspect of the project and needs to be replicated in other villages. So far 216 acres of land have been developed.

There are many small plots like that of Ghasiram Naik who has tried horticulture plantation of Cashew and Mango. The plot was well protected with the three-tier Bamboo Flute method. One farm pond was constructed to save rainwater for recharging the ground water table. Brinjal was taken up as the inter crop. The methodology of planting "Sijhu" to control termite was successfully adapted. Two trenches were also constructed. It was later suggested that these trenches, if made slightly semi-circular against the existing slope, would have yielded better results.

The concept of "BADI" is becoming popular in the district of Mayurbhanj as a means of drought proofing with NABARD, state agriculture departments and PRIs. The community has started adopting cropping patterns such as double cropping and mixed cropping with companion crops. More land has been brought under cropping due to the success of the method and alternate crops are helping in moving towards food security. Seeing in success of the program, NABARD had started assisting similar programs in the district, partnering with DULAL.

Human and Institutional Development

AFPRO main agenda of Human and Institutional Development at the grassroots can be summed up in two words – building confidence. One of the main factors that influence the human will to cope up is the belief of being able to do so and being helped in the process. Being unable to do so most often leads to a fall in confidence. AFPRO's capacity building initiatives revolve around the poor and marginalized, enhancing knowledge, skills and processes among individuals, institutions and systems that can pass on the same to them. Actual development is accomplished not by the completion of a project, but by the change in the vision and will of the poor and marginalized beneficiaries leading to progressive change.

Increasing proactiveness is an indicator of rising confidence levels. An example of this can be seen from a training event conducted by AFPRO Udaipur on water and sanitation. At the end of the two day course, the participants were asked what they would do on returning to their respective villages. Their replies were unanimous and inspiring, " We will set up a Water and Sanitation Committee or make sure the Village Development Committee takes on the responsibility." This led to further discussions on what role this committee would play. Thus the training ended on a high note, and the participants returned with a confident and unabashed sense of purpose.

Through the year AFPRO conducts and supports capacity building events on topics related to its core competencies, as well as on themes for strengthening institutional capabilities and enhancing program effectiveness. These could either be part of projects, separate time-to-time services based on requests, or part of the AFPRO sponsored trainings. The Cadre-Building Program of AFPRO is a separate long-term capacity building event attempting to train up interested individuals on skills pertinent to natural resource management and allied aspects.

Cadre Building Programs

The Cadre Building for Natural Resource Management Program, a training course conducted by AFPRO Ahmednagar has now completed 5 years. The fifth batch completed its program in May 2006. The program was initiated to train up fresh graduates interested in working in the field of NRM with appropriate knowledge, skills and attitude to help them much needed support for rural development.

Of the 44 candidates who were trained in the first four batches, around 30 are contributing to ongoing projects with development agencies. In fact, half of the fourth batch candidates are working in AFPRO itself. The Unit has received positive feedback from these agencies regarding the contribution of these cadres. Over the years the educational background of these candidates has varied across disciplines like agricultural engineering, civil engineering, environmental science and social science.

A total of 7-8 months are required to cover all the aspects dealt with in the course. At the end of the course, the trainees are well-equipped to make a qualitative change in the development sector. However, a need has been felt to offer courses of shorter duration dealing with individual modules like Watershed Management, Health Hygiene and Sanitation, Agriculture, Project Management etc. akin to those being offered by two other units of AFPRO, namely AFPRO Ranchi and Guwahati.

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A team-building exercise in progress

AFPRO Ranchi has conducted two batches of shorter Cadre Building Programs for NRM in the year of reporting. A total of 27 candidates were trained under these training events. The inputs comprised classroom sessions as well as field exercises and exposure visits, besides group discussions and daily reporting. The course had four modules dealing with social, agricultural, engineering and program management aspects.

AFPRO Guwahati conducted a 40-day Cadre Building Program for Masons on the construction of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Systems and Low Cost Toilets with a special focus on viable systems for Northeast India. The 10 participants were trained on making these structures using bamboo, which is available in plenty in the region. During the training 1 ferro cement tank of 12,000 litres, 1 bamboo knitted underground tank of 30,000 litres and 5 varieties of low cost latrines were constructed for demonstration.

As an immediate impact, it was reported that a participant from Seva Kendra, one of AFPRO's partner NGOs in Arunachal Pradesh, has constructed quite a number of toilets for them. Considering the water and sanitation situation in North-East India, such programs need to be taken up by other agencies as well for widespread change to occur.

List of AFPRO Sponsored Training Programs

AFPRO Bangalore

- Rearing Livestock
- Rain and Roof Water Harvesting as a source of Drinking Water
- Water as a Source of Life for Rural Development
- Sustainable Agriculture and Rearing Livestock

The Cadre Building Program at Ranchi

AFPRO Udaipur

- Sustainable Agriculture Development
- Water and Sanitation

AFPRO Ranchi

- Cadre Building Program in NRM
- Refresher Training on Cadre Building of previous year
- Sustainable Horticulture Development
- Goat Rearing and Poultry

AFPRO Gwalior

- Training on Rooftop / Rainwater Harvesting Systems

AFPRO Hyderabad

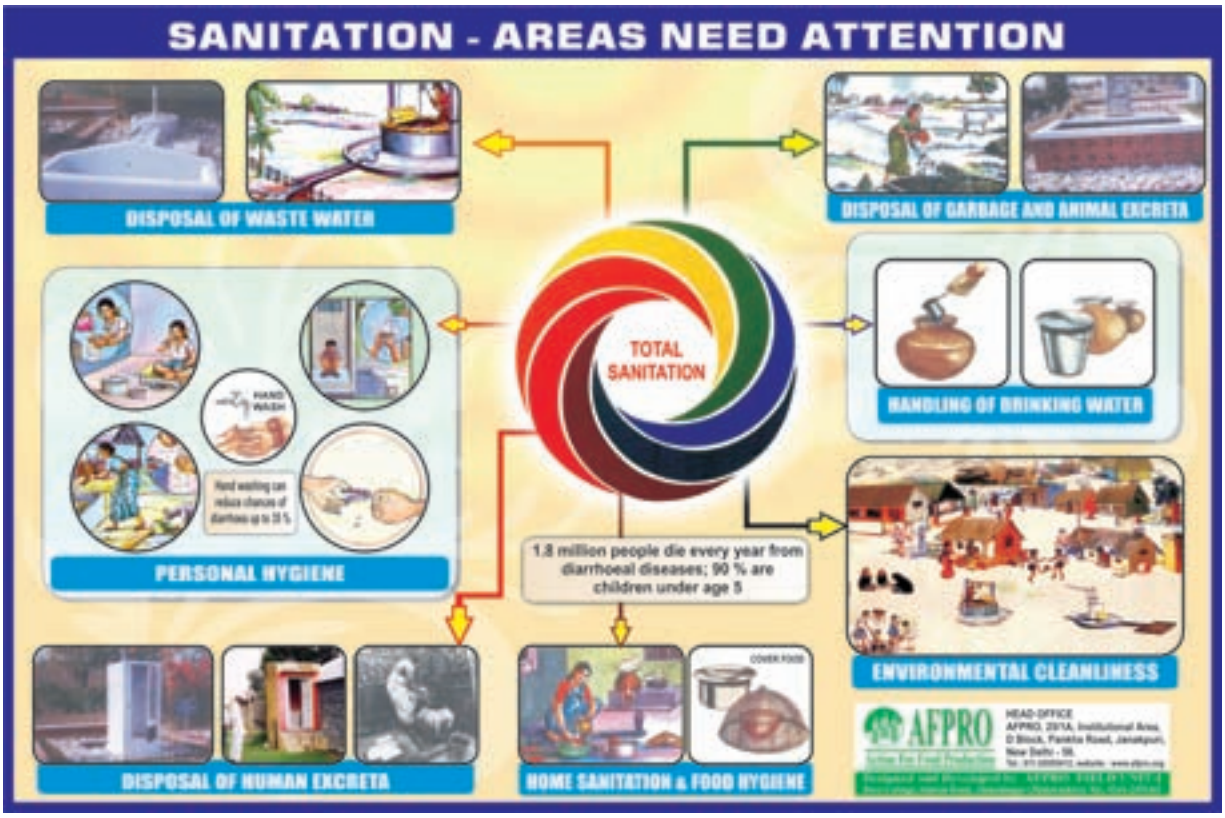
- Training on Low cost Water Harvesting Techniques
- Training on Objective Oriented Program Planning for NRM
- Emerging Challenges and Practices in Sustainable Paddy Culture

AFPRO Guwahati

- On the job training for Masons on Ferro Cement Tank Construction
- Slopping Agriculture Land Technology
- Workshop for skill development in preparation of project documentation

AFPRO Bhubaneswar

- Sustainable Agriculture



One of the many posters developed by AFPRO

Trainings Attended by AFPRO Staff

- Training On Report Writing And Documentation
- Application Of Remote Sensing And GIS In Watershed Management
- Writing Sellable Project Proposal
- Training On Media Awareness
- Attended Rice Chain Follow-Up Workshop In India On Internal Guarantee System (IGS)
- Monitoring And Reporting Of Development Projects
- Training On Bio-Sand Filter (BSF)
- Environmental Health In Emergencies
- Public Private Partnership For Agricultural Development
- Training On Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structure With Ferro-Cement Technology and Low Cost Latrines

Exposure Abroad

- Executive Director, Mr. D. K. Manavalan and Unit Manager of AFPRO Hyderabad, Mr. Shivprasad participated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held at Montreal, Canada from 28 November to 9 December 2005.

XII International Rainwater Catchment Systems Conference 2005

AFPRO organized the XII International Rainwater Catchment Systems Conference at New Delhi from 15-18 November 2005. Based on the theme, "Mainstreaming Rainwater Harvesting", the conference brought together nearly 500 participants from 24 countries for networking, sharing of experiences and generating awareness on taking Rainwater Harvesting to the mainstream of human endeavor, with particular focus at local levels.

Organized under the aegis of the International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association, it provided a platform where experiences, extant knowledge and learnings, laboratory experiments and field based projects could be shared. 57 Technical papers on six themes held in 3 parallel sessions over the first two days of the conference provided a panorama of insights keeping the participants charged and vibrant. The conference focused on six technical themes, viz.

- Rainwater Harvesting Structures and Technologies in Different Geo-Hydro-Thermo Regimes.
- Socio-Economic and Ecological Impact of Rainwater Harvesting: Issues of Financial Viability and Sustainability

Artists from the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya sing the invocation at the Inaugural Session

- Water Laws and Policy: Problems, Prospects and Consumer Perspective in Rainwater Harvesting and Management of Groundwater
- Framework for Mainstreaming Rainwater Harvesting and Management in Rural, Urban and Industrial Sectors
- Rainwater Quality, Sanitation and Hygiene Aspects
- Technological Aids for Rainwater Harvesting

A special session was organized by UNICEF on the second day on the "Role of School Children in Rainwater Harvesting". Enthralling presentations were made by children representing 3 schools from Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The other sessions initiated participative discussions over a framework for mainstreaming rainwater harvesting in rural and urban backdrops. In order to facilitate the discussions, AFPRO had provided a suggestive framework to the participants, which was avidly discussed.

The third day of the conference was devoted to Technical Field Visits. The participants were taken in separate groups to visit real-life rainwater harvesting systems constructed by Government, Corporate and Voluntary agencies, at rural and urban sites in and around the capital city. The sites visited include those created by the Central Ground Water Board for various organizations across the city, those established in Delhi's rural areas by International Development Enterprises, integrated water management facilities set up by Sehgal Foundation in villages of Mewat region in the state of Haryana, and the ITC Green Center at Gurgaon,

Another interesting feature of the conference was the exhibition where many organizations displayed their efforts in the field of RWH.

The fruit of all these technical insights, discussions and field reflections were collated and refined into Conference Recommendations on the final day. These were handed over to the Mrs. Shiela Dikshit, Hon. Chief Minister of Delhi, who presided over the Valedictory Session to take the cause forward.

The conference reiterated many insights regarding Rainwater Harvesting. Emanating from each of the sessions, these have left a deep impression on all those who participated. A summary of the conference proceedings is presented below .

The Inaugural session set the tone by raising the issue of Rainwater Harvesting for assuring water supply to the poor and that the era of giant dams may have passed. An innovative and integrated approach to RWH would help in poverty reduction. The efforts of IRCSA on promotion of RWH were also highlighted. Further the connection between RWH and sanitation, especially in India, and the need for behavioural change was raised. It was stated that imbalances in water availability could be offset by RWH, which has to be adopted as a people's movement. The need of RWH for groundwater recharge was stressed.

The Plenary session began with the suggestion that the primary thrust for augmenting water supply should be local augmentation through community

led water harvesting and watershed development initiatives, while dams and reservoirs would be options of last resort. Similarly there is a need for increasing water use efficiency. Water sufficiency as the key to socio-economic development was also brought out. Examples of water management by the government through holistic plans, provision of incentives such as tax rebates, and marketing of harvested water were brought out. The need for community empowerment for the sustainability and success of water projects was further emphasized. It was stated that considering the serious impact of droughts, the progress on drought preparedness had been slow and RWH needed to taken up on a mission mode. Enthusiastic participation by both the Government and the Civil Society in RWH programs was a must to ensure effectiveness. RWH solutions for different situations are contextual varying according to regions and countries, and hence should be discussed and implemented locally.

The technical sessions elaborated a great number of issues and aspects of RWH. Effectiveness of a variety of RWH structures in different Geo-Hydro-Thermo regimes was discussed, highlighting the importance of innovative and ingenious approaches for region-specific RWH solutions. The role of community participation for ensuring effective RWH plans, their implementation and subsequent maintenance was dealt with elaborately. The need for a fundamental reform in policy and law regarding Water, by involving all stakeholders, especially the poor and vulnerable sections of society, was raised and discussed. That RWH has a powerful role to play in enhancing water supply that it needed to be an integral part of poverty alleviation strategies was brought out along with the fact that it needed to be applied through support mechanisms, and awareness and capacity building measures. Quite a few aspects of rainwater quality, sanitation and hygiene were discussed, emphasizing the relative simplicity of ensuring these in RWH systems. Technical aids for RWH were also deliberated upon and it was inferred that tools such as remote sensing, GIS, and even sheer technological adaptability would help in establishing effective and accurate RWH solutions.

The main focus of the Valedictory address was the need for widespread change in the common individual's attitude towards water in terms of judicious use, consistent efforts for management and monitoring of daily water use at all levels, pricing of water for ensuring careful utilization, and a warm acceptability of RWH as a self-imposed norm.

The Conference Recommendations were comprehensive and stressed the universal adoption of RWH to offset the prevailing water scarcity.

Adopting appropriate measures for mainstreaming RWH for the differing scenarios of rural and urban locales, RWH should become a movement that includes participatory water management, sector reform institution building, capacity development and women's empowerment. Apart from having a place in national policy, it should involve all stakeholders – women, local communities and institutions, government agencies, civil society and non-government agencies, technical experts, academics, industry, civil society and media. They need to be involved throughout the process beginning from planning, designing, implementing, operating, maintaining, and monitoring of RWH systems. A database carrying all relevant technical information for RWH measures including watershed development needs to be developed, made secure, regularly updated and made available to the public.

The conference was successful in generating a great level of awareness, learning, enthusiasm and solidarity. It is believed, that this will provide a strong impetus to RWH efforts.

The conference reiterated many insights regarding Rainwater Harvesting. Emanating from each of the sessions, these have left a deep impression on all those who participated

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OPERATIONAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR APRIL 2005 TO MARCH 2006 (OUTREACH, HID, DOCUMENTATION & INFOR. SERVICES)

Sl. No.	Activities	No. of Interventions	No. of NGOs	Target Group	No. of Villages
I.	OUTREACH				
A.	Food Security/ Agri/LS/Fisheries/ Forestry/Energy/Livestock				
a.	Technical Services	19	180	Vana Samrakshana Samithi (VSS) groups-JFM network, small marginal farmers, petty shops and local establishments, ST/General, Small and marginal farmers, agri. labourers, farmers, trainees of the institute, women landless children, trainees, hostelers.	178
b.	Guidance for Project Development/ Project Proposal Preparation	3	3	Marginal farmers.	7
c.	Project Appraisal/ Review	4	3	Fisherfolk	8
d.	V&A Activities	6			
e.	Monitoring & Review	37	26	SHGs, Fish farmers, Marginal farmers, NGOs and students, mentally challenged persons, SC/ST/General, & VSS Members.	169
	Total :	**69**	**212**		**362**
B.	Water				
a.	Groundwater studies - Site Location/well development /drilling of borwells/pumping/yield test	32	29	All category, Rural community, general, staff and students, women, men, tribes.	103
b.	Technical Services for Water Harvesting	130	45	SC/ST/OBC/General, Mewat community, marginal farmers, Staff and oher residents of training centre, Govt. School students and staff, teachers and students, school children, office staff, ST, all categories	243
c.	Guidance for Project Development/ Project Proposal Preparation	23	18	SC/ST/OBC/General, Mewat community, marginal farmers,	66
d.	Monitoring & review	62	56	SC/ST/OBC, Rural community, farmers, Dist. And block level officials, GP members, TSP & Sos, Staff of SO, village instituttions, All categories - marginal & smalll farmers, men, women and landless	409
	Total :	**247**	**148**		**821**
C.	Watershed/NRM				
a.	Technical guidance-Water Harvesting measures	116	56	SC/ST/OBC, General , women, landless, marginal farmers, small farmers.	263
b.	DMP - Study	21	22	All categories	32
c.	Project Proposal	42	32	SC/ST/OBC/Gen., Women, landless, marginal farmers, tribal and dalit community, poor marginal farmers	282
d.	Project appraisal	15	16		31
e.	Monitoring & Review	68	54	Tribal community, dalit community, all sections, SC/ST/OBC Women, landless, marginal farmers, all catgegory of BPL and APL familiers more in ST.arsenic affected community,	511
	Total :	**262**	**180**		**1119**

D.**	**Special projects - SDC Innovative projects, Tsunami/World Bank/V&A/Jalswarajya/LWR/SERP. STEP-CARE, Aquifer, Water Aid**				
a.	Technical guidance	23	18	Coastal Fisherfolk, tribal community (2 mandals), marginal farmers and petty traders	175
b.	Project Appraisal/Study/Proposal	14	7	Self Help Group, SC/ST, other marginal communities	9
c.	Monitoring & review	46	67	ST/OBC, BPL families , fisherfolk and other tsunami affected communities	84
	Total :	**83**	**92**		**268**
	****The figures of this section are representing activities till 30th September 2005. From October all special projects have been considered under respective themes.**				
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D) :	**661**	**632**		**2570**
II	**HID**			**Participants**	
a.	HID for AFPRO staff				
I)	Inhouse trainings (AFPRO staff)	15	39	24 Women and 149 Men from NGOs, Staff of AFPRO, Govt. Institutions, Students	
II)	**Trainings Abroad**	**NIL**			
b.	HID - AFPRO sponsored trainings	17	178	284 Women and 341 Men from LWR Project partners, FCFC partners, NGO staff, Farmers, Network partners.	
c.	HID - CB of NGO/community (in-cluding special projects)	191	627	258 Women and 975 Men from Jalswarajya project, ICAR scientists, NGO staff, CASA staff and farmers, volunteers, KVK staff, village youth, Extension Education Institute, DSSS workers, Caritas and CRS PSOs, LWR project partners and community, ST.	
d.	HID - Cadre Building	5	51	6 Women and 59 Men Developing cadres for RRWHs & LOCL, skilland knoweldge enhancement on NRM - NGO staff, Masons	
	TOTAL:	**228**	**895**	**572 Women**	**1524 Men**
III	**Documentation & Information Services**				
a.	Documentation (Reports, audio video, etc.)	493	Annual Report, Half-yearly report, video - audio, work schedule, work done, technical reports, other documents viz. training reports, monitoring visit reports, evaluation report - DPP, manual on sustainable agriculture, IEC material (posters, brochures etc), North-East report, IRCSA souvenir with CD and proceedings.		
	TOTAL:	**493**			
IV	**Workshop/Meeting**		**No. of participants**		
a.	AFPRO Inhouse meeting	216	PAC, PPC, in Units, Sr. staff meeting, staff meeting at AFPRO Field Units and Head Office, IRCSA conference, consortium meeting, interim consortium meeting, renovation committee meeting.		
b.	Program Promotion Meetings	132	Workshop, seminar, conference, meetings.		
c.	Network Meetings	31			
d.	General Meetings/Others	41			
	TOTAL	**420**			

AFPRO
Action For Food Production

Financial Statements

ACTION FOR FOOD PRODUCTION : NEW DELHI
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2006

Particulars	31st March 2006 (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS	
Funds and Reserve	120,881,370.23
Program Balances	266,433.76
TOTAL	121,147,803.99
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	
A) Fixed Assets	
i) Gross Block	45,151,185.24
ii) Less: Depreciation	34,552,977.30
iii) Net Block	10,598,207.94
iv) Capital Work in Progress	5,253,346.17
	15,851,554.11
B) Investments	79,807,888.00
C) Current Assets	
i) Interest Accrued on Deposits	2,150,152.56
ii) Recoverables & Prepaid Expenses	7,635,181.97
iii) Cash & Bank Balances	25,499,081.35
	35,284,415.88
D) Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions	12,756,291.34
Net Current Assets	22,528,124.54
E) IGP - Aligarh Deficit	2,960,237.34
TOTAL	121,147,803.99

As per Books of Account,
explanations & information provided to us

- Sd -	- Sd -	- Sd -	- Sd -
Cyriac Mathew	D. K. Manavalan IAS (Retd.)	Dr. Jimmy Dabhi	J. A. Martins & Co.
Chief Finance Officer	Executive Director	Treasurer	Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date:

ACTION FOR FOOD PRODUCTION : NEW DELHI
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2006

Particulars	31st March 2006 (Rs.)
INCOME	
Core Contributions	32,659,864.02
Program Contributions	6,176,408.00
Training Course Reciepts	104,748.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	144,459.38
Sale / Disposal of Assets / Old Items	245,777.00
Interest - Savings & Deposits	1,168,325.26
TOTAL	**40,499,581.66**
EXPENDITURE	
Core Integrated Development Program	
Human and Institutional Development	3,368,602.54
Socio - Technical Personnel Cost	17,357,983.42
Outreach Support	3,253,565.88
Information Services	383,378.40
Administrative Cost	
Admn. - Personnel Cost (F & A)	3,231,934.42
Outreach Support	311,208.11
Office Expenses	4,027,452.53
Hired Services	2,402,872.50
Capital Expenses	2,100,400.65
ED's Discretionary Fund	226,122.00
	36,663,520.45
Allocation towards:	
Building Development Fund	3,500,000.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure	336,061.21
TOTAL	**40,499,581.66**

As per Books of Account,
explanations & information provided to us

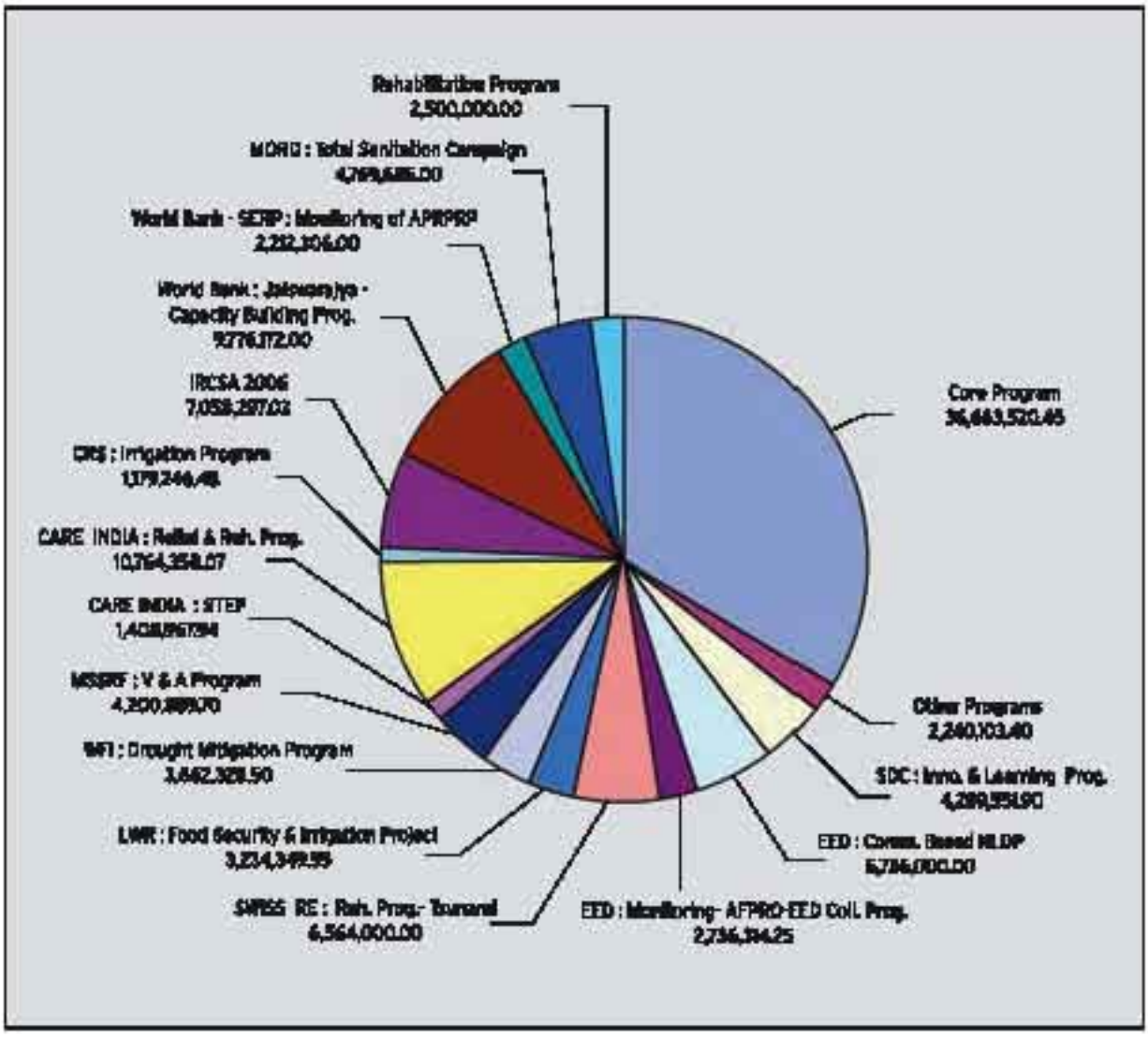
- Sd -	*- Sd -*	*- Sd -*	*- Sd -*
Cyriac Mathew	**D. K. Manavalan IAS (Retd.)**	**Dr. Jimmy Dabhi**	**J. A. Martins & Co.**
Chief Finance Officer	**Executive Director**	**Treasurer**	**Chartered Accountants**

Place: New Delhi
Date:

AFPRO

Action For Rural Protection

EXPENDITURE ON AFPRO PROJECTS
2005-06



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

(i) Basis of Accounting:

The financial statements have been drawn up under historical cost conventions, on accrual basis of accounting.

(ii) Revenue Recognition

a) Contribution received towards the core program are recognized as income to the extent of the expenditure incurred on this program. Contributions, grants, donations and receipts received without any specific direction are recognized as income.

b) Funds received for a particular program/project (other than the core program) are recognized as Program Contributions in the , Balance Sheet and expenditure incurred against such funds is reflected against the particular fund. The unutilized portion of such contributions, grants, donations are retained as part of Program Balances for utilization as per the donors' directions. Where AFPRO meets the stipulations provided for accessing particular funds for its own use, such income is transferred to a Program Fund forming part of Funds and Reserve in the Balance Sheet.

c) Interest earned on savings bank accounts is reflected in the income and expenditure account after allocation of such interest derived on unutilised donor funds, which is allocated to the relevant program balance accounts and in the case of the core contributions it is recognized as income and forms part of such core contributions.

d) Interest earned on investments allocated for a particular fund is credited directly to that particular fund. Interest earned on other investments i.e. fixed deposits placed for more than one year, is credited directly to the general reserve.

e) Foreign Contributions are accounted for on the basis of the credit advice received from the bank.

(iii) Fixed Assets:

Fixed Assets are stated in the Balance Sheet net of depreciation, with a corresponding credit to the Capital Fund Account. Assets received as donation in kind, are incorporated at a value stated by the donor and adjusted for depreciation.

The cost of assets is charged in full to the relevant program in the year of acquisition. Cost of acquisition is inclusive of freight, duties, levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to their working condition for intended use.

(iv) Depreciation:

Depreciation on fixed assets are charged on the Written Down Value (WDV) method at the rates prescribed under the Income Tax Rules with a credit of the assets account and correspondingly reflected in the Capital Fund Account.

(v) Investments:

Investments include long term fixed deposits having a maturity period exceeding one year at the time of placing the deposit and reflects principal amount placed as deposit. Mutual funds reflect the amount invested.

(vi) Retirement Benefits :

Contribution to Provident Fund is charged to the relevant program as attributable to the concerned staff.

Encashment of leave at the time of retirement is permissible and in special cases at the discretion of the management during the tenure of employment. A Group Leave Encashment Scheme insurance policy to cover the liability has been taken with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The amount paid to LIC is charged to the revenue.

Gratuity payments are covered under the Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The premium paid during the year is charged to revenue.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme benefits have been charged to the funds received / allocated for the purpose and on extinguishment of such fund it is charged to the General Reserve against interest earned on such reserve during the year.

2. NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

i) Action for Food Production has been notified by the Government of India for the payment of voluntary retirement benefits to its employees in terms of Section 10(10C)(viic) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

ii) No provision for taxation has been made as the Society is registered under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act 1961 and claims exemption under Section 11 of the Income Tax Act 1961.

Governing Body

1. **Mr. T. Thomas**
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2. **Rev. Fr. John Noronha**
Vice President - AFPRO Governing Body
C/o. Caritas India
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3. **Rev. Dr. Jimmy Dabhi**
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12. **Mr. D.K. Manavalan**
Secretary cum Ex-Officio Member -
AFPRO Governing Body
Executive Director, AFPRO
New Delhi

Rev. Dr. Prasanna Kumari passed away on 16 March 2005

Abbreviations Used

AFPRO	Action for Food Production
CBO	Community Based Organizations
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
EED	Church Development Service
GOI	Government of India
HID	Human and Institutional Development
IGP	Income Generation Program
IRCSA	International Rainwater Catchment Systems Conference
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RRWH	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SHG	Self-Help Groups
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
WUA	Water User's Association

AFPRO
Action For Food Production

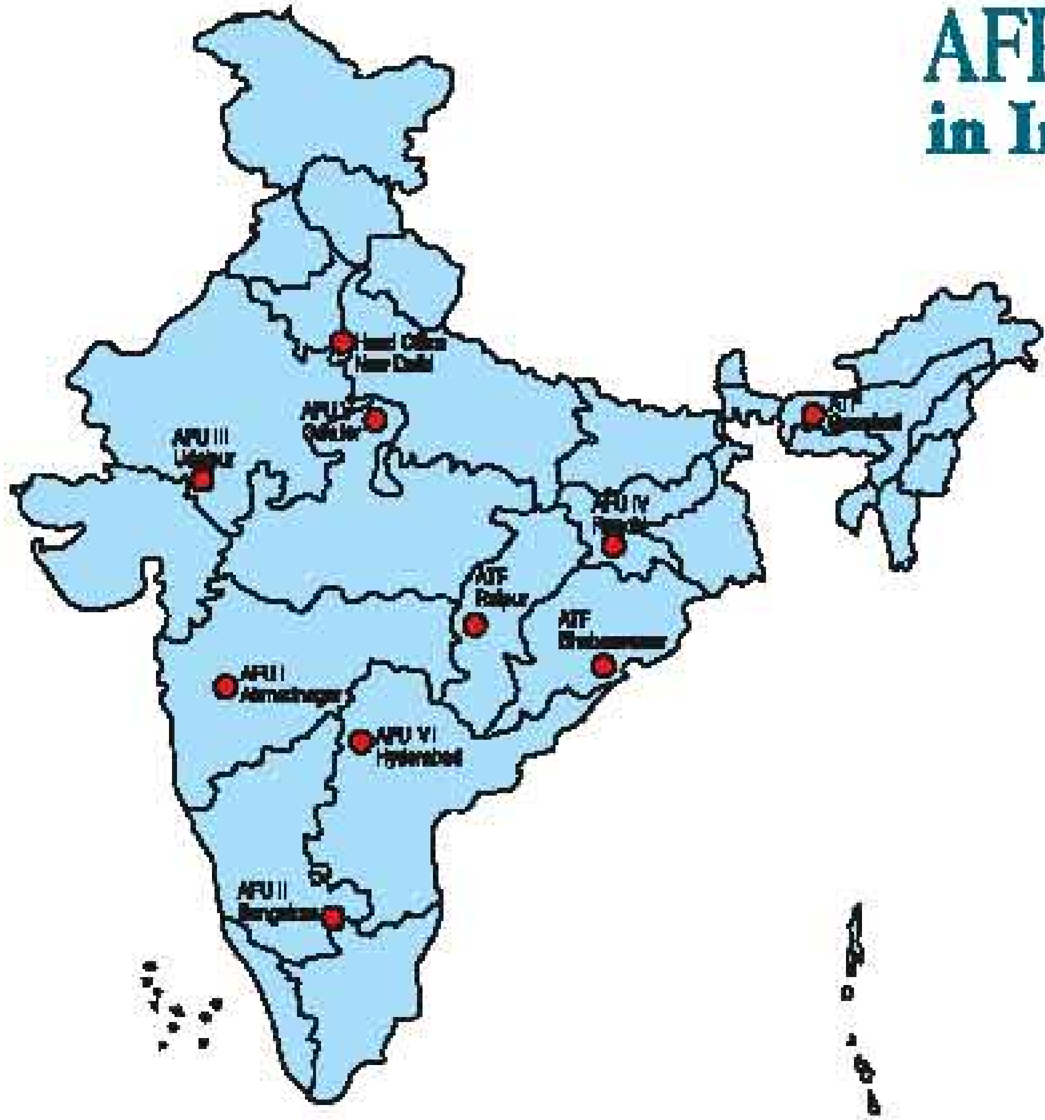
Core Consortium Partners

- Bischofliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V. Aachen, Germany
- Evangelischer Entwicklungsdiesnt e. V. (EED – Church Development Services), Bonn, Germany
- Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO), Zeist, The Netherlands
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Berne, Switzerland

Other Network Partners

- Aga Khan Foundation, India
- Action Aid, India
- Bread for the World, Germany
- Care India
- Caritas India
- Catholic Relief Services
- Centre for World Solidarity
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Christian Aid
- Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat
- Department for International Development (DFID), India
- Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, Government of Maharashtra
- Foundation for Rural Recovery and Development (FORRAD), New Delhi, India
- Government of Andhra Pradesh
- Government of Rajasthan
- India-Canada Co-operation Office, New Delhi
- ICEF
- International Development Enterprises - India
- ION Exchange
- Indo-German Social Service Society (IGSSS), New Delhi
- Intermon
- ITC
- KKID
- Lutheran World Relief, Baltimore, USA
- Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
- OXFAM (India) Trust
- The Royal Netherlands Embassy
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Water Aid (India/U.K.)
- Wells for India, U.K.
- World Bank
- World Vision

AFPRO in India



Executive Director

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Program Coordinator

Mr. R.K. Pandey

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Mr. Vijayakumar James, *AFU-II, B*

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Ms. Champa Tigga, *AFU-IV, R*

Mr. V.D. Dubey, *AFU-V, G*

Mr. K. Sivaprasad, *AFU-VI, H*

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