

Annual Report 2012-13



 **AFPRO**
Action For Food Production

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Paddy & pumpkin cultivation, Bhojpalbhari village of Dhemaji block, Dhemaji district



Training on water borne disease at Talbehat block Lalitpur district

Aim

The aim of the Society is development of weaker sections of the rural community, and to move towards sustainable development through overall increase in their knowledge and skills, in the areas which directly affect their standard and quality of life



Cultivation of lady finger, Jaha Sapor village of Sisiborgaon block, Dhemaji district

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 an overall increase in their knowledge and skills in areas that directly affect their standard and quality of life. It visualizes itself as an organization that 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.



On Site training of labours on digging Continuous Contour Trenches, Anjeni Village, Lasaria block, Udaipur district

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.



**Construction of farm pond, Mderi village,
Nairobi, Kenya**

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Abbreviations

ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
BMP	Better Management Practices
BDL	Bharat Dynamics Limited
CAIM	Convergence of Agricultural Interventions
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCDU	Community Capacity Development Unit
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFS	Integrated Farming Systems
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Development Programme
GoI	Government of India
GoM	Government of Maharashtra
KRSAC	Karnataka Regional Space Applications Centre
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAP	Livelihood Action Plan
LG	Learning Group
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHM	Menstruation Hygiene Management
MPC	Minimum Production Criteria
NAIP	National Agricultural Innovation Project
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NHWDP	NABARD supported Holistic Watershed Development Programme
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PDO	Public Development Officer
PHED	Public Health and Engineering Department
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
RFPMS	Rajasthan Farmers Participation in Management of Irrigation System
SIRD	State Institute for Rural Development
SRO	State Resource Organization
SRTT	Sir Ratan Tata Trust
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VWDA	Vasundhara Watershed Development Agency
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WUA	Water User Association

Project Partners

Government

Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Government of Maharashtra
Panchayati Raj Engineering Department (PRED), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED)
Vasundhara Watershed Development Agency
Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan
State Institute of Rural Development

National funding organizations

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
NABARD
Sir Ratan Tata Trust
World Vision India

CSR

ACC
BALCO
Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)
BIT
IDH
IKEA Trading (Hong Kong) Pvt. Ltd
Rio Tinto

International Funding

Centre for World Solidarity
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
GiZ
Norwegian Embassy
UNICEF
WWF

Training on animal health care Dondro village, Korba block, Korba district

Executive Director's Note



So goes the saying 'Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime'. While the conscience of the nation seems to be driven by the need to ensure food security, among the poorest of its poor; the path, which we as a nation through our policies have chosen to tread down is to say the least highly debatable. How best can we empower communities to take charge of their own food securities, are questions we have found asking ourselves? Also to what extents can we as an organization address availability, access and nutrition requirements of a family through project interventions?

At AFPRO, we have focused on providing fundamental technical solutions to small and marginalized farmers engaged in agriculture to help them improve their productions. Also by addressing some of the factors that restrain their net profits, we have helped generate additional incomes. Integrating agriculture practices with livestock rearing and fisheries, model solutions have been developed for focused geographies to meet subsistence requirement; and also generate additional incomes. Pride in our accomplishment stems not only from having contributed to the development of successful models; but also in the ability to improve livelihoods of flood affected inhabitants.

Flowing as an undercurrent through every aspect of human existence is water. While there is no dearth of those who overexploit this renewable resource; on the flip side majority are those for whom minimum life sustaining quantity of water at their disposal is a distant reality. Working within limiting factors, what are the technological solutions that we can introduce to extend justice to them and how best can we ensure that available water is utilized on the basis of principles of equity, are some of the issues addressed through our programmes on water and sanitation.

At AFPRO, we have found that playing with local geologies one can identify a multitude of interventions. In hard rocks of peninsular India, where groundwater potentials are limited; development of surface water bodies can serve as effective storages for fair amounts of rainfall. We have contributed to the creation of over 2,30,000 cu.m of surface storage in this year alone. Surface storages not only provide access to critical water but also help reduce pressures on already strained groundwater. Learning from field implementations of 'Participatory Monitoring of Groundwater' and 'Participatory Irrigation Management' – two key components of freshwater systems have been diverse. How best can we utilize these concepts as adaptation strategies to the looming threat of climate variability and change is yet to be explored by us?

Benefits of economic improvement can depreciate instantaneously due to poor health. Where attribution to poor sanitation and hygiene practices is the strongest; the contribution of development professionals like ours is immense. At AFPRO, we have found a renewed association of commitment with the sanitation and hygiene sector. Having adopted to promote the eco-san model among a group of tribal; bringing about a change in mind sets through displacement of open defecation practices is the real challenge. There are still challenges such as quality of water; and sanitation and hygiene which need to be addressed. We need more of motivated and trained communities to undertake actions leading to result oriented outcomes.

Under the climate change regime, there are challenges before us that threaten livelihoods, food security, water and sanitation. What are key variables that will change; what will be the direction of change; how is this change going to impact livelihoods and natural resource bases; and what can be done to adapt; is holding the attention of development practitioners alike. At AFPRO, we have found that integrating adaptation measures into conventional programmes related to management of natural resources can help increase the effectiveness of support systems.

In conclusion, we express our gratitude to our Governing Body members for their valuable guidance, insight and strategic inputs. Last but not the least a word of appreciation to the commitment and work of our teams in the different Field Units and Task Forces. We are inspired by the spirit of commitment. The more intensely we work, the more phenomenal are our outcomes

D.K. Manavalan
Executive Director



Cultivation using raised beds, Silasuti village
of Sisiborgoon block, Dhemaji district

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

Overview

Stereotyped a hazard, floods are rarely viewed from perspectives of sustainable livelihoods and income generation. Yet working with them, understanding their cycles of occurrence, their unique geographies (silt and sand deposits) and the effects that they have on livelihoods can help reduce the damages that they are infamous for. 'Live Better with Floods' has grown over the last four years, by demonstrating in the field practical livelihood options that work with the floods. Improving on innovative designs with each year, successful models under the IFS (Integrated Farming System) umbrella have emerged. These models are worthy of being replicated across similar geographies.

While methods of production enhancement are multiple; we have found that systematizing some fundamental cultivation practices like line sowing and inter cultural practices, and capacitating communities on them that too in local languages can contribute to improvements in production. Also scientific processes of yield data collection are rarely observed among farmers. Introduction of such innovative practices help farmers in maintaining records.

Mainstreaming women into the agricultural system is an issue that is being spoken about through multiple forums in the public domain as well as national policy. How does the agricultural sector engage women; what are the safety measures that are adopted to safeguard their health from certain hazardous practices; how can they be effectively utilized to contribute to the agricultural sector through value addition and non farm based activities? We have explored some of these aspects through our cotton projects in states of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and livelihood based project in Assam.

Adoption of safety measures by women during application of fertilizers and pesticides; prohibition of pregnant women from applying the same; reduces their risks to chemical contamination. Also significant successes recorded among handloom based non farm activities in Assam are representing of both local preferences and potentials for future expansion.

International and national labor laws positively discriminate against the engagement of children as labor in the agricultural sector. While such laws exist, there are glaring violations at the field level with informal engagements as farm labour continuing. A conscious effort was made to explore this issue under the umbrella of 'Decent Work' through our cotton project in Maharashtra and Gujarat. While eliminating such practices is a challenge, efforts have been made towards generation of awareness and the need to make regular school attendance of such children in these areas a practice.

Limiting net profits amongst small and marginal farmers are diseconomies of scale. Tendencies of farmers to incur high transportation costs courtesy transportation of nominal quantities, makes their production process unprofitable. Collectives are being developed as an effective unit to bring in improved economies in production. Numerous improvements in the agricultural production - distribution system can be routed through them. Challenges encountered at each step by these collectives will have to be addressed with care.

The sole purpose of allocating financial resources towards development of rural areas dwindles away if respective allocations do not materialize into utilizations. Working through Village Development Committees, we have been able to strengthen them not only in awareness on existing schemes, but have also proactively facilitated the 'Convergence' approach.

Pig Fish Vegetable farming system, Bomje village, Sisiborgaon block, Dhemaji district

Maize cultivation, Padhaniguda village, Jaypore block, Koraput district

Increasing resilience of indigenous communities to water induced hazards

Three unique geographies - low lying, silt and sand affected - have been our working area since 2009. Floods in Dhemaji have been part and parcel of the daily lives of farmers. While cultivation of rice, fish, horticulture, piggery and poultry have always been intricate parts of their livelihoods; systematic attempts to streamline existing practices to maximize profits was the call of the hour. By channelizing the potential of flood waters; we have strived to generate livelihoods and incomes through the identification /adoption of technology options.

With humble beginnings, work amongst these largely tribal areas began with some 50 odd farmers. The success recorded in the farms of leading farmers served as a driving force to mobilize the skeptics towards adoption of our interventions. With the passing of each year we were able to add to our kitty of 'interested' farmers. They have served as the best torch bearers of the approaches propagated, spreading technologies and motivating other farmers to adopt the same. Recognizing our contribution to improvement in livelihoods has been the 'Certificate of Appreciation' received from Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

One of our most successful interventions has been select models under the Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) umbrella. Amalgamating local practices with modern technology, we found IFS models to best represent the requirements of the local communities. One of the pillars on which all crop related 'Restructuring' took place was that of the humble 'Crop Calendar'. Based on a thorough understanding of varying depths of flood waters, time of onset of floods and local geographies, crops and crop varieties were planned. The introduction of improved crop varieties and methods of livestock rearing also contributed in alternate livelihood generation.

Another of our interventions, which have found both preference and acceptance among the local communities, as well as yielded satisfactory results, has been vegetable cultivation. Blending conventionally cultivated vegetables with improved technologies has contributed to substantial improvements in income. We have found

Project Title Live Better with Floods

- Location**
- 38 villages, Dhemaji district, Assam
 - 10 additional villages, Dhemaji district, Assam - Extension phase

Collaborating Agency Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR)

Duration July 2012 - December 2013 (Extension Phase I)

Integrated Farming System (IFS) Models

- Pig-Fish-Vegetable farming system
- Poultry-Fish-Vegetable farming system
- Rice-Fish-Vegetable farming system

Cost Benefit Ratios of mustard, coriander, spinach and lentils to be higher in comparison to other vegetables introduced. They therefore emerge as crops which can be recommended for replication and scaling up.

Although capacity buildings of existing institutions have been underlying activities through the project period, we found the need to make concerted investments in this direction. These institutions once strengthened will be able to contribute to sustainability of project interventions.

Economics of IFS models developed

- Net Profit of Rs 51,466/ha earned from Pig Fish-Vegetable farming system
- Net profit of Rs 26,957/ha earned from Poultry Fish-Vegetable farming system
- Net profit of Rs 31,225/ha earned from Rice-Fish-Vegetable farming system



SHG meeting at Bordolopa village, Sisiborgaon block, Dhemaji district

Raising Beds to cultivate in water logged areas

Well aware about the short comings of his land, Mr Gulok Mandal of Dharampur knows that cultivating crops in soil of high moisture content (water logged) can weaken young saplings and affect overall productivity. The practice of late sowing adopted by him is associated with a spiral of water shortages in the summer season and late harvests. Such crops also fetch below average market prices, resulting in lower incomes earned.

With 'Live Better with Floods' being implemented in his village, he was exposed to a gamut of technological options which would help him improve incomes. A technological intervention of relevance to him; and one in which he showed a keen interest was the practice of cultivating on raised beds.

With an average elevation of approximately one foot above the ground, he constructed a bed of 5 meters square using mud, compost and water hyacinth. He also used bamboo to reinforce the structure and prevent its sides from being eroded. With bunds around his fish pond also developed as part of the IFS model, he decided to improvise with the technology and replicate it along the bunds. Traditional mesh like structures locally known as chang/jeng were also constructed and placed over the raised beds to support cultivation of creepers. By reducing contact with the saturated soil, as well as improving drainage, he is using these raised beds to raise both saplings and cultivate crops permanently.

He has effectively used these raised beds to cultivate crops like bottle gourd, pumpkin, brinjal and cabbage. He is also using these raised beds to nurture saplings of rice, for subsequent transplantation in the field.

His is an example of successful adoption of existing technologies. While increase in productions were not really his target, timely sowing and harvesting of crops despite the waterlogged conditions have helped him fetch a higher market price for his produce. These market prices have added an additional Rs 19,700 to his kitty. One of few farmers to have adopted this technology, he hopes to be an inspiration to others faced by the same challenge.



Raised beds used for cultivating bottle gourd, Dharampur village, Sisiborgaon block, Dhemaji district

1st to commercially cultivate turmeric in his village

Ramananda Doley had not cultivated his land for a good 8-10 years. Ever since the occurrence of massive floods in 1998, heavy sand deposition had left his land a barren lot. He was forced to migrate to adjoining Dibrugarh in search of work. He found himself engaged as a rickshaw puller for the most productive parts of his day, resorting to make shift jobs like selling traditional garments etc to make ends meet. Risking returning to his land, he started slowly cultivating crops. However production was low.

With 'Live Better with Floods' being implemented in his village, he was exposed to a multitude of technological options including but not limited to the cultivation of turmeric. Traditionally cultivated by the people of his village, production was generally for subsistence purposes, rarely venturing towards commercial production.

Diverting 0.2 acres of his land to the exclusive cultivation of this spice, he used both initial inputs and technical know how to cultivate turmeric. Guiding him through the cultivation processes were IEC material developed on better management practices in turmeric including but not exclusive to pest management – that too in Assamese.

Valuing the income he earned from his cultivation in the 1st year, he has replicated similar practices in the next two consecutive years. Trained on storage of input, he has progressively reduced his input cost. Also, from having directly sold raw turmeric in the 1st year, he has graduated to selling processed and packaged turmeric in subsequent years.

He has emerged as a progressive farmer in his village having successfully cultivated turmeric on a commercial basis. He is one of the 1st to have cultivated turmeric commercially earning him a net profit of Rs 35,000 – Rs 40,000.



Turmeric cultivation, Merasaponi village, Sisiborgaon block, Dhemaji district

Moving beyond 'Better Management Practices' towards 'Better Cotton Systems'

That cotton systems are ridden by practices that threaten its profitability is well known. Looming high was the threat of thousands of farmers in the cotton belts of Maharashtra and Gujarat, abandoning a centuries old cultivation practice. Repercussions of adopted practices were extending into the realm of environmental damages, with turning a blind eye to such practices becoming increasingly unavoidable.

What started off as an initiative with the financial support of IKEA over five years ago; promotion of 'Better Management Practices' (BMP) in cotton has evolved into the more holistic 'Better Cotton Systems' (BCS). Growing in leaps and bounds; we have progressed from working with cotton cultivators in Maharashtra to those in Gujarat; target farmers have doubled and multiple facets of the cotton system have been explored.

Better Cotton Systems break confinements of 'reduction in harmful crop protection practices', to include within its purview broader issues of 'water efficiency, soil health, preservation of fiber quality and decent work'. Each of these issues is well documented through the 'Minimum Production Criteria' (MPC). A value addition to this system has been an emphasis on developing linkages with the existing market supply chain – starting with the ginners.

Project Title Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)

Location

101 villages, nine blocks of Yavatmal district, Maharashtra; 27 villages, Dhrangadhra block, Surendranagar district; Gujarat 38 villages, Wankaner block, Rajkot district, Gujarat 81 villages, Dharaji block, Rajkot district, Gujarat

Collaborating Agency

IDH, IKEA Trading (Hong Kong) Pvt Ltd

Duration

June 2012 – June 2013

Aptly named, Krishi Mitra's have been disseminating information on MPCs to groups of cotton cultivators (Learning Groups) formed under the project and comprising 30 - 40 farmers. Gauging by the cotton farmers mobilized towards cultivation of 'Better Cotton' and compliance with BCI MPCs, their performances have been satisfactory. With several having been associated with project since its inception, they can be developed as flag bearers, post withdrawal.



Better Management Practices (BMP) in Cotton



Cotton cultivation, Babari village, Dhrangadhra block, Surendranagar district, Gujarat

Taking a toll on cotton production in two districts of Gujarat – Rajkot and Surendranagar was either inadequate irrigation water or irrigation waters having high salt contents. To overcome the same, we have introduced simple soil and water conservation measures. Setting aside a small fraction of land, settling tanks have been constructed at several sites. Irrigation water is allowed to stand in them for a couple of days. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) settles at the bottom and the upper layer of water is then used for irrigation. Reducing the dependence on saline groundwater, a series of farm ponds have also been implemented.

Better Cotton License was developed as an acknowledgement by BCI for having complied with its MPCs. Licensing has been found to be an effective tool in monitoring not only compliances; but also transfer of benefits to farmers in terms of field based access to ginners. Foremost benefit has been onsite procurement of cotton by BCI registered Ginners. Farmers were immediately able to realize reductions in transportation and storage

costs. It is an effective means of engaging with farmers on a yearly basis to ensure that MPCs are complied with. While facilitating linkages has been the primary response, it requires further streamlining and strengthening.

Project outputs during the reporting period

- 28,086 farmers registered with BCI across states of Maharashtra and Gujarat
- 146 Krishi Mitra trained on MPCs
- 30 - 40 % reduction in application of pesticides based on INM practices; and 40-50% reduction in water use
- Net profit recorded between Rs 13,481 – Rs 33,325/ha in Maharashtra; and Rs 10,112 – Rs 44,305/ha in Gujarat
- 60% and 30% farmers in Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively complied with MPCs have received BCI License

Having complied with BCI Minimum Production Criteria

Ahmad Hassan is one of the 35 cotton farmers that form Learning Group (LG) No. 40 from Sindavadar village, Gujarat. Partners in the adoption of poor practices in cotton cultivation; they all held belief systems that, greater inputs culminate in greater outputs. Realizations that such practices were detrimental to the environment and an unnecessary expenditure were either non-existent or abysmally low.

Ambiguity with project objectives and benefits which they stood to accrue were part and parcel of their group formation process. Motivated by the local Krishi Mitra they overcame initial reluctances to form LG No 40 in March 2012.

Overcoming initial glitches, they started regularly attending the trainings on Better Cotton Systems and its Minimum Production Criteria (MPC) being conducted by AFPRO. These MPC provided them with a broad framework, working within which they could produce cotton which was both profitable and environmentally sustainable. Through four trainings, sub criteria related to sowing techniques, integrated nutrient management, crop protection and soil moisture, importance and techniques of maintaining fiber quality of their produce was shared with them.

Having understood the power of a group, they all prefer taking decisions on selection of seeds; and application of fertilizers and pesticides together. Not only have they started jointly purchasing inputs but have also started sharing their problems and benefits of new practices adopted in their fields. Their choice and procedure of pesticide application have changed, with an increase in quantity of organic fertilizers and micro nutrients. Adoption of drip irrigation; and alternate row irrigation among those who cannot afford the expenses of drips have also been taken up as water saving practices.

Outshining other LG's, LG No 40 has received the coveted BCI License. Their cotton is not only certified to having been produced using sustainable practices 'Better Cotton'; but also giving them leverage to access BCI registered Ginners. For the first time they had Ginners visiting their fields for purchase of cotton. Encashing this privilege they been able to significantly reduce transportation and storage costs. They now like to sell their cotton in groups as it is beneficial for them in getting optimum price.

"Land is important, productivity is managed by farmer, grouping of farmer is good for sharing, environment is important aspect, Systematic farming like Better Cotton System with optimum resources use take farmer towards approach of sustainability".



Cotton picking, Soladi village,
Dhrangshah block,
Surendranagar district,
Gujarat

Promoting sustainable livelihoods through preparation and implementation of community based Village Development Plans

Jamul, Kurud, Dhaur, Nandani-Kundani, Pathariya, and Medesara were six villages adopted under the ACC-NABARD supported Ujyara project. Scarcity of water for irrigation, low agricultural production, lack of safe and adequate drinking water; and inadequate employment opportunities define these villages. Named symbolically for the spread of light, we entered into the second year of the project with the objective of addressing the above.

The prime focus during this year was to strengthen water resources by either renovating existing surface ponds or creating new ones. Increasing the storage capacities of existing ponds will not only make available irrigation water to support kharif crops but also select rabi crops. 5 percent model is another water harvesting structure introduced in the area. Trapping surface runoff in the farmers field itself, it is being used not only for irrigation purposes but also for fish rearing.

Locally, paddy, wheat and gram are the main crops cultivated. Lack of awareness on existing varieties of improved seeds and better cultivation practices have been some of the main reasons to which low productivity in these crops can be attributed. Conscious efforts were made by us during this year to expose farmers to a variety of practices targeting improvement in productivity. Hybrid seeds of paddy, wheat and gram; improved farm equipment like Marker and Ambika Paddy Weeder were distributed to demonstrate new technologies. Trainings and demonstrations were also organized on System of Rice Intensification. Considering the local problem of rain fed agriculture, lack of adequate protective irrigation and poor productivity, efforts were made by us to introduce this concept among the communities.

NABARD provided support to all capacity building activities taken up under the project. Ranging from generating awareness among communities on available government schemes; planning nutrient requirement of crops through discussions with soil

Project Title Ujyara Project

Location 6 villages, Durg district, Chhattisgarh

Collaborating Agency ACC-Jamul and NABARD

Duration June 2011- June 2014

Key outputs under Water Resources Development

Pond Renovation

- 4 ponds renovated with cumulative storage capacities being increased from 68, 800 cu.m to 1,19,147 cu.m
- 75.23 acres of kharif have access to protective irrigation

5% Farm pond

- 4 farm ponds constructed with cumulative storage capacities of 4000 cu.m
- Apart from support to critical irrigation for both kharif and select rabi crops, farm ponds also used for fish rearing (income generated)

testing department; bank linkages for SHG's; and exposure to small enterprises have been taken up. Integrating these activities into the programme have made the project more holistic in its approach; while ensuring that infrastructure developed by the community will be utilized effectively towards the generation of additional livelihoods.

Our association with ACC was a unique experience of piloting the concept of Integrated Village Development under the CSR umbrella. Addressing inter-related issues in a village with all directed towards a common target of improved livelihoods represents a new approach to development.



Animal vaccination camp,
Durg district, Chhattisgarh

Exploring the 'Convergence' approach in reduction of vulnerabilities and enhancement of livelihood option

Our tryst with the widely popularized 'Convergence' approach entered its third year with the C-AIM project. At its peak, convergence can be observed through financial support being received from three funding organizations – Government of Maharashtra, IFAD and SRTT. In addition, convergence has also been actively practiced through sourcing of funds from RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and MGNREGA.

For 10 villages in Yavatmal block, it is not the paucity of natural resources which is limiting potentials. Rather, it is the inadequacies in effectively managing them. With average annual rainfall between 900 -1100 mm, it is more the absence of water conservation measures than limited rainfall itself that is restricting agriculture. Also, delving deeper one will find the absence of any collectivization system, as a reason limiting incomes earned. Ignorant of differential market values based on categorization of the quality of produce; and smaller marketable produce; farmers fail to fetch fair market prices.

'Convergence' was taken to the field through implementation of water resource development measures. Tapping fairly good rainfall patterns, a series of farm ponds have been constructed across project villages. These irrigation systems will supplement crop water requirements from rainfall, to meet demands of critical irrigation.

We have attempted to assist farmers in receiving fair market prices for their produce. Able to scientifically assess quality of their produce, small and marginal farmers have been equipped with their first bargaining tool with buyers. Overcoming smaller marketable produce, collectives in the form of Producer Groups are aiding farmers in reducing costs incurred due to inefficiencies associated with operations at smaller scales. Also conscious efforts have been made through the project to develop linkages between buyers and suppliers.

Project Title	Convergence of agricultural interventions in distressed districts of Maharashtra (C-AIM)
Location	10 villages, Yavatmal block, Maharashtra
Collaborating Agency	Government of Maharashtra (GoM), IFAD and SRTT
Duration	October 2010 – October 2013

Project outputs during the reporting period

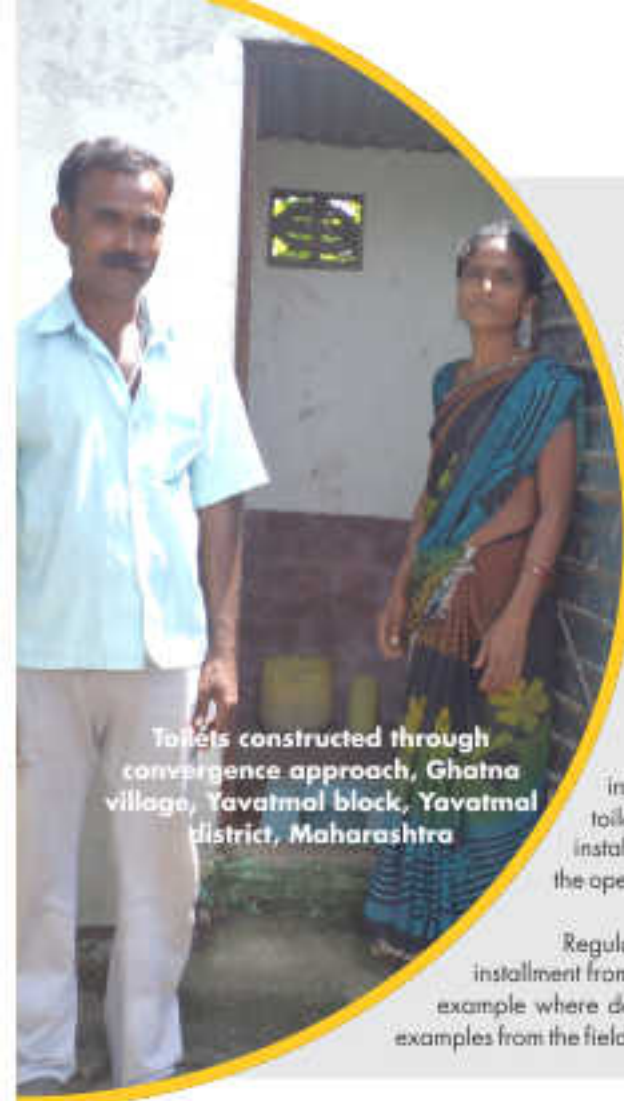
- Over 1,00,000 cu.m of surface storage has been created through construction of 131 farm ponds
- 104.28 ha treated with farm bunds and waterways

Legalizing these groups has been an initiation of the process of Agri-business clusters. Efforts are being made to establish Producer Companies, registered under the Companies Act. Strengthening of these Producer Companies have been initiated by maintaining of crop production based farmers database on one hand; while detailed data bases of local suppliers etc is being maintained on the other.

C - AIM represents a unique model of convergence from both Government, national, and international funds, directed towards a reduction in vulnerabilities and enhancement in livelihoods. Participation of local communities from project inception have ensured all convergence has been directed towards achievement of community demands.



Farm pond constructed at Ghatna village, Yavatmal block, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra



Toilets constructed through convergence approach, Ghatana village, Yavatmal block, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra

Converging with a local loan scheme to build a sanitation facility

Mrs. Surekha Suresh Rathod belongs to Ghatana village located some 30 kilometers from Yavatmal. While working with women like her in this village, the need for household sanitation facilities and bathrooms was felt. They did not like having to travel distances for defecations and preferred the comfort of a household block. However, financing the cost of construction of such a structure has always loomed large and prevented them from moving forward.

The Jankalyan scheme of Vidarbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, within whose service area Ghatana fell was a perfect source of meeting the requirements of these women. They were not only providing a loan for construction of a sanitation facilities, but also purchase of solar lanterns. To meet the precursors of the bank, the women were organized into four Joint Liability Groups of four members each. The determination among the women to construct these toilets was such that each of them contributed the mandatory beneficiary contribution – 20 percent of the support amount.

Individually having deposited Rs 8,000 with the bank, each of these women received the 1st installment under the scheme. Guided by the team they are now proud owners of a combined toilet and bathroom complex. Having judiciously utilized the amount received from their 1st installments, 16 such complexes can be observed in their village. They no longer have to defecate in the open.

Regularly repaying their monthly installment of Rs 500, they are hopeful of receiving the final installment from the bank, from which they will purchase a solar lantern. Construction of these toilets is good example where determination and financial support can culminate in improving rural areas. They represent examples from the field of the much spoken about 'Convergence' approach.

Taking the lead in developing a small dairy Unit

Dairy unit established through convergence approach, Varzadi village, Yavatmal block, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra Apart from 10 acres of land that she owns; four buffaloes and the milk they generate has been an added asset. However, local breeds and poor yields (4-5 liters per day) make selling her milk produce to the local dairy located some 20 kilometers away in Yavatmal not a very profitable venture. Streamlining dairy as a livelihood activity, through purchase of improved breeds, proper shelter for the animals etc require financial investments, expenses which she solely could not raise.

Kam Dhenu scheme of the Department of Dairy and Animal Husbandry came to her rescue through its financial support in the form of grants. Based on the principle of equal investment, she received a grant of Rs 1,67,000. She utilized this amount to purchase six improved breeds of Murrah and Jaffarabad. Having had to contribute an equal amount from her own resources, she utilized the same to construct a cowshed and a fodder storage space.

Having invested these amounts over two years ago, she has no regrets. With yields having improved by 50%, selling of milk to the local dairy is no longer uneconomical. Apart from the milk, sale of the animal dung to neighboring farmers has generated some nominal incomes. Facilitating access to a local scheme has both generated her additional income but also provided her with stable source of income.



Dairy unit established through convergence approach, Varzadi village, Yavatmal block, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra

WATER & SANITATION

Overview

Can we affirm that we have met Millennium Development Goals with regard to water and sanitation (WATSAN)? Is the bottom line the absence of a proactive cadre of people's representatives at the village level who can mobilize people to adopt improved practices? Have we mapped capacities of these representatives and developed strategies to bridge gaps? While efforts have most definitely been made, we have found ourselves actively contributing to Capacity Building Exercises in two states of Raipur and Karnataka. Endeavors in both states can be attributed to established bases in capacitating representatives at the village level on WATSAN. Triggers of the trainings, however, have been altered to cater to local contextual requirements.

Issues encompassed under sanitation are manifold. Evolving with time, focus has drifted across age and gender. However, a growing spotlight is on addressing sanitation and hygiene issues associated with women. Generally placed on the back burner due to social taboos surrounding it, menstruation hygiene has moved up and into the forefront; and is being addressed through existing sanitation programmes. Consistently working with them is the only option to breaking taboos which requires periodical follow ups. We have found that working with disseminators of information at the village – Anganwadi and ASHA workers, at least helps process initiation.

While technology dissemination to communities at the grassroots is spoken about more often than not, our contribution to the same has been small yet significant. An outcome of investments – both human resource and financial, has been the preparation of fairly detailed Ground Water Prospects maps by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. Overlaying layers of significance, these maps were taken to the locals; who were in turn capacitated to draw inferences on most suitable locations for groundwater recharge. Utilization of these maps has been a learning for both project staff as well as local communities especially when it comes to planning for Drinking Water Security.

Instilling into mind sets the looming threats of groundwater over drafts, we have found water budget estimations to be effective tools of involving local communities in the process of utilization-availability quantifications. The essence of the project is in working out these estimates with their active support. Valuable information is generated in critical sectors as well those contributing to greatest over exploitation. Equipped with information on water balances at the village level, the approach is effective in community based identification of draft reduction-recharge augmentation measures.

Social dynamics often control the participation of women in development programmes. We have found that targeting interventions towards them, might improve their engagement in interventions. Concerted efforts have been made to involve them in as many activities as possible under the WATSAN ambit. Exemplars are many, with women taking up proactive roles in Water User Groups, VWSC formations. They serve as disseminators of WATSAN related information as well as asset care takers. These examples can be cited from our projects in Karnataka and Chhattisgarh.

Due to their self imposed alienations from the main stream, tribals as a social unit lag far behind when compared with standard indicators of social and economic development. There is an interest at the national level, well documented through national level policies and programmes, which focus on the development of tribal pockets. Although bestowed with abundant rainfall, inadequately developed surface storage mediums in tribal villages of Chhattisgarh and Orissa prevent them from harnessing the potentials of their land. Development of water resources, therefore, has been adopted as one of the entry points into several of these tribal villages. Prioritizing sanitation among tribals for whom access to sanitation and understanding of hygiene are the least of their concerns, has also been challenge that we have effectively worked with.



Monitoring renovation work by MMC at Modhahadley, Chittorgarh

Working towards making Gram Panchayats drinking water secure

That we can no longer draw water resources in an unrestrained manner is a reality that has dawned on us over the past couple of years. Unless, grimness of the situation is instilled into the mind-sets of the people, bringing about any worthwhile change would be impractical. Playing within this framework, like minded bodies are synchronizing efforts to flag the issue of declining water resources amongst local mind sets.

The concept of Drinking Water Security is being propagated as a new method to address key issues affecting the water sector. Taking a lead in this has been the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (GoI) through its ambitious 'Drinking Water Security National Pilot Programme'. It is a novel initiative wherein an exercise of drinking water security planning is being piloted across 15 blocks in the country. We have been selected as a 'Support Organization' for piloting this approach in Mulbagal block, Kolar district, Karnataka.

Estimating, water resource requirements for multiple essential uses are the premise of water security planning. Envisaging a systematic approach, we have received necessary hand holding support as 'Support Organization' under the project. Timely trainings were organized by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MDWS) and WSP on 'Water Budgeting' and 'Water Security Planning'.

Based on directions provided, corresponding activities were implemented along with communities in the field. These trainings helped systematize processes to be followed while collaborating with the local communities towards achievement of the goal of 'Water Security'.

While we have entered into GP's through conventional VWSC's, conscious efforts have been made by us to demystify key issues related to surface and groundwater. Putting theory into practice, VWSC members were capacitated to estimate total water availability (surface and groundwater). Using simplified crop water requirement tools, amongst others, water utilization was also estimated. Reflecting on both sides, we were able to throw greater light on the actual water scenario in a GP. We found water budget

Project Title	National Drinking Water Security Pilot Project - NDWSPP
Location	30 GP, Mulbagal taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka
Collaborating Agency	Panchayati Raj Engineering Department and Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayath, Kolar
Duration	July 2012 - July 2014

estimation exercises to be an empowering tool, arming local communities with an enhanced sense of awareness of pressure nodes or sources of greatest water draft. With such precise information, the willingness to adopt both draft diminution; and recharge augmentation strategies is higher.

Some of the value additions introduced were the use of Ground Water Prospects maps prepared by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). Utilization of these maps has been an innovative improvisation of prepared Groundwater Prospects maps and existing GIS techniques. Culmination of this has been finalization of Drinking Water Security Plan for Hebbani Gram Panchayat. Integration with maps prepared by Karnataka Regional Space Application Centre (KRSAC); broadened thinking and have helped in addressing the development of water security plans in a scientific and systematic manner.

While we have successfully completed preparing a Water Security plan for one GP, processes initiated will be continued and replicated in remaining target GP as well.

The essence of the approach lies in priority given to scientific quantifications of water resources with absolute participation of local communities. It is good model of information sharing and active participation, directed towards a common goal of Drinking Water Security.

Key components of the project

- Baseline of water sources and systems
- Participatory estimation of water budgets
- Preparation of source sustainability plans
- Mapping of capacities & necessary training
- Preparation of drinking water security plans
- Development of Operation and Maintenance plans

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- 54 VWSCs have been formed by organizing Gram Sabha
- 18 WBEs have been organized during the reporting period
- Hebbani GP Drinking Water Security plan developed and has been shared with Government of India



GIS training of Swachta Doath triggering on sanitation Mulbagal block, Kolar district

Budgeting water to plan for a secure future of drinking water

While the competition to use water is stiff, the drinking water requirements of some 900 odd inhabitants of Manighatta Mitta, a small habitation located peripherally to M.Gollahalli village is often overshadowed by its more demanding agricultural sector. The presence of three bore wells does not define the supply side, as functionality is restricted to a sole bore well, courtesy persistent groundwater drafts in the past. While a yield of 36,000 liters/day meets current drinking water requirements, locals face a parched future if continued dependence on this well is faced.

Breaking down the science behind groundwater holds the key to initiating a more sustainable groundwater utilization regime. Ignorant about the drinking water requirements of their habitation, they were unequipped to estimate demand, identify key compelling sectors, correlate it with existing supply; and also measures which will help ensure that the future water requirements of their habitation are met internally.

Water Budget Estimations were found to be an engaging tool to capacitate the locals on simplified methods to calculate the total water requirements of their habitation – drinking, livestock and agriculture. The eagerness among the locals to quantify surface and groundwater in their village was palpable during the exercises. To push enthusiasm to the next level, necessary hand holding was provided towards computation of the water budget for their habitation.

Standing tall with a water demand (domestic and irrigation) of 3,66,130 cu.m per year, the supply fell far short at only 75,942 cu.m per year. Shocking deficit of over 400 percent, were swift triggers to generate a demand on identifying those measures which will help reduce deficits.

Based on an understanding the water scenario in their village, locals identified some key measures that will help them ensure that water is available for the future. Guided by the team, the deal at point source recharge measures, roof water harvesting, and introduction of low water requiring agriculture and irrigation practices was sealed.

Having prepared a 'Drinking Water Security Plan' for the first time, people who participated in the exercise were enthused to take this to the next level and start working towards reducing their groundwater drafts vis-à-vis giving back through recharge measures.



Creating a multiplier effect through capacitation of peoples representatives on water and sanitation

We find a renewed interest among the government towards national goals of improved water & sanitation. With sanitation having slipped in agendas of national importance over the last couple of years; a revival in interests is well represented by the revamping of the government supported water and sanitation programmes.

If we were to draw from past learning's of the sector, we will find that the only approach that stands out in terms of sustainability is 'demand driven'. The call of the hour is a multi pronged approach to ensure that all rural habitations are covered in terms of access to safe drinking water systems and sanitation; and, the most effective mechanism by which we can reach out to communities in the villages is through their own representatives. Acknowledging the need to intensify this approach, we have found the state government of Karnataka taking a keen interest in capacitating its own representatives on promotion of water and sanitation.

Madhugiri, Sira and Pavagada are three taluks located in Tumkur district of Karnataka. They are fairly representative of the below than national level averages in terms of water supply and sanitation. To test the efficacy of the above approach, we were selected from over 20 NGO's in the state, to pilot a 'Capacity Building Programme' in 3 GP's across 3 taluks of Tumkur.

Capacitating VWSC members, PDO's, GP members, school teachers and ASHA workers has a multiplier effect by virtue of the sheer numbers of people they daily interact with; holding the

Project Title Capacity Building Program to GP, VWSC, SHG members and others on Drinking Water and Sanitation with special focus on Water Quality Issues

Location 3 GPs in 3 taluks in Tumkur District

Collaborating Agency Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Duration January 2013

potential of dispersing information and knowledge far and wide. They are therefore effective targets under the Information Education and Communication (IEC) approach. By developing an appreciation of the thematic areas raised through the trainings, over 70 percent of the target trainees claim an improved level of awareness. Although participation of women cannot be claimed to be phenomenally high even a turn out of 30 percent was a step in the right direction.

Developing an orientation among these members through designing and developing of training modules; and facilitating trainings has strengthened internal capacities. Equipped with this experience, contributing to replication of learning's in close collaboration with the government, is a possibility worth exploring.

Thematic areas for training

- Sources of drinking water
- Water quality & related effects
- Sanitation
- Water budgeting
- Roles and responsibilities of VWSC



Training of PRI representative on Water and Sanitation, Tumkur district

Strengthening livelihoods through development of water resources

Amateurish would we be, to believe that diverse natural resources are an answer to all development woes. Breaking down restrictions, the realization dawns soon enough, that, it is these natural resources that can be developed into stepping stones, unleashing the door to a more holistic development. Centering interventions around a single resource like water alone, while playing with dependent sectors like agriculture and live stock can initiate processes of development.

Located peripherally to Bharat Aluminum Corporation Ltd. (BALCO) Korba, are four tribal villages of Rogbahary, Jambahar, Chuihya and Dondru. An underrated resource in these villages, which has found favor among BALCO CSR team, has been the untapped potential of water. Envisaged for its role in improving livelihoods, development of water was prioritized through the conceptualization of 'Jalgram Pariyojna' – an initiative of BALCO with the active back support of NABARD. Merely developing water resources will not suffice; improved agricultural practices, livestock development and some non-farm farm based activities have therefore been interwoven into the project design, to improve achievement of broader project goals.

We have focused on two conventional yet core interventions for storing surface runoff in these villages – check dams and farm ponds. Endeavoring to make use of the generous rainfall, the water stored in these structures will shield crops from fluctuations in productivity associated with delays in critical irrigation. While cultivation of a second crop is largely unheard of due to lack of water; stored water will give farmers the additional fortune of practicing a double crop.

Homestead gardens serve as valuable spaces for improving lifestyle patterns amongst resource poor farmers. With a preference and feasibility for potato cultivation emerging, we facilitated the distribution of agricultural inputs amongst 40 odd

Project Title	Jalgram Pariyojna Project
Location	4 villages, Korba district, Chhattisgarh
Collaborating Agency	Bharat Aluminum Corporation Ltd. (BALCO) & NABARD
Duration	July 2012 – July 2016

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- Storage capacity of 4475 cu.m created through construction of three check dams and 3 farm ponds
- Expected cumulative recharge of 8,663 cu.m
- 50 acres of land will receive protective irrigation for cultivation of kharif crop
- 20 acres of land will be brought for the 1st time under rabi cultivation
- 40 farmers adopted potato cultivation
- 100 farmers benefitted from awareness programme on pest & nutrient management
- Over 15 farmers from the initial batch of 120 farmers to be made aware of existing schemes on financial inclusion, have received loans for setting up livestock based micro enterprises

farmers. With nominal sized lands dedicated to cultivation, successes in production exemplify small scale models that can be replicated. For first timers, however, production was mostly used for purposes of subsistence.



Farm well, Dondro village, Korba block, Korba district

Empowering communities to address key challenges under the sanitation umbrella

That sanitation is an umbrella term, within whose ambit lie interrelated issues, is well represented by the evolution of UNICEF's experiences in IDP camps and villages of Sukma block, Dantewada district, Chhattisgarh. This was one of their earliest engagements in the region; a response to the humanitarian challenge. Prioritizing sanitation amongst strife affected families was a challenge demanding to be addressed with a new approach. Identified as a technical associate, over five years ago; the opportunity to contribute in such concerted efforts of UNICEF has culminated not only in the development of a community which is more sanitation aware, but also a partnership which has only strengthened and grown since.

With humble beginnings from a focus on 4 IDP (Internally Displaced Camps) camps, the scope of the programme both in area covered (camps and 40 villages), and issues addressed have grown since its inception.

The objectives of the programme have evolved with time from an assessment of sanitary conditions around hand pumps ('sanitary surveillance'); water quality testing; trainings for hand pump care takers; capacity building of water user groups; and community and personal hygiene, to capacity building of local PRI's. An addition to the list of activities directed towards the broader objectives of enhanced capacity and knowledge among key stakeholders to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services to women and children; has been trainings to anganwadi workers on menstruation hygiene and hygiene awareness programmes among school children.

Relative Importance of hand washing, Adolescent village, Chhindigarh block, Sukma district

Trained hand pump technicians are an asset to local Public Health Engineering departments; as they bridge the human resource gap at the village level. Revisiting hand pump caretakers trainings on a regular basis helps skill updation and also reduction in drop outs. Acknowledging these issues, UNICEF in partnership with AFPRO planned skills upgradation trainings for a group of hand pump care takers.

Project Title Capacity Building and Mitigation Measures of drinking water Hand Pumps sources

Location Kanta, Sukma and Chhindigarh Blocks of Dantewada District

Collaborating Agency UNICEF, Raipur

Duration January to December, 2012.

Breaking the silence and attempting to surmount social taboos around menstruation hygiene have been the focus during this year. AFPRO extended its Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) training to cater to a new target - Anganwadi workers. Through these workers an attempt was made to reach out to the primary target - adolescent girls; with whom these workers closely interact. Also catering to local youth extensive awareness programmes and hygiene practices were taken up among the schools in the IDP camps. Other routine activities like hand pump chlorination drive, promotion of personal hygiene among the locals in general; and school children in particular continued during this year as well.

Thematic areas addressed through trainings

Hand pump care takers

- Importance of hand pump water for drinking.
- Operation and maintenance of hand pumps through trainings on technical aspects such as hand pump assembly, functioning and maintenance of cylinders; and utilization of tool kits

Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM)

- Social taboos surrounding menstruation; & menstruation hygiene management
- Food, nutrition and health of adolescents

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- Awareness on hygiene practices generated among 1,750 school children
- 309 Anganwadi Workers trained on Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM)
- 49 PRI members trained on sanitation and hygiene
- 37 village volunteers trained as 'Hand pump technicians'

Contributing to capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions in management of water & sanitation

With its fair share of challenges, addressing the requirement of sanitation by the largely tribal populations of Chhattisgarh is not an issue they prefer to confront. To raise sanitation among the priorities of such communities through directly catering to individuals in the rural areas comes with its practical difficulties. Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have therefore, been envisaged as the institution at the village level to cater to such requirements. However, the scenario in Chhattisgarh with regard to these committees is not very optimistic and is characterized by limited number of VWSC's. To add to this, their level of functionality is highly questionable and is generally backed by the absence of any concrete data with the concerned departments.

Cooperating with UNICEF to achieve its targets as per its 'Country Programme Action plan' with the Government of India; we have yet again been called upon to provide technical assistance in addressing water and sanitation issues in Chhattisgarh.

This time we were invited to provide trainings to 377 Gram Panchayat members (GP) across 18 districts of the state. The trainings were focused and theme based; aimed at building the capacities of VWSC members. With different modules designed in close consultation with both UNICEF & the state level machinery – Community Capacity Development Unit (CCDU), the trainings were conducted at State Institute of Rural development (SIRD), Nimora, Raipur.

Facilitating CCDU, PHED & UNICEF in achievement of common targets, we were able to train up a group of PRI

Project Title	Training of Panchayat Representatives on Management of Village Water and Sanitation Committee for Open Defecation Free GPs
Location	377 GP across 18 districts, Chhattisgarh
Collaborating Agency	CCDU, PHED, UNICEF
Duration	September 2012 – December 2012

representatives who will go back to their respective GP's and work towards making their GP's open defecation free (ODF). The trainings also represent an approach of commitment to mutual goals. Based on the initiative of PHED; and backed by effective coordination between partners, movement towards achievement of the objectives of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been made. With only the foundation being laid, regular follow up with these committees is called for to prevent learning's from being lost. Similar initiatives by PHED need to be replicated and revisited on periodic basis to assist them in achieving a common goal of ODF. The opportunity to conduct these trainings have also been a learning for the organization; an experience to share our past experiences on sanitation.

Thematic areas for training

- An overview on Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/TSC
- Low cost sanitary units- options and technologies
- Water quality
- Solid and liquid waste Management
- Nirmal Gram Puraskar
- School sanitation and hygiene education
- Anganwadi sanitation: health and hygiene
- Role of the structural department in water, sanitation and hygiene
- Preparation of action plan for GPs



Improvising existing water resources to strengthen livelihoods

That water is vital to an agricultural community is probably an understatement and, one that need not be reiterated. The dearth of such options can force a community to embrace a water utilization practice that, due to their lack of foresight could actually do more harm than good. The role of development practitioners with technical expertise kicks in, in such situations; with a need to collaborate with them, and identify options that not only meet their water requirements, but are also environmentally benign in the long run.

Jeypore is a small town in southern Odisha, where an unsatisfactory reliance on rainfall has forced residing tribal families to utilize treated water being released from an adjoining ETP (Effluent Treatment Plants) for purposes of irrigation. Although the water is treated by the established industrial unit, its use for irrigation has never been recommended as there are environmental concerns surrounding its continued use.

An enterprise of the CSR Department of BILT, Jeypore has been its support to streamline traditional livelihood patterns of some 250 odd tribal farmers that depend on treated ETP water. We were invited to plan a basic development strategy for them addressing water requirements and overall food security and livelihood. The main focus of interventions have been to regulate water use from the channel; reduce dependency on channel water through identification of either alternate sources or low water requiring cultivation practices; and overall agricultural improvement interventions.

The first strategy that our team formulated was immediate repair of damages to the channel. Maintenance of the channel was taken up with active support from the locals, contributing their labor wherever required. Simultaneously the formation of Water User Groups (WUG) was also initiated to regulate water usage.

The second strategy was to address the agriculture base. Exposure visits and meetings with the local KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) have been facilitated on modern agricultural practices like SRI (System of Rice

Project Title Water Project for target villages of BILT Sewa-Jeypore

Location 12 villages, Jeypore, Koraput, Odisha

Collaborating Agency BILT Unit Sewa – Jeypore

Duration October 2012 – July 2013

Intensification) and improved cultivation in other crops. Seed and agricultural input distribution have also been facilitated with aim of improving production. Aware about the nutrient requirements of their crops, through soil testing's conducted, appropriate applications of fertilizers and plant nutrients in their fields have been facilitated.

Although working with people in this stretch has just been initiated; potentials to explore in terms of developing alternate sources of water, introduction of reduced water requiring practices etc still exist. Recognizing our work, we have been invited to expand interventions in these villages, focus of which will be development of surface bodies.

Awareness on SRI techniques to Water User Association, Saidimal village, Jeypore block, Koraput district



Line transplantation of paddy under SRI method, Gaudasahi village, Jeypore block, Koraput district



Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- 69 Water User Associations have been formed across the 12 villages
- Renovation and repair in water channel completed
- Soil testing and water quality testing completed
- Vegetable cultivation introduced in approximately 8 acres of land


Improvising existing water resources to strengthen livelihoods

Shyamghan Bishoi is well informed about restrictions on using water discharged from the ETP of a surrounding industrial unit. However, unlike countless others from his village who draw its waters for purposes of irrigation, he fails to profit from this resource as the water never reaches his door step. Even though he owns an acre of land, it lies unutilized during the rabi season for want of a secured irrigation. However, improvising both the channel and the waters that flow through it, might serve as link to improvement in his livelihood.

Courtesy a CSR initiative, concerted efforts were made to both restore the channel as well develop better water utilization practices among the users. Post, constructions of outlets in the channel, losses were significantly reduced. Also respective Water User Groups are engaged in ensuring that water is being released as per requirements. These efforts bore fruit with his field receiving water for the first time, that too in the rabi season.

With access to irrigation assured, technical inputs for cultivation of second crop were facilitated. Having been encouraged to cultivate maize in his field, 50 decimals were diverted for a rabi crop. Informed by the local KVK about applications of necessary manures and fertilizers, he took to cultivating maize for the first time.

Having generated an additional income worth a few thousands, he stands a man content with his investments. Confident from the successes achieved, he is motivated to seek technical support for improving production in his kharif crop (paddy) as well. An inspiration for others from his village; many others are coming forward to seek technical support in improving livelihoods.



Cultivation of high yielding maize, Anta village, Jaypore block, Karaput district

Advocating the cause of Participatory Monitoring of Groundwater

We found ourselves focusing on demystifying 'Participatory Monitoring of Groundwater' amongst its users during our second innings with the 'Water and Democracy' project. Breaking down the science behind groundwater and its dynamics to its users, has been the highlight of the second phase. Running parallel, work towards advocating this approach has also been actively taken up.

Large number of wells supporting irrigation in two seasons; and equally large numbers defunct might be crude indicators; yet they speak volumes on the dependency on groundwater in two villages of Manhaba and Poha located in Maharashtra. As pilots they have therefore, offered ample scope to play around with the approach of 'Participatory Monitoring of Groundwater'.

Through the development of simplified formats and capacity building of Village Watershed Committee members; well inventories, water level monitoring through establishment of observation wells, water budgeting and crop planning were introduced to the local community. Experiences and learning's while piloting these different concepts has been a mixed bag.

Entry points into processes of participatory monitoring were the identification of observation wells and corresponding capacity building exercises to collect groundwater related data sets. Working with them, we found the need of continuous hand holding and back support to users, before independent data collection processes could be established. Also VWC were found to be effective disseminators of information, with locals responding far better to their communications.

Project Title	Water and Democracy
Location	2 villages, Karanja block, Washim district, Maharashtra
Collaborating Agency	Center for World Solidarity (CWS) & EED
Duration	January 2010 – January 2013

Second phase of hand holding was in drawing of inferences from collected data, and whether it could be utilized to orient cropping patterns suitable to available groundwater reserves. Crop planning were rewarding exercises. Indicators of positive shifts have been adoption of low water requiring vegetables, horticultural crops and introduction of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems across the cropping pattern. Observation wells also served as effective monitors of the water conservation measures taken up through an existing watershed programme in the peripheries.

Our role as advocates of this approach has been well pursued. Courtesy our consultation with the State level IWMP officials for inclusion of community based groundwater management system; acceptance of the approach is well represented by the development of special training modules for IWMP officials. For the 23 districts under IWMP where we have directly been conducting trainings for officials; water budgeting and community based ground water monitoring system have been incorporated as core sessions. Also we have found an open acceptance of this tool for planning adaptation strategies in one of internationally funded climate change programmes adopted by AFPRO.

Planning cropping patterns based on participatory monitoring of groundwater

10 acres of land and a dug well of 32 feet are two assets that Raju Uttamrao Eche can pride by. While 7 acres are diverted towards cultivation of soya bean, 3 acres are put to the cultivation of cotton. Purely dependent on rainfall his crops are often victims of its erraticness. Since both rainfall and availability of water from his dug well are unreliable, he tends to confine himself to a kharif crop, underutilizing the potential of his land by keeping it ideal for the remaining part of the year. Excessive runoffs in the upper catchment also do not contribute wonders to the recharge of his well.

He came in contact with the programme through a watershed project being implemented in his village. Based on meetings with the Village Watershed Committee and the location of his field vis-a-vis the watershed, his dug well was finalized as one of the five observation wells in his village.

A reluctant farmer, constant hand holding was required to maintain ground water records at his observation well. However, daily recordings of the data; and observing changes in groundwater levels with season he began to take a keen interest in the programme. Courtesy the success of water conservation measures implemented through a watershed programme in his village, he began to take note of improvements in groundwater levels especially during the rabi and summer seasons. Water Budget estimations taking into consideration groundwater levels in his well, planning of crops for his field was also streamlined.

Eche is now the owner of an asset that reaps dividends. He has taken to cultivation of a second crop. He has diverted 3 acres of his land under soya bean to the cultivation of a mixed crop of vegetable and orange and the entire tract under cotton to orange. Caution instilled in him during the water budget estimations, however have guided him towards the adoption of water reducing irrigation practices. Although he cannot claim to have reduced groundwater drafts from his well, the adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation in both his kharif and rabi crop is definitely a step in the direction of using groundwater more sustainably. Wisely utilizing his water during the kharif also ensures that he can provide at least critical irrigation to a summer crop.

His field is sound representation of planning crops based on available water resources. He is not only contributing to sustainable utilization of water but is also not compromising in incomes earned.

भुजल स
शेत मालकाचे नाव रं
सिंचन क्षेत्र हे.

महिना	सरासरी
जानेवारी	८'
फेब्रुवारी	५'
मार्च	३'
एप्रिल	३'
जून	

Groundwater monitoring
Karanja block, Washim
district,

Propagating Ecological Sanitation

Illustrations of dysfunctional toilets, with structures being put to varied uses other than the intention with which they were created are a site not uncommon. At the core are poor or irregular supplies of water. Foul smells associated with improper disposal of feces are drivers strong enough to push users back to practices of open defecation. Propagating sanitation models that address both issues of water supply and feces/human waste management are therefore the call of the hour.

For a group of tribal hamlets located in Nayanpur Mandal, sanitation is not unheard of. Walking through these hamlets one will observe a fair presence of bathroom facilities constructed by locals themselves. However, the use of toilets for defecation is still a far cry from reality. Also rainfall patterns do not favor the development of very generous water supply systems. Therefore, while working in these villages care would need to be taken in identifying sanitation models that are not water intensive.

Project Title Improving sanitation facilities by providing 1000 house-hold Eco-San toilets in 15 thandas (tribal hamlets)

Location 15 tandas, Narayanpur mandal Nalgonda district, Andhra Pradesh

Collaborating Agency Bharat Dynamics Limited

Duration September 2012 – August 2013

Bharat Dynamic Limited (BDL), a PSU under the Ministry of Defence, through its CSR initiative has not only adopted to address the issue of sanitation in these hamlets; but has also been open to propagating one such low water requiring sanitation model. Partnering with us, Ecological Sanitation was recommended as an

**Eco-San toilet constructed,
Vachya tanda, Narayanpur
block, Nalgonda district**



appropriate model, suitable to local conditions. With a prototype being actively executed in the field by SCOPE, Trichy; minor modifications were introduced to the design and finalized for implementation in the field.

With participatory processes having been adapted since initiation of the project, we have a found an active participation of women in all project activities. Coming forward to contribute in kind, their support throughout the construction process has been worthy of mention.

Having a cluster based approach; construction has been initiated with a target 212 beneficiaries spread out across

three hamlets. Once successfully completed, the eco-san model will be one of the first of its kind in the district. With a feces chamber partially above the surface; and a unique three way FRP Pan segregating human feces, urine and wash water; the design facilitates reduced water usage as well as effective decomposition of human feces. Additional advantage of the model is the utilization of both urine and human wastes as fertilizers and manure respectively.

While construction has been initiated, hand holding in terms of promoting usage of the toilet as well as eventual utilization of the human feces and urine would not only need to be intensified but also sustained. Sustained hand holding would therefore, be critical in preventing slippages and reverting back to older practices of open defecation.

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- 13 Village Ecological Sanitation Committees formed
- Demonstration of Eco-San model initiated amongst 212 beneficiaries across 3 tribal hamlets

Usage of Eco - San toilets reducing practices of Open Defecation

Vankodathu Vali is an old lady living in Vachya tanda. She, like many other women, from her tanda travel a good half of a kilometer to defecate in the open. While travelling these distances for purposes of defecation is cumbersome and a safety hazard, her age increases the level of difficulty.

Although she has known now better than the practice of open defecation; she actively participated in the awareness building programmes in her tanda. Based on the interest shown by her towards the Eco-San model and the requirement of such a facility by her family, she was selected as one of the beneficiaries under the project.

Despite her age, she along with other members from her family contributed towards shramadan – part of the aspect of community contribution. She also showed initiative and was involved in regularly overseeing construction of adjacent toilets.

Post construction, there was a time lag in hand over of constructed toilets to the users. Based on regular household's visits, the process of utilizing these toilets was explained to her and her family. How to utilize the Eco-San pan, maintain cleanliness around it etc were all explained to her. As a motivating factor she was also given seeds of tomato and chilli to be cultivated in her kitchen garden – an integral part of the Eco-San model

Post these visits, she along with other members from her family have started using the toilet. They have been provided an Eco-San register as documentary proof of key milestones in usage – date of initiation of usage, closing of 1st chamber, opening of chamber etc. Although regular follow up is being carried out, continued hand holding of users would be required to prevent any slippage to the age old of practice of open defecation.

**Eco-San toilet constructed,
Vachya tanda, Narayanpur
block, Nalgonda district**



Taking 'Decentralized Democratic Governance of Water Resources' to the community

We have worked with 'decentralized democratic governance of water resources'; and have taken it to the field through our project on 'Capacity Building of Water User Associations under Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project' (RAJMIIIP)

Conceptually, Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) is a novel idea. However, we have found that the cross over from 'Water Users' of an irrigation system to 'Managers' of a system is a work in progress. Acknowledging that abrupt transfers of power to a group of users for managing an irrigation system is unrealistic, the [WRD] Water Resources Department of the Government of Rajasthan has been working with Non-Government organizations like ours to build local capacities prior to official handing over.

For a number of members of Water User Associations (WUA) formed post the implementation of Rajasthan Farmers Participation in Management of Irrigation System Act – 2000 & Rules – 2002, managing minor irrigation systems was an all together new ball game. While management rights to the reservoir/tank still vested with the Water resources department, all other rights, right from operation and maintenance of the distribution channel, equitable distribution of water; to rights to collect various tariffs and issue tenders, were now falling within the jurisdiction of these user groups. Unequipped to deal with these issues, a series of capacity building exercises have been conducted for them over the past two years.

Project Title Capacity Building of Water User Associations under Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project

Location Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh, Rajasthan

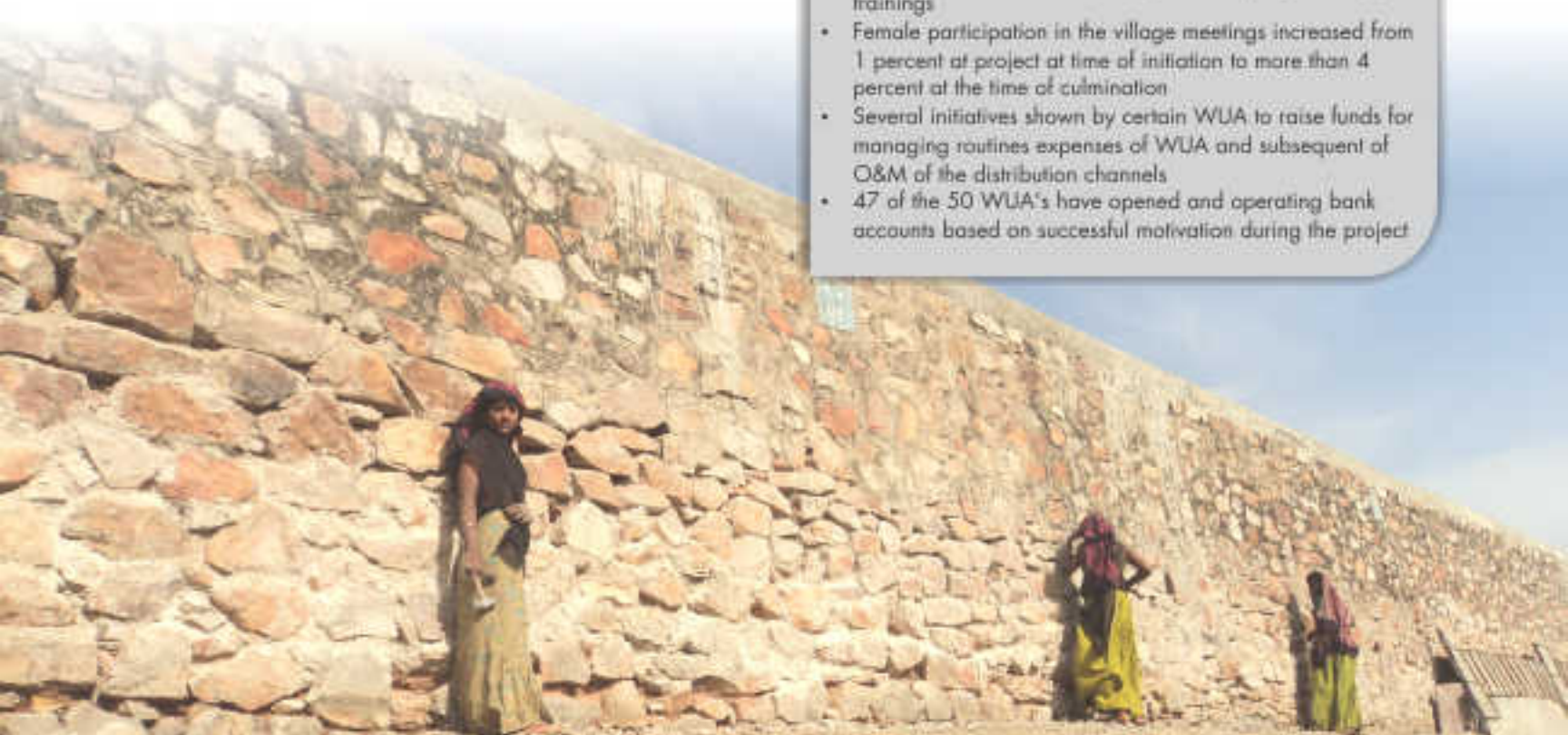
Collaborating Agency Water Resource Department, Government of Rajasthan

Duration April 2010 – October 2012

Our experience on addressing equity in utilization of irrigation waters has been a mixed bag. While 'warabandi' is a systematic approach to distribute water among users on the basis of land ownership; equity in distribution is often overshadowed by inadequate water availabilities in the tank itself and significant losses during conveyance. Initiatives at the ground are well documented with efforts being made by users to renovate damaged channel courses, de-silt tanks and de-weeding.

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

- Over 2000 farmers mobilized for soil testing, with 140 farmers having successfully tested soil samples
- 582 Members of Management Committee (MMCs) have participated in three different types of capacity building trainings
- Female participation in the village meetings increased from 1 percent at project at time of initiation to more than 4 percent at the time of culmination
- Several initiatives shown by certain WUA to raise funds for managing routine expenses of WUA and subsequent of O&M of the distribution channels
- 47 of the 50 WUA's have opened and operating bank accounts based on successful motivation during the project



Renovation work Modiamahadev tank, Chittorgarh

Similarly, scheduling releases of water through the main channel and subsequent water course units is ingrained in mind sets. Opening and closing of water course gates for timely release of water is being taken up. However, sustained efforts are needed when it comes to ensuring that those at the tail end of the water course also receive water. Logistics of sharing of water, backed by determined resolutions need to be passed by Management Committees within the WUA. Overcoming the social dynamics hindering effective implementation, the scope of work within this dimension itself is immense.

Efforts have also been made to orient members on planning and implementing civil work related to the irrigation system. Positive indicators are permissions given to WUA to supervise all 'kucha' works with their channels by WRD. These will prove to be effective exercises in strengthening the capacities of WUA members to directly plan and supervise civil work independently. Corresponding financial management – both in terms of raising of funds and its

subsequent management have also been addressed through trainings and workshops. Stream lining processes for collection of irrigation tariffs, as well as sales related to resources like silt from tanks, fisheries etc have been explored as income generating sources have been addressed through the project.

RAJMIP has been a productive capacity building exercise for close to 77 WUA that we alone have been directly working with. Intensive and systematic hand holdings to both implementing partners and WUA through series of trainings, workshops and exposure visits have helped build confidence levels among the WUA on PIM. Six WUA who we have directly been working with have been shortlisted for official transfers of powers under the said Act. Also we have sanctioned a new phase with a fresh batch of WUAs.

Decentralizing governance through financial strengthening of WUA

Govta WUA is the largest WUA that we have been working with. The reservoir within whose command area (covering 17 villages) they fall has a storage capacity of 11 million cubic meters. Since the prerogative of maintaining these channels has generally lain with the Water Resources Department, those that depend on waters from these channels have rarely had to apply themselves towards its up keep. Even generation of financial resources to fund expenses was never really their concern, with revenue department engaging its operatives at the village level to do the needful – local patwari. However, man power requirements to ensure collection of relevant tariffs and timely repairs have failed to cope up with local demands. The burden therefore fell on water users of the irrigation system, whose access to critical irrigation stood compromised.

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) was taken to the field, with Water User Groups comprising of beneficiaries lying within the command area created. Even though intense capacity building exercises were conducted, drawing them down were inadequate financial resources to manage among Operation & Maintenance expenses initial routine expenses.

Irrigation tariffs have been standard instruments adopted by local patwari to generate revenue. Equipped to estimate water tariffs based on type of crop owned, they have been maintaining such farmer wise records. However, issues of inequity have often plagued the regularization of this process. Unsatisfied with allocations of water, there is an unwillingness to cough up legitimate dues. Also once actual transfers of powers materialize, streamlining processes of tariff collection will contribute to valuable incomes of the WUA.

Concerted efforts were made during the meetings with the WUA to initiate processes of tariff collection. Successes have been recorded with several members of the WUA contributing their share of the irrigation tariff. A significant feat has been the arrival at a common consensus among all members for collection of irrigation tariffs twice the highest tariff. Having successfully initiated processes of tariff collection, they are amongst the few to have done that.

While trading the path of 100 percent compliance in terms of tariff collection is a challenge, Govta WUA found that these small stepping stones were strong starting points. While Govta WUA will have to intensify efforts for addressing the issue of equity in distribution of its waters, acceptance and effective implementation of the 'barabandhi system' of water distribution might not only improve equity but also bring greater number of irrigation tariff payers into the loop.



JICA review, Rudari WUA, Chhinergarh

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Overview

A unique modification to the classic watershed approach is our linking it to the looming threat of climate change through the 'Climate Proofing' methodology. Differential vulnerabilities observed between regions can strongly be attributed amongst others to differential adaptive capacities. Therefore, shielding as many sectors as possible from these impacts can contribute to the development of more resilient communities. While adaptation per se is conceptually not new, the watershed approach was found to be very suitable as it proposed to shield multiple sectors vulnerable to climate change in one approach itself - food security and livelihoods, water resources, livestock's, pasturelands etc. Also since the approach has been widely accepted by concerned government department and other funding organizations alike, financial support for implementation is not scarce. This opens the possibility of reinventing a model which has found considerable success in management of natural resources.

Watersheds as an approach to planning water resources have been in existence for a good couple of decades now. However, we have found that these units, demarcating land on the basis of flowing water are no longer confined to soil and water conservation measures. While policies are adopting these units to address the issue of strengthening of livelihoods, we have found that they can also be used to introduce crude yet effective tools for planning the management of groundwater.

While 'participatory processes' have become a common parlance for the development sector, our experiences of working on watersheds in Maharashtra represent examples of true community participation. Right from their engagements in the planning process, to monitoring field implementation of all soil and water conservation measures, to active participations in watershed activities including conflict resolutions; participation can be observed in its intended forms.

That staff within concerned governments need to be capacitated to implement any watershed related activities has been well acknowledged by them. Our association with State Institute of Rural Development, Pune extended for third year in a row. We have trained over 800 staff to take the states Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) to the ground. Through our training modules we have strived to communicate the basics - technical and financial - to a range of government stakeholders who will be directly associated in implementing projects within their domain.

Although Watershed Plus is a new addition to IWMP's watershed approach; we have encouraging responses in watersheds where livelihood action plans have been developed, as well as amongst trainees attending the IWMP batches. Their interests in systematically preparing 'business profiles', for local enterprises within their coverage has been noteworthy.



Earthen bunding, Murlipur village, Rajgarh block, Alwar district

Preparing Model Livelihood Action plan under Watershed Plus approach

Watershed Plus represents a revamped 'Watershed Programme' with focus on development of livelihoods. It is an acknowledgment that priorities of rural communities will always tend to waver towards livelihoods that provide their families with sustenance; and that consistent participation of communities towards implementation of stand alone natural resource strengthening measures was unrealistic.

IWMP- 3/2009-10 and IWMP- 4/2009-10 are two watersheds from Tasgaon and Ner blocks of Sangli and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra respectively where watershed programmes are being implemented. While context specific watershed interventions would have been planned, their potentials in terms of generating livelihoods were bound to be different. Capturing the essence of differing livelihoods and stretching the scope of the watershed approach was the preparation of model 'Livelihood Action Plans' (LAP) for both these watersheds by us.



Recognizing the Agriculture Department and its Watershed Development Team (WDT) as project implementers, initial trainings were conducted for WDT members to identify livelihood opportunities; and strengthen them for initial assessments, participatory approach for such assessment, data collection, interpretation, analysis, and preparation of action plan. Necessary hand holding support was also provided to them during preparation of model LAP.

Initial assessments of individual villages were conducted through baseline surveys and transect walks to identify livelihood generating options. The options explored cut across agriculture, livestock rearing and several non-farm based activities. Based on mapping of resources and locally available skill sets, potentials in the villages were identified.

Taking into consideration the prime reason for questioned sustainability of several livelihood activities as inconsistent techno-financial support and business acumen; detailed business profiles were developed for key livelihood options. These business profiles include technical feasibility, financial and market surveys. Based on these final livelihood options were finalized.

Integrating the above was the preparation of model Livelihood Action Plans for two watersheds. LAP preparation represents concerted efforts to plan livelihood options within the purview of the on-going watershed.

Project Title	Preparation of Model Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) under IWMP
Location	One Watershed from Sangli and Yavatmal district respectively, Maharashtra
Collaborating Agency	Vasundhara Watershed Development Agency (VWDA), Government of Maharashtra (GoM)
Duration	December 2012 – May 2013

Key outcomes from Livelihood Action Plan - IWMP- 3/2009-10

Production Enhancement & Development of Micro Enterprises

- Buffalo rearing found feasible activity for 18 households
- Goat rearing found feasible for 47 households
- Poultry found feasible for 9 households
- Vegetable cultivation found feasible for 8 households
- Vermi composting found feasible in 4 households

Livelihoods Promotion for Asset less Households

- Poultry found feasible for 12 households
- Grocery shop involving 8 SHGs and belonging to 81 households found feasible
- Electrician and tailoring activities also found feasible for 2 households

Key outcomes from Livelihood Action Plan - IWMP- 4/2009-10

Production Enhancement & Development of Micro Enterprises

- Buffalo rearing found feasible activity for 28 households
- Goat rearing found feasible for 13 households
- Poultry found feasible for 5 households
- Vermi composting found feasible in 1 households

Livelihoods Promotion for Asset less Households

- Poultry found feasible for 13 households through 1 SHG
- Sewai Business found feasible for 21 households through 2 SHGs
- Beauty Parlour found feasible for 10 households through 1 SHGs
- Goat rearing found feasible for 100 households through 9 SHGs
- Flour mill, tailoring, bangle making and fish rearing found feasible for 1 household respectively

Strengthening livelihoods through conservation and restoration of natural resource bases

Work with three watershed clusters - Manhaba, Wapli-Kupti and Poha-Damini - entered its fourth consecutive year. Spanning over a good 7000 ha; post sanctioning of the Detailed Project Report, we have been engaged in a phased implementation of a combination mechanical and biological watershed measures. Several 'add on' activities have also been taken up related to demonstrations of agricultural interventions, animal husbandry and income generation activities among women.

The first facet of the watershed approach - participation of local communities - has met with remarkable successes. Formed at the initiation of the project, Village Watershed Committees and Sahayukt Mahila Samitee (SMS) have been found to be effectively complying with delegated roles and responsibilities. Active participation in decision making processes and monitoring of progress of work have been observed across all clusters. While equity in terms of benefit sharing has always been questioned; commendable has been the resolution of conflicts and preferred biases towards the landless and widows. Stipulated community contributions have been effectively ensured across the clusters; and initiatives in collecting additional contributions from beneficiaries towards a maintenance fund have also been observed.

Moving towards the second facet of the programme, area treatments through construction of farm bunds, stone outlets and waterways have been up and are at different stages of completion. For those clusters where work has been completed, successes in terms of decrease in erosion and runoff, consequent increases in recharge; and improved soil moisture retention have been observed. Direct indicators of success have been in terms of increase in rabi crop and availability of groundwater over an extended time period.

The facet of improvement in agricultural production systems have been approached through the adoption of agro-forestry, dryland horticulture, and diversified cropping systems. Introduction of location feasible varieties have been promoted in close

Project Title	NABARD supported holistic watershed development program (NHWDP)
Location	Karanja Lad block, District Washim
Collaborating Agency	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
Duration	October 2009 - September 2014

consultation with the local agricultural department. While successes of varieties introduced on private land are notable; the same with regard to common lands need to be ascertained.

With planned activities a work in progress, quantification of impacts on interventions are a distant task and focus needs to be phased implementation of planned activities.

Outputs of Poha-Damini Cluster

- 2200 ha of land treated under area treatment measures
- 23 ha & 66 ha brought under dry land and agro-horticulture measures respectively
- Under drainage line treatment measures 14 loose stone boulders have been developed

Outputs of Manhaba Cluster

- 1471 ha of land treated under area treatment measures
- 6.84 ha & 45.65 ha brought under dry land and agro-horticulture measures respectively

Outputs of Wapli - Kupti Cluster

- 1987 ha of land treated under area treatment measures
- 52 ha & 34 ha brought under dry land and agro-horticulture measures respectively

Compartment Bunding, Kupti village, Karanja lad block, Washim district

Watermelon cultivation, Poha village, Karanja taluk block, Washim district, Maharashtra



1st farmer in his village to cultivate a summer crop introducing low cost agricultural practices in Vidharaba region

Harun Shekhi is a poor farmer living in Poha village located in Maharashtra infamous Vidharaba region. For his family of six, cultivating 0.40 ha of land is all that they can stake claim to as a source of livelihood. He reaps soya bean in the kharif and may take an additional crop of rabi depending of water availability in his well. More often than not he is forced to restrict his cropping pattern to a kharif crop alone.

Courtesy the implementation of a watershed programme in his village, a series of soil and water conservation measures were adopted in lands peripheral to his plot. Marking the success of the watershed measures, for the first time in many years did he record an availability of water in his well, that too during the summer season.

Motivated by this, he displayed an eagerness to take up a summer crop in his land. Proactive VWC members recommended his name for establishment of a demonstration plot on low cost agricultural practices. Taking both interest and necessary approvals to the field, watermelon cultivation was demonstrated in a small fraction of his land.

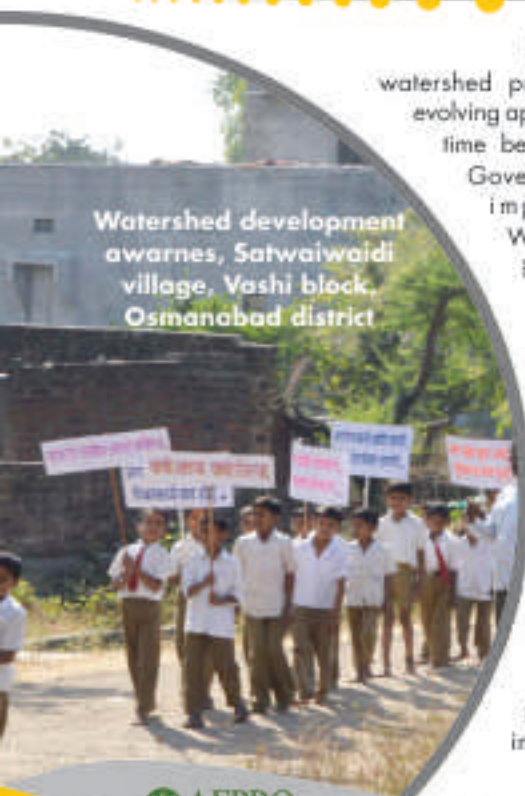
Having sown watermelon seeds in December, he was the only farmer in his village to have cultivated a summer crop. With an investment of a nominal Rs 32,000, he earned a profit of over Rs 2,50,000

He represents one of those progressive farmers, who have effectively demonstrated in their fields, what effective planning of available water resources can do in terms of generating additional livelihoods. His contribution and dedication have been well documented by his effort to purchase and install a drip irrigation system in his field.

He is a model for his village and has successfully motivated a bunch of farmers to adopt cultivation of water melon in their field during the summer season.

Planning utilization & management of natural resources bases

Watershed development awarnes, Satwaiwadi village, Vashi block, Osmanabad district



Having implemented the watershed programme through its ever evolving approaches, we have for the first time been directly engaged by the Government of Maharashtra to implement its Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP). We have been identified as a Project Implementing Agency (PIA) to implement the watershed approach in over 9,000 ha.

The two watersheds from Osmanabad district adopted by us are just representations of rainfed-agriculture dependent livelihood systems. Over 80 percent of the cultivable land in both these watersheds is

Project Title Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP)

Location Kalam-Washi block & Tuljapur block, Osmanabad district, Maharashtra

Collaborating Agency Government of Maharashtra

Duration February 2012 – February 2017

dependent on the erratic rainfalls that characterize the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. In the absence of vegetative covers, excessive runoffs in the upper catchments and over grazing of common lands; leave the land susceptible to erosion and eventual degradation. Added pressures from adequate livelihood deprived communities results in further over exploitations of the natural resource base due to unplanned utilizations.

Foremost across these villages have been the formation of the Village Watershed Committees. Subsequently, standard participatory tools in collaboration with net planning (land capability planning) exercises were used scientifically plan the

utilization and management of resources – natural and human within the watershed.

As part of the net planning exercise, plot wise field surveys have been completed for 9069.13 ha. Detailed information on factors affecting land use such as soil depth, slope, erodibility, texture, and, existing land use have been collected. To address development of livelihoods of local communities falling within watershed boundaries, detailed 'Livelihood Action Plans' have also been prepared.

Incorporating information from the socio-economic baseline surveys and PRA exercises, net planning exercises and livelihood action plans, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) have been prepared and submitted to Vasundhara.

Building capacities of institutions under Integrated Watershed Development Programme

We have continued to extend our support to YASADA, Pune (State Institute of Rural Development) towards its endeavor to build the capacities of its own staff on planning and implementing its Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP).

Selected as the State Resource Organization (SRO), we have been providing trainings on well defined thematic areas and to multiple stakeholders, for the third year running. While we have continued to work on same thematic areas and within the same divisions, new additions have been made to training modules covered. Modules on water budgeting exercises and preparation of business profiles for development of local enterprises have found favor amongst the participants.

AFPRO has collaborated with 'i create' an organization specializing in trainings on livelihood promotion. Their simple and short training methodologies were well accepted and understood by the participants. Providing conceptual clarity the training modules were a unique introduction to livelihood promotions.

Based on participant feedbacks and, modules and training delivery methodologies have been found to be fruitful, providing both conceptual clarity and necessary skill sets in implementing watershed programmes under their purview.

Project Outputs during the current reporting period

Yerala watershed, Kalam-Washi block

- Net planning of 4492.63 ha completed
- Village Watershed Committees formed in 6 of the villages comprising the watershed and including 76 members
- Preparation of Livelihood Action plans

Tuljapur watershed, Tuljapur block

- Net planning of 4576.53 ha completed
- Village Watershed Committees formed in 4 of the villages comprising the watershed and including 64 members
- Preparation of Livelihood Action plans

Project Title State Level Resource Organisation under Integrated Watershed Management programme (IWMP)

Location Pune, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nagpur, Western Ghat, Maharashtra

Collaborating Agency State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD)

Duration April 2012 – March 2013

Conducting the IWMP trainings have been productive exercise for the team engaged. Exposure to delivery of trainings has built both confidence and knowledge. Having trained over 800 participants from concerned departments internal capacities have been built. These can be drawn on in the future for conducting trainings on the watershed approach to concerned stakeholders.

Theme	Division allotted
Project and Finance Management	Pune, Aurangabad, Amravati, Nagpur
Livelihood Promotion	Pune
Social Mobilization	Aurangabad Western Ghat



Training on financial management to district level officials under the Integrated Watershed Management programme

Climate Proofing a watershed Programme

Conventionally, development planning does not evaluate the effect of sustained variations in climatic variables on livelihoods. However, growing acknowledgement of the need to visualize the effect that these variations have on selection of interventions and overall development outcomes; have forced development practitioners to take heed of these variables while planning. They have begun to prioritize insulation of human activities from the influence of weather and climate while planning; and not just strengthening of resource bases.

The watershed programme in Anjeni, being implemented by us in Udaipur district was selected from among NABARD's watersheds in Rajasthan to pilot 'Climate Proofing of Watershed Programmes'. It was an initiative by NABARD and GiZ to demonstrate as to how existing development programmes could be modified to incorporate changes in climate.

Anjeni is a classic example of soil and water being left to the mercies of climatic variables and unplanned human use. With each passing year, excessive runoff and soil erosion only degrade the natural resource base. The people residing in hamlets falling within the watershed are thus left with not many options for livelihood and tend to practice rainfed mono cropping; although, livestock does provide supplementary incomes. With net planning of 101.40 ha already completed by us during 2011-2012, we were invited to net plan the remaining 870.6 ha of the watershed. Distinguishing it from regular watershed programmes was the 'Climate proofing' approach. GiZ and NABARD in partnership with IIT-Delhi took a proactive lead in contributing through their technical experience on climate change. The main output for us to further work with, was their watershed specific climate change predictions.

Foremost was our involvement in the detailed analysis of climatic data of the past 30 years carried out by IIT-Delhi. We facilitated the process of field based data collection and PRA activities. PRA's were an effective method of collecting community perceptions on climate change and identifying knowledge gaps. Using available statistical models and secondary data collected from concerned departments; changes in temperature and rainfall were predicted. The analysis generated valuable

Project Title A Pilot Project on "Climate Proofing in Watershed - Anjeni"

Location Anjeni watershed, Lasaria block, Udaipur district, Rajasthan

Collaborating Agency NABARD & GiZ

Duration May 2011 - May 2015

predictions on key climate variables over the next century.

Empowered with this information the net plan prepared by us was reinterpreted. Taking into consideration predicted increases in temperature and rainfall, land and water based interventions were identified that could best withstand these changes. We will continue to work aggressively with local communities over the next couple of years to identify and demonstrate those practices that best represent an adaptation to changes in the climate. They will cut cross measures of soil and water conservation, agriculture, and livestock, pasture lands and enhancement in local capacities.

Through the project, we also recognize the importance of developing an understanding among the locals on scientific methods of measuring and predicting weather data. Timely access to weather data can help them plan their crops and thus reduce the effect of climate variability's. Keeping this in mind, a Mini Agro-met observatory lab was established in Anjeni watershed. 'Weather

Summary of projected changes for two climatic variables - temperature & rainfall

Projected changes in temperature

- Trend analysis projections reflect a significant positive trend in mean maximum and minimum temperatures for Anjeni watershed
- Climate projections from Indian RCM PRECIS predict a 1.8°C in mean maximum temperatures and 2.2°C in mean minimum temperatures towards mid century

Projected changes in rainfall

- Trend analysis projections reflect a positive trend in rainfall with an existing average of 712 mm per year
- South west monsoon contribute to 97 percent of the rainfall in Anjeni
- Rainfall patterns are highly erratic with only 15 years receiving a normal rainfall while 9 years experienced deficits
- Climate projections from Indian RCM PRECIS predict a 3 percent increase in average annual rainfall



Agromet lab installed, Anjeni village, Lasadia block, Udaipur district

Managers' were identified from the local community and trained on collecting and interpreting weather data. They have been regularly utilizing this data to predict the occurrence of rainfall and disseminate it to the rest.

Piloting a climate proofing project has been a unique experience for the organization. We are constantly updating ourselves with innovative technologies being developed by like minded institutes/organizations to predict and disseminate timely weather forecasting. We are closely coordinating with local agricultural academic/research institutes to identify best practices in agriculture. It has also provided us with the opportunity to update our learning's from past experiences on climate change related projects and build best capacities of local communities to cope with the eminent.

Adapting local pasturelands to changing climates

Pasturelands irrespective of their ownerships have been held in high regard by local communities since antiquity. These lands have provided valuable support systems to livestock owned. While vulnerabilities of these lands to the impacts of changing climates cannot be ruled out; management practices can contribute significantly to reduction in anticipated impacts.

Guiding us in demonstrating the efficacy of this approach in the field, has been 'Integrated Group Pasture Management for Improved Livestock Adaptation' supported by GiZ, Germany. 4 villages located in the catchment of Udaipur district famous Jaisamand Lake meet the suitability of piloting this approach. 97 ha of privately owned pastures in these villages were shortlisted for introduction of management approaches keeping in mind changing climates.

Initiation of activities has been marked by the formation of Learners Adaptation Groups (LAG). Cumulatively, 97 ha of privately owned pasturelands have been demarcated across these villages. Although these lands are privately owned, there management systems were represented by that of a common pool. Through the project duration it is through these groups that learning's will be disseminated.

To facilitate project staff in implementation of the project, an orientation has also been successfully conducted with technical support on 'Integrated Group Pasture Management for Improved

'Climate Proofed' watershed interventions

Soil and water conservation measures

- Ancient agricultural practice of hoeing, use of special tillage tools like bhakar, soil mulching

Soil and water conservation measures

- Loose boulder check dams and staggered contour trenches

Other agronomic practices

- Crop management practices like intercropping, increasing seed rate and crop replacement

Project Title Integrated Group Pasture Management for Improving Livestock Adaptation

Location Baboro, Udaipur

Collaborating Agency GiZ

Duration October 2012 - March 2014

Livestock Adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas of India'.

Tools like participatory mapping of existing pasturelands in terms of types of grasses, livestock preferences, seasonality of pasture availability-vis-à-vis utilization have also been successfully completed among all the groups. Inputs gathered from communities with regard to utilization practices of existing pastures will be incorporated into a pastureland management plan. These interventions will represent practices aimed at improving productivity of existing pastures through propagation of preferred grass varieties; introduction of alternate fodder sources like fodder trees, better utilization of existing fodder etc.

While the project is in its initiation period, planned activities over the period will help demonstrate effective adaptation measures with specific focus on pasturelands.



Khakre fodder trees as part of a protected Silvi pasture (Umdiya beed), Sulawas village, Girwa block, Udaipur district

Adapting to climate change in drylands – a community based research initiative

That climates are changing have been accepted as a non-negotiable reality. The more recent manifestations of these changes have been in increased variability's in key climatic variables. Known as extreme weather events they are bound to impact natural and human systems. Mapping the vulnerabilities of both systems; and capacities to cope with and adapt to the effects of these changes has been the call of the hour.

As per the climate change projections for India 2030, an overall warming of all the regions in focus has been predicted with net increases varying between 1.7°C and 2.2°C. Variations in extreme temperatures for across all regions have also been predicted. Similar is the direction of prediction with regard to precipitation.

The drylands of Jalna district represent a unique system both natural and human. Located in the rain shadows of the Western Ghats and with a high dependence on rainfed agriculture, variability in climate is bound to affect livelihoods. The extent of impact, corresponding sectors to be affected, and the capacities of local communities to adapt to these changes are some the issues explored through a project on Risks, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation. Collaborating core strengths; and connecting research with people, we found ourselves working with one Indian (TERI) and three Norwegian (NIVA, CEICERO & NIBR) research institutes of international repute.

Unique to research on extreme events and adaptation in India, has been the adoption of Community based adaptation (CBA) approach. Adopting this approach, project partners have sought to give due recognition to a host of community based activities, practices and institutions to deal with climate risks and impacts, focusing on the communities that are most vulnerable. CBA is an evolving process and operates on a 'learning by doing' mode.

The project has a well defined framework with each component addressing key aspects furthering/restricting adaptation to climate change at the lowest level. While 'Work Packages' 1 & 2

Project Title Extreme Risks, Vulnerabilities and Community-Based Adaptation in India (EVA): a pilot study supported under Indo-Norwegian Research Collaboration on Climate Change Adaptation

Location 10 villages, Jalna district of Maharashtra

Collaborating Agency Norwegian Embassy

Duration July 2012 – June 2014

deal with assessments of extreme events and impacts on the biophysical side; Work Package 3 deals with the human dimension. Work Package 4 evaluates different adaptation options, Work Package 5 aims at putting the findings of the project into practice through stakeholder engagement, capacity building and dissemination of results to policy makers, practitioners, civil society, farming communities and the scientific community.

Representing planning at the lowest rung, participatory drought mapping was adopted to engage with communities in developing an understanding on changing climatic extremes. High resolution Google Earth images were shared with locals to better understand cropping patterns, conditions related to water and agriculture and problems and challenges faced by them. Found to be effective, it provided research teams with actual impacts faced by communities during extreme events. Workshops at the village cluster level have also provided insights into potential adaptation options.

Envisaging the role of the local administrative setup in serving as facilitators/barriers to adaption, a workshop was successfully conducted. With attendance from Collector of Jalna District, scientists from Badnapur Research Station, officials from NABARD and Bank of Maharashtra, initial exposure to climate change projections, impacts, adaptation measures and barriers to adaptation were taken up for discussions.



Community workshop on Adaption, village, Malegoan, Badnapur taluk

Extending periodic technical Services

Our tradition of providing time to time technical services to a range of organizations working in rural areas across the geographical expanse of the country continued during this financial year as well. The under lying focal area wherein a majority of our technical services have been sought are with regard to water and sanitation. Glimpse of the nature of work taken up has been given below

Situational Analysis of WASH

An extension of the work taken up by us has been the provision of short term technical assistance to grass roots NGO's. Our Unit in Raipur provided technical assistance to an NGO (Lok Seva Shakti Samitee - LSS) supported by Water Aid India. We contributed in designing and development of baseline surveys formats; supervision of baseline survey and overall report writing. The survey was conducted across 9 blocks of Raigarh district in Chhattisgarh. The report prepared by us will provide LSS with the necessary direction to plan its sanitation programme in the region. These programmes will be implemented in close collaboration with WaterAid India.

School Hand Washing and Toilet Survey in 100 Schools of Sukma District, Chhattisgarh

We have also extended short term technical services to UNICEF-Raipur. With school sanitation also being a focus, UNICEF requested us to coordinate a baseline survey of the sanitation situation across 100 schools Sukma and Chhindigarh blocks of Sukma district, Chhattisgarh. We prepared the interview schedules, monitored village volunteers in collection of data and have also analyzed the data and prepared the necessary report. The study is a preliminary attempt by UNICEF to assess the deficits in school sanitation and rework its strategies to overcome the same.

Key findings of the survey are:-

- Of the 86 percent of schools having a sanitation facility, only 22 percent were in use. Lack of adequate water and maintenance are the primary reasons behind poor use

- Analysis if basic hygiene practices reveal the lack of basic hand washing facility in over 70 percent of the schools

Technical support to Rio Tinto through Groundwater surveys and necessary pumping tests

Our technical services were sought on a time to time basis by Rio Tinto Exploration India Pvt. Ltd., Chhatarpur. We have conducted pumping tests in 4 villages and a groundwater survey in another 5 village's peripheral to Rio Tinto campus in Chhatarpur. Analysis of the data will help in suitability of locating wells for pumping of water in an overhead tank.

Taking Water Security Planning to 12 villages in Chitrakoot district, Uttar Pradesh

Our experience in water resources planning was taken to the field through extension of our socio-technical experience to Abhiyan Sanstha. Working on a Water Aid, India project our effectively helped 12 villages they have been working with to prepare individual waters security plans in compliance with revised guideline of the National Rural Drinking Water Program. In close collaboration with the local communities issues with regard to access to potable drinking water both for humans and livestock were discussed. Based on local availabilities, recommendations were integrated into a Water Security plan.

Contributing the development of women as leaders in the management of water resources - 'don't waste water' - said Ms Suneeta Adiwasi to a child washing his hands outside the training hall

A nominal contribution has been made by us to the broader European Union funded project on 'Establishing Women's First Right to Water Resources'. Being implemented by a local NGO - Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sanstha - we extended our services through focused trainings to 250 women leaders from three districts of Uttar Pradesh (Jaloun, Hameerpur and Lalitpur). Having narrowed down the thematic focus of the training to 'Water conservation and operation & maintenance', well planned sessions covered issues like an understanding of water scenarios, water conservation measures and techniques for operating and maintaining existing hand pumps in their villages. Small yet instantaneous impact of the training has been responses being recorded by the women.

Rainfall Measurement Taldenat block, Lalitpur district,



Pumping test, Rio Tinto campus, Buxwaha block, Chhatarpur,

Partnership with World Vision India

ADP-Jamui, Godda, Dumka, Giridih, Bokaro	<p>Location: 50 villages, Chakai block, Jamui district, Bihar 35 villages, Chakai block, Jamui district, Bihar 20 villages, Paraiyhat & Sundarpahari block of Godda district, Jharkhand 10 villages, Kathikund block of Dumka district, Jharkhand 19 villages, Giridih & Gandeyp block of Giridih district, Jharkhand 19 villages, Chas block of Bokaro district, Jharkhand</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: We extended our technical services through hydro geological survey for location drinking water sources and monitoring the installation process of select groundwater sources – hand pumps/bore wells. Location specific details have been summarized below:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogeological surveys conducted to identify location of 50 drinking water sources in Chakai block. Monitoring of drilling of 15 bore wells have been successfully completed by us Hydrogeological surveys conducted to identify location of 35 irrigation water sources in Chakai block. Hydrogeological surveys conducted to identify location of 20 drinking water sources in Paraiyhat & Sundarpahari block. Monitoring of drilling of 15 bore wells have been successfully completed by us Monitoring of drilling of 10 bore wells have been successfully completed by us in Kathikund block of Dumka district, Jharkhand Hydrogeological surveys conducted to identify location of 19 drinking water sources in Giridih & Gandeyp block of Giridih district. Monitoring of drilling of 19 bore wells have been successfully completed by us Hydrogeological surveys conducted to identify location of 2 drinking water sources in Chas block of Bokaro district. Monitoring of drilling of 1 bore wells have been successfully completed by us
ADP - Ranchi	<p>Location: 20 villages, Urban Area of Ranchi district, Jharkhand</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: We extended our technical services through identification of sites for construction of 3 ponds, one irrigation well, 4 lift irrigation systems proving irrigation to 136 ha of land</p>
ADP-Baran	<p>Location: 13 villages, Kishanganj block, Baran district, Rajasthan</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: AFPRO has provide technical services for renovation of 13 ponds and 6 canals.</p>
ADP- Aparaajita	<p>Location: 13 villages of Birdha block, Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: World Vision is implementing a programme titled Land and Water management. AFPRO technical services were sought to identify the necessary interventions. AFPRO has provided monitoring of field bunding activities in 42 acres and land reclamation in 104 acres</p>
ADP - Alwar	<p>Location: 4 villages, Rajgarh block, Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: Based on a detailed feasibility survey, for construction of stop dam, culvert, stop wall cum diversion channel and anicut.</p>
ADP - Gulbarga	<p>Location: 5 villages, Gulbarga Taluk, Gulbarga, Karnataka</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: The activities proposed were to be carried out in 5 villages with 115 beneficiaries for pigeon-pea, the major crop. An acre of land from each beneficiary was considered for the proposed package of practices which over time can be replicated. The interventions of soil and water conservation, seed treatment, nutrient management, pest and disease management were proposed. The interventions are made to enhance the crop production by upgrading the existing practices in agriculture exclusively for pigeon-pea which is a major crop the region is known for.</p>
ADP - Disha & Pratapgarh	<p>Location: 10 villages of Tonk and 25 village of Pratapgarh district in Rajasthan</p> <p>Technical Services rendered: Ground level resvoir (GLR) constructed in school for meeting Drinking water requirement of school children</p>

Human & Institutional Development

Training on construction vermin compost pits using bio slurry

Satisfactory technical support provided by us during the training of masons on construction of Deenbandhu Biogas Model saw an extension of our association with Sustainable Energy Strategies Limited (SES), Kenya. Satisfaction stems from the impacts of the training to masons on construction of Deenbandhu Biogas Model, evident in construction of over 170 biogas units in the project villages. Having adequately been trained on construction, the mason's served as flag bearers of this technology among the locals.

A waste product of biogas models is the generation of slurry. Left alone, periodic generations were creating the challenge of appropriate disposal. Guiding the visit to 9 villages in Kenya was utilization of slurry generated from biogas units constructed post the training; and identification water harvesting measures to support development of livelihoods.

We reached out to the request received through a series of demonstration cum training sessions spanning between 11th May, 2012 and 9th August, 2012. Organized for groups of trainees and field workers, thematic focus was on transferring of technology on Natural Resources Management and Vermi composting methods.

Following systematic and scientific techniques, groups were trained on management of the slurry, techniques in preparation of material for the compost pit and eventual generation of vermin compost.

Having been implemented at 10 demonstration sites, the vermi compost pits represent an effective approach to waste management. Rich in nutrient contents, the slurry which would otherwise remained as waste is being utilized as nutrient rich manure. It is also a cost effective method to generating manure as maintenance of convention vermin compost models would be uneconomical due to limited dairy and associated higher input costs of cow dung.

Training on construction of dug out ponds was also conducted. Three dug out ponds demonstrated the significance that these structures can have in storing water and providing access to critical irrigation.

Backward Regions grants Fund

While we have been identified as Technical Support Institution by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India to facilitate plans under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2004; this financial year we have contributed to BRGF's envisaged goals in two districts of Assam – Dhemaji and Lakhimpur; and one district of Maharashtra – Yavatmal.

The objective of the plan is to prepare a holistic plan document for the district that would include the plans for sectors such as education, health, rural employment, roads, infrastructure development etc. The plans have been prepared in a participatory manner through consultation with all relevant stakeholders at the grassroots level and upwards. The fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing development inflows into identified districts. The key feature is convergence of resources available from centrally sponsored, central sector schemes, and own PRI local institutional funds to develop the perspective and annual plans at each level of local government.

Prioritized needs emerging from Dhemaji Annual Action Plan represent sectors of infrastructure development and water supply. For Karbi Anglong priority sectors are those of infrastructure in the form of village's roads, culverts and storage reservoirs; electricity is also high among priorities. Similarly, in Yavatmal, key sectors of priority identified have been rural infrastructure, waters supply and sanitation and social welfare.



Construction of Vermi Compost, Mai - Ihii and Mderi village, Nairobi, Kenya

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance Sheet As At 31st March 2013

Particulars	31st March 2013 (Rs.)
SOURCES OF FUNDS	
Funds and Reserve	61,568,681.33
Programme Balances	(1,647,843.25)
TOTAL	59,920,838.08
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	
A) Fixed Assets	
i) Gross Block	65,139,361.29
ii) Less: Depreciation	51,737,965.16
iii) Net Block	13,401,396.13
iv) Capital Work in Progress	-
	13,401,396.13
B) Investments	22,659,673.00
C) Current Assets	
i) Interest Accrued on Deposits	872,929.88
ii) Recoverables & Prepaid Expenses	7,195,184.94
iii) Cash & Bank Balances	24,083,335.12
	32,151,449.94
D) Less: Current Liabilities & Provisions	8,291,680.99
Net Current Assets	23,859,768.95
TOTAL	59,920,838.08

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

Cyriac Mathew
Manager - Adm & Finance

D. K. Manavalan IAS (Retd.)
Executive Director

(Martin P. Pinto F.C.A.)
(Membership No. 085006)
for Pinto M. P. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.006002N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09.09.2013

Income And Expenditure Account For The Year Ended 31st March 2013

Particulars	31 st March 2013 (Rs.)
INCOME	
Programme Contributions	3,130,056.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	821,610.51
Sale / Disposal of Assets / Old Items	1,370.00
Interest - Savings & Deposits	1,454,475.42
Total	5,407,511.93
EXPENDITURE	
Core Integrated Development Programme	
Human and Institutional Development	201,042.00
Socio - Technical Personnel Cost	24,154,550.38
Outreach Support	2,159,159.95
Information Services	382,437.00
Administrative Cost	
Admn. - Personnel Cost (F & A)	5,344,978.85
Outreach Support	225,992.00
Office Expenses	3,826,164.41
Hired Services	1,535,129.50
Capital Expenses	69,163.00
ED's Discretionary Fund	140,287.98
	38,038,905.07
Excess of Expenditure over income Transferred to :	
Programme Fund	(26,866,816.99)
General Reserve	(5,764,576.15)
Total	5,407,511.93

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

Cyril Mathew
Manager - Adm & Finance

D. K. Manavalan IAS (Retd.)
Executive Director

(Martin P. Pinto F.C.A.)
(Membership No. 085006)
for Pinto M. P. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.No.006002N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 09.09.2013

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 programme are recognized as income to the extent of the expenditure incurred on this programme. Contributions, grants, donations and receipts received without any specific direction are recognized as income.
- b) Funds received for a particular programme / project (other than the core programme) are recognized as Programme 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 Programme 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 Programme 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 programme 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 programme 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 programme 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.

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.

Contact Us:

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