

# Experiential Learning

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WASSAN

# Organisational Profile



- WASSAN works to improve policy and practice related to rain-fed agriculture
- Works on natural resource management and livelihoods promotion following watershed management principles
- Managed by a team of driven individuals from diverse backgrounds, WASSAN is run by 9 trustees, three directors and 57 program managers, associates and consultants. A large part of the team at the grass root level consists of locals as well.

# Vision & Core Values

**Vision:** Entrench participatory processes through network approach that strengthen Natural Resources Management (NRM) practices to secure livelihoods of deprived communities in drought prone areas. Participatory processes include Capacity building, Institutional development, Networking and Advocacy.

**Core Values:** Equity, Participation, Collaboration, Team work, Accountability

# Initiatives

Activities undertaken by WASSAN include

- Afforestation for displaced tribals
- Water and crop management
- Livestock rearing and development
- Resource conservation
- Land management

# Ideology

- Bring in change through an inclusive and participatory framework.
- WASSAN works extensively with Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in areas such as Malkhaipet and Lakhnapur, Telangana among others.
- Working in the direction of natural resource management to stabilise and increase livelihoods of deprived communities.
- Recently identified the importance of women and their agency and are now working on developing livelihoods in the rural sector with a feminist lens.

# Resources & Participants

- Views resources as rights as opposed to a commodity
- The villagers are not beneficiaries but citizens who actively participate
- Initially they worked with the entire community as a whole and still do but have recently started working with focus groups. Eg: single women, tribals

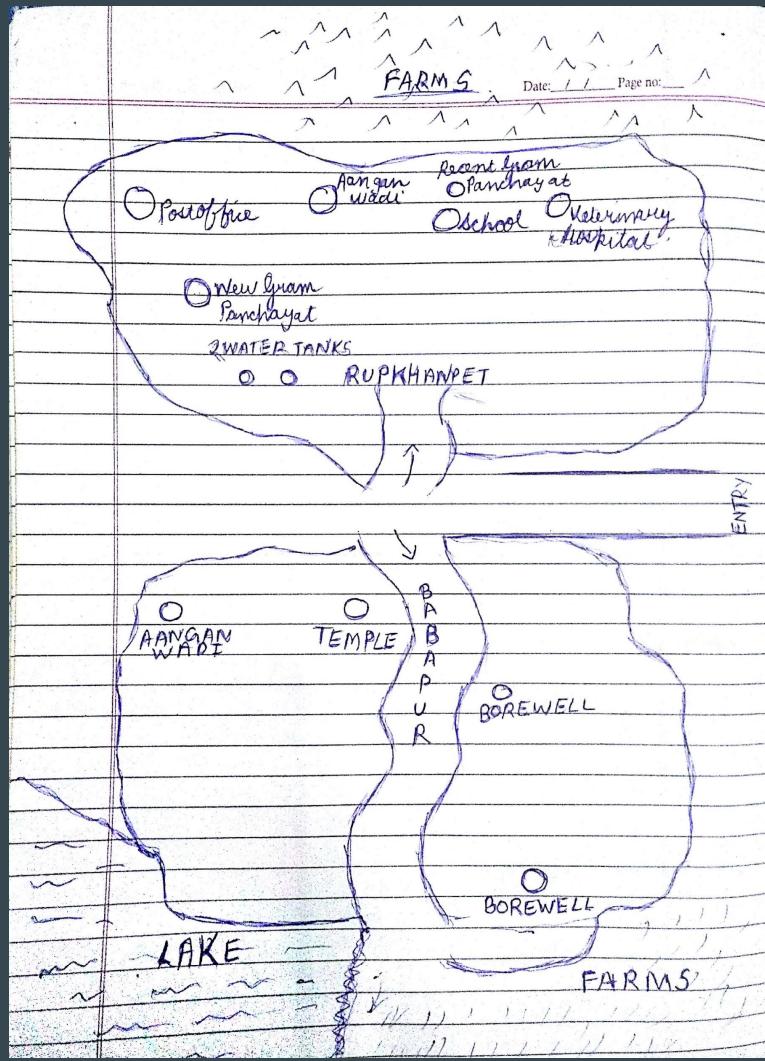
# Recent Projects

- Another recent initiative by WASSAN is the construction of toilets for individual households in the villages of Babapur, Lakhnapur and Malkhaipet as part of their **Water Sanitation and Hygiene Programme**.
- a fairly new project focussing on the Gender vertical involves ascertaining the condition of single women in the Vikarabad district which includes Babapur, Roopkhanpet, Sulthanpur, Lakhnapur and Malkhaipet villages.
- Another gender development discourse that WASSAN adopted was providing **improved cookstoves** in different household in the villages around Parigi town.

# Village Profile

# Babapur

<b>Total Geographical area</b>	257 hectares
<b>Total no. of Households</b>	52
<b>Population</b>	359
<b>No. of Water Bodies</b>	1 lake and 2 Bore wells
<b>Caste</b>	Schedule Caste & Backward caste
<b>Religion</b>	Hindu
<b>Occupation</b>	Agriculture & artisan work
<b>Institutions Available</b>	Anganwadi; Self Help Groups;
<b>Socio-economic problems</b>	Violence, Sanitation & Hygiene, Poverty, Education, Health
<b>Housing</b>	Semi Pucca houses



# Roopkhanpet



# NO

- Market
- PHC
- Police Station
- Bathrooms
- Pension
- Rice
- Respect
- Public Transport
- Vocational Training
- Bank
- Court
- **Husband**
  - Why Livestock
  - Why Police Station
  - Why Gram Sabha

# YES

- Parigi
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# Sultanpur

<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	3 Hectares
<b>Total Number of Households</b>	33
<b>Population</b>	104
<b>Caste</b>	Scheduled Caste and Backward Castes
<b>Religion</b>	Hindu
<b>Occupation</b>	Artisans, Domestic Workers
<b>Institutions</b>	Primary School, Post Office, Anganwadi, SHGs, Gram Panchayat, Night Schools
<b>Socio Economic Problems</b>	Caste based violence, Alcoholism

# Sultanpur

- Tension between Reddy Caste and all the other Backward castes
- Lack of Hospitals
- Social Exclusion of widows
- Only Primary Schools
- Night School for Adults
- SHG for Disabled Women



# Lakhnapur

<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	345 Hectares
<b>Total Households</b>	84
<b>Population</b>	450
<b>Water Sources</b>	1 Lake, 11 Public Taps
<b>Caste</b>	Backward Caste
<b>Religion</b>	Hindu
<b>Occupation</b>	Agricultural Labourers
<b>Institutions</b>	School, Anganwadi, SHGs
<b>Socio - Economic Issues</b>	Food Scarcity
<b>Housing</b>	Semi-Pakka

# Lakhnapur

- Most single women are widows
- These single women are mostly agricultural Labourers
- Irrigation done through Lakhnapur Water project
- Primary School in the village
- Diagnostic services available on call
- Social Abuse and Violence against women
- Alcoholism - Adulterated



# Malkaipet

<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	692 Hectares
<b>Total Household</b>	105
<b>Population</b>	475
<b>Water Sources</b>	1 Lake
<b>Caste</b>	Scheduled Caste
<b>Occupation</b>	Agricultural Labourers, Coolies
<b>Institutions</b>	School, Anganwadi, SHGs
<b>Socio - Economic issues</b>	Food Scarcity and Sanitation
<b>Housing</b>	Semi Pakka

# Malkaipet

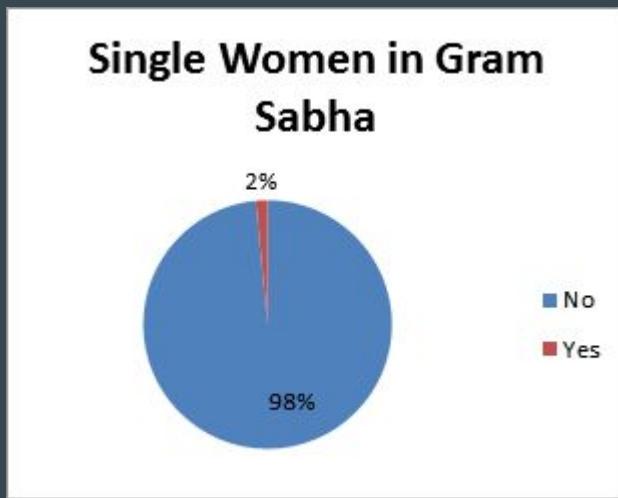
- Population is largely multilingual owing to the nomadic lifestyle of the Banjara Tribe
- The schools function under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme
- The critical issue that the village faces is with regard to sanitation.
- There was a greater amount of solidarity amongst women.
- Functional Government programmes.



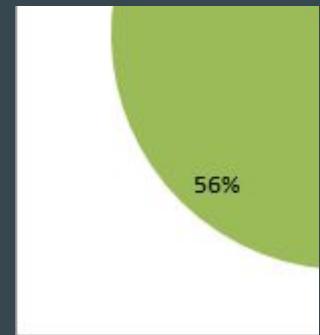
# Analysis of the Survey

# Social Demographic

# Social Demographic



- 66% of the women were a part of SHGs



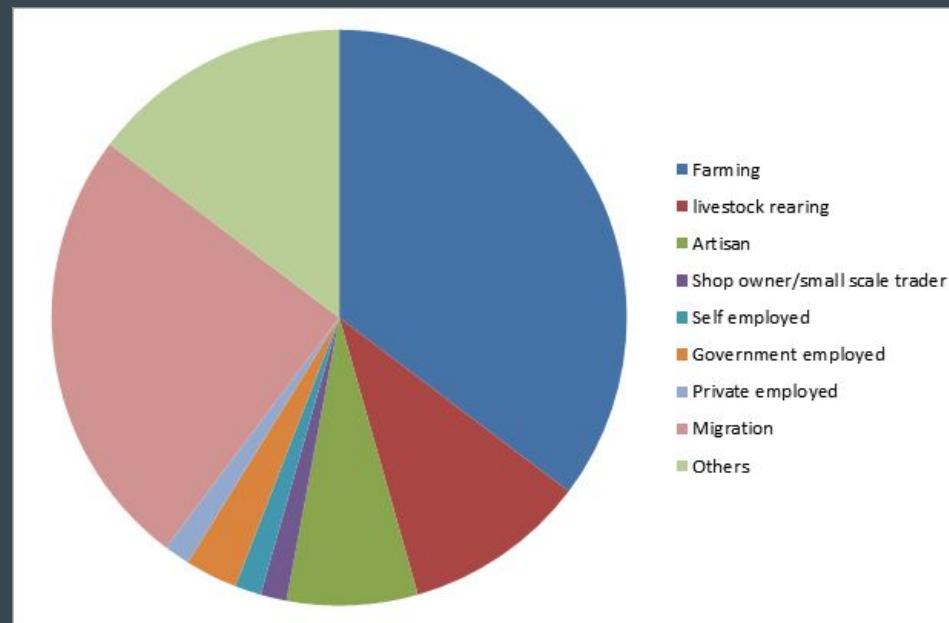
# Social Demographic

- There are 84% hindus ladies, 10% are muslims, 0.79% are christians whereas 3.9% belong to other religions.
- A large number of women about 73.8% of the single women were widows, which then means that there need to be studies conducted on such a high sex ratio as the age of the demographic increases and how it affects women differentially. 6.3% were unmarried, 17.4% were separated whereas 2.8% were divorced.

Level of Education	Number
Never attended but know how to sign	113
Neoliterate	3
Class 1 to 5	4
Class 5 to 6	5
Class 6 to 10th	0
Completes 12th and diploma	1
Bachelor's degree	0
Post Graduate	0

# Social Demographic

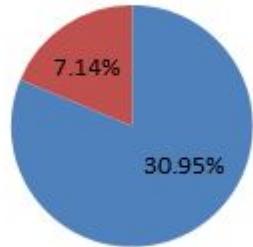
- 34.9% Women live in their marital house, 53% in natal whereas 9.5 % live in rent houses or government houses
- The distribution of ration cards has been fairly effective with more than 90% of the women have ration cards.
- 78.57% of the single women do not have any insurance policy.
- 47% of the single women have job cards.
- 82% of the women have bank accounts



# Resources

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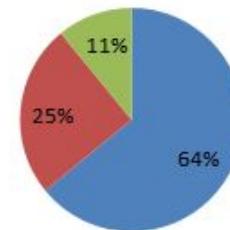
**Types Of Cultivation**



■ Cultivate ownland ■ Share cropping

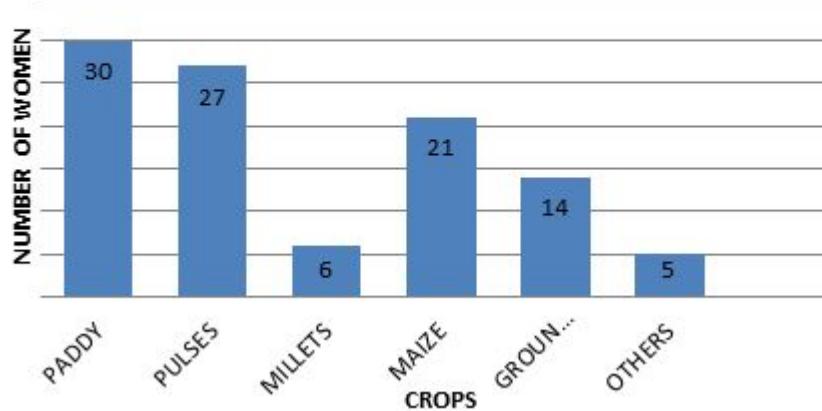
**Land Holding Patterns**

■ LESS THAN 1 ACRES ■ 1 TO 2 ACRES  
■ MORE THAN 2 ACRES ■

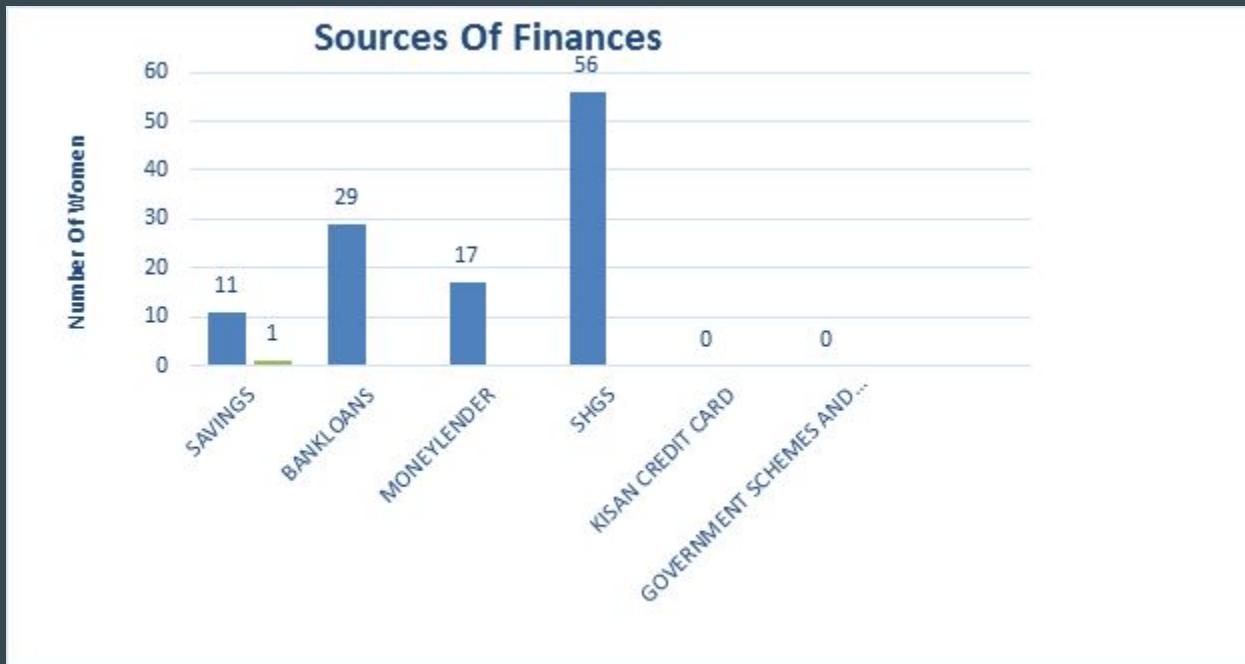


# Resources

**Different Crops Grown by Single Women**



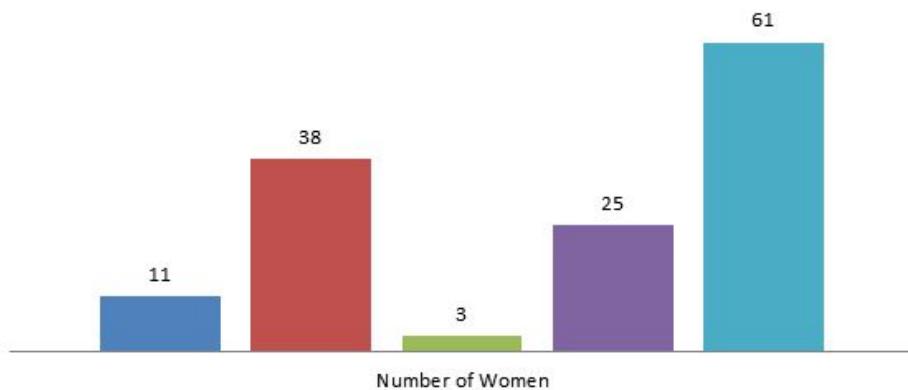
# Resources



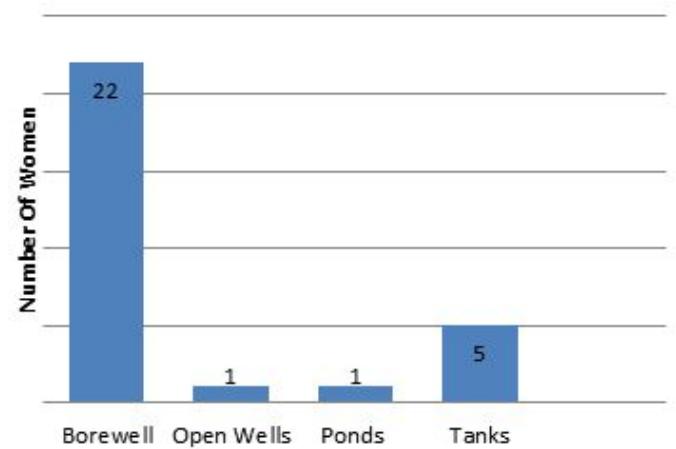
# Resources

## Sources of Domestic Water

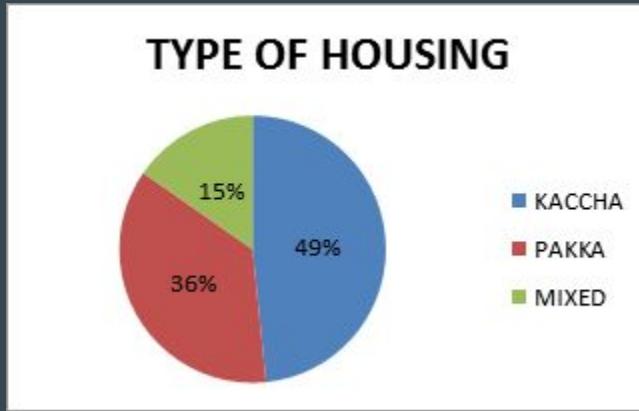
■ Handpumps ■ Borewells ■ Open wells ■ Household Taps ■ Other Community Sources



## Sources of irrigation



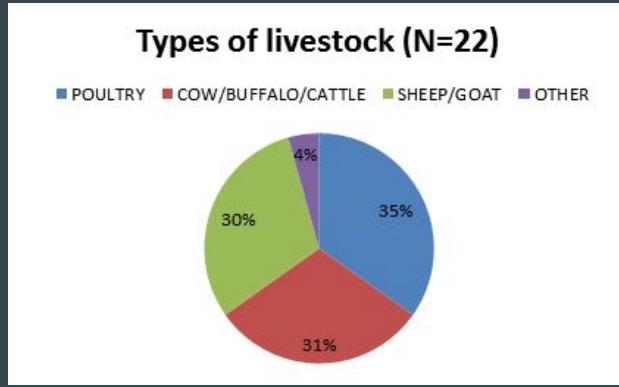
# Physical Assets



Separate Kitchen		
YES	90	71.40%
NO	36	28.60%
TOTAL	126	100%

- 52.4% of women own their house, 40.59% of the single women are dependent upon their marital or natal families, but only 7.1% of them live in rented house.
- Most of the single women, 78.57%, have access to electricity in their house whereas. 61.11% of single women have cell phones with them. Majority of women, 54.8%, do not have gas connection.
- 46.83% of single women have television in their house but only 16.7% among them have DTH. Only 2.4% of all women have fridge in their homes and very few, 2.4% of all of them have commercial land/plot.

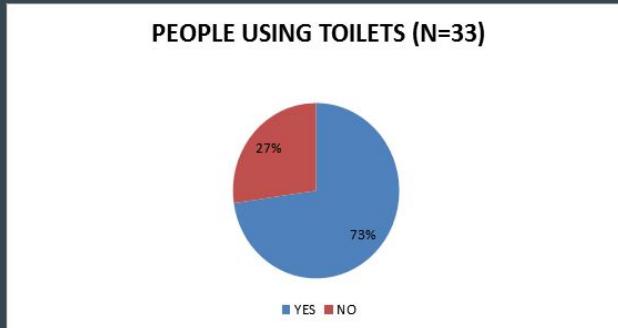
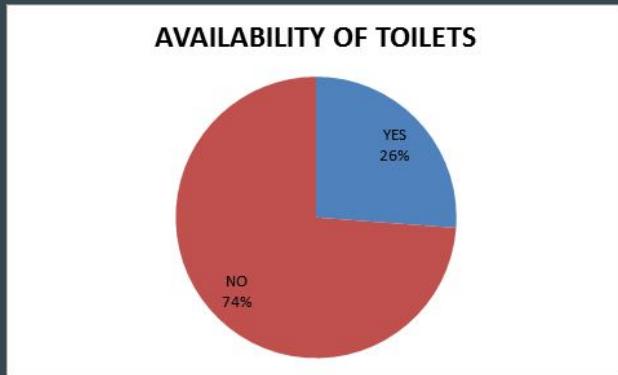
# Physical Assets



Use of Livestock		
Consumption of Produce	16	72.7%
Sale of Produce	7	31.8%
Sale of whole livestock	3	13.6%

- Only about 12% of the women engaged in fodder development.
- Out of the 22 single women who own livestock, 72.7% of them consume the produce of their livestock, 31.8% of them sell the product of their livestock and 13.6% of them sale their livestock as a whole
- Only 19% owns tools for agriculture. Among them 37.5% own tractor, 25% of them own plough, 27.45% of them own sprayers and 8.7% of them owns other equipment.
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# Physical Assets



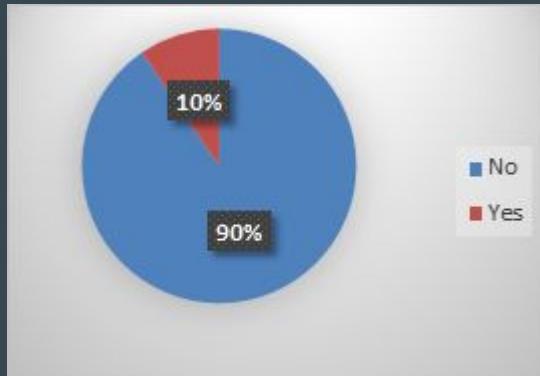
# Physical Assets

- Those who own toilets, among them 76% feel convenient using toilet. Interaction with the single women revealed the fact that they do not feel comfortable using these toilets as they are not habituated with them.
- Those who owns toilet, 73% of women's family member use toilets.
- Only 15.07% of single women have access to water directly in their toilets.

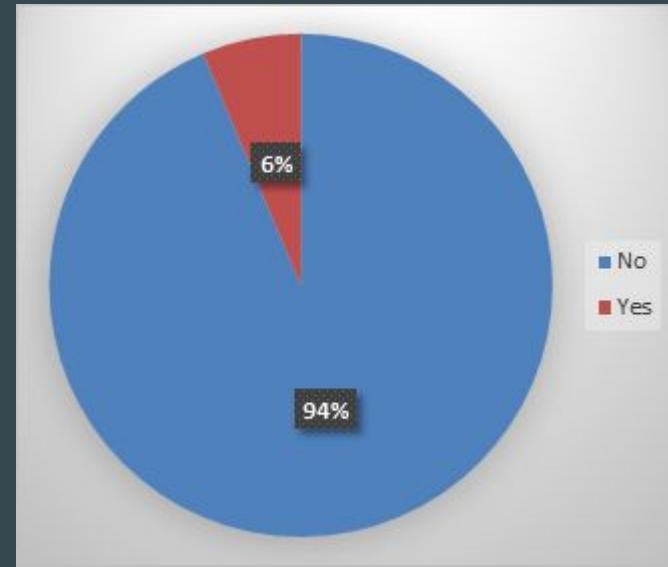
Availability of Water		
YES	19	15%
NO	107	84.9%

# Skills and Present Opportunities

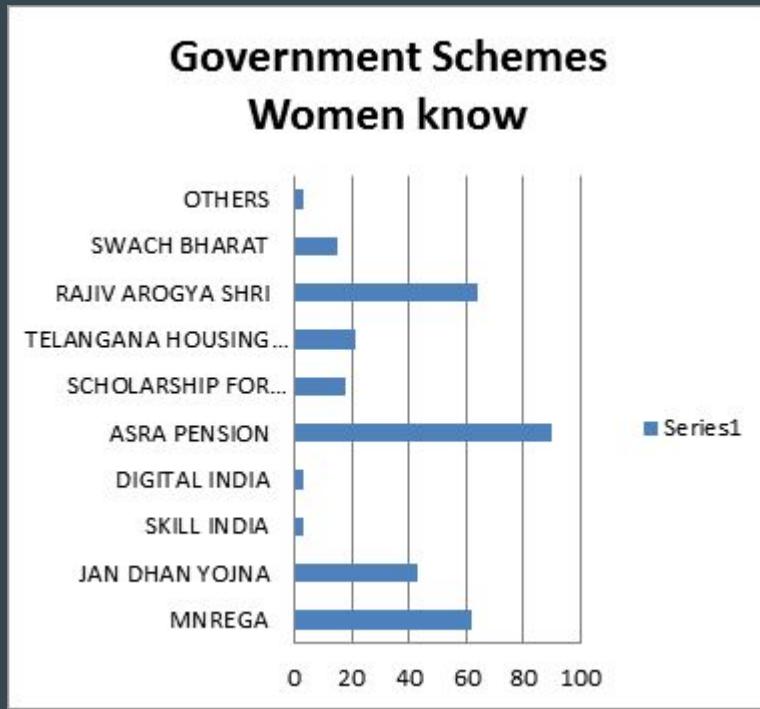
- Vocational training



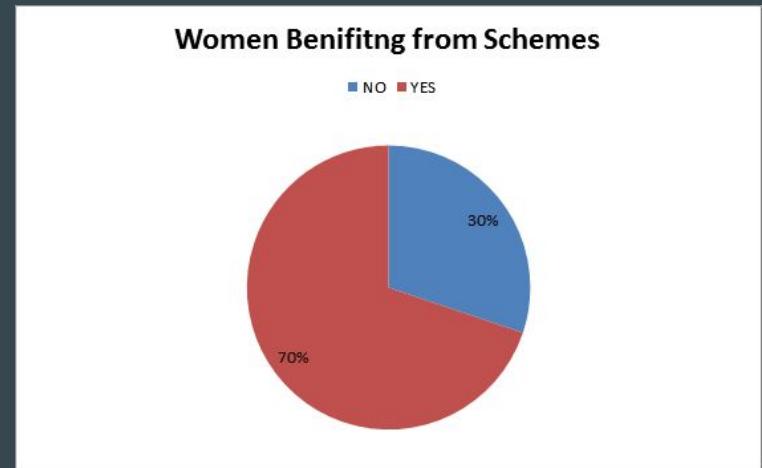
- Agriculture Allied Activities



# Skills and Present Opportunities



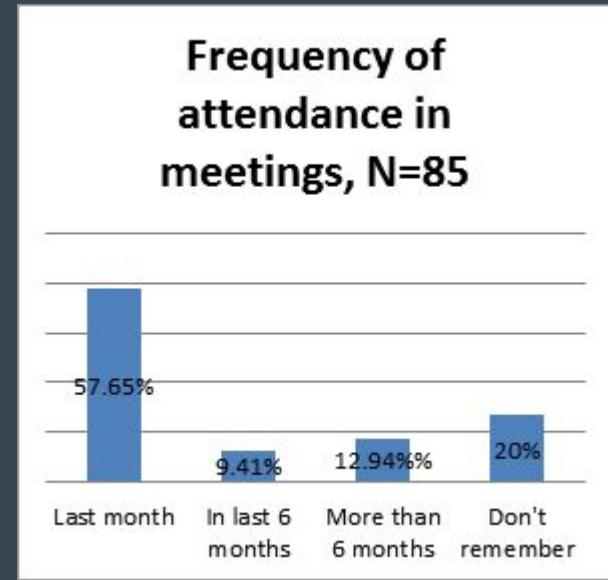
- 69% of these women say that they are benefitted from these policies.



# Social Capital

- Women who are a part of SHGs
- Frequency of attending SHG meetings

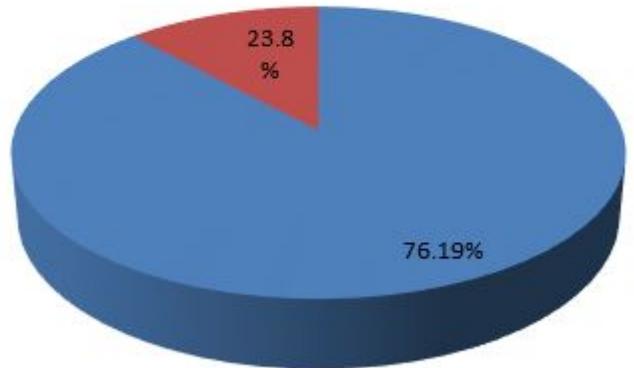
Particulars	No. of Women	Percentage
Yes	85	67.46
No	41	32.54



# Social Capital

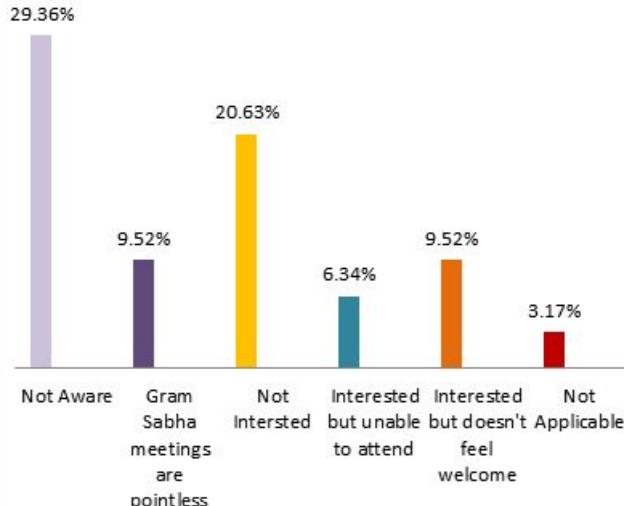
Women attending Gram Sabha meetings

**Participation in Gram Sabha meetings**



Reasons for not attending Gram Sabha Meetings

**Reasons for not attending the meeting**



# Women Facing Violence

