



ANNEX F

Form: 5

GEF Small Grants Programme - India Final Report

(To be completed by NGO/CBO grant recipient at the end of project.)

(In two copies- CEE Regional Coordinator and GEF SGP NC Sectt. by the Partner Institution)

1. Grantee Partner

Name of the Organization : Gram VikasNavYuvakMandal, Laporiya

Grant recipient Address : Village –Laporiya, Block – Dudu, District – Jaipur,
State – Rajasthan PIN code- 303008

Telephone/Fax/Email : Tel: 0141-2723732, Email: gynml@gynml.org,
Mobile No. 09784355071, Fax: 0141-2720926

Person in charge of Progress Report : Jagveer Singh (Senior Project Coordinator)

2. Identification of the project

Project Name : Ensuring Sustainable livelihoods for locals from risks and
affects of climate change variability on agriculture production.

Project Number : IND/SGP/OP5/Y3/STAR/2013/21/RAJ04

GEF Thematic Area : Climate change

Location of the project : State – Rajasthan, District- Jaipur, Block –Dudu,

Project Start and End dates : Starts on 20, Oct.2013, Ends on 31, May 2017

Changes (if any) in Starts and End dates : Yes changes

Period covered by the Report : October 2013 to May 2017

3. Financial Summary

FUND UTILIZATION & DISTRIBUTION REQUEST	Amount (Rs.)
SGP Grant Amount	
SGP Fund received to date	19,32,800.00
SGP Fund spent to date	19,32,660.00
Funds balance	140.00
SGP Grant disbursement requested	

4. Project Co-financing Received : *(increase number of rows as required)*

Source (s)	Type (in-kind or cash)	Amount (Rs.)

PROGRESS REPORT

a. Detailed Summary of Activities(*Increase rows as required*)

(Guidance Notes: Give details on each the activities performed, as specified in the MoA)

Sl. No .	Activities as per approved in MoA	Progress as on date
Community Development components		
	Training of staff -2 Nos.	<p>Physical Progress: Two training is organized, One at Hyderabad and one at GVNML campus Nag</p> <p>Process and Implementation Details :</p> <p>1. Staff training at Hyderabad is organized for 3 staff members, with help of CEE New Delhi office organized to setup a weather observatory to save farming practices from climate change or loss to adverse climatic condition.</p> <p>2. 2nd staff training is organized at GVNML campus on Water quality, VWHSC and Community Pa</p> <p>Sustainability and follow up action:</p> <p>The project team has selected and these also have previous experience so they able to get higher level on setup and run a weather observatory. The trained staff team is with GVNML years and it is expected that they will be with GVNML for atleast next 10 years so enhancing t will resulted in strengthen the project as and when needed.</p> <p>Achievement</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GVNML has used the trained team in improvising existing weather observatory to reduce the loss of crop of project partner due to climatic conditions. 2. GVNML staff able to discuss drinking water quality matter with VDC, villagers and able to take data and judge the quality of water in project area. 3. GVNML staff able to access the quality of community participation and able to improve participation level of community in different project activities. 																	
	Training of VDC/SHG & Exposure -4	<p>Physical Progress:</p> <p>2 training and a exposure have organized for SHG and one training and a exposure organized for VDC (Village Development Committee)</p> <p>Formal leader and possible leader have been selected for training from all SHG groups in SHGs meeting. The training resource agency as well as exposure destination is identified, schedule and contents of training is finalized with participants based on training need assessment. Same process followed for VDC training.</p> <p>Achievement:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Training Theme – title</th><th>Place</th><th>Training Date</th><th>Participants</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Leadership training of SHG Leaders</td><td>Rampura Unti–Bagru</td><td>30-31 August 2014</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Exposure visit of VDC on water management and Sanitation</td><td>Peplantri - Rajsamand</td><td>28 Sept. 2014</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Exposure visit of SHG on Animal husbandry & Dairy</td><td>SRIJAN, DUNI, TONK</td><td>26 August 2015</td><td>29</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Training Theme – title	Place	Training Date	Participants	Leadership training of SHG Leaders	Rampura Unti–Bagru	30-31 August 2014	31	Exposure visit of VDC on water management and Sanitation	Peplantri - Rajsamand	28 Sept. 2014	30	Exposure visit of SHG on Animal husbandry & Dairy	SRIJAN, DUNI, TONK	26 August 2015	29	
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		Training of VDC on use of organic pesticide/fertilizer	GVNML, Nagar	29-30 Sept 2015	29	
		Training of SHG on Animal husbandry	GVNML, Nagar	9-10 Sept 2016	30	
	Dialogue and Joint plan with Panchayat and VDC	<p>As per plan it is to be organized at interval of six months but one unit organized little before because Panchayat election.</p> <p>It organized for all four panchayats that covers all 8 project villages so benefitting families are as project beneficiaries that is 2100.</p> <p>Newly elected PR (panchayatiraj representative) members were participated and they are just introduced the project, later on they were contacted and nurtured to come forward in line with the project objectives. These are from the project field obviously they know GVNML well, so it easier for us to take their help and support. Their tenure is of 5 years so the sustainability of the activity is for maximum period of 5 years of direct support while as person and their contribution by individual capacity to the project is lifelong.</p> <p>All activities of the project is somehow relating to Gram Panchayat and Govt. so by taking help of Panchayati Raj members some activities relating to development of pastureland, development and restoration of common water bodies, environment restoration are being easy to implement and sharing of benefit. Finally people of the area is benefitting in their basic existing livelihoods i.e. animal husbandry, agriculture, drinking water etc.</p>				
Water Resource Development						
	Roof rain water harvesting structure at Private house	<p>20 Roof Rain Water Harvesting Structure (RRWHS)are to be constructed and all were constructed with following details.</p> <p>Implementation Process:</p>				

	of poor families -20	<p>Basically VDC has selected the families from the suggested list available at GVNML office prepared at the beginning of the project. This is individual activity so all physical work for maintaining the structure will taken care of by the benefitting family as well as GVNML staff but we have special care for hygienic use of the constructed structure. GVNML staffs have chocked out the rules of use the resource, follow of rules were monitored by our field team. GVNML have imparted training for the families during and after implementation. Informal discussion on use of RRWHS while construction has been imparted many times by staffs so family members were easily remembered.</p> <p>Sustainability:</p> <p>GVNML visits each taanka once in a quarter and if we found any mis-management and unhygienic condition than we correct and have repeatedly visit till the taanka have been properly used and maintained. 22 benefiting families will drink the safe water at-least nine month in a year and after they will refill the tanka with a more safer water source available in the village so these three months are also not so problematic for their health because in the project area we have some source that is almost safe water. Drudgery of ladies in these families is reduced remarkably.</p>	
	Repairing of Anna Sagar of Laporiya, channel repair, bund strengthen and Overflow construction -1	<p>Physical Progress:</p> <p>As per planning – Bund, overflow and irrigation channel of Anna Sagar Talab of Laporiya is planned to repair so during project period this is repaired.</p> <p>Process:</p> <p>At very beginning staff has contacted local Gram Panchayat for getting NOC (No Objection Certificate), Mr. Rameshwar Saini has contacted Gagardu Gram Panchayat Sarpanch Ms Ganga Devi (her husband Mr. Nandkishor is actively involved in Gram Panchayat Functioning). After GVNML's application for NOC Sarpanch's representative called Mr. Saini to convince and discuss all the members of GP for NOC. Mr. Saini has attended GP fortnightly meeting and discussed the project and activity and got NOC from Panchayat. Implementation at site is started with quarterly planning of staff and later on having meeting with VDC.</p> <p>Implementation Details :</p>	

		<p>Planning meeting is organized to discuss the different issue of work like role of VDC, work management, hiring of tractor, worker's rate, JCB rate etc. Then visited the site, met worker on decided date, responsibility decided for taking measurement, counting JCB's hours, etc. During work atleast one of GVNML staff be there and managed everything for ensuring quality. Then make payments in front of VDC members.</p> <p>Sustainability and follow up action: GVNML have very good system for sustaining and maintaining talab – every year we have sharmdaan, talabpujan and tiding holy thread for not to cut green trees. Basically this is land base activity so after construction of the site not much needed to do as physical work only some rules for user is need to frame and applied. GVNML have discussed with the group of families about timely supervision and how to use the assets.</p> <p>Achievement till now: The talab is yet not filled due to poor Mansoon so achievement will be come in coming time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Around 100 families have their agriculture field in downstream of the Talab so they will irrigate their land. 2. 200 families will be benefitted by increasing water level of the village, improvement in ground water quality, availability of surface stored water will be increase for longer time so all villagers can get water from there. 3. The Talab mainly common source for irrigating around 250 hectares of land through which the agri products of Laporiya will be likely to hike by 40-45%. 	
	Farm pond Nada (private land) - 3	<p>Two Farm Pond (Naada) was planned to implement and with one addition, three were constructed.</p> <p>27 Families which have 69 members will have benefitted by from these three farm pond.</p> <p>In this activity we have 50% cash contribution and at same time we planned to implement the activity with poor and needy people so due to these reason none of beneficiaries has applied from the list of people to be covered under the activity from the survey that we did before project initiation. APC Mr. Rameshwarjee and field coordinator Hanuman Singh Jee have review the list and saw the site and have discussed in VDC meeting, Mrs. Sayar Devi has given charge to contact the families of possible sites for construction, she have 2-3 meetings in informal way and convince them to contribute 50% of the cost.</p> <p>Finally efforts of VDC worked and suitable sites and families came forward so 3 sites constructed with proper</p>	

		<p>quality and during implementing the benefitting families were trained on how to sustain the intervention. GVNML team guided them like which plant to be planted on the bund, irrigate their fields responsibly and as per rules.</p> <p>After construction of Naadas following result will be visible:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 40 hectare land will be developed in terms of irrigation and second crop as moisture conservation. 2. Productivity of the land will be increased by 25%, as per farmer's experience, the intervention yet not gave any result because after construction these were nit filled up. 3. 10 wells will be recharged and around 23 hectare land will be developed in terms of productivity enhancement. 	
	<p>Overflow linkage to next Talab -2</p>	<p>The activity "over flow linkages to next Talab" is planned in 2 numbers and these two were implemented. There is no deviation in original plan. One of unit has implemented in Rahalana village to catch overflow water of BenekheraBandh (common Talab) for Sur Sagar Common Talab, Rahalana and second was implemented in Laporiya village to catch rain water that flows to Sunariya village.</p> <p>130 families by covering around 525 persons will be benefitted by these activities. These families have their wells in downstream of Sur Sagar and fool Sagartalab so all these will be benefitted in terms of irrigating their agri fields, strengthen their dairy business. This activity is implemented on common land and benefitting families will be benefitted by default.</p> <p>Implementation Process:</p> <p>The Sur Sagar and Fool sagar are common Talab and all villagers of Laporiya and Rahalana indirectly benefitted in terms of improving ground water quality and water availability for different domestic use. So here selection of beneficiaries is by default. 130 families as direct beneficiaries and whole families of these two villages' indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sustainability:</p> <p>Sustainability of the structure has been discussed in the VDCs meetings and some active villagers are ready for any physical work needed on these sites in future. VDC/villagers will either call govt. support or collect public contribution or call sarmdaan on the site as per work needed. Actually sites are perfectly completed</p>	

		<p>now and it is seen that there is no work required in next 5 year so now only sensitization of VDC can be done and draft plan has been discussed regarding sustainability. The sustainability of the activity is depends on health of VDC, and we can say that VDC of Rahalana village is strong. General awareness in the public of Rahalana village is also good so it seems that the activity will sustain in this village.</p> <p>All community members of Rahalana and Laporiyavillagesare around 900 in numbers but around 700 will be benefitted in terms of improve in drinking water, water availability for different domestic purpose, greenery in the village etc.</p>	
Grazing land development			
	<p>Pasture land development by Chauka system average 20 hectare in Rahalana and Beenikhera – 17</p>	<p>Physical Progress:</p> <p>17 hectares of land developed with Chauka system at village Rahalana and Beenikhera in Rahalana Gram Panchayat</p> <p>Process:</p> <p>Implementation process starts with a formal meeting held with VDC once and later on GVNML staff meeting in which all minor and major plan is worked out. Mr. Rameshwarjee and Hanuman Singh jee have called special meeting with VDC of both the villages at common place and discussed the different issue of pastureland development mainly management of grazing, tree falling, etc. then they discussed the construction of Chauka of 17 hectare area. They also discussed Implementation system like from where and which worker will work, what rate will be given, how contribution will be arranged etc. They decided date of joint visit the site and meeting with worker and decided name of VDC member who will take care of Chauka system. Then visited the site, met worker on decided date.</p> <p>Implementation Details</p> <p>GVNML staff Ramkaranjee marked Chauka line on the earth and worker construct the Chauka. Ramkaranjee and Hanuman Singh jee measured the work and did attendance, maintain payment sheet.</p>	

		<p>Sustainability and follow up action:</p> <p>This is land base activity so after construction of the site not much needed to do as physical work only some rules for user is need to frame and applied. GVNML have discussed with the group of families about timely supervision and how to use the assets. Even they know a lot about dos and don'ts to pasture land after Chauka construction because a bigger area of same land developed in last some years and good result is in front of community. Tree cutting, hunting, digging roots of grasses etc. are not allowed here in treated pasture, such rule is applied properly and that is the keyof sustainability of pasture land.</p> <p>Achievement till now</p> <p>Grass development with improved variety of grasses like Dhaman, Karad and saoun.</p> <p>The existing dry nature grasses like Laploua will be no more.Density of fodder tree and quality grasses will be increased 3 times in coming one year and 6 times more in next 10 years.</p> <p>Similarly, in seven out of eight villages, GVNML has worked with community and developed 189 ha pasture through different projects, within two decades including 17 ha (9%) developed through this project (2013-16). As monitoring of the project calculating grass slips in a square meter area, which came around 300 slips, indicating very early stage of developed of grass. Once good growth arrives number will come down and diameter will increase which indicates higher degree of maturity of pasture and better resilience against climate change.</p> <p>1155 families of cowherd/shepherds will be benefitting by developing this 17 hectares of pasture land.</p>	
	Development and Maintenance of Eco-parks	<p>The maintenance of eco-park is planned in the qtr; here maintenance stands for watering and fencing work of eco-park. As according to planning we implement the activity in same direction. Fencing and watering work done in the qtr.</p> <p>The activities will strength pastureland so by these 60 families having sheep/goat will be directly benefitted. All families of the village that are around 350 will benefit in terms of environmental benefit, more oxygen in environment, enhanced green cover, more birds, more wildlife, more rain, cooler atmosphere etc.</p>	

		<p>The activity implemented on common land and there is whole village will be benefitted in future. It has observed that some domestic animals as well as big wildlife (Neel Gay) could damaged the plantation in the eco-parks so it has decided in VDC meeting that there is need of fencing with height of above 6 ft. so it has implemented.</p> <p>There is legal sustainability that we have legal paper to develop this park. VDC and gwal committee is sensitized, trained and mutually planned to develop the eco-park so they not allowed any human damaged to the eco-park. In village Laporiya there is old eco-park that has sustained so village community generally and VDC particularly have habit of doing/maintaining such work, awareness to sustain the intervention. We are much confident in sustaining the resources without cash collection for example Laporiya, Rahalana-Beenikhara, Gagardu, Itakhoi and other villages pastures and plantations are sustaining. So our approach of sustaining the resource will apply here also that is overall planning during padyatra and reviewing the follow of padyatra planning in monthly VDC meeting. We called special meeting of VDC and volunteers/DhundharaRatan people for any kind of work needed at site. We also have strong VDC, independent people (VDC. Volunteer, active villagers) that look after and have guardian of common resources. So this way we are sustaining the eco-park as well. During the qtr people busy in their agriculture work that have crop and others are trying to do some work in the village or nearby area because this year is drought and people need to work hard for survival. So there is no formal meeting held for sustainability in the qtr but definitely we will discuss the issue in April-June period. The reason behind receiving contribution less then planning is also same reason that people busy in their own work so for free labour or work as Sharmdan is lesser then planning.</p> <p>The activity will supportpastureland and environment of the village by increasing density of tree and grasses. It is a natural way of spreading of cultured grass and tree seeds. It will support in increasing no. and variety of birds, wildlife and all creatures of nature. It is a place of natural feed of birds so they will lesser damage agriculture field. This will be a safer place for wildlife for their reproduction and growth that will benefit not only the village but whole area in different terms.</p>	
Monitoring and Evaluation			

	Monitoring Visits	Monitoring was done by CEE and Wells for India team members time to time. Midterm evaluation done by Mr. Anil Arora from CEE and Mr. Sameer was came as external evaluator also from CEE and almost every quarter Mr. Somendra Sharma from Wells for India has visited the project field for monitoring propose.	
	Project evaluation and documentation -1	All documenting has been done properly and all documentation work done as and when required. We had submitted all periodic reports to CEE and Wells for India.	
Documentation and Reporting			
	Recording and documenting weather data from existing observatory	<p>We have a small observatory and we are recording weather data. An analysis of weather data is given here:</p> <p>During year 2016, 21 Rainy days and 437.6 MM rainfall during January-December 2016, it is little higher than 2015, that time 13 days is rainy days and 231.5 MM is rainfall. Mansoon of 2013 and 2014 is good, 37 rainy days and 627.5 MM rainfall and 31 rainy days and 991.7 MM rainfall respectively. GVNML have temperature and wind speed data but period of analysis of temperature and wind speed is too short, we have to wait at least 10-12 more years.</p>	

1. PARTICIPANTS/BENEFICIARIES

- ❑ Number of females: 5820
- ❑ Number of males: 4620
- ❑ Number of children: as per the families: 4481 (from 2134 families)

2. Capacity Building/Training

- ❑ Number of females: 117
- ❑ Number of males: 59
- ❑ Number of children: 40 (for using RRWHS)

b. Results(Use as much space as required)

(Guidance Notes: The extent to which the objectives specified in the MoA, were accomplished; unplanned achievements; new activities undertaken; Shortfalls in targets; Describe immediate benefits received by participants and/or recipient communities)

1. 60 hectares of agriculture land (30 by project and 30 by facilitating govt. fund) covered under moisture conservation, irrigation facility availed that benefitted 35 families (13 by project and 22 under govt. funded project) by enhanced productivity increase around 4 quintals per hectare of grain production, by creating irrigation facilities like gravity flow irrigation, well recharged and ensuring second crop by moisture conservation.
2. 26 families are drinking safe water and drudgery of these families reduced remarkable specially girl child, pregnant women and old aged people of these families. Family members of these families are now giving more time to children, agriculture work and animals so it is a positive effect in their incomes, pleasures. At this level we can see the beginning of health improvements like reduce in diarrhea, reduce in joint pain etc. as per people tells us.
3. As a result of pastureland development milk production is increased by around 2000 liter per year from all project villages, density of grass is increased by 700 grass roots in a square meter area and around 8500 number trees increased (density +97 no. of tree in 4 KM²) in 350 hectare of pastureland. The density of grass and tree is depended on management of the resources, here pastureland of 7 villages out of 8 managed successfully so density figure is representing 350 hectares of land while project developed only 17 hectares of land. All these impacts have seen in 190 MM lesser rain from base year 2013 to completion year 2016, otherwise we could have better result.
4. TDS of covering families were reduced by 1321 to 504 (817 PPM) it shows that quality of health of 26 families will be improved in coming future.
5. Two major talab has been completed one in village Rahalana and another in village KariaBujurg by Govt. fund, the support pulled by VDCs, these talabs are lifeline of villagers and in these talab earthen bund repaired, overflow structure constructed or repaired, Juliflora tree eradicated, over flow linked to next talab in totality complete work has been done. This work will affect 874

families positively in terms of availability of water for animal drinking for longer period, ground water quality and quantity enhancement, green fodder, vegetable growing and crop production increased.

6. 323 families will be benefitted in village Laporiya, Itakhoi and Gagardu in terms of water availability for animal drinking, ground water quality and quantity enhancement, greenery enhancement due to increase moisture in soil because small rain water harvesting structure (Naadi and Pond) either constructed or repaired by VDCs with Govt. fund.
7. 20 farming families have been benefitted by applying organic medicine in around 18 hectares of land in terms of saving Rs. 2000 per hectare per family and 5-7 thousand rupees by production enhancement. Benefit in terms of soil virginity maintained, production free from intoxication and no negative effect on human/animal/nature are additional.
8. 57 families (50 goat and 7 buffalo raiser) started rearing animal for selling milk, byproduct etc. and the benefits are around Rs. 1000 per month for goat raiser, Rs. 4000 for buffalo raiser.
9. We can easily saw Rabbit, monitor lizard, titodi, small birds of golden color, Kamedi, Ghursali, KhatiChada, navela, girgit etc. wildlife in eco-park, and in coming year these will be increased and new ones also have come into.
10. Consisting and committed efforts made by VDC of Itakhoi for removing of encroachment from pastureland and other common lands in Etakhoi village, there encroachment removed from 80 hectares, in same line 5 hectare removed in Gagardu village, 8 hectare removed in Laporiya. Total around 93 hectares of land is using as common land and animals of concerning villages are grazing there. In Itakhoi village due to encroachment the grazing land is shrinking day by day and grazing became a difficult task. VDC has started efforts from 2010 but during project, their efforts have more focused way. The VDC of Itakhoi has captured 50 tractor trolley (around 100 CUM) stone that can be used as construction material that mined from pastureland. Thus, VDCs are playing role as guardian of common lands, they are protecting, developing and equally sharing benefits of these resources.
11. VDCs have made efforts with Panchayat, block level officials and public representative to get fund for working on project line item like pastureland development, rain water harvesting, encroachment removing etc. few are examples given below:
 - VDC itakhoi has long efforts with Sarpanch, BDO, SDO and collector and finally they got govt. fund approval of 23.82 lackhs rupees for their pastureland development. The work will be initiated in coming period.
 - Encroachment removed from Talab and common Naadi from around 10 bigha (2.5 hectare) land in Etakhoi village.
 - Overflow structure construction, face wall (support wall) construction and earthen work with removal of Juliflora at Sursagar of Rahalana village have been done by VDC with support of Gram Panchayat and line departments. At the same site overflow of BeenikheraBandh were connected by project support so as of all these SursagarTalab was filled in 1st rain of Mansoon 2016.
 - Common Talab (tank) of KariaBujurg village were deepen, feeder cleared, Juliflora were eradicated from tank's water filling, inflow area and bund area, overflow repaired, overflow water linked to BagariaNaadi and overflow of BaagariaNaadi were also linked to MotiSagar (an another talab) and overflow structure of MotiSagar repaired. Such an inclusive way of working and overflow liking are guided by GVNML and facilitated/implemented by VDC by using govt. fund.

- VDC of Laporiya, Gagardu and Itakhoi have able to get govt. support for Naadi and village common pond and these activities will benefit villagers in terms of increased period of water availability for domestic use, drinking water for animals and ground water recharge.
- Block road construction from Dairy to RamchandraSaini's house in Laporiya village
- Pipeline line not laid down in Thakur jeeMandirMohalla and BairwaMohalla so VDC has laid it by getting fund from Gram Panchayat and commission the mohalla by Bisalpur drinking water supply in Laporiya.
- VDC called their Sarpanch (Head quarter of Panchayat is located at Dhandholi village that is out of project area) to see their problems, they jointly visit the village and a comprehensive plan has been worked out. The work on the plan is also started, Cement concrete road has been constructed between BalajeeMandir to DhabhaiMohalla and work will begin soon between Govt. schools to BalajeeMandir.
- VDC made all efforts to remove ProsopisJuliflora from both side of main road of village from Rahalana village boundary end to Nagar village boundary end and village to boundary end at Dhadholi village side, the cost of the work is Rs. 55 thousand that borne by Gram Panchayat.
- After removing of encroachment near Talab and common Naadi non-metal road (earthen road) constructed in Etakhoi village.

It is a long list of work either done by VDCs or any other party but facilitated by VDCs. Almost 6-10 works done in last two years in each project village, mostly in last one year. Average per work cost is 50 thousand to 5 lakhs one work is cost around 24 lakhs.

12. Laporiya village has three kinds of CBOs, VDC remains on apex level, Gwal committee is looking after pastureland supervision, application of VDC decision etc. while SHG looking after women and other issue more connected with ladies like reproductive health, drinking water etc. As per decisions of village VDC and committed work of Gwal committee Laporiya village have better managed the grazing of grasses and pods of trees. Overall 360 cows, 124 buffalo, 1275 goats and 1080 sheep grazed pods of Desi Babul (Acacia Nilotica) for a period of a month, these animals belongs to 250 families of the village. It was managed properly with some basic rules like not carry pods to home, not to cut branches of tree, not pluck excess pods from tree etc.
13. VDC of Beenikhera and Rahalana have further stepped after they created Chauka system and approached Saras Dairy department at Dudu, Jaipur for installing a BMC (bulk milk chilling) plant in their village and it is constructed.
14. VDC and SHG of Mahatgaon village has jointly redesigned and developed drinking water system in their village, VDC collected Rs. 500 per family, from all families of the village and redesigned, restructured the scheme in the village. Now every family gets water earlier 30% families availed.
15. VDC Gagardu has done continuous efforts for getting a veterinary hospital and finally when Ms. Uma Bharti, Union minister of water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenationcameLaporiya they met her and as per her recommendation, they got sanction.
16. Members of SHGs have many efforts in Laporiya for removing of alcohol shop from the village, they face many problem like shop closed on a place but few days later opened at another place in the village, then again complained, met police officer and again restart the process. 4-5 times such things happened and finally in April 2016 it is closed.
17. VDCs of Gagardu, Itakhoi, Laporiya, KariaBujurg have did committed efforts to eradicate Juli flora from Naadi, Talab, village common pond, and feeder area of water bodies through Gram Panchayat support from untied fund of GP or from govt. schemes fund.

Weather data analysis:

21 Rainy days and 437.6 MM rainfall during January-December 2016, it is little higher than 2015, that time 13 rainy days and 231.5 MM rainfall. Monsoon of 2013 and 2014 is good, 37 rainy days and 627.5 MM rainfall and 31 rainy days and 991.7 MM rainfall respectively. GVNML have temperature and wind speed data but period of analysis of temperature and wind speed is too short, we have to wait at least 10-12 more years.

c. New Activities, Unexpected difficulties/problems & Action taken to solve them

(Use as much space as required)

- ❑ One additional Farm pond is constructed, because the activity is very beneficial for farming communities as per our previous experience. We have budgeted saving from evaluation of project activity so we got approval from CEE New Delhi office and we did it. Regarding unexpected problem we have not faced any serious problem in the project.

d. Lessons Learned: *(Use as much space as required)*

(Guidance Notes: Lessons learnt during project implementation; Request for additional technical assistance. Links and resources accessed including in cash and in kind.)

As time passing people becoming self-centric's so this is somehow weaken the movement of developing/managing common property resources (CPRs). People should realize that it is their work and they are on the front seat to develop, use and sustain CPRs otherwise fund utilizing is only aim of CPR development and it is used without result. People also became habitual of getting, consuming and capturing fund for every small kind of work while working with Govt. so it also affect non-governmental work. In the project GVNML succeed in realizing ownership of the project (work) in community's mind. on the other hand some individual in the villages still thinks that GVNML and VDC is working for their own benefit because they sees at GP, Govt. and at companies that all are working mainly for their own profit therefore their understanding became like this. However, such people are in minorities.

Though efforts made to create interest over common land, people prepared socially to work over and above their personal interest and develop common properties but still many people want to make personal use of common property mainly those people who close to GP or involved as intermediary of implementing govt. schemes.

e. Additional Information: *(Use as much space as required)*

(Guidance Notes: Provide information on the points given below and add more points if necessary)

GEF SGP Project Indicators

Proponents are advised to **pick a set of indicators** from the table below. The proponent should pick all relevant indicators from the list of indicators for biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and sustainable forest management, international waters, as well as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's). In addition, proponents and or if necessary in consultation with NC/RC GEF SGP CEE, should identify and include all relevant indicators to each of the other areas of impact pertaining to Livelihoods & Sustainable Development, Empowerment, Policy Influence, and Capacity Development & Innovations.

SGP OP5 results indicators	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 17 Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ 17 Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ 220 Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 17 Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices
CCM3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 800-1000 Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies
CCM4	
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 45 Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
LD6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 220 Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ 17 Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15 Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
IW8	
POPS9	
CD10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5 Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 community group is monitoring for safe guarding of trees planted on common land, water bodies developed on common land, wildlife of common pastures and other common assets on 220 hectares of land. ○ 2 Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chauka system applied in 17 hectares of land. • Eco-park developed in 3.75 hectares of degraded land for wildlife conservation. ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation and etc. (to be specified according to type of training) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Number of project staff trained on: how to run a project with a community based management, monitoring and evaluation. • 70 Number of VDC members trained on: inclusive development, community level accountability and liaison with all other similar line of development actors. • 216 Number of community member trained on: all new resource related techniques, a new way of community involved management.

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Cross-cutting	Livelihoods & Sustainable Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2150 Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Around 200 Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Around 40 Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ 22 Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ 44,000 Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ 160 thousands of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3).
	Empowerment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ 2300 Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ 100 Number of women-led projects supported

- ❑ What are the products generated by the project: (ex: Publications, Brochures, Videos, CDs, educational materials, models, infrastructure, awards, marketable goods, etc.)
 - There no such material developed in the project except training report, periodic reports etc.
- ❑ Assessment of impact of project in the GEF focal area: Climate Change
 - VDC at Itakhoi, Laporiya, Gagardu, Rahalana, Benekhara and Mahatgaon are quite active and managed to develop and improve access equal benefits for village community.VDCs have made efforts with Panchayat, block level officials and public representative. They played important role in
 1. Removing of encroachment from 93 hectares of pastureland and other commons.
 2. Sanction of plantation, boundary, earthen bund and other development work at pastureland worth 24 lakhs in Itakhoi village.
 3. Project could mobilize 6-10 works in each village, worth 50 thousand to 5 lakhs each, in-line with project objectives like pastureland development, rain water harvesting, encroachment removing, eradicating Juli flora from water bodies etc.
 - 26 families are drinking safe water.
 - 20 farming families were provided practical training of production of organic pesticides.
 - Data about monthly milk collection and families involved indicates an increase in families started supplying milk by 57 families and additional earning.
- ❑ Press/ media coverage / links established in the project to other similar initiatives / networking with other NGOs
 - Link has been establishedwith Minister of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India,respected Uma Jeevisited Laporiya (one of project village) and saw all works of GVNML, including project activities. In addition of this former Minister of

Environment and Forest Lt. Anil Madav Dave has been contacted and uniqueness of GVNML including project learning were shared with him, he has planned to come Laporiya but suddenly he passed away.

- ❑ Future plans (if any) to continue, expand, or replicate project activities:
 - Yes, it is planned that learning of projects will be implemented in other 40 villages of Malpura block of Tonk district.
- ❑ Additional information if any in terms of awards and certificates of merit, etc:
- ❑ What advice would you give to other organizations designing similar projects?
 - Dissemination must be done from very beginning of the project so after project replication is become more easier.

6. Assessment of lessons learnt during Project Implementation(Use as much space as required)

People's movement is a basic instrument of work that gives positive energy, while working people realize that it is their own work and they are on the front seat. This is the real means of working otherwise low energy cannot produce expected result. In the project GVNML succeed in realizing ownership of the project (work) in community's mind. on the other hand some individual in the villages still thinks that GVNML and VDC is working for their own benefit because they sees at GP, Govt. and at companies all are working mainly for their own profit therefore their understanding became like this. However, such people are in minorities.

Though efforts made to create interest in common land, people prepared socially to work over and above their personal interest and develop common properties but still many people want to make personal use of common property mainly those people who close to GP or involved as intermediary of implementing govt. schemes. But outside world is not in our hand and people get exposure from many sides. Maintaining people's mind on common interest is a social problem and it is very important for getting result of such a project.

- ❑ Did this project link the practice of **sustainable livelihoods** to a GEF focal area? Describe the strategies employed, indicating what works and what does not.
- I. The project approach and strategy that applied was developing of village level institution (viz. village development committee) to manage the common lands and water resources through the *chauka* system model, linking overflow of one structure to other, developing eco-parks etc. Project focused on strengthening local capacities of village development committee members through various discussions and trainings/expousers and linking with elected panchayat systems in order to sustain the developed land and water resources. The role and responsibility of people's institutions have been increased and enhanced progressively. Capacity of people to interact with the line departments, banks and PRIs have been upgraded.
 - II. The projects has successfully inculcated value-based system and resulted in a systemic change in attitudes/ behavior of the communities towards managing their village commons. The other is to mainstream the model and learning into government rural development activities. The members of village development committee are encouraged to lead the dialogue and interactions with the government functionaries/PRIs at all levels. This helps in sustaining the village level institutions in the long run.
 - III. Application of the model threw up complex challenges in the form of local vested interests and conflicts leading to political interference. The organization created a mechanism for conflict resolution through active and continuous engagement with various stakeholders.
 - IV. Finally, a multi-stakeholder engagement process has been followed with a view to converge efforts of different institutions (government, Panchayati Raj institutions, CBOs). This happened by imparting a series of discussions and dialogue meetings to establish linkages and synergies, and to develop potential joint plans for implementation on the ground as well as potential for action research.
- V. Is this a **community-driven** project? How was community implementation and ownership of project achieved? How did this contribute to project success? Also, indicate pitfall and tactics to be avoided. Explain issues regarding to community participation and ownership of roles and issues.

The Project envisaged a people's programme through village level institutions and PanchayatiRaj Institutions (PRIs) supported by GVNML. Indeed, 'participatory processes' at all stages of project planning, implementation and monitoring was adopted. Assessment of vulnerability of different social groups has been well understood with their respective current risks and coping strategies, however, work done according to this and accordingly local level solutions for respective social groups have been generated.

The project has focused on developing village level plans for land and water management specifically on the commons— as the basis for selecting and prioritizing of activities for implementation. This has been became the basis for exploring potential for linking with government programmes and schemes implemented through the Panchayati Raj and the line departments. In order to address issues relating to commons while implementing the activities on the commons, for example, encroachments on CPRs have been jointly removed by the rural

community and GVNML. In addition, new mechanisms have developed/ tried according to location specific conditions and situation.

VI. Was there a **capacity-building** component in this project? How were local capacities enhanced?

How did it contribute to project success? Also what links have been established for them to sustain this as a process

1. Consisting and committed efforts made by VDC of Itakhoi for removing of encroachment from pastureland and other common lands in Etakhoi village, there encroachment removed from 80 hectares, in same line 5 hectare removed in Gagardu village, 8 hectare removed in Laporiya. Total around 93 hectares of land is using as common land and animals of concerning villages are grazing there. In Itakhoi village due to encroachment the grazing land is shrinking day by day and grazing became a difficult task. VDC has started efforts from 2010 but during project, their efforts have more focused way. The VDC of Itakhoi has captured 50 tractor trolley (around 100 CUM) stone that can be used as construction material that mined from pastureland. Thus, VDCs are playing role as guardian of common lands, they are protecting, developing and equally sharing benefits of these resources.
2. VDCs have made efforts with Panchayat, block level officials and public representative to get fund for working on project line item like pastureland development, rain water harvesting, encroachment removing etc. few are examples given below:
 - VDC itakhoi has long efforts with Sarpanch, BDO, SDO and collector and finally they got govt. fund approval of 23.82 lakhs rupees for their pastureland development. The work will be initiated in coming period.
 - Encroachment removed from Talab and common Naadi from around 10 bigha (2.5 hectare) land in Etakhoi village.
 - Overflow structure construction, face wall (support wall) construction and earthen work with removal of Juliflora at Sursagar of Rahalana village have been done by VDC with support of Gram Panchayat and line departments. At the same site overflow of BeenikheraBandh were connected by project support so as of all these SursagarTalab was filled in 1st rain of Mansoon 2016.
 - Common Talab (tank) of KariaBujurg village were deepen, feeder cleared, Juliflora were eradicated from tank's water filling, inflow area and bund area, overflow repaired, overflow water linked to BagariaNaadi and overflow of BaagariaNaadi were also linked to MotiSagar (an another talab) and overflow structure of MotiSagar repaired. Such an inclusive way of working and overflow linking are guided by GVNML and facilitated/implemented by VDC by using govt. fund.
 - VDC of Laporiya, Gagardu and Itakhoi have able to get govt. support for Naadi and village common pond and these activities will benefit villagers in terms of increased period of water availability for domestic use, drinking water for animals and ground water recharge.
 - Block road construction from Dairy to RamchandraSaini's house in Laporiya village
 - Pipeline line not laid down in Thakur jeeMandirMohalla and BairwaMohalla so VDC has laid it by getting fund from Gram Panchayat and commission the mohalla by Bisalpur drinking water supply in Laporiya.

- VDC called their Sarpanch (Head quarter of Panchayat is located at Dhandholi village that is out of project area) to see their problems, they jointly visit the village and a comprehensive plan has been worked out. The work on the plan is also started, Cement concrete road has been constructed between BalajeeMandir to DhabhaiMohalla and work will begin soon between Govt. school to BalajeeMandir.
- VDC made all efforts to remove ProsopisJuliflora from both side of main road of village from Rahalana village boundary end to Nagar village boundary end and village to boundary end at Dhadholi village side, the cost of the work is Rs. 55 thousand that borne by Gram Panchayat.
- After removing of encroachment near Talab and common Naadi non-metal road (earthen road) constructed in Etakhoi village.

It is a long list of work either done by VDCs or any other party but facilitated by VDCs. Almost 6-10 works done in last two years in each project village, mostly in last one year. Average per work cost is 50 thousand to 5 lakhs one work is cost around 24 lakhs.

3. Laporiya village has three kinds of CBOs, VDC remains on apex level, Gwal committee is looking after pastureland supervision, application of VDC decision etc. while SHG looking after women and other issue more connected with ladies like reproductive health, drinking water etc. As per decisions of village VDC and committed work of Gwal committee Laporiya village have better managed the grazing of grasses and pods of trees. Overall 360 cows, 124 buffalo, 1275 goats and 1080 sheep grazed pods of Desi Babul (*Acacia Nilotica*) for a period of a month, these animals belongs to 250 families of the village. It was managed properly with some basic rules like not carry pods to home, not to cut branches of tree, not pluck excess pods from tree etc.
4. VDC of Beenikhara and Rahalana have further stepped after they created Chauka system and approached Saras Dairy department at Dudu, Jaipur for installing a BMC (bulk milk chilling) plant in their village and it is constructed.

❑ Has this project increased **public awareness** of local and global environmental problems?

Describe how this was done, and whether people are making use of the new knowledge. With which concerned departments/ stakeholders links have been established.?

- I. VDC and SHG of Mahatgaon village has jointly redesigned and developed drinking water system in their village, VDC collected Rs. 500 per family, from all families of the village and redesigned, restructured the scheme in the village. Now every family gets water earlier 30% families availed.
- II. Members of SHGs have many efforts in Laporiya for removing of alcohol shop from the village, they face many problem like shop closed on a place but few days later opened at another place in the village, then again complained, met police officer and again restart the process. 4-5 times such things happened and finally in April 2016 it is closed.
- III. VDCs of Gagardu, Itakhoi, Laporiya, KariaBujurg have did committed efforts to eradicate Juli flora from Naadi, Talab, village common pond, and feeder area of water bodies through Gram Panchayat support from untied fund of GP or from govt. schemes fund.
- IV. VDC Gagardu has done continuous efforts for getting a veterinary hospital and finally when Ms. Uma Bharti, Union minister of water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenationcameLaporiya they met her and as per her recommendation, they got sanction.

□ How did women and men participate in planning, implementing, and evaluating the project? Did project proponents plan a **gender focus**? Or did it evolve in the course of project implementation? What are some of the issues that came up in this regard?

- Basically the project is related to developing and managing common property resources, so the project is less gender sensitive but still project activities were designed, implemented and monitored by great understanding of gender balance. In all project training men and women were equally participate, in none-capacity building activities also all men and women were participated equally. In beginning of the project Community has hesitated to involve women but as project precede further our gender policy has been applied properly so people participated and almost at the end of the project community is more gender sensitive and thoughts were more gender sensitive.

V. Was this project run by **indigenous people** or involve significant participation by indigenous people? In this context, discuss ethnic, cultural, and historical factors that affected project design, implementation, and results. Discuss the impacts that the projects has made in the area.

- Yes, project has mainly focus on indigenous people that called Gurjjar, and they are our main partner of the project. They are basically herders and most of them have small ruminants mainly sheep. Impact so far is as follows:
- 17 hectares of pastureland developed with Chauka system in two villages and socially managed all pastureland of 7 villages successfully that benefitted 1737 families and migration of these families with animals stopped or period reduced considerably.
- As a result of pastureland development milk production is increased by around 2000 liter per year from all project villages, density of grass is increased by 700 grass roots in a square meter area and around 8500 number trees increased (density +97 no. of tree in 4 KM²) in 350 hectare of pastureland. The density of grass and tree is depended on management of the resources, here pastureland of 7 villages out of 8 managed successfully so density figure is representing 350 hectares of land while project developed only 17 hectares of land. All these impacts have seen in 190 MM lesser rain from base year 2013 to completion year 2016, otherwise we could have better result.

□ How has the sustainability plan and/or prospects been addressed? What aspects of the project design, project implementation, or other factors enhanced sustainability? How could other projects or country programmes use this experience to promote sustainability?

Overall project investments have helped in moving towards three development interventions mainly water, livelihood institution strengthening and agriculture. Following are the specific issues pertaining to sustainability of project efforts, their outcomes and potential of replication in effective and efficient manner.

- Project helped 22 families for RRWHS facilities by connecting with roof as catchments. Considering the capacity of each tanka i.e. 20000 cum total annual harvesting capacity developed is 240 cum.,

normally they have effective life of 20 years, thus benefits will continue in the form of harvesting capacity of 2400 m³.



Photo 1 Tanka constructed far-off distance



Photo 2 Very long pipe RRWHS increased risk



Photo 3 Water from DWSS as source for storage

- The catchments is key component of Tanka and mostly water harvesting depends on its quality and maintenance. In this area mostly roof is considered as catchments, and connection between the catchments and tanka is important. As indicated in the section of observation and analysis in objective-01, there is variations connections needs regular monitoring for sustained maintenance.
- It would be important to undertake thematic PRA and preparing “Village Drinking Water and Livelihood Security Plan” following principles of water auditing at family and village level and sharing that with other stakeholders also.
- At many places BDWSS (Bisalpur Drinking Water Supply Scheme) is now operational and slowly-slowly people are getting used to it, de-meaning the value of rain water harvesting particularly in village Bennikhera, Mahatgaon etc. This can also be seen in reduced maintenance of roof connections and filter systems. At some places people have constructed new portions in houses affecting the link between roof and tank. Thus there is need for reworking on implementation, motivation, monitoring strategy with reference to changing situations of increased water requirement and implementation of BDWSS.

❑ How the project received **co-financing**? If so, indicate sources and amounts. Which project components did the co-financing support? How was the co-financing obtained? Describe how links to other donors or agencies were made, networking strategies, and negotiations. Also indicate pitfalls and tactics to be avoided.

- Project not Co-financed, project has joint funding of UNDP/GEF and Wells for India, UK and this has implemented without any hassle and problem. GVNML have partnership with Wells for Indian since 2008, and we have suggested them for having joint funding, and they have contacted with UNDP/GEF through CEE and it has materialized.

❑ Is this project suitable for **replication** in other communities or regions? Could it be up-scaled to a medium-sized GEF project? Please indicate any plans in this regard. How would you like this to be addressed and financed?

- Yes, the project is successfully piloted so it is suitable for replication and it must go for medium sized project in coming period, it has been discussed during SGP meet at Ahmedabad, in March 17 with people's of MOEF, they also suggested to go for medium sized project.

VI. Were there links between this project and the overall **GEF**? How were these links achieved? How have they benefited the GEF/SGP? How have they benefited the GEF? How did GEF/SGP help the NGO/ Communities to 'leverage better resources from various other sources'

- The project is best example of saving livelihood of indigenous community in Climate Change scenario and GEF's one of important focal area is reducing affects of Climate Change on other hand GEF is also focused on saving livelihood of indigenous community so it is very much link with GEF focal area.
- Through the project a great possibility created for leveraging other fund because all set on GVNML's innovative approach and technique on pastureland development. On this success experiment of creating/saving livelihood sources of poor/tribal families is ground for attracting other fund. Wells for India came forward to support GVNML at this juncture. Now some corporate is also coming forward to support us so we wants to add these possibility with GEF/UNDP through MGP.

□ Has this project influenced **government policy**? Explain what the government policy is, how it has been affected, and the role and nature of GEF/SGP influence.

- GVNML not working for influencing or developing policy on a particular subject like water, employment etc. but Govt. of Rajasthan has imposed a policy on residents of Rajasthan that pastureland will be allotted to corporate houses for commercial agriculture. GVNML has protested on this policy decision. We created pressure on state officials and showed them developed pastures (these developed under project) tried to avoid implementation of the policy in Jaipur and Tonk districts at least. Till now the policy is on hold and not implementing in these two districts.

7. Financial report of SGP expenditures (please attach audited utilization certificate)

Sl. No	Budget Category/Head	Approved Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Balance (if any)
A.	Water harvesting and Agriculture / Animal Husbandry / environment conservation works			
A.1	Roof rain water harvesting structure at Private house of poor families (20 Nos. X Rs. 40000 per nos)	200,000.00	199,896.00	104.00
A.2	Repairing of Anna Sagar of Laporiya, channel repair, bund strengthen and Overflow construction Rs. 600000	277,500.00	264,656.00	12,844.00
A.3	Farm pond Nada (private land) 3 Nos. X Rs 1,50,000 per nos	187,500.00	190,000.00	- 2,500.00
A.4	Overflow linkage to next Talab 2 nos x Rs. 150000 per Talab	135,000.00	135,341.00	- 341.00
A.5	Pasture land development by Chauka system average 17 hectare in Rahalana and Beenikhhera (Rs. 35000 per hectare)	267,750.00	267,728.00	22.00
A.6	Development and Maintenance of eco-parks Rs. 20000 per hect, 15 hect	135,000.00	135,125.00	- 125.00
A7	Farm Bunding in village LaporiyaGagardu	-	-	-
A8	Farm Bunding in village RahalanaBeenikhhera and KariaBujurg	-	-	-
A9	Deepening of Talab/Nadi	-	-	-
B.	Capacity building of staff & communities (Training, workshops, exposure visits & seminars)		-	-
B.1	Training of staff - 2 (Two training each for 3 days, Rs. 20000 per training.	18,000.00	16,627.00	1,373.00
B.2	Training of VDC/SHG & Exposure -5 (5 Training each 2 Days, 25000 per training)	56,250.00	56,261.00	- 11.00
B.3	Dialogue and joint plan with Panchayat and VDC. 9 meetings x Rs. 2000 per meetings	8,100.00	8,100.00	-
C.	Consultants/ Resource persons	-	-	-
D.	Monitoring & Evaluation		-	-
D.1	Monitoring visits (UNDP+WFI) Quarterly visit x Rs. 3000 per visit	18,000.00	13,500.00	4,500.00

D.2	Project Evaluation and Documentation Rs. 150,000	-	-	-
E.	Documentation & Reporting		-	-
E.1	Recording and documenting weather data from existing observatory Rs. 5000 per month	72,000.00	73,500.00	- 1,500.00
F.	Travel Costs Rs. 6000 per quarter x 12 quarter	39,600.00	39,999.00	- 399.00
G.	Salary		-	-
G.1	Program Coordinator salary contribution Rs. 6000 per month x 36 month	118,800.00	119,955.00	- 1,155.00
G.2	Assistant Coordinator - 1 Rs. 8000 per month x 36 month	158,400.00	160,000.00	- 1,600.00
G.3	Supervisor - 1 Rs. 6000 per month x 36 month	118,800.00	120,000.00	- 1,200.00
G.4	Salary for accountant -1 (part Time)Rs. 4000 per month x 36 month	79,200.00	80,042.00	- 842.00
H.	Communications and Administration		-	-
H.1	Communication Rs. 2000 per quarter x 12 quarter	13,200.00	13,720.00	- 520.00
H.2	Printing and Stationary, Photocopy Rs. 1000 per quarter x 12 quarter	6,600.00	9,460.00	- 2,860.00
H.3	Audit fees	16,500.00	18,500.00	- 2,000.00
I.	Contingency (not more than 2- 3 % of the total project cost)		-	-
I.1	office expenses Rs. 1000 per quarter x 12 quarter	6,600.00	10,250.00	- 3,650.00
	Total	19,32,800.00	19,32,660.00	140.00

Report submitted by:

Name Jagveer Singh

Signature

Date 27/07/2017

Annex-G

1. UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Attached

2. Statement showing expenditure incurred against the approved budget out of fund released till date.

Attached

3. Receipt and payment account for the period from 1st March 2016 to 31st May 2017.

Attached