Report on

Final Evaluation Study of "Judicious Management of Water, Land and Biomass" Project Implemented by GVNML and supported by Wells for India

Submitted to:

GVNML and Wells for India, Udaipur

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Table of Contents

Glossary of Local Terms

Anicut	Concrete stop dam
Bigha	Local unit for measurement of land
Gram Kosh	Community fund for maintenance of water harvesting structures
Village development committee	Informal village level organization
Kharif	Cropping season with sowing in monsoons
Mahila	Women
Panchayat	A constitutional body for local governance
Rabi	Winter cropping season
Shramdaan	Voluntary labour
Nadi	Earthen water harvesting structure build in common land
Nada	Earthen water harvesting structure build in private land
Kund	Water harvesting and storage structure
Tanka	Underground concrete water storage tank
Chouka	Earthen Square shaped pits
Banias	Traditional moneylenders
Gawal Samuh	Group of pastorals
Jungle hall	Shed in pasture land
Padyatra	Foot march for community mobilization

Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

GVNML	Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya
WFI	Wells for India
CBO	Community Based Organization
VDC	Village development committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
SWI	Systematic Intensification of Wheat
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PRI	Panchayati Ray Institutions
SHG	Self Help Group
NAREGA	National Rural Employment Grantee Act
RRWHS	Roof rain water harvesting structure
GWR	Ground water recharge
DW	Drinking water
IW	Irrigation water
WS	Water storage
VI	Village institutions
BPL	Below poverty line
RTI	Right to information
YPO	Yearly plan of operation
SC	Scheduled caste
ST	Scheduled tribe
GEN	General caste
OBC	Other backward class
TDS	Total dissolved substances
GRPM	General review and planning meeting

List of Annexures

Executive Summery

Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya, GVNML has for nearly two decades advocated conservation and protection of the common property resources in the central eastern part of Rajasthan state. It has entered into an agreement with Wells for India, WFI for the field implementation of project titled "Judicious Management of Water, Land and Biomass". The project was implemented in ten targeted villages of Dudu block of Jaipur District. The project was started in April 2008 and was completed by March 2013.

After completion of the project it was desired by both the partners to assess the project impacts and its contribution in supporting people livelihood. This final project evaluation study involves the assessment of technical, physical as well as socio-economic impact of the project interventions. The study was aimed at analyzing the field data collected through various survey and participatory methods and to produce a comprehensive report which reflects upon the major outcomes of the project in comparison to its actual plan. The study includes the following major objectives:

- Assess project achievements on the basis of output and outcome desired under the project
- To validate the relevance of approach and processes adopted by organization in the local context
- Assess the sustainability components in the project
- Assess the effectiveness of the project objectives and activities on program implementation, conceptual understanding of human resources
- To identify withdrawal strategies adopted by the organization
- To document lessons learned and best practices, so that report/documentation can be used for wider dissemination

The project was implemented in the semi-arid and drought prone region of Rajasthan state, the area has witnessed repeated cycle of drought once after every 2 to 3 years. The region is extremely poor considering the indicators like agriculture, irrigation, and degradation of common property resources. The project has extended its support in augmenting water resources, common grazing land and helped the partner community in meeting out their drinking water requirement. Apart from the physical work another important investment made the project is to develop the institutional capacity of the targeted villages.

The most pronounced benefit from the project intervention like construction of water harvesting structures, repair of anicut and feeder canal has been in agriculture productivity. Because of the increased water availability in wells, farmers have therefore been able to provide more irrigation to their crops. This has led to (i) increase in productivity, (ii) switch to

more remunerative crops, and (iii) increased net area under cultivation. The beneficiaries have reported increase in yield both in the Rabi and kharif crops.

Other than irrigation the next important benefit incurred is increased availability of water for livestock. Support for construction of nadi has facilitated the increase in the availability of drinking water for cattle and better availability of green fodder. It has been reported that water availability for cattle in the project villages has now increased to 9 months. Similarly, the availability for green fodder has also been increased dramatically, by 8 months. The increased availability of water and fodder in the project villages has made a very conducing atmosphere for livestock management, and has substantially supplemented the family income.

The project has supported 93 families from the targeted village for construction roof rain water harvesting structures. It has been clearly reported by the beneficiaries that they had immensely benefitted by the structure, the most pronounced benefit is the availability of drinking water for round the year.

The project has supported augmentation of 135 hectares of pasture land in four villages. The most pronounced benefit which has been yielded through pasture land augmentation is availability of good quality of green fodder. Earlier the green fodder was available only for two months, which is now increased by 5 months. In addition to the green fodder, availability of dry fodder has also been increased. Earlier dry fodder was only available for 4 months, now it is available for round the year. The easy availability of quality and adequate quantity of green and dry fodder has given a complete boost to the livestock economy. This has resulted to increase in the number of small ruminants and milch animals.

Essential processes have been adopted to build the institutional capacities of the project villages, village development committee, gawal samuh and women self-help groups were formed and capacitated. It was intended that these group would implement the project interventions and would contribute towards the sustainability of the project. However, still there are few areas which need to further revisited:

- The beneficiary selection process- VDC is responsible to select the eligible families, the process adopted by the VDC is very in formal, this need to be very strategic and transparent.
- Book keeping- VDC need to improve their capacities in book and record keeping.
- Interaction with other institutions- VDC need to regularly interact with the other institutions like SHG, this would rather help them to incorporate women immediate need in the process of project implementation. SHG participation in the program is limited to thrift and credit
- Financial sustainability- VDC has not yet attain the financial sustainability, physical presence is not enough to sustain the durability of the structures, VDC needs to start working on formation of gram kosh

Looking into the impacts of the intervention and the changes observed in the people lives the project appears to be successful. On one hand it has provided people with livelihood support in terms of irrigation and water for livestock, on the other it has helped recharge aquifer thereby helping the cause of water conservation. The most important result which has been achieved in the project is the expansion of arable land in the semi-arid rainfed climatic region, which is very critical in light of the new treads of climate change. However, the study found certain areas in which the program needs to rethink or strengthen.

They are:

- It is recommended that efforts need to be made to ensure women participation in the process of project implementation.
- The intervention can work in areas such as education, health and non-farm livelihoods to ensure that the development work in the villages is equitable and therefore includes all people in the village.
- It is important to look into the financial sustainability of the project.
- It is important to keep strategic uniformity in the community contribution for similar interventions, across the entire duration of the project implementation.
- There is a need to improve beneficiary selection process.
- There is also a need to keep a dossier about the structures that are being constructed in the project area.
- VDC need to be capacitated for better book keeping and record maintenance.
- Serious efforts are needed to integrate government support in the programme interventions.
- Looking into the increased availability of water in the project village, it is important to step forward with new innovations in the field of agriculture, water savings innovation could be one of the most important aspect need to be introduce in the project area. viz: sprinkler system, drip system, SWI etc.
- In the coming phase of the project, GVNML should select clusters where it already has a presence. In such clusters, a demonstration programme should be taken up for intensive and integrated development of natural resources. The specific activities that can be taken up in such villages could be identified after an open-ended micro planning exercise. Some examples are:

    - Village health and sanitation
    - Interventions on agriculture, animal husbandry, fodder, soil and water conservation.
    - Formation of Gram Kosh
    - Women empowerment
    - Management of common property resources
    - Processing and marketing of local produce
    - Formation of farmer and milk-producer groups

- Support for taking up higher-value crops such as vegetables, flowers, horticulture, etc.

1.0 Background of the Study

In response to impoverishment resulting from increasing degradation of natural resources and water scarcity in central eastern part of Rajasthan state, Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya, GVNML has entered into an agreement with Wells for India, WFI for the field implementation of project titled "Judicious Management of Water, Land and Biomass". The project was implemented in ten targeted villages of Dudu block of Jaipur District. The project duration was kept for five years and was started in April 2008 and was completed by March 2013.

The project was aimed at developing the capacities of the partner community in managing their natural resources judiciously. Investments have been made to create community resources for improving livelihood conditions of the targeted families. Activities has been organized at both community and household level, focusing on improving overall productivity of the village pasture and water resources. Besides, augmentation of common property resources, specific interventions were also organized to increase the availability of water for drinking and agriculture purposes and to improve the sanitation condition of the targeted villages.

In order to understand the project impacts and its outcomes it was proposed by GVNML and WFI to conduct a third party evaluation. An independent consultant was engaged to conduct this study. The proposed study was aimed at analyzing the field data collected through various survey and participatory methods and to produce a comprehensive report which reflects upon the major outcomes of the project in comparison to its actual plan.

1.1 Objective of the evaluation:

- Assess project achievements on the basis of output and outcome desired under the project
- To validate the relevance of approach and processes adopted by organization in the local context
- Assess the sustainability components in the project
- Assess the effectiveness of the project objectives and activities on program implementation, conceptual understanding of human resources
- To identify withdrawal strategies adopted by the organization
- To document lessons learned and best practices, so that report/documentation can be used for wider dissemination

2.0 Background of the Project

GVNML was started as a campaign focused to propagate local initiatives for the conservation and restoration of the common property resources. During the inception it was planned to develop a cadre of village volunteers, who will bring significant change in the mindset of the local community towards their degraded common property resources like common grazing land, water bodies and catchment areas. In association with the local youth and volunteers GVNML undertook massive physical and mass mobilization work in village Laporiya, the community was mobilized to put their collective efforts in restoring three ponds and pasture land. Soon after the first monsoon the collective efforts yielded enormous benefits to the community, the water availability of the village was increased and pasture land was freed from illegal encroachments. Later on, the success of Laporiya was spread in other adjoining villages and the campaign took a shape of formal organization.

Since, last 25 years the organization has implemented many projects and has significantly changed the bio- diversity of many villages. The concerted effort of the organization has improved livelihoods of the thousands of targeted families. In one step further the organization has developed a unique chouka system for pasture land development, this system has been recognized by many organizations including the state government. In order to intensify the current activities in existing and adjoining villages, GVNML came in contact with Wells for India and has proposed its partnership for implementation of a project in line of its mandate. The concept of the project was developed in consultation with both the partners, it was tried to incorporate the problems faced by the participating community, strategies in restoring the natural resources and GVNML core strength in dealing with the situation was made integral part of the project.

Looking into the poor conditions of the region and challenges faced by the local community it was planned to initiate activities which are best suited to the local conditions as well carry value addition to the existing livelihood of the participating community. In the prior interventions it has been understood that working on water harvesting and pasture land development is the most critical input in the area to enhance the livelihood of the local community. Investments were planned for creating community and private assets. Besides physical interventions it has also been planned to strengthen the village institutions, as a strategy it was proposed to develop the organizational capacities of the local people institutions around their water and other common property resources.

Considering the above conditions the project has addressed the following core issues:

- Increasing scarcity of water for drinking and agriculture purposes
- High incidence of degradation of common property resources especially the village pasture and common water bodies
- Low productivity of agriculture

- Poor sanitation conditions of the villages
- Inactiveness of village institutions in protecting their common resources

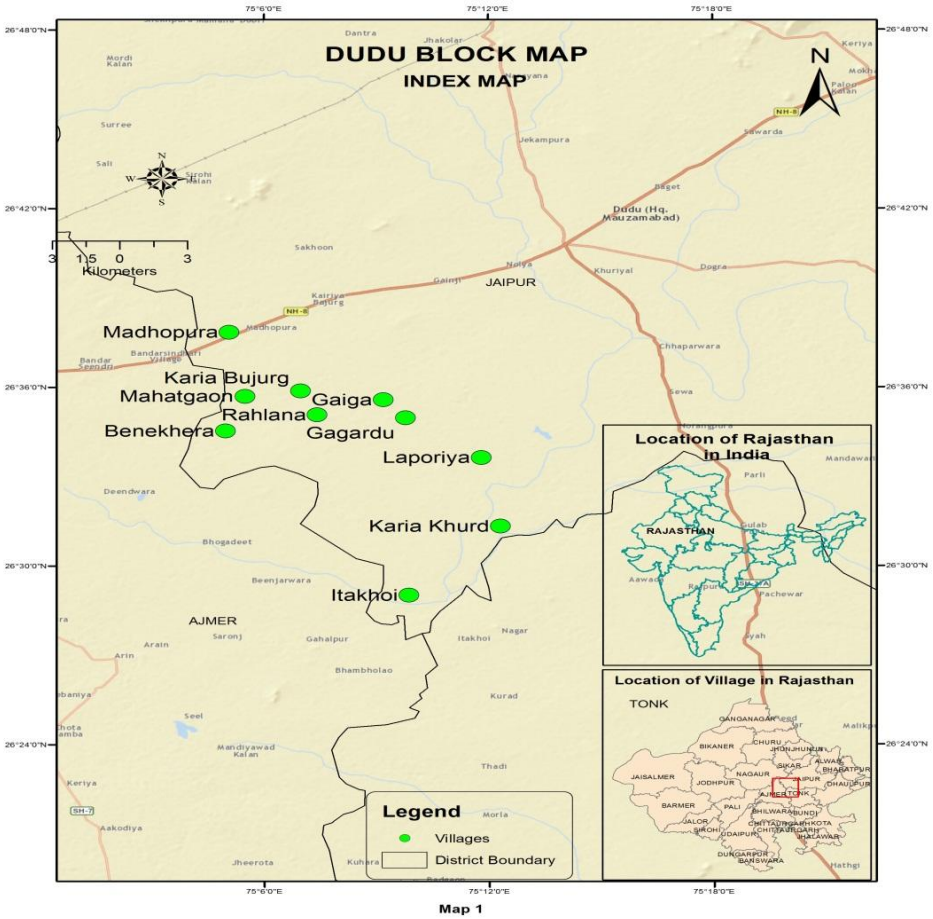
2.1 Project objectives

To achieve the goal of the project it was guided by the main objectives outlined below:

- Develop institutional base of the partner community with special reference to marginalized and women to spread their voices and expand access to productive resources
- Formulation of village micro plans identifying priorities of development, with an integrated perspective keeping in mind the marginalized and women
- Augmentation of water and other common property resources
- Capacity building of the partner community for adoption of improved agriculture practices
- Developing resource base for farm based allied livelihood activities
- To facilitate participatory technology development (PTD) & action research in order to develop/initiate ideas in agriculture and water management.

2.2 Project timeline and target area

The project duration was kept for five years and was started in April 2008 and was completed by March 2013. The project was supposed to cover twenty poor villages of Dudu block of Jaipur district. However, during the second year the concentration was shifted to five villages. Major project investments have been made in these villages. The targeted villages are witnessing high extent of resource decline which has posed severe challenge to the local people to secure their livelihood. About 90% of the targeted



Map 1

inhabitants earn their living by agriculture and livestock management. Because of the high level of water scarcity and low land productivity agriculture production is below to the average level. Availability of safe and sustained supply of drinking water is another big problem faced by the residents, the targeted villages are located in the downstream of Sambhar salt lake therefore, the ground water in most of the villages is saline. The drinking water is contaminated due to the presence of fluoride, nitrate and TDS. On an average every household especially women has to devote 2 to 3 hours daily for fetching water.

2.3 Major Interventions

Looking into the above conditions the project has focused on specific activities which are demand driven, are best suited to the local conditions and carrying high value to support livelihood of the local community. Looking into the rising vulnerability of people due to scarcity of water major focus has been given to increase the availability of water for drinking and agriculture purposes. All activities and mass mobilization work has been done around water.

Following are the description of the interventions which has been undertaken by the project:

2.3.1 Support to augment water resources

Augmentation of the land and water resources was the central demand driven activity implemented in the targeted villages. The aim of the activity was to support construction of minor irrigation structure for kharif and rabi crop. For augmentation of land and water resources, support for construction of rain water harvesting, renovation of anicut and construction of feeder canal was extended. Earthen structures like Nada, Nadi and Kund were constructed, other than this one old anicut was repaired and its water storage capacity was increased. One feeder canal was constructed and was linked with the main government canal. These structures have been instrumental in enhancing the agriculture production and are the useful source for meeting the drinking water requirements of the village livestock. The structures have been constructed in both private and common land.

2.3.2 Support to improve drinking water availability

Looking into the high scarcity of drinking water in the targeted villages, project has focused its interventions at creating structures to increase the availability of water at family level. Roof rain water harvesting was considered as possible low cost solution at the domestic level. One small underground storage tank was constructed and it was connected through the roof of the house. The rain water from the roof is harvested and collected in the tank the water has been utilized for drinking and other household chores. In one village old step well was renovated, the well was cleaned and was made potable.

2.3.3 Support for pasture land development

Pasture land was developed in four villages, the work largely includes constructing chouka system and sowing seeds of grasses having high fodder value. It has also been supported by newly constructed jungle hall and Nadi. Pasture land development can also be seen as an integral strategy for mass mobilization, village institutions were facilitated to develop conservation rules and were made responsible to implement these rules.

2.3.4 Capacity building and institution development

Besides the physical activities the project has given substantial focus on developing the capacities of the village institutions. The village development committees, VDC were reformed and were capacitated on various aspects, the strategy was twofold first the VDC would take responsibility for the future care of the created structures and secondly the VDC would intervene in other village development work. It was expected that the VDC would develop a better network with the local bodies and seek their support in pooling resources for the common developmental work. In order to achieve this trainings exposure and other capacity building events were organized.

2.3.5 Support to improve the sanitation condition

In one project village activities were organized to improve the overall sanitation condition of the village. Three garbage bins were installed at the common places and people were asked to dispose their household garbage in the bins. Earlier people were used to throw their garbage in the village pond which generally gets filthy during the rainy season. To keep the street clean and dry three soak pits were constructed.

2.4 Following are the description of activities accomplished and its coverage:

Name of the activity	Village covered	No. of Families benefitted	Person covered				Caste composition			
			Male	Female	Children	Total	Gen	OBC	ST	SC
Jungle Hall	2	100	245	230	467	942		65	-	35
Renovation of step well	1	110	165	155	305	625	14	96	-	-
Construction of feeder canal	1	20	45	36	54	135	4	9	-	7
Construction of roof rain water harvesting structures	8	93	144	135	279	558	13	58	2	20
Construction of Nadi in common land	5	890	1374	1359	2650	5383	18	288	15	569
Construction of Nada and farm pond in private land	4	60	96	88	190	374	6	45	9	0
Construction of soak pits	3	215	348	334	672	1354	13	117	0	85
Renovation and enhancement of storage capacity of old Anicut	1	20	45	36	54	135	4	9	0	7

Renovation of kund	1	200	318	304	635	1257	9	116	0	75
Construction of Nadi in common land under NREGA Schemes	1	175	262	254	524	1040	9	96	0	70
Construction of feeder canal of Rahlana community pond	1	80	125	118	254	497	0	45	0	35
Linkage of overflow of village pond	1	225	345	332	689	1366	15	130	0	80
Pasture land development by chauka system	4	1100	1716	1584	3250	6550	32	568	60	440
Construction of garbage bins	3	137	214	197	405	816	7	81	9	40
Common meeting at pasture land	10	457	712	695	1342	2749	12	276	24	145

(Source: GVNML project completion report)

3.0 Evaluation Methodology and Approach

3.1 Research Design

Developed in consultation with the GVNML project team, the research design for the study flows from the objectives stated in The ToR. The inclination of the research design was towards learning from grassroots workers and villagers rather than straight jacketed data collection technique. Before finalization of the research tools a day long joint consultation with the project staff and senior members of GVNML was organized, the consultation was aimed to gather all secondary information required for the study. The project team was encouraged to give brief description of the activities implemented, strategies adopted and families covered. The senior member of GVNML staff was also consulted and their views were recorded. Intervention matrix was developed and shared with the team, based on the matrix a list of support required for the research was given to GVNML staff. (For intervention matrix refer annexure - I)

The study focuses on following key and dependent aspect of the project viz.

- Nature, quantum and quality of benefits to the participating community
- Anticipated change in the natural regime of the area
- Maintenance of equity at intervention and benefit sharing level
- Timely delivery of project activities and its effectiveness
- Durability of the physical infrastructure
- Community capacity to sustain them

For the present study, mixed methods with concurrent triangulation design were adopted. Questionnaire and focus group discussion were administered to get information about the overall benefit of the project and its impact on families, groups and community. Questionnaire were developed and administered for the activity which has yielded benefits to single and group of families, however, for community work the entire community was contacted through focus group discussion. Focus group discussions were conducted to elicit community perception about the functioning of village institutions, user groups and willingness of the communities to participate in future maintenance of the structures. The status of the water harvesting structures was ascertained through ocular estimation and discussions with people technically conversant with water conservation structures. Appropriate sampling was done in way to gather responses from each aspects of the project.

3.2 Research Tools

As mentioned before, the different objectives involved different strategies of data collection. In this study both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques were used and there was a constant triangulation of the data to check its accuracy. The quantitative data was collected

based on the survey questionnaire developed by the team. The qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions of the stakeholders.

3.2.1 Survey Questionnaires

Designed to collect information about the overall benefit of the project to individuals/household, the survey questionnaire was administered to the beneficiaries of the water harvesting structures. Three different sets of questionnaires were developed in order to cover families who have been benefited from roof rain water harvesting structures, nada construction and anicut repair. The information collected pertained to the availability of drinking water, crop yield, well recharge, and land use pattern. The questions included the present status of structures in terms of durability and usability and kind of benefits derived from the structures. (For questionnaires refer annexure - II, III & IV)

3.2.2 Focus Group Discussions

The focus group discussions were used to elicit community perception about the project. The FGD were conducted in all villages, checklists for specific set of activities were developed and shared with the team. All together eight FGD were planned with the VDC members, gawal groups and women groups. The issues discussed during the FGD were related to functioning of village development committee, type of benefits occurred and community willingness to maintain the developed resources. The checklists were designed as an illustration of the topics of discussion in the FGD, the field workers were encouraged to go beyond the topics of discussion while interacting with community members. (For FGD checklist refer annexure - V)

3.3 Sampling

As described in the research design it was planned to administer household questionnaire for the activity which has been focused on individual families. Appropriate numbers of sample were selected from the list of the families who have been covered under the three project interventions viz. construction of nada, construction of roof rain water harvesting structures and repair of old anicut. The sampling was done in relation with the right representation, 25% each from the list of RRWHS and construction of Nada were randomly selected for interviews. Since, in the case of anicut repair the number of beneficiaries were very less therefore, 50%

from the total universe has been randomly selected for interviews. (For sampling plan and description refer annexure – VI)

4.0 Assessment of project concept and relevance

The project was implemented in the semi-arid and drought prone region of Rajasthan state, the area has witnessed repeated cycle of drought once after every 2 to 3 years. The region is extremely poor considering the indicators like agriculture, irrigation, and degradation of common property resources. The natural resources, particularly, land and water are not managed adequately and properly. The region has very good potential of natural resources like rainfall, pasture land, catchment area but requires proper technological interventions in terms of conservation, development and management. The government did make good efforts in the field of land and water resources development in recent years, but without tangible impacts for the reasons that either the programmes were not implemented properly or the people did not show interest in those programmes.

Based on the felt need of the people and potentials, the first intervention by GVNML in the region was pasture land development organized in village Laporiya, this was followed by few more activities and subsequently formal NRM interventions. Having seen the impact of natural resource managements such as pasture land development, micro watershed, water harvesting etc. the people started demanding these programmes from GVNML and this is how for several years the organization interventions are demand driven and the process initiated by the organization simply responds to such demands.

The economy of this region is fully dependent on rainfed agriculture and livestock rearing. Natural resources therefore play an important role in the life and livelihood in this otherwise water scarce, fragile area. A small dent in the form of making natural resources more productive and value adding would supplement the livelihood of the people significantly. The activities selected in the project are largely aimed at improving the natural resources of the region further the interventions were selected on the basis of the priority clearly indicated by the local people during socio-economic survey of the area. The number one priority expressed by the people during such survey was water. Incidentally, there was potential for water resources development in the region. All the programme interventions in the study villages were appropriate and relevant for the specific villages and region on the basis of the agro-climatic conditions, potentials and need of local people. In fact the success of these programmes could be attributed to their relevance, suitability and appropriateness in the given conditions.

Below is the matrix showing the relevance of the activities selected under the project intervention:

Project Intervention	Context of relevance	Deviations
Pasture Land Development	Livestock management is the second largest economy of the area, which play significant role in supplementing the family income. The livestock economy of the region largely depends on the availability and productivity of the common grazing land which are the natural depositories are essentially the 'eco-banks' of the region. Since, last fifty years because of community ignorance and other administrative reasons these depositories has become unproductive, the grass and other local species has gradually disappeared which has created significant challenge for the livestock economy. The project has addressed this issue with appropriate interventions.	The intervention has only focused in four villages with massive investments. Out of the three villages one was Laporiya which has been covered in the prior interventions.
Augmentation of water resources	Scarcity of water for agriculture and drinking purpose is the major concerns of the people of this region. Because of the poor rainfall and presence of high salinity in the ground water, agriculture productivity was not realized at its maximum level. In the absence of the water for irrigation most of the crop production was only confined to kharif crop. This has been adequately addressed by the project through construction of Nada, repair of old anicut and construction of feeder canal.	
Construction of roof rain water harvesting	Prior to the project interventions most of the project villages were badly affected due to the non-availability of drinking water for human and animals. In many of the villages the women were forced to walk a long and had to devote considerable time in fetching water. During the peak summer the situation get worst people were forced to drink muddy water which was not recommended for human consumptions. The situation was even worst in the case of animals, in the absence of water and fodder many of the families were forced to migrate in the other region, which was challenging for them. Construction of roof rain water harvesting structures and Nadi has helped the community in meeting out their drinking water requirements.	After completion of three years of project implementation most of the villages have been connected through Bisalpur scheme, the tankas are now merely used as storage structures.
Capacity building of the village institutions	Community based intervention only get successful when it is planned, implemented and maintained the participating community. The VDC, gawal samuh and women groups has to play a significant role in managing these structures, GVNML has facilitated and developed capacities of these organization to the extent that they take future responsibility.	Financial sustainability has not been attained yet.

5.0 Project implementation strategy

A well-defined strategy was followed for every set of interventions. The user group and community members were involved at each level of the planning and implementation process. Community contribution was made integral for all project investments however, for private investment the rate of community contribution was high as compared to the community work. The contribution was taken in all form however, in most of the cases community had contributed through cash. Mass mobilization was another strategy which has been followed at each level of implementation process. Before the inception of the project GVNML has organized a padyatra which has covered all project villages, during the padyatra community discussion were held, these discussions were aimed at stock taking of the current situations and to assess the willingness of the community to participate in the project implementation. Eventually these interactions have been well incorporated into the project concept and are converted into action.

Following are the details of the implementation strategies which have been followed during the implementation of the project:

5.1 Institutional arrangements

Proper institutional arrangements were made for the implementation of the project activities. Institutions in the form of VDC and gawal samuh were formed or reorganized, these institutions has played a significant role in the implementation process. The physical activities have been identified by the VDC, it was their responsibility to organize village meeting and seek approval from all sections of the society. Even in the case of individual investments like construction of Nada and RRWHS the beneficiaries were selected by the VDC. The gawal samuh were sensitized to take responsibility of the pasture land, for minor development or process they were allowed to take action at their level, however for major decision the gawal samuh was responsible to inform the VDC. The formation of rules and regulation were made by the VDC and it was their responsibility to implement it without any biasness. The role of GVNML in this regard was only a facilitator, the process was initiated by the organization and the village institutions were given full freedom to implement and take collective decisions.

5.2 Investments in physical structures

The project has invested a fair amount of cost in developing the conservation assets. Focus was assumed to construct structures which are suitable to the local topography and are technologically simple for future maintenance. The basic idea of constructing water structures was to increase the availability of water for irrigation and drinking purposes. Structures were built in private and community land depending upon the use and its cost. In community land earthen bund locally called Nadi were constructed. For improvement of irrigation and land development Nada (Farm Pond) were constructed. At the family level roof rain water harvesting structures were constructed exclusively for the purpose of drinking water. For each investment a set pattern of community contribution was included in the cost. Apart from the

direct investments it has also been incorporated to maximize the productivity of the existing resources, linking of feeder canal to the main canal, renovation of old anicut and linking overflow of the village pond were implemented.

5.3 Focus on existing livelihood

Looking into the fact that people are more comfortable with their existing skills and livelihood therefore, project has focused its intervention strategy on improving the current pattern. Since, water and other natural resources are the critical support system for the region therefore, major investment in the form of physical structures were made.

5.4 Integrating prior experiences

GVNML has developed an innovative and simple approach for pasture land development. This approach has been integrated in the project implementation, based on the prior experiences pasture land was developed in three villages. The chouka system was adopted, before the onsets of the physical work the VDC members and other community members were facilitated to make a visit to understand the chouka system developed in village Laporiya. The community members were also capacitated to understand the grazing norms which need to be regulated for their pasture land.

5.5 Advocacy for natural resource management

Apart from the physical work project has also pitched on advocating the common interest of the larger community. Capacity building was one of the important strategy has been adopted during the project implementation. Village institutions were trained in using RTI act for taking information about encroachments and ongoing government schemes. This tool has been well utilized for abolishing encroachments in the pasture land and protecting wild life from poachers. The VDC has also intervened for systematic accounting and fair wages in NAREGA.

6.0 Project budget and expenditure

Budget Head	Approved Budget	Total Expenditure
Social preparedness for sustained water management	1093000	856037
Water management	6610890	5825314
Pasture land development	2111364	2094655
Demonstration for drinking water	2791500	421507
Monitoring and documentation	310000	7656
Project management	2810564	2791383
Bank commission	--	18505
Contingency charges	117750	38224
Community contribution	3904821	2159619
GVNML contributions	--	35838
Grand Total	**19749889**	**14248738**

7.0 Government support/external environment

The government support is not very much evident in the project implementation. Since, the project has been implemented in a small numbers of villages, with set objectives it has hardly been related to the current schemes of the government. The project has made investments in private land which is not so far mandated in the government schemes. However, the team has sought permission for few of the work viz. construction of feeder canal and its linkage with the main canal, though the government has given permission for the alteration but, this was bit spontaneous. However, the VDC has dovetailed with the NAREGA scheme, taking financial support from government one Nadi has been constructed, this was again limited to one work in one village.

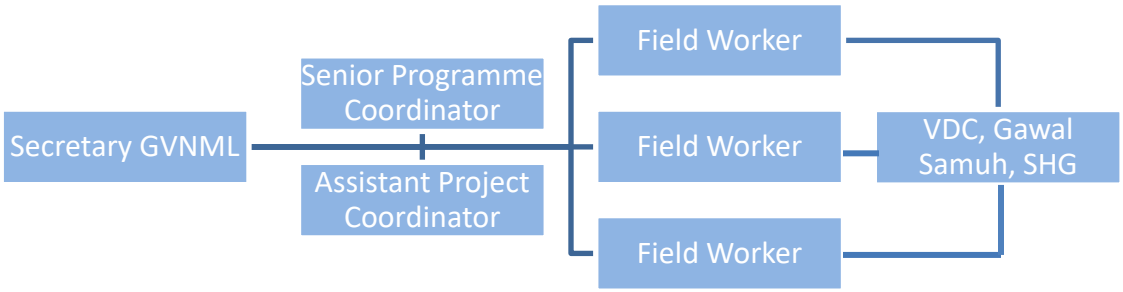
Since, last five years Dudu block has witnessed furious process of urbanization, being close to the expressway the area is developing very fast. Many of the colonizers has purchased agriculture land on high rates, this unbalanced development has created negative impact on the mindset of the local people. People are selling their agriculture land and are getting away from agriculture and village culture. A new way of living has been emerged, which is not very supportive to the village institutions and common property resources. New groups have been emerged who have their own interest these groups are much towards urbanization and are against common community development or the development which is meant for poor. In this changing scenario working on common property resources is very challenging. The project has also faced severe threats and impediments when it comes to develop pasture land. The anti-encroachment drive was one of the most difficult task undertaken by GVNML, somehow, the external environment has impacted upon the process of the project implementation, and this has caused delay in activities and extra efforts by the organization.

8.0 Project management

To make implementation process effective and to ensure timely execution of the project activities, the project was managed from two offices. The Nagar field office has facilitated field operations to the villages which were close to Nagar. However, Laporiya office besides the field operations facilitated the back support like financial management, project monitoring, liaison and documentation. The project has been implemented by a well experienced team having similar experiences of many years. The project was headed by senior programme coordinator of GVNML, who was responsible for the overall implementation of the project. The team leader was supported by one senior worker of the organization who has been fully engaged in this project. The coordinator was supported by the field team who were placed in the Nagar office. The secretary GVNML has also given considerable time to support this project, he has contributed significantly especially for pasture land development.

Constant review and planning meetings were organized to keep tracking of the progress. Before the start of the financial year in consultation with the team members yearly plan of operation, YPO was developed. Monthly review and planning meeting was organized at Laporiya office, most of the project decisions were taken during this meeting. GVNML has developed one operational manual for physical work which has been strictly followed during the construction work. In order to keep balance between the physical activities and financial provisions regular site visit by secretary was done, any technical modifications or changes were made seeking approval from the senior programme coordinator and secretary GVNML.

Project Management Chart



9.0 Project contribution to the objectives

The project was guided by the main objectives outlined in the project document submitted to WFI, activities were planned in accordance with the set objectives. In the second year the project was further reviewed and due to certain administrative reasons was scaled down. From twenty targeted villages the focus was condensed to five villages, subsequently the reach of the project and certain activities were excluded. In light of the project modifications, GVNML in mutual understanding with WFI, revisited the project objectives and changed its focus to the only interventions which are most critical to the region. Before analyzing and describing the project contribution it is important to mention the changes, which have been made in the project course.

Looking into the limitation in terms of financial support and activities which has been organized in the field, it is observed that the project has not made significant achievements in the below outlined objectives:

- To facilitate participatory technology development (PTD) & action research in order to develop/initiate ideas in agriculture and water management
- Capacity building of the partner community for adoption of improved agriculture practices

Taking account of the revised mandate the project has focused on specific objectives and activities which were very much needed in the project area or the interventions for which community has committed with their contributions. Mainly focus has been given on three areas viz. water, common property resources and capacity building of the village institutions. In light of the modifications the project has focused on following modified objectives:

- Augment land, water and other common property resources
- Capacity building of the village institutions for self sustenance and improve access to their rights and entitlements
- Improve the sanitation conditions of the targeted villages

Below are the indicators showing contribution of the project towards its objectives:

Objective 1	Output	Outcome
Augment land water and other common property resources	• 77 roof rain water harvesting structures are constructed and are operational • 8 Nadi are constructed • 18 farm pond/Nada constructed • Over flow of two pond linked • 135 hectare of pasture land developed • 3150 plants saplings planted • 1 feeder canal constructed • 1 old anicut renovated • 1 old step well renovated • 2 kund renovated	• 93 families from the project villages had harvested 1540 kl of rain water • 93 families have access to increased availability of drinking water by 4 months • 1100 families are now having access to productive resources generated in the pasture land, their annual income have been increased by 20%. • 37 open dug wells and 7 hand pumps are recharged • 70 hectares of unirrigated land have been converted to irrigated • Agriculture production is enhanced by 70% • 54 hectare of additional land have been put under crop diversification • 545 families have more availability of safe drinking water in their wells • Migration in four villages have been completely halted • There have been increased availability of drinking water for livestock round the year in eight villages
Objective 2	Output	Outcome
Capacity building of the village institutions for self sustenance and improve access to their rights and entitlements	• 5 staff trainings were organized • 11 trainings - exposure organized for VDC \SHG • 42 Gawal meetings were organized • 5 Padyatra were organized • 4 Public hearing were organized • 3 Common meetings were organized for pasture land development • 12 GRPM were organized • 4 VDC and PRIs Joint meetings were organized • 6 cultural program were organized	• 135 hectare of pasture land in five villages have been freed from encroachments, developed and is well conserved by the VDC and other village institutions • 497 women members are enjoying greater sense of self-worth through economic independence • The VDC has interfaced and intervened in the other development work implemented by local bodies • Hunting of wild life and encroachments in common land have been recorded and fully halted in three villages

	• 5 Iron sign board were installed for information dissemination • 41 self-help groups are operational	
Objective 3	Output	Outcome
Improve the sanitation conditions of the targeted villages	• 6 garbage disposal units have been installed. • 18 soak pits were constructed	• Household garbage in one village is safely disposed • The village pond is getting clean • The common street in one village is clean

10.0 Major findings of the study

This chapter reflects upon the major findings of the study, the data has been gathered through structured questionnaires and focus group discussions held with the beneficiary groups and the village institutions. The intervention through which the individual households have been covered, was assessed by using the structured questionnaire, however, for community work focus group discussion were held. The individual families have been randomly selected from the beneficiary list prepared by GVNML.

Below is the table showing the details of the respondents selected for interview and focus group discussions:

Name of the Activity	No.	Villages	Area	Families covered	Respondent	FGD	Individual Sample	Sample Size
Jungle hall	1							
Pasture	156.5	4	Fodder	1200	Gawal Group	2		
RRWHS	77	8	DW	93	Household		23	25%
Nada	18	5	IW/GWR	60	Household		15	25%
Nadi	8	5	Livestock	890	VDC/Gawal Group	2		
Kund	2	1	WS/GWR	200	VDC	1		
Feeder Canal	2	2	WS/GWR	305	VDC	1		
Anicut repair	1	1	WS/GWR	10	Household		5	50%
Step well repair	1	1	DW	110	Women Group	1		
VDC		1	VI		VDC Members	1		
Total						**8**	**43**	

Since, each intervention had a different nature of coverage and impact therefore, to complete with the data analysis and its presentation details of the each interventions have been described separately.

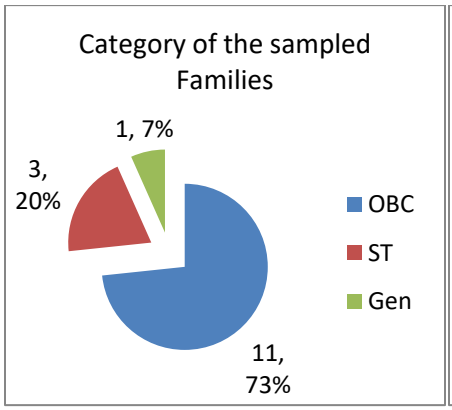
10.1 Impact assessment of Nada construction

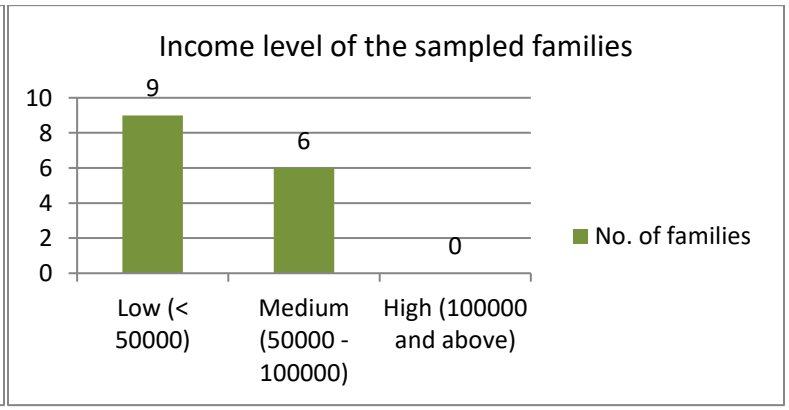
The project has supported construction of 18 Nada in five villages, these water storage and recharge structures are constructed on private land covering group of farmers. Total 60 families have been covered under this intervention. This portion of the report will describe benefits and impact of the Nada constructed in the targeted villages. 15 respondents which comprise 25% of the total number of beneficiaries were randomly selected from each of the village for interview and data collection.

10.1.1 Technical descriptions of Nada

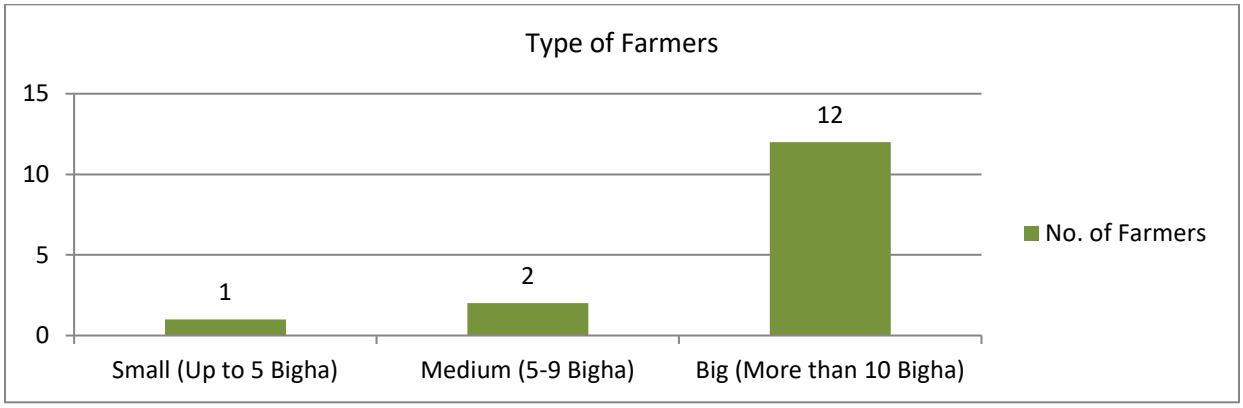
Nada is an earthen embankment constructed across to the slope of targeted cluster of farm land. The maximum height of the bund is between 5-7 ft and length is generally depends upon the number of area to be covered or number of farmers willing to participate. This structure is very useful for water harvesting and ground water recharge. This structure is highly preforming in terms of retaining the soil moisture for a longer duration, which has resulted to high possibility for winter crop.

10.1.2 Beneficiary profile and poverty status of the sampled Nada



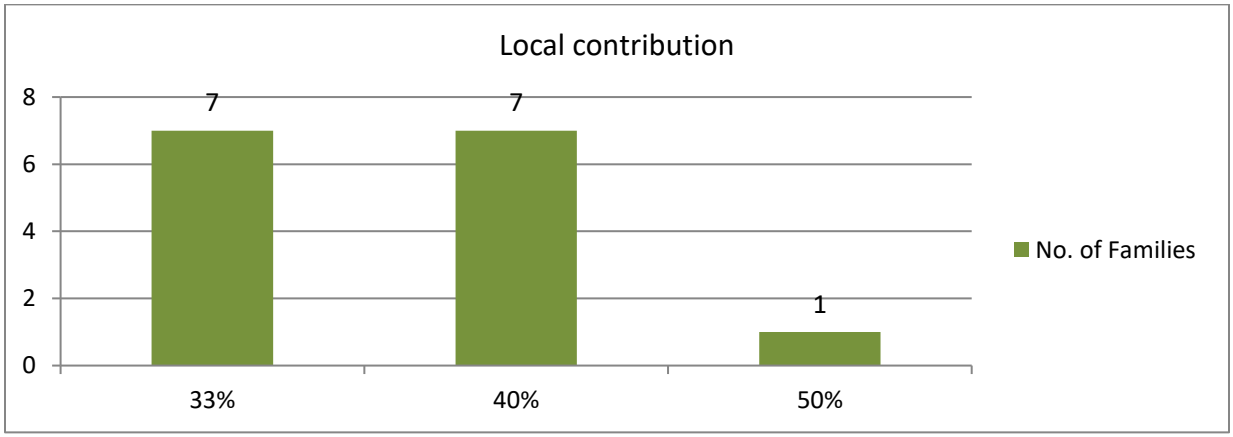


Type of farmers



The above charts shows the caste compositions and income level of the respondents, 73% of the respondents belong to OBC category, out of that 90% are from Gurjar community which is the predominant caste group of the area. Out of the total sampled respondents 60% belongs to the low income group and 40% are from the medium income group. Contrary to the fact that the project has stressed to cover the low income earners, 80% are the big farmers having more than 10 bighas of arable land.

10.1.3 Community contribution



It was made essential by the project to include the financial participation of the recipient families. The participating families have contributed with their share within the total cost of the earthen structure. The community has contributed with a range from 33% to 50% of the total cost of the structure. It has been evident from the responses that the community contribution was not fixed, the ratio of contribution was changed every year depending upon the demand of the intervention.

10.1.4 Changes in land use

The table below clearly shows that significant amount of previously un-irrigated land, in the command area of the Nada, have been converted to irrigated land as a direct outcome of the intervention. While only 17% of the total area was irrigated before the intervention, this has increased to 72%. This has had a significant impact on the life and livelihoods of the households of the region, as will be evident in later sections.

Change in Landholding			
	Type of Land		
Land (Bighas)	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total
Before Intervention	72	345	417
After Intervention	302	115	417
Inc / (Dec)	230	(230)	0

With such changes in type of land, it is not surprising to see that agriculture production in the area has gone up significantly as well. All major crops of the region have seen an increase, as the table below shows. Wheat is the major food crop and the substantial increase in production has enhanced the food self-sufficiency. The other crops are cash-crops and the increased production also means that the household would have a little cash in hand as well. Before the project intervention, the farmers were taking only Kharif crop depending on the rainfall. Partial Rabi was done in case of farmers who had some source of water available like well etc, but the irrigation was negligible in that condition. After the creation of the Nada, the targeted villages are now able to take both Rabi and Kharif with no incidence of crop loss.

The increase in yields reported to be higher by 102 % in comparison to the situation prior to the irrigation and integration. It has been reported that in addition to increase in the Kharif crop, maximum benefits has been occurred due to the combination of Rabi crop which has increased the yield by 155%.

Impact on the crop yield (Average production of the sampled respondents)								
Crop Season	Rainy Crop (Kharif)				Winter Crop (Rabi)			
Name of the Crop	Bajra	Sorghum	Mung	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Mustard	Barley
Production Before (Qtl/Bigha)	3.6	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.3	3.3
Production After (Qtl/Bigha)	5.5	3.3	3.6	4.4	7.8	5.2	3.6	7.2
Inc / Dec (Qtl/Bigha)	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.4	4.5	3.4	2.3	3.9
% Inc / Dec	53%	94%	38%	47%	136%	189%	177%	118%

10.1.5 Impact on ground water

Change in ground water (Average)			
Wells in the downstream	Water Table (ft.)	Duration of recharge (hrs.)	Running time of engine (hrs.)
Before Intervention	27.8	58.8	3.7
After Intervention	14.4	17.9	8.8
Inc / (Dec)	13.4	(40.9)	5.1

Another most pronounced benefit which has been resulted from the intervention is improvement in the ground water table of the region. Because of ground water recharge the water availability in wells has increased. Farmers have therefore been able to provide more irrigation to their crops. This has led to (i) increase in productivity, (ii) switch to more remunerative crops, and (iii) increased net area under cultivation.

10.1.6 Livestock

Livestock is an important livelihood in the region. As the table shows, almost all livestock show a significant increase in numbers in the post-intervention scenario. This increase has enhanced the income from sale of milk, milk products, meat, etc. The increase has also added to food self-sufficiency as milk and milk products form an integral part of the diet of the region.

Livestock (No.)	Cow	Buffalo	Goat	Bullock	Sheep
After Intervention	19	33	39	1	45

10.1.7 Fodder

The availability of green and dry fodder for the cattle has improved dramatically. It was reported that earlier the respondent's families could only able to generate green and dry fodder worth Rs. 66000/- which now in the post-intervention scenario has increased by Rs. 184000/-.

This has largely been due to

- Increase in agriculture production that has led to greater availability of agricultural waste as well, and
- Better regeneration and more vigorous growth of grasses, due to improved soil moisture regime, especially in and around the Nada

10.1.8 Food Security

The food security situation has visibly improved. As against only 1 earlier, 15 households (100%) now report complete food grain self-sufficiency. As per the statements given by the respondents earlier the food availability from own source was about 4-6 months in a year. After the irrigation virtually every household has enough food grain to last for the whole year. Similarly, before intervention people were forced to buy food from the market which cost them near about Rs. 12867/- now in the post intervention they are not to depend for food grain on market.

Food Security													
Respondents	**Months**												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Before	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	4	1	1	0	1
After	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

10.1.9 Repayment of loan

No. of Families	Project Contribution (%)			
Loan taken by 12 Families	100	50	20	0
No. of Families	3	6	3	0

It has been reported that 80% of the farmers has borrowed money from the private money lenders. The private traditional moneylenders like Banias and traders they lends money on high rate of interest, in case of emergency the rate of interest sometime touches the sky. It has been reported that in the post intervention 100% of the families has repaid their loan. In the case of three farmers the project contribution in repayment was 100% however, in 6 cases 50% of the repayment of the loan has been done by the additional income from the project. The financial needs of the families are now met substantially from their agriculture income.

10.1.10 Willingness to contribute for upkeep of the structures

As the benefits from the structure are immense, people are ready to spend on repair and maintenance. All respondent has shown their agreement in taking care of the structure, the user group is ready to contribute in all form.

10.1.11 Structure health

Based on ocular estimation undertaken with the help of GVNML staff, current conditions of the structures were assessed. The parameters used were erosion of embankment, seepage, condition of the spillway and erosion of the top layer. Out of the total structures 90 percent structures are in good condition, whereas 10 percent are in average condition.

10.2 Construction of roof rain water harvesting structure

The project has supported construction of 77 roof rain water harvesting structures in 8 project villages. RRWHS are individual structures used by the single family, however structure build in common resources like school building is utilized by the whole village. Total 93 families have been covered under this intervention. This structure is mainly supporting in meeting the household level drinking water requirement. This portion of the report will describe benefits and impact of the roof rain water harvesting structures constructed in the targeted villages. 23 respondents which comprise 25% of the total number of beneficiaries were randomly selected from six villages for interview and data collection.

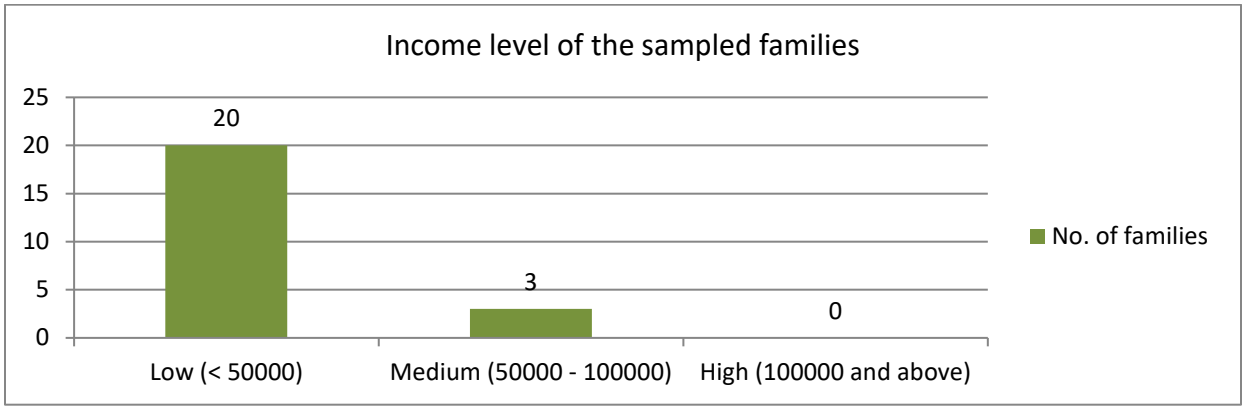
10.2.1 Technical descriptions

A roof rainwater harvesting system consists of three basic elements: a rain water collection area, a conveyance system, and storage facilities. In the project case the collection area is the roof of a house or a school building. The conveyance system is of pipes that deliver rainwater falling on the rooftop to the storage tank. The rain water is stored in a concrete underground storage tank constructed close to the roof.

10.2.2 Beneficiary Profile

Profile and poverty status of direct beneficiaries of the sampled roof rain water harvesting structures

23 respondents from 6 villages	APL		BPL		SC		OBC		Gen	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. of Families	21	91	2	9	6	26	11	48	6	26



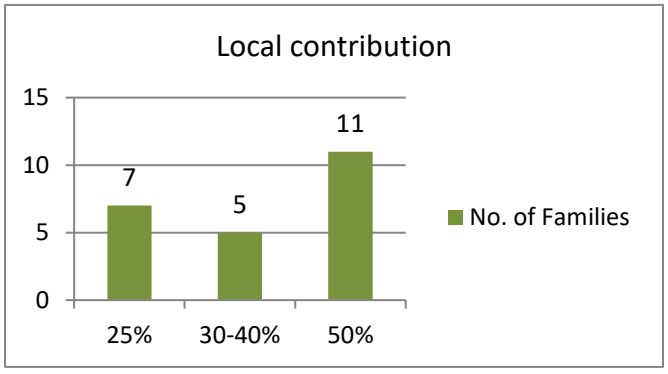
The above table and chart clearly shows the profile of the respondent families, the project has covered people from all section of the village community. However, only 9% of the BPL families have been covered by the intervention. 48% of the families belonging to the OBC category have been covered by the project. Similarly, focus has been given to the low income groups, 87% of the respondent families belongs to the low income group.

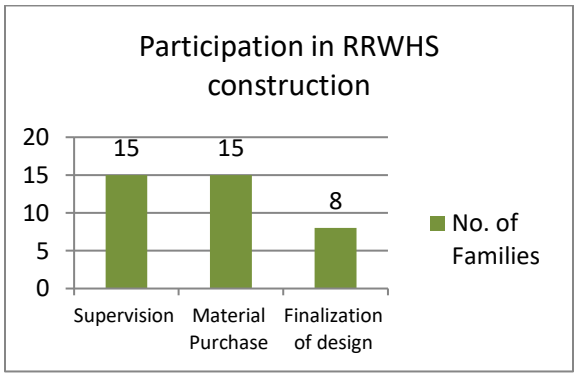
10.2.3 Membership in village institutions

Type of Village institutions	Village Development Committee	Self Help Group	Independent
No. of Families	3	6	14

Since, VDC was solely responsible for selection of beneficiary families, therefore it is important to scan the family relation with the village institutions. It has been reported that 61% of the families do not have any membership in the village institutions, they had independently approached the VDC for support. However, 39% of the beneficiaries families do have membership in the village institutions.

10.2.4 Local contribution and participation in RRWHS construction





Since construction of RRWHS was exclusively meant for individual families therefore, inclusion of beneficiary contribution in the construction cost was made integral. However, there has been variance observed in contribution ratio, during the initial year the rate of contribution was 25% which was increased by 50% in the subsequent years.

It has reported by the respondent that they had effectively participated during the construction of RRWHS, mainly the families has participated in supervising the work, purchasing the material and suggesting the appropriate design of the structure.

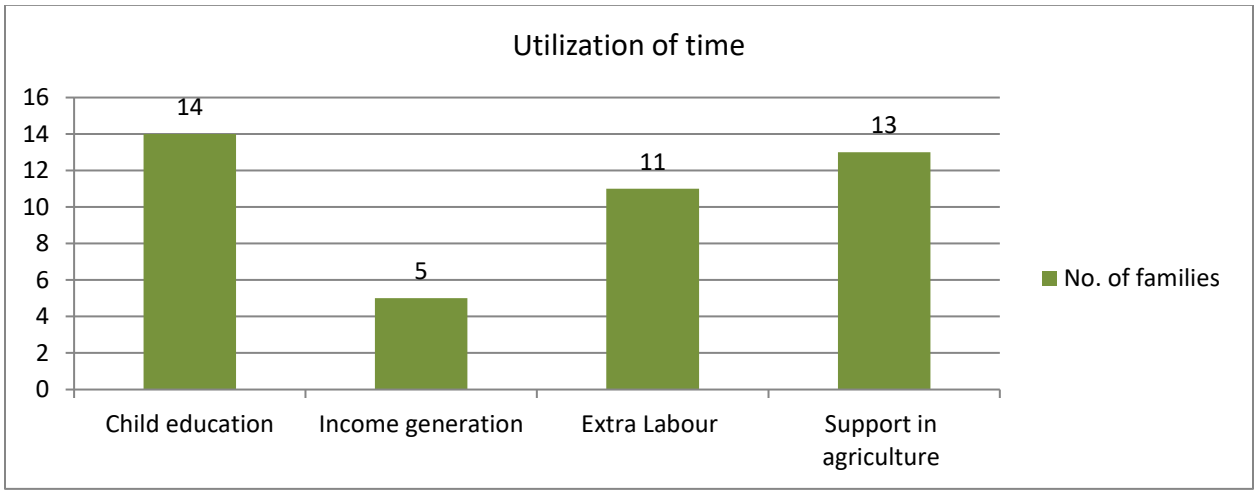
10.2.5 Water quality and availability

Water availability for 12 months	Before		After
	Source		Source
	Well	Handpump	Tanka
Quality of water	Poor	Poor	Good
No. of Families	15	8	23

It is clearly reported by the respondents that they had immensely benefitted by the structure, the most pronounced benefit is the availability of water for around the year. Earlier the families were dependent on well and handpump for their drinking water requirement, many of the time these source get crowded making the fetching process time consuming. The quality of water was another problem faced by the families, the water in handpump and well was highly contaminated and was not recommended for potable use. Now, in the post intervention scenario problem of water availability and quality issues have been completely resolved.

10.2.6 Time spent on water collection

23 respondent	Before	After
Time Spent (average hrs./day)	3	0
No. member engaged (average no. of person/day)	2	0



It has been reported by the women respondents that apart from the increased availability of water, their daily routine have been changed. Earlier two members from each family were fully engaged in water management. Every day they have to devote at least 2- 3 hours in fetching water. In the post intervention scenario the drinking water is available in the household, now they do not have to spend much time in water management. It has been reported that the women members have enough time to look after their children education and also get involved in other income generation activities like stitching and agriculture.

10.2.7 Supply and demand issues

Multiple response	Drinking/ Cooking	Drinking/Cooking/Bathing	Drinking/Cooking/Bathing/Toilet
No. of families	14	8	1

It has been reported by the respondents that the water collected in the tank is largely used for cooking and drinking purposes. However, in few cases the water has been utilized for bathing and toilet, this has led to unwanted deficit of water for its primary purpose. As per the capacity of the tank and number of family members, it has been found that only in two cases there is a deficit of water which is not very significant, if the water is only utilized for drinking purposes it would not lead to the demand and supply issue. However, it has also been reported that the refilling of the tank is generally done by maximum of the families but, the filling is only done considering the best source.

10.2.8 Willingness to contribute for upkeep of the structures

As the benefits from the structure are immense, people are ready to spend on repair and maintenance. All respondent has shown their agreement in taking care of the structure, the members were ready to contribute in cash as well in labour.

10.2.9 Structure health

Based on ocular estimation undertaken with the help of GVNML staff, current conditions of the structures were assessed. Out of the total structures 95 percent structures are in good condition, whereas 5 percent are in average condition.

10.3 Impact assessment of anicut repair and feeder canal

The project has supported renovation of old anicut and construction of one feeder canal in village Laporiya. This anicut was built by GVNML in its prior intervention, because of the low height and accumulation of silt in the submerged area the full potential of this structure was not realized. GVNML was receiving continuous demand from the farmers to improve the condition of this anicut. Under the project intervention the height of this anicut was increased and other renovation work were done. One feeder canal was constructed in the command area of the anicut, this canal was further linked with the government canal. Through this intervention the project has covered 10 families whose arable land comes under the command area.

To understand the impact of this work interview with the beneficiary group was conducted, out of the total covered families 5 were randomly selected. Structured questionnaire was administered to collect data and information. Following are the details of the benefits received by the farmers through this anicut.

10.3.1 Change in land use

The table below clearly shows that significant amount of previously un-irrigated land, in the command area of the anicut, have been converted to irrigated land as a direct outcome of the intervention. While only 15% of the total area was irrigated before the intervention, this has increased to 100%. The assured irrigation has made significant impact on the life and livelihoods of the targeted families.

Change in Landholding			
	Type of Land		
Land (Bighas)	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total
Before Intervention	67.5	378.5	446
After Intervention	446	0	446
Inc / (Dec)	378.5	(378.5)	0

Before this intervention the irrigation potential was very limited, irrigation was mainly done by open wells which were in the verge of becoming non-functional. Only Kharif crop was cultivated by the farmers, of which the cultivable area was decided on the basis of the rainfall. With such changes in the type of land, now farmers are able to cultivate both the crops and agriculture production in the area has gone up significantly as well.

The below table clearly indicates that there has been a significant increase in the yield of the crop cultivated in the command area. Apart from the yield increment wheat has been introduced first time in the area, the production of wheat which is reported to 100% has enhanced the food self-sufficiency of the targeted families. The other crops are cash-crops and the increased production also means that the household would have a little cash in hand as well. The increase in yields reported to be higher by 161 % in comparison to the situation prior to the irrigation and integration. It has been reported that in addition to increase in the Kharif crop, maximum benefits has been occurred due to the combination of Rabi crop which has increased the yield by 102%.

Impact on the crop yield (Average production of the sampled respondents)								
Crop Season	Rainy Crop (Kharif)				Winter Crop (Rabi)			
Name of the Crop	Bajra	Sorghum	Mung	Sesame	Wheat	Gram	Mustard	Barley
Production Before (Qtl/Bigha)	1	2	2.5	0.22	0	2.8	2	4
Production After (Qtl/Bigha)	3	4	4.5	0.80	7	5.8	4	8
Inc / Dec (Qtl/Bigha)	2	2	2	0.58	7	3	2	4
% Inc / Dec	200%	100%	80%	264%	100%	107%	100%	100%

10.3.2 Impact on ground water

Change in ground water (Average)			
Wells in the downstream	Water Table (ft.)	Duration of recharge (hrs.)	Running time of engine (hrs.)
Before Intervention	62.5	48	1.62
After Intervention	33.7	12	11.5
Inc / (Dec)	28.8	(36)	9.8

Another most pronounced benefit which has been resulted from the intervention is improvement in the ground water table of the region. Because of ground water recharge the water availability in wells has increased. Farmers have therefore been able to provide more irrigation to their crops. This has led to (i) increase in productivity, (ii) switch to more remunerative crops, and (iii) increased net area under cultivation.

10.3.3 Livestock

Livestock is an important livelihood in the region. As the table shows, almost all livestock show a significant increase in numbers in the post-intervention scenario. This increase has enhanced

the income from sale of milk, milk products, meat, etc. The increase has also added to food self-sufficiency as milk and milk products form an integral part of the diet of the region.

Livestock (No.)	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep
After Intervention	2	15	10

10.3.4 Fodder

The availability of green and dry fodder for the cattle has improved dramatically. Increase in agriculture production has led to greater availability of agricultural waste. It was reported that earlier the average availability of green and dry fodder was only for six months this has now increased to 12 months.

10.3.5 Food Security

The food security situation has visibly improved. It has been reported by the respondents that earlier the average food availability from own source was about 4-6 months in a year for rest of the duration the families were dependent on open market. Similarly, before intervention people were forced to buy food from the market which cost them near about Rs. 9250/- now in the post intervention they are not to depend for food grain on market.

10.3.6 Repayment of loan

No. of Families	Project Contribution (%)			
Loan taken by 4 Families	100	50	20	0
No. of Families	0	3	1	0

It has been reported that 4 families has borrowed money from the private money lenders. It was indicated by the respondent that with additional income from agriculture 100% of the families has repaid their loan. The project has partially contributed in repayment, in 3 cases 50% repayment of the loan has been done through additional income by the project and in 1 case it is 20%. The financial needs of the families are now met substantially from their agriculture income.

10.3.7 Willingness to contribute for upkeep of the structures

As the benefits from the structure are immense, people are ready to spend on repair and maintenance. All respondent has shown their agreement in taking care of the structure, the user group is ready to contribute in cash as well in labour.

10.3.8 Structure health

Based on ocular estimation undertaken at the site the structure was found in good condition.

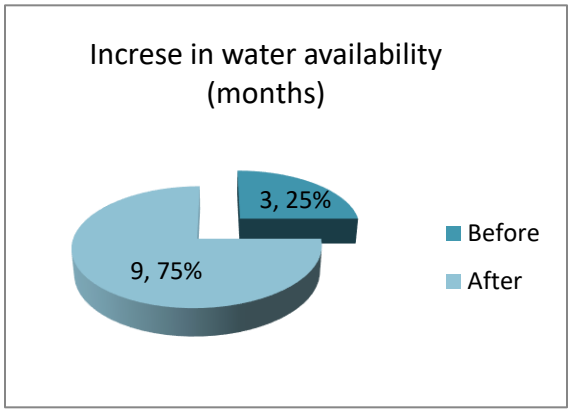
10.4 Impact assessment of Nadi

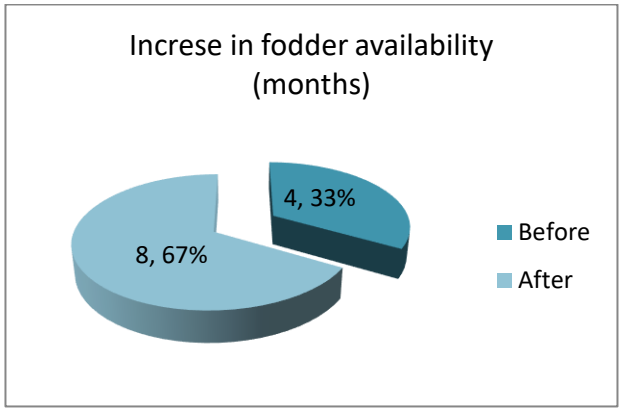
The project has supported construction of 8 Nadi in 5 villages. Usually Nadi are constructed in the village pasture land are mainly used for storing rain water for livestock. Nadi are small earthen embankment that capture and conserve rainwater, improve percolation of water and support groundwater recharge. They are used for storing water from an adjoining natural catchment during the rainy season. The site is selected by the community members based on an available natural catchments and its water yield potential. Water availability from Nadi would range from two months to a year after the rains. The embankment height and length is decided on the basis of the catchment area and velocity of water.

Through construction of Nadi the project has covered approx. 890 families, mainly from pastoral background. To understand the impact of this work focus group discussion with community members was organized. FGD was conducted in Keriyabujurg and Itakhoi village in these two villages construction of Nadi has been supported by the project.

Following are the details of the benefits received by the community through this Nadi:

10.4.1 Increase in water and fodder availability

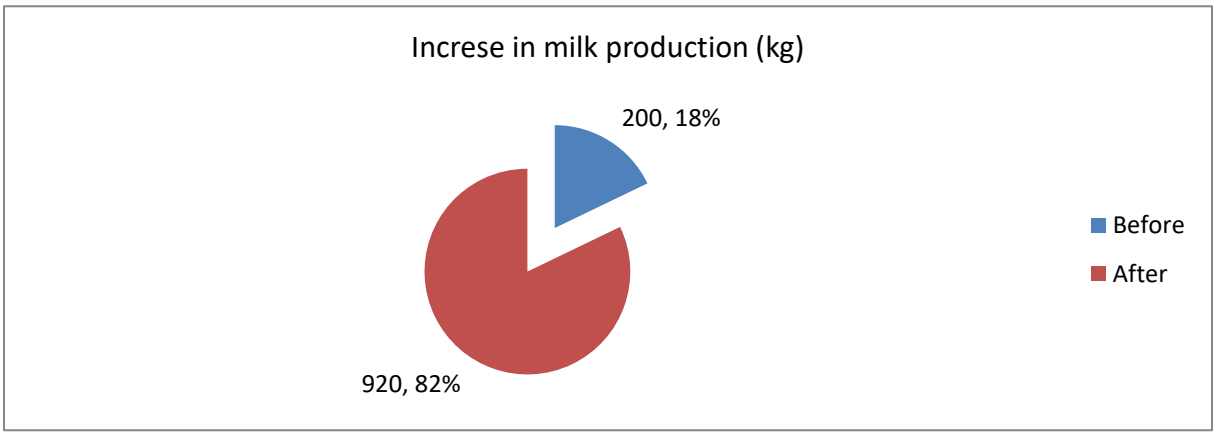




The most pronounced benefit which has been reported by the community members was increase in the availability of drinking water for cattle and better availability of green fodder. It has been reported that before construction of nadi the water availability in the village was only

for 3 months which get worst in the peak summer. The water availability for cattle in the project villages has now increased to 9 months, which has increased the viability and productivity of the livestock. Similarly, the availability for green fodder has also been increased dramatically, bio mass in around or in the downstream of the structure has been reported to be increased by 20%, earlier the availability of grasses for grazing was only for 4 months which has been increased by 8 months. The increased availability of water and fodder in the project villages has made a very conducing atmosphere for livestock management, and has substantially supplemented the family income.

10.4.2 Increase in milk production



The easy and increased availability of water and fodder in the village has resulted into better management of livestock economy. It has been reported that due to the above changes people are now more towards rearing of animals, it has also been indicated by the community members the targeted villages has observed a sharp increase in the number of livestock in last two to three years. It was not possible to conduct an exact census of the livestock, however, it has been clearly come during the discussion that the village has witnessed 20% increase in the number of livestock. The increase in number of livestock has resulted into better milk production, earlier the production was 200kg per day which has now increased to 920kg per day. The increase of milk production and better backward linkages has supplemented the family income substantially.

10.4.3 Cessation in people migration

During FGDs villagers claimed that the period of migration of people dependent upon livestock rearing has reduced. Male members of the households migrate to dang region with their cattle during the water/fodder scarce months, generally coinciding with the non-agriculture season. As high as 60 to 70% of the households reported that before the interventions they migrated as such for 3 months or more. Post intervention, this number has come down drastically. 80% of the households reported that they do not migrate with the cattle at all. This 'impact' will surely have other impacts in the coming years because the household can actually concentrate on agriculture throughout the year. The social impacts of this reduction cannot be underestimated as well.

10.4.4 Distress sale of cattle

In addition to the increased number of animals and reduction in migration it has also been claimed by the community members that the distress sale of cattle has been completely stopped. Earlier during the drought year the sale of animals was rampant, to avoid extra expenses on water and fodder people used to sell their cattle on uneconomical rates. In all project villages the distress sale of cattle has been stopped, now people sell their animals with proper negotiations.

10.4.5 Structure health

As per the site observation it has been found that the structures requires maintenance, because of rain cuts soil erosion has been found in all structures, in addition to this accumulation of silt has also been observed. During FGDs issue of structure maintenance and repair was discussed in length, it has been indicted by the people that they are willing to maintain the structure however, no such system have been evolved at the village level.

10.5 Pasture land development

The project has supported augmentation of pasture land in four villages. In three villages (Rehlana, Binikhera and Itakhoi) new physical work were initiated and in one village (Laporiya) old structures were strengthen. GVNML has developed chouka system for pasture land development, this innovative system have be proven to one best and appropriate intervention for improving the productivity of the pasture land. Under this project new chouka were developed in Rehlana and Binikhera village. 135 hectares of pasture land has been developed in four villages covering 1100 families.

Following the major activities which have been organized:

- Construction of chouka
- Construction of jungle hall
- Broadcasting of grass seeds
- Plantation

To assess the impact of pasture land development FGD were conducted. One joint FGD was organized in Rehlana and Binikhera village and one was conducted in Laporiya. FGD was conducted with the members of VDC and Gawal Samuh. The impact of the pasture land is very much related to the impact of nadi construction because both the activities are supplementing to each other. Hence, it is important to mention that the pasture land development may have substantially contributed towards the changes which have been mentioned in the nadi construction.

Following are the account of the impact of pasture land development:

10.5.1 Availability of green and dry fodder

One of the most pronounced benefit which has been yielded through pasture land augmentation was availability of good quality of green fodder. Earlier the green fodder was available for only two months, which is now increased to 5 months. In addition to this there

have been big change indicated in terms of quality of fodder, before intervention ***lapla*** was the only grass available in the pasture land. Lapla is known to be weed having very low nutritional value. In the post intervention because of the seed broadcasting grasses like dhaman, dhob, benriya, karal and pili phuli were generated. These species of grass are very good in quality, regenerate in good quantity and having high standard of nutritional value. In addition to the green fodder, availability of dry fodder has also been increased. Earlier dry fodder was only available for 4 months, now it is available for round the year. The easy availability of quality and adequate quantity of green and dry fodder has given a complete boost to the livestock economy. This has resulted to increase in number small ruminants and milch animals.

10.5.2 Cessation in people migration

During FGDs villagers claimed that the period of migration of people dependent upon livestock rearing has reduced. Prior to the intervention 70% of the families along with their animals migrate to the dang region. The families migrate for four to six months, in the post intervention only 20% of the families migrate with their animals and the duration of migration has been reduced to only four months. This 'impact' will surely have other impacts in the coming years because the household can actually concentrate on agriculture throughout the year. The social impacts of this reduction cannot be underestimated as well

10.5.3 Increase in bio-diversity

It has been reported by the gawal samuh that after intervention and protection imposed by the village community, the pasture land has witnessed a sharp increase in the flora-fauna. The local bio-diversity is increased by 20% the native plants have regenerated, wild animals are easily visible.

10.6 Capacity building of the village institutions

GVNML has formed village institutions at various project levels, the village development committee and gawal samuh are the two organizations which have been actively engaged in project implementation. The women self-help groups were formed in the project villages. The project has taken all steps to develop capacities of these institutions, comprehensive trainings and exposures were organized to familiarize with a range of issues crucial to their work. These include community mobilization, role of village institutions, gender, water harvesting and conservation techniques, RTI, dry-land agriculture, horticulture and livestock rearing, watershed management, forestry, SHGs and conflict resolution.

The impact of the capacity building is reflected upon the functioning of the village development committee. The VDC has actively participated in the project interventions and has adequately functioned to achieve its goal. In the present study undertaken, it has been observed that participatory initiatives have led to efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance and better and sustained project interventions. Participation in these villages enabled the people to expand the scope of one programme to several other programmes.

From the present study it has come out clearly that following factors are mainly responsible for the success of VDC:

- The process and formation of the VDC as reported by the respondents is done by consensus to avoid conflict and group rivalry. All section of the village community is represented in the VDC. People chosen are the ones generally who are willing to give time, are honest and hardworking.
- Rules and regulations formed by VDC and its strong implementation- VDC has formed certain rules focusing on management aspects of pasture land, equitable distribution of water and fodder, ban on hunting, protection of pasture and other common property resources and default punishment. It has been found that these rules are followed by the village community uniformly, grazing norms were followed and animals entry to the restricted area has been strictly followed.
- Self-initiatives by VDC- It has been observed that VDC is now expanding its scope beyond the project preview, the interaction with local panchayat, frequent use of RTI and dovetailing of work with NAREGA are such initiatives which proves the capacities of the VDC. In one village the VDC has procured on bull of improved variety, this is one step ahead in cattle breed improvement.

- The VDC members expressed that they were performing well because of the regular trainings and guidance that they got from GVNML.

However, in light of the above fact, it is also evident that still in few areas the VDC require further capacity building and hand holding support:

- The beneficiary selection process- VDC is responsible to select the eligible families, the process adopted by the VDC is very in formal, this need to be very strategic and transparent.
- Book keeping- VDC need to improve their capacities in book and record keeping.
- Interaction with other institutions- VDC need to regularly interact with the other institutions like SHG, this would rather help them to incorporate women immediate need in the process of project implementation.
- Financial sustainability- VDC has not yet attain the financial sustainability, physical presence is not enough to sustain the durability of the structures, VDC needs to start working on formation of village kosh.

11.0 Gender Issues

Under the project implementation overall approach for mainstreaming of gender was attempted successfully. Three aspects of the project implementation can be seen as well adopted strategy for gender development:

- Women participation in the village development committee
- Formation of self-help groups
- Implementation of women centric interventions

It is necessary to examine each of the above aspects in term of its effectiveness to improve the overall status of women. To ensure women participation in terms of resource planning, decision-making and management, it was made mandatory that at least 33% of members of the VDC would be women. Though it was tried to include the active participation of the women in the planning and management process, but in general it was observed that participation of women was very less. The VDC meetings were generally headed by the men and major decisions were taken by them. The women participation in VDC was merely symbolic, therefore major activities like pasture land development and water resource development were planned, implemented and managed by the men.

Additionally SHG were formed in the project villages to give women a greater sense of self-worth through economic independence. Total 41 self-help groups were formed with a membership of 497 women, these groups are actively involved in thrift and credit activity. Though the SHG has played a significant role in improving the overall status of women in the project area, but these groups were only limited to their own mandate. There was no system developed by the organization to facilitate interaction between VDC and SHG, in the lack of this the group members had never got any opportunity to influence the decision making process.

The project has successfully addressed the most immediate and practical needs of the women, interventions like improving availability of drinking water has make their life much more comfortable. Construction of roof rain water harvesting structure and renovation of step well are the exclusive interventions which has produced positive impact on the women daily routine. In these activities the project has enjoyed active participation of women at planning, implementation and most importantly at the maintenance level.

12.0 Project sustainability

Sustainability of the project is assessed at three levels, first the capacities of the village institutions second permanence of the created assets and lastly organization presence in the field.

12.1 Capacities of the village institutions

GVNML has nurtured village institutions in the form of village development committee, women self-help groups and gawal samuh these three institutions are actively involved right from the inception of the project. The village development committee is the apex level committee who is responsible to organize all developmental process in the village. It has been clearly observed during the meeting that VDC is well capacitated and would continue to exist even after the withdrawal process. This can be vetted by considering the self-initiatives taken by the VDC for protecting their pasture land and covering other social issues. Gawal samuh is another group responsible to support VDC in protecting the village pasture. It has been observed that the VDC and gawal samuh has a close coordination and very often they interact, this regular interaction and better coordination has given both the organization better space in the village and people are bound to follow the rules and regulations which have been implemented. The women self-help groups are operating in isolation, there are least chances for the SHG to interact with the VDC or never got any opportunity to incorporate their views in the project implementation. Also, it is important to mention that physical presence does not prove that the VDC is capable to maintain the common property resources. The project has not yet attained the financial sustainability, especially for the investment made in activities like pasture land development, construction of nadi and anicut repair work.

12.2 Permanence of the created assets

Project has invested in creating conservation assets in private as well in the community land. These structures are supplementing the livelihood of the local community and meeting the immediate requirements of the partner community. Since, the project activities have been selected on the basis of the demand of the local community and are very much relevant to the local situation it has gained strong community participation in the entire process of project implementation. It has been widely observed that the structures constructed in the private land are intact and the beneficiary is willing to contribute physically and financially for the future maintenance. In the case of common property resources people are willing to contribute but no system has been evolved for the financial sustainability.

12.3 Presence of GVNML in the project area

GVNML was started from village Laporiya and has very strong presence in the project villages. The organization is fully committed with its long term developmental plan for this region. GVNML has developed a very good network and has been able to mobilize excellent support for its work due to strategic alliances forged at various levels. GVNML presence would encourage the village institutions to function in a desired manner. GVNML would also have this

opportunity to closely monitor the work of the VDC and time to time suggest the right directions.

13.0 Role of Wells for India in monitoring and supporting

Wells for India, WFI has supported this project right from its inception. WFI, Udaipur office has extended all possible help to GVNML in developing the project concept and bringing it in a form of a proposal. Apart from the project concept, WFI has extended significant support in project operation. Regular visits to the project villages were conducted by WFI, during these visits the WFI team has given innovative ideas, technical guidance for water harvesting work and staff capacity building on process documentation. One of the important support which been extended by WFI was to develop the capacities of the project staff on various developmental issues. Time to time the project staffs were invited for trainings and exposures outside the project area. It has also been observed that the WFI, team has devoted much of time interacting with the village development committees, these interaction have formed a strong base for the inclusion of local needs and people voices in the process of project implementation.

14.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

Looking into the impacts of the intervention and the changes observed in the people lives the project appears to be successful. On one hand it has provided people with livelihood support in terms of irrigation and water for livestock, on the other it has helped recharge aquifer thereby helping the cause of water conservation. The interventions based on water and land improvement is most appropriate and beneficial to the region and people. Enhancement in agriculture productivity, better returns from pasture land and improved quantity and quality of drinking water has made expected dent in the people lives. The protection, development and management of natural resources, particularly through the community management are crucial for the development of the region this has been adequately addressed and achieved. The most important result which has been achieved in the project is the expansion of arable land in the semi-arid rainfed climatic region, which is very critical in light of the new treads of climate change. It has been found that the project has strategically increased the community contribution in the subsequent year of implementation but, this system has created inconsistency at the community level. For similar work in a same village the contribution was different this need to be fixed across the entire duration of the project implementation.

However, the study found certain areas in which the program needs to rethink or strengthen.

They are:

- It is recommended that efforts need to be made to ensure women participation in the process of project implementation. Concerted efforts is needed to build the capacities of the women they need to be involved in project planning, book keeping, maintenance of structure, collecting contribution, site selection etc. It is desired to form women exclusive VDC in the selected villages, this could perhaps demonstrate a very good model for women empowerment.
- As the programme is land based, the beneficiaries are landed and because contribution is a factor, the very small land holders find it difficult to participate. It might therefore be helpful if the intervention can work in areas such as education, health and non-farm livelihoods to ensure that the development work in the villages are equitable and therefore includes all people in the village.
- It is important to look into the financial sustainability of the project, in case of common property resources a system need to be formed for pooling the financial resources. Developing gram kosh could be one of the best solution.
- It is important to keep uniformity in the community contribution, there should be clear norms to be developed and operationalized at the field level. Ratio of community contribution should be clear for community and private work.
- There is a need to improve beneficiary selection process, to keep with the transparency and logical selection process, wealth ranking could be one of the possible tool. Based on the findings of the ranking it would be desirable to develop the various categories of the families and accordingly they need to be given priorities.

- There is also a need to keep a dossier about the structures that are being constructed in the project area. The folio about the structure should include details regarding the various aspects of the water harvesting structures like dimensions of structure, total catchment area, number and socio-economic detail of beneficiaries, number of wells recharged, irrigation potential, and contribution collected for the structure.
- VDC need to be capacitated for better book keeping and record maintenance.
- Serious efforts are needed to integrate government support in the programme interventions. Merging the physical work with the existing schemes could be one of the possible solution. However, the organizational norms and developmental principles need not be compromised at any level.
- Looking into the increased availability of water in the project village, it is important to step forward with new innovations in the agriculture, water savings innovation could one of the most important aspect need to be introduce in the project area. viz: sprinkler system, drip system, SWI etc.
- In the coming phase of the project, GVNML should select clusters where it already has a presence. In such clusters, a demonstration programme should be taken up for intensive and integrated development of natural resources. The specific activities that can be taken up in such villages could be identified after an open-ended micro planning exercise. Some examples are:

    - Village health and sanitation
    - Interventions on agriculture, animal husbandry, fodder, soil and water conservation.
    - Formation of Gram Kosh
    - Women empowerment
    - Management of common property resources
    - Processing and marketing of local produce
    - Formation of farmer and milk-producer groups
    - Support for taking up higher-value crops such as vegetables, flowers, horticulture, etc.

Annexure-I Intervention matrix

Activity	No.	Villages	Area	Respondent	Name of the village	Support needed from GVNML Staff
Jungle hall	1				Rehlana	Mobilization of Gawal group members organization of meeting place and facilitation
Pasture	156.5	5	Fodder	Gawal Group	Itakhori	
RRWHS	77	8	DW	Family	All covered villages	List of Beneficiaries
Nada	18	5	IW	Family	All covered villages	List of Beneficiaries
Nadi	8	5	Livestock	VDC/GG	Gagredu Keriyabujurg	Mobilization of VDC/GG members organization of meeting place and facilitation
Kund	2	1	WS/WR	VDC	Laporiya	Mobilization of VDC members organization of meeting place and facilitation
Feader Canel	2	2	WS/WR	VDC	Rehlana	Mobilization of VDC members organization of meeting place and facilitation
Anicut repair	1	1	WS/WR	Family	Laporiya	List of Beneficiaries
Step well repair	1	1	DW	Women Group	Mehapgoan	Mobilization of Women Group members organization of meeting place and facilitation
Animal pit	1	1	Livestock			
Soak pit	14	2	Sanitation			
Garbage pit	6	3	Sanitation			
Plantation	3150	3	Ecology			
General VDC				VDC	Binikhera	Mobilization of VDC members organization of meeting place and facilitation

Annexure-II Questionnaire anicut repair

Final Evaluation of Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal- Wells for India Supported Project title

"Judicious Management of Water - Land and Biomass in 10 villages of Dudu block, Dist. Jaipur, Rajasthan, India"

प्रश्नावली प्रपत्र

1. सामान्य जानकारी

गांव का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत नाम	पंचायत समिति नाम	जिले का नाम

2. साक्षात्कार प्रदाता की जानकारी

- नाम
- उम्र
- लिंग
- जाति
- षिक्षा
- परिवार में कुल सदस्यों की संख्या

परिवार की श्रेणी	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL

3. परिवार का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

3.1 वार्षिक आय के आधार पर परिवार की श्रेणी

- 50000 (low)
- 51000–100000 (medium)
- 100000 and above (high)

3.2 भूमि स्वामित्व के आधार पर

- लघु कृषक (2 बीघा)
- मध्यम कृषक (2–6 बीघा)
- बडा कृषक (6 से अधिक)

4. परियोजना द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष लाभ

- पीने का पानी
- सिंचाई के लिए पानी
- भू जल विकास

5 .परियोजना की किस गतिविधि द्वारा लाभ प्राप्त हुआ

- RRWHS
- नाडा
- एनिकट मरम्मत

6. परिवार के चयन की प्रक्रिया (निजी कार्य की स्थिति में)

- VDC द्वारा
- स्वयं से सम्पर्क
- संस्था द्वारा चयन
- आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर
- अन्य लाभार्थी के द्वारा

7. परिवार की VDC/SHG/ Gwal समूह में सदस्यता :
   - VDC ☐
   - SHG ☐
   - Gwal Group ☐

8. संरचना निर्माण वर्ष ☐
   कुल अर्जित लाभ वर्ष
9. अगर किसी वर्ष लाभ नही मिला तो कारण बताए :
   - कम वर्षा ☐
   - संरचना में तकनीकी खराबी ☐
   - किसी प्रकार का विवाद ☐
   - अन्य _____

10. संरचना की कुल लागतः
    - संस्थागत .....
    - स्थानीय .....
    - कुल .....

11. लाभार्थी का योगदान
    नगद रू ☐
    सामग्री ..... ☐ .....
    .....
    .....
    मजदूरी कुल दिवस ☐

12. योगदान निर्धारण का तरीका ☐
    संस्था द्वारा ☐ वीडीसी के द्वारा ☐ स्वय द्वारा ☐
13. येागदान निर्धारण प्र
    संतुष्ट ☐ असंतुष्ट ☐
    असंतुष्टी के कारण ☐ .....
    1) .....
    2) .....

14. परियोजना निर्माण में भागीदारीः–
    निर्माण दौरान देख रेख / निरीक्षण ☐
    सामग्री खरीद ☐
    डिजाइन व तकमीणा तय करने में ☐

एनीकट रिपेयर

1. **स्ट्रेक्चर पानी भरने की क्षमता**

स्ट्रेक्चर की भराव क्षमता	पूर्व	बाद
माह		

2. **स्ट्रेक्चर पर स्वामित्वः**
   समुदाय ☐ व्यक्तिगत ☐ अन्य ☐

3. **स्ट्रेक्चर चयन का आधार**

उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ☐ ☐ के आधार पर
क्षैत्रियता निर्धनता ☐ वंचित/ असहाय परिवारो के आधार पर ☐

कृषि के लिए जल

4.

संसाधन प्रकार एवं उपयोगः

4.1: भूमि स्वामित्व

भूमि प्रकार	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)
कृषि योग्य भूमि		
थ्सचित		
टसिचित		
पडत कृषि अयोग्य		

4.2 सिचाई का स्रोत

स्रोत का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)

4.3 सिचाई के लिए जल की उपलब्धता

फसल	परियोजना से पूर्व (माह)	परियोजना पष्चात (माह)
खरीफ		
श्रबी		
जैयद		

5 फसल उत्पादन में बढवार

फसल का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	परियोजना पष्चात ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	बढवार ;कम/ज्यादा
खरीफ			

श्रबी			

1. भू–जल विकास ;परिवर्तन

पैरामीटर	परियोजना से पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात
नलकुप/ कुओ का जल स्तर		
रिचार्ज ; पूर्ववत जल स्तर कितने धण्टे में आता है।		
मोटर/ ईजन कितने घण्टे चलता है।		

स्ट्रक्चर की देखरेख व मरम्मत कार्य

1. गत वर्षो में संरचना की मरम्मत पर खर्च का विवरण

   नकद राषि ——————————————
   सामग्री राषि .....
   मजदूरी राषि .....

2. मरम्मत व देखरेख पर खर्च करने की रजामंदी हां ☐ नही ☐
   अगर नही तो कारण 1.
   2.
   3.

3. संरचना की वर्तमान स्थिती
   अ. मिटटी भर गई है। ☐
   ब. भराव क्षमता कम हो गई है। ☐
   स. पाल टूट गई है। ☐
   द. ओवरफलो टूट गया है। ☐
   य. कुल मिलाकर स्थिती
   अच्छी ☐
   संतोषप्रद ☐
   खराब ☐

4. क्या संरचना को किसी विषेष मरम्मत की आवष्यकता है हां ☐ नही ☐

5. यदि हां तो विवरण दे .....
.....

6. खाद्य सुरक्षा

	परियोजना पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात्
परिवार के पास उपलब्ध अनाज (माह मे)		
अनाज खरीदने मे खर्चा वार्षिक		

1. क्या आपके परिवार के ऊपर कर्ज है हाँ ☐ नही ☐

यदि हाँ तो कितना ——————————
गत तीन वर्षो मे आपने कर्ज का चुकारा किया है ——————————
यदि हाँ तो परियोजना का कितनाा योगदान है ——————————

- 100 % _____
- 50% _____
- 20% _____
- 0% _____

Annexure-III Questionnaire drinking water

Final Evaluation of Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal- Wells for India Supported Project title

"Judicious Management of Water - Land and Biomass in 10 villages of Dudu block, Dist. Jaipur, Rajasthan, India"

<u>प्रश्नावली प्रपत्र</u>

3. सामान्य जानकारी

गांव का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत नाम	पंचायत समिति नाम	जिले का नाम

4. साक्षात्कार प्रदाता की जानकारी

- नाम
- उम्र
- लिंग
- जाति
- षिक्षा
- परिवार में कुल सदस्यों की संख्या

परिवार की श्रेणी	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL

3. परिवार का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

3.1 वार्षिक आय के आधार पर परिवार की श्रेणी

- 50000 (low)
- 51000–100000 (medium)
- 100000 and above (high)

3.2 भूमि स्वामित्व के आधार पर

- लघु कृषक (2 बीघा)
- मध्यम कृषक (2–6 बीघा)
- बडा कृषक (6 से अधिक)

4. परियोजना द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष लाभ

- पीने का पानी
- सिंचाई के लिए पानी
- भू जल विकास

5 .परियोजना की किस गतिविधि द्वारा लाभ प्राप्त हुआ

- RRWHS
- नाडा
- एनिकट मरम्मत

6. परिवार के चयन की प्रक्रिया (निजी कार्य की स्थिति में)

- VDC द्वारा
- स्वयं से सम्पर्क
- संस्था द्वारा चयन
- आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर
- अन्य लाभार्थी के द्वारा

7. परिवार की VDC/SHG/ Gwal समूह में सदस्यता :
   - VDC ☐
   - SHG ☐
   - Gwal Group ☐

8. संरचना निर्माण वर्ष ☐
   कुल अर्जित लाभ वर्ष
9. अगर किसी वर्ष लाभ नही मिला तो कारण बताए :
   - कम वर्षा ☐
   - संरचना में तकनीकी खराबी ☐
   - किसी प्रकार का विवाद ☐
   - अन्य _____

10. संरचना की कुल लागतः
    - संस्थागत .....
    - स्थानीय .....
    - कुल .....

11. लाभार्थी का योगदान
    नगद रू ☐
    सामग्री ..... ☐ .....
    .....
    .....
    मजदूरी कुल दिवस

12. योगदान निर्धारण का तरीका ☐ ☐
    संस्था द्वारा वीडीसी के द्वारा ☐ स्वय द्वारा ☐
13. येागदान निर्धारण प्र
    संतुष्ट ☐ असंतुष्ट ☐
    असंतुष्टी के कारण ☐ ..... ☐ .....
    3) .....
    4) .....

14. परियोजना निर्माण में भागीदारीः–
    निर्माण दौरान देख रेख / निरीक्षण ☐
    सामग्री खरीद ☐
    डिजाइन व तकमीणा तय करने में ☐
    एनीकट रिपेयर निर्माण कार्य

4. स्ट्रेक्चर पानी भरने की क्षमता

स्ट्रेक्चर की भराव क्षमता	पूर्व	बाद
माह		

5. स्ट्रेक्चर पर स्वामित्वः

समुदाय ☐ व्यक्तिगत ☐ अन्य ☐

6. स्ट्रेक्चर चयन का आधार

उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ☐ ☐ के आधार पर
क्षैत्रियता निर्धनता ☐ वंचित/ असहाय परिवारो के आधार पर ☐

कृषि के लिए जल

4.

संसाधन प्रकार एवं उपयोगः

4.1: भूमि स्वामित्व

भूमि प्रकार	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)
कृषि योग्य भूमि		
थ्सचित		
टसिचित		
पडत कृषि अयोग्य		

4.2 सिचाई का स्रोत

स्रोत का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)

4.3 सिचाई के लिए जल की उपलब्धता

फसल	परियोजना से पूर्व (माह)	परियोजना पष्चात (माह)
खरीफ		
श्रबी		
जैयद		

5 फसल उत्पादन में बढवार

फसल का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	परियोजना पष्चात ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	बढवार ;कम/ज्यादा
खरीफ			

श्रबी			

2. भू–जल विकास ;परिवर्तन

पैरामीटर	परियोजना से पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात
नलकुप/ कुओ का जल स्तर		
रिचार्ज ; पूर्ववत जल स्तर कितने धण्टे में आता है।		
मोटर/ ईजन कितने घण्टे चलता है।		

स्ट्रक्चर की देखरेख व मरम्मत कार्य

7. गत वर्षो में संरचना की मरम्मत पर खर्च का विवरण

नकद राषि ——————————————
सामग्री राषि .....
मजदूरी राषि .....

8. मरम्मत व देखरेख पर खर्च करने की रजामंदी हां ☐ नही ☐
अगर नही तो कारण 1.
2.
3.

9. संरचना की वर्तमान स्थिती
अ. मिटटी भर गई है। ☐
ब. भराव क्षमता कम हो गई है। ☐
स. पाल टूट गई है। ☐
द. ओवरफलो टूट गया है। ☐
य. कुल मिलाकर स्थिती
अच्छी ☐
संतोषप्रद ☐
खराब ☐

10. क्या संरचना को किसी विषेष मरम्मत की आवष्यकता है हां ☐ नही ☐

11. यदि हां तो विवरण दे .....
.....

12. खाद्य सुरक्षा

	परियोजना पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात्
परिवार के पास उपलब्ध अनाज (माह मे)		
अनाज खरीदने मे खर्चा वार्षिक		

2. क्या आपके परिवार के ऊपर कर्ज है हाँ ☐ नही ☐

यदि हाँ तो कितना ——————————
गत तीन वर्षो मे आपने कर्ज का चुकारा किया है ——————————
यदि हाँ तो परियोजना का कितनाा योगदान है ——————————

- 100 % _____
- 50% _____
- 20% _____
- 0% _____

Annexure-IV Questionnaire Nada construction

Final Evaluation of Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal- Wells for India Supported Project title

"Judicious Management of Water - Land and Biomass in 10 villages of Dudu block, Dist. Jaipur, Rajasthan, India"

<u>प्रश्नावली प्रपत्र</u>

5. सामान्य जानकारी

गांव का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत नाम	पंचायत समिति नाम	जिले का नाम

6. साक्षात्कार प्रदाता की जानकारी

- नाम
- उम्र
- लिंग
- जाति
- षिक्षा
- परिवार में कुल सदस्यों की संख्या

परिवार की श्रेणी	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL

3. परिवार का आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

3.1 वार्षिक आय के आधार पर परिवार की श्रेणी

- 50000 (low)
- 51000–100000 (medium)
- 100000 and above (high)

3.2 भूमि स्वामित्व के आधार पर

- लघु कृषक (2 बीघा)
- मध्यम कृषक (2–6 बीघा)
- बडा कृषक (6 से अधिक)

4. परियोजना द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष लाभ

- पीने का पानी
- सिंचाई के लिए पानी
- भू जल विकास

5 .परियोजना की किस गतिविधि द्वारा लाभ प्राप्त हुआ

- RRWHS
- नाडा
- एनिकट मरम्मत

6. परिवार के चयन की प्रक्रिया (निजी कार्य की स्थिति में)

- VDC द्वारा
- स्वयं से सम्पर्क
- संस्था द्वारा चयन
- आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर
- अन्य लाभार्थी के द्वारा

7. परिवार की VDC/SHG/ Gwal समूह में सदस्यता :
   - VDC ☐
   - SHG ☐
   - Gwal Group ☐

8. संरचना निर्माण वर्ष ☐
   कुल अर्जित लाभ वर्ष
9. अगर किसी वर्ष लाभ नही मिला तो कारण बताए :
   - कम वर्षा ☐
   - संरचना में तकनीकी खराबी ☐
   - किसी प्रकार का विवाद ☐
   - अन्य _____

10. संरचना की कुल लागतः
    - संस्थागत .....
    - स्थानीय .....
    - कुल .....

11. लाभार्थी का योगदान
    नगद रू ☐
    सामग्री ..... ☐ .....
    .....
    .....
    मजदूरी कुल दिवस ☐

12. योगदान निर्धारण का तरीका ☐
    संस्था द्वारा ☐ वीडीसी के द्वारा ☐ स्वय द्वारा ☐

13. येागदान निर्धारण प्र
    संतुष्ट ☐ असंतुष्ट ☐
    असंतुष्टी के कारण ☐ .....
    5) .....
    6) .....

14. परियोजना निर्माण में भागीदारीः–
    निर्माण दौरान देख रेख / निरीक्षण ☐
    सामग्री खरीद ☐
    डिजाइन व तकमीणा तय करने में ☐
    नाडा निर्मा

7. स्ट्रेक्चर पानी भरने की क्षमता

स्ट्रेक्चर की भराव क्षमता	पूर्व	बाद
माह		

8. स्ट्रेक्चर पर स्वामित्वः

समुदाय ☐ व्यक्तिगत ☐ अन्य ☐

9. स्ट्रेक्चर चयन का आधार

उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ☐ ☐ के आधार पर
क्षैत्रियता निर्धनता ☐ वंचित/ असहाय परिवारो के आधार पर ☐

कृषि के लिए जल

4.

संसाधन प्रकार एवं उपयोगः

4.1: भूमि स्वामित्व

भूमि प्रकार	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)
कृषि योग्य भूमि		
थ्सचित		
टसिचित		
पडत कृषि अयोग्य		

4.2 सिचाई का स्त्रोत

स्त्रोत का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व (बीघा)	परियोजना पष्चात (बीघा)

4.3 सिचाई के लिए जल की उपलब्धता

फसल	परियोजना से पूर्व (माह)	परियोजना पष्चात (माह)
खरीफ		
श्रबी		
जैयद		

5 फसल उत्पादन में बढवार

फसल का नाम	परियोजना से पूर्व ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	परियोजना पष्चात ;उत्पादन क्विटल प्रति बीघा	बढवार ;कम/ज्यादा

खरीफ			
श्रबी			

3. भू–जल विकास ;परिवर्तनद्ध

पैरामीटर	परियोजना से पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात
नलकुप/ कुओ का जल स्तर		
रिचार्ज ; पूर्ववत जल स्तर कितने धण्टे में आता है।		
मोटर/ ईजन कितने घण्टे चलता है।		

स्ट्रक्चर की देखरेख व मरम्मत कार्य

13. गत वर्षो में संरचना की मरम्मत पर खर्च का विवरण

नकद राषि ——————————————
सामग्री राषि .....
मजदूरी राषि .....

14. मरम्मत व देखरेख पर खर्च करने की रजामंदी हां ☐ नही ☐
अगर नही तो कारण 1.
2.
3.

15. संरचना की वर्तमान स्थिती
अ. मिटटी से भर गई है। ☐
ब. भराव क्षमता कम हो गई है। ☐
स. पाल टूट गई है। ☐
द. ओवरफलो टूट गया है। ☐
य. कुल मिलाकर स्थिती

☐
☐
☐

अच्छी
संतोषप्रद
खराब

16. क्या संरचना को किसी विषेष मरम्मत की आवष्यकता है हां ☐ नही ☐

17. यदि हां तो विवरण दे .....
.....

18. खाद्य सुरक्षा

	परियोजना पूर्व	परियोजना पष्चात्
परिवार के पास उपलब्ध अनाज (माह मे)		
अनाज खरीदने मे खर्चा वार्षिक		

3. क्या आपके परिवार के ऊपर कर्ज है हाँ ☐ नही ☐

यदि हाँ तो कितना ——————————
गत तीन वर्षो मे आपने कर्ज का चुकारा किया है ——————————
यदि हाँ तो परियोजना का कितनाा योगदान है ——————————

- 100 % _____
- 50% _____
- 20% _____
- 0% _____

Annexure-V FGD Checklist

FGD with Gawal Groups (Pasture Land Development)

Village Name	
Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the Gawal Group

Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Intervention Information:

Total Area of Pasture Land (Ha.)	
Pasture Land Treated/renovated under Project (Ha.)	
Year of intervention	

Type of Interventions:

-
-
-

Project Cost:

GVNML	Community Contribution	Total

- Process of collection of community contribution:_____

Major Benefits:

1.
2.
3.
4.

No. of Families covered

SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

Major Impacts:

Area	Before	After
Availability of water in the pasture land (months)		
Availability of green fodder (months/quantity)		
Availability of dry fodder (months/quantity)		
Variety of fodder (Name)		
Increase in livestock (No.)		
Increase in bio-mass (%)		
Migration with livestock (No. of families & months)		
Increase in livestock based economy (approx.)		

Sustainability:

Details of maintenance work:

Name of the work	Cost		
	Community	GVNML	Total
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- How maintenance work is decided?
- On what basis contribution is fixed?
- Do you think the process of future maintenance is adequate? Yes_____No_____
  If no why?
- Any new community rule established for pasture land management?
  1.
  2.
  3.

General:

- How fodder is distributed?
- System for maintaining equity at sharing level?
- Who determines the fodder allocation in each time?
- Do the farmers have the ability to influence decisions made about fodder allocation?
- Can individual farmers ask to have their amount of fodder increased?
- Is the current fodder supply is sufficient?
- How fodder is allocated during scarce years?

Operational:

- Manner of organizing common meetings?
- Representation of Gawal Group (Caste/Class)
- Do you have any written rules and regulation regarding management of pasture land?
- How decisions are taken?
- Process of meetings?
- Do you think this intervention needs to be replicated in other villages?

Focus Group Discussion with Village Development Committee

Village Name	
Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the VDC

Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Formation of VDC

- Process of formation of VDC? Self _____ general election_____ by GVNML_____
- How many meetings were organized in the process of formation of VDC? No. _____
- Representation in VDC

Women	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

- Operational manual of VDC Yes_____No_____
- Yearly reformation process. re-election_____

Operational

- General meetings (place, information, frequency, emergency, agenda, chairperson, minutes and book keeping)
- Decision making process
- Interface with institutions (PRI, Govt, NGOs, GVNML and other village institutions)

Roles and responsibility

- Basis for selection of village developmental work

Equity at the intervention level	Area poverty	Class vulnerability	Highest rated	Decided by VDC	Decided by GVNML

- Basis for selection of beneficiaries families

Economic Conditions	Proximity with VDC	Dominance in the village	BPL	Recommended by GVNML	Level of Vulnerability

- Role in project implementation: identification of appropriate work_____ supervision_____ design_____ estimate_____ field payments_____conflict resolution_____)
- Role and process of raising community contribution
- Role in conflict resolution (What are the major reasons for quarrel/arguments, how these are resolved)
- Any new community rule established by VDC for CPR? (restriction in hunting/streamlining of PDS system/RTI)
  1.
  2.
  3.
- Role in future maintenance of created community assets (how it is done, kind of contribution given by the community members, who decide the contribution)
- Role in sharing of benefits and maintaining equity (implementation and benefit sharing level)

General

- Why formation of VDC is necessary for village development?
- Do you have any stake/influence in government development work?
- What is the most important role do you think VDC can play?
- Why it is necessary to include community contribution in common developmental work?
- Do you think the family selection process is satisfactory?
- Do you have any suggestion regarding selection of beneficiary groups?
- Initiatives which has been taken independently by the VDC?
- Do you think the work implemented by GVNML to be replicated in other villages?
- Do you think transparency is important in community work?(Role of VDC in ensuring, steps)

FGD with VDC/Gawal Groups (Impact Assessment of Nadi)

Village Name	
Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the Gawal Group/VDC

Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Intervention Information:

Name of the Nadi	
Technical Specifications (L/W/H)	
Year of construction	
No. of monsoon received	
Water storage (months)	
No. of wells recharged	

Utilization of water:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Project Cost:

GVNML	Community Contribution	Total

Major Benefits:
1_____2_____3_____4_____

No. of Families covered

SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

No. of livestock dependent on this Nadi

Cow	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Camel	Others

Increase in numbers of livestock

Cow	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Camel	Others

Area	Before	After
Water availability for livestock (months)		
Increase in biomass (%)		
Availability of green/dry fodder in the downstream (months)		
Distress sale of cattle		
Migration with livestock (No. of families & months)		
Milk Production (Daily)		
Sale of meat animals		
No. of wells recharged/increase in ground water table		

Sustainability:

Details of maintenance work:

Name of the work	Cost		
	Community	GVNML	Total
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- How maintenance work is decided?
- On what basis contribution is fixed?
- Do you think the process of future maintenance is adequate? Yes_____No_____ If no why?
- Who proposed this work? VDC_____SHG_____GVNML_____
- Accuracy and quality of completed work. satisfactory_____not satisfactory_____Reason:_____

FGD with Women Group (Renovation of Community Step Well)

Village Name	
Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the women group/SHG

Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Intervention Information:

Name of the step well	
Technical Specifications	
Water storage capacity	
Ownership/Constructed by/When	
Year of renovation	

Activity Details:

-
-
-

Project Cost:

GVNML	Community Contribution	Total

- Process of collection of community contribution

Benefits:

No. of Families covered

SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

Area	Before	After
Availability of water (months)		

Source of drinking water		
Quality of water		
Forced to drink non-potable water (months)		
Time consumed in fetching water (hrs.)		
Members engaged		
Average time saved (hrs.)		
Annual expense on water tankers		

- Utilization of saved time: Taking care of children_____Labour_____Education of children_____agriculture work_____other_____

Sustainability:

Details of maintenance work:

Name of the work	Cost		
	Community	GVNML	Total
1			
2			
3			

- How maintenance work is decided?
- On what basis contribution is fixed?
- Do you think the process of future maintenance is adequate? Yes_____No_____ If no why?

General:

- Who proposed this work? VDC_____SHG_____GVNML_____
- Accuracy and quality of completed work. satisfactory_____not satisfactory_____Reason:_____
- Any new community rule established for water use?
  1.
  2.
- Any discrimination in distribution of water?
-

FGD with VDC (Impact Assessment of Kund)

Village Name	

Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the VDC
Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Intervention Information:

Name of the Kund	
Technical Specifications (L/W/H)	
Year of construction	
No. of monsoon received	
Water storage (months)	

Project Cost:

GVNML	Community Contribution	Total

Major Benefits:

- Water availability increased by _____months
- Increase in irrigated area _____ _____bigha
- No. of Well recharged _____
- Increase in crop production _____
- Any other

No. of Families covered

SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

Farmers covered

Small (up to 2 bigha)	Medium (2-6 bigha)	Large (more than 6 bigha)
No.	No.	No.

Impact on Land Resources:

Area	Before	After

Area under cultivation (Bigha)		
Irrigated (Bigha)		
Unirrigated (Bigha)		
Agriculture waste (Bigha)		

Water availability:

Area	Before	After
Source of irrigation		
Water availability (months) -Kharif		
-Rabi		
Water availability in peak summer		

Impact on Ground Water Resources:

Area	Before	After
Water table (ft.) -Tube wells		
-Open dug wells		
Recharge Period (hrs.)		
Running of pump set/motor (hrs.)		

Impact on crop yield:

Area	Before(qt./bigha)	After(qt./bigha)
Kharif		

Rabi		

Name of the new crop introduced:_____

Sustainability:

Details of maintenance work:

Name of the work	Cost		
	Community	GVNML	Total
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- How maintenance work is decided?
- On what basis contribution is fixed?
- Do you think the process of future maintenance is adequate? Yes_____No_____
  If no why?

FGD with VDC (Impact Assessment of Feeder Canal)

Village Name	

Gram Panchayat	
Panchayat Samiti	

Name of the VDC
Total No. of Members

Formation Date

Intervention Information:

Name of the Kund	
Technical Specifications (L/W/H)	
Year of construction	
No. of monsoon received	
Water storage (months)	

Project Cost:

GVNML	Community Contribution	Total

Major Benefits:

- Impact on storage capacity of village pond
- Water availability increased by _____months
- Increase in irrigated area _____ _____bigha
- No. of Well recharged _____
- Increase in crop production _____
- Any other

No. of Families covered

SC	ST	OBC	Gen	BPL	Total

Farmers covered

Small (up to 2 bigha)	Medium (2-6 bigha)	Large (more than 6 bigha)
No.	No.	No.

Impact on Land Resources:

Area	Before	After

Area under cultivation (Bigha)		
Irrigated (Bigha)		
Unirrigated (Bigha)		
Agriculture waste (Bigha)		

Water availability:

Area	Before	After
Source of irrigation		
Water availability (months) -Kharif		
-Rabi		
Water availability in peak summer		

Impact on Ground Water Resources:

Area	Before	After
Water table (ft.) -Tube wells		
-Open dug wells		
Recharge Period (hrs.)		
Running of pump set/motor (hrs.)		

Impact on crop yield:

Area	Before(qt./bigha)	After(qt./bigha)
Kharif		

Rabi		

Name of the new crop introduced:_____

Sustainability:

Details of maintenance work:

Name of the work	Cost		
	Community	GVNML	Total
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

- How maintenance work is decided?
- On what basis contribution is fixed?
- Do you think the process of future maintenance is adequate? Yes_____No_____
  If no why?

Annexure-VI Sampling and FGD Plan

Sample and FGD Plan								
Name of the Activity	No.	Villages	Area	Families covered	Respondent	FGD	Individual Sample	Sample Size
Jungle hall	1							
Pasture	156.5	5	Fodder	1200	Gawal Group	2		
RRWHS	77	8	DW	93	Family		23	25%
Nada	18	5	IW	60	Family		15	25%
Nadi	8	5	Livestock	890	VDC/GG	2		
Kund	2	1	WS/WR	200	VDC	1		
Feader Canel	2	2	WS/WR	305	VDC	1		
Anicut repair	1	1	WS/WR	10	Family		5	50%
Step well repair	1	1	DW	110	Women Group	1		
Animal pit	1	1	Livestock					
Soak pit	14	2	Sanitation	215				
Garbage pit	6	3	Sanitation	137				
Plantation	3150	3	Ecology					
VDC		1	VI			1		
Total						**8**	**43**	

Annexure-VII Terms of References

CONSULTANCY AGREEMENT

Final Evaluation of Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal- Wells for India Supported Project title "Judicious Management of Water - Land and Biomass in 10 villages of Dudu block, Dist. Jaipur, Rajasthan, India"

This AGREEMENT is being executed between Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya at Laporiya Dudu, Jaipur Rajasthan Hereinafter referred as GVNML and Mr. Kuldip Singh, F-2, Millennium Residency, 489 Ranisati Nagar, Jaipur (Hereinafter referred to as consultant).

NOW THIS AGREEMENT witnessed as under:-

1. Terms of Reference (TOR)

The Consultant has agreed to undertake and fulfill to the best of his/her capacity the job responsibilities as provided in the Terms of Reference (TOR) by GVNML. The Terms of Reference - TOR, which forms an integral part of this Agreement, is given as Annexure 1.

2. Time Scale

The duration of the assignment is for a month starting from 1st April 2013 and completing on 30th April 2013

3. Accountability and Support

- GVNML will see the work of Consultant and suggest the time to time and verbal or written that he will take care of the suggestion.
- The Consultant will be directly accountable to the Secretary- GVNML based at Laporiya, Dudu, Jaipur.

4. Ownership of findings

All exercise and rough/fair work will be made to develop the Evaluation Report. Any report/document and data produced to consultant will be the property of the GVNML. It will not be shared and disseminated by the Consultant without prior written permission from the Secretary of GVNML.

5. Cessation or Termination of Agreement

If **Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya** on its assessment finds that the work is not being implemented by Consultant, at leads according to GVNML minimum standards and that the progress of work is not satisfactory, **Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal, Laporiya** shall be entitled to terminate the Agreement after giving 7 days advance notice to Consultant.

In all such cases **Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal, Laporiya** shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by any staff, temporary deployed person for the assignment by Consultant on account of termination of the Agreement.

6. Fees

The consultant shall be paid a consultancy fee as described in TOR.

Tax deduction will apply to the fees of the consultant in accordance with the prevailing income tax legislation / policies of the Govt. of India

No other expenses /charges including that for insurance purpose is payable to the consultant.

7. Indemnity

Consultant shall be responsible to comply with all the Indian laws. In case however, if Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya is held liable for any default of Consultant undertakes to indemnify Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya to such liabilities from its own sources.

8. Jurisdiction

This agreement shall be subject to exclusive jurisdiction of courts in Jaipur

Signed for Gram Vikas Navyuvak Mandal Laporiya

Signed for Consulting agency

……

……

Date:

Date: