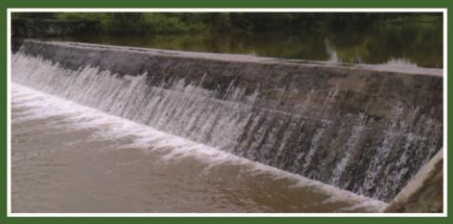
Project Proposal

Holistic Watershed Development Program

22 Units from Maharashtra



Submitted by

SAWTA MALI SAMAJ VIKAS SHAIKSHANIK AND BAHUUDDESHIYA MANDAL, BULDANA

ADDRESS: C/O Bhore, In Front Of Sanjivan Hospital, Dist. Buldhana, State. Maharashtra - 443001.

CONTACT: 9130804441 | EMAIL ID: sawatamalingo@gmail.com

2.	Project Details	
2.1	**Details of the proposed NGO project to be undertaken by your organization**	
	Name of the organization	**SAWTA MALI SAMAJ VIKAS SHAIKSHANIK AND BAHUUDDESHIYA MANDAL, BULDANA**
	Project title	Holistic Watershed Development Programme
		Selection of suitable site for implementation of watershed program is done according to project criteria. Therefore, the organization has selected various areas of nearly 22 districts of Maharashtra for this maintenance program. In some places, farmers are deprived of drinking and agricultural water. So the farmer remains without crop production. Farmer beneficiaries as well as village residents benefit from this watershed program. Hence the expert group has selected this area in Maharashtra after technical testing of the site at various locations.
	Project Budget	Total Amount -**INR 24,53,82000/-** Office Expenses –**INR 20,00,000/-**
	Project Duration	36 months from month of date of MoU
	Project at a glance	✓ Number of HH benefited – **85186** ✓ Number of direct population benefited – **17694960** ✓ Budget required – Rs. **24,53,82000/-** ✓ Type of beneficiaries – Vulnerable farmers, women, children in the village ✓ Impact measurement through current village & control village

	Project Description	The proposed project of soil & water harvesting is relevant because of the potential to utilize the available resources for livelihood which is becoming cumbersome due to recurrent drought. The water storage structures ensure an availability of drinking water & irrigation wells in village almost throughout year. The activities proposed have potential to improve the productivity of scares and degraded natural resources on sustainable basis and to bring overall improvement in agriculture production thereby, quality of life with due care of natural resources.

		With detailed analysis of survey the objectives are planned to be achieved by adopting following immediate measures like: 1) Construction of water storage structures – Cement Nala Bunds – 3 in nos. 2) Farm bunding activity with stone outlets on 100 ha area 3) Repair of Existing CNB's (water storage structure) – 3 nos. 4) LBS (stone structures) – 20 nos. 5) Gabion (gabion stone structures) – 5 nos. 6) Desiltation of existing PT – 3 nos. 7) Livelihood trainings for goat rearing – 8 in nos. along with fodder management 8) Animal health camp and livestock management – 8 in nos. 9) Vermi Compost (Training & Unit) – 10 nos. 10) Arranging 10 climate change resilient agriculture training programmes annually By adopting end to end approach for farmer from water harvesting to assured market availability in respective village it will strengthen the capacity of farmers to have resilience in climatic variable conditions. Due to treatments like farm bunding, CNB's, repair of structures the labours will get immediate wages for their livelihood. This will lead to improve existing ecology for drought proofing and creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for many different rural areas community. Raised income of the families will have enhancement in quality of life in health, education, nutrition etc.
2.2	**Brief on Goals and objectives of the project** <u>PROJECT GOALS:</u> 1. To undertake sustainable development of natural resources through restoration of ecological balance by creating water harvesting structures to increase farm productivity even in climatic variable situation.	

	2. To improve standard of living of farmers through raised income and make climatic resilient agriculture system. OBJECTIVES: 1. To increase recharging of ground water through systematic soil & water conservation measures and water harvesting structures. 2. To adopt mechanical measures for efficient water use for irrigation. 3. To build the capacities of the farmers for agri allied activities as alternate livelihood source of income.
2.3	**Report of Need Assessment / Baseline Survey for the proposed project, if any.** **Justification for taking up proposed NGO project** The proposed areas of the location villages situated in hilly area of all blocks of Maharashtra district. Distance ranges covering 35-45 km from each block and distance ranges 30-32 from district headquarter respectively. The district receives unreliable annual rainfall of 750mm. low block falls in high priority zone which is marked by Central Government. It is due to recurring acute shortage of water and food, fodder. Under such circumstances it becomes impossible for the farmers to plan agricultural activities and resulting in poor productivity or a total crop failure. In addition non remunerative rain fed farming, heavy indebtedness and uncertainties in prices of agricultural produce has resulted in severe poverty situation. The project will reach out more than 17694960 + population as direct beneficiaries and will direct impact on farm production increase due to availability of water and also in drought and erratic rainfall situation. Also the project also supports livelihood activities because if agriculture gets hampered due to climate variance then the allied activities will help the farmer to sustain. The project will be one of the pilots in division and can be replicable on large cluster area. **Major problems in project area** ➢ Drinking water availability for 8-9 months only, then continuous tanker supply ➢ With increase in incidences of drought and drought conditions, agriculture productivity is low and farmer's distress is significant. ➢ As no recharge structures are available, December onwards pumping of water from wells is just for 30 minutes, hampering rabi crops. ➢ Villagers are totally dependent on agriculture as their basic livelihood which suffers a lot because of climatic variance, no recharge measures etc.

	➢ Extreme events like drought, increase in temperature, number of dry days will introduce new and uncertain risks to rural livelihoods especially in all district of Maharashtra. ➢ No assured market for farm produce, hence just increase in cost of production 1.5 Reasons for selection ➢ There are nearly no existing soil & water conservation structures available. The total run-off can be stored in the village area and ultimately benefit water storage, water availability and resulting into raised income of the farmers. ➢ With situational analysis of all proposed villages, it is felt that by harvesting water and recharge of water into dug wells will result into increase in crop production than the current scene. ➢ The main reason for the selection of this watershed is the area comes under high priority of treatment in the list of CGWB (Central Ground Water Board). Area under rain fed agriculture is in the range of 80-90%.It may come under the most water stressed area till year 2030. ➢ Poverty index is more than 40%.Degaraded land is above 20%. ➢ It is necessary to be treated because lands with low production & where productivity can be significantly enhanced with intensive efforts. Drinking water availability is only for 7-8 months. This can be extended for more span of time if water storage structures are constructed.
2.4	**Brief about the targeted beneficiaries under proposed NGO project** The total number of HH benefited in proposed identified villages is 85186. The total number of direct population benefited through the project in identified villages of Maharashtr The project will reach out more than 17694960 + population as direct beneficiaries and will direct impact on farm production increase due to availability of water and also in drought and erratic rainfall situation. Also the project also supports livelihood activities because if agriculture gets hampered due to climate variance then the allied activities will help the farmer to sustain.
2.5	**Methodology of the selection of the beneficiaries and number of beneficiaries in detail** 1. Discussion with community 2. Meeting with Gram Panchayat 3. Satellite image of the area to know ground water potential Following practices has been followed to design the interventions Assessment Study information, to get the exact need of the families for immediate year.

- Meeting with community for the discussion on the watershed treatments and its impact of the structures. Now, what type and how many interventions are expected.
- The technical feasibility of the structures is determined. The tributaries has been selected just adjoining where the interventions is going on in continuing project so that it will be beneficial for more number of beneficiary and where the number of wells are more, that will be recharged by water and soil conservation treatments.
- Meeting with Gram Panchayat body which includes the discussion on the interventions done in ongoing project, short term impact of the project, ownership on the interventions.
- Project team have finalized the interventions in team meeting and prepared the project plan along with rationale and concept note.
- There are nearly no existing soil & water conservation structures available. The total run-off can be stored in the village area and ultimately benefit water storage, water availability and resulting into raised income of the farmers.
- With situational analysis of all proposed villages, it is felt that by harvesting water and recharge of water into dug wells will result into increase in crop production than the current scene.
- The main reason for the selection of this watershed is the area comes under high priority of treatment in the list of CGWB (Central Ground Water Board). Area under rain fed agriculture is in the range of 80-90%.It may come under the most water stressed area till year 2030.
- Poverty index is more than 40%.Degaraded land is above 20%.
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  The total number of HH benefited in proposed identified villages is 85186. The total number of direct population benefited through the project in identified all villages all districts of Maharashtra The project will reach out more than 17694960 +

  population as direct beneficiaries and will direct impact on farm production increase due to availability of water and also in drought and erratic rainfall situation. Also the project also supports livelihood activities because if agriculture gets hampered due to climate variance then the allied activities will help the farmer to sustain.

2.6	**Details about physical and social milestones/deliverables to be achieved through the proposed NGO project** Milestone No.1- Completion of Drainage line structures with detailed dimensions. POST IMPLEMENTATION PHASE: - Training at village level regarding climate variability aspects and better agriculture practices to cope with it. - Conduct animal health camp - Arrangement of livelihood training activities support Milestone No.2: Detailed Impact Assessment Report with specific indicators - Submission of Impact report. -Annually & post project
2.7	**Detail timeline/duration of the proposed project**
	The project implementation period for 36 months from the date of MoU. The selected areas of the project locations from all districts of Maharashtra. The targeted beneficiaries of the project is villagers, farmers, rural women, rural youths, etc. As per the project guidelines the implemented will be done in proper manner.

2.7	**Detail timeline/duration of the proposed project**

No.	Activity	Months = 36																																			
		Q1 - Year 2023			Q2			Q3			Q4 -year 2024			Q5			Q6			Q7			Q8 -year 2025			Q9			Q10			Q11			Q12 -year 2026		
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	PREPARATORY PHASE																																				
1	Signing of MoU and request for advance amount for works.																																				
2	Prepare team composition for proposed project and preparations of task sheet for them.																																				
3	Conduct orientation programme for core team members regarding project goals and objectives.																																				
4	Initial meeting in selected village for project works and their roles and responsibilities.																																				
	INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES EXECUTION																																				
5	Start the execution of water storage structures in 5 selected villages like, construction of CNB and repair of CNB's, LBS, Gabion, other execution																																				
6	Mark out, excavation for foundation, oversee in the material procurement and procure skilled, unskilled labors for work execution and keen supervision during construction of new CNB																																				

No.	Activity	Months = 36																																			
		Q1 - Year 2023			Q2			Q3			Q4 -year 2024			Q5			Q6			Q7			Q8 -year 2025			Q9			Q10			Q11			Q12 -year 2026		
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
7	Complete drainage line structures with proper quality control.																																				
8	Water quality check for well and its measure																																				
	Milestone No.1- Completion of Drainage line structures with detailed dimensions.																																				
	POST IMPLEMENTATION PHASE																																				
9	Training at village level regarding climate variability aspects and better agriculture practices to cope with it.																																				
10	Conduct animal health camp																																				
11	Arrangement of livelihood training activities support																																				
	Milestone No.2: Detailed Impact Assessment Report with specific indicators																																				
13	Submission of Impact report. -Annually & post project																																				

2.8 **Budget estimate of the project with detailed budget break-up of each expenditure head alongwith documents proving rate reasonability.**

Sr. No.	Budget Item	Unit	Qty. (ha/ no)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total No. of Unit	Total (Rs.)
A	**Soil & water conservation structures, livelihood support**					
1	Farm Bunding (on land treatment)	ha.	100	35120	22	77264000
2	Cement Nala Bund (water storage structure)	No.	3	850000	22	56100000
3	Repair of Existing CNB's (water storage structure)	No.	3	525500	22	34683000
4	LBS (stone structures)	No.	20	12500	22	5500000
5	Gabion (gabion stone structures)	No.	5	62200	22	6842000
6	Desiltation of existing PT	No.	3	485500	22	32043000
	Total -A					**212432000**
B	**Capacity Building Training**					
1	Livelihood support training – goat rearing	No.	8	55000	10	4400000
2	Animal Health camp (Training)	No.	8	55000	10	4400000
3	Vermi Compost (Training & Unit)	No.	10	3800	10	380000
4	Climate Resilient Agriculture Training	no.	10	62000	10	6200000
	Total -B					**15380000**
C	**Manpower for the project**					
1	Agriculture Officer	No.	5	25500	36	4590000
2	Soil & Water Conservation Expert	No.	5	18500	36	3330000
3	Social Expert	No.	5	15500	36	2790000
4	Community Mobilizer	No.	5	14500	36	2610000
5	Supervisor	No.	5	12500	36	2250000
	Total –C					**15570000**
D	**Office Expenses**	lumpsum				**2000000**
	Total cost of project (A+B+C+D)					**245382000**
	In Words : Twenty Four Crore Fifty Three Lakhs Eighty Two Thousand Rupees only					

2.9 **What is the monitoring mechanism for the project as far as project activities and benefits tothe beneficiaries are concern?**

FARM BUNDING (FB)

When the slope of the land ranges from 0 to 5% and the rainfall conditions are erratic and annual rainfall is less than 700 mm, farm bunding is practiced to intercept the run-off flowing down the slope by trapezoidal section so as to conserve the moisture as well as reduce erosion. The outlets are made to allow excess water run-off from the field and the outlets are decided on the average of slope where the velocity of water is medium and it will not allow the destruction of bunds. The benefit because of farm bunding is tangible and it is found by experience that the increase in the crop yields by about 15-20%.

CEMENT NALLA BUND (CNB)

CNB is a cement bund constructed across nala to hold the run-off in order to create water body on the upstream side of the bund. It is always constructed with the facility to allow excess water drainage over it. It helps in storing rain water for particular period of time which helps in ground water recharging.

REPAIRS OF CNB'S

There are proposed number of CNBs already in the respective villages but they are all almost silted and cracked in plaster. The repair and desiltation will immediately give benefit to almost 1000 persons and more than 60 wells.

DE-SILTATION OF EXISTING PT

Mark out of the de-silted area, excavation of silt, transportation by labor, supervision during execution. The expected beneficiary reach through the de-siltation of the well is the entire population of selected villages, i.e. 7488 residents. The immediate impact would be to reduce the drudgery on women in fetching the water from long distances.

WATER PURIFICATION MEASURE

The drinking water supply well water gets polluted usually during rainy season as all external impurities come inside the well. After proper water quality tests, simple and durable water purification measure will be used.

ANIMAL HEALTH CAMP

General animal health camps are to be organized on onset of and during rainy season which is most unhealthy season for animals. During these camps, animals can be prevented from most of the health problems through vaccination, deworming and first aid treatment. Animal owners can also be motivated for better animal husbandry practices such as feed & fodder management, breeding, shed management etc.

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES TRAINING SUPPORT

We will conduct village level meetings and select families who are poor and landless i.e., who doesn't have assets however not based on BPL. Manageable and profitable activities will be executed as support to families during no agriculture because of drought. Out of total livelihood cost, 5 to 10% contribution is by families. Activities that can be taken up are sewing machine, beauty parlour, goat rearing. Some need based training programmes will be incorporated for skill and entrepreneurship development like goats rearing especially village youths are interested. Such type of activities, the organization will strive to complete the implementation of this training program successfully through experts in various disciplines.

MICRO LEVEL ADAPTABLE ACTIVITIES FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

To make resilient agriculture adaptive measures will be implemented for sample farmers say 10 farmers through our project in proposed respective villages. The micro level activities will be intensively implemented to these farmers of course with their strong participation in cash or kind say 5% and the training component will be given for say more than 10 farmers so that awareness will be generated in mass population. Trainings on these activities will be hands on trainings and use of different tools for climate resilient agriculture systems.

THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES ARE:

- Soil testing for N, P, K, OC, Boron, Zn –important parameters
- Green cover mesh vermi composting
- Use of vermi bins to increase micro organisms in soil
- Use of IPM like sticky trap, light trap, amrut mitti etc.
- Micro irrigation with mulching
- Weather forecasting through SMS on mobiles

CAPACITY BUILDING OF FARMERS ORGANIZATION

The structure of agricultural markets as they exist today involves a number of intermediaries i.e., village traders, commission agents/wholesalers, retailers etc., and therefore, the producers share in the consumer rupee is small.

The approach Organization want to propagate is to have collective processing and marketing. Production is largely left to the individual small farms, as they too, are considered to have some unique advantages to raise productivity, increase income through diversification and high value agriculture. This interest is primarily based on the premise that FPOs give small farmers bargaining power in the market place, enable cost-effective delivery of extension services, and empower the members to influence the policies that affect their livelihoods.

Presently, individual farmers sell their harvest to a middleman to whom they are already indebted for taking input loans and purchasing inputs. Since these middlemen are the exclusive buyers and lenders to the farmers, they charge exorbitant interest rates and buy the farmers' produce at a pre-decided price. Unfortunately, the farmers are not aware of the market price variability – and are thus unable to negotiate a decent price with the middleman.

A FPO, being a farmers' collective, becomes a formal power to reckon within the market. As a FPO, farmers have a better power to negotiate the price at which to sell their produce. Further, the FPO can also keep track on the current market prices and decide to sell accordingly. Such type of capacity building topics will make farmers aware and will able to get lucrative value to farm produce.

2.10	**Documents depicting the funding sources for the total budget of project under reference other than NGO and details of the amount funded by each organization, if any.** Funding for the project is not available from any funding agency other than respected funding agency. The organization will make efforts for this but due to insufficient funds at the government level, it seems that funds will not be available from there.
2.11	**How sustainability of the project is planned to be ensured?** The activities proposed have potential to improve the productivity of scares and degraded natural resources on sustainable basis and to bring overall improvement in agriculture production thereby, quality of life with due care of natural resources. **With detailed analysis of survey the objectives are planned to be achieved by adopting following immediate measures like:** • Construction of water storage structures – Cement Nala Bunds – 3 in nos. • Farm bunding activity with stone outlets on 100 ha area • Repair of Existing CNB's (water storage structure) – 3 nos. • LBS (stone structures) – 20 nos. • Gabion (gabion stone structures) – 5 nos. • Desiltation of existing PT – 3 nos. • Livelihood trainings for goat rearing – 8 in nos. along with fodder management • Animal health camp and livestock management – 8 in nos. • Vermi Compost (Training & Unit) – 10 nos. • Arranging 10 climate change resilient agriculture training programmes annually By adopting end to end approach for farmer from water harvesting to assured market availability in respective village it will strengthen the capacity of farmers to have resilience in climatic variable conditions. Due to treatments like farm bunding, CNB's, repair of structures the labours will get immediate wages for their livelihood. This will lead to improve existing ecology for drought proofing and creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for identified areas community of the all districts from Maharashtra. Raised income of the families will have enhancement in quality of life in health, education, nutrition etc.

2.12	**Branding/Visibility/Mileage to NGO from the project.** • Such type of the projects is definitely replicable especially in same identified districts of Maharashtra. Divisional commissioner is also willing to take more and more NGO activities in the same block as it is severely affected block in the district. • Livelihood support, Animal Health Camps is some of the areas where organization will keep rapport with the same community of project villages. • Branding will be done with systematic display board of NGO partner and year of implementation. NGO is also important when it comes to branding because information about successfully completed initiatives needs to reach others. Successful brands and customers can be retained. Businesses need to build trust in their target audience and I believe that NGO strategies will be accomplished through branding through the organization to build a good reputation and in return gain trust and loyalty from social work.

1.11 Project Budget

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D	**OfficeExpenses**	lumpsum				**2000000**
	Total cost of project (A+B+C+D)					**245382000**
	In Words : Twenty Four Crore Fifty Three Lakhs Eighty Two Thousand Rupees only					

SAWTA MALI SAMAJ VIKAS SHAIKSHANIK AND BAHUUDDESHIYA MANDAL, BULDANA
MAHARASHTRA

Year wise Fund Demand

First Year

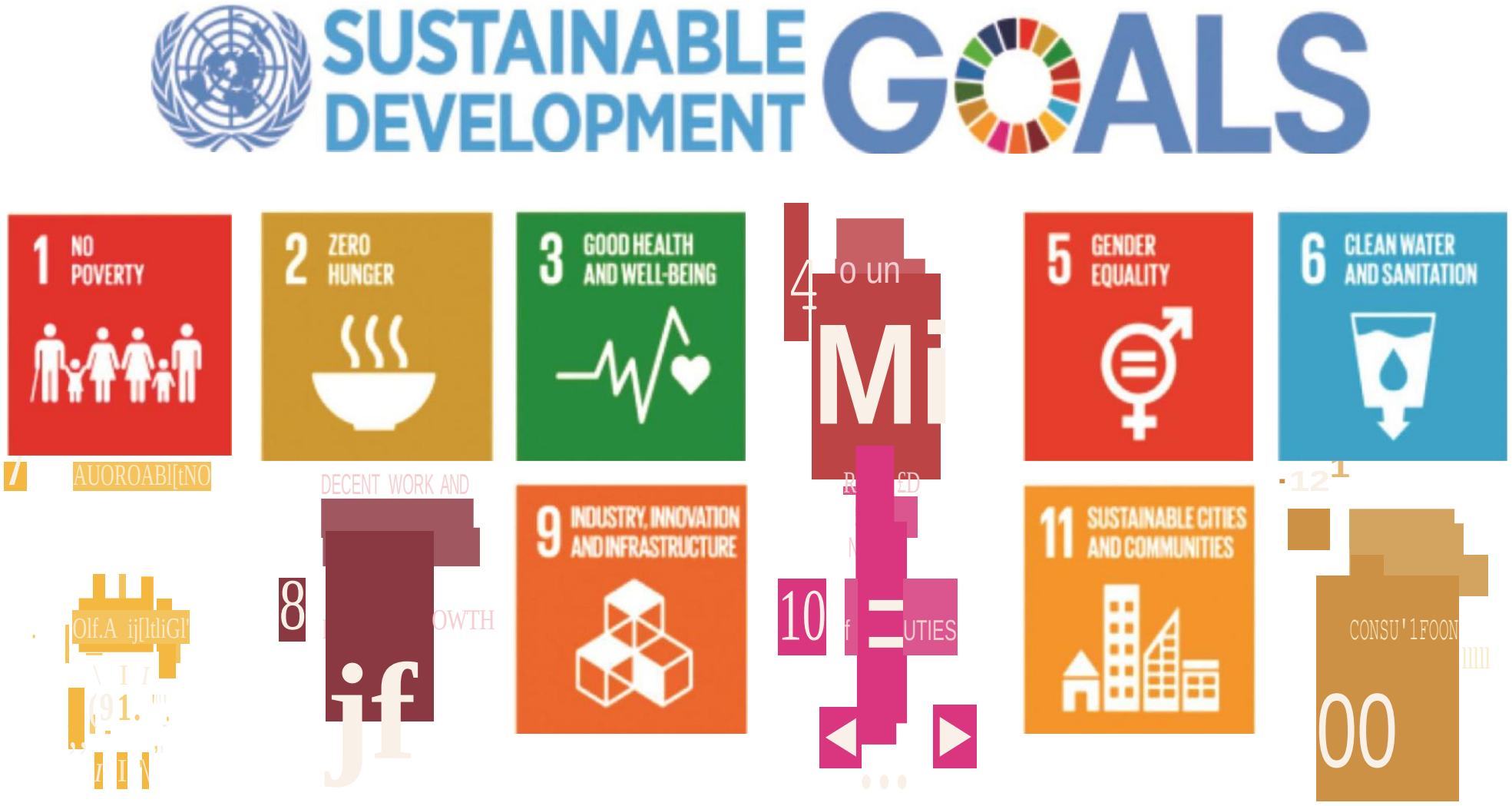
Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Budget Cost
1	Soil & water conservation structures, livelihood support	35120	22	212432000
2	Capacity Building Training	175800	40	15380000
	TOTAL			227812000
	In Words : Twenty Two Crore Seventy Eight Lakhs Twelve Thousand Rupees only			

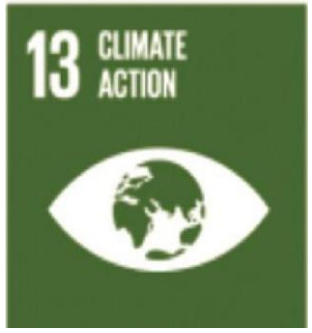
Second Year

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Budget Cost
1	Manpower for the project	86500	36	15570000
	TOTAL			15570000
	In Words : One Crore Fifty Five Lakhs Seventy Thousand Rupees only			

Third Year

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit Cost	No. of Units	Total Budget Cost
1	Office Expenses	2000000	lumpsum	2000000
	TOTAL			2000000
	In Words : Twenty Lakhs Rupees only			


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES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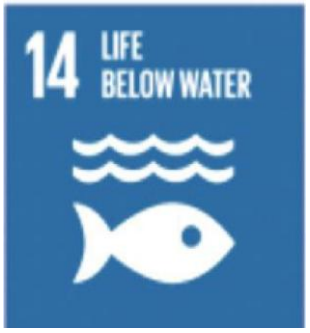
CLIMATE ACTION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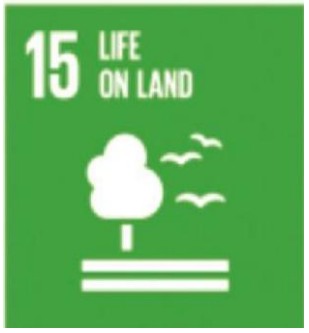
LIFE BELOW WATER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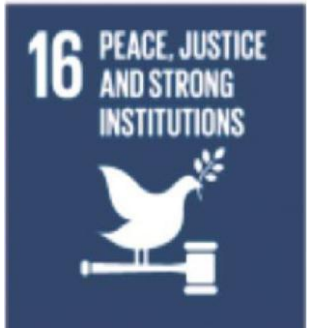
LIFE ON LAND


16
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS


17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS