



Title of the Project:-

Replicable village models for Safe Drinking Water to deprived communities

Project Location:-

Charasada village of Harsoli Gram Panchayat of Dudu Block, Jaipur District

Project Duration:-

1st April, 2013 to 31st March 2014

Annual Project Report

April, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.No.	Details	Page
1.	Abbreviations and Acronyms	
2.	Executive Summary	
3.	Project Summary	
4.	Project Achievements against the set objectives/ outcomes	
5.	Project Expenditures against the planned budget	
6.	Photographic Presentation of project activities and events	
7.	Critical Assessment of the Project performance	
8.	Lessons Learnt	
9.	Annexure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Base Line Survey Report ii. Full Project Proposal and Budget iii. Scanned copy of All 5 years Audited Accounts statement 	

1. Abbreviations and Acroyms

BLS:-	Base Line Survey, a household survey conducted to study the situation of the project village and identify the needs for project intervention.
Charasada:	A project village where the project is being implemented for developing replicable model
CHC:	Community Health Centre, a government / public health centre at block level
Dalmia Seva Sanstha:	A Non- Governmental Organization located in Chirawa town in Jhunjhunu district which developed a successful model for rainwater harvesting through community participation. PKS project team visited and oriented in community-based approach of village development.
Gram Sabha:	A Village Convention / Assembly in which all adult population of the village can participate.
Johad:	Earthen rainwater harvesting structure / pond
Kharif:	Crops sown during summers
MGNREG:	Mahatma Gandhi National Ruaral Emploeyement Guarantee: a central government sponsored scheme for providing employment to rural poors.
OBC:	Other Backward Castes, a social category defined in Indian Constitution
PHC:	Primary Health Centre, a government / public health centre at cluster level for 10 to 15 villages in a block.
PKS:	Prayas Kendra Sanstha, a project implementing partner
Pukka:	A concrete / cemented building.
QRPM:	Quarterly Review and Planning Meeting

QNR:	Quarterly Narrative Report
Rabi:	Crops sown during winters
Sambhar Jheel:	The largest Salt Lake in India
SC:	Scheduled Caste, a social category defined in Indian Constitution
Tanka:	Roof Rainwater harvesting structure for providing drinking water.
VDC:	Village Development Committee, for ensuring pro-active role of community in project planning, implementation and monitoring
WFI:	Wells for India, a project funding partner

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Project Area Profile:- The project has been implemented in one village, called *Charasada* in *Dudu* block in *Jaipur* district (Rajasthan) since October 2012.

In the project village total 150 families inhabit which comprise a population about 1200 persons, out of which about 90 percent belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC) and 10 percent in Scheduled Caste (SC) categories. 95% are mud homes / huts and 5% are concrete (pukka) homes. The people's major occupations are agriculture and animal husbandry but due to the scarcity of water they are adversely affected and most adult population is forced to migrate for wage earning in urban areas for last several years. The area was severely affected by drought during last five years (2005 – 2009) and the state government declared 80 percent drought in 2009. The rainfall data of these years show that the minimum rainfall was 34.4 mm and maximum 204.2 mm during rainy season (July – August) which was below as compared to the state average.

Due to the famous salt lake named '*Sambhar*' (largest in India) located near the project area, the ground water is suffering by high salinity (also fluoride content) which is not used for drinking purpose for both human population and cattle and it is also not good for irrigation purpose. During drought period this

affects the bio-diversity (both flora and fauna) adversely and makes the situation alarming for human population.

Only rainwater harvested in earthen ponds and roof rainwater stored in '*Tankas*' and other devices serves the needs of the local population in the area. Due to drought condition of previous five years, these rainwater harvesting earthen ponds / *johad* have been completely dried up and the poor families were forced to migrate either along with their cattle or leaving the cattle in stray situation in the area and migrated with women and children in urban areas to earn livelihood. Hardly any *kharif* and *rabi* crops were sown in the project village. Due to this situation the children and women were most sufferers since children were forced to leave schools and migrated with their parents to other places. Women and girls / even small children fetched drinking from far flung areas. Women and children were not getting nutritive foods which were causing malnutrition.

The state government also declared this as a **severely drought affected area**, but no organized and serious efforts were made by the government except some sporadic works under MGNREG.

During the years 2011 and 2012, the rainfall was above average but the area faced continued heavy rainfall which also spoiled more than 60 percent crops (as per the government information, September, 2011), caused much loss in grain and fodder production. Due to drought situation during the previous five years, all rainwater harvesting structures and roof rainwater devices were devastated due to lack of maintenance by the community and they were in worst condition not to retain the rainwater.

2.2 Partners Organization Profile:- Implementing Partner:- Prayas Kendra Sansthan,
Harsoli, Block-Dudu, District- Jaipur (Rajasthan)

2.3 Project Period: - April, 2013 to March, 2014

2.4 Project Activities, Number of Villages and people benefited:- The following non-physical activities were planned and organized during the year 2012 – 13:

(i) Conducted **Baseline survey** for situation analysis and need identification for the project intervention. Based on the findings of the baseline survey, the final detailed project proposal was developed and submitted to the Wells for India for funding support.

(ii) **Induction Training or orientation of the project staff and volunteers:** This was done through group discussions and interactions.

(iii) **Formation and orientation of Village Development Committee (VDC):** The VDC was constituted by organizing Gram Sabha meeting. The findings of Baseline Survey, proposed targets and activities, expected outcomes and financial resources available in the project were shared with the community members. Finally, the 21-member VDC was constituted. Subsequently 3-day induction training for the VDC members was organized and experts of various development fields were invited as resource person who imparted the relevant skills and knowledge to the members.

(iv) **An exposure visit** for the project staff and VDC members was organized to a successful project model of Dalmia Seva Sansthan in Chirawa which also developed insight and confidence among the members to implement the project in their own village successfully.

(v) Household information from all the families of the village was collected to update the earlier baseline survey.

The Physical activities Planned and organized were as follows: In consultation with expert / architect the design of roof rainwater water storage tank was prepared and finalized after consultation with the officials of funding partner (WFI). **The Thirty five** families were selected in consultation with VDC members during the formal meeting for construction of 35 family 'Tankas' in the village. During this year these 60 percent work has been completed for construction of five family 'Tankas'.

No. of Villages benefitted: One (Charasada).

No. of People benefitted: 500

2.5 Approach:- Community-based participatory.

2.6 Planned Budget and expenditures and Contribution received:- Planned Budget and expenditures and contribution received: **Total Budget** for the year 2013-14 (One Year) was Rs. **683696/-** only out of which WFI Contribution was Rs. **609,496/-** while community contribution was Rs. **74200/-** only. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. **442,239/-** from WFI Contribution while Rs. **69,700/-** from community contribution. The total funds received from WFI were Rs. **608,994/-** only.

2.7 Major Achievements/ outcome:- (i) Trained project team for effective implementation and monitoring the project activities is available. (ii) Trained community-based committee, called 'VDC', is functional and playing proactive role in planning, implementation and monitoring the project activities. The exposure trip has developed skills and knowledge in the VDC members about such development project. (iii) Data related to the profile of all families in the village have been updated and maintained and used in project planning. (iv) The information system has been established in the project. (v) A participatory mechanism for project implementation has been developed which also ensure transparency regarding the financial matters.

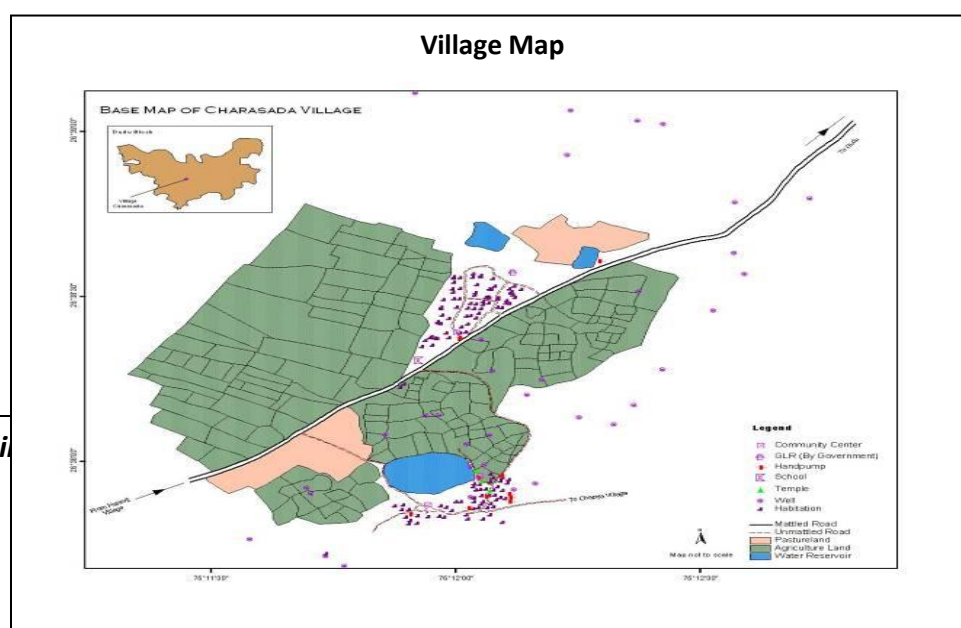
2.8 Major lessons learned:- (i) Project team and VDC members learned about the successful community-based models for water resource management through exposure visit to Dalmia Seva Sanstha, Chirawa in Jhunjhunu district. (ii) Effective monitoring system developed under the continuous guidance and support by WFI.

2.9 Any other point:- This initial phase of six months was mainly focused to develop capacity of the team of implementing partner / project team and community leaders and for establishing the processes. Therefore, non-physical activities planned and organized during this phase were to develop the capacity of project team and community leaders. The the team has got the clear vision and understanding for successful implementation and its proper documentation.

3. Project Summary

3.1 Project Villages

Location:- Charasada village,
Dudu block, Jaipur district
(Rajasthan)



3.2 Brief description about project village

(Village wise BLS finding):-

In the project village total 150 families inhabit which comprises a population about 1200 persons, out of which about 90% belong to OBC and 10% in SC categories. The total literacy rate is 74% whereas the female literacy rate is very low which 53 percent is. Only 23 persons are having secondary level education and 6 persons are graduate. Only one primary school is available. Most out-of-school children (mainly girls) are engaged in household chores, agriculture, grazing cattle and sibling care.

No health facility is available in the village. No health facility available is 3 to 8 km from the village in Harsoli and Dudu. PHC is located at 35 km distance in *Beechun* village and CHC is in *Dudu* town (8km).

The major occupation of the people is agriculture and animal husbandry but due to the scarcity of water these occupations are adversely affected and most adult population is forced to migrate for wage earning in urban areas for last several years. The sources of water are one open well and two hand-pumps which also dry during the drought period of the year. The total cattle population is 2693 which mainly includes sheep (1847), goats (427), ox (277) and buffalos (142) in the village. The quality of drinking water is poor since high salinity content. The salient features of the project village emerged from the BLS (August 2011) are as follows:

S. No.	Characteristics	Numbers	Percentage	Other relevant information / comments
1	Households / families	139	OBC= 92%; SC= 8%	
2	Population	1035	Male: 57%; Female: 43%	Gender gap too high
3	Literacy rate & education		74%	It means 26 percent people are illiterate and very high illiteracy still prevails among women
4	Land use	Total land:521	Land available for farming: 80%; out of farming land, the irrigated land = 12%	Low irrigated land is due to poor quality of ground water.
5	Landing holding	Marginal: families: 47 (1 to 4 ha)	33.81 % families	
		Small: 38 (4.01 to 8 ha)	27.34% families	

		Medium: 23 (8.01 to 12 ha)	16.55% families	
		Large : 31 (more than 12 hac)	22.30 % families	

3.3 Project Goal, Objectives, Outputs, activities and budget:-

3.3.1 Goal:- The major goal of project intervention is to develop 'Replicable village model for Safe Drinking Water to deprived communities.

3.3.2 Objectives:- The envisaged and agreed key objectives for five years project intervention are as follows:

- To organize and strengthen community-based groups.
- To construct rainwater harvesting structures / Tanks for deprived communities and ensuring safe drinking water availability during normal monsoon year.

3.3.3 Outputs:- Trained 3-member Project team(Project Coordinator, Director and Accountant) is available for effective

Community got 5 physical structures/family tankas.

Community / VDC members developed understanding about rainwater harvesting structures and management systems.

3.3.4 Activities wise budget:-

Budget Head	Key Activities	Nos.	Total Budget (Rs.)
Water Harvesting & Conservation	a. Construction of 5 family Tankas is in progress.	5	11,25,000

Capacity Building	a. Mobilization of community by organizing <i>Gram Sabha</i> and Formation of VDC	One (21-member committee)	Non-budgeted
	b. Orientation training of VDC members	3-day camp for 30 members	12000
	c. Induction training of project staff and volunteers	3-day camp for 3 staff members and 4 volunteers	12000
	d. Exposure visit	3-day visit to project site of Dalmia Seva Sanstha, Chirawa, Jhunjhunu. 29 members participated (including two project staff members)	45000
Monitoring and Documentation	<p>a. Management by VDC members with hand-holding support by project team members by regular visits to the project sites and interactive meetings with beneficiaries and VDC members.</p> <p>b. Sharing pre-note on each proposed activity with the WFI official(s) for seeking their inputs for finalization of the schedule of that activity.</p> <p>c. Periodic (weekly, monthly and quarterly) process Documentation by Project coordinator</p> <p>Periodic visit of WFI officials for sharing the progress, issues / problems / challenges faced during implementation.</p>	<p>Continuous process. Sharing of pre-notes and narrative report including agenda on planned and organized non-physical activities with WFI.</p> <p>Submission of quarterly narrative progress report and financial statement to WFI.</p> <p>Supporting, guiding VDC members for physical activities and monitoring by project team members on the sites.</p> <p>20 to 25 visits per month to project village by team members</p> <p>Atleast one visit of WFI Officials per month.</p>	199996

Project Personnel (Additional)	Technical experts and trainers for BLS and Architect (as per the requirement of the particular component of the project).		75000
Non Recurring Items	a. One motor cycle b. One digital camera c. One laptop d. One printer e. One almirah f. Two book cases g. Four chairs h. One table i. One calculator j. One Internet data card k. One pen drive	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1	145000

3.4 Project Management and administration:-

The project is managed by the office bearers of PKS and a three-member project team

- (i) Director, PKS as a executive head having over-all responsibility for execution of the project;
- (ii) Project Coordinator
- (iii) Accountant.

The organization has external Chartered Accountant (CA) for periodic auditing of books of accounts and preparation of annual audit report.

The continuous guidance and support is being provided by WFI officials by organizing regular visits to the project office and orienting the team members.

3.5 Project Strategy Approach

The organization has evolved the following strategies in consultation with experts and WFI Officials for effective implementation and achieving the set goal and objectives of the project:

- Conducting surveys for situation analysis (for understanding ground realities and developing vision for future planning for intervention.
- Community Mobilization through contacts and interactive meetings.
- Formation of Village Development Committee for ensuring pro-active role of community in planning, implementation and monitoring the project and mobilizing matching community contribution.
- Capacity building of key stakeholders (including project staff members, volunteers and VDC members) through trainings, workshops, seminars periodic sharing meetings and exposure visits.
- Periodic review for identifying gaps and planning for remedial measures and improving the implementation 7 monitoring plans.
- Documentation.

The community-based participatory approach has been adopted for developing ownership of the program among the direct beneficiaries and key actors in the project.

4. Project Achievements against the set- objectives/outcome

(Brief description about all objectives in paragraphs)

Water Harvesting and Conservation

4.1 Objective

Objective	Outcome	Activities
To construct rainwater harvesting structures / Tanks	5 family Tankas are under construction (60% work has been completed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of beneficiary families by VDC in QRPM.

for deprived communities and ensuring safe drinking water availability during normal monsoon year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared Design of Family Tanka as per the water requirement of the family in consultation with architect and WFI officials. • Supporting community members for procuring construction material and hiring mason. • Construction of five family Tankas. 60 % work has been completed.
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(Achievements and Case Study)

The construction of thirty family 'Tankas' were planned for the year 2013 – 14. The beneficiary families were selected by consulting the VDC members during the quarterly meeting. The 60 percent work for the construction of the five planned tankas has been completed by end of the reporting year.

Capacity Building: *already mentioned under Water Harvesting and Conservation*

4.3 Objective 3

Objective	Outputs	Activities
1. To organize and strengthen community-based groups.	21-member Village Development Committee (VDC) is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Gram Sabha for formation of VDC. • 3-day orientation training for imparted to VDC members. • Organized two-day exposure trip to a successful project model. • Organized 1-day Quarterly Review and Planning Meeting

		(QRPM) with VDC members.
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(Achievements and case study)

The initial period of first quarter of the year was devoted to develop enabling environment with the community members and build their capacity to develop understand about the issues / problems to be addressed in the project and their roles and responsibilities in planning, implementation and monitoring the project activities. A core community of 21- members, called 'Village Development Committee (VDC) was constituted in Village Meeting (Gram Sabha) in which representatives from all sections of the village society participated. A three-day Orientation training camp and two-day exposure visit to a successful development project was organized for the members of VDC and project staff.

5. Project Expenditure against the the Plans Budget

Budget Line	Planned Budget	Expenditure as per Audited Statement of Accounts					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Situation Analysis & Evaluation							
Baseline Survey (technical support by CULP)	75000	75000					75000
Staff : Salary / Honorarium (10% cost hike per year)							
Programme Coordinator – One	90000	90000					90000
Community Development Mobilizer	33000	33000					33000
Accountant (Part-time) (Rs.4000 per month)	24000	4000					4000
Travel / transportation cost of Project staff & volunteers (travel and maintenance of vehicles)	18000	15735					15735
Capital Assets for project office (1 Motor cycle, one cycle, one	145000	130371					130371

computer with printer & scanner, Digital Camera, office furniture's & Almirahs)							
Formation and Strengthening of Community-based Groups / committees							
Orientation and refresher training of committee members	12000	11855					11855
Quarterly Review and Planning Meeting (RPMs) with project staff, volunteers and committee members	8000	7540					7540
Exposure visits of project staff and community members	45000	27900					27900
Village meetings (Sammelan) involving all key stakeholders on village development issues	0	0					0
Induction Training (beginning of the project) and refresher training (in Third year) of Project staff and volunteers	12000	0					0
Construction of Physical Structures: Family Taankas	112500	13700					13700
Administrative / over-head cost (Audit fee, stationary, computer operator, communication, local conveyance, office maintenance, electricity, water etc) (Rs. 0.05 per month with 10% cost hike per year)	34996	32778					32778
Grant Total	609496	441879					441879
Total Grant Transfer							608994

Bank Interest							3685
Unspent carried forward							167257
Partners Organization contribution							69700

Note: The above figures are based on FY12-13 (audited statement)

6. Photographic presentations of the Project activities/ events

WFI officials discussing LFA with Project team and reviewing the progress of the project	Caption: QRPM with VDC members (Dec. 31, 2012)

<p>WFI Officials interact with community during monitoring field visit</p>	<p>Community sharing bio-diversity and environmental issues</p>
	
<p>VDC Orientation Trg</p>	<p>Expert imparting knowledge about water resource management to VDC during orientation</p>

Exposure team observe & understand roof rainwater and filter system during visit to Chirawa	Dalimia team member explaining the catchment area of rainwater to exposure team
Caption: Plantation raised by community volunteer in Chirawa	Caption: Construction of Family Tanka in progress

7. Critical Assessment of the project performance

During the beginning period of the project the project team members faced difficulty in understanding the concerns of WFI but the officials guided and supported the members for understanding the design, objectives and strategies of the project and concerns of WFI for their requirement in periodic documentation and reporting procedure. Now, team members have gained requisite skills and knowledge about the project. The processes and mechanism for project planning, implementation and monitoring has been established and systematic records are in place. The community is also in tune to contribute in the project, as expected and proposed in the project.

8. Lesson Learnt

The project coordinator gained documentation and communication skills and understanding about the community-based development project. The team has got confidence for project implementation and monitoring.

9. Annexure

Annexure – 1 (*BLS Report*) and **Annexure – 2** (*FPP*) are attached in separate word files but **Annexure – 3** (*annual audited statement 2012 - 13*) will be available in next month (May)