

LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH
WATER HARVESTING IN TAIL END

FINAL REPORT

Volume IX
October– March 2012

28/04/2012



Deshpande
Foundation



JANAKALYAN

www.jankalyana.org



Project Title : Water Harvesting Livelihood Improvement 2011 Grant

Name of Grantee : **Janakalyan**

Donor : **Deshpande Foundation Fund**

Grant Amount : **US\$ 11,867.00**

Grant Period : **November 9, 2011 to March 31, 2012**

Grantee Fiscal Year End : **March 31**

Date of this Report : **04/28/2012**

The separate general ledger account used solely for Give2Asia funds had a balance of **\$0** (USD) on 04.28.2012.

Did your organization complied with the terms of the Grant Agreement to date?

Yes

If no, please explain:

Please list any other funders who supported this project.

Funders	Amount
NA	NIL



Final Report

Volume IX

(Nov 9, 2011 – Apr 15, 2012)

I. Final Narrative Report:

Janakalyan, with the support of Deshpande Foundation through Give2Asia, initiated an innovation integrated inspiring intervention in Gadag district of North Karnataka with the small & marginal farmers of tail end of Malaprabha Irrigation Project to address two extremes of water availability. The intervention started in April 2010 in villages with 10 farmers which have now spread across 4 taluks of Gadag and Dharwad districts. This report is prepared at the end of the project period to document the progress during the reporting period (November 9, 2011 – April 15, 2012).

A. Project Implementation:

The 3rd cycle of grant commenced from November 2011 for 6 months and the activities implemented during the November-April 2012 period is briefed in this document. The budget lines have been used to report the activities in the subsequent paragraphs.

1. Please describe the project activities

All the planned activities are completed during the reporting period, which are very important to make the project successful; these are described in the following sections of the report in brief.

1.1. Project Concept Orientation to the new villages:

In addition to the existing project villages, Janakalyan field team extended their extension services to other villages of these taluks in addition to Navalagund taluk of Dharwad district as well as Gadag taluk of Gadag district; thereby, Janakalyan has now reached its activities in 4th taluk in 2nd district of Sandbox.

1.2. Selection of eligible farmers for water harvesting structures:

The selection of farmers for excavation of water harvesting structures are done in 2 stages - 1) Technical Feasibility by visiting the site proposed for excavation of the water harvesting structure and 2) Social Feasibility by visiting the house of the farmer to assess the interest of the family members and their willingness to participate in all activities under the project.

1.2.1 Technical Feasibility: Technical feasibility of the site proposed for excavation of the water harvesting structure is assessed by our technical experts by visiting the site along with the farmer. While assessing the site, we look at many angles of the site such as watershed area, soil condition, catchment area, etc.

1.2.2 Social Feasibility: Once, the technical feasibility is through, the team then visit the house of the farmer to assess the social feasibility in terms of interest of the family members to excavate a water harvesting structure, their interest in participating all other agriculture-allied activities proposed as part of this intervention, socio-economic status of the family and such other factors contributing success of the project.

1.3 Learning cum exposure for new farmers to Sindhanur:

About 51 new farmers were taken to Sindhanur project of Janakalyan where the Intensified Integrated Farming System (IIFS) has already been demonstrated successfully by Janakalyan; the schedule for the day was as per the table below-

Time	Activities	Remarks
5.00 AM	Reached Farmers Arrived at JANAKALAYAN OFFICE at Shantinagar, R H Colony No.4	• By 4 Jeeps
6.00 - 9.00	Bath & Breakfast	
9.00 - 10.30	Introduction of Janakalyan, its 4 mothers and 7 tools; achievement	• Basavarajaiah & Sudhanya Sikdar
10.30 -10.45	Tea Break	
10.45 - 2.30	Visit to Shri Subhash Roy, Shri Debananda Biswas, Deepak Mondal and finally Smt Sheela Sikdar fields with tank based intensified integrated farming system with various crops, plantation, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fodder cultivation, vegetable cultivation, fishery, etc. and also the experience of farmers	• Sudhanya & Baavarajaiah
2.30 - 3.30	Lunch Break	
3.30 - 4.30	Farmer experience sharing and had detailed discussion on what all has been seen in all 4 tanks when they visited today. Listed all the activities seen in all the farm	• M. Basavarajaiah & Prasen Raptan
4.30 - 5.30	Had discussion with farmers what can be adopted in our farms at Gadag district. What is not possible to adopt. Based on their views, mobilizing the decisions of the farmers, who do what and what kind of tanks and took list from all the farmers. And tentative time schedule to form irrigation tank in their own farms shortly.	• Prasen Raptan & Basavarajaiah
5-30 to 6-30 PM	Answering to the farmers Questions and time for Clarifying the doubts and Concluding session & Vote of Thanks	• Basavarajaiah & Shri.Sudhanyaji
7-30 PM	Dinner	•
8-30 PM	Return Journey to Naragunda from RH Camp	• By same 5 Crusher Jeeps

Learning Analysis: After visiting about 5 water harvesting structures of different size and age, the farmers had a sharing session among themselves facilitated by Sri Prasen Raptan, Executive Director of Janakalyan in its Samarthyua Soudha. The facilitator asked a simple question to list out the activities that they have seen in each of these tanks they visited and the farmers listed the following activities/ items in each farm-

**LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH WATER HARVESTING IN TAIL END**

1. Peaceful healthy environment
2. Big and wide water harvesting structures
3. Wide range of vegetables
4. Paddy
5. Sorghum
6. Fish in the tank
7. Poultry
8. Fruit yielding trees
9. Cows, Goat & Sheep Rearing
10. Firewood (forest) species
11. Biomass generating trees
12. Green manures
13. Compost pit
14. Vermicompost pit
15. Crops grown using the organic fertilizer
16. Gobar Gas Unit to recycle cow dung
17. Recycling of poultry manure as fish feed
18. Fodder cultivation
19. Duck rearing
20. Farm House
21. Energy saving water lifting devices such as pedal pump & by gravity
22. Hard and sincere working farmers

Each of these productive units provides some income either on daily, fortnightly, monthly, seasonal and annual basis. When asked which are those activities/ items those cannot be implemented in Gadag environment/ context, the farmers replied that everything out of the list above can be implemented in our Gadag context too provided the farmers make up their minds. It was further analyzed the income of these farmers based on the inputs provided by the Sindhanur farmers whom the Gadag farmers visited, it is found that each of them are earning more than Rs.750 per day from all these productive units. They realized that they can also earn same amount which would amount about Rs.20000-25000 per month, which a government employee may not earn.





**LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH WATER HARVESTING IN TAIL END****1.4 Excavation of water harvesting structures:**

About 20 water harvesting structures are excavated during the project period as against the target of 20 as per the grant agreement; thereby we have achieved the target by April 2012 though it was planned to complete by March 2012 due to various reasons as stated below-

- 1) Onset of monsoon in the project villages
- 2) Standing crops in the land where such structures to be excavated
- 3) The available funds invested in crops by the farmers and thus do not have funds to invest for excavation of the structures
- 4) No vacant land to shift the excavated earth from the structures.

The details about the water harvesting structures created during the reporting period are furnished in the table below-

Sl. No.	Name of the farmer	Village	Phone Number	Survey number	Land holding (acres)	Size of the tank (mXmXm)	Starting Date	Completed on date	Total Expense (Rs)	Project grant (Rs)	Farmers Contribution (Rs)
1	Shamburao	Arashingudi	9902375439	149	20	66X78X18	7.1.12	12.1.12	43800	16000	27800
2	Venkareddy	Arashingudi	9964114702	22	5	160X100X13	12.1.12	25.1.12	93200	24000	69200
3	Fhagirappa	Arasangudi	8722589998	32	12.32	85X65X11	25.1.12	2.2.12	35500	12000	23500
4	Veerappa	Arashingudi	8970683284	23/1/2	11	130X60X16	3.2.12	7.2.12	26800	12000	14800
5	Duragappa	Arashingudi	9663038372	32	4	65x55x18	11.2.12	14.2.12	22155	10000	12155
6	Basavaraj Ronad	Neeralgi	9916938120	109	9	180X118X11	17.2.12	24.2.12	72200	20000	52200
7	Basavaraj Onagiri	Neeralgi	9731960641	121/3	8	100X60X17	25.2.12	3.3.2012	88600	24000	64600
8	Parappa	Neeralgi	991410543	149	11	80X50X18	4.3.12	7.3.12	49900	16000	33900
9	Suresh Kulkarni	Belawaniki	9731700209	477	4.2	70X60X15	8.3.2012	11.3.12	60600	16000	44600
10	Sharana Basappa	Belawaniki	8197022378	91/1	17.29	70X60X14	12.3.12	16.3.12	51600	16000	35600
11	Mahanthapapa	Belawaniki	9880575443	450	4	85X45X14	17.3.12	20.3.12	58656	16000	41128
12	SB Chikkareddy	Belawaniki	9731536263	306	22.7	80X50X14	21.3.12	25.3.12	55330	16000	39330
13	Siddalingesh U S	Belawaniki	9535124748	70/1	24	85X45X14	26.3.12	29.3.12	58656	16000	42656
14	Gopal Reddy	Belawaniki	9902474327	318	23	100x90x12	30.3.12	2.4.12	76982	17854	59128
15	Raju Gowda	Hadagali	9901616252	97	4	100x70x15	12.4.12	16.4.12	64850	24000	40850
16	Jagadish Bhoklapur	Hadagali	8970003690	55	11	100x80x14	20.4.12	22.4.12	55328	16000	39328
17	Sangappa Irappa	Hadli	9741527640	198	2.10	80x50x11	22.4.12	24.4.12	53425	16000	37425
18	Jagadishappa Hadi	Hadli	--	430	4.38	80x50x11	3.4.12	7.4.12	57128	16000	41128
19	Yallappagowda M	Hadli	9972537005	252	2.25	80x50x11	7.4.12	11.4.12	58234	16000	42234
20	Mallappa Hadimani	Hadli	9740998952	253	4.21	80x50x11	17.4.12	20.4.12	57430	16000	41430
Grand Total									1140374	335854	802992
Percentage										29.49%	70.51%

It is clear from the table above that the, the excavation of water harvesting structures commenced from January 2012 only, though the project commenced from October 2011; it is so because of the standing crops in the farms during these months. This caused the spillover of excavation in April 2012. In addition, the availability of soil shifting devices and also the availability of operator are also some of the factors caused this spillover.

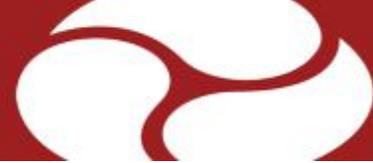
Further, the total cost of excavation of 20 water harvesting structures is Rs.11,40,374 for which the project contribution is to the tune of Rs.335,854 (29.49%) in terms of providing Hitachi; remaining **Rs.802,992** (70.51%) has been invested by the farmers themselves against a target of Rs.700,000 which is about **70.51%** % of the total cost of excavation.

1.5 Demonstration of effective water usage methods with old 10 farmers:

The belief of Janakalyan team to implement this program are-

1. If 'water' is provided to the farmers, rest they would take care themselves
2. Like a 'house' to a city-dweller, 'water harvesting structure' is equally important to a farmer.
3. Cost sharing brings ownership among the participating farmers and sustainability to the initiative.

With these beliefs, Janakalyan initiated the interventions in Malaprabha Tail end and thus the focus was only on creation of water harvesting structure to provide water and nothing else with cost sharing approach. However, farmers required some sort of orientation and exposure



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to various productive units to make effective use of scarce resources like land & water in order to enhance productivity and in turn the livelihood security. The cropping pattern that is seen with these set of farmers during the year are as under-

Sl. No.	Name of the farmer	Crop Sown during 2011-12 (area in acre)												Total
		Bengal Gram	Sunflower	Onion Seeds	Cotton	Onion	Maize	Sorghum	Cotton Seed	Chilly	Vegetable	Wheat	Groundnut	
1	Ashok Udikeri	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	11.00
2	Basavaraj Gali	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00
3	Mallappa H	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.20	8.20
4	Shanmukhappa	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	9.00
5	Shankrayya Sali	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
6	Bapu Gouda Patil	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20
7	Earanna S	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	1.30	0.30	0.00	4.20
8	Siddappa Barikar	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.00	2.30
9	Dyamanna G	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
10	Bailappa V	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.00	0.00	5.20
Sub Total		5.3	0.0	0.0	18	7.4	11	6.2	0.3	3.1	1.7	8.3	1.2	63.1
Percentage		8%	0%	0%	29%	12%	17%	10%	0%	5%	3%	13%	2%	100%

The table above shows the diversification of crops which is due to the presence of the water harvesting structures. Also, this year we could see crops in the farms who have the water harvesting structures while rest of the farms were dry during kharip season for the want of irrigation water. During this severe drought also the farmers who have benefitted from our intervention could take second crop while none other could dare to sow the 2nd crop during the year. This has created huge demand for such structures during the year which could be termed as demonstrational effects.





1.6 Series of training to the new farmers on water-saving technologies and diversified farming system:

Though, it was planned to conduct a series of training for the participating farmers throughout the year, due to want of approval (in the first half of the year) the same could not be completed in time even though some of these planned activities were very important for first half. However, during the reporting period, the team has conducted few rounds of training for the participating farmers including the old set of 10 farmers. The training held during the reporting period was on water management techniques, vegetable cultivation, various productive units of Intensified Integrated Farming System, etc. The farmers as well as



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farm-women were involved in these set of training. Some of the farmers adopted the practices discussed in these training while others promised but failed in translating these onto the ground. The major reason was the time as the season for the same was already over this year and therefore they promised to practice these in next crop year.



The following table furnishes some of the information about the training conducted during the year for the farmers of Gadag district-

Sl. No.	Date	Subject	Resource Person	No of participants	Venue
1	5.1.2012	Water Budgeting	Prasen Raptan	22	Surokod
2	18.1.2012	Productive Units of IIFS	Prasen Raptan	12	Arashingudi
3	22.1.2012	Vegetables- why & how?	Pradeep C Bhovi	20	Neeralgi
4	15.2.2102	Water Budgeting	Prasen Raptan	19	Belawaniki

1.7 Year long on-farm technical support to the participating farmers by the team and also by the technical persons:

Though on-farm technical support was provided by our field team throughout the year for all field crops but the plan of inviting the external experts for critical support remained incomplete during the crop season for the want of approval; however, during the reporting period, we could complete 4 visits to guide the farmers about vegetable crops and tree plantation but again the impact was not very good as it was off season.

Sl. No.	Date	Issues Discussed	Resource Person	Farms Visited	Remarks
1	26.2.2012	Pests/disease control	Pradeep C Bhovi	Ashok, Sannadani	Horticulture
2	2.3.2012	Department schemes	Manjunath S N	Mallappa, Siddhappa	Agriculture
3	8.3.2012	Convergence with dept	Watershed Dept	Bapugouda, Barikar	Watershed



1.8 Quarterly Progress Report printing:

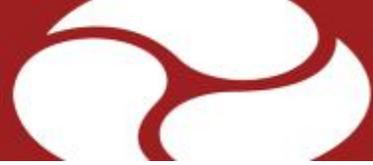
Documented the progress in time and brought out 4 volumes of quarterly progress reports with complete details of activities those are completed in respective quarters; the same is also published through our website as well as facebook pages for wider use by the readers. This is 5th volume of final report for the current grant agreement.

1.9 Preparation for Case Studies:

To publish a booklet on all participating farmers, the complete farm level data has been regularly collected and documented in the form of Story Card for each farmers. A separate volume of success stories is being published with story card on each of these 37 farmers covered so far since inception of the project in Malaprabha tail end.

1.10 Video Documentation of our field demonstration:

As part of Development Dialogue, Janakalyan case documentation was done during the reporting period with the help of Deshpande Foundation; the same case was screened during the Development Dialogue 2012 held on 15-17 January 2012 at Deshpande Foundation, Hubli.



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The video documentary prepared on Janakalyan's intervention in Gadag district on water harvesting is uploaded in our website as well as facebook which could be viewed following the link below-

<http://jankalyana.org/home>,

<https://www.facebook.com/jankalyanasadbox> and

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxljdbY1Mf8&list=UUsWLHKYdBM_aIGbJeopwy2Q&index=3&feature=plcp

- 2. If the actual project activities differed from the activities described in the proposal, please explain why. If necessary, provide a revised working plan for the remainder of the project.**

As of now, the project is moving as per the plan document without any deviation

B. Project Outcomes & Impact:

Major outcomes and impacts of the project interventions at the end of reporting period are narrated in the subsequent sections of the report.

1. Please describe your progress in achieving the purpose of the grant. What were the major achievements of this project?

The major achievements of the grant as on date could be summarized as in the table below (based on the indicators agreed in the plan document)-

Sl. No.	Deliverables / Outcomes	Status at the end of project period
1	Excavation of 20 more irrigation tanks in Gadag district with administrative support from DF	Total 20 water harvesting structures have been excavated with the new Hitachi which are being used by the farmers to harvest water
2	Mobilizing farmers share to the tune of Rs.700,000 in 6 months	Mobilized Rs.802,992 from the farmers as their share during the 6 months
3	Due diligence for the Gadag area (20 villages) and submitting the report – need assessment	Need assessment for more than 50 villages done and submitted
4	Field demonstration of Integrated farming system & water utilization (10 units)	Intensified integrated farming system introduced among the farmers including old 10 farmers
In addition....		
5	Participate in quarterly partners meet and annual conference – development dialogue	1 Quarterly Partners meet was organized during the year and Janakalyan participated in it; similarly, the whole team participated in DD with an innovative stall on tank based IIFS, which was one of the point of attractions for DD 2012
6	Carry out timely and appropriate submissions of quarterly reports to DF in prescribed format	All 4 Quarterly Reports in excel sheet submitted before the due dates to DF; in addition, the narrative and financial reports for all 4 quarters are also submitted though it was not mandatory.
7	Proactively participate in various events that are organized for the benefits of the grantee and participants of the program	Participated in all programs/activities organized by DF during the year

From the above table it is clear that all the agreed indicators have been fully achieved by Janakalyan team during the project period. It is to be remembered here that it took little more additional time to complete the 20 water harvesting structures beyond the agreed time period.



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2. Please compare your actual project achievements to the specific goal(s) and outcomes described in your proposal. Please explain any differences or variance.

The deliverables agreed for the project period are tabulate with the status on each of these deliverables against them-

Sl. No.	Deliverables / Outcomes	Status at the end of 1 st quarter
1	Excavation of 20 more irrigation tanks in Gadag district with administrative support form DF	Total 20 water harvesting structures have been excavated with the new Hitachi which are being used by the farmers to harvest water
2	Mobilizing farmers share to the tune of Rs.700,000 in 6 months	Mobilized Rs.802,992 from the farmers as their share during the 6 months
3	Due diligence for the Gadag area (20 villages) and submitting the report – need assessment	Need assessment for more than 50 villages done and submitted
4	Field demonstration of Integrated farming system & water utilization (10 units)	Intensified integrated farming system introduced among the farmers including old 10 farmers

The team is happy about the achievement at the end of project period; however, the Hitachi is not been used during the reporting period very efficiently for various factors as stated above.

3. Why was this project important?

This intervention was extremely important for the farmers of this region for various reasons as stated below-

- 1) The rainfall is erratic in the region and thus cannot be depended solely on it for cultivation
- 2) The irrigation sources available with the farmers are not ASSURED for the crop period
- 3) Farmers having lift irrigation from neighboring canals cannot lift the water as the electricity is supplied in the night hours
- 4) Available water from the canal is NOT adequate for irrigating the total land holding
- 5) The runoff generated during rainy season is wasted as the farmer does not have storage structure and later suffers for shortage of water for irrigation.

To address all these problems, Janakalyan innovated an intervention to excavate a water harvesting structure to harvest excess water during rainy season and use the same for life saving irrigation during peak season; the same structure could also be used to lift the water during night (whenever electricity is supplied) and irrigated during convenient time. The canal water whenever runs freely, could also be stored and used during peak season for irrigation.

Thus, a single intervention could address the whole lot of irrigation related issues of the farmers of Malaprabha Tail end thereby ensuring yield and thus securing the livelihoods of farming communities. This also adds to the food security of the nation by bringing more land under irrigation and increasing the productivity of the land.

4. Please attach success stories, letters, or reports from beneficiaries, where possible. Photos, DVDs, copies of news articles, and other materials are also welcomed

A separate volume of report with all the success stories is printed and would be submitted shortly; the same would also contain the Story Card on all the 37 participating farmers since inception of the project. Photos are pasted in the respective sections of the report and more photos are available on our website (www.jankalyana.org) as well as our facebook <https://www.facebook.com/jankalyanasadbox> page.

Few news articles are pasted below for your ready reference-

Water Harvesting Structures increase the ground water level; farmers can avail the services of Janakalyan to excavate water harvesting structures in their farms with subsidized cost



News article in Udayavani Kannada daily published on 27.2.2012

Water Harvesting structures are essential for life saving irrigations



ನರಗುಂದ ಸಮೀಪ ಹದಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಇವರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆರೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರೋತ್ಪಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಎಸ್.ಎನ್. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

ತುರ್ತು ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯ

ನರಗುಂದ, 25- ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತರು ಸಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿತ್ತಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪೈರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಎಸ್.ಎನ್.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹದಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶೋಕ ಉಡಕೇರಿ ರೈತನ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆರೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಜನಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಫೌಂಡೇಶನ್ ಇವರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರೋತ್ಪಾದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆರೇ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಧಿಕ ಸದೃಢತೆ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ

ತಾಲೂಕ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.ಡಾಕ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂರ್ವಜರು ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಲಸಮಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಜನಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಪ್ರಸೇನ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕಾಲುವೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಹರಿಸಲು ಅನಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೀರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥ ವಂತಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 10 ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ 30 ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ರೈತರುಗಳಾದ ಯಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ದೊಡಮನಿ, ಅನಂದಗೌಡ ಬೆಂಗೇರಿ, ಅಶೋಕ ಉಡಕೇರಿ, ಈರಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣದನಿ, ಬೈಲಪ್ಪ ವಿಕ್ಟಪ್ಪನವರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ರತ್ನಾ ಹಿರೇಮಠ,

ತಾ.ಪಂ. ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಪಾರವ್ಪ ಹಡಗಲಿ, ತಾಲೂಕ ಜಲಾಯನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮಲ್ಲಯ್ಯ ಕೊರವನವರ, ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ದೊಡಮನಿ, ಶಾಂತಪ್ಪ ಸುಂಕದ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶರಣಯ್ಯಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಕೃಷ್ಣದಾಸ ಬಿಸ್ತಾಸ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರಸೇನ ರತ್ನಾನ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

Samyukta Karnataka Kannada Daily on 26.2.2012

C. Lessons Learnt

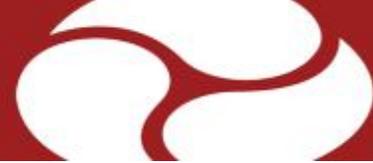
Social projects are implemented to learn from the field experiences and thus through this intervention on water harvesting to improve livelihood of small and marginal farmers by owning an excavator has also helped us to learn many things which could be used for future implementation. These are documented in the subsequent sections of the report-

1. What have you learned through this project?

The major learning during the reporting period are-

- 1) Cost of operation could be reduced drastically by owning the excavator than hiring it.
- 2) Revenue generation would not be possible during the project period as the excavator need to be engaged in excavation of the water harvesting structures throughout the year; because, the demand for excavation is during the summer months when we cannot shift the excavator from the farmers' field.
- 3) Farmers do not show interest during the cropping period to excavate the tank (due to their engagements in farm based activities so also investment issue)
- 4) They do not want to lose the soil moisture once it rains (as they are not sure when the next rain would come).
- 5) The farmers do not foresee any immediate return from the water harvesting structure v/s crops; thus prioritize the crops than tank once it starts raining
- 6) One excavator can hardly excavate 30-35 water harvesting structures in a year considering all external factors.
- 7) Cost of operation would still go down if we engage 2-3 excavators instead of 1 as the human resource and other incidental expenditures remains same either for 1 or 3 excavators.
- 8) Hardly, cost of maintenance (greasing & regular service) could be generated from the revenue generation works. Salary of operator remains an issue if fully engaged in subsidized project work.
- 9) It's an investment heavy intervention; the farmers have no option to use the locally available excavators (on credit) as they are solely dependent on our excavator hence they need to mobilize more than 70% of the total cost of excavation
- 10) The period of excavation is from December to June (7 months only); further, we can add hardly another 30 days out of these 5 months
- 11) Though there are more interested farmers in a village but fail to mobilize funds at a time
- 12) We cannot use the excavator more than 8-10 hours a day (as engaged tractors work for 8 hours a day)

These are the most important learning from our interventions with the innovative idea of owning the excavator instead of hiring it for excavation of water harvesting structures. It could be summarized by saying that it is an entrepreneurial initiative keeping the sustainability of the organization in mind; however, at least 3 excavators are to be owned at a time to break even from 3rd year onward.



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13) What improvements would you make in the future?

To address these issues, the following improvements are planned for next project period-

Sl. No.	Issues experienced	Possible Solutions
1	<p>Farmers wish to excavate the structure only during off-season and not during the crop period; thus excavator remains idle for 5-7 months.</p> <p>We have enough demand for summer but the issue is how to draw the farmers attention even during crop period</p>	<p>Provide few extra hours at the same cost during crop period and summer to motivate the farmers for excavating structure even during cropping season. This might motivate the farmers to go for excavation even during crop period. Also provide the data regarding the wealth that could be generated in 1 season from the structure if used productively.</p>
2	<p>Though interested but fail to arrange the funds in time thus keeping excavator idle</p> <p>Though many farmers get motivated after they listen to our field team and express their willingness to excavate a structure; but fail to arrange their share of contribution immediately. Later it becomes difficult for the team to again bring them on the same level of motivation and thus loose the needy farmers. Sometime, the farmers request (not to shift the excavator) to wait for a day or two (even more in sometime) and the field team feels he would arrange the fund but finally express inability after few days. In the process, we lose the precious time of excavator</p>	<p>Bringing in some mFI who can immediately process the request of the farmers and arrange funds for excavation</p> <p>Once the farmers get motivated and express their willingness to have a water harvesting structure in his farm, the team must immediately visit the farm and house to assess technical and social feasibility of the structure. The mFI must then be asked to process the request and provide with necessary funds to start excavation immediately without delaying any further</p>
3	<p>Single farmer agrees at a time in a village to excavate and thus shifting of excavator from one site to the other becomes costly affairs</p> <p>Shifting the machine from one village to other with hired lorry costs more than Rs.4000 one-side</p>	<p>mFI must promote JLG of 5-8 farmers in each village before providing the funds for excavation.</p> <p>This would not only ensure availability of more number of farmers in a particular village but also create peer pressure for repayment of the loan in the later days. Further, cost of shifting</p>

<p>Arrangement of the tractors in time is also an issue.</p>	<p>would reduce drastically giving continuous work to the excavator in camp mode.</p> <p>Further, if we purchase a shifting vehicle which could not only reduce the cost of shifting of the excavators but also could be used for lifting the excavated earth on cost basis.</p>
<p>4 The staffs deploy lot of time in convincing farmers for farm-based activities</p>	<p>Marching ahead with single-point agenda of creating water harvesting structures and nothing else; rest the farmers would take up at their own once the water is made available.</p> <p>Creating an army of volunteers at the grass-root to reach out to more number of farmers in lesser time.</p>
<p>5 Simultaneous excavation in more number of farms is not possible as we depend on single excavator. Neither, we can hire other machine as we can only get the cost of fuel from the farmers</p>	<p>Purchasing 1-2 more excavators with a shifting vehicle so that simultaneous excavation can help the team to reach more farmers. The work shall continue in camp mode i.e. the whole team shall be working on different activities in the same set of villages. e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ground Team shall identify the farmers and gather them in a common place. 2) Technical team must convince them and assess the social and technical feasibility of the farmers 3) Finance person shall form JLG and process the request immediately & arrange funds 4) Executing team shall shift the excavator and start excavation one after the other in the same JLG thus reaching at least 5-8 farmers in each of these villages. <p>These activities shall complete in 2-3 days in 3-4 villages by the team and all 3 excavator shall be engaged in radius of 5-10 km so that one shifting vehicle cater to the needs of all 3 excavators.</p>
<p>6 Limitation in area of operation makes the excavator idle for some months as the context is similar</p>	<p>Expansion of area of operation in other tail ends within & outside sandbox will give us a choice to shift the excavator to another area</p>



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where it could be engaged for excavation. The release of water in the canal is different for different irrigation project and therefore the excavator usage plan could be prepared accordingly. Further, in some areas the farmers would also be interested in excavation even during cropping season.

Therefore, the possible strategies are-

1. Single activity program –providing only water to the farmers and leaving rest onto the farmers.
2. Involve mFI to ensure fund availability in time to keep the excavation on throughout the year; standardization of project with 2-3 model size of structure
3. Special incentives during crop season for excavation of the water harvesting structures
4. Lesser staff with volunteers on incentive based payment at the grass root
5. At least 3 excavators with a lorry (shifting vehicle) to be engaged
6. Camp mode of operation in each cluster of villages to reduce machine shifting expenditure
7. Reaching each households with one-point agenda of excavating water harvesting structure
8. Involve media for publishing success stories and relevance of the intervention
9. Expand area of operation

D. Future Plans

1. What are your future plans for this project? Will the project continue after this Give2Asia grant?

The plan for next 5 year to sustain the initiatives even after withdrawal of G2A is as under-

1. Adopting above strategies, the team is confident to achieve the following in next 5 years (2012-2017)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Target	65	100	100	50	50	365

Three-sixty-five (365) would be the target number at the end of 5th year (31.3.2017) in addition to the 37 water harvesting structures excavated till 31.3.2012. Thereafter, Janakalyan would excavate at least 50 water harvesting structure every year without any support from Deshpande Foundation.

2. The following table furnishes the detailed plan of achieving the set target with adding 2 more excavators along with the existing one-

Sl. No.	Particulars	
1	Use of excavator	12 hours per day 25 days a month
2	Total excavator engaged	to be 2 (1 old + 1 new) in 1 st year (2012-13) 3 in 2 nd year onward

3	Types of tanks	Type A: 40 hours		Type B: 60 hours									
4	Maximum hours of work per excavator	12 hours per day per excavator		12 hours x 25 days=300 hours/ excavator									
5	Total hours of work in a month	600 hours in 1 st year (2 hitachi)		900 hours in 2 nd year onward (3 hitachi)									
6	Months of operation	8 months											
7	Hours per annum	4800 hours in 1 st year		7200 hours in 2 nd year onward									
8	Tank excavation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total						
	Type of tank	40 h	60 h	40 h	60 h	40 h	60h	40 h	60h	40h	60 h		
	Tanks to be excavated	40	25	70	30	70	30	45	5	50	0	275	90
	Total	65	100	100	50	50	365						

3. Standard Project Cost for Type A & B tanks to be submitted to mFI for credit

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit Cost	Type B	Type A
1	Excavator hire charge	Rs.450 per hour	27,000	18,000
2	Diesel	Rs.7 per hour	21,000	14,000
3	Tractor	Rs.2000 per engage x 16 (9) engage	32,000	18,000
4	Driver Bhatta	Rs.20/h (hitachi) & Rs.100/day (tractor)	2,800	1,700
5	Inlet & outlet pipe	2 pipes for inlet & outlet	7,500	7,500
6	Shifting of Hitachi	Rs.4000 one way	4,000	4,000
	Total Cost of a tank		94,300	63,200
	a) DF support (in terms of Excavator)		27,000	18,000
	Balance to be mobilized from mFI & farmers			
	b) Farmer's contribution		14,421	9,686
	c) Loan to be raised from mFI		52,879	35,514
	Total project cost		94,300	63,200
	Loan to be repaid in 6 equal installments in 3 years		8,813	5,919

4. Expenditure per tank would reduce drastically with 1+2 excavators and a shifting vehicle if operated in camp mode as stated above; various cost centers when expressed per tank basis seems as under-

Sl. No	Line Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Average
a	Personnel, travel & admin	14566	10415	11456	25204	27724	15836
b	Capital / equipment	1077	600	600	1200	0	685
c	Program cost (Hitachi & GPS)	59769	26250	0	0	0	17836
d	Staff capacity building	769	0	0	0	0	137
	Total per tank	76,182	37,265	12,056	26,404	27,724	34,494



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5. Credit Requirement

Component	%	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Project Share	29%	1462,500	2250,000	2250,000	1125,000	1125,000	8212,500
Farmers share	21%	1096,875	1687,500	1687,500	843,750	843,750	6159,375
Credit Requirement	50%	2559,375	3937,500	3937,500	1968,750	1968,750	14371,875
Total cost of a tank	100%	5118,750	7875,000	7875,000	3937,500	3937,500	28743,750

About Rs.1.44 crores of credit transactions would take place to complete 365 water harvesting structures in 5 years i.e. about Rs.70 lakhs of fund would be borrowed to meet this credit need.

6. Credit requirement per farmer

Component	Percentage	40 hours	60 hours
Total cost of a tank	100%	94,300	63,200
Project Share in terms of Hitachi	29%	27000	18000
Farmers share in cash	21%	14421	9686
Credit Requirement to be mobilized from mFI	50%	52,879	35,514
Repayment in 6 equal installments (principle)		8,813	5,919

Expansion of Operational areas:

The area of operation would be increased to tail ends of all irrigation projects within sandbox (Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Belgaum & Uttara Kannada) in addition to neighboring districts of Bagalkot and Raichur in order to keep the excavator engaged maximum possible time. Further, there is a great demand of such water harvesting structures in these 2 districts also in the command areas of Tungabhadra as well as Alamatti Dams. Due to seasonal difference in these areas, the excavators could be used for few more months even after sowing in Sandbox.

Sustainable of intervention:

The sustainability of the project is seen as continuation of the intervention in the sandbox with self-generated resources without depending on Deshpande Foundation or any other resource providers for the want of operational expenses. The same is analyzed here and found that the intervention would break even in 2014-15 and generates its operational expenses from 2015-16 onward with 3 excavators and a shifting vehicle. The same is illustrated in the following tables-

1) Total use of Hitachi for productive purposes:

Use of Hitachi	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Hitachi 1 @12 hours/day (8 months)	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	12000
Hitachi 2 @12 hours /day (8 months)	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	12000
Hitachi 3 @12 hours /day (8 months)	0	2400	2400	2400	2400	9600
Total hours of operation in a year	4800	7200	7200	7200	7200	33600

- 2) Use of Hitachi for excavation of water harvesting structures in project area-

Use of Hitachi in tank excavation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Type of tank (in terms of hours)	40	60	40	60	40	60
Number of tanks to be completed	40	25	70	30	70	30
Total number of tanks	65	100	100	50	50	365
Hours of Hitachi use for tanks	1600	1500	2800	1800	2800	1800
Hitachi use for tank excavation	3100	4600	4600	2100	2000	16400
Hours left for revenue generation	1700	2600	2600	5100	5200	17200

- 3) Total revenue generation after excavation targeted number of water harvesting structures in the project villages-

Earning by	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Hitachi 1 @ 12 hours/day (8 months)	637,500	650,000	650,000	1275,000	1300,000
Hitachi 2 @ 12 hours/day (8 months)	637,500	650,000	650,000	1275,000	1300,000
Hitachi 3 @ 12 hours/day (8 months)	-	650,000	650,000	1275,000	1300,000
Total revenue generation	1275,000	1950,000	1950,000	3825,000	3900,000

- 4) Total expenditures to be incurred toward diesel, operators and maintenance of Hitachi for one year-

Expenditures Heads	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Diesel for Hitachi 1	7 lph	297,500	303,333	303,333	595,000	606,667
Diesel for Hitachi 2	7 lph	297,500	303,333	303,333	595,000	606,667
Diesel for Hitachi 3	7 lph	-	303,333	303,333	595,000	606,667
Total Diesel cost		595,000	910,000	910,000	1785,000	1820,000
Operator Salary - 1	10000 pm	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Operator Salary - 2	10000 pm	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Operator Salary - 3	10000 pm	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Operator Salary - 4	10000 pm		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Operator Salary - 5	10000 pm		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total Operator salary		360,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Maintenance / Hitachi	2500 pm	60,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Total expenditure		1015,000	1600,000	1600,000	2475,000	2510,000

- 5) Surplus generation through revenue generation works of 3 Hitachi

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total revenue generation	1275,000	1950,000	1950,000	3825,000	3900,000
Total expenditure	1015,000	1600,000	1600,000	2475,000	2510,000
Surplus Generation	260,000	350,000	350,000	1350,000	1390,000

This means, if we operate 3 excavators for 12 hours a day, we can generate a surplus of Rs.2.6 lakhs in the 1st year after meeting out all the costs of operation of the excavators.



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Subsequently, Rs.3.5 lakhs in 2nd & 3rd years while Rs.13.5 lakhs in 4th year and Rs.13.9 lakhs in 5th year onwards in addition to excavating 50 water harvesting structures every year from 4th year onwards.

6) Estimated budget requirement to run the interventions for 5 years project period-

Sl. No.	Budget Heads	Unit Cost	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A PERSONNEL							
	Program Manager	19,500	234,000	257,400	283,140	311,454	342,599
	Technical Expert	10,500	126,000	138,600	152,460	167,706	184,477
	Credit Manager	8,000	96,000	105,600	116,160	127,776	140,554
	Accountant-Hitachi Manager	5,500	66,000	72,600	79,860	87,846	96,631
	Volunteers	5,000	240,000	264,000	290,400	319,440	351,384
	Sub total		762,000	838,200	922,020	1014,222	1115,644
B TRAVEL							
	Program Manager	2,000	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138
	Technical Expert	1,500	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,354
	Credit Manager	1,500	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,354
	Accountant-Hitachi Manager	1,500	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,354
	Sub total		78,000	85,800	94,380	103,818	114,200
C ADMIN OVERHEAD							
		8,900	106,800	117,480	129,228	142,151	156,366
D CAPITAL / EQUIPMENTS							
1	Motor Cycle	60000	0	60000	60000	60000	0
2	Digital Camera	10000	10000	0	0	0	0
3	Computer	60000	60000	0	0	0	0
	Sub total		70000	60000	60000	60000	0
E PROGRAM COST							
1	Hitachi TATA Hitachi Ex70	2625000	2625000	2625000	0	0	0
2	Shifting Vehicle	1100000	1100000	0	0	0	0
3	Locating all tanks on toposheet using GPS & GIS technology	160000	160000	0	0	0	0
	sub total		3885000	2625000	0	0	0
F STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING							
1	GPS operation	45000	45000	0	0	0	0
2	Photo & Video documentation	5000	5000	0	0	0	0
	sub total		50000	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL			4951,800	3726,480	1205,628	1320,191	1386,210

7) Break even analysis and sustainable operation-

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A	Net Revenue generation	260,000	350,000	350,000	1350,000	1390,000
B	Total Budget requirement	4951,800	3726,480	1205,628	1320,191	1386,210
	Net Deficit / Surplus	-4691,800	-3376,480	-855,628	29,809	3,790

While the above graphs depicts the surplus generation trend, the graph below denotes the point where the income and expenditure crosses each other i.e. the earning from the Hitachi meets the expenditures including the personnel and other incidentals.

From the above figure it is clear that Janakalyan would become self sustainable from 2014-15 and thus would not require any support from Deshpande Foundation to manage the intervention in addition to excavating 50 water harvesting structures to the farmers of sandbox. Further, during the project period, it would excavate about 365 water harvesting structures with an investment of Rs.9883908/- i.e. an investment of Rs.27079 per tank. This cost would further reduce if we consider the tanks excavation after these 5 years.

8) Request from Deshpande Foundation:

To make this intervention sustainable, we request to provide us 2 more excavators with a shifting vehicle over a period of 2 years and operational support for 3 years to excavate 365 tanks in next 5 years. We will not seek any grant support for 4th (2015-16) and 5th (2016-17) year for the intervention but run the show with self-generated funds from Hitachi.

The break up is furnished in table-6 above while the summary is furnished in the table below-

Sl. No.	Budget Heads	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A	PERSONNEL	7,62,000	8,38,200	9,22,020	10,14,222	11,15,644
B	TRAVEL	78,000	85,800	94,380	1,03,818	1,14,200
C	ADMIN OVERHEAD	1,06,800	1,17,480	1,29,228	1,42,151	1,56,366
D	CAPITAL / EQUIPMENTS	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	0
E	PROGRAM COST	38,85,000	26,25,000	0	0	0
F	STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING	50,000	0	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL (INR)	49,51,800	37,26,480	12,05,628	13,20,191	13,86,210
	USD @ Rs.47 per dollar	105,357	79,287	25,652	28,089	29,494
	Rounded off to USD	105,350	79,300	25,700	28,100	29,500



LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH WATER HARVESTING IN TAIL END

Appeal

We pray for a support of Rs.49,51,800 for 2012-13 and Rs.37,26,480 for 2013-14 while Rs.12,05,628 for 2014-15 only; thereafter, we will manage the expenditure to the tune of Rs.13,20,191 & Rs.13,86,210 for 2015-16 & 2016-17 respectively.

This support is towards an excavator during 2012-13 with a tipper and another excavator in 2013-14 along with the program support cost for 3 years to excavate 365 water harvesting structures. Thereafter, Janakalyan would generate its program support cost in addition to excavation of 50 such structures every year. Janakalyan would also seek a small support in 2012-13 to install GPS with GIS to locate the excavated structures on the global map to monitor scientifically without giving any opportunity for duplication.



II. Final Financial Report

Please complete the following table or attach a financial report listing and summarizing all grant expenses to date. If necessary, please refer to page 7-8 of Give2Asia's Grantee Manual for sample financial reports. The manual can be downloaded from our website: www.give2asia.org/granteemanual.

A. Include original budget submitted to Give2Asia for this project:

The original budget submitted to Give2Asia through Deshpande Foundation is used for reporting for this quarter.

B. Itemize expenditures made from grant funds, such as salaries, rent and electricity, travel, and supplies

EXPENDITURES AS DESCRIBED IN YOUR PROPOSAL BUDGET	ORIGINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL FUNDS EXPENDED		
	Nov-Mar 2012	FY 1 (INR)	FY 2 (INR)	TOTAL in INR	Total in USD
		Nov11-Mar12	1.4.12-15.4.12		
Personnel	285000	268750	16000	284750	\$ 5,500
Program Costs	157863	159850	0	159850	\$ 3,088
Equipment	55000	55000	0	55000	\$ 1,062
Travel	34500	33405	0	33405	\$ 645
Staff Training/ Capacity building	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Office/ administrative costs	82000	81358	0	81358	\$ 1,572
Measurement & evaluation costs	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Stipends	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Other Expenditures	0	0	0	0	\$ -
TOTAL	614363	598363	16000	614363	\$ 11,867

**The Fiscal Year (FY) is the same as the organization's accounting year, and may be different from the grant period. Please add or delete FY columns as needed.

C. Grantee fiscal year end date:

March 31

D. Total grant funds spent by the end of grantee's most recent fiscal year:

Total amount spent is Rs.598363 (US\$11558)



CERTIFICATION

Name of Grantee: Janakalyan
Donor: Deshpande Foundation Fund
Grant Amount: US\$ 11,867.00
Grant Period: November 9, 2011 to March 31, 2012
Grantee Fiscal Year End: March 31
Date of Report: 04.28.2012

I certify that the grant funds described in this report have been received and expended as detailed above in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement.

These expenditures are substantiated by documentation in our files.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Prasen Raptan'.

Name: PRASEN RAPTAN
Title: Executive Director
Date: 04.28.2012



**this signed certification MUST be submitted with any report for Give2Asia.*