Contents (IWMP VII)

CHAPTER- 1

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India (GOI) adopted watershed management as a strategy to address the sustainable agricultural productivity in the rainfed areas since the last three decades. Further, GOI has adopted watershed management as a national policy since 2003. Several studies have highlighted that appropriate rain water management and utilization results in enhanced agricultural productivity. To achieve food security, minimize the water conflicts and reduce poverty, it has become essential to increase productivity of rainfed systems by harnessing the existing potential.

In Haryana, watershed activities were undertaken by Department of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Forest Department and Rural Development Department. The existing scheme of watershed, like DPAP, DDP & IWDP were brought under one umbrella in the name of Integrated Watershed Management Programme in the year 2008. The scheme is basically for rainfed area, Common Guidelines were framed by National Rainfed Area Authority. Rural Development Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of IWMP through State Level Nodal Agency.

To implement watershed area program systematically the survey has been conducted for knowing the potentiality of the village. With this view baseline survey was conducted in three micro- watershed Kesupur (Sambhalkha) (6D2D9j2), Chudiala (6D2D9h4), Dukheri (6D2D9h3). The survey will serve as a bench mark against which the results of project could be compared at the end of the implementation. It would also helpful in guiding watershed programme to plan its goal in identifiable terms for future reference. PRA techniques and transect walk were conducted with the Gram Sabah members and beneficiaries for building confidence for participation during project planning.

1.1 SCIENTIFIC PLANNING

1.1.1 Cluster Approach

This envisages a broader vision of Geo hydrological unit which involves treating the cluster of 3 micro watersheds namely Kesupur (Sambhalkha) (6D2D9j2), Chudiala (6D2D9h4), Dukheri (6D2D9h3) with their respective codes. This watershed is in continuation to with other watershed projects namely Lower amari Nadi watershed (IWMP VII).

1.1.2 Base Line Survey

Bench mark survey was conducted for collection of base line data on various bio-physical and socio-economic aspects initiated by the following methods.

1.1.3 Collection of Primary Data

Though the project was sanctioned by the September, 2011 but the preparatory phase started in 2012.Initially, a meeting was arranged with officials of concerned departments and technical experts located at Kesupur (Sambhalkha), Chudiala, Dukheri micro- watersheds. During this meeting, preliminary details of the proposed project including location of villages and criteria of selection and PPR were discussed.

In order to have first hand information, a joint visit in the project area was made along with PRI members. In this survey, physical location of the watershed, important villages, drain system, main land use and other problems related to the area were assessed. Sarpanches and local people were involved in the discussions and a note of the local needs and scope of watershed works was taken up.

The survey of India toposheets of the area available on the 1:50000 scale were procured of the project area and all assigned villages were marked on the copies of the toposheets as well as on the maps prepared by Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI).

The primary data was also compiled from revenue records, Anganwari workers and statistical officers of the district. Rainfall data was collected from rain gauge station located in the Sub division/ district headquarter of the project area.

1.1.4 Collection of Secondary data

The data with regard to Demographic, socio-economic, infrastructure, land use, primary and secondary occupation, major crops grown and the yield level of fruits and vegetable crops, marketing facilities, fodder production, agro-forestry crops, live stock and milk production, status of self help groups, previous watershed schemes and works undertaken under MGNREGA etc. was gathered with the help of a specially designed Performa by social development associates. Additional information were gathered by group and individual discussions with women groups, landless and other poor sections of the society. The issues concerning water availability, use of common property resources, fuel and fodder availability, wage employment opportunity and other major concerns were discussed, debated and recorded.

1.2 PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

The due process of participatory Appraisal was followed in which village committees were sensitized about project activities. An appraisal of land resources, water resources, forest and pasture land resources, common property resources, production system and livestock resources was carried out by collecting data from primary and secondary sources. Group meeting were organized at common places and problem and

possible solution were debated, discussed and efforts were made to reach agreement on activities required under the projects. This was followed by transit walks across the entire area of the village and spots indicated by the community. The Technical possibilities were discussed and measurements were recorded for jointly agreed activities. Similarly, discussions were held about entry point activities and items of work were finalized keeping in view the availability of funds in the project. Through discussion were held on production activities and new innovative techniques of improving crop, fruit and milk production. The women groups were sensitized about income generating activities and skill improvement by various types of trainings. The department field staff facilitated the process of participation at the planning stage. The department officials simultaneously stated the process of forming watershed committees for each village. The roles and responsibilities of all stake holders as per guidelines , the mechanism of fund flows, cost sharing arrangement in different components , and operational mechanism of the projects was thoroughly discussed with the community and to the WC in detail.

1.2.1 Participatory Net Planning

The action plan was formulated based on the PRA, Geo-hydrological condition, Drainage pattern, Soil class, Soil erosion, forest and agriculture land. The project proposals were deliberated in the Gram Sabha meetings which were approved with required amendments.

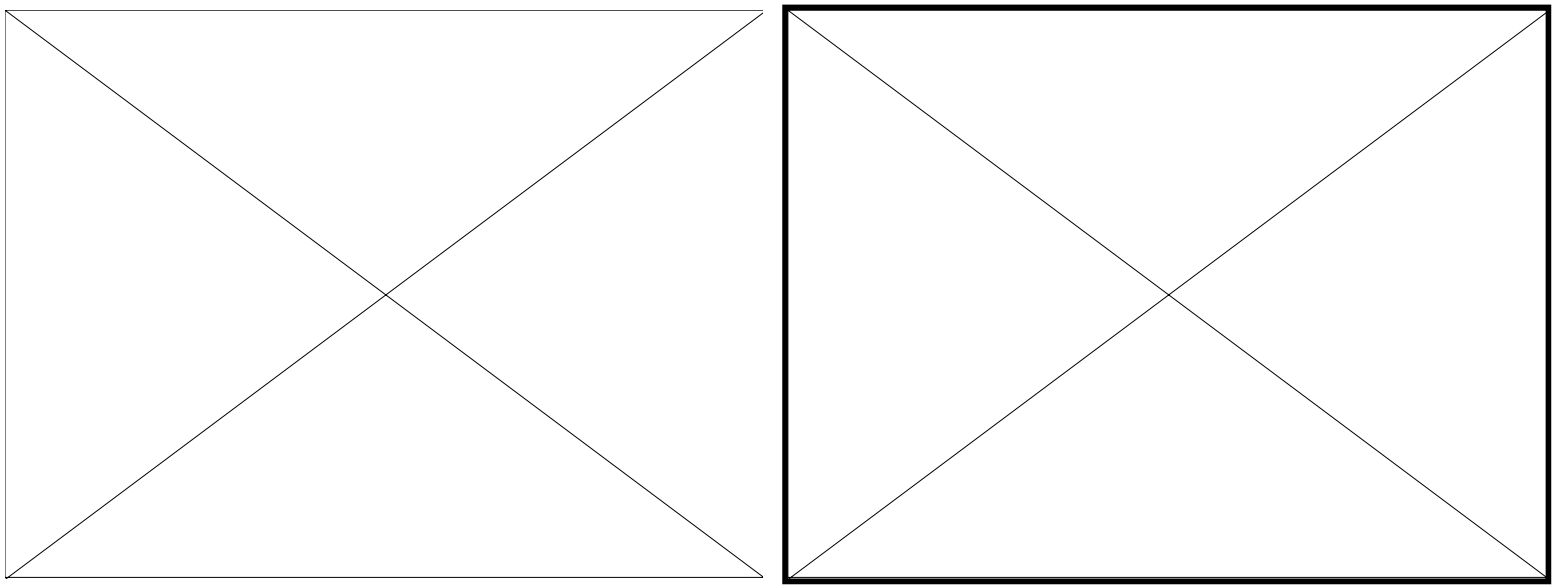
Based on the experience of the experts working in the area and catchment area characteristics each structure like the Earthen Embankment, Cement Brick Masonry Structures/ Drop Structures, Pond, Drain, Guide bandh, Cause way, etc. were recommended to conserve and store water used for life saving additional irrigation potential in the rain fed area and to avoid degradation of the land.

1.2.2 Community Participants in Social Mapping

The village communities were apprised about project activities. Group meetings were organized at common places, problems and possible solutions were debated, discussed and efforts were made to reach agreement on activities required under the project. Social mapping involving local community was prepared. Infrastructure services and other village resources such as ponds, wells, agriculture land etc. were mapped.

1.2.3 Transect Walk

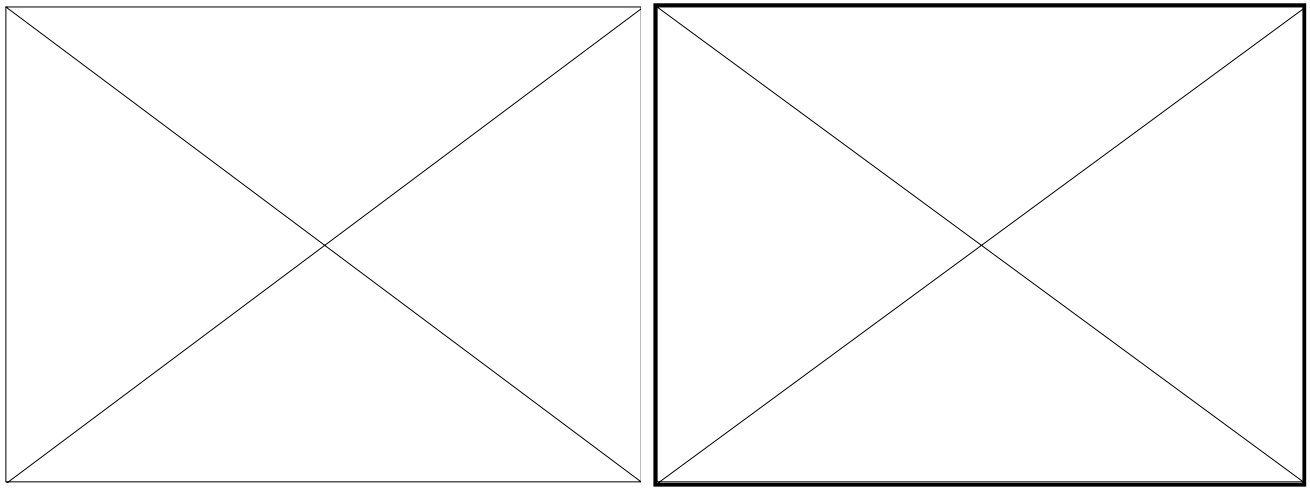
Reconnaissance survey was carried out through transect walk in order to identify the needs, treatments required and worksites. The sites were marked on the maps and different treatment measures required were recommended.



Transect walk and Site visit

1.2.4 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted in order to obtain communities' approval on various identified needs. It was helpful in complementing the assessment emerged from PRA and to derive the opinion of the communities on various issues.



Gram Sabha member's participation in group discussion

1.3 Use of GIS Technology for Planning

Use of high scientific tools has been promoted at various stages of watershed development planning.

Geographical Information System (GIS) has been used in planning. Various layer maps were created likes Base map, Present Land Use, Geo-hydrological, Micro Watershed, Drainage, Contours, Soil Classification, Land Capability Classification, Ground Water, Proposed and existing Activities or works. All Watershed maps (micro- watershed wise) have prepared according to watershed maps issued by Soil and Land use Survey of India (SLUSI) with coding.

1.3.1 Prioritization

With the assistance of Geographical Information System (GIS), various layers were created like Geo morphological, Soils, Groundwater conditions, Slope percentage and Land Capability classes. All these parameters were given weightage as per the guidelines. This has helped in prioritization of various watershed areas.

1.3.2 Planning

Based on the land use and hydrology maps in addition to social maps (PRA) prepared by the participants, analysis was carried out for the planning in micro- watersheds. The action plan was formulated based on Geo-hydrological condition, Drainage pattern, Soil class, Soil erosion,

forest and agriculture land. The project proposals were deliberated in the Gram Sabha meetings which were approved with required amendments.

Based on the experience of the experts working in the area and catchment area characteristics each structures like Earthen Embankment, Cement Brick Masonry Structures/ Drop Structures, Pond, Drain, Guide bandh, Cause way, etc. were provided.

1.3.3 Hydrological modeling

The relevant hydrological parameters were used for delineation of micro- watersheds as per the existing drainage system. The works/ activities under drainage line treatment are proposed as per stream orders (I to V orders), stream flow, stream width and length, stream diversions, run-off and topography. These maps were generated as per SLUSI coding system. The maps are produce by developing in different layers using GIS technology.

Table 1. Detail of scientific planning and inputs in IWMP projects

S.No.	Scientific Criteria/input used	Whether Scientific Criteria was used
A	**Planning**	
	Cluster approach	Yes

S.No.	Scientific Criteria/input used	Whether Scientific Criteria was used
	Hydro-geological survey	Yes
	Contour Mapping	Yes
	Participatory net planning (PNP)	Yes
	Remote sensing data-especially soil/crop/run off cover	Yes
	Ridge to valley treatment	Yes
	Online IT connectivity between	Yes
	1. Project and DRDA cell/ZP	Yes
	2. DRDA and SLNA	Yes
	3. SLNA and DoLR	Yes
	Availability of GIS layers	Yes
	1. Survey of India map/imagery	Yes
	2. Micro- Watershed Boundary	Yes
	3. Drainage pattern	Yes
	4. Soil (soil fertility status)	Yes

S.No.	Scientific Criteria/input used	Whether Scientific Criteria was used
	5. Land use	Yes
	6. Ground water status	Yes
	7. Watershed boundaries	Yes
	8. Activities	Yes
	Crop simulation model	NA
	Integrated coupled analyzer/near infrared visible spectroscopy/medium/high	-
	Normalize difference vegetation index(NDVI)#	-
	Weather station	Yes
B	Inputs	-
	Bio pesticides	Yes
	Organic manure	Yes
	Vermi compost	Yes
	Bio Fertilizer	Yes

S.No.	Scientific Criteria/input used	Whether Scientific Criteria was used
	Water saving devices	Yes
	Mechanical tools	Yes
	Bio fencing	No
	Nutrient Budgeting	No
	Automatic water level recorder & sedimentation samplers	No

1.4 PREPARATION OF ACTION PLAN AND APPROVAL

Based on the need and problems in watershed area; a draft action plan was prepared and placed before the concerned watershed development committee as per schedule circulated by Additional Deputy Commissioner for approval of the Watershed Committees. After detailed deliberation and incorporation of relevant suggestions into the plan, the action plan was approved in the meeting of Gram Sabha. The resolution of each village falling in the watershed has been received. The record is available with the PIA and WAPCOS.

CHAPTER – 2

PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP-VII) project is falls in Ambala I & Saha block, Ambala district of Haryana state. The project is a cluster of three micro- watersheds namely Kesupur (Sambhalkha) (6D2D9j2), Chudiala (6D2D9h4), Dukheri (6D2D9h3). The total geographical area of the project is **2965 ha out of which 2507 ha** has been undertaken to be treated under IWMP-VII starting from year 2011-2012. The project is divided into three micro watersheds. The Base map is shown in Annexure I.

Table 1: BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

S.No	Name of the project	Name of the micro watershed	Code No.	Name of the villages	Block	District	Area of the Project (ha)	Area proposed to be treated (ha)	Total Project cost (Rs lacs)	PIA
1	Lower amari watershed	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	6D2D9j2	Samlakhan Dukheri (part)	Saha	Ambala	2965	805	96.60	ASCO Naraingarh
2	Lower amari	Chudiala	6D2D9h4	Dhurala	Saha	Ambala		1035	124.20	ASCO

S.No	Name of the project	Name of the micro watershed	Code No.	Name of the villages	Block	District	Area of the Project (ha)	Area proposed to be treated (ha)	Total Project cost (Rs lacs)	PIA
	watershed			Chudiali						Naraingarh
				Chudiala						
				Khanpur						
3	Lower amari watershed	Dukheri	6D2D9h3	Dukheri (part)	Ambala	Ambala		667	80.04	ASCO Naraingarh
				Pharoli						
					Grand Total			**2507**	**300.84**	

2965

2.2 NEED OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Watershed development programme is prioritized on the basis of thirteen parameters namely;

i. poverty index,
ii. percentage of SC,
iii. actual wages,
iv. percentage of small and marginal farmers,

v. ground water status,
vi. moisture index,
vii. area under rain fed agriculture,
viii. drinking water situation in the area ,
ix. percentage of degraded land,
x. productivity potential of land,
xi. continuity of any other watershed already developed/treated,
xii. cluster approach for plain terrain,
xiii. cluster approach for hilly terrain,

The criteria and weight age of each of the parameters has been given in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Criteria and Weight Age for Selection of Watershed

S. No.	Criteria	Maximum Score	Ranges and Scores			
i.	Poverty index (% of poor to population)	10	Above 80 % (10)	80 to 50 % (7.5)	50 to 20 % (5)	Below 20% (2.5)
ii.	% of SC/ST population	10	More than 40 % (10)	20 to 40 % (5)	Less than 20% (3)	

S. No.	Criteria	Maximum Score	Ranges and Scores			
iii.	Actual wages	5	Actual wages are significantly lower than minimum wages (5)	Actual wages are equal to or higher than minimum wages (0)		
iv.	% of small and marginal farmers	10	More than 80 % (10)	50 to 80 % (5)	Less than 50% (3)	
v.	Ground water status	5	Over exploited (5)	Critical (3)	Sub Critical (2)	Safe (0)
vi.	Moisture index/ DPAP/DDP block	15	-66.7 & below (15) DDP block	-33.3 to -66.6 (10) DPAP Block	0 to -33.2 (0) Non DPAP/DDP Block	
vii	Area under rain fed agriculture	15	More than 90 % (15)	80 to 90 % (10)	70 to 80 % (5)	Below 70 % (Reject)
viii	Drinking water	10	No source (10)	Problematic village (7.5)	Partially covered (5)	Fully covered(0)
ix	Degraded land	15	High-above 20 % (15)	Medium-10 to 20 % (10)	Low-less than 10 % of TGA (5)	
x	Productivity potential of the land	15	Lands with low production & where productivity can be significantly enhanced with reasonable efforts (15)	Lands with moderate production & where productivity can be enhanced with reasonable efforts (10)	Lands with high production & where productivity can be marginally enhanced with reasonable efforts (5)	

S. No.	Criteria	Maximum Score	Ranges and Scores			
xi	Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated	10	Contiguous to previously treated watershed & contiguity within the micro-watersheds in the project (10)	Contiguity within the micro-watersheds in the project but non contiguous to previously treated watershed (5)	Neither contiguous to previously treated watershed nor contiguity within the micro-watersheds in the project (0)	
xii	Cluster approach in the plains (More than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project)	15	Above 6 micro-watersheds in cluster (15)	4 to 6 micro-watersheds in cluster (10)	2 to 4 micro-watersheds in cluster (5)	
xiii	Cluster approach in the hilly tract (More than one contiguous micro-watersheds in the project)	15	Above 5 micro-watersheds in cluster (15)	3 to 5 micro-watersheds in cluster (10)	2 to 3 micro-watersheds in cluster (5)	
	Total	**150**	**150**	**93**	**37**	**2.5**

Based on above criteria and weight age of 75 concerning these thirteen parameters, a composite ranking was given to Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) project as given in **Table- 3.**

The total numbers of families under BPL are less than the total number of households in the village. Hence a score of 5 was allotted. Rain fed agriculture is more and more than 80 percent of the farmers are small and marginal. So the scoring was done as 5 and 2 respectively. So accordingly, scoring was done like project area comes under active flood plains of Shivalik foothills of Haryana, and has no canal network, erratic rainfall, deep and poor ground water discharge aquifer conditions; hence the ground water status score is 2. The percentage of schedule castes in this watershed is about 30 percent of the total population, hence 3 score was allotted. Due to high percentage of the poor population i.e. about 70 percent thus the scope of poverty index is 5. More than 60 percent of the farmers are small and marginal by nature and the actual wages earned by them are less than the minimum wages. Hence a composite rank of 5 is allotted. With all the parameters taken together gives the watershed score to be **75**.

Table- 3: Weight-age of the Project

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													
S. No.	District	Name of the project	No. of micro-water-sheds proposed to be covered	Geographical area (ha)	Proposed Area for Development	Type of project (Hilly/ Desert/ Others)	Proposed cost (Rs. In Lakh)	Weight age under the criteria													
								i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	Total
1.	Ambala	Lower Amari Nadi watershed	3	2965	2507	Sub-Hilly	300.84	5	3	5	5	2	0	10	5	10	10	5	10	5	75

Table 4: Watershed Information

Name of the Project	No. of Watersheds to be Treated	Watershed codes	Watershed regime/type/order
Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)	3	6D2D9j2, 6D2D9h4 & 6D2D9h3	Sub-Hilly

2.3 OTHER ONGOING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS / SCHEMES IN THE PROJECT VILLAGES

These villages being backward have been on top priority of a number of development projects. These programmes are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Swarnajaynti Gram Swarojgar Yogna (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), NWDPRA and FPR (Ghaggar). The programmes running are tabulated in **Table 5.**

Table 5. Ongoing Development Programs in the Project Area

S. No.	Name of the Program/ Project	Name of Micro watersheds	Sponsoring agency	Objective	Estimated number of beneficiaries for year 2011-12 (Job card issued)
1	MGNREGA	Kesupur (Sambhalwa)	DRDA, Ambala	To provide assured employment of 100 days in a year to unskilled labour and	355

				development of village.	
2	MGNREGA	Chudiala	DRDA, Ambala	To provide assured employment of 100 days in a year to unskilled labour and development of village.	314
3	MGNREGA	Dukheri	DRDA, Ambala	To provide assured employment of 100 days in a year to unskilled labour and development of village.	74

The District Rural Development Agency has undertaken various schemes under watershed development programme and the status is presented in **Table 6.**

Table 6: Previous Watershed Programme in the Project Area (if any)

Watershed Area Development Treated/Sanctioned											
1	2	3		4						5	
S.No	**Names of District**	**Total micro watersheds in the District**		**Depth of Land Resources**		**Other Ministries/ Deptt.**		**Total watersheds covered**		**Net watersheds to be covered**	
				Pre- IWMP projects		**Any other watershed include settlement etc. project**					
		No.	**Area (ha)**	**No.**	**Area (ha)**	**No.**	**Area (ha)**	**No.**	**Area (ha)**	**No.**	**Area (ha)**
1	Ambala	151	157400	41	14400	17	63403	58	77803	93	79597

CHAPTER – 3

BASIC INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT AREA

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

The Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP- VII) falls in Ambala I & Saha Block of District Ambala. The area is occupied by Indo- Gangetic alluvium and area is traversed and drained by seasonal river namely Amari nadi. Physiographically, the area is divided by recent alluvial plains and old alluvial plains. The area of Watershed lies in between 30º15'30'' to 30º10'30'' north latitude and 76º57'30'' to 76º50'30''east longitude with general elevation varies between 267 to 277 m (MSL) above mean sea level. Area experiences the second highest rainfall in the state about 80 percent of its annual rainfall is received in the month of June to September. Despite heavy rainfall in this area, water retention is very low. It is due to high surface run off and water is drained through the Amari Nadi which flows within the area to the north to south- west and causing erosion in the agriculture fields. Some area comes under temporarily water logged during flood season in depressions. The Contour and Drainage map is presented in Annexure II.

3.1 LAND USE PATTERN

The village wise land use pattern is tabulated in **Table-1.** Land use map is shown in Annexure-III.

Table 1. Land use pattern of Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S. No	Name of Micro watersheds	Name of Villages	Geographical area of the village(ha)	Treatable area (ha)	Forest area (ha)	Land under agriculture use (ha)	Rain fed area (ha)	Permanent pastures (ha)	Wasteland	
									Cultivable	Non-Cultivable
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha (part)	633	507	534	408	-	5	94	633
		Dukheri (part)	325	298	303	276		0	22	325
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	354	214	304	164	-	1	49	354
		Chudiali	266	250	245	229	-	3	18	266
		Chudiala	365	360	349	344	-	0	16	365
		Khanpur	266	211	242	187		4	20	266
3	Dukheri	Dukheri (part)	575	535	523	483	-	5	47	575
		Pharoli	181	132	169	120	-	0	12	181
		Total	2965	2507	2669	2211		18	278	2965

(Source: - Census 2001 Ambala)

3.2 SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

The soils of Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) are very deep, coarse loamy to fine loamy, typic and udic ustocreptes in the whole watershed area. The topography of the area ranges from leveled. Soils are subject to susceptible to slight to moderate water erosion along nala banks and temporary water logging problem occurred in some low lying area of watershed during rainy season. The slope ranges from 0 to 1%. Slope map is presented in Annexure IV.

Table 2. Soil type and Topography

Name of Micro Watershed: Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S.No	Name of Micro Watershed	Code	Geographical area (ha)	Major Soil types	Topography
				Type	
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	6D2D9j2	2965	sandy loam to clay loam	Leveled
2.	Chudiala	6D2D9h4		Do	Do
3.	Dukheri	6D2D9h3		Do	Do
			2965		

Source: - Department of Agriculture, Haryana

3.2.1 Flood and Drought Condition

There has been incidence of flood and drought as well in watershed villages. The data collected from the revenue department reveals the instances of flood on an average once in a years and drought once in 10 years. The flood and drought resulted in low to very low yields of the crops.

Table3. Flood and Drought condition

S.No.	Name of Micro-watersheds	Flood Incidence	Drought Incidence
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Once in a year	1 time in 10 years
2.	Chudiala	Once in a year	1 time in 10 years
3.	Dukheri	Once in a year	1 time in 10 years

3.3 SOILS

3.3.1 SOIL EROSION

In the identified three micro watersheds, it is observed that due to heavy rains, heavy loss of soil has occurred along the river banks on both sides. This results in degradation of agricultural land and low organic matter contents. The erosion materials brought by the river are deposited

around the rivulets make active flooded plains. The repeated deposition of course sediments render these areas comparatively low in agriculture production. Average annual rainfall of the area falling under these watersheds gets washed away in the form of runoff which also carries valuable top soil (sheet). Soil erosion in respect of sheet is quite high. Majority of the watershed Community are dependent on agriculture. Agriculture suffers due to area being rain fed and due to excess rains in the region, resulting in further deterioration of socio economic conditions of community. On an average soil loss is estimated 20/25 tonnes /ha/year. The type of erosion, area, runoff and average soil loss in the Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) is exhibited in **Table 4.**

Table 4:- Soil Erosion

Cause of erosion	Types of erosion	Area affected (ha)	Run off (mm/year)	Average soil loss (Tonnes/ha/year)
Water Erosion				
Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)			30-35% as 780mm/year	20- 25 tonnes per ha/year
	Sheet	2431		
	Rill	445		
	Gully	89		
	Sub- Total	**2965**		

(Source: Department of Agriculture, Haryana)

3.3.2 Soil Salinity/Alkalinity (Salinity ingress)

There is no soil salinity in the Project and pH is normal and within the limits of 7 to 7.5.

Based on the soil samples analysis and reports the village wise distribution of PH is tabulated and shown in Table. 5

Table 5. Soil pH and Salinity

S.No.	Name of Micro Watersheds	Soil pH	salinity/alkalinity
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	7- 7.5	Nil
2.	Chudiala	7- 7.5	Nil
3.	Dukheri	7- 7.5	Nil

3.3.3 Soil Classification

Major soils associations' fall in the watershed are four soil associations unit. The detail description of all soil associations are given below. The Soil map is presented in Annexure V.

Soil Mapping Unit- 26 (Jasar- Beri - Shambhili Soil Association)

The Jasar soil series is dominated in this soil association and associated soil series 1st is Beri soil series and 2nd Shambhili soil series. The dominant soil series is moderately well drained, fine, mixed hyperthermic, typic haplustepts, 1st associate soil series is moderately well to

imperfect drained, fine loamy, calcareous, mixed hyperthermic, typic haplustepts and 2nd associate soil series is moderately well drained, fine loamy, mixed hyperthermic, petrocalcic, calciustepts. The dominant soil series have clay loam to clay in texture, strong to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 8.05- 8.24, dark brown to dark yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/3- 10YR 3/4) developed on level to very gentle sloping/ alluvial plains over alluvium. The calcium concretions are found in lower horizons, 1st associated soil series have loam to silty loam in texture, moderate to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 7.90- 8.50, dark brown, light brownish gray to light yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/3, 2.5Y 6/3- 2.5Y 6/4) developed on basin/ slight depressions/ fluvio aeolian plain over alluvium and 2nd associate soil series have clay loam to sandy clay loam in texture, strong to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 8.48- 9.50, dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/2- 10YR 4/4) developed on level to very gentle slopping/ alluvial plains over alluvium.

Soil Mapping Unit- 29 (Nautha- Bhanukheri Soil Association)

The Nautha soil series is dominated series in this soil association and Bhanukheri is associated series. The dominant soil series is moderately well drained, fine mixed hyperthermic calcic, typic natrustalfs and associate soil series Bhanukheri is moderately well drained, fine silty, mixed hyperthermic, typic ustifluvients. The dominant soils have silty clay loam to clay in texture, slight to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 8.32-9.76, grayish brown to brownish yellow in colour (10YR 5/2-10YR 6/6) developed on level to very gentle sloping/ alluvial plains over alluvium with few fine and medium concretions of calcium in B horizon and associated soil series have silty clay loam in texture, strong to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 8.53- 8.77, dark brown to dark yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/3- 10YR 4/4) developed on recent alluvium on level to very gentle sloping alluvial plains.

Soil Mapping Unit- 31 (Sitaura- Beri- Mohna Soil Association)

The Sitaura soil series is dominated in this soil association and associated soil series 1st is Beri soil series and 2nd Mohna soil series. The dominant soil series is well to imperfect drained, fine loamy, mixed hyperthermic, fluvientic haplustepts, 1st associate soil series is moderately well to imperfect drained, fine loamy, calcareous, mixed hyperthermic, typic haplustepts and 2nd associate soil series is well drained, fine montmorillonitic/ verm hyperthermic saline typic haplustepts. The dominant soil series is clay loam to sandy clay loam in texture, strong to violent calcareousness, very deep, pH 8.44- 8.78, dark grayish brown to light yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/2- 10YR 6/4) developed on level to very gentle sloping flood/ alluvial plain over alluvium, 1st associated soil series have loam to silty loam in texture, moderate to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 7.90- 8.50, dark brown, light brownish gray to light yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/3, 2.5Y 6/3- 2.5Y 6/4)developed on basin/ slight depressions/ fluvio aeolian plain over alluvium and 2nd associate soil series have well drained, clay loam in texture slight to very strong calcareous, very deep, pH 8.02- 8.46, dark grayish brown to olive brown in colour (2.5Y 4/3- 2.5Y 3/4) developed on level to very gentle slopping/ alluvial plains over alluvium. Both associated series have few very fine concretions of calcium in lower horizons.

Soil Mapping Unit- 34 (Jhundpur- Sitaura- Morkhi Soil Association)

The Jhundpur soil series is dominated in this soil association associated soil series 1st is Sitaura soil series and 2nd Morkhi soil series. The dominant soil series is well drained coarse loamy, mixed hyperthermic, typic ustorthent 1st associate soil series is well to imperfect drained, fine loamy, mixed hyperthermic, fluvientic haplustepts and 2nd associate soil series is well drained coarse loamy, calcareous, mixed hyperthermic, typic haplustepts. The dominant soil series is sandy loam in textures, slightly calcareous, very deep, pH 7.58- 8.51, dark grayish brown to olive brown in colour (2.5Y 4/3- 2.5Y 4/4) developed on gentle sloping floods/ alluvial plains over recent and sub- recent alluvium, 1st dominant soil

series is clay loam to sandy clay loam in texture, strong to violent calcareousness, very deep, pH 8.44- 8.78, dark grayish brown to light yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/2- 10YR 6/4) developed on level to very gentle sloping flood/ alluvial plain over alluvium and 2nd associate soil series have sand to sandy loam in texture, slight to strong calcareous, very deep, pH 7.80- 7.90, dark brown to Yellowish brown and grayish brown in colour (10YR 4/3-10YR 5/4, 2.5Y 5/2-2.5Y 5/3) developed on alluvial plains. The few fine hard calcium carbonate concretions found in C horizon of 2nd associated soil series.

(Source: Received from HARSAC on 1: 50000 scale)

3.3.4 Land Capability Classification

It is an interpretative grouping of soils based on inherent soil characteristics, external land features and environmental factors that limit the use of land. As per land capability classification, class 1 to class IV land is suited to agriculture. Classes V to VIII are not suitable for agriculture. These are used for pastures, forestry, and wildlife and recreation purposes and other industrial & town stips. Depending upon the degree of limitation and the kind of problems involved in management of soils, the land capability sub classes were indicated by adding the following limitation symbols to the capability classes:

1. Erosion and runoff (e) including risk of erosion and great erosion damage.
2. Excess of water (w) including wetness, high water table, and problem of drainage.
3. Root zone limitation (s) including shallow depth, low water holding capacity, salinity or alkalinity/rockiness.
4. Climate limitation (c).

The soils of the selected Watersheds have been grouped into three subclasses. A brief description of each capability sub class is given as under and the **Land capability map is exhibited in Annexure-VI.**

Land capability subclass II e1s1

These soils are very deep, coarse loamy, fine loamy, textured, slightly to moderately eroded along nala banks located level lands, slight susceptible to water erosion along nala banks. It includes total area2965 Ha of the Watershed.

Following recommendations are suggested for the economic use of this sub-class:

1. Suitable soil conservation measures to be adopted to provide sufficient vegetation cover.
2. Crate wire structure or Masonry structure should be constructed.
3. Proper drainage should be provided during rainy season.
4. More irrigation facilities should be developed for intensive use of land.
5. Weeds should be controlled to reduce nutrient and moisture losses.
6. Provide drains in the water log area for drain off excess water

3.5 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The average rainfall of this area is 714 mm (during the past 12 year's data). The highest rainfall is 1038mm during the year 2004. The uneven rainfall distribution is leading to run off soil every year to the steams, rivulets and depressed area of the Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII). The year wise rainfall from 2000 to 2011 is presented in Table. 6

Table-6. Rainfall during the years 2000-11

S.No.	Year	Rainfall (in mm)
1	2000	810
2	2001	933
3	2002	659
4	2003	781
5	2004	1038
6	2005	953
7	2006	456
8	2007	505
9	2008	728
10	2009	511
11	2010	724
12	2011	465

Source: **- Ground** Water Cell, Ambala

The mean maximum temperature is 40.8˚ C (May and June) and mean minimum is 6.8˚ C (January) of the district. (CGWB)

3.3.6 Physiography and Reliefs

Physiographically, the area is divided into two parts from along river banks and ridge line. The general Elevation in the area belongs to recent Alluvial Plains and old alluvium plains 267 to 277 m above mean sea level. Area experiences second highest rainfall and water is drained through nala namely: Amari Nadi which flows north to south- west and ultimately merge in tangri in Ambala district**.** Nala bank area is moderately eroded by flooded water during rainy season. The elevation range and percentage slope distribution has been presented in table 7.

Table 7. Physiography and Relief

Project Name	Elevation (MSL)	Slope Range (%)	Major Streams
Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)	267 to 277m	0-3% (2965 ha)	Amari nadi

3.4 LAND AND AGRICULTURE

The land holding pattern of the villages under Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) shows that the majority of the land holding is below 3.0 ha. The nearest Industrial Area is Saha and Ambala Cantt. This affects directly the demographic profile of the village.

The major crops are millets, green fodder and pulses in Kharif under rain fed conditions and paddy, sugarcane and seasonal vegetables in the major area where irrigation potential exists. The major crops during Rabi, Green fodder and Seasonal vegetables, Oilseed in rain fed and Wheat, Potato, Barsim and Seasonal vegetables irrigated conditions. The soil and water conservation measures such as Engineering like small check dam, earthen embankment, crate wire structures(spurs), drop structures, drains and rainwater harvesting. The project would help the farmers to take crop production which will enhance the net production value. The following plants are commonly observed in the Project Area. The natural vegetation in the project area is exhibited in Table 8.

Table 8. NATURAL VEGETATION

S.No.	Trees	Fruits	Grasses and Shurbs
1		Mango	Sacramunjo(Sarkanda)
2	Black Siris	Ber	Lantana
3	Simbal	Lemon	Mehander

4	Shisham	Galgal	Narkul
5	Safeda	guava	Dob
6	Toon	Jamun	Curry Patta

3.4.1 Land Ownership Details:-

The Caste wise land owned (in ha) is Tabulated in Table 9:

Table-9:- Land Ownership Details

GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST	Total owners
1395	687	127	-	2209

3.4.2 AGRICULTURE/PATTERN:-

Table 10. Agriculture/ Pattern:

S.No.	Name of Micro Watersheds	Village	Net Sown area (ha)	
			One time	Two times
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha (part)	415	392
		Dukheri (part)	241	211
2	Chudiala	Dhurala (part)	235	194
		Chudiali	192	154
		Chudiala	274	244

		Khanpur	187	146
3.	Dukheri	Dukheri (part)	455	410
		Pharoli	139	102
		Total	**2138**	**1853**

(Source: Department of Agriculture, Haryana)

3.4.3 IRRIGATION

Lack of Assured Irrigation Facilities

The state of Haryana has more than 84% of its sown area as irrigated, with canals and tube wells being the primary sources. In Lower Amari Nadi Watershed II around 65% of the sown area is rain fed. The present source of irrigation in the Watershed has been tabulated in **Table 11.**

Table 11. Source wise distribution of irrigation in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII).

S. No.	Name of Micro Watersheds	Name of Villages	Source 1: Canal		Source 2: Check Dam/ pond/ natural source		Source 3: Well		Source 4: Groundwater (Tube wells)		Grand Total
			Availability months	Net area (ha)	Availability months	Net area (ha)	Availability months	Net area (ha)	Availability months	Net area (ha)	
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha	Sambhalkha	-	-	July to March	42	-	-	July to June	505	547

	)										
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	-	-	-	-	-	-	July to June	432	432
		Chudiali	-	-	-	-	-	-	July to June	232	232
		Chudiala	-	-	-	-	-	-	July to June	322	322
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	-	-	-	-	-	-	July to June	639	639
		Pharoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	July to June	155	155
		Total								**2285**	**2327**

(Source – District Census Handbook Ambala)

3.4.4 CROPPING PATTERN (crop details)

Cropping Pattern

The village wise area production and productivity of each crop is tabulated in **Table 12 A and 12 B** (Rabi and Kharif)**.**

Table 12 A. Crop Details (Rabi)

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	Name of villages	Rabi crops(Wheat)				(Oilseed)				(Pulses)		
			Area (ha)	Production (000'kg)	Productivity (kg/ha) Ave	Use of fertilizer	Area (ha)	Production (000'kg)	Productivity (kg/ha) Average	Use of fertilizer	Area (ha)	Production (000'kg)	Productivity (kg/ha) Average
1	Kesupur	Sambhalkha	325	137702	4237	Yes	7	7350	1050	Yes	4	4800	1200

	(Sambhalkha)	(part)		5									
		Dukheri (part)	172	688000	4000	Yes	2	2100	1050	Yes	1	1000	1000
2	Chudiala	Dhurala (part)	139	588943	4237	Yes	4	4400	1100	Yes	3	3825	1275
		Chudiali	115	487255	4237	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Chudiala	191	809267	4237	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Khanpur	110	466070	4237	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dukheri	Dukheri (part)	351	1404000	4000	Yes	2	5250	1050	Yes	2	2000	1000
		Pharoli	61	244000	4000	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1464				**16**				**10**		

Table 12 B. Crop Details (Kharif)

S. No.	Name of micro W/shed	Name of vill.	(Paddy)				(Sugarcane)				(Pulses)		
			Area (ha)	Produc. (000'kg)	Prod. (kg/ha) Avg.	Use of Fertilizer	Area (ha)	Produc. (000'kg)	Prod. (kg/ha) Avg.	Use of Fertilizer	Area (ha)	Produc. (000'kg)	Prod. (kg/ha) Avg.
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha (part)	192	496896	2588	Yes	86	5647362	65667	Yes	12	13200	1100

		Dukheri (part)	141	368574	2614	Yes	25	1761075	70443	Yes	-	-	-
2	Chudiala	Dhurala (part)	105	271740	2588	Yes	55	3611685	65667	Yes	5	5625	1125
		Chudiali	84	217392	2588	Yes	19	1247673	65667	Yes	2	2000	1000
		Chudiala	152	393376	2588	Yes	18	1182006	65667	Yes	2	2400	1200
		Khanpur	68	175984	2588	Yes	8	525336	65667	Yes	-	-	-
3	Dukheri	Dukheri (part)	319	833866	2614	Yes	50	3521650	70433	Yes	2	2256	1128
		Pharoli	35	91490	2614	Yes	3	211299	70433	Yes	-	-	-
			1096				**264**				**23**		

3.4.5 Livestock

Farmers in these villages have already been keeping the milch animals; mostly buffalos. The milk production of these animals (local breeds) is low (**Table 13)**. There is a need for the improvement of the local breed through artificial insemination, proper vaccination and nutritive feed. Introduction of cross breed cows and murrah buffalo with better milk production will popularize dairy farming in the area. Also, the farmyard manure procured from these animals will help improve the soil health.

Table 13. . Village wise distribution of milk production in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S. No	Name of Micro Watersheds	Villages	Buffalo(Lit/ day/annum) for 6 months	Cow(lit/day/annum) for 6 months	Sheep	Goat	Camel
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	1184/11840/2131200 (Lit/ day/annum)	493/2958/532440 (Lit/ day/annum)	130	63	-
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	519/4671/840780 (Lit/ day/annum)	260/1820/327600 (Lit/ day/annum)	-	68	-
		Chudiali	282/2820/507600 (Lit/ day/annum)	178/1068/192240 (Lit/ day/annum)	-	-	-
		Chudiala	216/1944/349920 (Lit/ day/annum)	396/2772/498960 (Lit/ day/annum)	-	-	-
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	1093/10930/196700 (Lit/ day/annum)	362/2172/390960 (Lit/ day/annum)	15	-	-
		Pharoli	349/3141/565380 (Lit/ day/annum)	23/161/28980 (Lit/ day/annum)	-	-	-

(Source: Animal Husbandry, Ambala)

3.4.6 Ground Water Concern

a) Depth to Water

The study of ground water hydrology focuses the occurrence and distribution of movement of water below the surface. The ground water characteristics of the small streams falling in the watershed reveal both influent and effluent behavior within the watershed.

The depth to water table of the villages falling in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) has been collected from the Ground Water Cell data where the water levels of hydro- graph stations are observed during pre and post monsoon period. The depth to

water table of the villages has been observed during the survey from time to time. The water level data of the villages falling under Watershed has been tabulated in Table 14.

Table 14. Village wise depth to water level range in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S.No.	Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Average Water (m) Table June 2001-06	Average Water (m) Table June 2007-12
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	4.50	7.00
	Chudiala	Dhurala	12.50	16.50
		Chudiali	8.00	11.50
		Chudiala	8.00	11.00
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	2.00	2.50
		Pharoli	3.00	3.50

Depth to water level map has been prepared and presented in the annexureVII. A comparison of five year average depth (2001- 06 and 2007-12) which reveals that the area is under falling water table conditions. The present depth to water table ranges from 2.50 to 16.50 m.

The source of drinking water supply is through the tube wells installed in absence of canal network in the area. There is adequate availability of drinking water in the villages. Public Health Engineering Services is doing good job in providing potable water to watershed villages. Availability of potable water is almost throughout the year except scarcity during May and June.

b) Water table fluctuation

From the availability of the data from the period June 2002 to June 2012, it is observed that the water table is declining at the rate of 0.48 m per year. This is due to the more abstraction of Ground Water.

The seasonal fluctuation i.e. Pre and Post monsoon period is 5 to 25 cm. The pattern of ground water depletion is almost uniform in the project area.

c) Rain water harvesting and Recharging

The rapid growth of Rural and Urban population leads to escalation of water demand. Conservation of ground water is important because it takes years to be replenished. In areas where ground water is used, care must be taken to replenish with rainwater.

It has been proposed to make rainwater-harvesting by construction of water harvesting structures. The provision of this has been provided in the project proposal.

The Modern Methods

The modern methods of rainwater harvesting can be broadly categorized under two -

(a) Collection and storage of rainwater for direct use, and

(b) Groundwater recharging.

The combination of the above two methods would be implemented. The run off generated from the projected villages will not be allowed to run away. The rain water harvesting will involve three components (i) treatment of catchment area (ii) collection system (iii) the utilization.

The project proposals on rainwater harvesting/ recharging by utilizing existing ponds/ depressions and proposed water harvesting and recharging structures.

3.4.7 DETAILS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES: The department of panchayats has maintained the record of common property resources of area under various institutions. The data has been taken has been collected DDPO, Ambala. The details of common property resource in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) is tabulated in Table 15**.**

Table 15. Detail of common property resources:

Name of the Project	CPR Particulars	Total Area, ha (Area owned / in possession of)				Area available for treatment (ha)			
		Pvt. Person	Govt.	PRI	Any Other	Pvt. Person	Govt.	PRI	Any Other
Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)	Waste land	-	-	258	-	-	-	258	
	Pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Orchards	22	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
	Village wood lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Village ponds, lake	-	-	30	-	-	8		-
	Community Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Weekly Mkts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Permanent Mkts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Temples/place of worship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC AND LITERACY PROFILE

Small and Scattered land holdings: The area under the project is cultivated by small and marginal farmers. Almost 70 percent of the farmers fall under this category. Furthermore, these small land holdings are scattered over 2-3 smaller pieces of land.

Poor economic conditions of farmers: The general economic condition of the farmers in this area is quite poor. They cannot use necessary agriculture inputs in a timely fashion due to financial constraints which adversely affects the crop yield.

Village wise household, total population and schedule caste population has been worked out from the census book and is tabulated in table 16. The literacy rate of micro watershed wise distribution is also exhibited in **Table 17**.

3.5.1 Demographic Status

Table 16. Demographic Status/ Population Pattern

S.No.	Name of the Micro watershed	Name of villages	Total no. of houses	Total Population			SC			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%age
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	720	2330	2114	4444	1023	932	1955	44
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	359	1144	1016	2160	504	430	934	43
		Chudiali	112	329	272	601	140	102	242	40
		Chudiala	273	906	793	1699	535	476	1011	59
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	617	2189	1811	4000	1068	814	1882	47
		Pharoli	128	419	379	798	70	64	134	17
	Total		**2209**	**7317**	**6385**	**13702**	**3340**	**2818**	**6158**	**45**

(Source- District Census- 2001)

Table 17. Village wise Literacy Rate in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S.No.	Name of the Micro watershed	Name of villages	Total population	Literacy					
				Total Literates	% age	Male	% age	Female	% age
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	4444	2382	54	1406	59	976	41
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	2160	1407	65	840	60	567	40
		Chudiali	601	347	58	208	60	139	40
		Chudiala	1699	1093	64	645	59	448	41
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	4000	2281	57	1395	61	886	39
		Pharoli	798	466	58	282	60	184	40
			13702	**7976**	**58**	**4776**	**59**	**3200**	**41**

(Source- District Census- 2001)

Table 18. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

S.No.	Name of Micro Watersheds	Name of villages	Schedule caste		Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

1.	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	1023	932	192	-	125	2	30	-	747	32
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	504	430	147	1	153	3	7	3	225	9
		Chudiali	140	102	65	-	10	-	2	-	31	7
		Chudiala	535	476	100	1	58	1	2	2	147	41
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	1068	814	273	-	48	-	14	2	475	42
		Pharoli	70	64	84	2	84	3	3	1	34	2
		Total	**3340**	**2818**	**861**	**4**	**478**	**9**	**58**	**8**	**1659**	**133**

Source: Census 2001

3.5.2 MIGRATION PATTERN

The major reason for migration is lack of employment opportunities, small uneconomical holding, and lack of fodder availability in summer etc. The village wise migration, period, reason for migration and probe able income generation has been compiled and shown in **Table 19.**

Table 19. Migration Pattern in **Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)**

S.No.	**Name of Micro Watersheds**	**Name of villages**	**Total Population**	**Migration**			**Migration by months**			**Main reason for migration**	**Income during migration/ month/p**
				Male	**Female**	**Total**	**0-3 months**	**3-6 months**	**More than 6 months**		

											erson
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	4444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	2160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Chudiali	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Chudiala	1699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dukheri	Dukheri	4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pharoli	798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

POVERTY: Most of the residents are very poor; having poverty had been mostly accepted as inevitable as traditional modes of production were insufficient to give an entire population a comfortable standard of living. The distribution of the BPL and their percentage is presented in table 20.

Table 20. BPL Pattern

S.No.	Name of Micro watersheds	Name of villages	Total houses	Total Household-BPL	% of BPL HH
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	720	388	54
	Chudiala	Dhurala	359	145	40

		Chudiali	112	25	22
		Chudiala	273	56	20
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	617	441	71
		Pharoli	128	85	66
			2209	**1140**	**52**

(Source: District Administration Ambala, Haryana)

INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS

All the villages are well connected by pucca road and primary or middle school exists in all villages. Health facility is available in villages or nearby Health Centers. The village wise details of infrastructure are shown in table 44 and the facilities/ household assets in the villages under Watershed is shown in **Table 21**.

Table 21. Village Infrastructure

S. No.	Name of Micro watersheds	Name of villages	Bank Y/N	Post office Y/N	School Primary/ High/ Sr.Sec	Milk Collection Centre Y/N	Pucca Road to Village Y/N	Health Facility Govt/Private Y/N	Veterinary facility Y/N
1.	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	Y	Y	Sr. Sec School	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Chudiala	Dhurala	N	N	High School	N	Y	N	N
		Chudiali	N	N	Primary School	N	Y	N	N

		Chudiala	N	N	High School	N	Y	N	Y
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	N	N	Sr. Sec School	N	Y	N	Y
		Pharoli	N	N	Primary School	N	Y	N	N

FACILITIES/ HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Table 22. Facilities/ Household assets in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S. No.	Name of micro water sheds	Name of villages	Total no. of Houses	HHs with Safe latrines	HHs with phones		HHs with vehicles		HHs with TV sets	HHs with cooking gas	HHs with drinking water	HHs with fridge
					Landline	Mobile	2 wheelers	4 wheelers				
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	720	432	36	576	504	50	64	79	720	50
	Chudiala	Dhurala	359	215	18	287	251	25	32	39	359	25
		Chudiali	112	67	6	90	78	8	10	12	112	7
		Chudiala	273	164	14	218	191	19	24	30	273	19
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	617	370	31	494	432	43	55	67	617	43
		Pharoli	128	77	6	102	90	9	11	14	128	8

3.5.3 LIVELIHOOD PATTERN: The livelihood from agriculture, animal husbandry, casual labour and others in the micro watershed (village wise) shown in table 23. There is no major income from the common property resource to the individuals.

Table 23. Per capita (Household) income Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S.No.	Name of micro watersheds	Name of villages	Agriculture in Rs. P.A	Animal Husbandry in Rs. P.A	Casual labour in Rs. P.A	Others in Rs. P.A	Total in Rs.
1.	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sambhalkha	24500	20500	6500	5500	57000
2	Chudiala	Dhurala	25300	21500	6200	5400	58400
		Chudiali	25200	22400	5800	4800	58200
		Chudiala	25600	22000	6500	5500	59600
3	Dukheri	Dukheri	25000	20000	6000	5000	56000
		Pharoli	26400	22500	6600	5200	60700

3.5.4 Comparative Status of crop Productivity

Three major crops namely Wheat, Maize and Paddy are sown in Watershed villages. Though main crops grown in the area are wheat and maize, Paddy is also cultivated in some of the villages where irrigation facilities are available through the privately owned tube wells. Compared to rest of the district and the state, the average yield of these crops is quite low. **Table 24** exhibits the average yield of major crops in the watershed and comparisons have been made at block, district, and state and India level.

Table 24. Average yield (kg/hectare) of crops in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

Name of the Crop	India	State	District	Block	Watershed Villages
Wheat	4307	4624	3608	2945	1768

Sugarcane	65000	71082	67226	65595	65667
Rice	3990	3044	3884	3679	2415

The Project area has low productivity because of the following reasons:

- Full dependence of monsoon.
- Low use of fertilizer per unit cropped area.
- Lack of finances for farmers.
- Lack of good quality of seeds and fertilizer.
- Lack of other facilities such as storage and marketing.

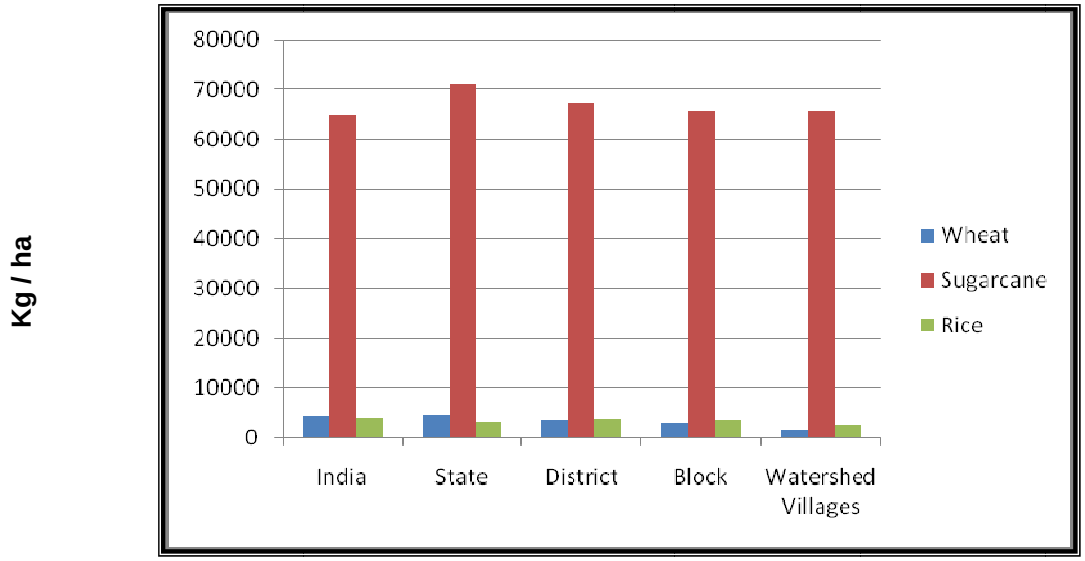


Fig. 1 Average yield of major crops

3.6 REASON FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY

- Moderate to severe erosion hazard
- Physical properties of the soils are light in texture and with boulders here and there.
- Low water holding capacity.
- Moderate to rapid permeability.
- Low organic carbon.
- Poor phosphorous and medium potash nutrients.
- Lack of assured irrigation facility.
- Acceptance of hybrid/ high yielding varieties are nil to negligible.
- Irregular and erratic rainfall: there is long span between two subsequent rainfalls in the area.
- Sudden change in climate of the area.
- Essential micro- nutrient deficiency in the soil.

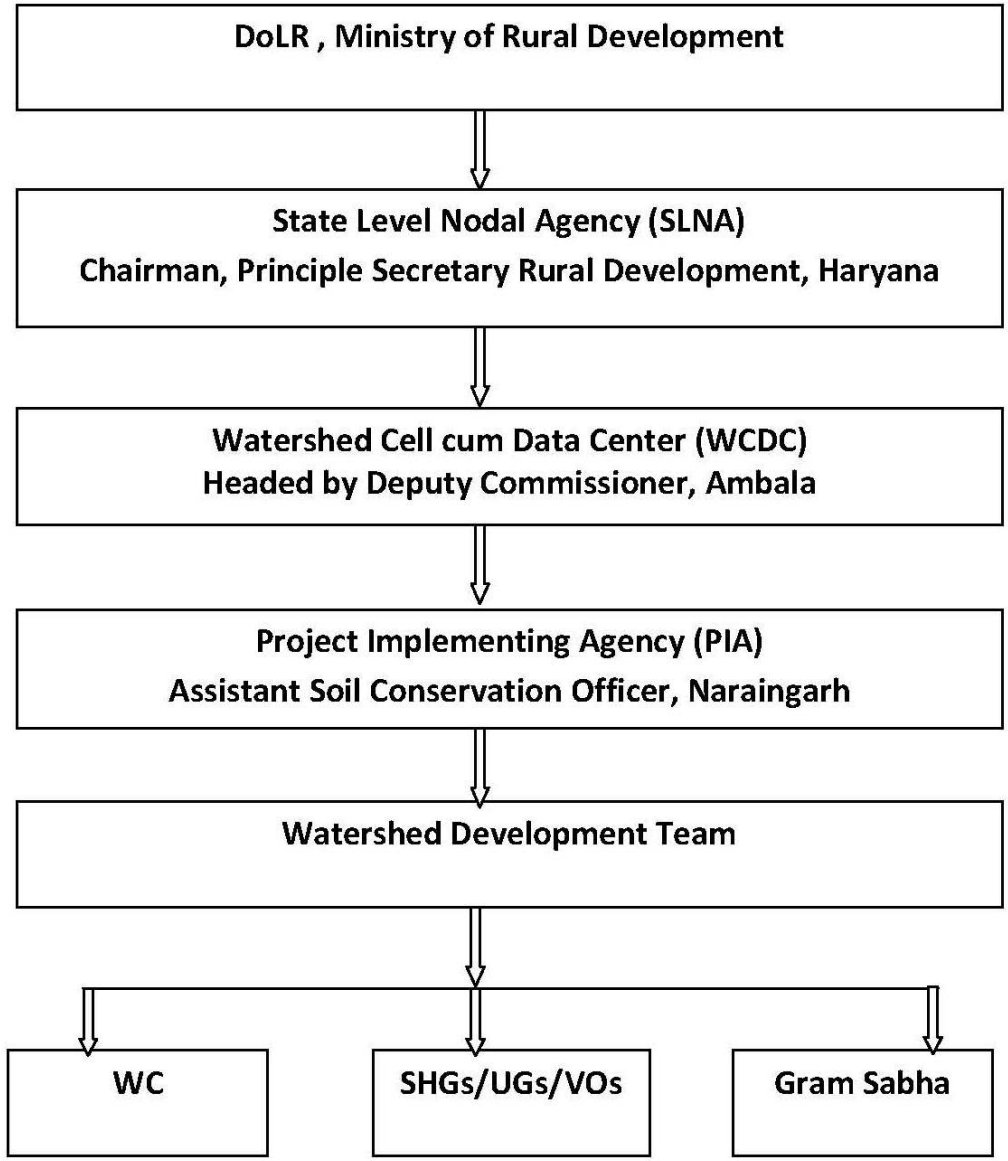
CHAPTER-4

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Institutions play a major role in managing the projects. Realizing the importance of Community Participation, Decentralized Participatory Approach has been adopted for Watershed Management. Following decentralization and to achieve the objectives, there is a dire need for establishment of Institutional set up from National to Village Level (Micro Watershed Level), including cluster (Sub Watershed Level) and district level. These institutions need to be oriented from time to time and also empowered so that they take up the assigned tasks and work as per their responsibilities from the start of the program to effective management of Project. Considering the prevalent circumstances, these institutions should take decisions at their respective level. The involvement and participation of beneficiaries and other stakeholders is desired to be encouraged right from the planning stage.

The institutional set up is given below:


DoLR , Ministry of Rural Development
State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA)
Chairman, Principle Secretary Rural Development, Haryana
Watershed Cell cum Data Center (WCDC)
Headed by Deputy Commissioner, Ambala
Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Naraingarh
Watershed Development Team
WC
SHGs/UGs/VOs
Gram Sabha

4.2 STATE LEVEL NODAL AGENCY, HARYANA

State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) is headed by Chief Executive Officer and supported by Technical Experts is fully functional. The regular meetings with PIA and other stake holders are held to provide necessary guidance to them as per the revised, common guidelines, 2011. The main functions of SLNA are:

- To implement the approved perspective and strategy plan of watershed development for the state.
- Acts as Nodal Agency at State Level for appraisal and clearance.
- To establish and maintain a State Level data cell from the funds sanctioned to the State and connect it online with the National Level Data Centre.
- To provide technical support to Watershed Cell cum Data Centre throughout the state.
- To approve a list of independent institutions for capacity building of various stakeholders within the state and work out the overall capacity building strategy in consultation with NRAA/Nodal Ministry.
- To approve project implementing agencies identified/selected by WCDC/District Level Committee by adopting appropriate objective selection criteria and transparent systems.
- To establish monitoring, evaluation and learning systems at various levels (Internal and external/independent system).
- To ensure regular and quality online monitoring of watershed projects in the State in association with Nodal Agency at the Central Level and securing feedback by developing partnerships with independent and capable agencies.

4.3 WATERSHED CELL CUM DATA CENTRE, AMBALA

WCDC has been notified by SLNA and the same has been constituted. The team comprises of 3 to 4 subject matter specialists on Agriculture, Water Management, Social Mobilization and Management & Accounts. WCDC is be headed by Deputy Commissioner and Additional Deputy Commissioner has been designated as Project Manager under IWMP. The WCDC members comprise of Technical Expert, Computer Operator and Accountant. As per guideline 3 to 6 full time staff (3 in district with less than 25000 ha project area and 6 in districts with more than 25000 ha project area) would assist the Project Manager. The Project Manager will prepare well defined annual goals against which the performance will be monitored. The WCDC will be financially supported by the DoLR after review of available staff, infrastructure and actual requirement.

Organization of WCDC and its Objective

The primary objective is successful implementation of watershed programme. The organization bears the responsibility to assist and facilitate PIA from time to time. The broad functions of WCDC are as under:

- Providing technical support in planning and implementation of the project.
- Facilitation in preparation of Annual Action Plan.
- Monitoring and of project activities.
- Co-ordination with allied departments.
- Submission of various reports to SLNA.

4.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY

The project Implementing Agencies (PIA), ASCO Naraingarh is selected by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in Haryana. In the district Ambala, where the area of development is 26482 ha, a separate dedicated unit, called the Watershed Cell cum Data Centre has been established which will oversee the implementation of watershed programme. The PIA is

responsible for implementation of watershed project. Soils and Water Conservation Department, Ambala. He has a vast experience in implementing various watershed development Projects.

PIA will put dedicated watershed development team and will provide necessary technical guidance to the Gram Sabha /Watershed Committee for implementation of development plans for the watershed projects through Participatory Rural Appraisal Exercise.

PIA will also undertake:

a) Community Organization,
b) Trainings for the village communities,
c) Supervise Watershed Development Activities,
d) Inspect & authenticate project accounts,
e) Monitor & review the overall project implementation,
f) Set up institutional arrangements for post project operations and
g) Maintenance and further development of the assets created during the project period.

Table 1. PIA/ Project Implementing Agency

S.No.	Name of the Project	Details of PIA	
1	Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP- VII)	i) Type of organization	District Level Nodal Agency
		ii) Name of organization	Haryana Agriculture Department
		iii) Designation & Address	Assistance Soil Conservation Officer, Naraingarh
		iv) Telephone	01734-284179, 093137-25200
		v) Fax	-
		vi) E-mail	goswami00001@gmail.com

The PIA is well competent to effectively manage this project and has a good rapport with the village community. The watershed committee members are giving them positive response in the preparatory phase. The overall responsibility of the PIA would be to oversee the project progresses well and to provide technical knowhow as when required. PIA has qualified and highly experienced staff to accomplish this task and take this project forward for its logical conclusion. PIA will be assisted by the Watershed Development Team.

4.4.1 Monitoring Level Staff at PIA Head Office

The highly experienced staff is engaged in the monitoring the project. The technical guidance to field staff from time to time is being provided. Meetings are being periodically held by head office with officials from the Ambala district to apprise themselves of the status of ongoing project.

4.5 Watershed Development Team

The watershed development team (WDT) is an integral part of the PIA. WDT would consist of subject specialists such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Soil & Water Management and Forest. One woman member with experience in Social mobilization is also included in WDT. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer would be team leader of the WDTs. Team Leader will coordinate with other WDT members for smooth implementation of the project. One member of the WDT will be departmental official of the rank ADO (Soil Conservation)/ ADO (Agriculture) who will also be responsible for disbursement of funds along with Secretary Watershed Committee.

WDT will guide the watershed committee in the formulation of watershed action plan. An indicative list of the roles and responsibilities of the WDT would include among others, the following.

a) Constitution of Watershed Committee and its functioning,
b) Organizing and strengthening User groups, Self Help Groups,
c) Mobilizing women to ensure that the perspectives and interests of women are adequately reflected in the watershed action plan
d) Conducting Training and Capacity Building,
e) Common property resource management and equitable sharing
f) Preparing detailed resource development plan including Soil & Water Conservation,
g) Undertake engineering surveys,
h) Prepare engineering drawings and cost estimate for structures to be built.
i) Monitoring, checking, assessing, undertaking physical verification and measurements of the work done
j) Facilitating the development of livelihood opportunities for the landless
k) Maintaining project accounts
l) Arranging physical, financial and social audit of the work undertaken
m) Setting up suitable arrangements for post- project operation, maintenance and future development of the assets created during the project period.

4.6 WATERSHED COMMITTEE DETAILS

The process of formation of watershed committees of all villages has been completed and watershed committees have been formed in all villages. The representation on these committees consists of members from- SC, landless, women and members from self help groups and user groups. The committees would be imparted training for smooth management of the activities related to watershed.

Their representation of various groups is as under:

- ❖ Minimum of 50% members from SHGs and UGs, SCs, women and landless.
- ❖ One member from Watershed Development Team, especially women member (subject matter specialist in Social Science).

The Govt. of Haryana vide department memo No. PO (IWMP)-2012/1479 dated 05.03.2012 has decided to include the following members as members of the Watershed Committees.

- ❖ All alive ex-Sarpanches of concerned Gram Panchayats,
- ❖ Concerned member of Panchayat Samiti,
- ❖ Concerned member of Zila Parishad,

One of the members of Watershed Committees is nominated as Watershed Secretary to perform the following duties:

- ❖ Convening meetings of Watershed Committee, Gram Sabha,
- ❖ Maintaining all records and proceedings of the meetings.
- ❖ Follow up action on all decisions taken in the meetings.
- ❖ Ensuring people's participation.

4.6.1 Formation of Watershed Committees (WC)

The watershed committee has been constituted as per the guidelines para 6.3 (44) after convening a meeting of Gram Sabha. The schedule of the meeting was circulated by the Additional Deputy Commissioner well in advance. The watershed committees were constituted in each village as detailed below: **(Table 2).**

Table 2. Watershed Committees (WC) Details

Name of Micro Watershed	Name of Villages	Name of President	Name of Secretary	Name of Members
Samalkhan	Samalkhan	Ajay Kumar	Arun Singh	Smt. Mamta rani, Smt. Raji devi, Smt. Jango devi, Sanjeev Kumar, Ravinder Kumar, Jaswant Kumar, Balwinder Singh, Ram kumar
	Dhurala	Avtar Singh	Jasbir Singh	Karm Singh, Sukhbir Singh, Harmahinder Singh, Nasar Ali, Karnail Singh, Santra devi, Mahindero Devi, Harvinder Singh
Chudiala	Chudiala	Darshan Singh	Raj kumar	Dharam Pal, Hardev Singh, Shamsher, Raksha devi, Yashpal, Pardeep Kumar, Paramjit, Harbans
	Chudiali	Rita Sharma	Renu Bala	Balwinder Singh, Harjeet Singh, Suresh pal, Mahinder Kumar, Sukhchain Singh, Salindra devi, Rinki, Kurdia ram
Dukheri	Dukheri	Sh. Baljit Singh	Sh. Sandeep Singh	Smt. Sunita Devi, Sh. Raj Kumar, Sh. Sonu Partap, Sh. Sanjay Singh, Sh. Jaswinder Singh, Sh. Dharam Pal Singh, Sh. Narinder Gupta, Sh. Bhem Dass
	Pharoli	Bir Singh	Parveen Kumar	Amrik Singh, Jaswant Singh (Nambardar), Sukhdev Singh (Nambardar), Sunil Kumar, Neeta devi, Rajpali, Rampal, Ram

The Secretary of the Watershed Committee has been appointed by the Watershed Committee in the meeting of Gram Sabha. The Secretary will be paid honorarium and would be independent from the functioning of Panchayat Secretary. The secretary would be dedicated in the project activities and would take care of the watershed supervision and would be fully responsible for organizing the meeting and maintenance of records. The main responsibilities of secretary are as under:

- Convening the meeting and recording the minutes of WC meeting and will be responsible for follow up the decision taken by the WC Committee.
- The secretary will be responsible for financial transactions of the project and will sign the cheques with WDT nominee on the behalf of WC.
- He will motivate the villagers for voluntary contribution and ensure equitable distribution of resources

4.7 INSTITUTIONAL SETUP AT WATERSHED LEVEL

4.7.1 Self Help Groups

The formation of the self help group is all the villages is underway. It is proposed to form at least 2 self help group in each village. In each village Self Help Groups consisting of 10 to 15 members having common goal are being formed. The members of SHGs would be drawn from very poor families, BPL families, SC families, Land less families, Small and Marginal farmers SHG would be homogeneous in nature and would work together for their socio-economic up-liftment. SHGs need to be imparted. Under the project, each SHGs would be given revolving fund Rs. 25000 each after 6 months of the date of formation. The income generating activities would be identified. For adopting economic activities would depend upon the decision of Self Help Group. Accordingly the Orientation and Trainings for their skill up gradation would be arranged in the project as activity. It is the responsibility of Watershed Committee to form SHGs in their respective villages under the guidance of Watershed Development Team and Project Implementing Agency.

4.7.2 User Groups

The Watershed Committee will constitute user group in the watershed area with the help of the WDT. In each Watershed village, user groups are also being formed. Members of these groups would be the beneficiaries of the Watershed project. User group are formed to manage the activities and also asset created under the programme on the long term basis. These groups would also be homogeneous in nature. User groups shall be given technical support as and when required by Watershed Committee and Watershed Development Team. During the preparatory stage while discussing with the Gram Sabha member it was decided that each group would formulate certain internal rules and have a feeling of ownership with community spirit. The members would be from various categories like landless, small farmer, marginal farmer and large farmer.

CHAPTER- 5

BUDGETING

MICRO WATERSHED WISE/COMPONENTS AND THEIR YEAR WISE PHASING BUDGET UNDER IWMP

IWMP- VII LOWER AMARI NADI WATERSHED

5.1 BUDGETING

The State Level Nodal Agency will distribute funds to WCDC keeping in view the detailed annual action plan of each micro- watershed. The expenditure under the various component of the project will be carried out as per the guidelines. The activity wise allocations of funds as per the provision of budget components have been work out and exhibited in table. 1. The first step in the budgeting is dividing the cost of project into various components as detailed in the revised common guidelines. It would help the PIA in further identifying activities under different components and allocate appropriate funds.

MICRO WATERSHED WISE / COMPONENT WISE PHASING

YEAR WISE BUDGET PHASING UNDER IWMP-VII

Area in Hectares and Funds in Rs.

Table 1. Activity wise allocation of funds for Project Village (in Lacs)

(BUDGET AT A GLANCE)

Name of the project	Project Area	Effective Area	Funds Available	Name of activity	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
Lower Amari Nadi watershed (IWMP VII)	2965	2507	30084000	Administrative costs	300840	300840	902520	902520	601680	3008400
				Monitoring	0	0	0	300840	0	300840
				Evaluation	0	0	0	0	300840	300840
				Entry point activities	1203360	0	0	0	0	1203360
				Institution and capacity building	0	1504200	0	0	0	1504200
				Detailed project report	300840	0	0	0	0	300840
				Watershed development works	0	2406720	4813440	5114280	4512600	16847040
				Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	0	0	902520	1504200	300840	2707560
				Production system and micro enterprises	0	0	902520	1203360	902520	3008400
				Consolidation phase	0	0	0	0	902520	902520
				Total	**1805040**	**4211760**	**7521000**	**9025200**	**7521000**	**30084000**
				Percentage of total cost	**6%**	**14%**	**25%**	**30%**	**25%**	**100%**

MICRO WATERSHED WISE/COMPONENT WISE PHASING

YEAR WISE BUDGET PHASING UNDER IWMP

Area in Hectares and Funds in Rs.

Table 2. PHASING YEAR WISE (Name of the Micro Watershed: Kesupur (Sambhalkha**)**

(BUDGET AT A GLANCE)

Effective Area	Funds Available	Name of activity	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
805	9660000	Administrative costs	96600	96600	289800	289800	193200	966000
		Monitoring	0	0	0	96600	0	96600
		Evaluation	0	0	0	0	96600	96600
		Entry point activities	386400	0	0	0	0	386400
		Institution and capacity building	0	483000	0	0	0	483000
		Detailed project report	96600	0	0	0	0	96600
		Watershed development works	0	772800	1545600	1642200	1449000	5409600
		Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	0	0	289800	483000	96600	869400
		Production system and micro enterprises	0	0	289800	386400	289800	966000
		Consolidation phase	0	0	0	0	289800	289800
		Total	**579600**	**1352400**	**2415000**	**2898000**	**2415000**	**9660000**
		Percentage of total cost	**6%**	**14%**	**25%**	**30%**	**25%**	**100%**

MICRO WATERSHED WISE/COMPONENT WISE PHASING

YEAR WISE BUDGET PHASING UNDER IWMP

Area in Hectares and Funds in Rs.

Table 3. PHASING YEAR WISE (Name of the Micro Watershed: Chudiala)

(**BUDGET AT A GLANCE)**

Effective Area	Funds Available	Name of activity	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
1035	12420000	Administrative costs	124200	124200	372600	372600	248400	1242000
		Monitoring	0	0	0	124200	0	124200
		Evaluation	0	0	0	0	124200	124200
		Entry point activities	496800	0	0	0	0	496800
		Institution and capacity building	0	621000	0	0	0	621000
		Detailed project report	124200	0	0	0	0	124200
		Watershed development works	0	993600	1987200	2111400	1863000	6955200
		Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	0	0	372600	621000	124200	1117800
		Production system and micro enterprises	0	0	372600	496800	372600	1242000
		Consolidation phase	0	0	0	0	372600	372600
		Total	**745200**	**1738800**	**3105000**	**3726000**	**3105000**	**12420000**
		Percentage of total cost	**6%**	**14%**	**25%**	**30%**	**25%**	**100%**

MICRO WATERSHED WISE/COMPONENT WISE PHASING

YEAR WISE BUDGET PHASING UNDER IWMP

Area in Hectares and Funds in Rs.

Table 4. PHASING YEAR WISE (Name of the Micro Watershed: Dukheri)

(BUDGET AT A GLANCE)

Effective Area	Funds Available	Name of activity	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total
667	8004000	Administrative costs	80040	80040	240120	240120	160080	800400
		Monitoring	0	0	0	80040	0	80040
		Evaluation	0	0	0	0	80040	80040
		Entry point activities	320160	0	0	0	0	320160
		Institution and capacity building	0	400200	0	0	0	400200
		Detailed project report	80040	0	0	0	0	80040
		Watershed development works	0	640320	1280640	1360680	1200600	4482240
		Livelihood activities for the asset less persons	0	0	240120	400200	80040	720360
		Production system and micro enterprises	0	0	240120	320160	240120	800400
		Consolidation phase	0	0	0	0	240120	240120
		Total	**480240**	**1120560**	**2001000**	**2401200**	**2001000**	**8004000**
		Percentage of total cost	**6%**	**14%**	**25%**	**30%**	**25%**	**100%**

CHAPTER – 6

PREPARATORY PHASE

The Preparatory Phase of the project will be the first year of the project. The major objective of this phase is to build appropriate mechanism for adoption of participatory approach and empowerment of local institutions (WC, SHG, and UG). WDT will assume the role of facilitator during this phase. In this phase, the main activities will include:

6.1 AWARENESS GENERATION AND MOTIVATION FOR PARTICIPATION

Fortunately, due to the implementation of earlier watershed management projects and operation of various ongoing soil and water conservation schemes, there has been regular interaction of the departmental staff with the community. Because of positive result of earlier projects, people are responsive and are looking forward for projects intervention. The need for the soil and water conservation works have emerged due to persistent draught, which the area is facing. However, production system need lot of improvement and hence the need of awareness generation and motivation for collective efforts to face the malady of recurrent floods and draught.

6.1.1 Collection of Base Line Data and Hydrological Data

As explained earlier, baseline data from all possible sources is collected for the purpose of not only future impact assessment but also to design project intervention. Most of this was done at the PPR and DPR stages, which forms integral part of the preparatory phase. In addition, data on rain fall amount and distribution, weather conditions and frequency of floods and drought was compiled at DPR stage.

6.1.2 Formation of Village Level Institutions

It has been decided by the state that project activities shall be implemented throughout the watershed committees (WCs). In collaboration with the department, the village level WCs were formed by holding well-attended meeting in which all settlement and section of the society were represented. Due representation was given to women, landless and BPL families as per norms issued by DoLR.

The self- Help Groups were formed during earlier projects but most of them are inactive and non – functional. Those groups will be revived and new ones were formed depending upon willingness of the interest groups. The type of activities these groups want pursue and their capacity building requirements were noted.

6.1.3 Preparation of DPR

PRA exercise and comprehensive data base have been carried out for DPR preparation. Meetings were held at district, micro- watershed wise and village wise with the lined departments and members of Gram Sabha on this aspect**.** The Draft Project Report was prepared on the basic information generated from primary and secondary sources. This also includes the outcome of participatory rural appraisal and outcome of

transect walk and stakeholders' discussions. A list of scope of works that finally emerged was prepared. Based on the technical survey, detailed cost estimates were prepared for components including resource management, entry point activities and production system. A broad frame work for capacity building at all levels as per the guidelines of DoLR was prepared. The livelihood opportunities which emerged from local product and market facility were analyzed and outlines of the same were included. Since the financial provisions were decided according to the area proposed to be covered, these provisions were distributed across project activities. The project activities are sequenced into three phase's namely preparatory phase, work phase, consolidation and withdrawal phase. So, the activities were segregated in the sequence and explained in detail. Finally the details about budget and its spilt up into annual action plan were also attempted. Since the DPR will be part of MIS from which details are arranged on two various layers on GIS. All the works proposed in the DPR are location specific and are as per the local demand and socio- economic conditions of the watersheds.

Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threat (SWOT) analysis of IWMP

A critical analysis of main strength of the proposed project, evident weaknesses, opportunities available for successful implementation and scope of achieving set objectives was made. Attention is also paid to possible threat against which sufficient inbuilt safeguards are provided. Such an analysis was done for the project in hand and summaries of observations were made and are mentioned below for the all Seven Sub-watersheds in Ambala district.

Strengths

- Good Rain fall
- Strong linkage with national and state level institutes and KGK for capacity building and technical guidance.
- Favorable environment for raising fruits, vegetables and medicinal plants.
- Most families are engaged in animal husbandry activities.
- Availability of drinking water.
- Good response to earlier watershed management programmes.
- Local residents are active in micro enterprises.

Weaknesses

- Erratic rainfall
- Lack of good quality fodder.
- Lack of advanced cattle breed.
- Low level of milk production.
- Lack of knowledge base regarding scientific cattle management.

- Prevalence of soil erosion
- No organized micro enterprises activities.
- Lack of technical skills.

Opportunities

- Rain Water harvesting for production.
- Promotion of organic farming.
- Promotion of horticultural activities (dry land plants).
- Provide training on dairy farming and other income generating activities.
- Promotion of nursery raising and pasture development.
- There would be horizontal integration and convergence of development programmes being organized and run by govt.

Threats

There are few negative issues that may have adverse effect

- Unreliable rainfall.
- Absence of assured irrigation.

- Lack of cooperation and contribution from local residents.
- Low literacy rate in the project area.
- Rapid climate change affecting crops.
- Lack of awareness of Dairy farming as a commercial activity.
- Frequent droughts.
- Poor avenues for employment.
- Wild life menance.

CAPACITY BUILDING- 5%

Rs. 15, 04,200/-

6.2 CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Introduction

Watershed development is conceived as a strategy for protecting livelihoods of people inhabiting fragile ecosystems, which over period of time have become subject to multidimensional land degradation. Main stress has been to ensure availability of water for drinking and irrigation to support agro-horti-forestry operation vis-à-vis raise income level and provide adequate employment opportunities for communities living in such areas of concerns. As an intervention Integrated Wasteland Development is nearly 20 years old. The initiatives have been subject to periodic reviews by expert committees with a broader view to improve upon its strategy and components as well as match with the growing socio-ecological requirements.

Para 9.VIII of common guidelines necessitate capacity building and training of all functionaries and stakeholders involved watershed programme on a war footing with definite action plan, requisite professionalism and all round competence.

2. VISION

A sincere effort to provide required professionalism and competence to the stakeholders associated with planning and implementation of IWMP in the state. This would include organisation development, human resource development, cooperation and network development and institutional development, all seen as a continuous process enabling functionaries to enhance their knowledge and skills and to develop the required orientation and perspectives thereby becoming more effective in discharging their roles and responsibilities.

3. Need

The term Capacity Development is understood as the development of peoples, organizations and societies' capability to manage resources effectively and efficiently in order to realize their own goals on a sustainable basis. In this context, four dimensions have to be distinguished:

- The development of the human resource or personnel development.
- The strengthening of the effectiveness and efficiency of organization or organizational development.
- The strengthening of cooperation between organizations and network development.
- The promotion of institutional frameworks for development.

Further, already 47 projects sanctioned in 2011-2012 in the state covering around 248 micro watersheds measuring 179531 hectares of area. The implementation of these new projects under the umbrella of common guidelines is reported to be in the initial

stage under preparatory phase. The establishment of desired institutional setup at all levels, required level of awareness for ensuring effectiveness of all institutions and community participation is therefore necessitated for conclusive participation by all.

This also necessitates a comprehensive package to provide appropriate knowledge for speedy implementation of the projects in the state particularly in the districts.

4. Rationale

Para 81 of common guidelines for watershed development lays special emphasis on the following key elements of Capacity building strategy.

- Dedicated & decentralized institutional support & delivery mechanism
- Annual Action Plan for Capacity Building
- Pool of resource persons
- Well prepared training modules and reading materials
- Mechanism for effective monitoring and follow-up.

Keeping in firsthand experience of the state in launching 47 projects under IWMP and current state of planning and implementation under preparatory phase the current action plan is primarily prepared to build the capacity of different principal stakeholders of projects to speed up further implementation and also lay a strong foundation for subsequent phases.

5. Objectives

The main objectives of the current action plan for ongoing 47 projects are outlined as follows:-

- Create common understanding on different features and provisions of common guidelines as well as instructions directions issued from time to time by Central and State Governmental agencies.
- Develop proper conceptual understanding about integrated participatory watershed management including other issues such as equity, environmental and social sustainability among all implementing agencies at project and village levels, PRIs and local communities (**KNOWLEDGE**).
- Build necessary and required skills and managerial competence of all stakeholders about planning, implementation and management of various project activities using participatory approach (**SKILLS**).
- Help institutional growth of watershed committees at GP level.
- Strengthening community participation, ensuring positive involvement of communities and improvement of socio economic conditions in watershed areas (**ATTITUDES**).

Table 1: Statement of Targets under Proposed Training Action Plan at Micro Watershed Level to be conducted by WDT members of Ambala District

Sr. No.	Title of Training Programme Duration and	Level of Participants	Total persons	Trainees Per Programme	Number of Programmes

Sr. No.	Title of Training Programme and Duration	Level of Participants	Total persons	Trainees Per Programme	Number of Programmes
01	District Level Sensitization Workshop for Watershed Committees. **One Day**				
	Ambala District	Members of Watershed Committees @ 10 per committee would also include accompanying WDT Members.	1120	300-350	3
02	Block Level Functional Programmes for Secretaries of Watershed Committees. **Two Days**				
	Ambala District	Secretaries of Village Watershed Committees	112	35-40	3
03	Project Level Sensitization Camps for WC **One Days**				
	Ambala District	Members of Watershed Committees @ 10 Persons (Tentative) per WC	1120	50	22
04	Village Level Awareness Camps on IWMP at Micro Watershed Level for User Groups **One Day**				

Sr. No.	Title of Training Programme and Duration	Level of Participants	Total persons	Trainees Per Programme	Number of Programmes
	Ambala District	Approximately 50 prospective user groups per micro watershed.	1600	50	32
05	Block Level Functional Programmes for SHGs [Leader, Secretary and Treasurer] under IWMP **One Day**				
	Ambala District	Three persons (Leader, Secretary and Treasurer) per Self Help Group @ around one SHG per village.	336	50	7

Note: Training programmes under Sl. No. 01 are proposed to be conducted by HIRD in collaboration with SLNA and WCDCs.

6. Training Methods

A group of selected Watershed Development Team members would be trained on various methods to ensure that they are able to conduct the proposed interventions effectively with the help of some of the following methods.

- Interactive learning.
- Experience Sharing.
- Experimental Learning.
- Presentation of case studies.
- Classroom deliberations.
- Group [structured] exercises and discussions.

7. Tools

- Projectors
- Flip Charts
- Electronic films
- Print Material
- Other IEC material.

8. Resource Persons

8.1. Internal

Around two persons per WDT identified from the initial training activities by HIRD, Nilokheri would be trained on various aspects for designing and conducting the training programmes. It is expected that each WDT members would be required to function as a internal resource person for the proposed training programmes. Technical experts from each WCDC and PIA would also function as facilitators in the proposed training activities.

8.2 External

Further, in order to make the proposed interventions meaningful for achieving the broader objectives efforts would be made to liaison with various experts from district level line departments, agencies and state level institutions including HIRD as per the need of the programme.

9. FUND REQUIREMENT

The **approved revised norms for training for PRIs and RD functionaries" by MoRD, GoI in 2010** have been strictly used [for fixed and variable costs].

Table 2. Statement showing funds Requirement for training on IWMP in Haryana (Preparatory Phase – District Level)

Sr. No.	Training Programmes for SLNA, WDT, PIA , Field Functionary , WDC member's , SHG & UG organize by HIRD	Total Funds
1	District Level Sensitization Workshop(s) for Watershed Committees	53629
2	Block Level Functional Programmes for Secretaries of Watershed Committees. Two Days	7346
3	Village Level Sensitization Camps for WC One Days	36286
4	Village Level Awareness Camps on IWMP at Micro Watershed Level for Prospective User Groups One Day	24538
5	Block Level Functional Programmes for SHGs [Leader, Secretary and Treasurer] under IWMP One Day	14844
	Total	**1,36,643**

Table 3. Micro Watershed Wise Exposure cum training Visit for SLNA, WDT, PIA , Field Functionary , WDC, SHG & UG Members of IWMP VII (Ambala)

S. No.	Target Group	Training Topics	No. of MWS	No. of days	Budget per camp	No. of Camps	No. of Participants per camp	Cost for all participants per day	Cost per participant per day	Cost per person	Total Budget
1	Self Help Groups- 2 SHGs- micro watershed level	Orientation on IWMP, SHGs cum Exposure Visit	3	2	12600	5	9	6300	700	1400	63000
2	User groups from each micro watershed	NRM, Post Project Management etc. –Exposure Visit	3	2	12600	5	9	6300	700	1400	63000

S. No.	Target Group	Training Topics	No. of MWS	No. of days	Budget per camp	No. of Camps	No. of Participants per camp	Cost for all participants per day	Cost per participant per day	Cost per person	Total Budget
3	Sub watershed Level- WDT Members	Part II-Module I to V-Exposure Visit Outside State- Conceptual, Technical, Social, Management of Finance, Monitoring and Evaluation.	3	4	54000	5	9	13500	1500	6000	270000
4	Sub watershed	Exposure Visit-	3	2	12600	5	9	6300	700	1400	63000

S. No.	Target Group	Training Topics	No. of MWS	No. of days	Budget per camp	No. of Camps	No. of Participants per camp	Cost for all participants per day	Cost per participant per day	Cost per person	Total Budget
	Level- PIA Members	Within Fundamentals of Watershed, Finance Management, Final Report on WDP etc									
5	District Level-WDC	Exposure visit to successful watershed/ University.	3	2	12600	5	9	6300	700	1400	63000

S. No.	Target Group	Training Topics	No. of MWS	No. of days	Budget per camp	No. of Camps	No. of Participants per camp	Cost for all participants per day	Cost per participant per day	Cost per person	Total Budget
6	District Level-Line Deptt., WDC	Exposure visit to successful watersheds within state.	3	2	12600	5	9	6300	700	1400	63000
7	SLNA and District Level Controlling Officers	Exposure visit to successful watersheds outside state	3	4	36000	5	6	9000	1500	6000	180000
Total				**18**	**153000**		**60**	**54000**			**765000**

Table 4. Farmer's/ Beneficiaries training camps with Extension Programmes of IWMP VII (Ambala)

S. No.	District	No. Micro watershed	No. of Camps/ Year/ Micro watershed	Total No. of camps per Year	Total No. of camps for 5 Year's	Amount of per Camp	Amount per Micro watershed	Total Budget
1.	Farmer Training Camp in each season	3	2	6	30	12,000	1,20,000	3,60,000
2.	Propaganda & Documentation (Puppet show, documentary movies show, video graphy, Photography, wall Painting, Display Board, pamphlets, leaf lets. Etc)	3	2	6	30	5000	50,000	1,50,000
3	Contingency charges							92557
	Total							**6,02,557**

i) **Training Programmes for SLNA, WDT, PIA , Field Functionary , WDC member's , SHG & UG organize by HIRD = 1,36,643 /-**

ii) **Micro Watershed Wise Exposure cum training Visit For SLNA, WDT, PIA , Field Functionary , WDC, SHG & UG Members = 7,65,000 /-**

iii) **Farmer's / Beneficiaries training camps with Extension Program's = 6,02,557/-**

Grand Total = 15, 04,200/-

6.2.1 Expected Outcome of Capacity Building

- All principal stakeholders would be covered under proposed training interventions by March, 2013.
- The knowledge level of different stakeholders on various provisions of Common Guidelines will increase to a significant level.
- The skill level of the principal stakeholders will be improved in managing watershed projects in consonance with the provisions of common guidelines and state government instructions.
- The programmes will help in ensuring that all stakeholders/agencies/institutions work with positive attitudes in order to utilize the benefit of the projects in fulfilling the objectives set forth.
- Programmes will create a sense of responsible partnership amongst various stakeholders.
- The programmes will also help in further identifying areas for future interventions.
- Improved participation of different stakeholders leading to speedy implementation of watershed development work phase.
- Experiences would help in consolidating other gaps for better planning and management of Capacity Building and Training interventions under new projects in future.

6.3 ENTRY POINT ACTIVITIES 4%

EPA activities are taken up under the watershed to build rapport with village community at the beginning of the project, generally certain important works which are in urgent demand of the local community are taken up. A group discussion was conducted in the Gram Sabha meeting/watershed committee regarding EPA activities. It was conveyed to the Gram Sabha that an amount of Rs. 12, 03,360/- were provided for EPA. The provision of IEC material for community will be met under EPA. The stake holders discussed the various activities which they felt is important but after the discussion the following activities were finalized. The convergence with the other project can also be undertaken.

Table 5. Entry Point Activities in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

(Rs. In Lacs)

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
Saha/ Ambala-I	IWMP-VII (Lower Amari Nadi Watershed)	26	26	1. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential etc, at right side of river. 2. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential etc, at right side of river. 3. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential etc, at right side of river.	Keshopur	0.84480	3 No. of work

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				4. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential etc, at right side of river.	Sambhalkha	1.58880	
				5. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential etc, at right side of river.	Dhukheri	1.43040	
				6. Interception bundh cum diversion embankment for augmenting ground water potential etc, along the railway line.	Dhurala	0.46071	

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				7. Earthern Structure /field bundh in community land after land levelling for increase water potential. 8. Earthern Structure /filed bundh in community land after land levelling for increase water potential. 9. Earthern Structure /filed bundh in community land after land levelling for increase water potential. 10. Earthern Structure /filed bundh in	Dhurala	0.56649	5 No. of work

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				community land after land levelling for increase water potential. 11. Earthern Structure /filed bundh in community land after land levelling for increase water potential.			
				12. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential. 13. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential.			

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				14. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential. 15. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential. 16. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential. 17. Interception bund cum diversion embankment along the river bank left	Chudiali	1.20000	6 No. of work

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				and right side along the pond wall side for increase water potential.			
				18. Renovation of 2 Ponds, digging of Nala and water management in school ground through Earth filling. 19. Renovation of 2 Ponds, digging of Nala and water management in school ground through Earth filling. 20. Renovation of 2 Ponds, digging of Nala and water management in school ground through Earth filling. 21. Renovation of 2 Ponds, digging of Nala and water management in	Chudiala	1.72800	4 No. of works

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				school ground through Earth filling.			
				22. Renovation of old pond (This pond of village Khanpur relates to IWMP- 7 & 3 both are one activities)	Khanpur	1.01280	
				23. Interception bund cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential. 24. Interception bund cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential. 25. Interception bund cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground	Dhukheri	2.56800	3 No. of works

Block	Name of Project	No. of EPAs Identified	No. of EPAs Completed	Name/Nature of EPA	Location	Expenditure	Remarks
				water potential.			
				26. Interception bund cum diversion embankment to augmenting ground water potential.	Pharoli	0.63060	
					Total	**12.0306**	

Total Cost of project area @ 4%: 12, 03,360/-

CHAPTER - 7

WORK PHASE

7.1 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORKS - 56%

All the Works under the project have been identified after detailed survey of the Project Area and discussions held with team of experts consisted of DSCO, RFO, Hydrologist from Haryana supported by Livelihood expert, Agriculture and Horticulture expert and expert in Animal Husbandry. Participatory approach has been adopted to identify the activities under the project. The detailed discussions were held with watershed committees and works identified along with villagers after making visits to affected sites. The works mainly relate to soil moisture conservation activities, renovation of ponds, structures for protecting fields etc. The proposed project proposals were presented in the Gram Sabha meeting as per the schedule and were approved with certain changes. The works thus identified are given in the attached sheets along with estimates – micro watershed wise.

Sample estimates are as follows:

A. Drainage line Treatment

7.1.1 Crate Wire Structures (Gabian type and Spur): Where ever local stones are available in prescribe size in the drainage lines, crate wire structures (Gabian type and spur) have been proposed. The height of such structure has 1 to 1.2 meters of each step. Simultaneously in seasonal torrents have high velocity due to steep slope and meander quite often. In this process, lands located

along banks are eroded and converted to stony gully beds. The infrastructure like local paths, culverts, buildings are also damaged and threatened by flash floods.

Proposed system: There is pertinent need to afforest the area and reduce runoff. The crate wire (Gabian type)/woven spurs supported by live hedges are proposed to protect the land. Incidentally stones of suitable size are available in some khads. This type of work has already been done under different schemes by agriculture, forest and drainage wing of irrigation department and is quite successful but lot more needs to be done.

7.1.2 Drop Structures/ Cement stone Masonry Structure/ Cause way

Present Status: The rainwater from upper lands located at hill slopes passes through the farm lands and forms a network of shallow and deep gullies which keep on widening and deepening. These gullies not only damage the lands located along their banks but are source of debris which is carried down and deposited in gully beds and cause meandering patterns, again a cause of bank erosion source.

Proposed Activity: Drop Structures/ Cement stone Masonary Structure in series are proposed to break the velocity and safe disposal of rain water and induce deposition of sediment in nala beds and terraces also. Such structures planned as per size of the gully and discharge carried by them. Number of check dams is requested by the farmers to save the land. Such check dams have already been constructed under Kandi Project and State Soil Conservation schemes of agriculture and forest department but many more are needed at strategic locations.

A check dam constructed under Kandi Project in many villages of hills and foothills of Shivalik area has saved the houses from under cutting by the gully.

7.1.3 Construction of Retaining Walls for Bank Protection

Existing System: The whole project area is infested with large network of gullies which are damaging the farm lands/ habitation located along the banks of nalas and rivers. The land holdings are small and any loss of land and its conversion to a Nala badly affects the economy of the family. Under, the Kandi Project stone masonry retaining walls were constructed at strategic locations which saved the land of the farmers and banks of village ponds.

Proposed System: Run-off from upper area shall be reduced and flood peaks moderated by afforestation and rain water harvesting structures. Then as per need, retaining walls are proposed at strategic locations to protect the farm lands, bank of ponds, habitation and infrastructure.

B. Water Resources Development

7.2.1 Repair, renovation and capacity enhancement of village Ponds/ drain

Existing System: There is an acute scarcity of water for livestock as village ponds dry out in summer months. Most ponds are silted up and need desiltation. Some are leaking from sides and water is lost quickly. Most of ponds do not have proper inlets and out lets and ramps for water disposal and animal entry. There is genuine demand for repair, renovation and capacity enhancement of village ponds in the area. Some areas have temporarily submerged during rainy season due to overflow of nalas and rivers.

Proposed Activity: Repair, renovation, capacity increase and construction of inlet, outlet, ramp and retaining walls are the major need based demand by project stakeholders. In some village, the construction of new ponds is proposed subject to availability of funds. Since buffaloes are the main source of milk and selling milk is a major source of income, but scarcity of water impacts of milk

yield of buffaloes. In summer months, it is widely held that buffaloes must spend 3 to 4 hours in pond for cooling which save the animal from heat stress. Hence, there was much demand of ponds renovation and repairs. Ponds as such are the best source of rainwater conservation and ground water recharge. Some areas have temporarily submerged during rainy season due to overflow of nalas and rivers. Proposed dugout new drains and strengthening of old system for drain out stagnate water in low lying area of watershed.

Gram Panchayats spend some money on repair and renovation under different schemes but due to paucity of funds, works are taken up in piece meal and main work of retaining wall is ignored. The villagers gave high priority for the construction of retaining walls as lot of water was leaking from sides and cutting of banks by waves and animal intervention to reduce capacity of pond. In most villages, the first priority of the entire community is the construction of retaining walls of the ponds as these are considered sacred due to the presence of historic village temples nearby. Some of the works would also be covered under entry point activities. It is also stressed to use the labor component from MGNREGA and material from the IWMP so that maximum amount of rainwater is harvested.

7.2.2 Earthen Embankments/ Guide Bandh

Present Status: Rain-fed agriculture is gambling with rains. There is no assured irrigation facility available in the project area to stabilize crop production through limited supplemented irrigation. There are sites where water harvesting structures can be constructed but people do not get organize for common cause. Moreover, they are unable to spend money from their own resources. Only few harvesting dams were constructed earlier under Kandi project and state schemes but demand was always more than supply.

Suggested Interventions: In quite a number of villages, sites have been identified for Earthen Embankments, Guide Bandhs and Percolation tank etc. but GPs are interested to get the dams constructed from other schemes of the Department. In some watershed village paths have converted in nalas due to erosion to be strengthen by construction of earthen embankments. As such no earthen dam for water harvesting was planned in this project.

This phase would start after the preparatory phase is by and large complete. It was considered as the heart of the program in which the DPR proposals shall be implemented in participatory mode. In this watershed management program, it was planned to rehabilitate the degraded watersheds by the control of runoff and soil loss by biological and mechanical conservation measures adopting ridge to valley approach. The protective vegetation cover would be regenerated in forest and common lands. The drainage lines treatment is proposed after afforestation of hill slopes. This includes vegetative barriers, shall scale dry stone, crate wire and stone masonry check dams and silt detention structures. In this water stressed project area, rainwater harvesting to reduce soil erosion, recharge ground water, improve moisture regime and use of harvesting water for human and livestock use and in some case for irrigation was given very high priority. This was coupled with land development, production improvement, and promotion of subsidiary occupations for improved livelihoods. Many village ponds are silted, several are filled with filth and sewage water and giving foul smell. Repair renovation and retaining walls of village ponds has emerged as an important activity. The scope of integrated watershed regeneration/rehabilitation works which emerged from the PRA is now presented.

Sample estimates are as follows:

Activities under NRM (56%) Micro Watershed Wise (IWMP VII Ambala) is given below and The Existing location of works and Proposed Action/ Treatment Plan map shown in Annexure VIII and IX.

Works in DPR (IWMP-7)

Proposed after field visit and consultations

Table 1. MICRO WATERSHED – Keshopur- (Sambhalkha, Dukheri)

Sr. No.	Nature of Works	Location	No. of Works		Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lacs)	Objective
			Physical	Unit Cost Rs. In Lacs		
1.	Drain for drain out stagnate water in fields.	From village phirni towards nadi and fall into nadi.	0	As per HSR rate on earth work	0	To drain out surplus water from village abadi into the Amri nadi choa.
2.	Earthen Gully Plug/Earthen Embankment (the outlet structure from CSMS/ CBMS)	Along the river banks both sides.	28	0.77	21.56	To augmenting the ground water potential.
3.	Agro forestry/ Afforestation	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	10	0.15	1.50	For the control of soil erosion.
4.	Cement Brick Masonry Structures/ Drop Structures/Culverts/Drain outlet/cut off wall etc.	At the boundary of Pharouli and Dukheri.	800	0.0326	26.08	Water harvesting/recharging/ soil conservation/moisture conservation and domestic need of the watershed community.
5.	Rainfed Horticulture	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	5	0.40	2	For the control of soil erosion/ recharging/excess runoff management to improve the agriculture production.
6.	Renovation/Disilting of Village Pond /Tank(small)	-	0	2.00	0	-

7.	Strengthening of old Guide bandh's	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	1	3.00	3	To provide drinking water to cattle and also conservation of water and ground water recharging.
8.	Cause way's	On the rasta from Dukheri to Dhurala on Amri nadi choa.	1	As per HSR rate	4.80	For better convenience of the watershed community/water harvesting/water recharging.
Total Cost					**58.94**	
Available Funds					**54.10**	
Convergence with MGNREGA					**4.84**	

Works in DPR (IWMP-7)

Proposed after field visit and consultations

Table 2. MICRO WATERSHED – Chudiyala- (Dhurala, Chudiala, Chudiali, Khanpur)

Sr. No.	Nature of Works	Location	No. of Works		Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lacs)	Objective
			Physical	Unit Cost Rs. In Lacs		
1.	Drain for drain out stagnate water in fields.	From village phirni towards nadi and fall	1	As per HSR rate on earth work	8	To drain out surplus water from village abadi into the

		into nadi.				Amri nadi choa.
2.	Earthen Gully Plug/Earthen Embankment (the outlet structure from CSMS/ CBMS) .	Along the river banks both sides.	30	0.77	23.10	To augmenting the ground water potential.
3.	Agro forestry/ Afforestation	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	15	0.15	2.25	For the control of soil erosion.
4.	Cement Brick Masonry Structures/ DropStructures/Culverts/Drain outlet/cut off wall etc.	At the boundary of Pharouli and Dukheri.	400	0.0326	13.04	Water harvesting/recharging/soil conservation/moisture conservation and domestic need of the watershed community.
5.	Rainfed Horticulture	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	5	0.40	2	For the control of soil erosion/ recharging/excess runoff management to improve the agriculture production.
6.	Renovation/Disilting of Village Pond /Tank(small)	-	3	2.00	6	-
7.	Strengthening of old Guide bandh's	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	4	3.00	12	To provide drinking water to cattle and also conservation of water and ground water recharging.
8.	Cause way's	On the rasta from Dukheri to Dhurala on Amri nadi choa.	1	As per HSR rate	6.25	For better convenience of the watershed community/water harvesting/water recharging.
Total Cost					**72.64**	

Available Funds	**69.55**	
Convergence with MGNREGA	**3.09**	

Works in DPR (IWMP-7)

Proposed after field visit and consultations

Table 3. MICRO WATERSHED – Dukheri- (Dukheri, Pharouli)

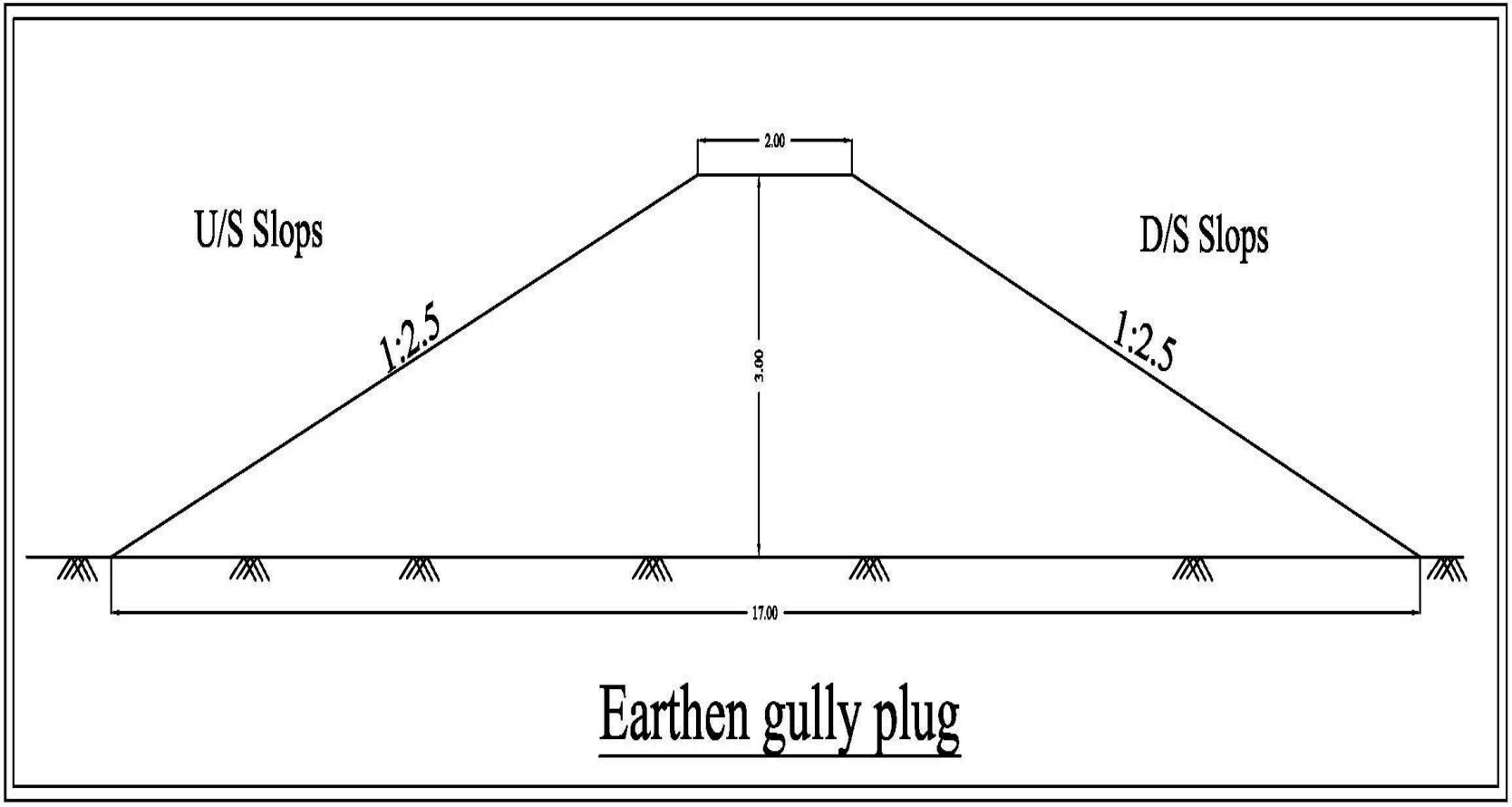
Sr. No.	Nature of Works	Location	No. of Works		Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lacs)	Objective
			Physical	Unit Cost Rs. In Lacs		
1.	Drain for drain out stagnate water in fields.	From village phirni towards nadi and fall into nadi.	1	As per HSR rate on earth work	2.40	To drain out surplus water from village abadi into the Amri nadi choa.
2.	Earthen Gully Plug/Earthen Embankment (the outlet structure from CSMS/ CBMS) .	Along the river banks both sides.	15	0.77	11.55	To augmenting the ground water potential.
3.	Agro forestry/ Afforestation	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	15	0.15	2.25	For the control of soil erosion.

Sr. No.	Nature of Works	Location	No. of Works		Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lacs)	Objective
			Physical	Unit Cost Rs. In Lacs		
4.	Cement Brick Masonry Structures/ DropStructures/Culverts/Drain outlet/cut off wall etc.	At the boundary of Pharouli and Dukheri.	600	0.0326	19.56	Water harvesting/recharging/soil conservation/moisture conservation and domestic need of the watershed community.
5.	Rainfed Horticulture	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	5	0.40	2	For the control of soil erosion/ recharging/excess runoff management to improve the agriculture production.
6.	Renovation/Disilting of Village Pond /Tank(small)	-	0	2.00	0	-
7.	Strengthening of old Guide bandh's	At suitable land of UGs/Panchayat land.	2	3.00	6	To provide drinking water to cattle and also conservation of water and ground water recharging.
8.	Cause way's	On the rasta from Dukheri to Dhurala on Amri nadi choa.	1	As per HSR rate	7.23	For better convenience of the watershed community/water harvesting/water recharging.
Total Cost					**50.99**	
Available Fund					**44.82**	
Amount Convergence with MGNREGA					**6.17**	

Cost Sharing: During the PRA exercise and meeting with the stake holders from time to time, the beneficiaries agreed to contribute in form of material, labour and cash to 10% of structure cost. The watershed development funds and pattern of utilization would be decided by the UGs/ WDT and PIA during implementation programme.

Table 4. DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EARTHEN GULLY PLUG/ GUIDE BANDH

	Let the Average length of the Gully Plug =	40 meters			
	Let the Average Height of the Gully Plug =	3.0 meters			
	Up Stream Slope of the Gully Plug =	1 : 2.5			
	Down Stream Slope of the Gully Plug =	1 : 2.5			



Earthen gully plug

Leads Statement :-					
Cross Section Area = (Base + Top) ÷ 2 x Height i.e {(17.00 +2.00) ÷ 2} x 3.00 = 28.50 Square meters					
Horizontal leads = (Base/2) + (Cross section area/ 2 x 0.6) i.e. (17.00/2) + [{28.50}/(2 x 0.6)] =32.25 meters					
Vertical leads = (Height +0.60) x 0.4 x 10 i.e. (3.00 +0.60) x 0.4 x 10 = 14.40 meters					
Total leads = 32.25 meters + 14.40 meters = 46.65 meters					
Number of leads = (46.65 - 15.00) / 7.5 = 4.22 leads Or Say 5 No. of Leads					
Area of Jungle Clearance :-					
Area to be covered by the body of Dam = Length x Average base i.e. 40.00 x 17.00 = 680.00 Sq. meters					
Area from where E/W is to be excavated = Av. Length x leads i.e. 40.00 x 46.65 = 1866.00 Sq. meters					
Total Area = 680.00 + 1866.00 =	2546.00	Sq. meters.			
Volume of Loose soil to be removed :-					
Area to be covered by the body of Dam X Depth of loose soil i.e (680.00 x 0.30) =				204.00	cum
Volume of Earthwork in bund filling :-					
(Cross Section Area X Length) + Loose soil to be removed i.e.(28.50 x 40.00)+ 204.00 =				1344.00	cum
ABSTRACT OF COST					

S.No.	Item of Work	Quantity	Rate	Unit	Amount
1	Jungle clearance including uprooting of rank vegetarian, grass, bush woods etc H.S.R.6.26	2546.00 sq.m	Rs.66.80 + 300% C. Prem. =267.20	100 sq.m	6802.91
2	Removal of loose soil up to 0.3 m below Natural surface level H.S.R. 6.2 (b)	204.00 cum	Rs.586.60 + 350% C. Prem.= 2639.70	100 cum	5384.99
3	E/work excavation for making embank-ment undressed including breaking of Clods. H.S.R. 6.2 (b)	1344.00 cum	Rs.586.60 + 350% C. Prem.= 2639.70	100 cum	35477.57
4	Extra for admixture for single or kanker Exceeding 30% but up to 40%. H.S.R. 6.2 (h) ii	1344.00 cum	Rs. 318.55 + 350% C. Prem.= 1433.48	100 cum	19265.97
5	Extra for every 7.5 meter additional lead beyond 60mt but up to 255 m by the animal or animal driven cart (5 leads) H.S.R. 6.2 (c) (ii)	1344.00 cum	[(15.00 x 5 No.)+ 350% C. Prem.= 337.50	100 cum	4536.00
6	Dressing of earthwork H.S.R. 6.3 (i)	1344.00 cum	Rs.45.90 + 350 % C. Prem.= 206.55	100 cum	2776.03
Total =					**74243.4712**

Add Contingency at the rate of 3% =	2227.30
Grand Total =	**76470.78**

Table 5. Detail Estimate of Cement Stone Masonry Structure

S.No.	Description	No.	Length (mts)	Breadth (mts)	Height (mts)	Content (cums)
1	**Excavation of earthwork in foundation And plinth**			**6.6**		
	Crest wall with extensions	1	8.00	2.00	1.20	19.20
	Side walls	2	1.50	1.00	1.20	3.60
	Wing walls	2	2.00 **H.S.R**	1.00	1.20	4.80
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	1.00	1.20	7.20
	Appron	1	4.00	1.50	0.30	1.80
				Total =		**36.60**
2	**Cement concrete work 1 : 4 : 8 in the Foundation and plinth**			**H.S.R 10.39**		
	Crest wall with extensions	1	8.00	1.70	0.20	2.72
	Side walls	2	1.50	0.70	0.20	0.42
	Wing walls	2	2.00	0.70	0.20	0.56
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	0.70	0.20	0.84
	Appron	1	4.00	1.50	0.20	1.20
				Total =		**5.74**
3	**Square rubble stone masonry course1: 5 in foundation and plinth H.S.R 12.23**					
	Crest wall with extensions	1	8.00	(1.5+1.0)/2= 1.25	1.00	**10.00**
	Side walls	2	1.50	0.50	1.00	**1.50**
	Wing walls	2	2.00	0.50	1.00	**2.00**

S.No.	Description	No.	Length (mts)	Breadth (mts)	Height (mts)	Content (cums)
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	0.50	1.00	**3.00**
				Total =		**16.50**
4	**Square rubble stone masonry course1: 5 above G.L. H.S.R 12.23 and 12.31**					
	Crest wall with extensions	1	8.00	(1.0+0.5)/2= 0.75	1.20	7.20
	Side walls	2	(1.5+2.0)/2= 1.75	0.50	(1.7+0.5)/2= 1.1	1.93
	Wing walls	2	2.00	0.50	1.70	3.40
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	0.50	0.20	0.60
	Toe wall extensions	1	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.25
				Total =		**13.38**
5	**Cement concrete work 1 : 2 : 4 in the Foundation and plinth H.S.R 10.41**					
	On the top of crest wall	1	4.00	(1.0+0.5)/2= 0.75	0.05	0.15
	On the top of crest wall extensions	2	2.00	0.50	0.05	0.10
	On the top of side walls	2	1.50	0.50	0.05	0.08
	On the top of wing walls	2	2.00	0.50	0.05	0.10
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	0.50	0.05	0.15
	Apron	1	4.00	1.50	0.10	0.60
				Total =		**1.18**
6	**Cement plastering work 1:4 on the**					
	Crest wall both side	2	4.00	_	1.20	9.60
	Crest wall extensions	2 x 2	2.00	_	0.50	4.00
	Side walls	2	(1.5+2.0)/2= 1.75	_	(1.7+0.5)/2= 1.1	3.85
	Wing walls	2	2.00	_	1.70	6.80
	Toe wall with extensions	1	6.00	_	0.20	1.20
	Toe wall extensions	2 x 2	1.00	_	0.50	2.00
				Total =		**27.45**

Table 6. MATERIAL STATEMENT AND COST OF MATERIAL

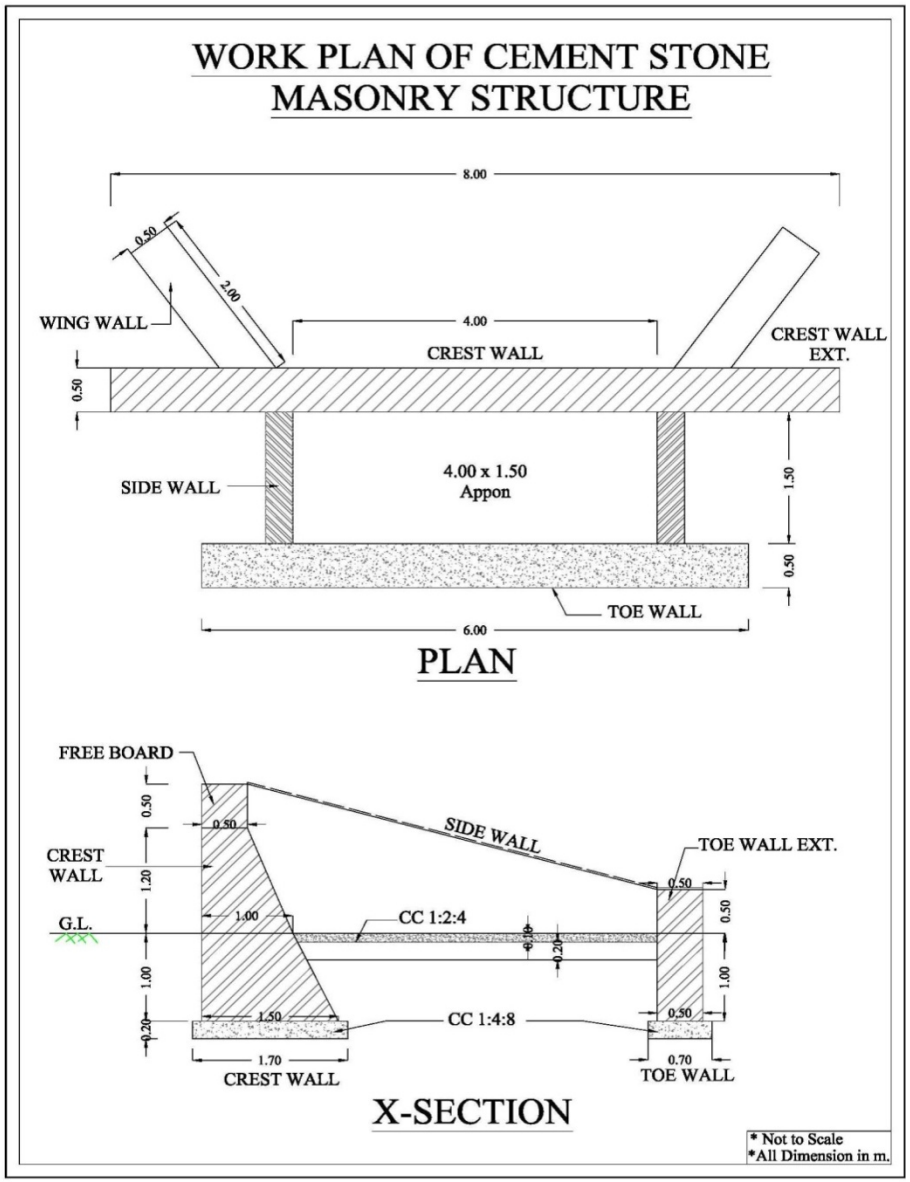
S.No.	**Item of workQuantity**	**Cement**	**Sand**	**Stone blast**	**Bajri 20 mm**	**Stone boulders**
	(cum)	(bags)	(cum)	(cum)	(cum)	(cum)
1	C.C work 1 : 4 : 8	19.516	2.7552	5.5104	_	_
2	Sq. stone masonry work 5.74 16.50	28.38	4.95	_	_	18.15
	1: 5 in foundation.					
3	Sq. stone masonry work 13.38	23.005	4.0125	_	_	14.7125
	1: 4 above ground level.					
4	C.C work 1 : 2 : 4	7.4025	0.517	_	1.034	_
5	C. plastering work 1 : 4 1.18 27.45 sqm	3.02	0.41	_	_	_
	Total =	**81.323**	**12.64645**	**5.5104**	**1.034**	**32.8625**
	Rates of material	245.00 per bag	950.00 per cum	965.00 per cum	985.00 per cum	945.00 per cum
	Cost of Materials	**19924**	**12014**	**5318**	**1018**	**31055**
	Total Cost of Materials =	**Rupees**	**69329**	**/-only**		

Table 7. LABOUR COST

S.No.	**Item of workQuantity**		**Rate**	**Unit**	**Amount**
1	Excavation of earthwork in foundation and plinth 6.6 H.S.R	36.60 cum	1108.10 +350% C. Prem. =4986.45	100 cum	**1825.04**
2	Cement concrete work 1 : 8 : 16 in the Foundation and plinth H.S.R 10.39	5.74 cum	64.95 +370% C. Prem. =305.27	cum	**1752.25**
3	Square rubble stone masonry course1: 5 in foundation and plinth H.S.R 12.23	16.50 cum	(160.35+26.00) +250% C. Prem. =652.22	cum	**10761.63**
4	Square rubble stone masonry course1: 5 above G.L. H.S.R 12.23 and 12.31	13.38 cum	(160.35+26.00+27.20) +200% Prem.= 747.42	cum	**9996.74**
5	Cement concrete work 1 : 2 : 4 in the Foundation and plinth H.S.R 10.41	1.18 cum	64.95 +370% C. Prem. =305.27	cum	**358.69**
6	Cement plastering work 1:4 on the stone walls H.S.R 15.5	27.45 sqm	5.50 +340 % C. Prem. =24.2	cum	**664.29**
	Total =	29.875 cum			**25358.64525**
				or say Rs.25359/- only	

Table 8. ABSTRACT OF COST

Labour cost	25359.00
Cost of Materials as per detail attached	69329.00
Total =	**94688.00**
Add contingency at the rate of 3%	2841.00
Grand Total =	**97529.00**
Per cum Rate = 97529 /29.88 = 3264.02 or say Rs.3260/- only	



X-section of Masonry Structure

Table 9. Detailed estimate of Pond

Detail Estimate of village Pond						
	Volume of Pond	=	A+AB+C x D			
			6			
		=	(50x50)+4(41x41)+(32x32)		X 3.00	
			6			
		=	5124 cum			
	Volume of Stone Pitching	=	Area X Depth/ Height			
		=	3824 X 0.15			
		=	423.60 cum			
			or say - 1461.55 cft.			
	Leads Statement					
	Horizontal Leads	=	(length/2) +(cross section area/2 x 0.60)			
		=	80/2 + {(16.50 + 3)/2 x 2.25}/2 x0.60			
		=	61.94 mtr.			
	Vertical Leads	=	(Depth + Height) x 0.4 x 10			
		=	21.00 mtr.			
	Total Leads	=	{(61.94 + 21.00) - 15.00}/7.5			

			=	9 Leads			

Table 10. Abstract of cost of estimate for Digging Village Pond

S.No.	Particulars	H.S.R. No.	Quantity	Rates	Unit	Amount
1	Excavation of earth work for digging of the vill. Pond	6.2 (b)	5124.00	2243.75	100 cum	114969.75
2	Extra for every 7.50 mtr. Additional lead upto 60 mtr. For 6 No. leads	6.2 (c')(i)	5124.00	496.29	100 cum	25429.90
3	Extra for admixture of shingle or Kanker upto 30%-40%		5124.00	1218.45	100 cum	62433.38
4	Extra for compaction in 25 cm layers but excluding rolling	6.2 (g_(i)	5124.00	260.48	100 cum	13347.00
5	Extra for watering in 25 cm layers as per specifications for compaction	6.2 (g_(ii)	5124.00	286.88	100 cum	14699.73
6	Extra for rolling in 25 cm layers as per specifications by sheep foot roller	6.2 (g)(v)	5124.00	401.62	100 cum	20579.01
					Total	**251458.76**
					Add. Contigency @2%	**5029.1753**
					Grand Total	**256487.94**
					Or say `	**2.60 Lac**

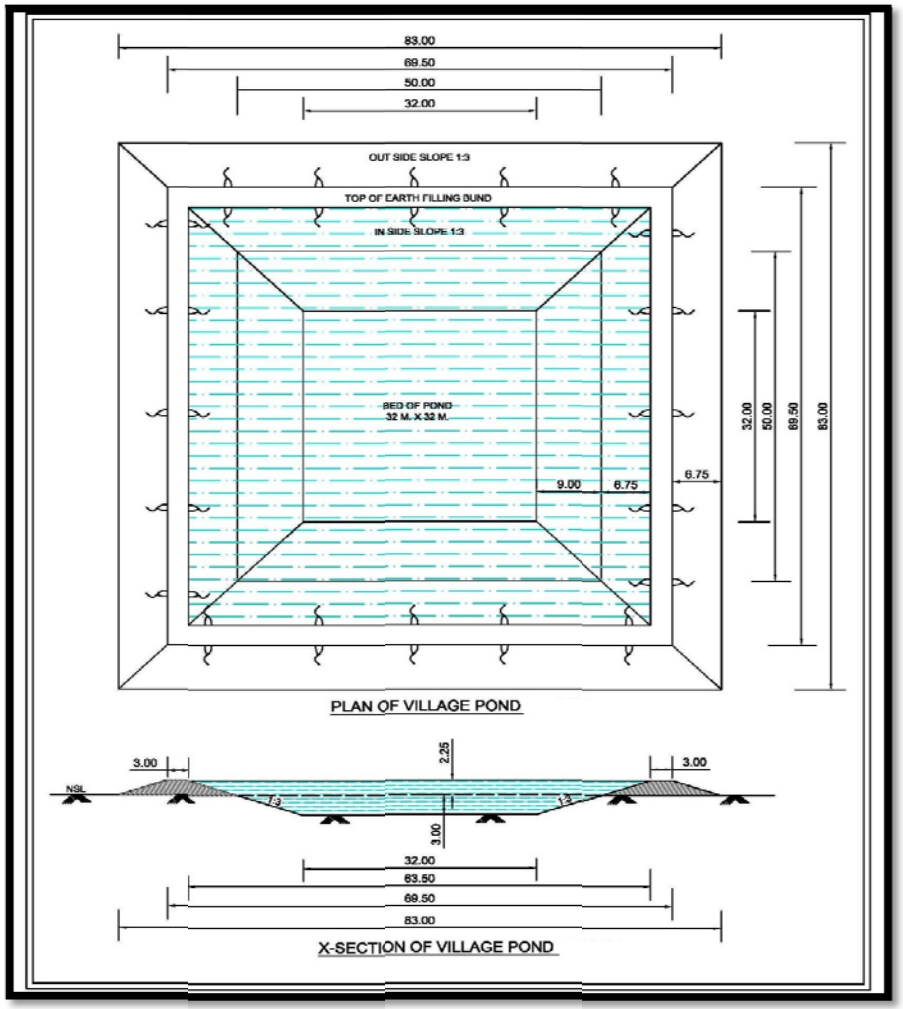

83.00
69.50
50.00
32.00
OUT SIDE SLOPE 1:3
TOP OF EARTH FILLING BUND
IN SIDE SLOPE 1:3
BED OF POND
32 M. X 32 M.
9.00
6.75
6.75
32.00
50.00
69.50
83.00
PLAN OF VILLAGE POND
3.00
NSL
1:3
1:3
2.25
3.00
3.00
32.00
63.50
69.50
83.00
X-SECTION OF VILLAGE POND

Table 11. Estimate of Orchard Development in the Watersheds Per Hectare (Lemon, Lichi, & Kinnoo)

A. Horticulture

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Soil working 1m x 1m x 1m size pits (390 Nos.) including cost of refilling(At the distance 15'x15')	390.00	cum	36.66	14297.40
2	Application of Farmyard Manure, including cost			L.S.	750.00
3	Cost of Fertiliser/ pesticide@250gm/plant			L.S.	750.00
4	Cost of plants (including 15% etc. for mortality) including transportation and planting	450.00	Nos.	15/Plant	6750.00
5	Casualty replacement @ 10% of item No. 4 & 5				465.00
6	Cost of 2 weedings and hoeing			1.00/Pant	540.00
7	Contingency and unforeseen (3%)				492.00
				Total	**24044.40**
				Say `	**24000.00**
	Maintenance cost 2nd year			**L.S.**	**1000.00**
	For next 5 years i.e. , ` 1000 x 5				**5000.00**
				Total	**30000.00**
				Say `	**30000.00**

Estimate of Orchard Development in the Watersheds Per Hectare (Guava ,Amla & Ber)

A. Horticulture

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount

1	Soil working 1m x 1m x 1m size pits (225 Nos.) including cost of refilling(At the distance 20'x20')	225.00	cum	36.66	8248.50
2	Application of Farmyard Manure, including cost			L.S.	450.00
3	Cost of Fertiliser/ pesticide@250gm/plant			L.S.	450.00
4	Cost of plants (including 15% etc. for mortality) including transportation and planting	260.00	Nos.	30/Plant	7800.00
5	Casualty replacement @ 10% of item No. 4 & 5				465.00
6	Cost of 2 weedings and hoeing			1.00/Pant	540.00
7	Contingency and unforeseen (3%)				492.00
				Total	**18445.50**
				Say `	**18500.00**
8	Maintenance cost 2nd year			L.S.	**1000.00**
	For next 5 years i.e. , ` 1000 x 5				**5000.00**
				Total	**24500.00**
				Say `	**24500.00**

Estimate of Orchard Development in the Watersheds Per Hectare (Mango, Chikoo & Lichi)

A. Horticulture

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Soil working 1m x 1m x 1m size pits (105 Nos.) including cost of refilling(At the distance 30'x30')	105.00	cum	36.66	3849.30
2	Application of Farmyard Manure, including cost			L.S.	250.00
3	Cost of Fertiliser/ pesticide@250gm/plant			L.S.	250.00
4	Cost of plants (including 15% etc. for mortality) including transportation and planting	121.00	Nos.	30/Plant	3630.00
5	Casualty replacement @ 10% of item No. 4 & 5				465.00
6	Cost of 2 weedings and hoeing			1.00/Pant	540.00
7	Contingency and unforeseen (3%)				492.00
				Total	**9476.30**
				Say `	**9500.00**
	Maintenance cost 2nd year			L.S.	**800.00**
	For next 5 years i.e. , ` 800 x 5				**4000.00**
				Total	**14300.00**
				Say `	**14300.00**

Table 12. Estimate of Agro- Forestry/ Afforestation

Plantation Model						
Cost statement of 1 Ha. Of activities of Plantation for 1st year (wage rate Rs. 94.13/-)						
Sr. No.	**Item of work**	**Unit**	**Qty.**	**SOR**	**Man days**	**Cost**
B	**Nursery**					
i	Raising of Plants in nursery	Nos.	660	18	5601.00	**11880.00**
C	**Carriage**					
i	Loading/ Unloading of plants upto 100 mtr.	Nos.	605	21.18	1.36	128.139
ii	Multistage carriage of plants					
a)	By tractor upto 10 km.	Nos.	605	18.83	12.10	1139.22
c)	By manual labour in plantation area	Nos.	605	42.36	2.72	256.28
					Total	**1523.63**
D	**Planting**					
ii	Soil working for patch sowing	M3	31.25	61.18	20.31	1911.88
	500 x 0.50 x 0.50 x 0.25					
iii	Planting of seeding including 10% replacement 20 x 30 cm.	Nos.	550	188.26	10.99	1035.43

					Total	**2947.31**

E	**Cultural operations & chemical treatment**					
i	Fertilizer application	Nos.	500	9.41	0.50	47.05
ii	Insecticide application	Nos.	500	9.41	0.50	47.05
iii	First Weeding & hoeing	Nos.	500	141.2	7.5	706.00
vi	Subsequent weeding & hoeing two time	Nos.	1000	94.13	10.00	941.30
					Total	**1741.40**

G	**Material**					
ii	Spade and pick axes	----	----	----	----	135.00
iii	Basket/Bucket	----	----	----	----	135.00
v	Fertilizer	----	----	----	----	135.00
vi	Insecticide	----	----	----	----	270.00
					Total	**675.00**

	G. Total =	**18767.34**
	or Say =	**18767.00**

PRODUCTION SYSTEM- 10%

7.3 PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Production Systems

7.3.1 Crop Production

Present Status: Agriculture is the mainstay of the inhabitants of the project area which is mainly rain-fed and people gamble with the uncertain rains. Rain-fed Wheat and Maize are the main crops. Due to frequent droughts, crop failures are common, and yield levels are low. Farmers maintain fodder plants on the field bunds. Because of extensive damage by wildlife, farmers are gradually shifting towards tree farming and dairy farming. But there is acute shortage of green and dry fodder. Still traditional farm practices are followed such as manual weeding and hoeing, use of desi ploughs and bullock power in tillage operations. The use of chemical fertilizer is limited to urea upto 50 Kg/acre in maize and wheat. Pulses are not raised due to the fear of wildlife damage. Soil testing has never been done. Only farm yard manure is added to maintain yield levels. Food grains are hardly sufficient for 6 to 8 months with small farmers. Post-harvest gain storage, food processing and value addition techniques are not prevalent.

Scope of Improvement: There appears tremendous scope in improving production systems of the project area. The following practices are suggested for better harvests.

- Conservation farming concept based on getting highest yield per drop of water shall be introduced.
- This would also include better tillage practices for in-situ rain water conservation.
- Weather elated contingent crop planning shall be introduced to reduce the impact of droughts.
- The varieties of wheat are old and shall be replaced with latest varieties.
- There is a good scope of introducing hybrid varieties of maize. Intercropping of Rajmah is suggested with maize.
- The application of fertilizers on soil test basis and minimum use of chemicals for weed and disease control shall be promoted.

- Farmers would be linked to farm advisory services and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- The concept of precision farming and non-monetary inputs shall be introduced.
- Agro-forestry by integrating Eucalyptus, Drake and Popular would be promoted on large scale.
- Moong and mash varieties of short duration needs to be introduced.

7.3.2 Horticulture

Existing System: Desi mango and guava are the most preferred fruit crop of the farmers and scattered plants of local galgal are seen in farm lands. The main problem in mango is the alternate year bearing and shedding of fruit during wind storms in the month of March. Some farmers have started raising Guava and Kinnow where irrigation facilities are available. Lemon and galgal are also raised but mostly for domestic use. There is no well organized marketing system in fruit plants. In case of mango for example; the produce is sold to the local traders. During the month of May, Mango contractors visit these villages and buy the standing crop. The fruit is plucked in a bit raw form and transported to market.

Proposed System: The annual rainfall is 700 mm in Naraingarh block. All the areas are well connected by road and the economic condition of the locals can be improved by introducing improved cultural practices of fruit plants coupled with rain water harvesting and efficient use. Large number of farmers are interested to increase area under Guava and Kinnow and requested for supply of good quality nursery raised plants. Several families have shown interest in raising Citrus Lemon, Kinnou, Galgal, Chikkoo. The following activities are proposed to promote horticulture in the area.

- Supply of quality seedlings arranged from approved nurseries as per choice of farmers.
- Soil testing up to a depth of 90 cm depth to ensure suitability of soil for fruit plants.
- Proper back up technical support on orchard management by involving HAU Farm Advisory Service and department of horticulture.
- Appropriate safeguards from wildlife damage, frost damage and wind breaks.

- Arrangements for limited irrigation at least for first few years.
- Proper planning for raising filler plants like Papaya, pomegranate and shade loving crops like turmeric and ginger.
- Organizing SHGs around horticulture and joint purchase of inputs and marketing

7.3.3 Vegetable Cultivation

Present status: Vegetable cultivation as such for market purpose is not followed mainly because of the limitation of irrigation facilities. Most farmers raise vegetable crops in back yards for domestic use. Rain-fed tomato was seen in some villages. Some poly houses have come up in the area with financial support from Horticulture Mission and have started commercial cultivation of off season vegetables.

7.3.4 Promotion of Farm Forestry and Agro-forestry

Most of the privately owned non-arable the area is under mix of trees and bushes. Lantana and parthenium, the most obnoxious weeds have invaded such area. Palatable grasses and commercial grass like Bhabar (Eulaliopsis binate) are getting eliminated.

The following interventions are proposed to popularize agro-forestry as an alternate source of income.

- Raising of improved cultivars of Bamboo in moist drainage lines for soil conservation and income generation.
- Planting of improved cultivars of Eucalyptus, Drake and Poplars in the project both as single rows on field bunds and also as blocks.

7.3.5 Livestock Improvement Including Fodder Production

Livestock rearing is the most important subsidiary occupation of the project villagers. In addition to selling milk for regular daily income, farm yard manure is most needed to maintain fertility and moisture retention of soils. Even landless families also maintain

few numbers of animals. The animal breed improvement work was initiated in these villages under Kandi project and it is a regular program of the Animal Husbandry Department. However, the availability of animal health services at the door step is grossly lacking. The programs proposed under the project for livestock improvement include:

- In order to promote animal health care camps shall be organized and medicines for de-worming, mineral mixture shall be supplied in addition to awareness generation about prevention of animal diseases.
- Provision of quality seed of fodder crops and demos.
- Raising of protein rich fodder plants by promoting Napier Bajra Hybrid and Leucaena hedge rows on field bunds.

7.3.6 Marketing Arrangements and Proposal for Improvement

There is no organized system of marketing although market surplus is limited. The marketing of wheat and paddy is not a problem because of fixed prices and government controlled procurement system. There is no organized system of marketing of mango and milk though both are source of income with many families.

The efforts through the project are directed towards diversification of agriculture to include fruit and vegetable crops and dairy development. The transfer of area to these high value crops would depend on development of irrigation facilities, facilitation in input supplies, transfer of production technology, easy credit and market linkages. Efforts have been made to reactivate the non-functional SHGs and UGs. New watershed committees have been formed in each village. Farmers have shown interest in joint management of resources and join hands for processing, value addition and marketing.

Fortunately, the involvement of Rural Development Department means regular interaction with the district administration whose good offices would be used to involve rural banking institutions in funding support for SHGs, User Groups and other interest groups.

7.3.7 Detail of production system to be promoted

Based on the discussions during PRA, the scope of production systems was worked out and as per the provision of funds @ 10% of the budget, the following activities were finalized.

Table 13. Detail of Production System proposed to be promoted in the project village

S. No.	Particulars	Contents	No. of micro watershed	No. of beneficiaries per micro watershed	No. of total beneficiaries	Cost per beneficiaries	Total
1	Animal Husbandry	Problems being faced due to some diseases in the animals and low yield of milk. Production of free life saving medicines for animals – the provision for 80 farmers of each micro watershed/year @ Rs.225 has been provided.	3	240	1200	225	270000
	Animal Husbandry	Livestock Management supply of feed supplements to improve health of cattle's. The provision to benefit 80 farmers of each micro watershed/year @ Rs.225 has been kept in the project proposals.	3	240	1200	225	270000
	Animal Husbandry	Supply of mini- kits of high yielding variety green fodder seeds to 30 farmers in each micro watershed/year	3	90(farmers)	450 Seeds of mini kit	200 per mini kit of seeds	90000

S. No.	Particulars	Contents	No. of micro watershed	No. of beneficiaries per micro watershed	No. of total beneficiaries	Cost per beneficiaries	Total
		@ Rs.200/- mini kits.					
2	Agriculture	To introduce Summer Moong or Mash or Daincha as a third crop in Rice-wheat rotation. Supply of mini- kits to 80 farmers of each micro watershed/year @ Rs.200/ kit as assistance is provided.	3	240(farmers)	1200 (mini kits)	200 per mini kits	240000
	Agriculture	Application of farm inputs like Zinc Sulphte or Sulphur or weedicides or pesticides. 80 farmer of each micro watershed/ year @ Rs.200/ kits as assistance is provided.	3	240(farmers)	1200 (mini kits)	200 per mini kits	240000
	Agriculture	Supplying of Agriculture implements – 20 farmers (average) per micro watershed @ Rs. 1000/ units as assistance is provided.	3	60(farmers)	300	1000	300000
	Agriculture	Agro Forestry: Poplar/ Eucalyptus/ daik on 50% subsidy @ Rs. 10/ plant as assistance is provided.	3	3000(plants)	15000 plants	Rs. 10 per plant	150000
3	Horticulture	Potential for Horticulture plants. Supply of plants at 50 % cost share for cultivation of fruits like Citrus (Lemon,	3	300 plants	1500 plants	Rs.40 per plant	60000

S. No.	Particulars	Contents	No. of micro watershed	No. of beneficiaries per micro watershed	No. of total beneficiaries	Cost per beneficiaries	Total
		kinnon, galgal), Guava, Amla, Chikoo, Ber/mango), floriculture and vegetables (especially ginger, turmeric, garlic and tomato)					
	Horticulture	Kitchen gardening Packets distributed to 100 farmers in each micro watershed/ year @ Rs.25/ packet.	3	300	1500	Rs. 25 Per packet	37500
	Horticulture	Six units of Bee keeping in each micro watershed @ 3000/ unit as assistance are provided.	3	18	90	3000	270000
	Horticulture	Three units of Vermi compost in each micro watershed per year @ Rs. 10000 per unit as assistance is provided.	3	9	45	10000	450000
4	Joint camps with Line Departments	Two training camps to beneficiaries on Proven technology in agriculture are provided (during pre kharif and rabi season).	3	6	30	20000	600000
		Contingency					30900

Total: Rs. 3008400/-

Note. The development of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Agro forestry has limited scope because of scattered & small land holding, wild life problems and drought conditions. The National Horticulture Mission has already implementing various schemes in the project area. The beneficiaries are taking advantages under their ongoing schemes.

In order to manage the fodder scarcity the latest rain fed varieties of fodder crop will be introduced on the recommendation of experts of Haryana Agriculture University and Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute, Chandigarh. Necessary provision for organizing the various training programme / exposure visits has been provided in the Capacity Building activity.

Under Agro forestry, tree species commonly planted are eucalyptus and Poplar. The impacts of such type's plantation have given extra source of income.

7.3.8. Vermin Compost

The vermin compost is one of the very useful organic manure. The vermin compost prepared by induction of various types worms (Earth Worm), to de compost and converted from raw animal dung to well de compost highly nutritive organic manure.

One of the important occupations of villagers is the animal husbandry. At present, the animal wastes are not being used by the villagers. This waste can be utilized as vermin- compost on the farm where the productivity and physical condition of the soil can be increased manifold. The animal waste can be used for preparation of vermin- compost. The available nutrients in vermin- compost are higher than country type farmyard manure. As per NHM guideline, the installation cost of structure of 1 vemin compost unit (size) 500 Sq. ft., the total cost of the unit would be is Rs. 60000/-. Out of this the 50% subsidy i.e. Rs.30000/- is met from the ongoing programme of horticulture department. The additional amount i.e. Rs. 10000/- will be born under IWMP Programme. The nutrition value of vermin compost is more than Farm Yard Manure and compost i.e. nitrogen- 1.2 to 1.6%, Phosphorous 1.5 to 1.8%, Potash 1.2 to 2% are just double.

Table 14: Model/ Estimate for a Vermin Compost Unit

Sr. No	Component	Expenditure to be incurred
1	Construction of shed of size 500 Sq. ft.@ Rs. 100 per Sq. ft. with pacca floor, beds and coverings etc.	50000/-
2	Cost on breeding material and purchase of worms etc.	8000/-
3	Tools and equipments etc.	2000/-
		60000/-

Components of Vermin Compost Unit
Total

1. Shed

Due to the high temperature in summer, shed structure is needed for vermin compost unit. It can be made by use of bricks/ concrete pillars. While designing the shed adequate room has to be left around the beds for easy movements of labours attending to the filling and harvesting the beds.

2. Vermin- beds

Scientific bed side depending upon the provision of filtered for drainage of excess water is prepared of about 75- 90 cm thick. The whole bed should be above the ground, the proper bed width to be not more than 1.5 m to allow easy access to the centre of the bed is constructed.

3. Land

About 125 sq. m. land is required to set up the vermin compost production. It should have 2- 3 sheds each of 180- 200 sq. ft. Good watering arrangement is required as the moisture is very essential for vermin compost production.

4. Seed Stock

This is important because worms multiply at the rate of 350 worms per cubic meter of bed space over a period of six months in a year.

5. Machinery

Farm machinery and implements are required for cutting the raw material in small pieces, conveying shredded raw material to the out sheds, loading, unloading, collection of compost, loosening of beds for aeration, shifting of the compost. Costs of providing necessary implements and the machinery have to be included in the project cost.

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES FOR THE ASSET LESS PERSONS-9%

7.4 LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO SHG'S

The key issue of inclusion of this chapter is that about 80% of the population in the proposed villages depends on agriculture and allied activities, but it rarely provides sufficient means of survival to small and marginal farmers. During the base line survey this aspect was discussed with the existing Self Help Group/ Gram Sabha members. The representative of WAPCOS Ms Manju, Sociologist of the team held comprehensive discussions on the possibilities of livelihood in the rain fed areas. The main objectives of these discussions were:

1. Assure one livelihood option to poor families.
1. Assured livelihood for at least 300 days including MGNREGA in a year.
2. At least one daily job per family mainly SCs/BPL/very poor families.

SHGs would be imparted Skill Training on identified Economic Activities and it is proposed to impart them trainings at Krishi Vigyan Kender (CCSHAU) Ambala and Haryana Institute of rural development, Nilokheri. Agriculture University, Hisar, Central Soil and Water research and training Institute, Chandigarh and HIRD, Nilokheri. It is proposed to lend revolving fund of Rs. 25000/- to each SHG/individual formed in the watershed villages. Since the members from SHGs/landless are very poor, they do not have resources to start micro enterprises, it is envisaged that they should be assisted and given loan of this amount in the shape of Revolving Fund Assistance (RFP) so that do not get trapped by money lenders. Funds thus given on loan are recoverable from SHGs/individuals in easy installments. It is also proposed to impart skill training to at least 10 unemployed youth from each village and give them trainings of their choice so that they establish some small enterprises. It is further proposed to give them interest free loan of Rs. 12000/- each as Revolving Fund Assistance to meet their urgent needs of funds for establishing micro enterprises. Such funds recovered could either be given back to SHGs/individual or some other SHGs/individuals depending upon assessment of their

respective needs. It is proposed to form 2 SHGs in each village and identify at least 10 youths in each village for imparting training and giving Revolving Fund.

7.4.1 Activities those are likely to be taken up by SHGs/individuals:

1. Cutting and Tailoring
2. Embroidery
3. Mushroom cultivation
4. Plumbing
5. Carpentry
6. Bee keeping
7. Animal husbandry
8. Vermi compost
9. Cattle rearing and selling milk
10. Beautician
11. Carpet making
12. Household wiring, Motor winding
13. Pickles, sauces, jam, jelly etc.
14. Backyard poultry
15. Babbar grass and Sarcunda rope.
16. Floriculture

The details of funds proposed to be utilized under this component are as under:

Table 15. Revolving Fund Assistance for SHGs

S.No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	Total SHGs	Amount of RFA per SHG	Total
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	1	3	25000	75000
2	Chudiala	3	10	25000	250000
3	Dukheri	2	7	25000	175000
	Total	**6**	**20**		**500000**

Table 16. Skill Trainings/Skill up gradation for SHGs

S.No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	Total SHGs	Amount of Training per SHG	Total
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	1	3	35000	105000
2	Chudiala	3	10	35000	350000
3	Dukheri	2	7	35000	245000
	Total	**6**	**20**		**700000**

Note: This training cost includes Travel, boarding/lodging, cost of training and faculty support for different discipline e.g. Bakery Product, Soap and detergent making, fisheries, Bee keeping, Vermi Compost, Domestic poultry, Mushroom cultivation, Plumbing, Carpentry, Food Processing, Animal Husbandry, Product Processing etc.

Table 17. Computer Training (6 months) for unemployed youth above 12th passed male and female both recommended by Watershed Development Committee

S.No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	No. of Persons in micro watershed	Amount of Training per trainee for 6 month	Total
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	1	7	10000	70000
2	Chudiala	3	16	10000	160000
3	Dukheri	2	10	10000	100000
	Total	**6**	**33**		**330000**

Note: The beneficiaries will contribute 10% as cost haring of the livelihood support programme Rs. 330000 @ 10% cost sharing.

= 330000- 33000

= 297000/-

Table 18. One time assistance as Revolving Fund to unemployed youth who have successfully completed Computer Training for setting up a computer centre

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	No. of Persons in micro watershed	Amount of Training per Trainee	Total
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	1	7	20000	140000
2	Chudiala	3	16	20000	320000
3	Dukheri	2	10	20000	200000
	Total	**6**	**33**		**660000**

Note: This training cost includes Travel, boarding/lodging, cost of training and faculty support.

Note: The beneficiaries will contribute 10% as cost haring of the livelihood support programme Rs. 660000 @ 10% cost sharing.

= 660000- 66000

= 594000/-

Table 19. Cutting and Tailoring Centre for female beneficiaries

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	No. of centres	Requirement for sewing machines per village (2 No.)	Payment to trainer per months	Period of training for each centre	Total payment to trainer
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	1	1	2	2000	6	12000
2	Chudiala	3	3	6	2000	6	36000
3	Dukheri	2	2	4	2000	6	24000
	Total	**6**	**6**	**12**			**72000**

Total cost for 6 centres

1. Cost of Sewing Machines 30000/- (lump sum)

2. Payment to trainers 72000/-

Table 20. Embroidery Centre for female beneficiaries

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	No. of villages	No. of centers	Payment to Trainer per Month	Period months	Payment to trainer for 6 months @ Rs. 2000 p.m	Total trainers	Grand Total
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	1	1	2000	6	12000	1	12000
2	Chudiala	3	3	2000	6	12000	3	36000

3	Dukheri	2	2	2000	6	12000	2	24000
		6	**6**					**72000**

Total Cost:

Payment to trainer: Rs. 72000/-

Total

Table 21. Livelihood Support

S. No.	**Name of micro watershed**	**No. of villages**	**Revolving fund assistance to individuals unemployed youth/ landless, women**	
			Dairy Unit	**Toy/ candle sweet boxes etc.**
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	1	3	3
2	Chudiala	3	5	5
3	Dukheri	2	3	3
		6	**11**	**11**
	Rate (Rs)		**25000**	**10000**
	Cost (Lakh Rs)		**2.75**	**1.10**

Total

Contingency, printing material and other unseen items: Rs. 57560/-

Total funds available under this component are Rs. 2707560/-

In addition to HAU, the following institutions are also identified for imparting trainings:

i. HIRD, Nilokheri

ii. Agriculture, Technology and Extension, Hisar Agriculture University
iii. Central Soil and Water research and training Institute, Chandigarh
iv. Y.S. Parmar Agriculture and Horticulture University, Nauni, Solan
v. Mushroom Training Centre, Sonipat and Solan
vi. NIRD, Hyderabad
vii. Krishi Vigyan Kender (CCSHAU), Ambala

There appears to be great potential for these activities and these activities are likely to generate income of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 2500/- per member per month. However no activities would be forced upon on any SHGs and they would be free to decide the activity they would like to opt for their additional income. The PIA can take up the activities as per the need and approval of the Watershed Committee. Based on their choice, Project report for the specified activity would be prepared and revolving fund of Rs. 20000/ Rs. 25000/- per SHG would be given for running their respective micro enterprise. If need arises for more funds for their Income Generation Activities at later stage, they would be assisted in getting loan from banks. SHGs thus formed would be provided all possible assistance to uplift for their Socio- Economic conditions.

CONVERGENCE

7.5 INTRODUCTION

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), notified on September 7, 2005, marked a paradigm shift from the previous wage employment programmes with its rights-based approach that makes the Government legally accountable for providing employment to those who demand it. The act aims at enhancing livelihood security households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose audit members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Such Inter sectoral convergence becomes instrumental towards.

- Establishing synergy among different government programmes in planning and implementation to optimize use of public investments
- Enhancing economic opportunities
- Strengthening democratic Processes
- Mitigating the effects of Climate Change
- Creating conditions for sustainable development.
- One of the significant areas for convergence is the Watershed Management Programme of the Dept. of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD),
- Convergence is an evolving process and while broad principles can be laid out at the centre, the actual contours of convergence will be determined by the resources at the Central, State, District and the project level. Also, to fully identify the possibilities of convergence, it may be necessary to make a beginning with select programmes, so that the experience of implementation may further inform and refine strategies for convergence.

7.5.1 Convergence between MGNREGA and Watershed Programmes

Most of the activities under watershed development are covered under MGNREGA and there is a need for convergence to meet gap in requirement under IWMP. The labour component would be met out of funds made available under MGNREGA. The village wise details of the fund requirement are exhibited below (table. 22)

Detail of Convergence of IWMP and other schemes

Table 22. GAPS IN FUNDS REQUIREMENT – MICRO WATERSHED WISE

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	Total cost requirement for works	Total funds available under IWMP for works	Gap in funds requirement for works	Convergence with MGNREGA
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	58.94	54.1	4.84	4.84
2	Chudiala	72.64	69.55	3.09	3.09
3	Dukheri	50.99	44.82	6.17	6.17
	Total	**182.57**	**168.47**	**14.10**	**14.10**

- Under NREGA almost all the activities required for watershed development are permitted. Convergence between NREGA and Watershed Programmes of DoLR will be mutually beneficial for rain fed areas.

7.5.2 Non-Negotiable for works executed under MGNREGA

- Only Job Card holders to be employed for MGNREGA component.

- Muster rolls will be maintained on work site, with copies in the gram panchayat and to be electronically maintained on nrega.nic.in
- Wage payments will be through no-frills accounts in banks/post offices.

Need for Convergence: Since more than 56% of activities related to Watershed development are covered under MGNREGA, there is need for convergence to meet gap in Funds requirements under IWMP. Detailed survey had been conducted in Watershed villages and it has emerged that there is need for more funds to augment and strengthen the activities under IWMP. All three micro watersheds need more funds to meet the gap. Therefore, some of the works are proposed to be converged with MGNREGA. The labour component would be met out of funds made available under MGNREGA.

7.5.3 Convergence with Forest Department

The unit cost of agro- forestry component for 1 ha area (1100 plant) for plantation and other activity is Rs. 18767/-. The provision of Rs. 15000/- per ha has given in IWMP programme. The rest amount of Rs. 3767/- will be convergent from lined department from departmental schemes or MGNREGA.

7.5.4 Convergence with Horticulture Department

National Horticulture Mission is implementing the horticulture development programme which includes construction of water harvesting structures, drip and sprinkler irrigation activities which would be undertaken in convergence with the horticulture department. Under this activity 15 ha horticulture development programme with the financial assistance of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided in the project proposals. This would also be undertaken by convergence with the horticulture department.

7.5.5 Convergence with Agriculture Department

The activities under NRM like masonry structure/ large/ WHS/ Silt detention dam/ Crate wire structures where the machinery and material component is required and the unit cost exceeds for completion exceeds to the project provision, the same will be met in convergence with the similar activities of the agriculture.

7.5.6 Convergence with Animal Husbandry Department

The watershed falls in the water deficit conditions for production of fodder and depends upon the rain. The rainfall pattern is erratic. There is deficiency of green fodder and nutrients for the animals. The provision has been kept for providing mini kits for of life saving medicines/ mineral mixture, concentrate feed and fodder seeds. Since the provision of these kits is less than the required, hence this would be met with the lined department who has a provision under their ongoing programmes.

CHAPTER – 8

QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

8.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1.1 Plans for Monitoring and Evaluation

Web based GIS system is being developed for Monitoring and Evaluation at various stages of project under progress and post project. The satellite imageries are also helpful in monitoring all activities of the watershed area (Pre project, during project and post project). All the details relating to Watershed Activities would be available on website. The system is very useful to know the progress of the project at the click of the button. The higher authorities would be able to monitor the progress and could generate the desired reports. The system would also help beneficiaries to know the area of importance, already treated area/ area to be treated. The system would serve an aiding tool to the planners and evaluators for judging the efficacy of the project.

8.1.2 Monitoring

Regular Monitoring of the project will have to be carried out at each stage to monitor the progress of the project. Different streams of monitoring are proposed as under:

1. Internal Monitoring by PIA/ WCDC
2. Progress and Process monitoring

3. GIS/ On line Monitoring
4. Sustainability monitoring
5. Self Monitoring by communities
6. Social Audits
7. Independent and external monitoring

Monitoring of watershed related activities will be carried out after completion of each phase. 1% amount of the project is earmarked under this component. Micro Watershed wise details are given below:

Table 1. Micro Watershed wise details

S. No.	Name of the Micro Watershed	Effective Area	Total Cost	Monitoring 1%
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	805	9660000	96600
2	Chudiala	1035	12420000	124200
3	Dukheri	667	8004000	80040

8.2 EVALUATION

Each evaluation will include physical, financial, and social audit of all work done. The objective of evaluation of the project is to assess the status of watershed related interventions in the project. The evaluation will be taken up in three stages of the project. The Evaluation will be done by agencies empanelled on SLNA.

1% amount of the project is earmarked under this component. Micro Watershed wise details were as under:

Table 2. Micro Watershed wise details

S.no	Name of the Micro Watershed	Effective Area	Total Cost	Evaluation 1%
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	805	9660000	96600
2	Chudiala	1035	12420000	124200
3	Dukheri	667	8004000	80040

CONSOLIDATION PHASE- 3 %

Consolidation Phase = Rs. 9, 02, 520 /-

8.3 CONSOLIDATION PHASE

This is very another important activity under the project. In this phase, the resources augmented and economic plans developed in Phase II are made the foundation to create new nature based, sustainable livelihoods and raise productivity levels. There needs to be some mechanism at Watershed Level for the following crucial Activities as detailed below:

I. Managing/upgrading of all activities taken up under the Project.

II. Preparation of Project completion report and

III. Documentation of success stories

IV. Management of proper utilization of WDF

V. Mechanism for Quality and sustainability issues under the Project.

VI. Mechanism for fixation and collection of User Charges.

VII. Consolidation of works

VIII. Building the capacity of community based organizations to carry out the new agenda – post project period.

IX. Intensification of farm production systems/off farm livelihoods

X. Project Management related aspects

To take up these activities, it is proposed In the DPR as under:

Name of Micro watershed: Kesupur (Sambhalwa)

Table 3. Consolidated Phase

S. No.	Type of activity	Amount earmarked
1	Managing/ upgrading of all activities taken up under the project	0.58
2	Preparation of Project completion report and	0.15
3	Documentation of success stories	0.14
4	Management of proper utilization of WDF	0.43
5	Mechanism for quality and sustainability issues under the Project	0.15
6	Watershed activities	1.45

Total: 2.90lacs

Name of Micro watershed: Chudiala

Table 4. Consolidated Phase

S. No	Type of activity	Amount earmarked
1	Managing/ upgrading of all activities taken up under the project	0.75
2	Preparation of Project completion report and	0.19

3	Documentation of success stories	0.18
4	Management of proper utilization of WDF	0.56
5	Mechanism for quality and sustainability issues under the Project	0.19
6	Watershed activities	1.86

Total: 3.73 lacs

Name of Micro watershed: Dukheri

Table 5. Consolidated Phase

S. No	**Type of activity**	**Amount earmarked**
1	Managing/ upgrading of all activities taken up under the project	0.48
2	Preparation of Project completion report and	0.12
3	Documentation of success stories	0.12
4	Management of proper utilization of WDF	0.36
5	Mechanism for quality and sustainability issues under the Project	0.12
6	Watershed activities	1.20

Total: 2.40 lacs

As per the common guideline the management of developed natural resources would involve the following features:

- Improving the sustainability of various structures and equitable distribution. The watershed committee will fix the charges of water and the funds generated would be utilized O& M Structures. These users charges account will be maintained separately.
- Involvement of Gram Panchayat for repair, maintenance and protection of created structures.

CHAPTER – 9

EXPECTED OUTCOME

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The effective area is 2507 ha and the Project Cost is 300.84lacs covering 3 no. micro watersheds and in all 6 villages. Benefits will be much more than the project cost as detailed below:

With the several interventions under IWMP VII project such as Livelihood support, Farm production system, various types of activities relating to soil and water conservation measures for diversification of crops, Protection to fields by constructing the structures etc, it is expected that these Watershed villages will gain a lot. This intervention will have multiple benefits available to communities in terms of employment, check in migration, improvement in water table, more area under agriculture and horticulture, check in soil loss and decrease in Flood and drought incidences, improvement in crop yield, milk yield, check in degradation of land etc. The benefits thus accrued would be short term and long term. With the judicious use of funds available under IWMP and with convergence from MGNREGA and other schemes of Departments, this project Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII) will prove to be very beneficial in improving socio – economic status of people residing in Project villages.

Expected outcomes as mentioned above are given in the following tables:

9.1 Employment

Employment has always been a problem in the village. The principal occupations of the people are rain fed agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labour work. However, rainfall being limited and erected, agriculture suffers, i.e. best they can take only single crop, which keeps them partially engage 4 to 5 months. Similarly due to lack of fodder animal husbandry does not keep them engage full time. Thus the people mainly depend upon casual labour either in the villages is in Kala Amb, Saha, Ambala Cantt., Jagadhari etc. Industrial Complexes**.**

Table 1. Expected Employment Generation in the Project area

[S. No.	Name of micro watershed	Wage employment										Self employment				
		No of man days					No. of Beneficiaries					No. of Beneficiaries				
		SC	ST	others	Women	Total	SC	ST	others	Women	Total	SC	ST	others	Women	Total
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	818	-	11164	93	12075	900	-	12280	100	13280	11	-	11	11	33
2	Chudiala	943	-	14481	101	15525	1037	-	15929	110	17076	44	-	33	33	110
3	Dukheri	910	-	9007	88	10005	1001	-	9908	92	11001	33	-	22	22	77
	Total	**2671**	**-**	**34652**	**282**	**37605**	**2938**	**-**	**38117**	**302**	**41357**	**88**		**66**	**66**	**220**

37605 man days would be generated with the implementation of the project in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII), which means 38 person for 200 days per year would be employed for the period of five years. In addition to this cropped area/ productivity would be increased and will also generate employment.

9.2 Migration Pattern

Table 2. Pre and Post migration in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S. No	Name of micro watersheds	No. of persons migrating		No. of days per year of migration		Comments
		Pre Project	Expected post project	Pre Project	Expected post project	
1	Kesupur (Sambhalkha)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chudiala	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dukheri	-	-	-	-	-

9.3 GROUND WATER TABLE (DRINKING WATER)

The Drinking Water supply is managed by Public health Department by Installing Tube well in the area the project is expected to augment the ground water resources with the proposed water harvesting structure. Through the ground water table is depleting over the years and presently stands 2.50 to 16.50 m. It is expected that water table would be 2.00 to 15.00 m during post project period. The expected rise has been computed from the rainfall pattern using 20% conservation component during post project.

Table 3. Detail of average pre- post ground water table depth in the project area (in meters)

Name of Watershed	Sources	Existing pre- project ground water table level (m)	Expected increase during post project (m)	Remarks
Lower Amari Nadi Watershed II (IWMP VII)	Ground water	2.50 to 16.50 m	2.00 to 15.00 m	……..
	Bore Wells	…….	……..	……..
	Other (specify)	…….	……..	……..

Ground Water Cell, Haryana

Source:

9.4 CROPS

Agriculture primary depends upon water, but this is availability of this is lacking without existence of canal network and deeper ground water conditions. All this can change with the integrated land and water management during the watershed project. The planned percolation tanks, sub surface dam etc. can preserve sub moisture in the soil. This will help in additional area coming under cultivation and increasing productivity too. The crop yield pre project and expected and post project is presented in table 4**.**

Table 4. Increase in expected yield in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

Name of Micro-Watersheds	Name of Crops	Pre project		Total Production (in Kg)	Total Value Rs (in lacs)	Expected post project		Total Production (in Kg)	Total Value Rs (in lacs)
		Area ha	Average yield Qtl. Per ha			Area ha	Average yield Qtl. Per ha		
Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Sugarcane	86	65667	5647362	127.06	94.17	70920.36	6678570	150.26
	Paddy	333	2588	861804	101.69	366.3	2846.8	1042783	123.04
	Wheat	497	4237	2105789	227.42	546.7	4681.885	2559587	276.43
Chudiala	Sugarcane	100	65667	6566700	147.75	109.5	71905.37	7873638	177.15
	Paddy	409	2588	1058492	124.90	449.9	2859.74	1286597	151.81
	Wheat	555	4237	2351535	253.96	610.5	4618.33	2819490	304.50
Dukheri	Sugarcane	53	70433	3732949	83.99	58.03	76419.81	4434642	99.77
	Paddy	354	2614	925356	109.19	389.4	2888.47	1124770	132.72
	Wheat	412	4000	1648000	177.98	453.2	4440	2012208	217.31
Total		**2796**			**1353.94**	**3077.70**			**1632.99**

Revenue Department and Department of Agriculture, Ambala (Haryana)

Source:

9.5 HORTICULTURE

Table 5. Pre and post project area under Horticulture:-

S.No.	Name of Micro Watershed	Existing area under horticulture (ha)	Additional Area under horticulture proposed to be covered through IWMP	Total area in ha – Post Project
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	8	5	13
2	Chudiala	7	5	12
3	Dukheri	7	5	12
		22	**15**	**37**

Total

9.6 AFFORESTATION/ VEGETATIVE COVER

Table 6. Pre and post project forest and vegetative cover:-

S.No.	Name of micro watersheds	Existing area under tree covered(Agro forestry), ha	Area under tree cover proposed(Agro forestry)ha	Total
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	48	90	138
2	Chudiala	72	110	182
3	Dukheri	40	60	100
		160	**260**	**420**

Total

9.7 Expected reduction in Soil loss

Table 7. Pre and Post project soil losses in Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)

S.No.	Name of micro watersheds	Pre Project Soil loss in tonnes per ha	Post Project Soil loss in tonnes per ha
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	20-25	10-15
3	Chudiala	20-25	10-15
4	Dukheri	20-25	10-15

9.8 LIVESTOCK

Table 8. Details of livestock in the project area:-

S. No.	Name of micro watershed	Type of Animals	Pre project			Post project			Remarks
			No.	Yield Kg/ day	Income In Rs per day	No.	Yield Kg/ day	Income In Rs per day	
1	Kesupur(Sambhalkha)	Buffalo	1184	10-12	350-420	1362	14-16	560-640	Increase in milk yield and number

									of animals by approx. 15%
		Cow	493	6-7	180-210	567	8-10	280-350	Increase in milk yield and number of animals by approx. 15%
2	Chudiala	Buffalo	1017	10-12	350-420	1169	14-16	560-640	Increase in milk yield and number of animals by approx. 15%
		Cow	834	6-7	180-210	959	8-10	280-350	Increase in milk yield and number of animals by approx. 15%
3	Dukheri	Buffalo	1442	10-12	350-420	1658	14-16	560-640	Increase in milk yield and number of animals by approx. 15%
		Cow	385	6-7	180-210	443	8-10	280-350	Increase in milk yield and number of animals by approx. 15%

9.9 LINKAGES

The direct livelihood activities need good forward and backward support system. The activities may fail to deliver the desired results. These linkages would involve credit, machinery, input supply, marketing etc.

The backward forward linkages will involved the extension services which are brought available in the project proposal as capacity building and the provision have been kept. 20 kits of agriculture implement have been provided. Milk and other collection centre would be constituted with increased milk production under the project.

Table 9: Backward-Forward Linkages

Sr.No.	Project	Type of Marketing Facility	Pre-Project (no.)	During the Project (no.)	Post-project (no.)
1	Lower Amari Nadi Watershed (IWMP VII)	Backward linkages	-	-	-
		Seed certification	Moderate	Extension and Training	Improved
		Seed supply system	Moderate	Extension and Training	Improved
		Fertilizer supply system	Moderate	Extension and Training	Improved
		Pesticide supply system	Moderate	Extension and Training	Improved
		Credit institutions	Banks	Coordinate to lead banks	Bank intensity increased
		Water supply for irrigation	Scarcity	Promote rain water harvesting	Would be promoted
		Extension services	KGK & Agriculture deptt.	Extension & Training in village level	Improved
		Nurseries	Horticulture and forest	To be promoted	Improved
		Tools/ machinery suppliers	Subsides	Educate by Extension & Training	Supplies would be improved
		Price support system	Major crops	-	Needs for all crops
		Labour	-	Employment generate through works activities	Migration reduce
		Any other (please specify)	-	-	-
		Road network	Available	Coordinate with lined department	Would be

Sr.No.	Project	Type of Marketing Facility	Pre-Project (no.)	During the Project (no.)	Post-project (no.)
					strengthen
		Transport facilities	Moderate	Coordinate with lined department	Would be promoted
		Markets / Mandies	Exists	Coordinate with lined department	Intensity would be increased
		Agro and other industries	-	Coordinate with lined department to establish Cottage industries (Kutir Udyog) for landless and unemployed youth	Would be strengthen
		Milk and other collection centres	Milk collection centre in long distance	Coordinate with lined department	For installation on nearest door steps
		Any other (please specify)	-	-	-
			Vermi-compost unit	Convergence with NHM (Horticulture) department	To be increased
			Mushroom Cultivation	Convergence with NHM (Horticulture) department	To be increased
			Animal vitamins/ Minerals Deficit	Coordinate with lined department, to organize camps in watershed area	Animal vitamins feeds Would be promoted

9.9.1 Logical Framework Analysis

Table10. Logical Framework Analysis

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
Village Institution Formation	Formation of Watershed Community, User Groups	• Watershed Committee each village • Number of user groups depending on the coverage of particular intervention	Project can be implemented and managed in a democratic and Participatory way ensuring equity and transparency.	• Unity and prosperity in the village management. • People's Participation and positive perception towards the programme.
Strengthening Village operations	• Organizing training and awareness programme for village institutions (I.E.C. Activities). • Capacity Building workshops and exposure visits for User Group	• Awareness camps to be organized • Trainings and exposure visits UGs and WCs to be held Capacity building workshops to be organized one. • Federations of UGs and WC to be formed.	• Quality of management of common resources improved. • Quality of distribution of benefits between people improved. • Increased awareness amongst women about village resources • Women participation	

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
	and Watershed Community • Facilitating and monitoring the functioning of UGs and WCs Strengthen linkages between UGs and WCs and Panchayat Institutions • Gender sensitization of UGs and WCs to increase inclusiveness of Samuh (Joint) decision making. • Sensitize Village communities to involve children and youth in development		enhanced in decision-making of GVCs. • Involvement of youth and children in village development.	
Fund	• Improve	UGs and WCs operating	• Purpose, frequency	

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
Management	management and utilization of UGs and WCs • Prepare communities to explore other sources of income for UGs and WCs.	bank account and managing resources on their own.	and volume of use of the fund enhanced • Volume of funds generated for UGs and WCs from other sources of income increased	
Ecological restoration	• Protection, Treatment and regeneration of common and private lands. • Protection, treatment and regeneration of forest lands. • Plantation of fruits and forest species. • Input trainings, conduct meetings and organize exposure visits	• Common and private lands to be brought under new plantations and agro-horti- forestry like Neem, Adussa, prosopis, Banyan and Peepul. • Forest lands to be brought under new plantations and protection. • Trainings, exposure visits and meetings to be organized for communities, village volunteers and staff.	• Fodder availability from common and private land increased. • Accessibility to common and forest lands increased with removal of encroachments and resolution of conflicts	• Better Ecological order in the area. • Increase in the proportion of households having more security of fodder. • Reduction in drudgery of fodder and fuel collection, especially women

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
	for communities, village volunteers and staff to effectively plan, execute and monitor activities. • Identification and promotion of non-timber forest produce based income generation activities.	• Income generation intervention promoted		
Rainfed Area Development	• Treatment of land through improved soil and moisture conservation practices on watershed basis. • Promotion of good agricultural	• Land to be brought under improved soil moisture conservation practices. • Good agricultural practices to be promoted. • Organic farming to be promoted. Fodder banks to be	• Improved productivity of treated land. • Increased availability of water in cells. • Increase in annual agricultural production. • Farmers adopt organic farming	Increase in proportion of households having more security of food Increase in contribution of agricultural income to the household income

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
	practices- horticulture, improved crop and vegetable. • Promotion of organic farming practices. • Formation of Fodder banks to increase fodder security and promote dairy development among communities. • Identification and promotion of agri-produce based income generation activities like grading, processing and packaging. • Promotion of better irrigation practices like	established. • Agriculture based livelihood income generation activities to be promoted • Water harvesting structures to be constructed. • Drip irrigation facilities to be distributed among farmers. • Approx 15000 person days of employment to be generated. • Trainings, exposure visits and meetings to be organized for communities, village volunteers.	practices. • Fodder security of farmers enhanced. • Increased availability of water for 9 to12 months. • Increased availability of water for livestock • Increase in agricultural productivity of land. • Augmentation of drinking water supply.	

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
	drip irrigation • Impart trainings, conduct meetings and organize exposure visits of communities.			
Women's socio-political and economic empowerment	• Formation and strengthening of women' SHG groups • Capacity building of women folk. • Capacity building of SHG leaders and accountants Linking SHGs with external institutions financial	• Women's SHG groups to be formed. • Federation of Women's SHGs to be formed. • Trainings to be conducted for preparation of woolen products from sheep and goats	• Enhanced capacities of leaders of women's group in taking initiatives to solve problems at different levels. • Improved access to credit for livelihood purposes Increased household income.	• Position of women in household, community, society (politically, socially and economically) as perceived by women and community at large. • Performance enhancement of SHGs in terms of participation, decision-making, leadership and fund management. • Equality and equity in gender relations at home (decision making, expenditure, children's education,

Components	Activities	Outputs	Effect	Impact
				health)

The adoption of soil and water management practices, renovation of village ponds and plantations not only improve productivity but also improve village environment. The investments made in water resources development would ease shortage of water both for domestic use and livestock and also make available water for supplemental irrigation.

The introduction of improved production technologies would stabilize crop production, save crops from adverse impacts of droughts and raise income level of farmers. The increased fodder availability and animal health care, the milk production would increase. There would be increased cash flows from subsidiary occupations. The increased awareness, operations through SHGs and easy availability of finance would make the communities more vibrant and enterprising.