



SUJALAM SUPHALAM INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

LOHARA TEHSIL, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS)
in partnership with Tata Technologies Limited

Completion Report
April 2019-June 2020



Content

BJS acknowledges the support received by its Partners

1.	Program Synopsis	1
2.	Project Objectives	1
3.	Major outcomes of the project	1
4.	Location Map of the Project Villages in the Lohara Block.	2
5.	Consolidated Data of five Villages of Lohara	3
a.	Project highlights in Wadgao Village	4
b.	Project highlights in Wadgaowadi Village.	4
c.	Project highlights in Vilaspur Pandhari Village.	5
d.	Project highlights in Phanepur Village	5
e.	Project highlights in Jewali Village.	6
6.	Major Achievements	7
6.1	Graph 1- Total scope of work, actual work achieved, and water conservation structures built under project as per the timeline	7
6.2	Table 1- Progress of work under Water Conservation (April 2019 – June 2020)	8
6.2	Table 2- Progress of work under Agriculture and Horticulture Activities (April 2019 – June 2020). ...	8
6.3	Table 3 - Scope of work achieved during the Lockdown period from April 2020 – June 2020.	9
7.	Some Mechanisms Used and Observations made that helped to Achieve the Project Goals.	10
8.	Overview of The Progress Made	12
	Stage 01 - Initial Microplanning Stage (April to September 2019).	13
	Stage 02 - VDC Formation and Machine Deployment (October 2019 to March 2020)	20
	Stage 03 - Culmination of Earthwork and attaining completion certificates (April 2020 to June 2020)	33
	Additional demand of work received from the neighboring villages of the project	36
9.	Key Issues and Challenges That Were Overcome	37
10.	Conclusion.	38



महाराष्ट्र शासन



BJS ACKNOWLEDGES THE SUPPORT RECEIVED BY ITS PARTNERS

BJS is overwhelmed by the support received from State Government of Maharashtra and Tata Technologies Limited. With the support of our partners the Sujalam Suphalam project has been successful in the field of drought mitigation. BJS acknowledges their commitment and partnership to implement the project and, is grateful for their constant support and trust laid upon us to continue this eminent work.



1. PROGRAM SYNOPSIS

Program Name	Sujalam Suphalam Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Phase 1, Lohara, Osmanabad
Activity Start Date	April 2019
Activity End Date	June 2020
Name of the Funding Agency	Tata Technologies Limited
Geographic Coverage	State: Maharashtra District: Osmanabad (Lohara tehsil) Village: Wadgaowadi, Wadgao, Vilaspur Pandhari, Phanepur, and Jewali
Reporting Period	April 2019 – June 2020

Sujalam Suphalam Integrated Water Resources Management Project is an initiative of the Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana (BJS) with the support from TATA Technologies.



The focus of the project is on increasing surface and groundwater resource of selected watershed. The project also lays emphasis on increasing farm productivity and improving village hygiene.

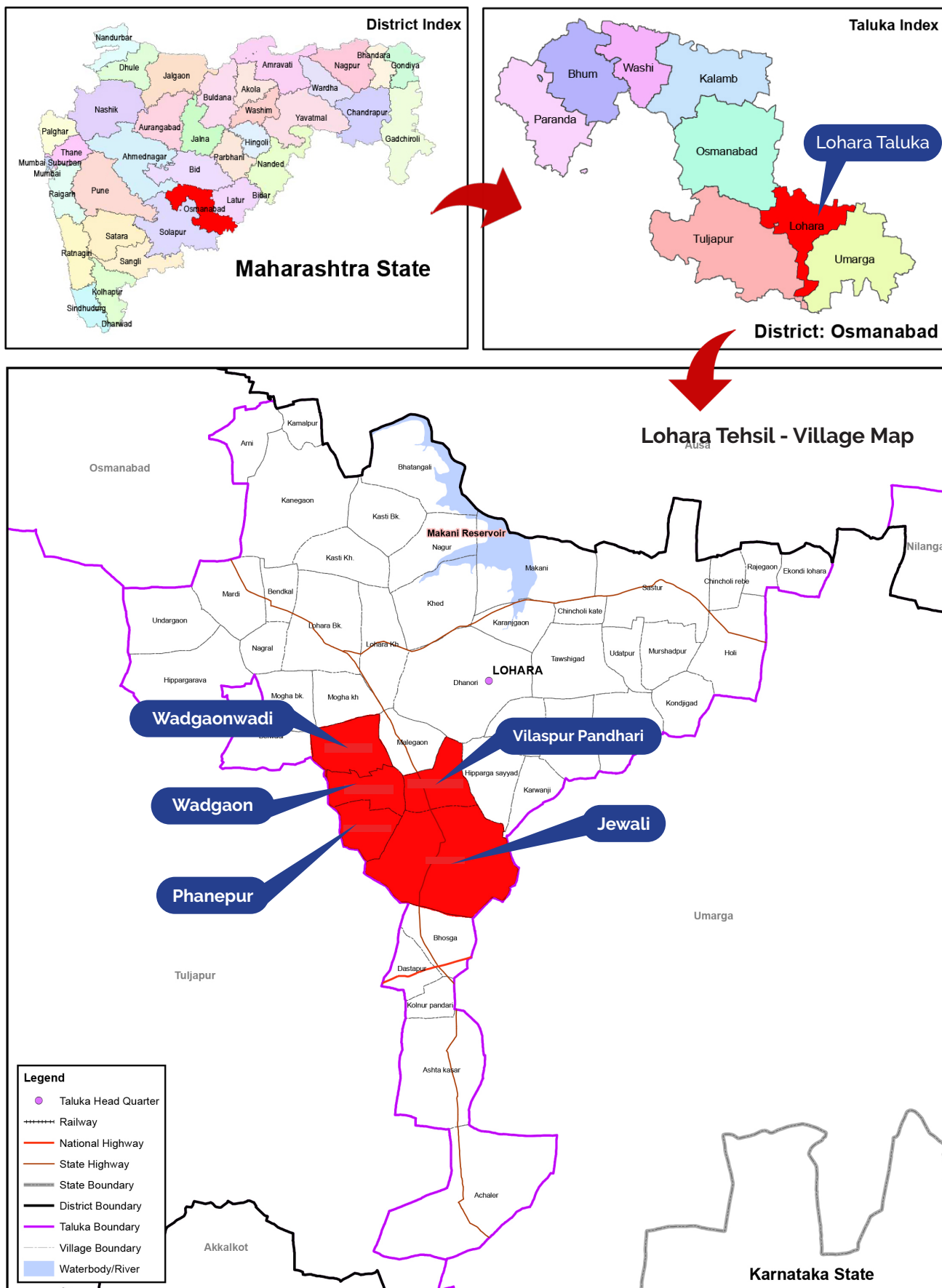
2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To undertake various water treatments to improve surface and ground water resources
- To promote and strengthen community-based organisations, PRIs for water stewardship
- To support in improvement of health and hygiene of village households

3. MAJOR OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT

- Improvement in farm productivity through agriculture and horticulture development by enhancing surface and groundwater resources
- Improved hygiene/environment of households by waste-water management
- Increase in nutrition of households with the help of small vegetable farming

4. LOCATION MAP OF THE PROJECT VILLAGES IN THE LOHARA BLOCK



5. CONSOLIDATED DATA OF FIVE VILLAGES OF LOHARA



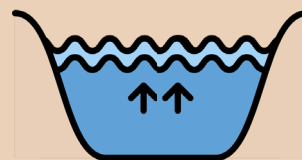
5

Number of Villages covered



5,09,400

Volume of excavation (cubic meter)



5,094

Water Storage Capacity created (Lakh Litre)



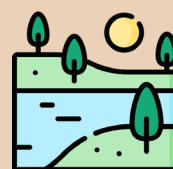
9,420

No. of Backhoe hours*



958

No. of Direct water conservation beneficiaries



10,093

Total Structures**

Total Direct Beneficiaries

Water Conservation



9,420

Direct beneficiaries

Fruit Orchards



958

Families covered

Vegetable Plantation



10,093

families covered

* The accounted Backhoe hours are excavation hours converted to backhoe hours (both for backhoes and excavators that worked in the five villages).

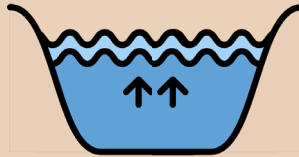
** For accounting the total structures from April 2019 - June 2020, the excavation of only new structures was considered. The machine used for re-filling the old Soak pits were not taken into account to avoid duplication.

a. Project highlights in Wadgao Village



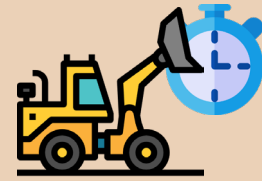
99,054

Volume of excavation
(cubic meter)



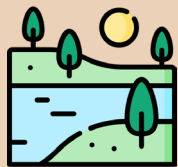
990

Water Storage Capacity
created (Lakh Litre)



2,201

No. of
Backhoe hours



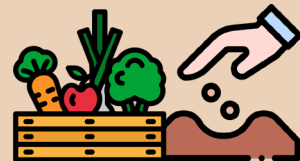
2,378

Total Structures



2,998

No. of seed packages dis-
tributed for Fruit Orchards



259

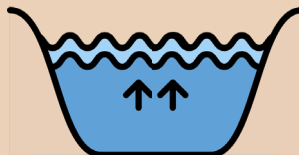
No. of seed packages
distributed for
Vegetable Plantation

b. Project highlights in Wadgaowadi Village



1,95,660

Volume of excavation
(cubic meter)



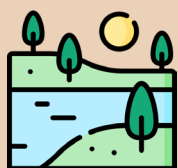
1,956

Water Storage Capacity
created (Lakh Litre)



4,348

No. of
Backhoe hours



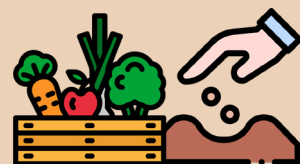
3,306

Total Structures



4,527

No. of seed packages dis-
tributed for Fruit Orchards



490

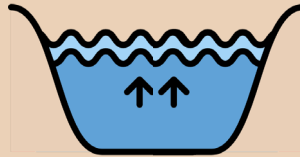
No. of seed packages
distributed for
Vegetable Plantation

c. Project highlights in Vilaspur Pandhari Village



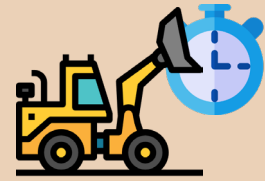
1,24,650

Volume of excavation
(cubic meter)



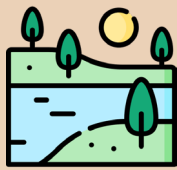
1,246

Water Storage Capacity
created (Lakh Litre)



2,770

No. of
Backhoe hours



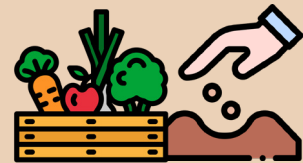
2,702

Total Structures



1,500

No. of seed packages dis-
tributed for Fruit Orchards



179

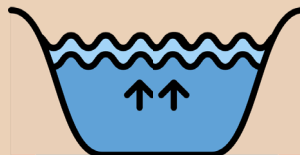
No. of seed packages
distributed for
Vegetable Plantation

d. Project highlights in Phanepur Village



55,935

Volume of excavation
(cubic meter)



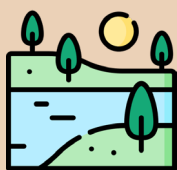
559

Water Storage Capacity
created (Lakh Litre)



1,243

No. of
Backhoe hours



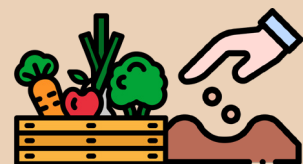
1,255

Total Structures



1,942

No. of seed packages dis-
tributed for Fruit Orchards



209

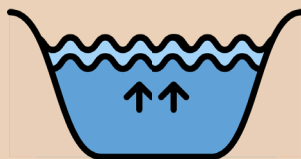
No. of seed packages
distributed for
Vegetable Plantation

e. Project highlights in Jewali Village



34,126

Volume of excavation
(cubic meter)



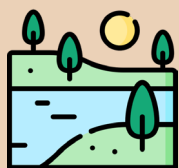
341

Water Storage Capacity
created (Lakh Litre)



758

No. of
Backhoe hours



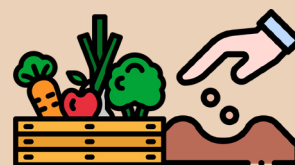
451

Total Structures



1,060

No. of seed packages dis-
tributed for Fruit Orchards

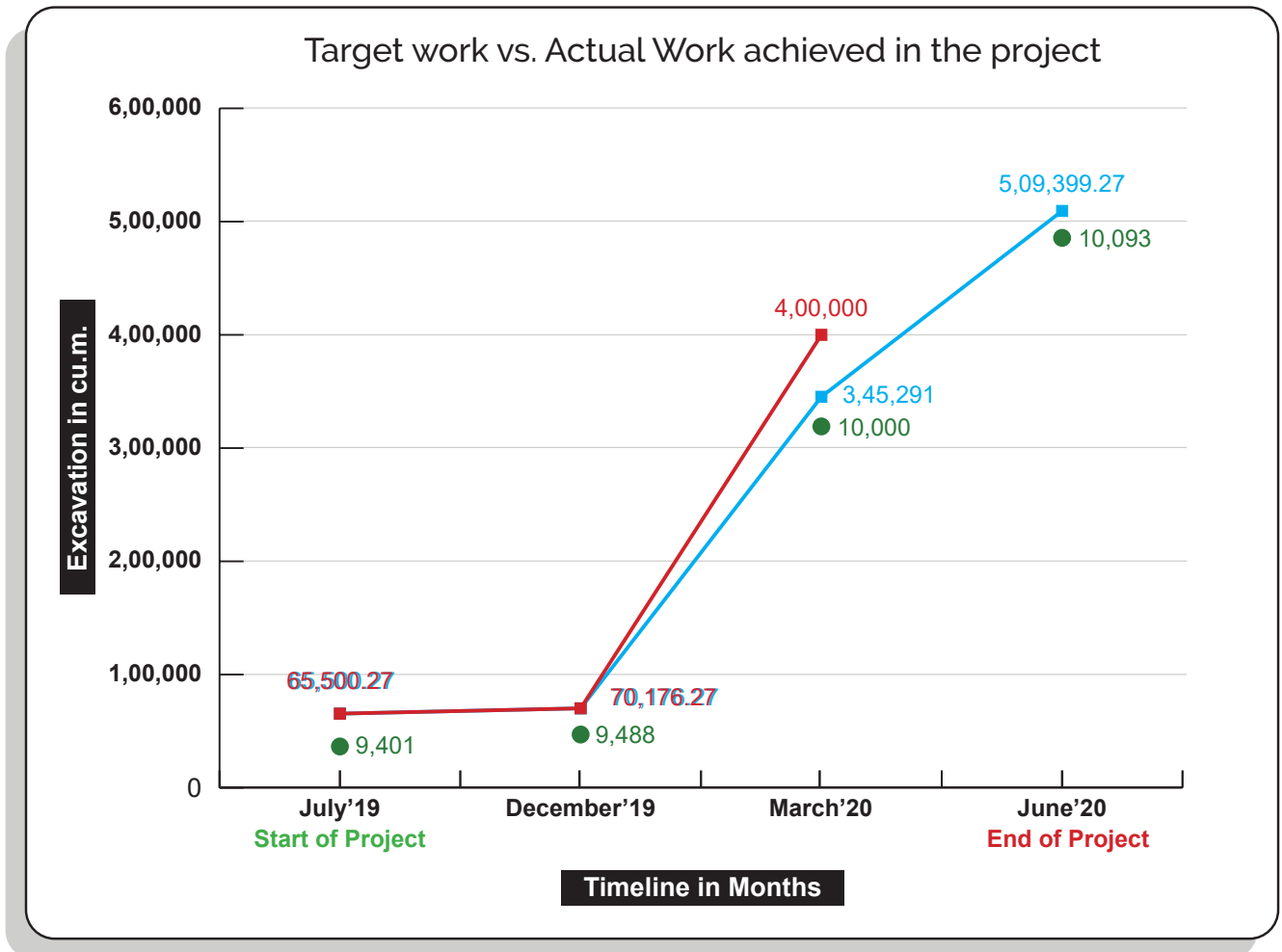


582

No. of seed packages
distributed for
Vegetable Plantation

6. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

6.1 Graph 1- Total scope of work, actual work achieved, and water conservation structures built under project as per the timeline



- Progress of work in Cu.M
- Target Scope of work in Cu.M
- No. of Water Conservation Structures

6.2 Table 1- Progress of work under Water Conservation (April 2019 – June 2020)

A.	Type of Structure	Total Structures	Village 1 Wadgaowadi	Village 2 Wadgaon	Village 3 Vilaspur Pandhari	Village 4 Phanepur	Village 5 Jewali	No. of Potential beneficiaries	No. of Machine hours*	Volume of excavation (cubic meter)**	Water Storage Capacity (Lakh Litre)	Quantity of diesel mobilised (Litres)
1	Pond desilting -desilting existing structures	10	7	2	0	1	0	35	996	59,678	597	9,058
2	New Farm Pond creation	31	16	9	3	3	0	31	1,257	1,24,635	1,246	17,902
3	Compartment Bunding	268	74	43	88	37	26	262	5,317	2,35,539	2,355	30,261
4	Nala Deepening	56	23	7	15	5	6	59	1,163	67,625	677	7,745
5	Digging pits for plant sapling	9,240	3,164	2,136	2,400	1,190	350	87	453	11,317	113	1,977
6	Soak Pit	487	22	181	196	19	68	483	202	8,785	88	873
7	Deep CCT	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	33	1,821	18	160
	Total	10,093	3,306	2,378	2,702	1,255	451	958	9,420	5,09,400	5,094	67,976

Note:

* For calculation of soak pit machine hours for the months of April 2020 - June 2020, the excavation hours of new structures were added to machine hours. The machine hours accounted for re-filling the old Soak pits were not taken into account to avoid duplication.

The accounted machine hours are a combined total of the backhoes and excavators that worked in the five villages.

** For calculation of volume of excavation, 1 hour of excavation by a back hoe is equal to 45 cu. m. of volume of soil. For calculation of volume of excavation, 1 hour of excavation by an excavator is equal to 120 cu. m. of volume of soil.

6.2 Table 2- Progress of work under Agriculture and Horticulture Activities (April 2019 – June 2020)

B.	Type of Activity	Village 1 Wadgaowadi	Village 2 Wadgaon	Village 3 Vilaspur Pandhari	Village 4 Phanepur	Village 5 Jewali	No. of families covered
1	Seed Packages distributed for Fruit Orchard	4527	2998	1500	1942	1060	541
2	Seed Packages distributed for Vegetable Plantation	490	259	179	209	582	1719
3	Total Trainings	4	4	4	4	4	-
4	Exposure Visit*	1	1	1	1	1	-
5	Rain-gauge Installation	1	1	1	1	1	-

Note: *There was a common exposure visit organized to Satara district for all the five villages under the project

The above table 1 elaborates on the type of activities conducted under water conservation, and Table 2 elaborates on the other agricultural and horticultural activities conducted under the project. The project has successfully been able to **achieve a total excavation of 5,09,400 cu.m.** of earth work, as compared to the **total scope of 4,00,000 cu.m. work** that was decided under the project, as detailed out in **Graph 1**. Through **10,093 structures**, the project has created a **water storage capacity 5,094 Lakh Litres**.

The project has equally focused on development of other agricultural and horticultural related activities. Seed packages under the **fruit orchard development were distributed that benefitted a total of 541 families**. Similarly, under the kitchen garden and **vegetable plantation a total of 1719** beneficiary families were covered. In each of the five villages a rain-gauge has been installed. There has been a **constant effort for capacity development** of the community in terms of regular focused group discussions (FDG), **specific trainings and exposure visit that were organized** with the village volunteers, the Village development committee (VDC) members and the village community at large.

6.2 Table 2- Progress of work under Agriculture and Horticulture Activities (April 2019 – June 2020)

A.	Type of Structure	Total Structures	Village 1 Wadgaowadi	Village 2 Wadgaon	Village 3 Vilaspur Pandhari	Village 4 Phanapur	Village 5 Jewali	No. of Potential beneficiaries	No. of Machine hours*	Volume of excavation (cubic meter)**	Water Storage Capacity (Lakh Litre)	Quantity of diesel mobilised (Litres)
1	Pond desilting -desilting existing structures	5	3	1	0	1	0	4	277	23,895	239	4,557
2	New Farm Pond creation	8	4	3	0	1	0	8	365	43,800	438	7,421
3	Compartment Bunding	30	10	4	9	4	3	30	1,351	60,800	608	10,363
4	Nala Deepening	11	0	6	1	1	3	9	519	30,606	306	4,659
5	Digging pits for plant sapling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Soak Pit	225	0	16	177	0	31	224	111	5,009	50	333
7	Deep CCT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	279	17	30	187	7	37	275	2,623	1,64,110	1,641	27,333

Note:

* For calculation of soak pit Backhoe hours for the months of April 2020 - June 2020, the excavation hours of new structures were added to machine hours. The Backhoe hours accounted for re-filling the old Soak pits were not taken into account to avoid duplication.

The accounted Backhoe hours are excavation hours converted to backhoe hours (both for backhoes and excavators that worked in the five villages). ** For calculation of volume of excavation, 1 hour of excavation by a back hoe is equal to 45 cu. m. of volume of soil

For calculation of volume of excavation, 1 hour of excavation by an excavator is equal to 120 cu. m. of volume of soil

The table shows the progress of work achieved during the lockdown period (April 2020 – June 2020) in spite of the COVID -19 pandemic. A total of **1,64,110 cu.m. of excavation** was done for **279 structures**. This created **water storage capacity 1641 Lakh Litres** for a total of **275 beneficiaries**. With proper care and precautions, the BJS team worked on the project sites. They were determined to achieved the scope of work that was delineated. BJS team received a lot of support and cooperation the district administration in terms of getting special permissions, and from the community, to carry out the water conservation work.

7. SOME MECHANISMS USED AND OBSERVATIONS MADE THAT HELPED TO ACHIEVE THE PROJECT GOALS

Sujalam Suphalam Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Lohara, the focus has been to work with the village community to improve their condition worsened by the consistent droughts. The project is based on integrated water resource management where the communities are an integral part of the project, and their involvement in every stage is important.

Some key observations and mechanisms that were implemented in the five villages which helped to create positive results on the ground, are listed below -

1. The **project helped to improve village community access to water as a resource**, to work on betterment of their livelihoods and, to improve their awareness and understanding on concepts of soil and water conservation. **The project also aids the farmers to create water structures, by providing them excavator machines free of cost.** The farmers have to only contribute a partial payment towards the diesel cost for running of the machines. This helps them in a great way to save money and creates additional water resource that can be further used by them for agricultural and domestic purposes.
2. **The majority of the demand from the farmer's side were to build 'Farm ponds' in their farmlands. This is especially the case with the farm ponds and compartment bunding, through which the project has been able to provide 808 lakh litres and 1,747 lakh litres of water storage capacity respectively.** This showed that the farmers preferred the creation of storage tanks on their own farms. These water structures built act as their personal source for irrigation that the summer months.
3. The **BJS team has been successful in creating awareness among the community and increase the active participation of all stakeholders that are involved in the development of the five villages.**



Honorable District Collector of Osmanabad, Ms. Deepa Mudhol Munde, visited the project villages and had a discussion with the local community and appreciated the project efforts.

In addition to this, the trainings of horticulture and afforestation were done with the help of local organizations like the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and UMED - Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) under the project.

4. **Project also focused on increasing the participation of youth and tried to involve maximum possible women in every activity.** As women and youth, are both good means to spread the word within the community.
The Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women in the five villages, played a major role in spreading awareness on issues related to water conservation and communicate about activities that took place on ground. Similarly, the participation of youth in awareness campaigns helped to create impact on elders and the village heads of the village.
5. **The identified village volunteers and the members of the VDC have given great support of our efforts.** They have facilitated in the ease of conducting activities at every step of the project.
6. **The installation of the Rain gauge systems in the five villages played a major role in achieving the project objectives.** Rain Gauge system is very useful for measuring the quantity of rainfall, water management, selecting cropping pattern etc. The village volunteers have been sensitized to communicate the usage to the community.



Training on how to read and record measurements form rain gauge to village volunteers

7. **Using Audio and visual aids, having regular training sessions and conducting visits have been quite successful for the project impact.**

For example, the exposure visit that was conducted for the village volunteers to visit the watershed area of Jaigaon village (Satara District). It helped to showcase the water conservation methods that have been adopted, and how at the present times they enjoy access to clean water. Through the exposure visit the community realized the efforts that were put together to achieve improvement in groundwater level, how the Jaigaon community have clean and transparent flow of water and how it has managed to reduce the drudgery in village women's life, who earlier had to walk miles to fetch clean drinking water.

These mechanisms together have helped the village volunteers and other member of the community, to realize the importance of conserving water and take care of their local – natural – available resources, that can help to make their village water-sufficient with the help of the project.

8. OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE

The Project aims to increase the overall water security among the villagers. The project has through its activities towards soil and water conservation helped to store maximum possible water, cut the run off and give maximum benefit to the farmer community.

The project has shown maximum result in a short span of time with the help of community involvement at every stage of the project. The activities and the interaction with the community, that were of the project can be safely divided into three stages:

Stage 1: Initial Microplanning Stage - April 2019 to September 2019

Stage 2: VDC Formation and Machine Deployment - October 2019 to March 2020

Stage 3: Culmination of Earthwork and attaining completion certificates - April 2020 to June 2020

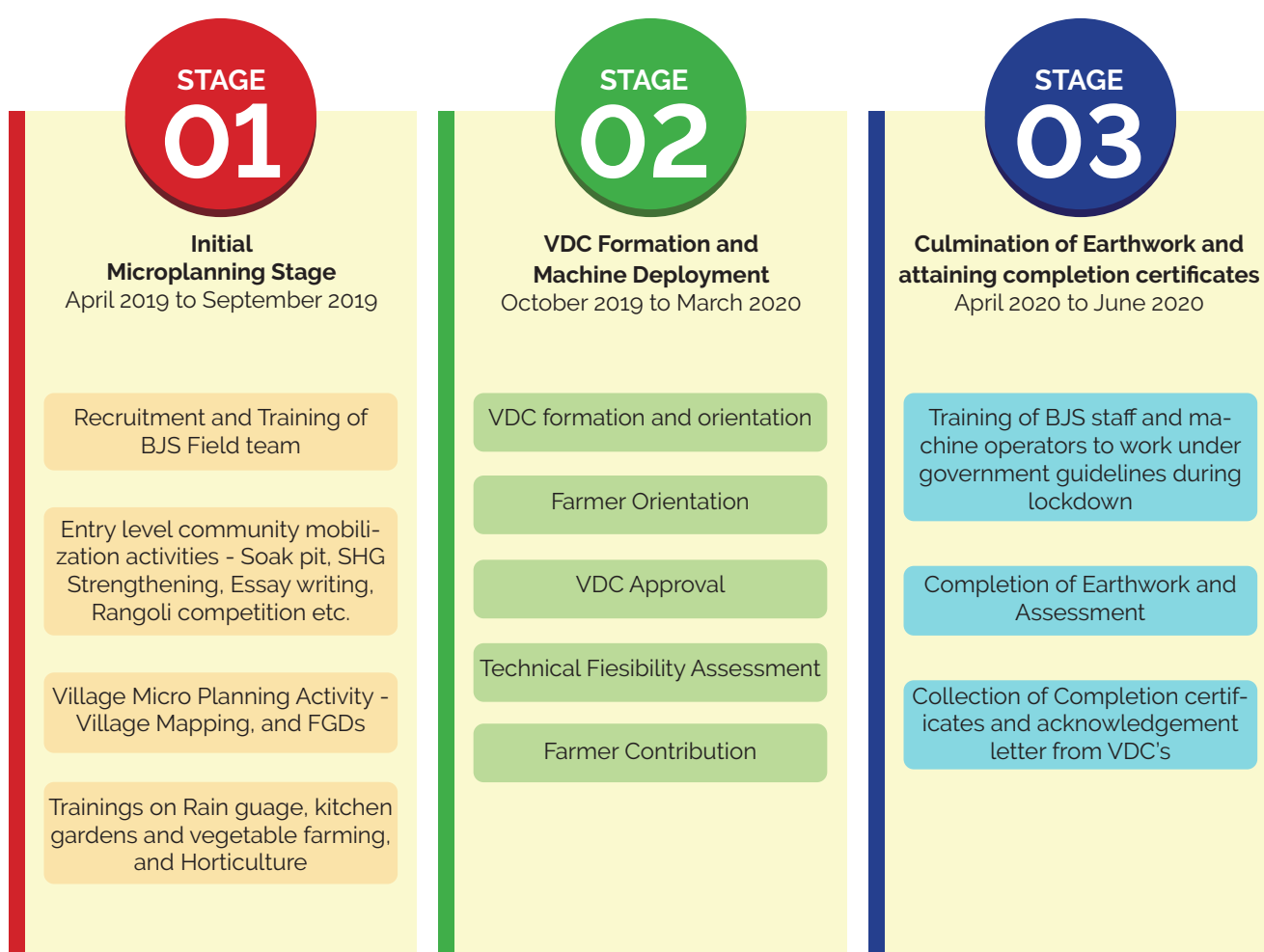


Diagram 1 represents the stages of the project

Diagram 1 shows the flow of work and the process followed to conduct the project activities. The detailed description of these activities is given in the following section.

At **Stage I**, focus was on entry level community mobilization activities spread of awareness, to advocate on soil and water conservation, waste management, kitchen garden and vegetable farming, and horticulture activity.

These activities were intended to get familiar with the village geographical area and to communicate with the village community at large.

- 1. Recruitment and Training of BJS Field team at Lohara Block** After detailed scrutiny of applications and personal interviews, a team of qualified and experienced personnel was recruited for BJS Field team at Lohara Block for the positions of District Manager, Technical Coordinator, Community/Social Mobiliser and Field Associate. For the newly appointed Project team, series of trainings were organized, they were guided about the project activities and its scope, soil and water conservation methods and their respective roles and responsibilities. The team members were oriented about the technical aspects of the earthwork, project implementation and monitoring strategies, data management, maintenance of records, social media management and communication with the Government.
- 2. Developing initial contact with village community by meeting various stakeholders** For project initiation, preliminary field visits were carried out to assess the ground situation. These visits were made in all the five villages. Meetings held with GP members and other villagers (Sarpanch, Gramsevak, Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women and other key opinion leaders) to discuss issues with farmers, and villagers that they are facing due to water scarcity. Similarly, Tehsil and District level agriculture officers, were contacted to describe the activities that were planned under the project. These visits were helpful in assessing the current conditions of the water conservation structures and delineating the scope of work.



(Above left and right) Meeting with Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat members and SHG members at Jewali and Vilaspur Pandhari villages. (Below left and right) Inspection of water structures at Jewali and Phanepur villages

3. Achieving sustainable sanitation method through Soak pit

To effectively manage waste water at source in the five villages, the project has promoted **construction of soak pit structures**. A soak pit, is also known as soak away or leach pit, which is covered, has porous-walled chamber that allows water to slowly soak into the ground.

Construction of soak pits is a useful way for water conservation that is appropriate for rural settlements. They are most suited for soils with a sufficient absorptive capacity, as found in the Lohara Block. The advantage of a soak-pit is that this technology is located underground and, thus, humans and animals have no contact with the effluent. The soak pit is odourless and not visible, covers small land area, and requires low capital and operating costs¹.

Many awareness generation-drives, technical guidance sessions and rounds of discussion conducted with the villagers (in particular with the women of the households), to promote the adoption of soak pits within the villages. Thus, **with increased awareness the demand for soak pits also increased, and a total of 487 soak pit structures have been created in the five project villages.**



(left) Cement tanks used for soak pit under the Tank Model, (right) BJS field team marking out the pits for the construction of soak pits

The rate of demand for soak pit construction by the households was initially low when the contribution of the Beneficiary households was comparatively high (upto Rs.2000). This is attributed to their poor financial status. However, **after the discussion with the Tata Technologies the contribution of the beneficiary was drastically reduced (upto Rs. 200)**. There was a change in the model for the construction of the soak pits too, **from 'Tank Model' it was changed to the 'Nanded Pattern Model'**. This helped to increase the demand for construction of soak pits within the villages.

¹ Tilley, E., Ulrich, L., Lütthi, C., Reymond, Ph. and Zurbrügg, C., 2014, Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies, 2nd Revised Edition, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag) and Dübendorf, Switzerland.

4. Formation and strengthening of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

The **SHGs have played a great role in creating and impact and have been actively involved in the project.**

The SHGs in the five villages were a group of a minimum of 10-12 women members. Their key objective was to attain sustainability by involving like-minded women, strategically support each other and manage their resources.



SHG meeting with women of Phanepur village

Table 4: Details of the No. of SHGs in each project village		
S.No.	Village name	No. of existing SHGs
1	Wadgaowadi	12
2	Wadgao	30
3	Vilaspur Pandhari	14
4	Phanepur	9
5	Jewali	70

The place of SHGs in watershed management under Lohara project in-particular was quite significant. They helped to build the confidence of the village women. They helped to inform and advocate about the project activities and also promoted the active involvement of women in those activities. They propagated about the training that took place in the villages on water resource management and water conservation. They encouraged the women to attend these even if they took place at night time.

With the help of SHG, women found a strong platform to raise their concerns and work towards solving those issues. The village SHG members have motivated other village women to raise demand for the construction of the soak pit.

5. Conducting Essay Writing competition

In order to create awareness and enthusiasm on the subject of water conservation an essay competition with young children was organized in all villages on the topic of 'Importance of Water'.



(left and right) Kids participating in essay writing in Wadgaon Wadi and Wadagaon

6. Rangoli competition with the theme 'Water and Life'



(left and right) Women who participated in the Rangoli competition in the Lohara project villages

7. Conducting Village mapping exercise in all the project villages

The village mapping exercise was conducted with the help of the village volunteers that enabled the teams and the villagers to understand the village in the better manner. Based on mapping activity the field team collected information on available water resources, the pattern of human settlement in the village, public drinking water sources, the geography of the village, etc.



Village mapping exercise at Vilaspur Pandhari

8. Keeping constant touch with community through FGDs and meetings



(left and right) Focused Group discussions and meetings with women in progress

In order **to increase the participation of the villagers there were a series of meetings that were organized in the villages in the form of individual household visits, focused group discussions, corner meetings with different stakeholders and meetings with the key persons in the villages.**

Team sensitized the beneficiaries (both men & women) on the current situation of water scarcity and the urgency to take action. These have tremendously helped to increase the knowledge of villagers and gain their trust in the project initiatives.

9. Conducting trainings with the community on Rain-guage



(left and right) Training on the Rain-guage installation and measurement to the village Sarpanchs' and farmers

Installing of the rain gauge system has helped to generate curiosity and build seriousness among the farmers towards effective water management. It has given them important information on a regular basis to calculate daily rainfall, which is useful for preparing village water management plan/water budget and the plan for the crops to be sown according too different seasons. The village volunteers have been trained for operation and measurement of the rainfall data in all the five project villages.

10. Promoting Small Vegetable Farming

Promoting Kitchen Gardens or small vegetable gardens has helped the villagers to add nutritional value in daily food and save some money that was earlier spent in buying vegetables. Around **1719 households received the seed kits** to grow the vegetables. In these households, particularly the women of these households have reaped the benefits by consuming the fresh products for their own families. Some of them have also sold the freshly grown vegetables in the local markets and earned some extra money.



(left) 11 types vegetable seed kits that have been distributed among the community for the purpose of growing small vegetable gardens, (right) Training on vegetable farming at Phanepur village, similar to the trainings that have been conducted in the other four villages.

11. Horticulture Development

In order to tackle the worsening situation of drought every year and its adverse impact on agricultural productivity, the project has promoted horticultural development. This initiative was implemented in consultation with Tuljapur based Krishi Vigyan Kendra for selection of fruit species, as per the climate conditions. **Mango, Guava, Custard, Apple, Tamarind, Amla trees have been planted to benefit 541 families in the five villages.**



(left and right) Training on Horticulture with village community at Jewali and Wadgaowadi villages

Stage II of the project was planned with **Community-based watershed management approach** for water-resource protection, restoration and development considering '**Village as a unit**'.

A team of representatives from Tata Trusts and Tata Technologies Ltd. in October 2019 (04th and 05th), reviewed four villages: Wadgaowadi, Wadgao, Vilaspur Pandhari and Jewali, and gave valuable feedback. Their inputs helped to initiate the implementation of **Stage II of the project**:

1. Comprehensive planning to be done for watershed management
2. Project to reach out to more farmers
3. Contribution to not stand as a barrier for the marginal and small farmers
4. Greater community participation to be encouraged in project implementation



(left and right) Visit of Tata Technology representatives on 04th and 05th October 2019

Project Cycle

The below **diagram explains the Phase 2 of project** that includes a systematic step by step framework to actively engage community in research, restoration, stewardship, development, and conservation of their local watersheds.

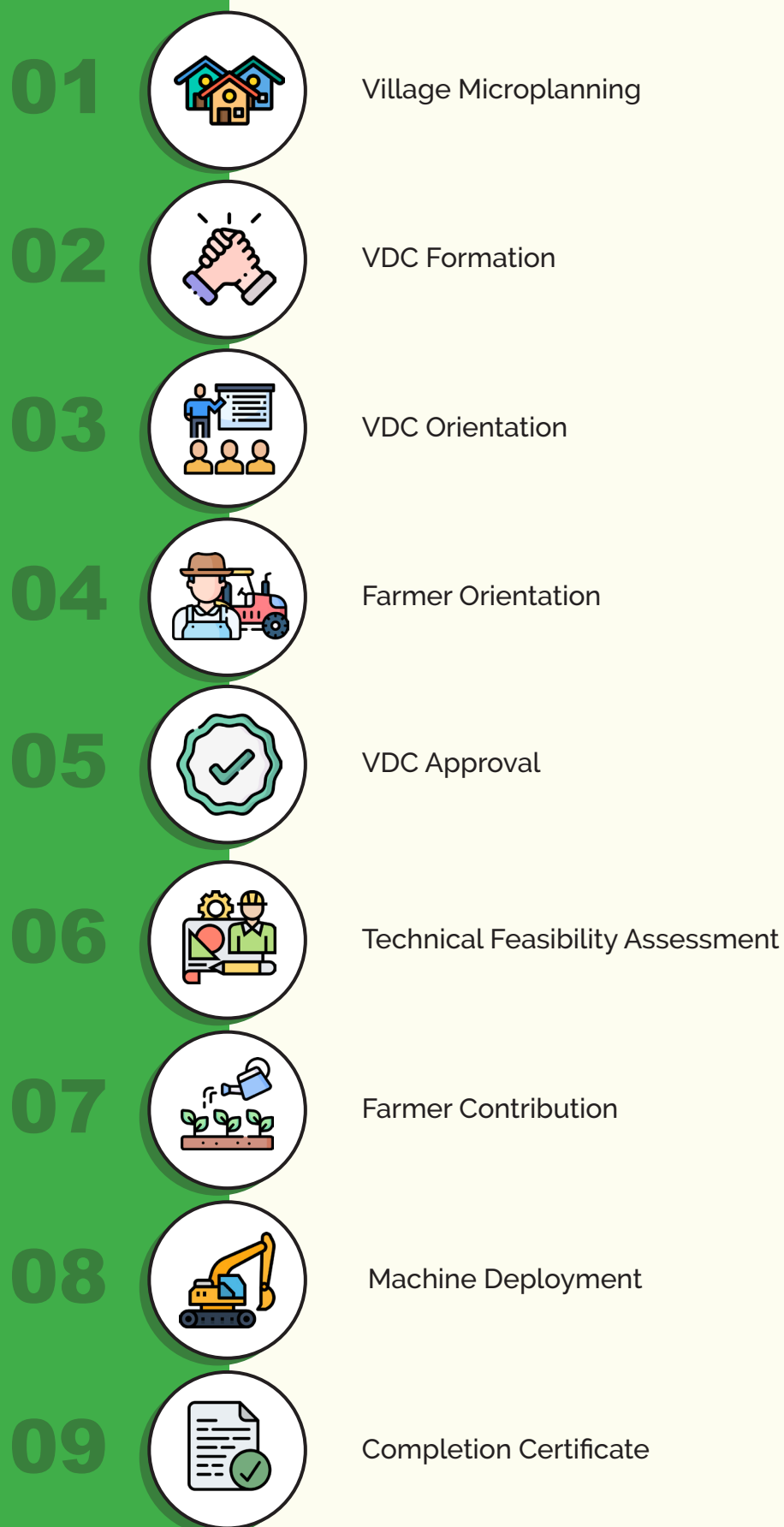


Diagram 2 shows Steps involved in the Stage II of the project cycle

1. Microplanning Activity

- Confirmation of quantum of work by Gram Panchayat members -**

Village level methodology was adopted for Net Planning Exercise at local level. This was a consultative and participatory process, based on use of simple & direct technique, involving all stakeholders. The planning exercise conducted in the five villages used local resources considering the fact that planning has to be - time bound, quick, simple and involving the local community (villagers).



(left) A group of influencers, the farmer (owner of that land), and the BJS representative gathered to conduct the exercise and take measurements of the agricultural land; (right) Project Awareness meeting with the community at Wadagao wadi village

- Defining the structure-wise scope of Work -**

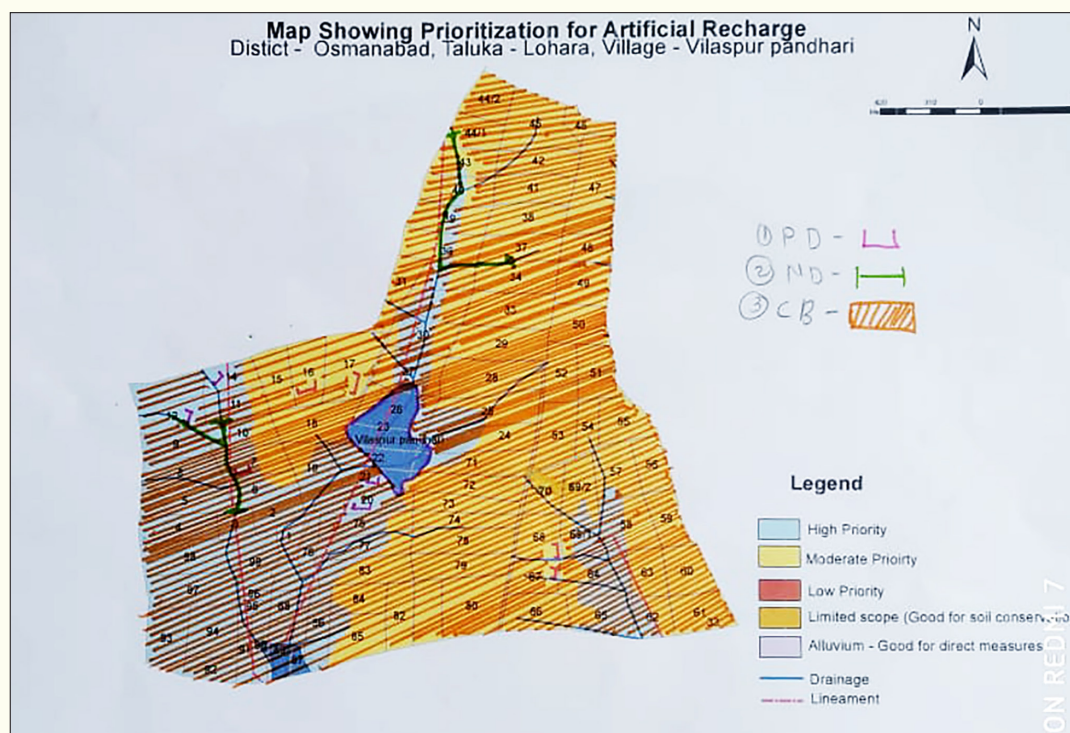
After the entire outline was prepared, they were collected and analyzed for each village. This helped to define the kind of work to be conducted structure-wise in each village and defining the overall scope of work in the villages. All the village water conservation structures were detailed out on the agricultural plots on the maps as per the need of the farmers. All the data was collated and excel data base was created.

Table 5 : Village-wise Summary of structure wise scope of work							
S.No.	Village Name	Wadgaonwadi	Wadgaon	Phanepur	Vilaspur Pandhari	Jewali	Total
1	Compartment Bunding (CB)	31327	18220	18026	27711	70193	165477
2	Nala Deepening (ND)	19620	9000	10400	21567	30180	90767
3	Farm Pond (FP)	14800	9250	11100	14800	37000	86950
4	Pond Desiltation (PD)	42580	16875	12600	24280	28275	124610
TOTAL (All figures are in Cu.m.)		108327	53345	52126	88358	165648	467804

- Confirmation from Gram Panchayat on the final data -**

The data sheet defining the scope of work was shared with the Gram Panchayat to get their consent and approval on the data. **Gram Panchayat gave the authorization and confirmed the quantum of work viz 4,67,804 Cu.M.**

2. Attaining the detailed maps to define the scope of work for each village



Map detailing the structure wise details to be made in Vilaspur Pandhari Village after the Microplanning exercise

This exercise was conducted in a participatory manner in which the community consent and their help was taken to confirm the final numbers and the placement on the map.



(above and below) Survey of CNB in Jewali and Wadgaonwadi Village

3. Organization and formation of the Village Development Committee (VDC)

To ensure effective community participation, **Village Development Committee (VDC)** was formed. The VDC consists of approximately 10-12 key persons from the village including Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat member, farmer representatives (Marginal, Small, Medium, and Big), SHG members, and a member from BJS Team.

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय
वडगाव (गो.)
ता. लोहारा

प्रोसिडींग बुक नवकल
स्थान: शा.प. वडगाव(गो.)
दिनांक: 14/08/2019
सभेचा प्रकार: मासिकसभा

सभेचा अध्यक्ष: बब्रवान फुलसुंदर

अ.क्र.	विषय	ठराव
६	ग्रामविकास समिती स्थापन करणेबाबत,	<p>आज दिनांक १४/०८/२०१९ रोजी सकाळी ठीक १०.०० वा ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय वडगाव (गो.) ता. लोहारा येथे मा. सरपंच श्री बब्रवान गजेंद्र फुलसुंदर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली मासिकसभा आयोजित करण्यात आली. सभेची गणपुती पूर्ण झाल्याने सभेला सुरुवात करण्यात आली व खालील विषयावर चर्चा करून ठराव पास करण्यात आले.</p> <p>सूचक श्री विलास नवनाथ फुलसुंदर यांनी असा ठराव मांडला की, मोझे वडगाव(गो.) ता. लोहारा येथे भारतीय जैन संघटना व टाटा टेक्नॉलॉजी यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने व ग्रामपंचायतच्या सहकार्याने ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयामध्ये एप्रिल २०१९ पासून विविध पाणलोटची कामे, लोकजागृती आणि सुजलाम सुकलाम लोहारा अंतर्गत उपक्रम चालू आहेत. सदर कार्यक्रम जल्द पारदर्शी व अधिक लोकनिष्ठा होण्यासाठी गावपातळीवर ग्रामविकास समिती मंडळ करण्याची गरज आहे. तसेच समितीची भूमीक्षा, रचना, जबाबदारी यावर सभेत सविस्तर चर्चा करण्यात आली. त्यानुसार खालीलप्रमाणे ग्रामविकास समिती स्थापन करण्याचे ठरले.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १) श्री लक्ष्मण शिवमूर्ती भुजवड(उपसरपंच) अध्यक्ष २) श्री विभीषण मनोहर पवार(चेअरमन वि.का.सो.)उपाध्यक्ष ३) शिल्पा राठोड(भा.ज.सं.) सचिव ४) विलास नवनाथ फुलसुंदर सदस्य ५) शेट्टीबा बबानी पवार सदस्य ६) आयुब केसू सय्यद सदस्य ७) नागेश बाबुराव फुलसुंदर सदस्य ८) मंजुषा राजेश लवडे सदस्य ९) तनुजा विद्यासागर पाटील सदस्य १०) मंजुषा सुखि फुलसुंदर ११) अंजली सुंदर घोडके १२) शिल्पा सुयंकान्त डगे १३) सुंदर अमोल फुलसुंदर <p>यावर सर्वानुमते ठरविण्यात आले. या ठरावावर सविस्तर चर्चा करून श्री सुभाष शिर्वांग भुजवड यांनी अनुमोदन दिले आणि ठराव सर्वानुमते मंजूर करण्यात आला.</p>

सरपंच
शा.प. वडगाव(गो.) ता. लोहारा

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सभेचा प्रकार: मासिकसभा

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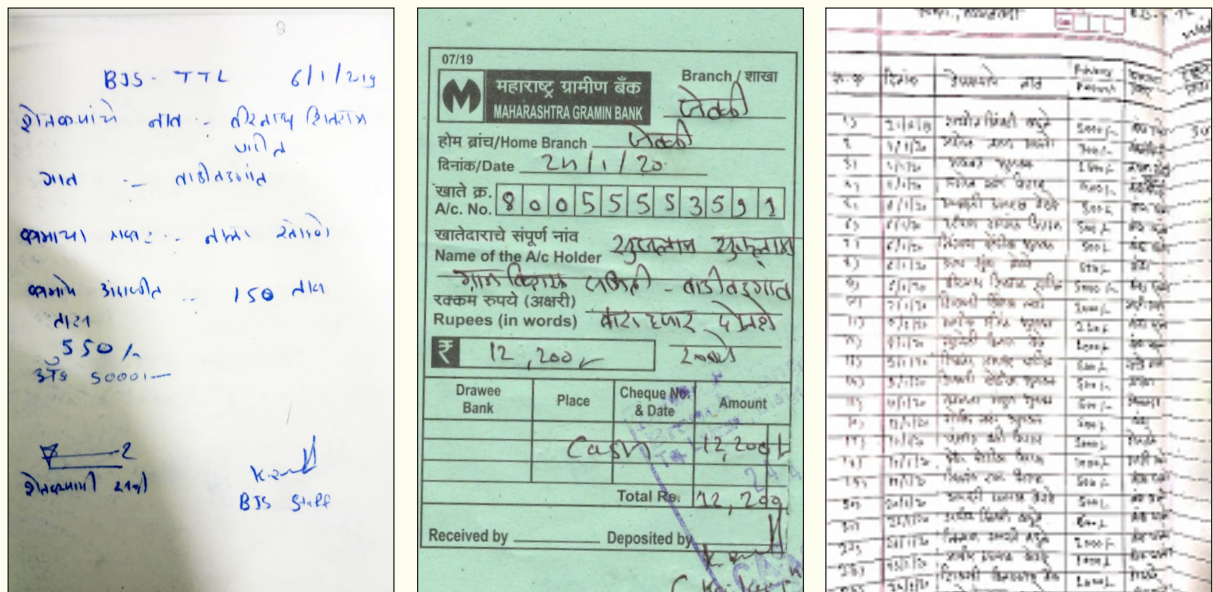
अ.क्र.	विषय	ठराव
८	ग्रामविकास समितीचे राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकेत खाते उघडणे व सदर बँक खात्यावरील व्यवहाराचे अधिकाराच्या अधिकाराबाबत,	<p>आज दिनांक १४/०८/२०१९ रोजी सकाळी ठीक १०.०० वा ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय वडगाव (गो.) ता. लोहारा येथे मा. सरपंच श्री बब्रवान गजेंद्र फुलसुंदर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली मासिकसभा आयोजित करण्यात आली. सभेची गणपुती पूर्ण झाल्याने सभेला सुरुवात करण्यात आली व खालील विषयावर चर्चा करून ठराव पास करण्यात आले.</p> <p>सूचक श्री पीडित श्रीमंत वेळे यांनी असा ठराव मांडला की, मोझे वडगाव (गो.) ता. लोहारा येथे भारतीय जैन संघटना व टाटा टेक्नॉलॉजी यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने व ग्रामपंचायतच्या सहकार्याने ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयामध्ये एप्रिल २०१९ पासून विविध पाणलोटची कामे, लोकजागृती आणि सुजलाम सुकलाम लोहारा अंतर्गत उपक्रम चालू आहेत. तरी सदर ग्रामविकास समितीचे संयुक्त बँकेत खाते राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकेत सुजलाम सुकलाम ग्रामविकास समिती वडगाव(गो.) या नावाने उघडण्यात यावे. तसेच सदरल खात्याचा व्यवहार अथ उपाध्यक्ष व सचिव कारतील तसेच आर्थिक व्यवहार करण्यासाठी वरील तीन प्रतिनिधींच्या स्वाक्षरी आवश्यक असतील. त्यावर सभेमध्ये सविस्तर चर्चा करून श्री मशर मुंडू सय्यद यांनी अनुमोदन दिले आणि ठराव सर्वानुमते मंजूर करण्यात आला.</p>

सरपंच
शा.प. वडगाव(गो.) ता. लोहारा

(left and right) Resolutions passed by the VDC on VDC formation and for opening a VDC Bank Account respectively

- **Resolution to establish the committee** – This resolution was passed through the Gram Panchayat. The VDC has helped to perform the following activities:
 - » Overall supervision
 - » Monitoring of the Water conservation treatments
 - » Coordination and liaison with the farmers, and Gram Panchayat

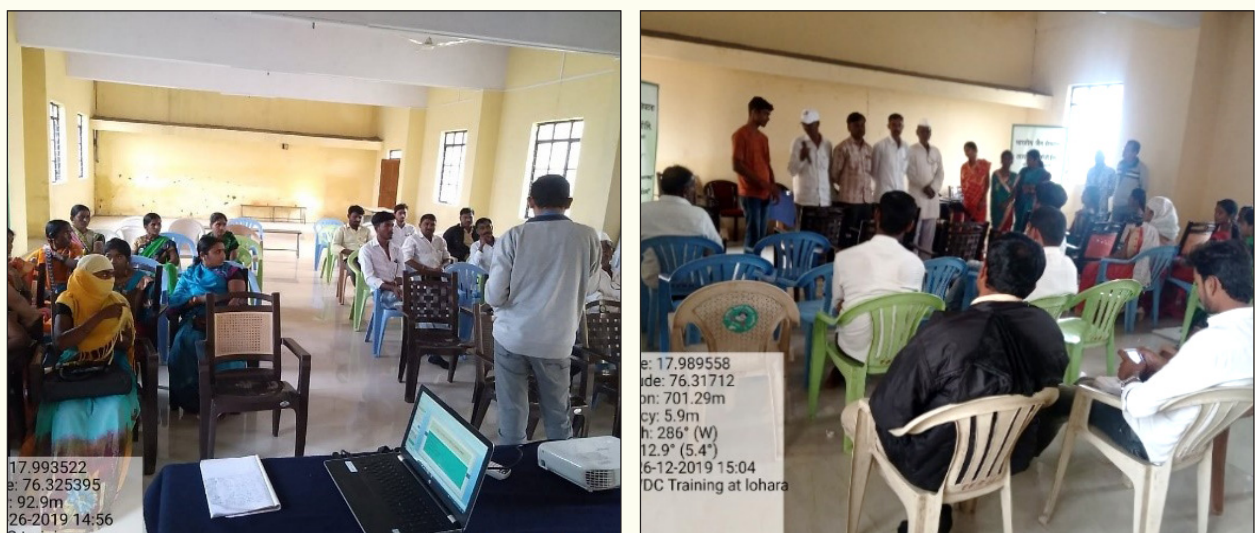
- **Opening the bank account of VDC** - To manage the contribution received from the farmers, VDC passes a resolution for opening a joint saving account at nearest nationalised bank. As mentioned in resolution, three signatories were authorized for bank operations
- **Farmer Contribution** - As per the estimated budget, farmer contributes 25% of fuel cost to VDC and in lieu of that farmer receives temporary receipt. VDC deposits the farmer's contribution money in the bank. VDC issues account payee cheque amounting to 25% share of total cost in the name of diesel pump owner.



(left to right) a series of receipts and entries in steps related to the farmer contribution - Temporary receipt for 25% contribution by farmer, Credit Receipt received from bank and copy of the contribution register maintained by VDC respectively

4. Training of VDC members

This training gave an opportunity to VDC members to interact and discuss interlinked village level challenges. VDC members were made aware about all their roles and their respective responsibilities



(left and right) Survey of CNB in Jewali and Wadgaonwadi Village

5. Farmer Orientation on Demand Forms

The orientation meetings were organized in all the five villages that detailed out important information that had to filled in the 'Demand forms', the need to fill the forms and, the agreement and the acknowledgement of the farmer to pay **25%** of the required fuel expenditure in the demand letter.

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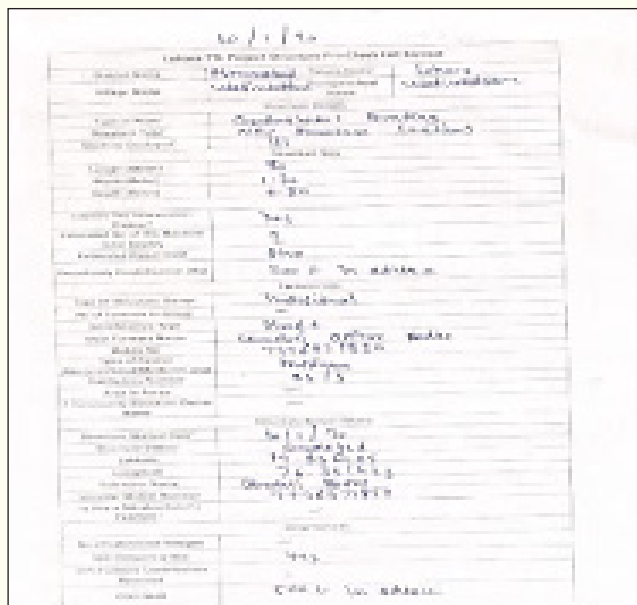
(left) copy of a filled up demand letter. (Right above) Farmers filling 'Demand Forms' in Jewali Tanda (Hamlet of Jewali Village), and (right below) Farmer Meeting on demand forms in Wadgaowadi.

6. VDC Approval

After receiving the 'Demand form', Village Development Committee review and approve the demand raised by applicant. To review the applications VDC holds 'VDC Meetings' bi-weekly. After receiving the consent from all the VDC members, Chairman gives his approval on 'Demand Form'.

7. Feasibility assessment visit

Form before the structure work starts on ground. **This visit is done on the receipt of approval from the VDC. BJS has conducted 'Technical Feasibility Assessment' for all the earth work.** This has helped in calculation of the quantity of fuel required after getting demand forms from farmer.



A copy of the Technical Feasibility Assessment

8. Machine Deployment

Machine deployment for each structure is done separately that has details of machine, machine operator, and working hours. A related structure code has been created for all water structures, that is periodically updated till the structure work is completed. During the period from April 2019 – June 2020, **5,09,400 Cu.M.** of silt was excavated consuming **9,420 machine hours**.

Table 6: Structure-wise machine working hours and silt excavated (April 2019 – June 2020)			
	Land and Water Activities	No. of machine hours*	Volume of silt in cubic metres
1	Pond desilting -desilting existing structures	996	59,678
2	New Farm Pond creation	1,257	1,24,635
3	Compartment Bunding	5,317	2,35,539
4	Nala Deepening	1,163	67,625
5	Digging pits for plant sapling	453	11,317
6	Soak Pit	202	8,785
7	Deep CCT	33	1,821
	Total	9,420	5,09,400

Note:

* For calculation of soak pit machine hours for the months of April 2020 - June 2020, the excavation hours of new structures were added to machine hours. The machine hours accounted for re-filling the old Soak pits were not taken into account to avoid duplication. The accounted machine hours are a combined total of the backhoes and excavators that worked in the five villages.

9. Timely and Robust Monitoring

A high-level team based at Pune (BJS Head-office) regularly monitored the progress of work on a daily, monthly and annual basis. Regular visits were organised by the Pune team to assess the project progress.

BJS developed result based, two tier monitoring and evaluation system at the head office Pune and at Field level. Data management process of collecting, and analysing information was standardised. District manager was requested to compile, prepare and share the 'Daily Progress Report' with the head office team based at Pune. **Team at the head office Pune was responsible to analyse the data and prepare reports with the help of the highly skilled MIS team.** This system has helped to improve and measure outputs, outcomes and impact.

For end to end monitoring BJS developed both technological and manual system for monitoring. To manage large scale and diverse field level data centrally at Pune a generic **multi-dimensional android app platform called 'Octopus'** has been developed by Technology team of BJS. The framework and features of this app has been designed keeping the requirements of project in mind.

The VDC members of each village also helped to monitor the progress of water conservation work on a regular basis at the field level.

10. Collection of Work Completion Certificates

Completion certificate is obtained after the completion of the earth work on ground. The beneficiary, VDC representative and BJS representative sign on the certificate. This certificate copy is submitted to the VDC and BJS keeps the original certificate for record.

TATA TRUSTS		BJS	
Sujalam Suphalam Integrated Water Resources Management Project - Lohara (Osmanabad) Structure Work Completion Certificate (Individual Structure)			
Date: 13-03-2020 District: Osmanabad Taluka: Lohara Village Name: Wadgaonwadi			
Farmer Details			
1	Farmer Name	Kantaji Appasaheb Bhatke	
2	Farmer Address	At Wadgaonwadi, P. Wadgaonwadi (Osmanabad Taluka), Dist. Osmanabad	
3	Farmer Mobile/Phone Details	7776971850	
4	Gross Annual Income of the Farmer (in Rupees)	2,00,000/-	
5	Agricultural Land Holding (in acres)	Landless	
6	Farmer Category according to size of landholding (choose one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Marginal farmers (0 to 2.5 acres) <input type="checkbox"/> Small farmers (2.51 - 5.00 acres) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium farmers (5.01 - 10.00 acres) <input type="checkbox"/> Large farmers (>10.01 acres)	
7	Caste of the Farmer (Please specify)	Khatavale	
Structure Details			
8	Structure Name/Type	Compartment Bunding	
9	Survey No. / Gat No.	93 / 5	
10	Structure Code	Lohara, District - Bhatke - Wadgaonwadi - Osmanabad	
11	Date of Work Initiated	10-03-2020	
Machine Details			
12	Date of Work Completed	11-03-2020	
13	Dimension of work (in meter)	Length 9.8m Width 5.30 Depth/Height 0.75	
14	Actual volume of Excavation (in Cu.M)	776.30	
15	Water Storage capacity created (in Litre)	69,225	
Machine Details			
S. No.	Type of Machine Deployed (choose one)	Number of the Machine deployed	
i	Excavator <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
ii	Backhoe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 BJS - 1000 h	
iii	Excavator <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
iv	Backhoe <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
Machine wise Working Hours and Diesel Consumption			
S. No.	Machine Number (s)	BJS Machine Code	No. Of hours of work
1	8-112	MBJS-1000 h	6.50
2			57.08
Beneficiary contribution			
S. No.	Diesel Consumption (in litre)	Amount (in Rupees)	Total Contribution by Farmer (in Rupees)
1	57.08	2596/-	649/-
Photograph of 'before' the structure work was started			
19	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Photograph of 'after' the structure work was completed			
20	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Expected Benefit			
21	Additional acreage of land under first crop (in acre)	10,000/-	
22	Additional acreage of land under second crop (in acre)	-	
Signatures			
Farmer Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> VDC Representative Signature: <i>[Signature]</i> BJS Representative Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>		BJS Representative Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	

A copy of the Completion Certificate.

11. Increased interface with the community

- a. **SHG strengthening and involvement:** There were series of meetings that were conducted with the SHGs of all the five villages. Through this platform the village women shared their concerns and, played an important role of communicating and motivating families and other villagers to be a part of the project. They have aided the project promotion at every stage, and proved to be a useful mechanism to lay impact on the village community.



(left and right) Village SHG meetings conducted on a regular basis in Jewali and Vilaspur Pandhari.

- b. **Volunteer's Training Programme:** To enhance the capacity of these village volunteers, **BJS organized village-wise three- day training programme (31st January to 2nd February 2020)**. During the training, the team shared the ongoing project progress and discussed with the participants the impact of the project activities in their life.



: Glimpses of the Three-day volunteer training program.

- c. **Exposure visit to Satara District** : An '**Exposure visit**' to **Jaigaon village, Satara** was organised for Village Development Committee (VDC) members of five villages **on 10th February 2020**. Exposure visit included physical as well as classroom session on Water Budgeting and Water Management techniques. Around 50 people including selected participants from Lohara Gram Panchayat, Local villagers from Jaigaon village and BJS representatives participated in the exposure visit.



Observation of Water shed Area of Jaigaon during the exposure visit – (left) visit to deep CCT structure, and (right) farm ponds constructed to collect the rain water from the catchment area and used for irrigation purpose.



Observation of Water shed Area of Jaigaon during the exposure visit – (left) visit to deep CCT structure, and (right) farm ponds constructed to collect the rain water from the catchment area and used for irrigation purpose.

d. **Awareness programs with students were organized with Zilla Parishad schools in all five villages**

Interactive trainings and awareness sessions were organised in all the five villages of Lohara on **'Water conservation and water planning'** with students of different Zilla Parishad schools from **26th – 28th February 2020**. The children learnt about water resource management, their role and importance of participation in water conservation.



Glimpses of the awareness session and activities conducted during the student interactions in the five villages in Lohara.

e. **Awareness Program on Water Resource management and Water Balance with village volunteers**

An elaborate Awareness program was organized for selected village volunteers on various topics of on **'Water Resource management and Water Balance'** from **25th -28th February 2020**. The main purpose of these training sessions were to remind the villagers of the importance of water resources management.



The training sessions that were conducted on 'Water Resource management and Water Balance' in all the five project villages. These trainings were executed during night time to ensure maximum participation of the villagers.

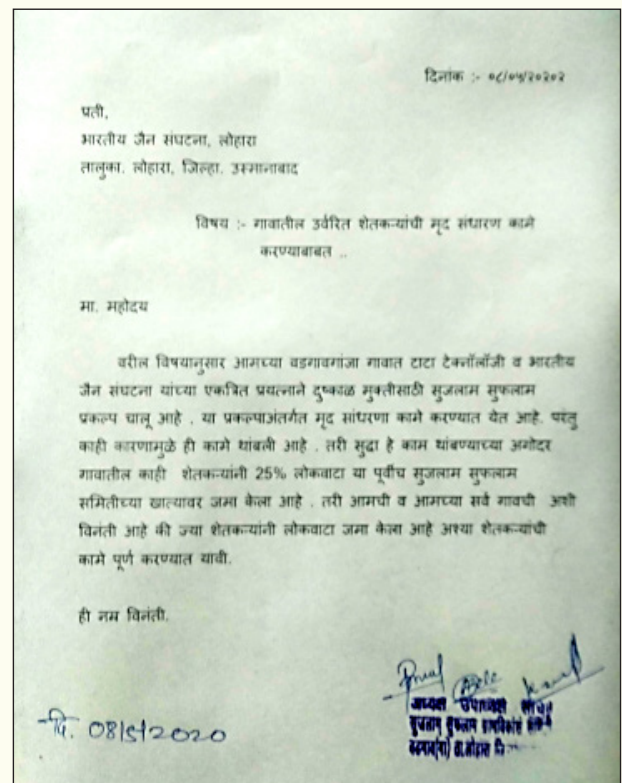
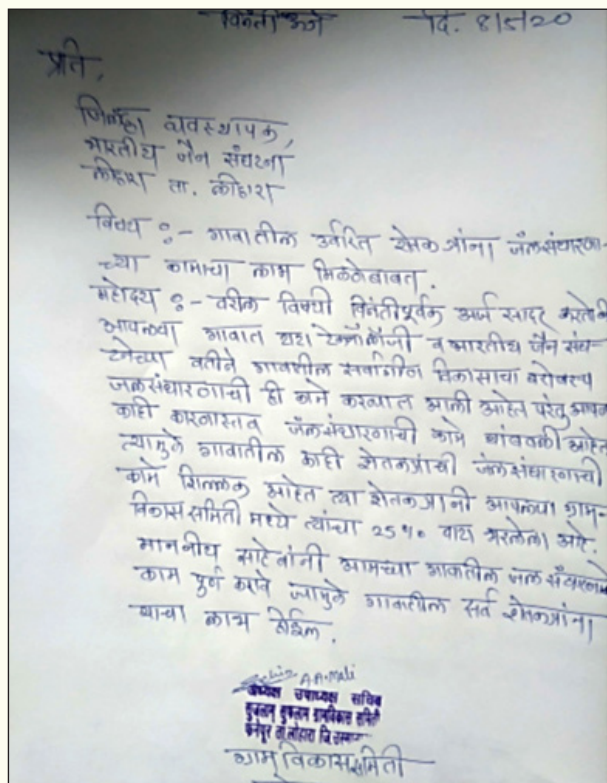
Stage III is an important stage of the project as the activities on ground got culminated. It details out the activities that were carried under the period of the pandemic that was spread due to the COVID-19. The work carried out under proper care, by following the government guidelines and with full cooperation of the village community and district administration.

At this stage, **BJS requested Tata Technologies for the extension of the project, considering the pandemic situation and other factors that delayed smooth execution of work.** Tata Technologies willfully agreed for the project extension to complete the project work.

1. Acquiring Additional scope of work and Deployment of machine for completing earthwork

There was **unprecedented situation of the pandemic and thereafter the lockdown**, the BJS personnel did not deter from their aim towards creation of the water conservation structures that help the communities in the project villages

After the discussion with the VDC members there was a consensus that rose for the water conservation work to continue without any hindrance. This work is extremely important and a necessity for the farmer community as they not only get additional water storage to carry out their agricultural work, but also get natural – organic silt from excavation that enhances the productivity of their crops, once it is layered up in their farm lands.



(left to right) Letters for additional scope of work received from the VDCs of Phanepur and Wadagaon respectively, to continue the water conservation work in the villages.

The VDCs of the 3 villages of – Phanepur, Wadagaon and Wadagaon Wadi approached BJS to continue the water conservation operations in the villages even in lockdown. They gave an estimate of the additional scope of work and agreed to pay for 100% diesel usage for the machines on ground. The other two villages of Vilaspur Pandharia and Jewali could not submit their demand as they were under the containment zones after the occurrence of Corona positive patients in their villages. In these village the BJS team completed the soak pit construction work which was delayed due to the lock down restrictions.

Table 7: Excavation work achieved during the Lock down period that covered the additional scope of work received from the villages

A.	Type of Structure	Total Structures	Village 1 Wadgaowadi	Village 2 Wadgaon	Village 3 Vilaspur Pandharia	Village 4 Phanepur	Village 5 Jewali	No. of Potential beneficiaries	No. of Machine hours*	Volume of excavation (cubic meter)**	Water Storage Capacity (Lakh Litre)	Quantity of diesel mobilised (Litres)
1	Pond desilting -desilting existing structures	5	3	1	0	1	0	4	277	23,895	239	4,557
2	New Farm Pond creation	8	4	3	0	1	0	8	365	43,800	438	7,421
3	Compartment Bunding	30	10	4	9	4	3	30	1,351	60,800	608	10,363
4	Nala Deepening	11	0	6	1	1	3	9	519	30,606	306	4,659
5	Digging pits for plant sapling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Soak Pit	225	0	16	177	0	31	224	111	5,009	50	333
7	Deep CCT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	279	17	30	187	7	37	275	2,623	1,64,110	1,641	27,333

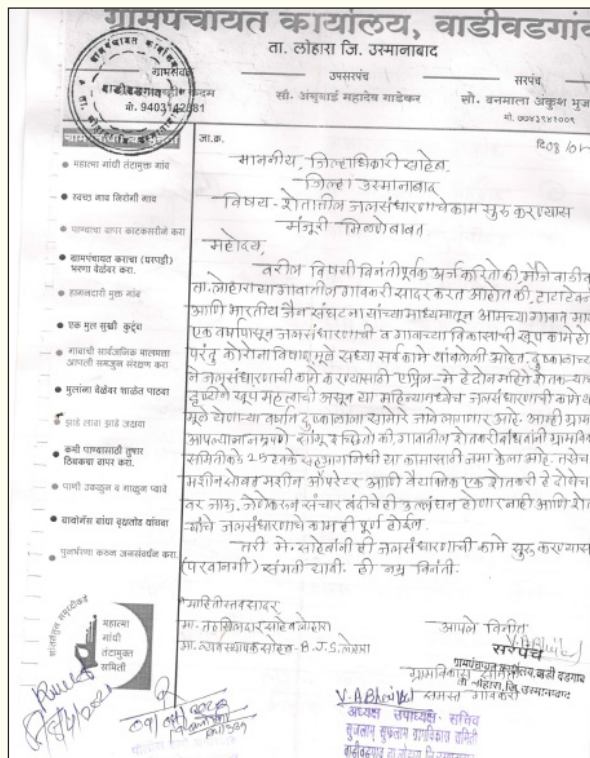
- In spite of the on-going pandemic, BJS along with the village community decided to continue its steady work to ensure the completion of work as per the set time lines

Steps taken to restart the work during the Lockdown period

Proper care and precautions were taken by the BJS team on ground that relentlessly worked on the project sites in the five villages during the COVID-19 pandemic. They were determined to achieved the scope of work that was delineated.

- Training to BJS staff and the machine operators** on the rules and the guidelines laid out by the government and state authorities.
- Emphasis was laid **to adherence on the rules laid out for social distancing** and how to maintain it.
- Distribution of face masks, gloves, sanitizers and fumigation equipment** to the staff and machine operators.
- Regular fumigation of machines and the dashboard on a daily basis twice a day – once when the operators start to use the machines and the other while shutting down the machines.
- Rescheduling the work schedule so as there is no congestion created on ground and the work is well distributed, both for excavation and soak pit activity.

3. BJS team received a lot of support and cooperation the district administration in terms of getting special permissions, and from the community, to carry out the water conservation work.



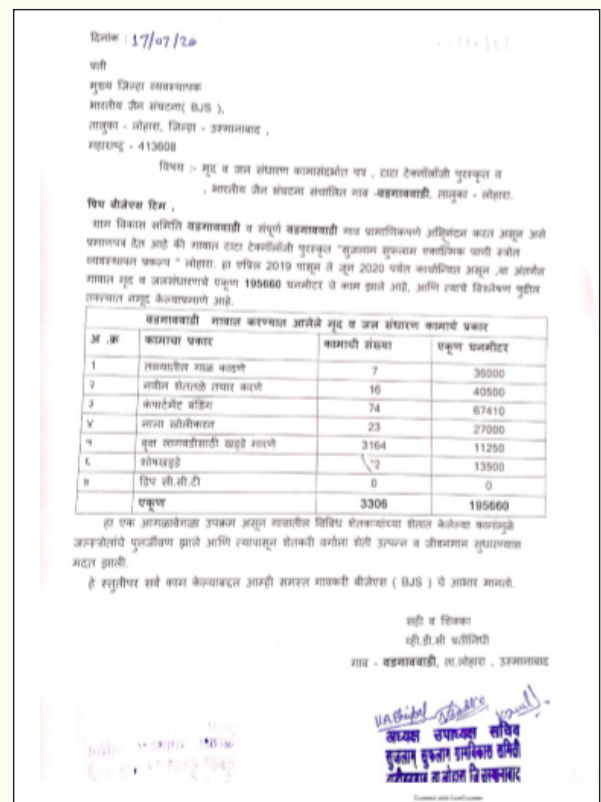
Permission to continue the earth work during the lockdown period acquired by the Wadiwadgaon VDC from tehsil office

4. Collection of completion certificates

After the completion of the of the entire earthwork the BJS team did the collection of the **completion certificates for all the 853 structures** (other than the pits dug out for the orchards and kitchen garden) that have been completed under the project. This is an important part of the closure of the project and is good mechanism to assess the overall progress of work done and the benefit that the beneficiary will reap from the water conservation structure.

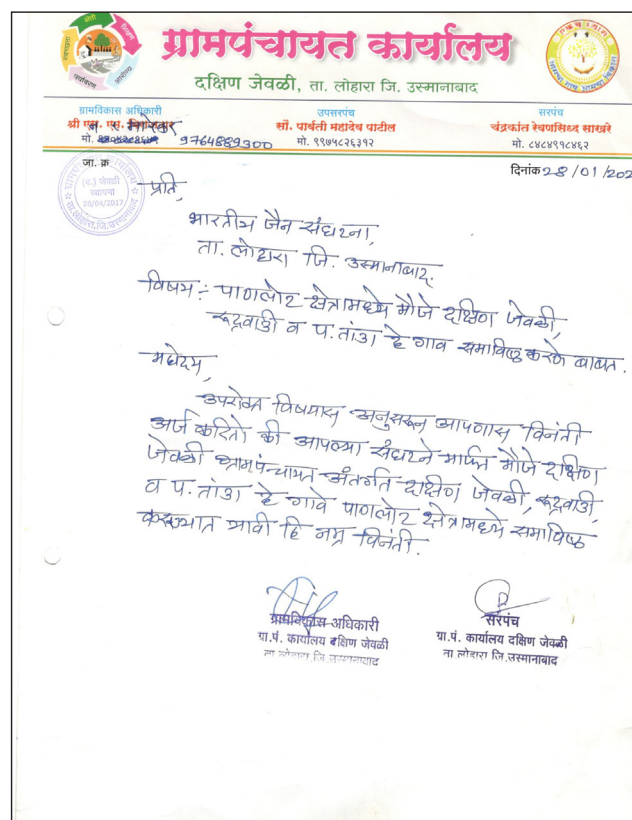
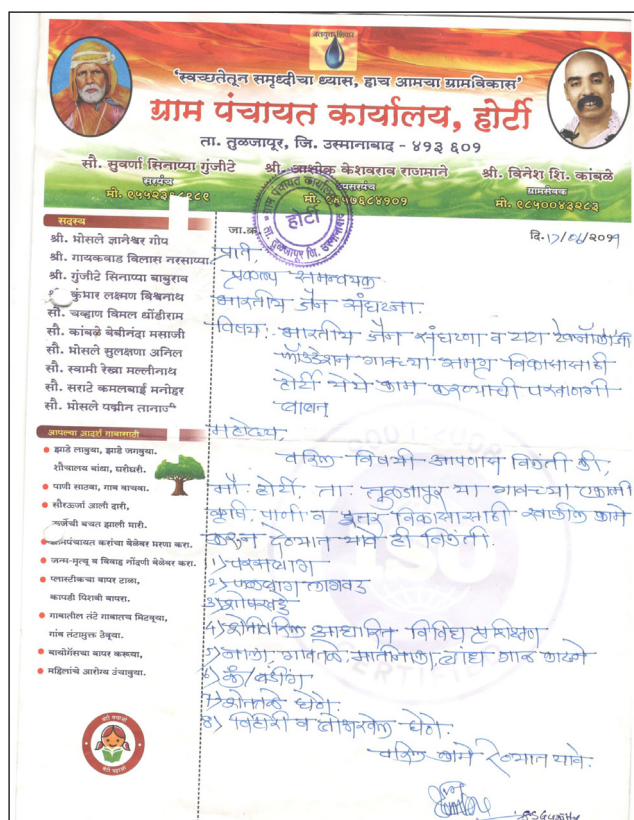
5. Acknowledgement letters received from the VDCs

An important step to for BJS to get acknowledgement of the work carried out under the project is the certified letter of acknowledgement from the respective VDCs that take a note of the total work done in a particular village. These individual letters have been attained from all the five villages that have appreciated the efforts of BJS to bring a change in their villages.



Sample acknowledgment letter by Wadagaon wadi VDC

Additional demand of work received from the neighboring villages of the project



Sample Demand letters for implementing water conservation work received from the neighboring villages (of Horti and South Jewali of Lohara Tehsil) of the five project locations

Realizing the importance of the work carried out under the water conservation efforts of BJS, 6 neighboring villages of Horti, South Jewali, Bendakal, Hiparga Sayyad, Karvangi and Mardi. These village communities visited the project villages and saw the change the project has brought in the lives of the people.

9. KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES THAT WERE OVERCOME

There have been various challenges that the BJS team has faced in the project period to implement the project activities. Many of these issues did stagger the pace of implementation of the project activities, but the project team and with combined efforts of the village community were able to overcome them.

- i. Due to Model Code of Conduct applicable during Lok Sabha elections (2019), participation of PRI members and Government officials was not possible. This slowed down the pace of project initiation.
- ii. Last year (2019) saw a delayed and heavy rains that led to farmers initiating their farming activities quite late. Hence, the project could not see progress in excavation activities for quite some time as there is standing crops in the field and no land available for excavation.
- iii. Due to festival season (September and October 2019), farmers were busy and hence could not participate in project activities, the training sessions got delayed long with other activities.
- iv. As there was Lok Sabha (April and May 2019) and Vidhan Sabha elections (October and November 2019), the code of conduct was in effect, so it restricted the community mobilization activities which additionally hampered the project progress.
- v. The agreement of farmers to the water structure specifications took time as farmers due to limited knowledge, do not understand the importance of technical specifications of water structures or technical guidelines which have to be adhered while repairing or rejuvenating the same.
- vi. While conducting the earthwork (creating the water storage structures), it was difficult to maintain or limit the work as the villagers did not understand exactly how much work falls under the scope of work of the project.
- vii. In the initial months, it was a huge challenge to gather women of the village and involve them in the project activities. This can be attributed social norms and prevailing culture, that women can't take self-decision. So, it took some time to bring about the positive change. This also delayed the formation and strengthening of the SHGs.
- viii. One of the major challenges that the field team has faced it due to the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic that completely halted all the activities on ground due to the adherence to government guidelines, for some time. This affected the team's communication with the villagers and earthwork activity that had to be left mid-way in the last quarter of the project.
- ix. However, the villagers were concerned about this and along with the BJS team consulted with the district authorities to resume the work on ground. This process took some time.
- x. In order to carry out work during the lock down period meant to deal with regular change in the ground situation in terms of an area getting sealed with occurrence of Corona positive patient. This needed constant check and communication with the team on ground and keeping a check on the health of the operators as well.
- xi. The sealing of villages of Vilaspur Pandhari and Jewali also led to delay in carrying out the water conservation work. This led to a lesser number of soak pits that got constructed in these two villages.

10. CONCLUSION

Sujalam Suphalam Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Lohara has dealt with an important issue of soil and water conservation and tried to enhance the sustainability of the natural resources of the five villages.

The project has considered the village as a unit of implementation where all the activities happened in a step by step fashion as per the resource availability, considering the on-going climatic conditions and, the willingness of the people to come together and be a part of the project. All the activities have aimed to increase the availability of water, improve the local vegetation cover, and maintain productive capacity of the land.

The BJS team has achieved up-to 5,09,400 cu.m. of scope of work, viz-a-viz the total of 4,00,000 cu.m. excavation that was decided with VDCs acknowledgement under the net planning exercise. The additional work carried out during the lock down period shows the importance of this activity especially for the farmer community. They were motivated enough to deal and convince the district authorities to continue the project work without any hindrance.

BJS did not stop the work on reaching its target. The entire scope of work received was completed to ensure the derived SDG of attaining clean water was reached.

To show more positive results on the ground the project needs to be implemented in a continued fashion. This will help to further improve the awareness of the population of these five project villages about the important issues that surround water conservation, its management, and the people will be encouraged to adopt and adapt to practices that are good for the environment, and minimize wastage.







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