

Government of Rajasthan
Directorate of Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation Department
Pant Krishi Bhawan, Jaipur Rajasthan

No. F18 (I-34)IWMP/WDSC/2010-11/ 4684-4716

Dated : 7/3/11

**All Project Manger &
Executive Engineer(LR)
DWDU
Zila Parishad
.....**

Sub : DPR Template

DPR guidelines were circulated vide letter No. 1025 - 1064 dated 15.7.2010, mentioning broader outilines of the chapters to be included in the DPR and formats for the data collection. In continuation to it, to facilitate the task of DPR documentation a template has been prepared. However the activities mentioned in the template, problem analysis and suggestions are indicative and will vary from project to project.

DPR template, checklist are enclosed herewith .

Encl : a/a


Director

DPR Checklist**1 Contents of DPR****1.1 Basic data of project**

- Details on Location of project ,Cost and Area details,
- Demography -Total Population, BPL, SC,ST,SF,MF, land less
- Present status of land use
- Existing Water bodies in the area and their status
- Climatic and Hydrological information
- Soil erosion
- Agriculture and Horticulture status and fuel availability.
- Socio economic status
- Livestock status
- Land holding details
- Livelihood Details.
- Other Development Schemes in the project area
- Details of infrastructure in the project areas
- Slope details
- Water Budgeting
- Ground Water details
- Institutional arrangements (SLNA,DWDU,PIA,WDT,WC,Secretary)

1.2 Analysis of Problems and Productivity Gap Analysis**1.3 Proposed Development Plan****1.4 Technical designs and estimates for proposed activities****1.5 Activity wise Total Abstract of cost****1.6 Annual Action Plan****1.7 Convergence Plan****1.8 Project outcomes****1.9 Enclosures -****1.9.1 Maps**

- a. Location –District, block, village, watershed location map
- b. Map of Project with Watershed Boundary demarcation in cadastral map
- c. Land Use Land Cover map
- d. Existing water bodies, DLT
- e. PRA Map (along with photos & paper drawing)
- f. GIS based intervention map
- g. Treatment map ie proposed works on revenue map

1.9.2 Documents of Agreements:

Proceedings of gram sabha for EPA approval

Proceedings of gram sabha Resolution for committee constitution

Documents related to PRA exercise

Proceedings of gram sabha for DPR approval

Proceedings of Panchayat Samiti General body for DPR approval

Watershed Committee Registration certificate

MoU – PIA – DWMA, PIA – WC(in case of NGO as PIA)

2 Technical Feasibility of Interventions Proposed.

- 3 DPR is as per Common Guidelines ie WDF norms, Beneficiary contribution norms, project period, Component wise distribution of budget are as per common guidelines
- 4 Financial Feasibility of interventions

DPR TEMPLATE

Index

S.No	Topics	Page no.
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1 Chapter

- Location
- General Features of watershed (Cost and Area details)
- Climatic and Hydrological information
- Other Development Schemes in the project area
- Details of infrastructure in the project areas
- Institutional arrangements (,DWDU,PIA,WDT,WC)

2 Chapter Basic Data ,Analysis and Scope

- 2.1 Demography Details
- 2.2 Development Indicators
- 2.3 Land use
- 2.4 Agriculture status and Productivity Gap Analysis
- 2.5 Horticulture/Vegetable/Floriculture status
- 2.6 Land holding pattern
- 2.7 Livestock status
- 2.8 Fodder status
- 2.9 Farm Implements
- 2.10 NREGS Status
- 2.11 Migration details
- 2.12 Livelihood Details.
- 2.13 Existing SHG
- 2.14 Ground Water details
- 2.15 Drinking Water Status
- 2.16 Water use efficiency
- 2.17 Slope details
- 2.18 Water Budgeting
- 2.19 Soil Details
- 2.20 Soil erosion status

3 Chapter Proposed Development Plan

4 Chapter Activity wise Total Abstract of cost

5 Chapter Annual Action Plan

- 5.1 Project fund
- 5.2 Convergence Plan

6 Chapter Project outcomes

7 Technical designs and estimates for proposed activities

8 Enclosures

- 8.1 Maps

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• CHAPTER – I INTRODUCTION

Location.

_____ Project is located in _____ Block, of _____ district. The project area is between the latitudes _____ & longitudes. It is at a distance of _____ km from its Block head quarters and _____ Kms from the district head quarters. There are _____ no. of habitations in the Project area and other details are given below.

General features of watershed

S.No.	Name of Project(as per GOI)			
(a)	Name of Catchment			
(b)	Name of watershed area(local name)			
©	Project Area			
(d)	Net treatable Area			
e)	Cost of Project			
f)	Cost/hectare			
g)	Year of Sanction			
h)	Watershed Code			
i)	No. of Gram Panchayats in project area			
j)	No. of villages in project area			
k)	Type of Project		Desert/other	
l)	Elevation (metres)			
m)	Major streams			
n)	Slope range (%)			
	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Villages Covered	Census code of villages	Area
Macro/micro				
	1	1		
		2		
		3		
	2	1		

The watershed falls in Agroclimatic Zone-----The soil texture is --- The average rainfall is ----cm . The temperatures in the area are in the range between _____ centigrade during summer and _____ centigrade during winter. The major crops in the area are _____,

_____ % land is under cultivation _____ % land fallow, _____ % land is wasteland. _____ % land is irrigated through _____

_____ No of households are BPL(_____ % households) _____ are landless households(_____ % households) and _____ household are small and marginal farmers(_____ % household) .Average land holding in the area is _____ ha. _____ % area is single cropped area and _____ % is double cropped. The main source of irrigation is _____. The average annual rainfall (5 years) in the area is _____ mm. The Major streams in the Watershed are _____, _____, _____. The major festivals in the village are _____, _____ & _____. At present this village is having _____ population with Communities like _____, _____ and _____.

Climatic and Hydrological information

1 Average Annual Rainfall(mm)			
	Year	Average Annual Rainfall(mm)	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
2 Average Monthly rainfall (last ten years)			
	Month	Rainfall(mm)	
i)	June		
ii)	July		
iii)	August		
iv)	September		
3 Maximum rainfall intensity (mm)			
	Duration	rainfall intensity(mm)	
	i) 15 minute duration		
	ii) 30 minute duration		
	iii) 60 minute duration		
4 Temperature (Degree C)			
	Season	Max	Min
	i) Summer Season		
	ii) Winter Season		
	iii) Rainy Season		

5	Potential Evaporation Transpiration (PET) (mm/day)			
	Season	PET		
	i) Summer			
	ii) Winter			
	iii) Rainy			
6	Runoff			
	i) Peak Rate (cum/hr)			
	ii) Total run off volume of rainy season (ha.m.)			
	iii) Time of return of maximum flood	5 years	10 years	In-Year
	iv) Periodicity of Drought in village area			

Other Development Schemes in the project area

S.No	Scheme	Name of the department	Key interventions under the Scheme	Targeted Beneficiaries	Provisions under the Scheme
1					
2					
3					
4					

Details of infrastructure in the project areas

Parameters		Status			
(i)	No. of villages connected to the main road by an all-weather road				
(ii)	No. of villages provided with electricity				
(iii)	No. of households without access to drinking water				
(iv)	No. of educational institutions : Primary(P)/ Secondary(S)/ Higher Secondary(HS)/ vocational institution(VI)	(P)	(S)	(HS)	(VI)
(v)	No. of villages with access to Primary Health Centre				
(vi)	No. of villages with access to Veterinary Dispensary				
(vii)	No. of villages with access to Post Office				
(viii)	No. of villages with access to Banks				
(ix)	No. of villages with access to Markets/ mandis				
(x)	No. of villages with access to Agro-industries				
(xi)	Total quantity of surplus milk				
(xii)	No. of milk collection centres (e.g. Union(U)/ Society(S)/ Private agency(PA)/ others (O))	(U)	(S)	(PA)	(O)
(xiii)	No. of villages with access to Anganwadi Centre				
(xiv)	Any other facilities with no. of villages (please specify)				
(xv)	Nearest KVK				
(xvi)	cooperative society				

(xvii)	NGOs				
(xviii)	Credit institutions				
	(i) Bank				
	(ii) Cooperative Society				
(xix)	Agro Service Centre's				

Institutional arrangements (SLNA,DWDU,PIA,WDT,WC, Secretary)

DWDU Details

1	2	3
S.No	Particulars	Details of DWDU
1.	PM ,DWDU	
2.	Address with contact no., website	
3.	Telephone	
4.	Fax	
5.	E-mail	

PIA particulars

1	2	3
S.No	Particulars	Details of PIA
6.	Name of PIA	
7.	Designation	
8.	Address with contact no., website	
9.	Telephone	
10	Fax	
11	E-mail	

WDT Particulars:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S.No	Name of WDT member	M/F	Age	Qualification	Experience in watershed(Yrs)	Description of professional training	Role/ Function
1							
2							
3							
4							

Problems and scope of improvement in the project area

The socio economic conditions of the area can be improved through increased production which can be achieved through expansion in cultivated area and productivity enhancement. _____ ha land is arable wasteland and _____ ha is fallow can be brought under cultivation.

_____ ha is only irrigated and with efforts this can be increased to _____. The productivity gap of major crops in the area as compared with district and with areas in the same agro climatic zones indicate potential to increase the productivity. The demonstration of improved package of practices, improved varieties, increased irrigation facilities and soil conservation measures under the project can bridge this gap. Due to small land holdings in the area focus of the project would be on diversification in agriculture (horticulture, vegetables, green houses, Agro forestry, fodder crops) and diversification in Livelihoods (Agriculture, Animal husbandry, self employment)

_____ Quintal fodder scarcity can be met out through Pasture development .Improved animal Husbandry practices can increase the productivity of livestock. _____ no of persons migrate due to _____ this migration can be checked through creation of employment opportunities in the project area through increase in production and diversification in agriculture and Livelihoods as mentioned above.

Mention specific problem of the area in land degradation, water , Agriculture and in Animal Husbandry
--

CHAPTER – II Socio economic Features, Problems and Scope

Table 2.1 Population & Household Details:

Total Population				
Male	Female	Total	SC	ST

Household Details						
BPL household	L. Less	Small Farmer	M. Farmer	Total household	SC household	ST household

Table 2.2 Development indicators

S. No.	Development Indicators	State	Project Area
1	Per capita income (Rs.)	16260	
2	Poverty ratio	0.22	
3	Literacy (%)	0.604	
4	Sex Ratio	921	
5	infant mortality rate		
6	maternal mortality ratio		

The table indicates poor socio economic conditions.

Table 2.3 Land Use

Land Use	Total area in Ha.				
	Private	Panchayat	Government	Community	Total
Agriculture Land					
Temporary fallow					
Permanent Fallow					
Cultivated Rainfed					
Cultivated irrigated					
Net Sown Area					
Net Area sown more than once					
Forest Land					
Waste Land					
Pastures					
Others					
Total					

The project area has ----- ha of cultivable wasteland . ----- ha of fallow land (total ----- ha) can be brought under cultivation if some irrigation source can be provided through Construction of WHS like Khadin, Tanka, Farm ponds etc. and also through demonstration of rainfed varieties of crops. Construction of WHS can also increase in area under irrigation which is only ----% ----- ha. (---- % of the project area)is under wastelands and can be brought under vegetative cover, with reasonable effort .Activities like Earthen check dams, Vegetative filter strip, V-ditches, staggered trenches ,WHS (Johad) Afforestation of wastelands and Pasture development will be taken up on these lands

Pasture development the land use table shows that there is -----hectare pasture land (-%)This emphasizes the need for taking up pastureland development works through sowing of promising species of grasses and plantation

Table 2.4 .a Agriculture and Horticulture status and fuel availability.

Cropping Status												
S. No	Season	Crop sown	Rain fed				Irrigated				Total	
			Varieties	Area (ha)	Production (Ton)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Varieties	Area (ha)	Production (Ton)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (Ton)
1	Kharif											
2	Rabi											
3	Zaid											
	Total											

Table 2.4.b Abstract of cropped Area(ha)	
Area under Single crop	
Area under Double crop	
Area under Multiple crop	

****Write for each crop:** The farmers are using ----- ,-----varieties of Bajra, whereas varieties like ----- ,-----can increase the production.

Crop Rotation**will vary from project to project

- Bajra - Wheat
- Bajra - Fallow
- Moong - Mustered
- Moong - Fallow

Fallow	-	Jeera
Fallow	-	Isabgoal
Fallow	-	Lucern
Cluster Bean	-	Fallow
Fallow	-	Tarameera
Til	-	Fallow
Caster	-	Caster
Moth	-	Fallow

The table -----shows that only -----ha is (--%) is double cropped area. Also the crop rotation shows that fallow lands are there. This indicates that there is scope for change in crop rotation in fields where there are fallow lands through Soil and Water conservation measures, crop demonstration and diversification in agriculture.

Soil and Water conservation measures besides putting fallow lands under cultivation can change the area under single cropping to double and multiple cropping.

Table 2.4.c Productivity Gap Analysis (The table can also be given in bar chart form)

Name of the crop	Productivity kg/ha				
	India	Highest Average in Rajasthan	Highest Average of Agro climatic zone	District	Project Area

Analysis of the above table indicate that besides national gap there is wide gap in productivity within state and even within same agro climatic zones.

The reasons for this variation are

- The farmers are using varieties -----of Bajra-----whereas the recommended varieties like ----- provide -----yield (write for all crops)
- Lack of Availability of good quality seeds of desired crop and variety in adequate quantities and time to the farmers.
- Availability of water for cultivation(----% is irrigated table----)

The productivity gap and reasons of it indicate potential to increase the productivity through crop demonstration .Crop demonstrations would be carried out on improved crops/ varieties, improved agronomic practices. INM, IPM, Mixed cropping, distribution of fodder seed mini kit. Demonstration of improved methods and economics of fodder crops cultivation and also distribution foundation seeds of Forage Crops for further multiplication, introduction of fodder crops in the existing crop rotations.

Table 2.5 Existing area under horticulture/Vegetables/Floriculture (ha)					
Activity	Area	Species	Varieties	Recommended varieties	Production
Horticulture					
Vegetables					
Floriculture					
Medicinal Plants					

Table 2.6 Land holding Pattern in project area

Type of Farmer	Total Households	Land holding (ha) irrigation source wise			Land holding (ha) Social group wise				
		Irrigated (source)	Rainfed	Total	General	SC	ST	OBC	BPL
(i) Large farmer									
(ii) Small farmer									
(iii) Marginal farmer									
(iv) Landless person									
(V) No. of BPL households									
Total									

-----% land holdings belong to small and marginal farmers who own -----% of total cultivated area. Horticulture/vegetables could be more economical to Small and marginal farmers with irrigation source. For large farmers with no irrigation facility Horticulture/vegetables will be promoted in a part of land with farm pond/Tanka construction.

The following activities will be more beneficial for small land holdings and for diversification and income for large farmers

Horticulture plantation, Medicinal and Aromatic Crops, floriculture: As discussed earlier . Horticulture/vegetables could be more economical to Small and marginal farmers with irrigation source. Also the project area has good potential for medicinal & aromatic crops like Sonamukhi, Isabgol, Ashwagandha, Khus, Mehandi etc.

Agro forestry plantation: To increase the income of farmers and also for shelter belt plantation as wind velocity is high in the project area.

Setting of Vermi Compost Units - Keeping in view the side effect of residues of chemicals and fertilizers on human health the emphasis would be on cultivation of organic produce through motivating farmers and providing assistance for production of organic input, vermi compost.

Production and distribution of quality seed – There is need to ensure that good quality seed is available for cultivators for which adequate seed production would be initiated in watershed areas with the assistance of private sector and agriculture department technologies

Sprinklers and pipelines for efficient water management practices emphasis on demonstration of sprinklers with adequate financial support and convergence/private partnership.

Establishment of Green House - For growing off season vegetables seedlings and other horticultural crops under controlled atmospheric conditions of green house.

Establishment of nurseries: Most of the planting material is procured from other parts of the State/ country. The procurement of planting material from distant places causes damage to the planting material and often results in untimely supply. Hence nursery development activity in area.

Innovative hi-tech/ export oriented activities: innovative hi-tech/ export oriented projects like mushroom cultivation, floriculture, etc which are in negligible existence at present, can be implemented by individual farmers / private companies.

Drip irrigation Drip irrigation will be promoted in all horticulture plantations, vegetables, green houses and in nurseries for rational use of irrigation higher yields and quality produce.

Table 2.7 Livestock Status - animals/milk production / average yield.

S.No	Description of animals	Population in No.	Yield(milk/mutton/ Wool)	Equ. cow units	Dry matter requirement per year (7Kg per animal.)	Total requirement in M.T.
1	Cows					
	Indigenous					
	Hybrid					
2	Buffaloes					
3	Goat			population /2		
4	Sheep			population /2		
5	Camel					
6	Poultry			NA		
7	Piggery			NA		
	Total					

In spite of the large number of livestock, production is less hence increase in productivity across all species, is a major challenge. To reduce production of unproductive cattle and improve the productivity by improving the breeds by breeding management following activities will be taken up

- Castration
- Artificial insemination
- Distribution of superior Breeding bulls for use in Cattle and Buffalo
- Breeding distribution crossbred rams

Besides breed improvement other animal husbandry practices like better health, hygiene and feeding practices can increase productivity of livestock. Hence Activities like Animal health camps ,Urea-Molasses treatment demonstration ,demonstration of improved methods of conservation and utilization of Forage crops are proposed.

Table 2.8 Existing area under fodder (ha)

S.No	Item	Unit	Area/Quantity
1	Existing Cultivable area under Fodder	Ha	
2	Production of Green fodder	Tonns/year	
3	Production of Dry fodder	Tonns/ Year	
4	Area under Pastures	Ha	
5	Production of fodder	Tonns/year	
6	Existing area under Fuel wood	Ha	
7	Supplementary feed	Kgs/ day	
8	Silage Pits	No	
9	Availability of fodder	quintals	
10	Deficiency/excess of fodder	quintals	Row5- total fodder requirement from table2.7

The table above shows there is fodder deficiency (Requirement is -----and availability -----)

To minimize the large and expanding gap between feed and fodder resource availability and demand there is need for

- Increase in area under fodder crops
- Increase in productivity of fodder crops
- Development of pastures
- And reduction in large number of livestock production through replacement by few but productive animals

Table 2.9 Agriculture implements

1	2	3
S. No	Implements	Nos.
1	Tractor	
2	Sprayers-manual/ power	
3	Cultivators/Harrows	
4	Seed drill	
5	Any Other	

Farm mechanization and seed banks: As discussed earlier ----% land holdings belong to small and marginal farmers who own only 13% of total cultivated area so owning of big farm implements by individual farmers is not economical so SHG would be promoted to buy farm implements and rent to farmer

Table 2.10 NREGA Status - No. of Card Holder, activities taken so far, employment status.

Sr. no.	Name of village	Total No .of job cards	Employment Status	Activity taken up so far
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Table 2.11 Migration Details

Name of village	No. of persons migrating	No. of days per year of migration	Major reason(s) for migrating	Distance of destination of migration from the village (km)	Occupation during migration	Income from such occupation (Rs. in lakh)

The migration can be check by creation of employment opportunities, enhancing farm level economy, increases the income of the people engaged in animal husbandry by dairy, poultry and marketing and value addition. (As discussed earlier) and diversification in livelihoods .

The existing livelihoods Village are given below

Table 2.12 (a)Major activities (On Farm)		
Name of activity	No of House holds	Average annual income from the
cultivators		
Dairying		
Poultry		
Piggery		
Landless Agri. Labourers		

Table 2.16 Water Use efficiency

Name of major crop	Area (Hectare)			Total
	through water saving devices(Drip/S sprinklers)	through water conserving agronomic practices [#]	Any other (pl. specify)	

- The tables above indicate need for judicious use of available Water.
- Encouraging optimum use of water through installation of sprinklers on every operational wells

Table 2.17 Slope details.

Slope of Watershed		
S.No.	Slope percentage	Area in hectares
1	0 to 3%	
2	3 to 8%	
3	8 to 25%	
4	> 25%	

As most of the area has slope less than 3% construction of contour bunds can solve the problem of water erosion in agriculture fields and protect washing of top soil and manures/fertilisers

Table 2.18 Water Budgeting**Table 2.18 a)Total available runoff(cum) use Stranges table**

Area	Type of Catchment	Yield of runoff from catchment per ha.(cum.) use Stranges table	Total Runoff
	Total		

Table 2.18 b) Details of already stored runoff(Surface Water structures

S.No.	Name	No.	Storage Capacity (cum)	Area irrigated (ha)
i)	Major Irrigation Project			
ii)	Medium Irrigation Project			
iii)	Form Ponds/Tanks			
iv)	Anicuts			
	Total			

Table 2.18 c) Balance available runoff (cum)

Total run off	Net tapped Runoff	Balance Run off	Available for Harvesting (0.75*
1	2	3	4
Total of Table 2.22 a	Table 2.22 b	(2-1)	0.75*3

The water budgeting indicates potential for water harvesting in the area

Table 2.19 Soil details

	Soil Profile	
S.No.	Major Soil Classes	Area in hectares
1		
2		
	Soil Depth :	
B	Depth (Cms.)	Area in hectares
1	0.00 to 7.50	
2	7.50 to 45.00	
3	> 45.00	

C	Soil fertility Status	Kg/ha	Recommended
	N		
	P		
	K		
	Micronutrients	PPM	

The analysis of table shows need to improve and maintain soil fertility. Soil health card to every farmer every crop season will be provided, which will include the recommendation for Application micro nutrient and fertilizers

Table 2.20 Erosion details

Erosion status in project Area					
Cause	Type of erosion	Area affected (ha)	Run off(mm/ year)	Average soil loss (Tonnes/ ha/ year)	
Water erosion					
	a Sheet				
	b Rill				
	c Gully				
Sub-Total					
Wind erosion					
Total for project					

The need is:

- To check land degradation
- To reduce excessive biotic pressure by containing the number and increase of livestock
- To check cultivation on sloping lands without adequate precautions of soil and water conservation measures
- To discourage cultivation along susceptible nallah beds
- To check Faulty agriculture techniques
- To check Uncontrolled grazing and developed cattle tracks
- To check Deforestation of steep slopes
- To check erosive velocity of runoff, store Runoff, to arrest silt carried by runoff and to recharge Ground Water structures life Earthen check dams, gully plugs, Bank Stabilisation, Loose stone check Dams, Gabions, Earthen embankment (Nadi) and Anicuts would be taken up.

CHAPTER - III Proposed Development Plan: The Activities are indicative addition /deletion in activities will be as per local conditions

A) Preparatory phase activities Capacity Building Trainings and EPA

The IEC activities like Kalajathas, Group meetings, door to door campaign, slogans and wall writings etc. were carried out in all the habitations of _____ Micro Watershed. A series of meetings were conducted with GP members, community and discussed about the implementation of IWMP programme. User groups were also formed.

Grama Sabhas were conducted for approval of EPA (Village), for selecting the watershed committee and approval of DPR.

S.no	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Date on which Grama Sabha approved EPA
1		
2		
3		

1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S. No.	Names of village	Amount earmarked for EPA	Entry Point Activities planned	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred	Balance	Expected outcome	Actual outcome

The PRA exercise was carried out in all the villages on the dates shown below:

S.no	Name of the village/Habitation	Date on which PRA conducted
1		
2		
3		

Transact walk were carried out involving the community for Social mapping, Resource mapping. Detailed discussions and deliberations with all the primary stakeholders were carried out.

Socio-economic survey was carried out during _____ (dates) period covering all the households and primary data on demography, Land holdings, Employment status, Community activities etc. was collected as mentioned in chapter 2.

State remote sensing department was assigned the work of preparing various thematic layers **using** Cartosat-1 and LISS-3 imageries for **Creation**, development and management of geo-spatial database depicting present conditions of land (terrain), water and vegetation with respect to watershed under different ownerships at village level

Various thematic layers provided by SRSAC are :

- Delineation of Macro/Micro watershed boundaries.
- Digitised Khasara maps of the villages falling in project area.
- Network of Drainage lines, existing water bodies, falling in the project area.
- Base maps (transport network, village/boundaries, and settlements).
- Land Use / Land cover map.
- Contours at 1 meter interval, slope map

Based on GIS thematic layers, Field visits , PRA and analysis of benchmark data (as discussed in chapter 2) final Treatment plan on revenue map for implementation has been framed. Thus each intervention identified has been marked on revenue map (map enclosed in DPR as annexure-----).The GIS based intervention map, PRA based intervention map are annexed as -----.

Proposed Development Plan

(A)	Preparatory phase activities capacity building trainings & EPA																			
Activity	Unit	Unit Cost	GP1					GP2					Total							
			Quantity	Total Cost	Cost from Project Fund	Convergence Fund	Beneficiary Contribution	Quantity	Total Cost	Cost from Project Fund	Convergence Fund	Beneficiary Contribution	Quantity	Total Cost	Cost from Project Fund	Convergence Fund	Beneficiary Contribution			
Admn.																				
Monitoring																				
Evaluation																				
EPA							0										0			
I & CB																				
DPR																				
Total (A)																				
(B)	Natural resource management (60%)																			
Conservation measures for arable land(private land)							5-10% towards WDF					5-10% towards WDF					5-10% towards WDF			
Earthen Bund																				
Tanka																				
Khet talai																				
Bank Stabilisation/ Peripheral Bunds																				
Conservation measures for non arable land																				
Pasture Development							0					0						0		
V - ditch							0					0						0		
Water Harvesting Structure							0					0						0		
Afforestation																				
Drainage line treatment							0					0					0			
MMS							0					0						0		

CHAPTER - I V

Activity wise Total Abstract of cost

Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total cost	Cost from Project Fund	Convergence Fund	Beneficiary Contribution*

***Tentative and will vary during execution according to beneficiary**

CHAPTER – VI EXPECTED OUT COMES

1	2	3	4	5	6
S. No.	Item	Unit of measurement	Pre-project Status	Expected Post-project Status	Remarks
1	Status of water table (Depth to Ground water level)	Meters			
2	Ground water structures repaired/ rejuvenated	No.			
3	Quality of drinking water	Description			
4	Availability of drinking water	Description			
5	Change in irrigated Area	Ha			
6	Change in cropping/ land use pattern	Description			
7	Area under agricultural crop	Ha			
	I Area under single crop	Ha			
	li Area under double crop	Ha			
	lii Area under multiple crop	Ha			
8	Change in cultivated Area	Ha			
9 yield of major crops of area	Yield of Bajra	q/ha			
	Yield of Wheat	q/ha			
	Yield of Gram	q/ha			
	Yield of Mustard	q/ha			
10 production of major crops of area	Production of Bajra	ton			
	Production of Wheat	ton			
	Production of Gram	ton			
	Production of Mustard	ton			
11	Area under vegetation	Ha			
12	Area under horticulture	Ha			
13	Area under fuel	Ha			
14	Area under Fodder	Ha			
15	Fodder production	Q			
16	Milk production	Litres/day			
17	SHGs Active	No.			
18	No. of livelihoods	No.			
19	Income	Rs.in la			
20	Migration	No.			
21	SHG Federations formed	No.			

Critical Assumption

- No severe droughts/ unexpected floods/ natural disasters
- Adequate funds are allocated for the same and released on time.
- There is no significant pest/ disease attack, and if so, then it will have been contained before irreversible damage is done.
- Adverse market conditions do not persist long.
- Sound macro-economic and growth conditions continue and the benefits are widely distributed particularly in the rural areas.
- Facilitating agencies and resource providers have the required competent staff so that timely and appropriate technical advice and services are provided to farmers whenever required.
- The Capacity Building Plan is implemented, monitored and modified to address evolving needs and feedback from participants.
- The execution of the Women's Empowerment Pedagogy is regularly monitored by the District and State level Implementing Agencies

Means of Verification of indicators

- Baseline surveys like household income ,expenditure, health and nutrition etc at the beginning, mid-term and end of the project period
- Annual participatory assessment by communities during project period.
- Regular project monitoring reports prepared by project monitoring teams/ agencies.
- Membership and other Records, Minutes of Meetings maintained by the SHGs, WCs/ Individual beneficiaries/project-related village and local bodies/PRIs.
- External review missions
- Data maintained by Government department (Revenue, Agriculture, Groundwater, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry)

CHAPTER VII TECHNICAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

Technical designs and estimates for proposed activities.

For Estimates GKN of the districts should be used. For Production System activities, rates of Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Husbandry should be used.

CHAPTER - VIII Enclosures -

- o. Location –District, block, village, watershed location map
- p. Map of _____ IWMP Project (Watershed Boundary demarcation in cadastral & Topo Sheet)
- q. PRA Map (along with photos & paper drawing)
- r. Treatment map (Indicate proposed works)
- s. Cadastral Map on watershed boundary
- t. Information on Soils, Soil fertility, Land capability, Soil chemical problems like salinity, alkalinity
- u. Land Use Land Cover map
- v. Information on existing water harvesting structures & well inventory along with GPS co-ordinates.
- w. High resolution, latest Remote Sensing Satellite data

Documents of Agreements:

Proceedings of gram sabha for EPA approval

Proceedings of gram sabha Resolution for committee constitution

Proceedings of gram sabha for DPR approval

DPR approval by district

Watershed Committee Registration certificate

MoU – PIA – DWMA, PIA – WC(in case of NGO as PIA)