



JANAKALYAN

An Appeal submitted to

Submitted by

JANAKALYAN

An Institution for Innovation Integrated Inspiring Interventions

Shantinagar, R H Colony No.4, Sindhanur – 584143

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www.jankalyana.org

Part I

Organization Profile

Janakalyan is a team of professionals committed for people's empowerment. What started with 4 rehabilitation colonies of Sindhanur taluk in 1997 to empower refugees and ensuring their rights has now spread across the district in more than 1000 villages directly and also through its network partners. A community based organization transformed as a fully equipped professional institution to handle varieties of interventions both directly as implementer and also through its network partners as facilitator.

Besides having a special team for handling refugee rights it has a specialized wing for NRM based interventions with focus on biodiversity, eco-farming, organic approach, chain completion, value addition with Intensified Integrated Farming Systems (IIFS). Janakalyan has also specialized in health, hygiene, nutrition, sanitation and education to mothers and children through various innovative strategies and community based monitoring mechanisms. Education has remained as one of its focal area since from the inception and has developed a pool of experiences in addressing the issues like drop out, slow learners, child labors, vocational training, remedial coaching, etc. along with the formal education programs.

The major activity-frames of Janakalyan are *Jana Sanghatan*, *Jana Krishi*, *Jana Jala*, *Jana Raksha*, *Jana Shakti*, *Jana Udyog* and *Jana Shiksha*; all these are centered to 4 holy mothers – *manavi mata* (woman), *bhoomata* (soil), *gomata* (animal) and *gangamata* (water). Janakalyan believes in empowerment and sustainability strategies and all its programs are designed with these core principles. Accountability and transparency are core values of Janakalyan and maintained at all levels to its highest level. Janakalyan never considers itself an alternative to Government but a **watchdog** for the community. It does believe itself as an assisting agency for the Government in developing the nation and its citizens.

India lives in its villages and therefore Janakalyan dedicated itself for the uplifting the rural communities believing in Gandhiji's words. To practice the same in letter and spirit, Janakalyan has it operates from a remote village with a full fledged office on 2-acre lush-green campus with a training hall having a capacity for 100 participants with all modern audio-visual facilities.

Vision

Creation of an enabling healthy environment where all individual has equal access to and control over the Social, cultural, Educational and

Mission

Janakalyan exists to empower the four holy mothers so that an economically secured healthy atmosphere is developed where all individual identity

Goal: To serve four holy mothers viz. *Manavimata* (woman), *Bhoomata* (soil), *Gangamata* (water) and *Gomata* (animals)

Objectives: Objectives of Janakalyan are-

1. To implement development programs for child, woman & weaker sections.
2. To implement programs for socio-economic status improvement of the communities.
3. To implement programs for disabled, handicapped & street children.
4. To develop & demonstrate new technologies, suitable for rural population in all the related fields and motivating the people to adopt it.
5. To implement programs for healthy environment development.
6. To implement poverty alleviation programs.
7. To open and manage nursery, primary, middle and High Schools and also colleges of various disciplines including UG and PG courses in the field of medical, engineering, computer sciences, agriculture, social works and also in other disciplines, as may be found necessary from time to time.
8. To run technical colleges such as DEd, BEd, ITI, Diploma, Engineering, Medical, Ayurvedic, etc.
9. To run any kind of educational institutions for children, women and farmers of the country including KVK, RSK, etc.
10. To conduct teachers training courses
11. To open and manage reading rooms, Libraries with all kinds of facilities.
12. To run adult education programs for the rural illiterate.
13. To conduct skill up-gradation & vocational training programs for unemployed youths, women and farmers.
14. In fulfillment of the objectives, it may seek any kind of assistance from various sources and take up any other activities as found necessary by the Governing Board.
15. It may borrow the loans from various Government and Non-Govt. Organization.
16. Publication of Journals, Magazines and Souvenir etc. in the public interest.

Legal Information about JANAKALYAN

- 1 Name of the Organization : **JANAKALYAN**
 Address : www.jankalyana.org
 : Shantinagar, R H Colony No.4,
 Sindhanur-584143, Raichur District,
 Karnataka
 Date of the establishment : **2.7.1997**
 Telephone No : **+91 8535 264488, 264140,
 9448570745**
 Email : info@jankalyana.org
 Contact Person / Chief Functionary : **Sri Prasen Raptan, Executive Director**
- 2 Registration Number and date : **SOR/28/1997-98 dated 2.7.1997**
- 3 Registration No. u/s 12 A of the Income Tax Act 1961 : **F.No.12A126 /CIT-GLB/2002-G3 dated 10.10.2002, Regd. With CIT, Gulbarga**
- 4 Registration No. under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 : **FCRA No. 094610029 dated 13.8.2003**
- 5 Income Tax Return filed : **ITR 7 for 2012-13**
- 6 PAN No. : **AAATJ5178Q**
- 7 TAN No. : **BLRJO2258E**
- 8 Purchase policies and procedures available within the organization : **JANAKALYAN Procurement Policy – 2005**
- 9 Written H R policy : **JANAKALYAN Service Rules 2001**
- 10 Gender Policy : **Janakalyan Gender Policy 2007**
- 11 Investment Policy : **Janakalyan Investment Policy 2011**
- 12 Audit Reports for last 3 years : **Audit Reports for 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are attached**
- 13 Tax exemption certificates under section 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961 : **F.No.76/80G/CIT-GLB/07-08 renewed for lifetime**
- 14 Names addresses of the Governing Board members for 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of office bearer	Designation of office bearer	Term of Office bearer	Relation with other office bearer
1	Dr. Sharanagouda S H, Asst Prof, CAE, Raichur	President	1 year	No
2	Smt. Kalpana Roy	Vice President	1 year	No
3	Sri D H Kambli, Lecturer, Aniketana College	Secretary	1 year	No
4	Sri Santosh Sutar, PO, CEE India, Bangalore	Member	1 year	No
5	Smt Renuka Patil, Mahila Samakhya, Raichur	Member	1 year	No
6	Sri Ramappa K T, Asst Prof, CAE, Raichur	Member	1 year	No
7	Sri Sunil Sarkar, Farmer, Sindhanur	Member	1 year	No
8	Er. Prasen Raptan, Sindhanur	Exe Director	lifetime	No

Achievements of Janakalyan

The Bengali refugees displaced from their home-country are rehabilitated in the tail end of Tungabhadra Irrigation Project. Besides irrigation they are facing many other peculiar issues connected with their only livelihood option, the agriculture. Degraded soil, salinity, alkalinity, small land holding, least productivity, pests immunization, costly credit as well as inputs, high cost of cultivation, chemical-heavy farming, lack of marketing facilities, connectivity of the land with market, etc. are some of the issues related with agriculture, their only source of livelihood. To address some of these issues, Janakalyan took birth in 1997 and started its interventions and has successfully demonstrated few viable models. The peculiarity of the organization is that, it was founded by the refugees for whom it is working for last 15 years.

Janakalyan believes in empowerment and sustainability strategies and all its programs are designed with these core principles. Accountability and transparency are core values of Janakalyan and maintained at all levels to its highest level. Janakalyan never considers itself an alternative to Government but a watchdog for the community. It does believe itself as an assisting agency for the Government in developing the nation and its citizens.

To serve its four holy mothers viz. Manavimata (woman), Bhoomata (soil), Gangamata (water) and Gomata (animals) Janakalyan has designed 7 tools as framework of its interventions and these are –

- 1) Jana Sanghatan (Women Development & Empowerment Program)
- 2) Jana Krishi (Livelihood Improvement through IIFS)
- 3) Jana Jal (Rainwater Harvesting Program)
- 4) Jana Udyog (Rural Entrepreneurship Development Program)
- 5) Jana Shiksha (Reaching the Un-reached through Innovative Education)
- 6) Jana Shakti (Renewable Sources of Energy Harnessing) and
- 7) Jana Raksha (Health for All Animals including human beings).

The activities of Janakalyan are within the framework mentioned above and are mainly for mother, child and poor farmers of marginalized and deprived communities.

The major achievements of the organization so far have been –

- Promoted more than 200 quality SHGs and successfully credit linked with banks and government schemes; they have their micro credit institution now.
- Innovated 5-acre Self-sustainable Livelihood Model for tail end farmers on IIFS concept with water harvesting technologies. More than 100 farmers demonstrated the model in their farms in 2 districts.
- Introduced concept of rainwater harvesting in water scarce areas of Sindhanur taluk for drinking and greening their house-yard. Rainwater and runoff is being effectively conserved and used for productive purposes.
- Induced entrepreneurial skills among the (more than 300) educated and illiterate rural youths through REDP in Raichur and Koppal districts. Most of them have their own business or enterprises or engaged in service.
- More than 1000 out-of-school children are brought under the umbrella of school through its innovative tools like ARP, 3R, etc. under the program called VIDYA. More than 300 child labors are mainstreamed during these years. Vast experience in innovative models of education in rural India.
- Introduced the concept of renewable energy harnessing like biogas, improved chullah, solar cooker, solar dryer, etc. in the rural areas.
- Introduced dairying as a livelihood options among the refugees and now it has become the second largest source of livelihood for them. A Milk Processing Plant is established to add value to milk for securing their livelihoods.
- Developed a model to ensure service delivery by the health, education and ICDS departments to mother and children of rural areas using Community Monitoring Process.
- Appointed as the member of the District Level SGSY committee chaired by CEO, ZP.
- Assumed the status of LEAD NGO for the UNICEF supported projects in Raichur district.
- Appointed as the facilitating NGO for the district to prepare District Perspective Plan for NREGA, Suvarna Gramodaya, Kugram Suvarna Gram and other government schemes.
- The right-based campaign to ensure the rights of the rehabilitated refugees in India yielded marginal results.

Proven in-house experience – evidence (in the science and technological component of the project) that the applicant can successfully implement the project.

The proposed project does not have much science and technology; it is based on practical experience and traditional agricultural knowledge of the community that is being targeted. However, the ED of Janakalyan himself is an Agriculture Engineer having expertise in soil & water conservation engineering, natural resource management, farm mechanization, drainage & irrigation engineering, etc. Further, Janakalyan also has developed an in-campus miniature model of this irrigation tank concept with all its components proposed in this proposal to exhibit and train the farmers.

The project basically attempts to harvest runoff generated during the rainy season and use it for lifesaving irrigation during peak season. It further aims to intensify the usage of available resources such as land, water and other natural resources. The project is also to diversify the cropping pattern and add various productive units to the farm family. ED has also undergone 15 days training at Bangkok, Thailand on organic rice chain.

Whatever technical expertise is required to implement this important project, Janakalyan does have it within the organization. It has been implementing similar projects since 2001 and the team has experience in handling such projects very efficiently. The major programs that Janakalyan has implemented during these 17 years related to the proposed project are

- 1) Integrated Farming System with 100 cotton farmers since 1998 (AME supported).
- 2) Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees to harvest rainwater and add multiple sources of income to each farm families (SDTT supported)
- 3) Reviving Cotton in Tail end of TBP by water harvesting with 5 farmers in 2005 (Hivos, the Netherlands supported)
- 4) Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (KCBTMP) implemented in Deodurg taluk to rejuvenate 40 traditional irrigation tanks (World Bank supported)
- 5) Self Sufficient Livelihood Model for tail end farmers of Tungabhadra Irrigation Project (TBP) with diversified cropping pattern and multiple sources of income generation from the farm (Hivos, The Netherlands supported)
- 6) Intensified Integrated Farming System to improve livelihood of tail end farmers (Tungabhadra Irrigation Project) through water harvesting and organic farming with paddy chain completion approach (SDTT supported)
- 7) Retaining educated youths in agriculture by imbibing entrepreneurial qualities to make it profit making through water harvesting (Give2Asia, USA)
- 8) Livelihood Improvement of Malaprabha tail end by water harvesting & crop diversification

Janakalyan strength lies in its dedicated team of professionals who have proven track record of project implementation till today with highest level of efficiency. However, all its programs are implemented with active participation of the communities with sustainability concerns.

Demonstrated ability of the institution to mobilize resources from communities.

Janakalyan has rich experience in mobilizing resources from the communities to create sustainable assets or program implementation. It insists at least 4-10% contribution in almost each of its activities. The same can be verified from its statutory audit reports also. While the figures are furnished in the table below but some of the activities are also narrated below-

- 1) All water harvesting programs which are listed above, mobilized community contribution to the tune of 50-65% to excavate the water harvesting structures except in the initial few years.
- 2) World Bank supported Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (KCBTMP) – mandatory 10% contribution for tank renovation
- 3) Creating productive agriculture assets by leveraging fund from NREGA for the tail end farmers (SDTT supported) – more than 5% contribution mobilized from communities
- 4) Strengthening participation of wage-earners in NREGA to ensure the entitlements to the wage-earners (SDTT supported) – contribution mobilized for asset creation

Financial Year	Project	Donor	Grant Amount	Contribution Amount
2012-13	Livelihood Improvement through Water Harvesting	Give2Asia	16,000	423,600
	Health, Hygiene, Education and Livelihood Improvement	GiveIndia	239,696	39,294
	Construction of 200 toilets under Parishuddha Yojana	Infosys Foundation	1766,000	1803,432
	Farmers Technology Transfer Fund	NABARD	192,400	25,000
2011-12	Livelihood Improvement through Water Harvesting	Give2Asia	2717,152	472,320
	Health, Hygiene, Education and Livelihood Improvement	GiveIndia	2977,653	335,070
	Ensuring Participation of Wage-Earners in NREGA	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	2191,000	457,620
2010-11	Livelihood Improvement through Water Harvesting	Give2Asia	960,294	405,302
	Health, Hygiene, Education and Livelihood Improvement	GiveIndia	141,510	5,000
	Creation of productive agriculture assets by leveraging funds from NREGA	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	0	373,920
	Flood Relief Program	Save The Children	46,792	585,235
2009-10	Village Planning Process to introduce 'our village our responsibility' concept among	UNICEF	97,823	0

Financial Year	Project	Donor	Grant Amount	Contribution Amount
	youths			
	Behavioral Change Communication	UNICEF	508,007	0
	Flood Relief Program	Save The Children	1170,803	5989,904
	Creation of productive agriculture assets by leveraging funds from NREGA	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	1610,000	172,787
2008-09	Village Planning Process to induce voluntarism among rural youths	UNICEF	3922,264	0
	Intensified Integrated Farming System	Hivos, The Netherlands	1944,916	0
	National Rural Health Mission	Department of Health and Family Welfare	60,000	0
	Behavioral Change Communication	Zilla Panchayat, Raichur	526,500	0
	Promotion of sanitation	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement	82,380	0

Janakalyan does not believe in mere **participation** of the communities in implementation but it emphasizes **ownership** of the program by the community from the day-1, keeping sustainability in mind. To bring this sense of ownership, contribution of resources is used as a tool; because contribution of resources in creation of assets or in the program activities develops a feeling which forces the community to maintain the project outcomes/assets even after program withdrawal.

In farm-based projects, the contribution of resources is mobilized from communities in excavating the farm ponds and also in farm-based demonstration activities. Similarly, in other projects also, it is raised in terms of asset creation, entry point activities, sponsoring food during various training or in-house events and many other such mechanisms.

Membership/affiliations to National/ State agencies or institutions.

- It is member of Credibility Alliance India, New Delhi and one of the few NGOs in the country who have been rated for desirable norms of Credibility Alliance India.
- It is member of FEVORD-K
- Member of PlanetFinance, France
- Assumed the status of LEAD NGO for the UNICEF supported projects in Raichur district.
- Appointed as the facilitating NGO for Raichur district to prepare District Perspective Plan for NREGA, Suvarna Gramodaya and Kugram Suvarna Gram.

Office infrastructure of the NGO/CBO in the proposed project district/area.

- It has 2-acre lush green campus with a model with a miniature model on ground what we are proposing in the proposal.
- The built in area is more than 36000 square feet.
- It has 6 two wheelers
- An earth excavator
- Training infrastructure with audio-visual aids with a capacity of accommodating 8 parallel batches of training.
- Accommodation facilities with bathroom, toilets and mess for 500 farmers
- Permanent sources of Drinking and other water requirements
- 3 KV UPS

The detailed list of infrastructure is enclosed as Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING COMPLETED AND ONGOING PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

a) Relevant project (related to GEF focal areas) implemented. Mention only 3 projects:

Sr. No	Name of Project	Funding Agency	Project amount (Rs)	Project duration/ present status	Outcomes. Also mention Co-financing generated
1	Sustainable Agriculture Program	AME Foundation	400,000	1997-2003 Completed successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Today, almost every farmer understands the consequences of chemical applications and many of them turned to organic practices. ■ The farmers understand importance of soil health management and all FYM is now applied to their own farms, which they otherwise used to sale to the neighboring progressive farmers at throwaway price. ■ Cotton, to which the farmers were addicted to, is completely washed out from the area and many dry crops like Bengal gram, sorghum, etc. have made its way in to replace cotton and paddy. ■ While almost every household had a sprayer and alternate household a power-sprayer for pesticides application, we now hardly find them with any farmer, which rightly indicates reduction in pesticides application ■ Only critical inputs by project but rest (90%) by farmers only
2	Poverty Alleviation Package for Refugees (irrigation tanks for tail end farmers with IEC)	SDDT	26,00,000	2002-2006 Completed successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Farmers have got a wonderful financially viable need-based package to address their economic issues. ■ Risk distribution- loss of one crop is compensated by profit in other crops during the year. ■ Irrigation is no more an issue for them; land use is more than 120%. ■ Food, fodder, fuel and financial securities are established over a period of time by the package. ■ Farmers have realized the importance of soil health & fertility management. ■ Never purchase vegetable from market but grow in farms ■ Burning of agricultural wastes has reduced to zero ■ Mixed cropping practices are seen commonly ■ Fish, the staple food, available in farm. ■ More than 30% of the cost was born by the farmers for the project activities

3	Livelihood Improvement of Refugees through completing the paddy chain by adopting the Intensified Integrated Farming System	HIVOS, The Netherlands	95,00,000	2006-2009 Completed successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Shifting from monoculture to many crops ▣ Risk distribution to many productive units to compensate the loss of one crop by other ▣ Trees are integrated part of the farm which attracts the farmers to the land during summer months also. ▣ Enough grains for the family thereby securing the food needs. ▣ Many sources of income viz. milk, fish, vegetables, crops etc. ▣ Farmers need not go for wage laborer. ▣ Animal husbandry is a common practice today ▣ Water budgeting concept accepted by the farmers to plan for their crops ▣ Water harvesting structures created ▣ Energy saving water lifting devices adopted by the farmers ▣ Increased land use intensity ▣ Additional labor generated in their own farm ▣ Additional production per unit area ▣ Additional income generation per unit area ▣ Organic practices widely adopted ▣ Paddy Chain completion approach accepted. ▣ More than 55% of the cost of water harvesting structure is born by the farmers
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b) Who have been the partners in projects executed in the **last five** years: Government/ National NGOs / Institutions; International Donors etc.. Please do not repeat the projects already listed in 2. a). Only mention 3 projects.

Sr. No	Name of Project	Funding Agency & Contact Person	Project amount (Rs)	Project duration/ present status	Outcomes. Also mention Co-financing generated
1	Livelihood Improvement through Water Harvesting in Malaprabha tail end	Give2Asia, USA Nishita Bakshi	44.00 lakhs	2010 to 2014 Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ About 47 water harvesting structures excavated ▣ The land use intensity increased to 122% ▣ The productivity has increased to 125% ▣ Risk of crop failure reduced drastically ▣ More than 73% local contribution mobilized for excavation of the water harvesting structures.

2	Promotion of Total Sanitation Campaign in 300 villages of Raichur district	UNICEF Lata Menon	23.00 lakhs	2009-10 Completed successfully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ 300 villages sensitized about Total Sanitation Campaign and importance of toilet ▣ More than 500 toilets constructed of different cost and models ▣ Sanitary Parks established in all 5 taluks ▣ Rural Sanitary Mart promoted in villages ▣ More than 50% contribution mobilized from the participating families to construct toilets.
3	Creating Productive agriculture assets by leveraging funds from NREGA	SDTT Nayana Chaudhury	33.00 lakhs	2010-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ More than 10000 wage-earners brought under a common umbrella to fight for their rights under NREGA ▣ More than 3 crores worth assets created for these wage-earners ▣ More than 4 crores worth wages generated ▣ More than 30% community contribution mobilized for various activities

Part II

Project Profile

Project Location:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----|--------------------|
| (i) Region/State | : | Karnataka | | | |
| (ii) Nearest City | : | Gadag and Raichur district | | | |
| (iii) No of Villages | : | Core | : | 20 | Dissemination : 50 |

I. PROJECT PROPOSAL OUTLINE

Socio-economic context: All irrigation projects in India have upper, middle and tail ends in its command area. Tungabhadra Irrigation Project (TBP) is one such project. Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project falls in the tail end of TBP. Repatriates and refugees have been rehabilitated by government of India in 1968-70, in the aftermath of partition of the country, with a piece of land at this tail end. This piece of land is the only source of livelihoods for these refugees. There was adequate water in the beginning; but now that the upper & middle reach farmers have developed their land, the tail end farmers have acute shortage of irrigation, and thus livelihood insecurity. Neither they have an alternate option for income generation nor can they cultivate the land for inadequate irrigation. Further, they are Scheduled Caste (SC) as per the gazette of their place of origin but are deprived off this facility in Karnataka. Thus, they are not eligible for the constitutional benefits which are due to them as SC and are thus lacking in developing their socio-economic status.

Project Background: Tail ends of any irrigation project is exposed to a peculiar problem i.e. **two extremes of water availability.**

- 1) **Inundation** of standing crops due to excess water flowing through the canal during rainy season; the upper reach farmers do not require irrigation during this period.
- 2) **Drying up** of standing crops due to inadequate irrigation water during the peak season; the upper reach farmers allows water to flow through the canal only after satisfying their irrigation needs.

This we call as 2-extremes of water availability – inundation & drying up of crops due to water availability. Years' experience taught the farmers

- 3) To cultivate part of the land which they can save (provide life saving irrigation) during peak season, rest (20-50%) of the land remains **fallow** throughout the year.

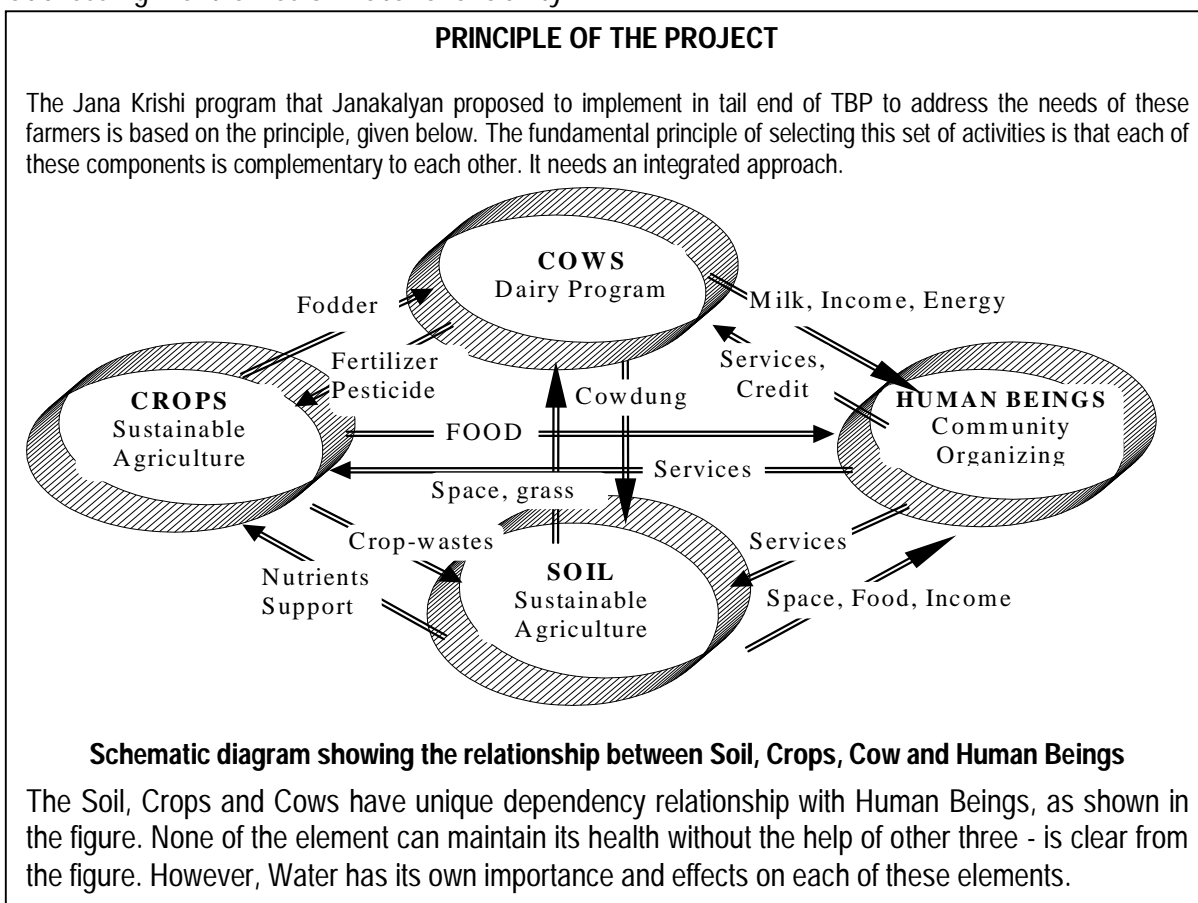
Resultantly, the productive land reduced and thus income of the family; the family caught into debt to manage the affairs.

- 4) Further, chemical-heavy agriculture caused **pests immunization** and has left **degraded soil** with severe **salinity & alkalinity**; result is low productivity making agriculture loss-making.

In addition, the runoff generated from each farm @ normal rainfall of the area (581mm) generates sufficient water to cultivate 2-ha farm if harvested it systematically. But, we make way for the water to flow out of the farm during rainy season and then blame God or Government for not providing water for irrigation.

- 5) Instead, if we harvest the rainwater from the very farm of this farmer and store, it would satisfy the irrigation needs of the farmer.

Thus, basically proposed intervention is trying to address the twin problems of livelihood of the tail end farmers i.e. **optimizing profit in agriculture** (by addressing issues like soil fertility, salinity / alkalinity, pests immunization, chemical heavy cultivation practices, etc. using chemical-free, diversified cropping pattern) and **providing adequate irrigation** by addressing 2 extremes of water availability.



Project Location and Profile: It is the last part of the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project located in Sindhanur taluk of Raichur district in Karnataka. The major issues that the farmers are facing in the present context-

1. **Inadequate Irrigation water:** Farmers in the tail end can hardly cultivate 30-45% of land due to acute shortage of irrigation; irrigation tanks may help resolving this issue.
2. **Salinity & alkalinity:** About 20-30% of the land in the low-lying areas is saline & alkaline, where nothing can be grown. Choking of drainage line & use of water from the drainage lines (which drains the water from upper reach farms – leached-out water) are the major reasons for becoming the land saline & alkaline. Sub surface drainage, widening and deepening of existing drainage canals may resolve this issue.
3. **Lack of connectivity:** Physical connectivity of the land to the residential areas is very poor causing problem for timely transportation of inputs (causing reduction in yield) as

well as produces (causing post harvest losses). Further, the farmer cannot even think of going for high-income crops which are perishable in nature.

4. **Chemical-heavy farming leading to degraded soil, infertile land and thus least productivity:** Overdoses of chemicals left the residues in the soil degrading the soil fertility over a period of time since green revolution. Therefore, the productivity has gone down to any extent. IIFS may resolve this issue
5. **Pest immunization:** Overdoses of pesticides over a period of time has developed immunization of pests over the chemicals, which is a serious issue for growing any crop. IIFS may resolve this issue.
6. **Costly credit as well as inputs making farming loss making enterprise:** The credit requirement for the present system of cultivation is very high, which they get at high cost from the money lenders. Similarly the inputs they procure from these moneylenders / traders are not reliable and also the cost is as highly as 100% on the MRP. IIFS with collective purchasing and marketing may resolve this issue.
7. **Lack of bargaining power and storage facility:** Whatever is produced with all efforts and investment, fetch least price soon after harvesting based on demand-supply mechanism of the market. The farmers can neither store it for longer period nor can they bargain. IIFS with collective purchasing and marketing may resolve this issue.

1.1. **Project Summary**

All tail ends of irrigation projects in India have a peculiar context of 2-extremes of water availability – excess during rainy season inundating standing crops while no water during peak season drying up of standing crops again. In addition, water logging, salinity/ alkalinity, mono-cropping, soil degradation, excess of application of chemicals are characteristics of any tail end of irrigation projects in India. The proposed project aims at addressing these issues. The process begins with excavation of a 'Water Harvesting Structure' in the farm and introducing various productive units in the same farm through diversified cropping pattern. The project would demonstrate-

- a) How 2-extremes of water availability could be effectively managed; the concept of **"more crop per drop"** shall be introduced to the farmers with **"Water Budgeting"**
- b) **"Sub-surface drainage"** shall be demonstrated to reclaim the saline/ alkaline and degraded soil.
- c) **"Diversified cropping pattern"** shall be demonstrated to conserve biodiversity and distribute the risk of crop failure; if one crop fails, other will compensate the loss.
- d) **"Convert soil into moisture bank"** by adding biomass into the soil through plantation of biomass generating trees; green manure could also be introduced.

It is proposed that, the project shall commence in January 2014 for 2 years as January-June is the right time for excavation of Water Harvesting Structures just before the commencement of monsoon. Other activities could be started soon after harvesting water in the structure.

The total cost of the project would be Rs.63.37 lakhs of which only Rs.18.59 (29%) lakhs is sought as grant from GEF SGP while about Rs.11.70 lakhs (17%) is expected to be raised from various government schemes and remaining Rs.33.08 lakhs (52%) is community/ NGO contribution (both in kind and cash).

Janakalyan has necessary human and other resources to successfully execute the proposed project; it has vast experience in dealing with NRM based project since its inception in 1997 with donors, governments, foreign funding agencies & World Banks.

1.2. **Project Objectives and Expected Results:**

Problem statement: Farmers lost faith in agriculture due to continuous failure of monsoon and in turn the crops; major issues of farming communities are-

- Non-availability of irrigation water in the critical period resulting into drying up of the standing crops on which they borrow loans.
- Fertility of soil is degraded to any extent due to over exploitation of nutrients from the soil year after year without taking any measures for soil health management.
- Almost all families are in utter poverty and 65% of the families are defaulter in Banks in crop loans, as they could not repay due to failure of crops.
- It is also mentioned elsewhere that they don't have any other livelihood option. Land is the only source and hence they have to survive with this piece of land.

In the above situation, an effort is put to understand the issues related to the refugees of Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project. Also the community analyzed the cause and effects of such issues in the PRA. The same problem tree is represented in fig.1 below.

It is seen from the problem tree that

- **Failure of agriculture** is the central issue, which is the major cause of prevailing poverty.
- No doubt few other factors such as Minority status, No protective Measures by the State Policy (Caste Certificate), Poor Infrastructures, failure of *Gram Panchayat* in implementing its programs, etc. are also directly contributing to the existence of Poverty.

The figure explicitly interprets the root causes, which are making agriculture as a **loss making enterprise**.

- Illiteracy is the major among them resulted by non-availability of mother tongue education at the primary level.
- Lack of employment opportunities has compelled the younger generations to engage in disguised unemployment in agriculture making it further loss oriented.
- **Non-availability of transportation facilities, irrigation water, credit at right time, small land holding, erratic rainfall, high cost of inputs, Pests & diseases immunization and distant market plays an important role in making farming loss making enterprise.**
- Similarly use of irrelevant technology due to lack of information caused as a result of illiteracy is equally responsible for failure agriculture.
- Also the bad housing condition, deteriorated drinking water, Poor Health Services, lack of infrastructures, no access to the Government schemes are contributing significantly to the poverty of these refugees.
- Lack of credit availability seems to be an important cause of failure of agriculture
- Lack of alternative employment opportunities is also responsible to a greater extent.

The central & major cause of prevailing poverty in Sindhanur Rehabilitation Project is agriculture becoming loss-making enterprise. Land is the only resource for them and it should be **preserved for the future generations too.** Salinity treatment must be carried out as early as possible to reduce the national waste. The farmers must be educated about the appropriate method of cultivation through proper intervention, which may assist them to reclaim and retain the fertility of the soil with optimum yield.

From the above discussions, the major issues emerged are listed along with alternate option analysis in the table below-

Problems/ Issues of these farmers	Alternative Option Analysis to resolve these issues with your kind support
Inadequate Irrigation water	1. Introduce System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the upper reach and water efficient packages in tail end to reduce the water usage which can then satisfy the irrigation needs of tail end farmers. 2. Excavate farm ponds in tail end to harvest the runoff during rainy season and use it for life saving irrigation during peak season with following options- i. Few individual water harvesting structures with these farmers. ii. Demonstration of community water harvesting structure with middle class farmers (2 to 5 farmers group) iii. Orientation of "water harvesting structure concept" to the bankers and government officers and convincing them to finance the farmers with marginal support from the project
Salinity & alkalinity	3. Sub-surface drainage in low lying areas is an option to treat the saline & alkaline soil by reducing the ground water level. Also, widening & deepening of drainage lines is necessary. This will make additional land available to the refugees.
Chemical-heavy cultivation leading to degraded soil fertility and thus low productivity	4. Chemical-free agriculture need to be promoted using Low External Inputs Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) concept. Intensified Integrated Farming System (IIFS) would be promoted to diversify agriculture & distribute risk of crop failure. Crop rotation, Risk Distribution, Multiple Cropping, Wastes Recycling (Compost & vermicompost), Fertility Management, Rainwater Harvesting, Irrigation Management, Chain Completion, Fish Rearing, Duck Integration, Tree Cropping, On-Farm Cultivation, More Crop Per Drop, Convert soil into moisture bank etc. would be used during implementation.
Pests immunization	
Costly credit as well as inputs making farming loss making enterprise	
Lack of connectivity of the land with market	

The objective tree drawn to show the activities to be undertaken for tackling the issues mentioned in the problem tree is given in Fig.2. It is clear from the Fig.2 that to resolve the issues of refugee life, they must have protection under the Government policies, voting power (citizenship), and minimum standard of housing, proper health care and other infrastructure facilities. There are many other factors need to be taken care of, which are explained in the objective tree.

Primary Objectives: Livelihood Improvement of tail end farmers adopting Intensified Integrated Farming System by making agriculture a profit-making enterprise is the primary objective of the proposed intervention by -

- a. Reducing the cost of cultivation adopting eco-friendly package of practices with self-sufficient livelihood model by making effective use of available resources with Intensified Integrated Farming System.
- b. Introducing water-efficient package for crop production.
- c. Ensuring food security to the very growers as well as others through completion of paddy chain, preferably organically grown.
- d. Evolving an innovative & sustainable model for all tail end farmers of all or any irrigation project in India.

Specific Objectives: The specific objectives of this project in relation to GEF Small Grant Program operational phase are-

- i. To harvest rainwater & introduce judicious water management practices in farming
- ii. To introduce diversified cropping pattern in tail end to distribute risk of crop failure
- iii. To bring additional land under cultivation by treating saline/alkaline & degraded soil
- iv. To introduce tree plantation for biomass generation and as climate change measure

Rationale: Agriculture is the only source of income for these rehabilitated communities. Irrigation is the essential component of this livelihood option i.e. agriculture. Their lands are located at the tail end and hence irrigation is inadequate for cultivating their whole farm. Number of dependents on this farm is many and thus whole farm (2ha) needs to be cultivated to manage the family affairs. To do this, additional sources of irrigation is required. The additional sources could only be the surface water as the ground water is brackish. Therefore, the runoff generated during the rainy season need to be harvested and used for cultivating whole farm. Further, the saline/alkaline and degraded soil needs to be treated in order to increase land use intensity with intensified integrated farming system. This is how the target group mentioned in the proposal badly needed this intervention in order to secure their livelihoods in farming.

The rationale behind proposing the proposed project under GEF-SGP is because-

- It is meant for marginalized communities like rehabilitated refugees (SC) who are also economically backward and small land holders from tail end of irrigation project
- It is an innovative community-led project to address two extremes of water availability and intensify the use of available natural resources

- It attempts for biodiversity conservation and attempts judicious use of the scarce resource like water
- It also has a component of land reclamation to restrict its further land degradation
- The project tries to leverage the NREGA funds to use for productive purposes like farm pond excavation to address the two-extremes of water availability

The proposed interventions would have significant impacts on the overall and specific focal area objectives of global environment fund small grant program; few are illustrated here-

- Diversified cropping pattern would rejuvenate the **biodiversity** on the earth.
- Plantation of tree species would help reducing **global warming** and **climate change**.
- Chemical-free cultivation practices would protect **environment** from **pollution** and make available chemical-free food to the people.
- It would save earth by reclaiming the water-logged (saline/alkaline) and **degraded** areas through sub-surface drainage lines

Convergence: Raichur is brought under the umbrella of NREGA in the first phase of 200 districts in India considering its backwardness. However, though huge amount of funds have been utilized every year but rarely on productive assets to sustain the lives and livelihoods of the communities. Therefore, this project would empower the communities to articulate their issues, prepare plans in NREGA terms, demand for funds, implement the activities to create productive assets like irrigation tanks and monitor these activities. It would also draw the support from various other departments as under-

- The project would try to leverage resources from NREGA rather make proper use of the NREGA funds in excavating the farm ponds, especially in the land of SC/ST of tail end of TBP to increase productivity.
- The formal financial institutions (banks) would also be sensitized to finance farm ponds in the middle class farmers' land, for whom NREGA funds are not available.
- KVK, UAS and line departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry would provide technical support to the farmers from time to time.

Thus, the project will have convergence among all these stakeholders to make it sustainable in long run.

Specific Results: The specific results expected at the end of the project period are-

1. About 50 Individual water harvesting structures excavated with small & marginal farmers of tail end of TBP; more than 100 acres of land will have assured sources of irrigation. Spread effects in about 3000 acres of land.
2. Underground drainage demonstrated in 1 acre of degraded land as the technology to reclaim the water-logged areas of tail end TBP; demonstration effects in about 3000 acres of land of neighboring farmers having similar problem
3. Diversified agriculture is adopted in 30 acres to distribute risk of crop failure and intensify water use; at least 5000 saplings planted in 30 acres of land

1.3. Description of Project Activities:

The required inputs and proposed activities to deliver expected outputs are put in to Logical Framework of Analysis (LFA) to achieve immediate and overall objectives for the proposed intervention is furnished in below-

	Project Elements	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	External (Risk) factors
	Livelihood Improvement of tail end farmers adopting Intensified Integrated Farming System by making agriculture a profit-making enterprise			
Overall Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introducing water-efficient package for crop production. b. Reducing the cost of cultivation adopting eco-friendly package of practices with self-sufficient livelihood model by making effective use of available resources with Intensified Integrated Farming System. c. Ensuring food security to the very growers as well as others d. Evolving an innovative & sustainable model for all tail end farmers of all or any irrigation project in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water application for a crop • Reduction in expenditures in cultivating a crop • Production of food crops in the farms • Number of farmers make profit from the proposed model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water usage record maintained at farm level • Expenditure and yield/ income record • Yield records • Income / expenditure records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested farmers with social motive are available in the project villages to experiment the model

	Project Elements	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	External (Risk) factors
Immediate Objectives	i. To harvest rainwater & introduce judicious water management practices in farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of structures filled during monsoon • Crops grown in the farms of all participating farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Use register maintained at each farm level • Farm wise expenditure records and yield / income register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate rain to generate runoff
	ii. To introduce diversified cropping pattern in tail end to distribute risk of crop failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional area under cultivation against previous years records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land treatment record and inputs procurement record 	
	iii. To bring additional land under cultivation by treating saline/alkaline & degraded soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of biomass generated and applied in the farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass application record at farm level 	
	iv. To introduce tree plantation for biomass generation and as climate change measure			
Outputs	• Water harvesting structures excavated and farmers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers excavate water harvesting structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation record maintained in the project office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain in right time
	• Farmers adopted the package developed under IIFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers adopt the package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIG meeting proceedings to record the activities of farmers groups 	
	• Area of land treated for soil health improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acres of land treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land treatment record in the project office 	
	• Plantation of saplings and area covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of saplings in acres of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and labor records 	

	Project Elements	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	External (Risk) factors
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation of water harvesting structures in the farms of tail end farmers before commencement of monsoon & introduce water budgeting concept among these farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water harvesting structures excavated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records maintained in the project office; video/photo documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry spells available for excavation of the water harvesting structures; Farmers come forward to invest their part of contribution.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate Intensified Integrated Farming System with the farmers who have excavated the water harvesting structures throughout the crop year; introduce as many productive units as possible to create multiple sources of income for the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of productive units adopted by each farmer in their farms after excavation of the water harvesting structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure records of the farmers maintained at farm-level; yield and income records of the farmers 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take up soil treatment/land reclamation activities in the farms where water harvesting structure is created in the summer months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of acres of land reclaimed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil reclamation materials procurement records 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of saplings along the boundaries of the farm and irrigation tank soon after it rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plants planted by the farmers on the boundaries of the bond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials procurement records; labor engaged records of the farmers 	

	Project Elements	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	External (Risk) factors
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize about the scarce resource water and its management; importance of each drop and methods of harvesting. • Yearlong seasonal training and on-farm technical inputs to the farmers about various components of IIFS • Train farmers about the methods and options available for soil treatment & arrange the required inputs for its reclamation • Orient the farmers about importance of tree crops in the farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers trained on the concept of water budgeting • Number of in-house and on-farm training conducted on productive units of IIFS • Number of training conducted for soil treatment and quantity of inputs arranged • Number of farmers start planting tree crops in their farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training records maintained in the project office • Training and visit registers maintained in the project office • Training register maintained in the project office • Purchase bills for plant materials and photo / video documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested and inquisitive farmers participate in the project implementation • Normal rainfall occurs during the year

1.5. **Plan to Ensure Community Participation:**

Janakalyan does not believe in **mere participation** of communities in the project but their **sole ownership**. In this particular project, the farming communities would be involved from the activity planning stage.

Project Planning & Design: The package formulation workshop with the farmers in the beginning of the project would ensure their ownership in the project. They will decide each and every activity of the project, the methodology of implementation, the roles & responsibilities of all stakeholders and their contribution in cash or kind also.

Project Implementation: The actual implementation of each and every activity under the project would be implemented by the farmers, as they are farm-based while Janakalyan would assume the role of facilitator.

Project Monitoring & Evaluation: A Project Management Committee (PMC) shall be constituted involving farmers, staffs, financial institutions, line departments etc. to monitor and review the activities of the proposed project. The assessment of the impact at the end of the project would also be conducted by the PMC. All the activities shall be planned and executed by the approval of this PMC. It will review the activities periodically and plan the activities for next reporting period.

Ownership: The assets created under the project would be farm-based with cost-sharing basis and thus there would be a sense of ownership among the farmers; thus maintenance and sustainability of the project could be ensured.

1.6. **Knowledge Management and Gender Mainstreaming:**

Knowledge Management: Knowledge dissemination strategies of Janakalyan shall be-

- 1) **Field Days** – the participating farmers shall come together in a best performed field to learn from the experiences.
- 2) **Result Sharing Program** – Once in a year, all the participating farmers shall come together to share the mistakes, learning from the fields and achievements during the year.
- 3) **External Evaluation** – an external evaluation shall be instituted at the end of 2nd year for midterm corrections and for coming out with final learning. A handbook shall be brought out to replicate/ scale up in similar contexts.
- 4) **Success Stories** – not less than 10 success stories shall be documented from amongst the farm to publish for wider circulations.
- 5) **Documentary** – a short film shall be documented for the entire project implementation process and achievements.

Efforts shall be put to upgrade the skills of farmers so that all these knowledge management initiatives are taken up through them.

Gender Mainstreaming: Agriculture without women is impossible. By farmers, we don't mean an individual but the entire family; Janakalyan practices Target Family Approach (TFA) and in each stage of project implementation, the participation of entire family is compulsory. The project do recognizes the role of men and women in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities. Some of the strategies to mainstream gender would be-

- The project benefits shall be given to those families having the land in the name of the women (preferably).
- All training & inputs shall be provided to both men and women together in all cases.
- Both, farmer and farm-women shall be the members of AIG promoted among the participating farmers.
- Crop package shall be decided keeping the needs of women in mind
- Efforts shall be provided to open SB accounts in the name of the women and it would be insisted to deposit certain percentage of farm income in their income in recognition of their contribution in farming.

Equity: The project does not restrict to any particular caste, creed or economic group but ensure equal opportunities for all needy communities from a village.

1.7. **Communication of Results and Replication:**

Communication: The various communication tools to be used for larger audiences are –

1. **Package Formulation Workshop** – A workshop of all the stakeholders including farmers, line departments, local institutions, technical experts etc shall be conducted in the beginning of the project to decide upon the activities.
2. **Field Days** – the participating farmers shall come together in a best performed field to learn from the experiences.
3. **Result Sharing Program** – Once in a year, all the participating farmers shall come together to share the mistakes, learning from the fields and achievements during the year. This would help us to make the project replicable.
4. **Training** – Series of capacity building training shall be organised throughout the year for the participating farmers to sensitize about goal, implementation of planned activities and expected results.
5. **Quarterly Progress Report:** A detailed reports shall be published every quarter for stakeholders and larger audiences.
6. **Annual Progress Report:** A report including achievement, learning, future scopes etc. shall be published at the end of every year for wider circulation
7. **Final Report:** At the end of the project period, a final report shall be submitted to the donor as well as to the stakeholders.

Replication: Upon successful implementation of the project, it could be replicated in all tail ends of irrigation projects in India, as all tail ends have similar issues. However, within the project period, the neighboring farmers could be brought to the project site for learning exposures and thus disseminate the learning for application in their own farms. Further, the replication could be in the following manner-

1. Within the district, Janakalyan would replicate it by its own set of employees.
2. Outside the district but within the state of Karnataka, Janakalyan would spearhead the implementing partners, train them and provide handholding support for its replication.
3. In all other areas, it would be replicated by other development actors using the manual and handbook developed by Janakalyan on project and its implementation.

SECTION B**II MILESTONE ANALYSIS****2.0. Risks to Successful Implementation**

Major Risk factors: The major risks identified are -

1. Drought during the project period may bear adverse impact on the project as it is an agriculture based project having direct relation with climate
2. Election of PRIs may create some difficulties in leveraging the funds from NREGA through PRIs

Key assumptions: The key assumptions made while planning this proposal are –

1. At least 2-4 farmers with social motives would be available in every village who would take up the risk of demonstrating the proposed model; because **this could be a project for us but one year's livelihood for the participating farmers**. If anything goes wrong with the crops, the farmer would be in trouble for one complete year.
2. Government will allow canal to run for 9 months during the year as usual.
3. There will be adequate rain to generate runoff to fill the water harvesting structures

2.1. Monitoring, Evaluation Plan and Indicators

Performance Tracking: Project Implementation & Monitoring Plan (PIMP) is prepared at the commencement of the project activities involving the participating farmers; this PIMP will act as the basis for tracking the progress of the project activities. Further, following tools shall be applied to track performance-

- 1) **Monthly Review cum Planning Meeting:** All the project staffs shall conduct a monthly review cum planning meeting in the presence of ED of the organization.
- 2) **AIG Meeting:** Agriculture Interest Group (AIG) of these farmers shall meet monthly to review the progress and plan the activities for next month.
- 3) **On-Field reviews:** The project head as well as the ED shall make at least 2 visits to the farms during the month to review the activities planned and accomplished.

Mid-course corrections: An Internally Initiated External Evaluation (IIEE) shall be conducted by a reputed consultant / institute having expertise in agro-based project after 1st year of the project; the recommendations of this study shall be adopted in next one year.

Impact Assessment: Post Project External Evaluation (PPEE) shall be conducted at the end of the project to assess the impacts of the interventions against the set objectives/ goals. This shall again be by a reputed organization/ consultant.

The major activities planned under the project and respective indicators to track performance, initiate mid-course action and assess impacts are furnished in the table below-

Proposed Activities	Indicators of Achievement
• Excavation of water harvesting structures in the	• Number of water

farms of tail end farmers before commencement of monsoon & introduce water budgeting concept among these farmers	harvesting structures excavated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate Intensified Integrated Farming System with the farmers who have excavated the water harvesting structures throughout the crop year; introduce as many productive units as possible to create multiple sources of income for the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of productive units adopted by each farmer in their farms after excavation of the water harvesting structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take up soil treatment/ land reclamation activities in the farms where water harvesting structure is created in the summer months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of acres of land reclaimed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of saplings along the boundaries of the farm and irrigation tank soon after it rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plants planted by the farmers on the boundaries of the bond.

2.3. Sustainability of Results Achieved:

To us, sustainability of the project means-

1. Maintenance of the assets created out of the project fund during its implementation and
2. Continuation of activities even after project withdrawal

Maintenance of the assets created –

1. The assets would be created in the farms and also with cost-sharing by the farmers; thus there would be a sense of ownership, which will force the farmers for regular maintenance and its effective usage.

Continuity of the project activities even after withdrawal of the project support –

1. Once the farm pond concept is proved as a feasible intervention successfully, the farmers would start demanding it from NREGA or other schemes of state or central government; the lower strata of the society will get this benefit by it.
2. Once it is considered as a feasible concept, the bankers would start financing; the middle class farmers would start availing this benefit.
3. The progressive farmers would start investing in farm pond from their own sources, if it is proved as a successful and feasible interventions

Thus, the **SUSTAINABILITY** of the project is ensured and all the farmers would draw benefits from the project concept.

2.4. Ability in the project:

This is a unique project which covers all the 4 focal areas thus having impacts on both at local and global levels as tabulated below-

Focal Area	Component of the proposed project
Biodiversity Conservation	Project has a component of integrated farming system with emphasis on diversification of cropping pattern; this would help conserving biodiversity both at local and global levels.
Climate Change Mitigation	Tree plantation, chemical-free cultivation, crop diversification are considered as climate change mitigation mechanisms in the project
Prevention of Land Degradation	Sub-surface drainage and widening-deepening of the existing drainage lines is to reclaim the water-logged areas to reduce the salinity/alkalinity and thus soil degradation
Phasing out Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Chemical-free cultivation practices is to save earth, crops and animals

Bank Details¹

The details of the bank for the proposed project is furnished below-

Bank Name	Syndicate Bank
Account Title	JANAKALYAN
Account Number	180322023119
Bank Address	Jawalagera – 584143, Sindhanur taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka, Bharat
Bank Branch Code	1803
IFSC CODE	SYNB0001803
9 digit MICR number	584025103

IV Project Indicators:

The indicators for success of the proposed project are listed below-

Results indicators	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 15 ha of production landscapes applying sustainable use practices○ More than 15 lakhs worth of biodiversity products produced
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 15 ha of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 15 ha of land applying sustainable forest species, agricultural crops and water management practices○ 5 ha of degraded land restored and rehabilitated with underground drainage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 50 families demonstrating sustainable land management practices through demonstration effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1 community-based monitoring systems demonstrated through the AIG promoted by the project○ 50 people trained on project development, monitoring, evaluation and etc.
	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 25 male and 25 female farmers would participate in project activities○ All farmers will achieve food sufficiency○ All farmers will get access to clean drinking water <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1 AIG promoted among the participating farmers

Annex I
Organization Chart of Janakalyan

General Body of Janakalyan

Governing Board

Executive Director

EDUCATION WING		ADMINISTRATION WING		RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT WING					
Teaching Department	Library Department	Administration Department		Publication Department	Research Department	Training Department	Development Department		
PRINCIPAL		ADMINISTRATOR		SENIOR PROGRAM MANAGER					
Professor	Library Manager	Finance Manager	HR Manager	Chief Editor	Chief Promoter	Chief Researcher	Chief Faculty	Program Manager	
Asst Professor	Associate Library Manager	Associate Finance Manager	Associate HR Manager	Associate Editor	Associate Promoter	Associate Researcher	Associate Faculty	Project Coordinator	Project Coordinator
Lecturer	Assistant Library Manager	Accountant	Documentation Officer	Assistant Editor	Assistant Promoter	Assistant Researcher	Assistant Faculty	Assistant Project Coordinator	Assistant Project Coordinator
Teacher	Library Assistant	Cashier	Assistant Documentation Officer	Editorial Assistant	Promoting Assistant	Lab/Field Assistant	Faculty Assistant	Project Assistant	Project Assistant
Volunteers / Telephone Operators / Peon / Watchman / Drivers / Technicians / Secretaries / Sweeper/ Nurse / care takers / Receptionists / Expert Technicians									

Annex 2
List of Infrastructure

Particulars	Rate of Depreciation	Opening balance	Addition/ Sales	TOTAL	Depreciation	Closing balance
Block Assets - I						
Electrical Motor (1hp)	15%	1,782	0	1,782	267	1,515
Television		2,029	0	2,029	304	1,725
Hero Honda Splendor - KA36 1138		5,410	0	5,410	812	4,599
Hero Honda Splendor+		22,506	0	22,506	3,376	19,130
TVS XL HD Motor bike		8,680	0	8,680	1,302	7,378
DP Refrigerator (Milk Chiller)		26,909	0	26,909	4,036	22,873
Surgical Equipments AI		7,759	-10000			
AI Tank (Cattle Dairy equip)		4,147	-10000			
Sewing Machine (2)		0	0	0	-	-
Spiral Binding Machine		1,858	0	1,858	279	1,579
Camera Purchased (3)		16,545	0	16,545	2,482	14,063
Super Splendor KA 36 R 2641		18,905	-20000			-
Two wheelers KA36 R 4019, KA36 R 4025		43,916	-15000	28,916	4,337	24,579
LCD – Sony		16,505	0	16,505	2,476	14,029
TATA HITACHI model EX 70		2,146,293	-9189	2,137,104	320,566	1,807,349
TRS 1025 taro MPS motor		5,185	0	5,185	778	4,407
Hero Super Splendor		0	65000	65,000	9,750	55,250
Block Assets: II						
Computer - 0 (flat CPU)	60%	0	0	0	-	-
Computer - 1 WDEP		8	0	8	8	-
Computer - 2 PAPR		22	0	22	22	-
Computer & Peripherals - 3 HIVOS		7,511	0	7,511	2,253	5,258
Printer & UPS		9	0	9	9	-
Laptop - 1 Compaq (with webcam)		6,206	0	6,206	1,862	4,344
Computers - 4		7,564	0	7,564	2,269	5,295
Laptop - 2 (Compaq)		6,992	0	6,992	2,098	4,894
Batteries (3) for UPS		20,580	0	20,580	6,174	14,406

canon 110 Scanner		2,695	0	2695	809	1,887
H P Printer		9,590	0	9590	2,877	6,713
DELL 15R Laptop		31,500	0	31500	9,450	22,050
Block Assets: III						
Electrical Fittings - WDEP	10%	988	0	988	99	889
Electrical equipment		2,042	0	2,042	204	1,838
Electronic goods		1,004	0	1,004	100	904
Fan (2)		2,746	0	2,746	275	2,471
Water filter (2)		2,390	0	2,390	239	2,151
Fan (4)		6,180	0	6,180	618	5,562
Block Assets - IV						
Furniture Fixture	10%	2,355	0	2,355	236	2,120
Furniture Fixture		264	0	264	26	238
Almerah		1,355	0	1,355	136	1,220
Furniture & fixtures		2,392	0	2,392	239	2,153
Wheel chair for office (1)		1,004	0	1,004	100	904
Folding Table (2)		1,701	0	1,701	170	1,531
Plastic chair (12)		7,638	0	7,638	764	6,874
Furniture Making of chamber		10,963	0	10,963	1,096	9,867
Glass almerah		5,850	0	5,850	585	5,265
Wheel chair for office (4)		9,000	0	9,000	900	8,100
Desks		0	69250	69,250	6,925	62,325
Book Self		0	6600	6,600	660	5,940
Steel Table		0	6900	6,900	690	6,210
Green Board		0	10530	10,530	1,053	9,477
Black Board		0	6058	6,058	606	5,452
Library books						
Library books	25%	0	12765	12,765	3,191	9,574
Organic Bazaar Building	10%	145,299	0	145,299	14,530	130,769
Academic Block		441,083	4566244	5,007,327	500,733	4,506,594
Residential Block		0	370673	370,673	37,067	333,606
Toilet Block		0	231843	231,843	23,184	208,658
Total		3,065,360	5,281,674	8,356,223	973,021	7,374,012

Why and how Janakalyan is eligible for your kind support?

- **Field-based, participatory process approach:**

All activities proposed in this project are to be executed in the farms of participating farmers; it is solely a field-based participatory project. Participation of the farmers begins from selection of the farmers followed by package formulation to field demonstration; planning, review, monitoring and evaluation are all participatory in the proposed project. None of the components could be executed without participation of the farmers.

- **Innovative community-based initiatives to reduce local environmental threats:**

2-extremes of water availability is a peculiar problem of all tail ends of irrigation projects; excess water **inundating** standing crops during rainy season while no water **drying up** the standing crops again in peak season. Due to this, most of the farmers keep part of their land **fallow** based on the water availability in peak season. There are 3 major issues for these tail end farmers as stated above (in bold letters). Janakalyan, in consultation with the community, came out with an **innovative** idea of excavating a 'water harvesting structure' in the **fallow** part of the land to **harvest excess water** during rainy season to provide **life saving irrigation** in peak season. All three problems are resolved with 1 single intervention; isn't it an innovative initiative of the community?

Further, the project adds the components of **diversified cropping pattern** along with **tree plantation** and **soil treatment**; all these reduce the threats to the local environment.

- **Local capacity building to implement sustainable development strategies creating 'local ownerships and institutional capabilities'**

The project intervention starts with promotion of AIG (Agriculture Interest Groups) keeping the sustainability in mind. Throughout the project period, their capacity is built through in-house training, on-field training, demonstration, on-farm technical support, exposure and such other activities. To ensure sustainability of the initiatives, these AIGs are linked with government line departments, KVK, UAS, formal financial institutes etc.

The sustainability strategies to create local ownership-

To us, sustainability of the project means-

- 1 Maintenance of the assets created out of the project fund during its implementation and
- 2 Continuation of activities even after project withdrawal

Maintenance of the assets created –

1. The assets would be created in the farms and also with cost-sharing by the farmers; thus there would be a sense of ownership, which will force the farmers for regular maintenance and its effective usage.

Continuity of the project activities even after withdrawal of the project support –

- 1 Once the farm pond concept is proved as a feasible intervention successfully, the farmers would start demanding it from NREGA or other schemes of state or central government; the lower strata of the society will get this benefit by it.
- 2 Once it is considered as a feasible concept, the bankers would start financing; the middle class farmers would start availing this benefit.
- 3 The progressive farmers would start investing in farm pond from their own sources, if it is proved as a successful and feasible interventions

- **Demonstrate high replicability, co-financing and scaling-up potential**

Upon successful implementation of the project, it could be replicated in any tail of irrigation projects in India, as all tail ends have similar issues. However, within the project period, the neighboring farmers could be brought to the project site for learning exposures and thus disseminate the learning for application in their own farms. However, the replication could be in the following manner-

1. Within the district, Janakalyan would replicate it by its own set of employees.
2. Outside the district but within the state of Karnataka, Janakalyan would spearhead the implementing partners, train them and provide handholding support for its replication.
3. In all other areas, it would be replicated by other development actors using the manual and handbook developed by Janakalyan on project and its implementation.

For replication & scaling-up, co-financing shall be available as stated in above section. The progressive farmers will self-finance many structure, bankable farmers will avail bank finance while eligible farmers under various government schemes shall avail facilities under schemes meant for it. Efforts shall be made during the project period to bring in other donors to the field so that they also come forward to support deserving farmers within the project area or also in other irrigation projects.

- **Public awareness on environmental issues as an integral part of the project:**

The project deals with lot of environmental issues like-

- 1) Tree plantation to generate biomass for soil treatment
- 2) Underground drainage for soil treatment
- 3) Water harvesting
- 4) Diversification of cropping pattern
- 5) Avoiding chemical application as much as possible

All these activities are integral part of the project and are to make the farmers aware about environment protection.

- **Address livelihood, equality and gender concerns and sensitivities**

The project's main focus is on livelihood improvement of tail end farmers through water harvesting and making judicious use of natural resources. There won't be any discrimination based on caste, creed, religion and race in selection of the farmers. Further, it shall be mandatory in Janakalyan's all program that from each selected family, both man and woman shall participate in all training and farm based activities. At organization level also, Janakalyan tries to maintain the gender ratio.

- **Involve women, marginalized populations and isolated tribal communities as equal partners in program implementation**

Women are integral part of the program as 'agriculture without women' is next to impossible. In all activities proposed under the project woman from each family shall be mandatory participants, be it field based or in-house training or exposure.

The farmers targeted under the project are rehabilitated communities belonging to a caste called Namasudra; this is a scheduled caste as per the gazette of government of India and also in 6 eastern states but not in Karnataka. Thus, though they are from a marginalized community but still they are deprived off their constitutional rights, thereby becoming doubly marginalized.

- **Impact, influence on policies and partnership at the national, state and district levels in the country:**

The project would try to bear impacts on bank financing policy by influencing the banks and NABARD to finance the "water harvesting structure" upon successful demonstration of the project. It will also influence the government at district level to support such structure under various government funded schemes including NREGA.

- **Generate local knowledge and involvement of communities in planning, implementing and monitoring of projects:**

The entire project is based on the indigenous knowledge and traditional practices of Bengali communities; they used to have such multipurpose structure in every household in Bangladesh.

Based on this local knowledge the project is designed involving the same community. Further, upon sanction of the project, the communities will be involved in every step of implementation starting from package formulation to evaluation. In each step of its implementation, the farmers shall be involved as it has to be executed in the farms of the participating farmers. AIG promotion and involving the AIG in planning, implementation, review, monitoring and evaluation of the impacts shall be the strategy of the project.

- **Encourage sustainability and demonstrate people's participation, democracy, flexibility, partnership and transparency in their approach during implementation of activities in projects**

Sustainability and participation mechanisms are dealt in above sections. The community shall practice democracy since from the package formulation itself; they will decide what component shall be adopted and what shall not. But, once decided, they will be bound by the same package to be implemented in their farms. However, flexibility of making mid-course changes would be provided if the entire AIG feels so based on the local climate; because agricultural programs generally depends on prevailing agro-climatic conditions and what planned in the beginning of the year may not suit throughout the project period.

Partnership with various line departments and resource organizations like KVK, UAS, FFIs etc shall be given due importance during the project period. AIG shall be considered as project partner and they will have access to all project related information and accounts. The progress reports including accounts shall be published quarterly for the target groups and other stakeholders.