

# **Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of Jalvaibhav Programme - Beed**



***L&T Financial Services***

# Agenda

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# 1. Program background & scope of work

## Background

Jalvaibhav program, that was initiated in 3 blocks/talukas of Beed district, Maharashtra in 2017 for 2 years aimed at achieving the following:

- Increase in ground water levels
- Creation of water structures
- Increase in Rabi crop area
- Increase in irrigated area for cultivation
- Increase in household income.

The program was undertaken through two implementing agencies – Manavlok which implemented the program in 20 villages in Ambejogai and Parli and Dilasa that worked with community in 12 villages in Dharur

## Budget

INR in Cr.

Financial Year	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	Total
Dharur	1.60	0.81	0.52	0.81	0.11	3.85
Ambejogai & Parli		2.83	1.94	0.97	0.70	6.44

## Scope of work

Thinkthrough Consulting Pvt. Ltd. was hired to undertake the social impact assessment of Jalvaibhav program with the following objectives:

- Evaluate the impact and key results as compared to the baseline
- Document successes and challenges
- Provide recommendations for improvement

## 2. Approach – OECD DAC\*



Source:

\* *OECD DAC*: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC)



## 3. Key Findings



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## 3.1 Relevance of the program

### Community needs

- The program led to **increase in ground water level and income which was found to be relevant** given the scarcity of water and loss in production due to erratic rainfall
- The awareness component of the program disseminated information much required by the community members

### Alignment with LTFS's vision and SGDs

- The program aligned with LTFS's 3S approach
- Program aligned with was in line with
  - SDG 1 - No Poverty
  - SDG 17 - Partnership for the goals
  - SDG 13 - Climate action

### Alignment with state & national priorities

- The program was also in line with government mandates such as:
  - More crop per drop
  - Integrated nutrient management
  - Jalayukta Shivar Abhiyan

### Implementation partners

- **Manavlok and Dilasa** were selected given their experience of working in the region and their access to widespread network
- Their experience, skill set and familiarity with the region made them appropriate for implementing the program



## 3.2 Effectiveness of the program

### Program Design

- The program implementation was **supported by well defined systems and processes**. Theory of Change (ToC) with **defined outputs and outcomes was prepared**. A clear understanding about monitoring and reporting systems was observed however the program lacked a well documented RBMF

### Program achievement

- The program was able **to achieve** most of its **set targets**
- Manavlok overachieved some targets remaining well within financial and time limits
- A few targets were missed due to external reasons such as lesser rainfall and unavailability of district officials

### Program components

- Increased adoption of micro-irrigation practices by farmers.
- Increased awareness towards benefits of vermi-composting however low adoptability due to drought like situations.
- Increased awareness about soil testing helped community decide fertilizer dosage, reduce expense and monitor soil health.
- Informed decisions due to availability of data from rain gauges.
- Increased awareness among respondents about water requirement and consumption through water budgeting exercise.
- Increase overall awareness through exposure visits.



## 3.3 Efficiency of the program

The budget allocation was divided into 3 major costs – Programs, Administrative and Contingency



- 98% of the budget was allocated to Program Costs for construction of watershed structures, capacity building activities, monitoring and evaluation and human resource costs
- Administration and contingency expenses were 2 per cent of the total budget and were used for staff welfare activities and other administration related expenses



- 99% of the budget was allocated to Program costs for building IWRM structures, etc.
- The administrative and contingency expenses were 1 per cent of the total budget.









## 3.4 Impact of the program

The program led to both intended as well as unintended impact. An increase in value for four indicators was observed

### Intended Impact

	Manavlok		Dliasa	
	Baseline	SIA	Baseline	SIA
 Ground Water Level (in m)	0.45	0.79	0.95	1.54
 Water Storage Capacity (in TMC)	190.28	366	2.4	19
 Rabi Crop Area (in acres)	632	707	141	153
 Household income	79,000	1,05,170	42,000	70,158

### Unintended Impact

- Due to an increase in ground water levels, there has been an increase in availability of water
- The villages have participated in various competitions on water conservation and have won prize money worth 33 lakh in 2018 in Ambejogai and Parli block.
- Increased standard of living in the community was reported by respondents

• \* Net irrigated Rabi area as per the SIA HH survey



## 3.5 Sustainability of the program

In order to create long lasting, sustained positive impact on the life of the community, certain components were incorporated into the program:

- Capacity building of WUG members through training on maintaining the water structures created under the program

- WUGs to maintain and monitor the usage of water structures after the program period is over, in collaboration with the Gram Panchayats

- Capacity building of the Gram panchayat for congregating the government schemes to maintain and construct new water structures

- Formation of Water User Groups in the intervention villages



- Creating awareness among WUG members on the importance of watershed structures

## 3.6 Recommendations



### Program Design

- Even though the Theory of Change (ToC) was made, RBMF was lacking. An effective RBMF will be beneficial for a program like Jalvaibhav
- Increased focus on women in the program considering their role in agriculture is recommended



### Program Implementation

- Slope line activities to be conducted before constructing ridgeline structures
- Community participation to be ensured to increase ownership
- Training of community members in basic aspects of hydrogeology and carrying out geographical survey to equip them to undertake and monitor program activities



### Program Sustainability

- Increased focus on capacity building and training of PRI members on rights and entitlement with respect to water resources to undertake resource planning efficiently
- Creating community water user groups before the start of the project to increase community participation

**Confidentiality statement**

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