HIGH IMPACT MEGA WATERSHED PROJECT
CHHATTISGARH

Name of Panchayat: Dabkatta
Name of Block: Bhanupratappur
Name of District: Uttar BastarKanker
Name of Revenue villages under Micro-watershed: Dabkatta and Jalinkass

Supported By

Sarpanch Ki Kalam Se…

"Infact of having sufficient rainfall in the Gram Panchayat, community faces water scaresity for daily uses and irrigation purposes. There are no sufficient arrangements in Gram panchayat to harvest Rain water and increses the water level, most of the water flow away out of the village. We have tp prepare and execute plan as such "the rain water can be harvested within the village permises (gaon ka panigaon main hi rahe)". With near by water resourses in form of Farm pond, Dug well and others, we can have atleast one assured sustainable agiculture production which can strengthen our livelihood and income.

The patch wise Soil and Water treatment through micro watershed planning process would give better result in the future and it is possible that the agriculture assets so planned can provide assured irrigation in future.

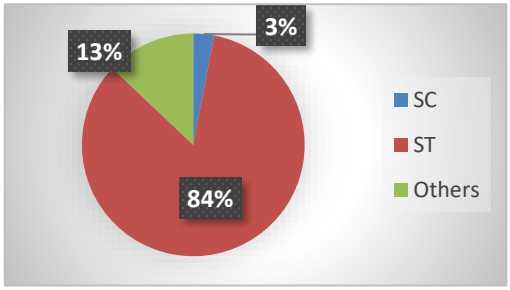
Hope this project brings happiness and prosperity to all section of people and farmers."

Contents

Executive Summary:

"High Impact Mega Watershed Project" was conceptualized to bring the change in current socio-economic scenarios in the poorest regions of Chhattisgarh emphasizing on livelihood enhancement through soil and water conservation in a watershed approach by harnessing the potential of MGNREGA in the state by BRLF, Govt Of Chhattisgarh and Axis Bank Foundation. Bhanupratappur is one of the blocks amongst the 26 selected blocks under this High Impact Mega watershed project. Bhanupratappur comes under district Uttar Baster kanker, Chhattisgarh and has 51 gram panchayats and 110 revenue villages. As per the guideline and strategy, PRADAN has been selected for planning of watershed work in the block.

Dabkatta is one out of the 51 Gram panchayats of Bhanupratappur block. It encompasses two villages namely Dabkattaand Jalinkass spans across a geographical area of 1524.99ha. There are 219 households in the panchayat with a total population of 1035, out of which 531 are females and 504 are males. 84 percent of the population belongs to Gond tribe (ST). 90.4 % people in the panchayat fall in at least one deprivation index of SECC data.



DeprivationIndex- SECC 2011

Village	Total Household	Only one room with kucha wall and kucha roof	No adult member between age 16 to 59	Female headed hhd with no adult male member between age 16 to 56	disabled member and no able bodied adult member	sc/sthhd	no literate adult above 25 years	landless hhd deriving major part of their income from manual casual labor
Dabkatta	161	42	8	12	3	146	24	17
Jalinkassa	58	9	2	4	0	52	20	5

90.4 % people in the panchayat fall in at least one deprivation index of SECC data.

The undulating terrain leads to moderate or in some cases, severe soil erosion resulting in abysmally low productivity in agriculture and thereby prevalence of wide spread poverty. The lack of assured irrigation assets compelled 52% families for migration for employment in post rainy season.

Migration - SECC 2011

Village	Total Household	House hold under Migration	Migration Casual Labor	Migration Agriculture Labor
Dabkatta	161	114	45	69
Jalinkassa	58	1	0	1

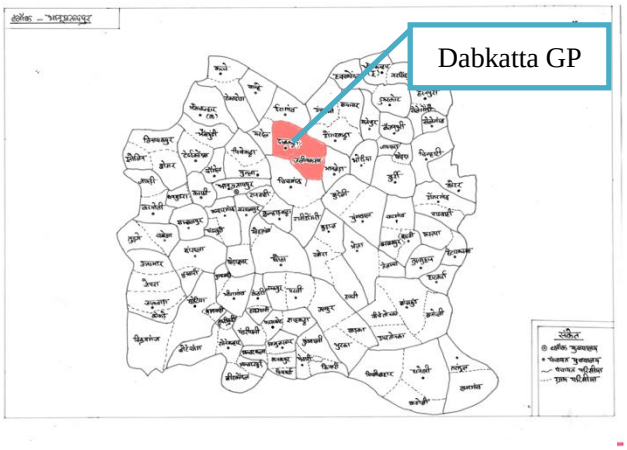
The process of integrated natural resource management (INRM) aims at improving the situation by treating the watershed area through a flurry of soil conservation and water harvesting techniques during the project period of 2019-2022. Community participation is crucial for the success of any project and keeping that in mind, orientation and training of women collectives, PRI members and Land owners on watershed principle has been done. INRM interventions such as soil moisture conservation measures, water harvesting tanks, horticulture plantation, etc are proposed to benefit 70 % of the project families. Special structures like poultry sheds are proposed for marginal, landless and deprived families. It is expected that the NRM activities would increase ground water table by 3-4 meters and increase protected irrigation command area by additional 134.7 hectares. Additionally, it will check soil erosion, reduce run off, improve moisture availability and improve the soil quality over a period of time. A total 75 number of works proposed for enhancement of life and livelihood of the villagers, livestock over the year harnessing the potential of MGNREGA. The income will increase in a range of 90 to 200 % from various activities like fish rearing to harvesting fruit and intercultural operations fromorchards.

CHAPTER 1: ABOUT THE WATERSHED AREA

1.1 Geographic description ofPanchayat:

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Dabkatta village is 447585. Dabkatta village is located in Bhanupratappur Tehsil of Uttar BastarKanker district in Chhattisgarh, India. It is situated 11km away from sub-district headquarter Bhanupratappur and 51km away from district headquarter Kanker. As per 2009 stats, Dabkatta village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 836.63 hectares. Bhanupratappur is nearest town to Dabkatta which is approximately 11km away.

The location code or village code of Jalinkasa village is 447588. Jalinkasa village is located in Bhanupratappur Tehsil of Uttar BastarKanker district in Chhattisgarh, India. It is situated 9km away from sub-district headquarter Bhanupratappur and 44km away from district headquarter Kanker. As per 2009 stats, Dabkatta is the gram panchayat of Jalinkasavillage.The total geographical area of village is 688.36 hectares. Bhanupratappur is nearest town to Jalinkasa which is approximately 9km away.



1.2 About Watershed:

Dabkatta gram panchayat is surrounded by hilly terrain. In the ridge area of this watershed, steep slope has been observed which ranges from 15% to 25%. The watershed ridge line is situated at an average altitude of 463 m while its lowest point (6.48 km) in Khandi Nala stream is at 430 m from mean sea level.

Name of the Gp	Village Name	Latitude	Longitude
Dabkatta	Dabkatta	20°22’09.74”N	81°06’32.49”E
Dabkatta	Jalinkassa	20°19’34.12”N	81°07’55.84”E

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1 POPULATION ANDDEMOGRAPHY

There are 350 families in the panchayat with a population of 1545 out of which 773 are females and 772 are males. Village wise basic demographic profile is depicted in the table below:

Parameters	***Dabkatta***	***Jalinkassa***
Households	161	58
Population	796	239
Female Population (%)	51.5	50.6
SC Households (%)	2.8	4.6
ST Households (%)	91.6	91.6
Total Literacy (%)	57.7	63.3
Female Literacy (%)	41.8	40.4

People mainly speak in Chattisgariis the preferred language of communication.

2.2 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Following is the description of infrastructural facilities available in the village.

Basic Infrastructure and Services:

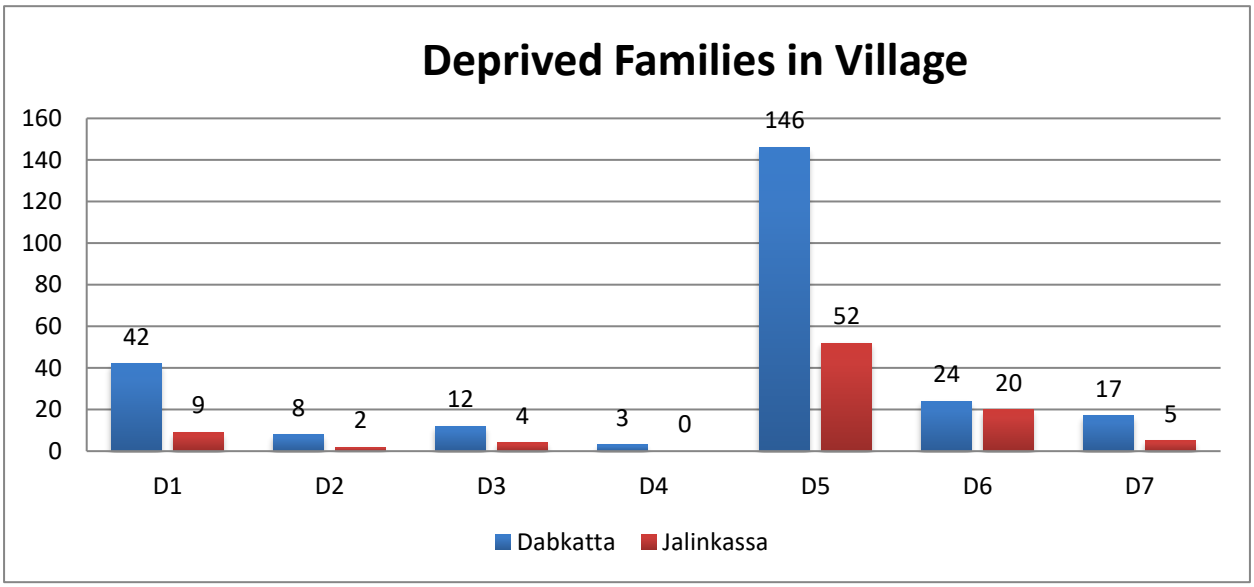
Sl. No.	List of Services Available in the GP	Location within the GP				If located outside then distance from the GP
		Whether Located Inside the GP	Number	Whether Located Outside the GP	Number (nearest facility)	
1	Police Station	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
2	Head Post Office	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
3	Post Office	NO	-	YES	1	5 KM
4	Bank	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
5	Hospital	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
6	Sub Health Centre	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
7	Community Buildings	NO	-	-	-	-
8	Anganwadis	YES	04	-	-	-
9	Primary Schools	YES	03	-	-	-

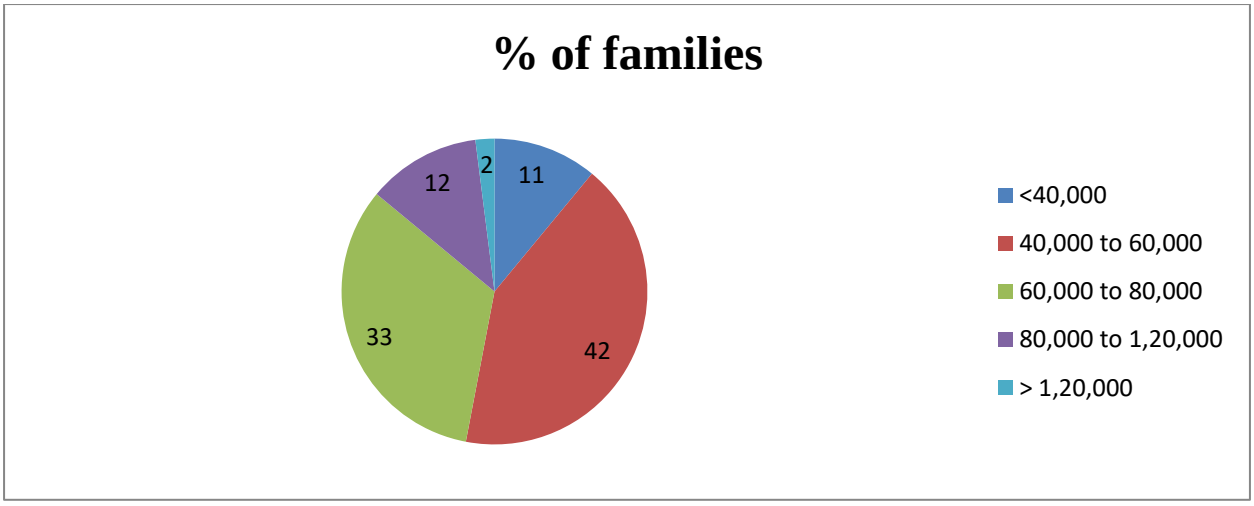
10	Middle School	YES	01	-	-	-
11	College	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
12	Veterinary Treatment Centre	NO	-	YES	1	12 KM
13	Local MarketFacility	NO	-	-YES	1	5KM
14	Main MarketFacility	-	-	YES	1	12 KM

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PEOPLE

In Dabkatta panchayat, 91.6 percent of the population belongs to Scheduled Tribes while 3.7 percent belongs to Scheduled Caste. On anaverage there are 5 members in a family.

According to SECC (2011), 198 families are deprived under the D5 category i.e. SC/ST households, 22 families fallunder deprivation category D7 which is landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual labour, 10 families are deprived under D2 category which is no adult member in household between age 18 and 59 and 51 families falls in deprivation category D1 i.e. households with one or less room, kuccha walls and kuccha roofs.





In addition to the deprivation condition let's also have a look at the income baselines as well.

This is the income profile representation of the Panchayat with help of data taken in 2017-18. The data shows that most of the families fall under the income range of 40,000 to 80,000 annually (75%). This highlights the need for increasing income of people through a combination of land treatment and water conservation measures as well as improvement in livelihood practices to give them a scope of maximizing productivity.

2.4 STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PANCHAYAT

Women come under most vulnerable section in village society. They are contributing in household works, taking care of family and children, agriculture and labour work, marketing and rest domestic works but they remain ignored and unacknowledged. Though they perform majority of the activities on their land, they don't have rights on it, neither they can take decision on crop selection nor in structures. In a PRA exercise it was seen that around 60% work in agriculture is being done by women but their identity has not been recognized as farmer, they are just working as labourers. For any kind of work or decision making, they have to convince the male person of the house or the head and she don't have any option if it gets rejected.

In both the village, an ancient system is working for addressing different village and hamlet level issues including justice. If we see pattern of a general village level meeting, then most of the agendas are focused on marriage, family disputes, community rituals, Gram Sabha, has been a forum to address developmental issues and to exercise local governance by people but due to limited presence and participation, its relevance was getting diluted. Discussions on addressing developmental aspects like

poverty eradication, mutual learning and growth, enhancing livelihood, creating opportunities for ultra-poor families were like dream.Presence of women institutions was also not much significant in the village where their suppressed voice could be raised.

The mobilization into SHGs since 2014 has aided a lot in binding the women folk of the village together as well as has helped improve the overall integration of the village. Starting off from saving, credit and interloaning activities, the women in this village have traversed a long journey to planning for the development of their village with respect to creating livelihood opportunities for people, focusing on women related health issues and reducing injustice against them to improving the overall quality of life in the Panchayat.

2.5 LIVELIHOOD PROFILE OF THE PANCHAYAT

Livelihood of people is majorly dependent on agriculture, forest and labour works. Agriculture and forest produces play a pivotal role in the life and livelihood of the people. Around 46 % of the revenue generated comes from cultivating paddy, pulses, vegetables and millets whereas 26% is generated from forest produces. Agriculture is done mostly under rainfed conditions. People cultivate pulses like black gram, kulthi and cereals like millets and maize on upland; however the production is very low due to water unavailability and poor soil quality. Rest of the year, the uplands remains barren and unutilized. More than one third of the land is low land where farmers grow paddy varieties. Also, farmers face severe losses during harvesting period in these lands due to uneven rainfall and lack of water storage structures.Lands are not leveled. In Medium land, people cultivate short duration paddy varieties. Less than 10 percent of the land is irrigated by bore wells. NTFP collection and wage labor (agriculture labor and MGNREGA) are second and third main source of income for village households. Poultry, fishery, and piggery activities are done mainly for consumption and give buffer income to the family. Since last 4-5 years rainfall has become erratic in nature. Most of the land is low land and upland. There are no irrigation facilities on upland and water run off causes top soil erosion. Heavy rainfall damages crop in the lowland and creates flood like conditions, erodes the land and deposits and in the low land which reducesthe productivity of the land. During kharif, families cultivate vegetable, maize and pulses on homestead land. However, post kharif the homestead lands remains unused due to lack of water resources. Even the water level of the dug well is reduced and many have driedup.

S.no	Present main livelihood Options	Priority Mapping	Activities	Comments
1	Agriculture	1	Paddy, Vegetables, Pulses, Wheat, Madiyaetc	Agriculture is primary source of agriculture in village, however it's laborious and time taking. In panchayat farmers don't have much facilities of irrigation which leads to losses, also high input cost lowers theprofit
2	Labour	2	Mgnrega, agriculture labor, etc	Majority of the family work as labor. In agriculture labor work, daily wage is not more than 150/- for 7-8 hrs work.
3	Animal Husbandry	3	Goat, Pig, Poultry etc	Animal Husbandry has good potential for profit in low investment, labor and time. However, farmers don't practice it for commercial purpose, it's mainly for consumption. Also, there is lack of facilities to keep large herd size.
4	Small-Enterprise	5	Hotel, General store, photocopy shop, vegetable	There are around 8-10 families in panchayat who run small-Enterprise
5	Service/Job	4	Army, govt. dept.	In the panchayat around 10-12 families whose family members are in service. It is fix and securesource of income and not much risky.

2.6 AGRICULTURE PRACTICES PREDOMINANT IN THE GP

Huge shift in agriculture pattern and technology can be observed in this area. Round about, 15-20 years ago, there was no food sufficiency. The paddy yield was a meagre four quintal per acre whereas now it has increased up to 10-12 quintals per acre. The production was mainly low due to lack of knowledge of improved methods of agriculture as well as the inputs used in farming. As a result of low production and the resultant food insufficiency, people were forced to migrate in search of employment opportunities. Many village elders narrate tales of having to workl in far off land or remain with half-filled stomachs if they were to stay back in villages. However, with the onset of social security schemes like PDS,

employment scheme like MGNREGA, introduction of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, high yielding variety of seeds, departmental support and training and inputs provided by CSOs like PRADAN through community institutions has led to a substantial shift in agriculture production. The onset of readily available employment opportunities like MGNREGA has contributed a lot in stabilizing the village economy and arrest migration to a large extent. Also, introduction of farm mechanization measures such as tractor, thresher, weeders; sprayershave gone to a large extent in making agriculture labor-friendly and reduce drudgery of especially women. Also, institutional arrangement in paddy by the government has also stabilized income. On the downside however, the incentives provided have encouraged more and more people to convert their upland into lands suitable to grow paddy. As a result the cultivation of Madiya, kodo, kutki (minor millets), Til, Maize, pulses (kulthi) has decreased to great extent. People have high aspiration for cultivating paddy which has also been emboldened in their fooding habit.

Their paddy productivity is more in this area because of more then one third land is low land, and the additional income generate from forests produces and livestock to fulfill their household needs. Vegetable cultivation for income generation was introduced by PRADAN to help farmers levy greater economic benefits. Traditionally, vegetables are cultivated only for sustenance and household consumption in homestead.

2.7 SEASONAL CALENDER

The following calendar shows round the year engagement of people in different livelihood activities:

SEASONAL CALENDER													
		Month											
S.no.	Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Agriculture and Farm Labour												
2	MGNREGA												
3	Tendu Leaves												
4	Mahua												
5	Tori												
6	Lac												
7	Kusum												
8	Harra												
9	Behda												

10	**Custard Apple**												
11	**Migration(Boregadi)**												

As the primary livelihood activity in Dabkatta is agriculture, people are engaged in farm based work for around 4-5 months of the year. NTFP collection like mahua, behda, harra, kusum, tori, lac etc is the second main activity in which people spend considerable amount of time and adds to their income. Mostly, the women in the village are engaged in its collection and sale. Post kharif, the collection of different NTFPs starts according to their respective fruiting seasons (6-7months). In Dabkatta panchayat, people also work as wage labor in MGNREGA after kharif paddy harvest. On average, a family works for 65-70 days in MGNREGA work. Around 10 men migrate to other city/state for employment which is usually in the non-kharif period (around 6-8 months).

2.8 AGRICULTURE CROP CALENDAR

AGRICULTURE CROP CALENDER														
Land Type	**Crop**	**Purpose**	**Crop Month**											
			Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Midland, Lowland	**Paddy**	**Selling + Consumption**												
Midland, Lowland	**Chana**	**Consumption**												
	Batra	**Consumption**												
	Gehu	**Consumption**												
Upland	**Urad**	**Consumption**												
	Madiya	**Consumption**												
	Maize	**Consumption +selling**												
	Kulthi	**Consumption**												
	Tomato	**Consumption**												
	Brinjal	**Consumption**												
	Green Chilli	**Consumption**												
	Beans	**Consumption + selling**												
	Bottle Gourd	**Consumption**												

	Bitter Gourd	**Consumption + Selling**												
	Cauliflower	**Consumption + selling**												
	Leafy Vegetables	**Consumption + selling**												

Agriculture is majorly rainfed in this area. Not more than 10-15 percent of the family goes for double crop. This area also faces erratic and uneven rainfall which hampers the yield of crop. Paddy is grown for consumption as well as for sale and is mainly grown in mid-uplands, mid lowlands and lowlands. In lowlands and mid lowlands, farmers carry out transplantation techniques while in mid upland or lands the seeds are mostly, broadcasted. The seeds are sown in the month of June-July and the produce harvested in the month of Nov-Dec. In addition to this, they also cultivate black gram, kulthi, and other pulses and millets on the uplands in Kharif. These lands are also used for sowing chana and/or batra if there is moisture retention which is mainly harvested in February in and around the Holi festival. Homestead land area usually varies from 5-20 decimal which is mainly used to cultivate creepers like Bottle Gourd, Ridge Gourd, Beans, flat beans and solanaceous crops like tomato, brinjal and chilli. In Rabi, people grow leafy vegetables, cauliflower, radish etc where dugwell and borewell are available. Only 30 percent are able to grow vegetable in their homestead land. Therefore it is very evident that agriculture in the panchayat is verymuch dependent on rainfall.

Around 50 percent of the total families practice improved paddy (seed treatment), 20 percent of the family practice SRI and DSR for productivity enhancement and drudgery reduction. Moreover, people are accepting organic pesticides and fertilizers to some extend in order to reduce cost. Approximately 20 percent of the families adopted trellis based creepers cultivation such as bottle gourd, bitter gourd, beans etc. for increased production and returns.

2.9 MGNREGA AT A GLANCE

State : CHHATTISGARH District : KANKER Block : BHANUPRATAPPUR Panchayat : Dabkatta						As on 05-11-2019
I Job Card						
Total No. of JobCards issued						243
Total No. of Workers						0
Total No. of Active Job Cards						210
Total No. of Active Workers						0
(i)SC worker against active workers[%]						0
(ii)ST worker against active workers[%]						0
II Progress	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016	View Graph
Approved Labour Budget	0	0	0	0	0	
Persondays Generated so far	1,548	14,078	12,273	2,898	13,509	
% of Total LB	0	0	0	0	0	
% as per Proportionate LB	0					
SC persondays % as of total persondays	0	1.87	0.68	0.76	1.42	
ST persondays % as of total persondays	93.86	90.96	95.31	92.51	90.84	
Women Persondays out of Total (%)	48.32	49.22	45.14	49.07	48.6	
Average days of employment provided per Household	34.4	77.35	74.84	18.7	73.02	
Average Wage rate per day per person(Rs.)	176	174	172	167	159	
Total No of HHs completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	0	62	54	1	57	
Total Households Worked	45	182	164	155	185	
Total Individuals Worked	82	375	344	258	449	
Differently abled persons worked	2	6	0	0	0	
III Works						
Number of GPs with NIL exp	0	0	0	0	0	
Total No. of Works Takenup (New+Spill Over)	23	37	56	76	38	
Number of Ongoing Works	9	21	31	44	38	
Number of Completed Works	14	16	25	32	0	
% of NRM Expenditure(Public + Individual)	38.04	87.21	37.62	21.44	89.85	
% of Category B Works	95.65	83.78	60.71	72.37	97.37	
IV Financial Progress						
Total Exp(Rs. in Lakhs.)	4.62	28.54	33.42	14.32	19.96	
Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	3.09	23.56	20.29	4.91	19.22	
Material and skilled Wages(Rs. In Lakhs)	1.15	4.43	13.12	9.41	0.74	
Material(%)	27.16	15.82	39.27	65.73	3.69	
Total Adm Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)	0.37	0.55	0	0	0	
Admin Exp(%)	8.01	1.93	0	0	0	
Average Cost Per Day Per Person(In Rs.)	256.94	201.62	301.08	424.57	164.45	
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	99.73	100	99.97	100	100	
% payments gererated within 15 days	100	95.25	91.77	0	0	

The average number of days of employment provided in Dabkatta GP is above 60 from 2018-19 to 2019-2 which is significantly higher than the national average and state average of 44 and 49 respectively.

The total expenditure percentage on NRM works is also quite high averaging almost 90 percent in the aforementioned interval of 2017 to 2020.

The same highlights the importance of NRM related works as well as efforts put in by PRADAN to scale up irrigation infrastructure assets of the people as well as provide them with ample livelihood opportunities.

2.10 SHG AND ITS ASSOCIATIVE TIERS

Integration of women around developmental challenges was initiated in the year 2016-17 with the help of SHG resource persons. These were the women of relatively older collectives (Kewti Cluster) who had gone through positive experiences in own SHGs and villages and volunteered themselves to inspire women of GP Dabkatta. First SHG in the village was promoted in presence of ADEO (Janpad Panchayat) and PRADAN professional. One of the main objectives of this was to organize rural poor women and motivate them for village development rather than being limited to saving credit activity. As a result of this effort, 10 self-help groups have been promoted in village Dabkatta and 5 SHGs in village Jalinkasa. SHG members were trained around SHG norms and processes, membership, accounts, INRM and improved agriculture practices which has gradually helped them in building development perspective of their village. Moving ahead with the vision of creating a sustainable village institution, SHG members organized themselves into a village organization to address village level issues. This VOs has been named Vikas Gram Sangathan in Dabkatta and Nihal Gram Sangathan in Jalinkasa.

The GP currently stands at stands at 100% saturation with respect to the number of deprived households to be mobilized into SHGs. The following table highlights the same:

Gram Panchayat	Village	Deprived HH census	No. of SHGs after covering dep. Saturation	Existing SHG	HH Covered	% of saturation
Dabkatta	Dabkatta	129	9	10	135	105
	Jalinkassa	46	3	5	53	114

Subsequently 2 different village organizations were formed namely Vikas Gram Sangathan, Dabkatta comprising of the 10 SHGs in Dabkatta village, and Nihal Gram Sangathan, Jalinkasa comprising of 5 SHGs in Jalinkasa village.

S.No.	GP	Village	Name of SHG	VO Name	CIF		RF Received	
1	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	EKATA	Vikas Gram Sangathan	No		Yes	15000
2	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	VIKASH		Yes	60000	Yes	15000
3	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	RANIDURGAWATI		No	_	No	_
4	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	DEEP SHG		No	_	No	_
5	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	CHANDANI		Yes	60000	Yes	15000
6	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	SARASWATI		No	_	Yes	15000
7	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	SARATHI		Yes	60000	Yes	15000
8	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	DURGA		Yes	60000	Yes	15000
9	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	SHEETALA		Yes	60000	Yes	15000

10	DABKATTA	DABKATTA	KHUSHBU		No	_	No	_
11	DABKATTA	JALINKASA	FULLWARI SHG	Nihal Gram Sangathan	No	_	No	_
12	DABKATTA	JALINKASA	EKTA SHG		No	_	No	_
13	DABKATTA	JALINKASA	JAI MAA SANTOSHI SHG		No	_	No	_
14	DABKATTA	JALINKASA	SHEETLA		No	_	Yes	15000
15	DABKATTA	JALINKASA	NARI SHAKTI		No	_	Yes	15000

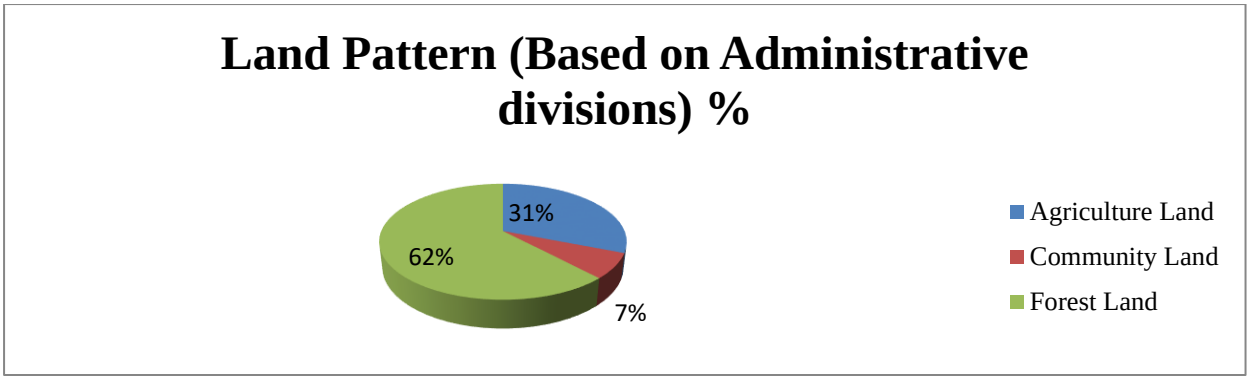
CHAPTER 3: LAND AND WATER

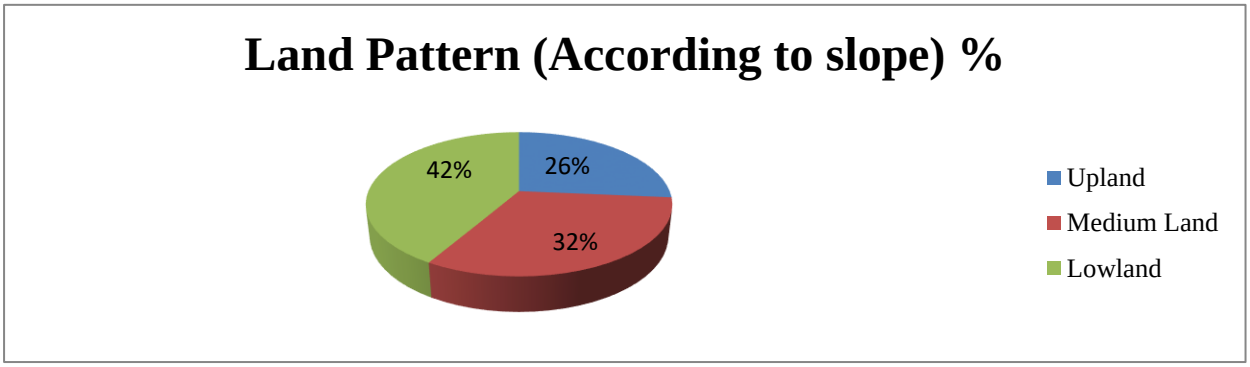
3.1 LAND PATTERN AND ITS COMPOSITION

Based on the slope characteristic and administrative division, the land of this area has been divided into certain categories. The distribution of same is asfollows:

According to administrative divisions				
Villages		**Jalinkasa**	**Dabkatta**	**Total**
Total Area of Village (Ha)		688.36	836.63	1524.99
Land Divisions (Ha)	Agriculture Land	289.1112	184.0586	473.1698
	Community Land	41.3016	66.9304	108.232
	Forest Land	357.9472	585.641	943.5882
Nature of Topography		Undulating	Undulating	

According to Slope						
S.N.	Land	Jalinkasa	%	Dabkatta	%	Total
1	Up Land	151.44	22	250.99	30	402.43
2	Medium land	220.28	32	267.72	32	488
3	Low land	316.65	46	317.92	38	634.57
Total Land		688.36		836.63		1524.99



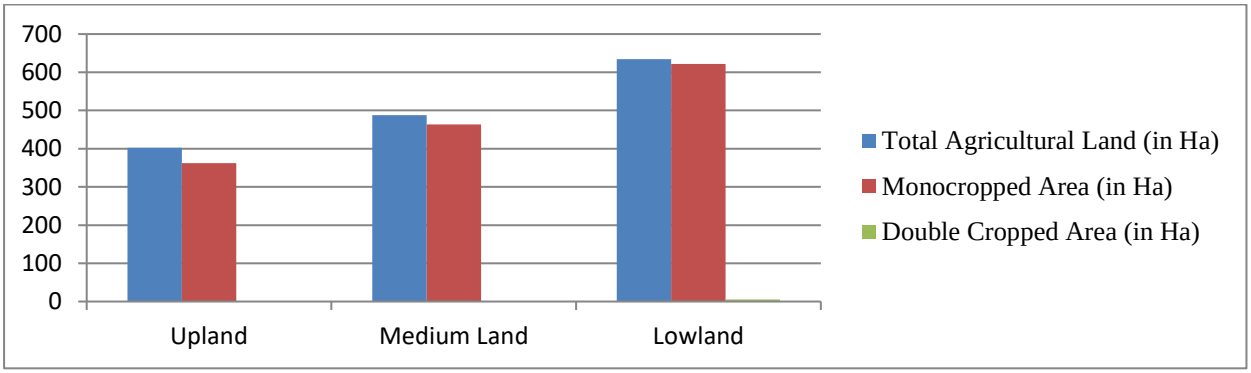


Visible Problems in Land

3.2 CURRENT USE ANDCROPPING INTENSITY

In the Dabkatta panchayat, around 473.17 hectares of land is under agriculture cover for different crops such as paddy, millets, pulses and vegetables. Out of 473.17 hectares, people take single crop in 425.85 hectare of land and in 6.4 hectare of land, there is second crop. Less than 10 percent of the land has 200

percent cropping intensity, rest remains barren for rest of the year due to lack of irrigation infrastructure and scarcity of water availability in theland.



3.3 WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE

For drinking, most of the families depend upon community handpumps while few have bore wells is their house. For other household purposes such as washing, bathing people use community ponds. In this area, agriculture is majorly dependent upon rain. However, around 12 families have access to irrigation resources on their land either through individual or shared basis. The total number of borewell count is not more than 30 in the entire panchayat. However more water structures are required to meet the need of the village. There are around 16 farm ponds constructed in last 5 years under different programmes which are helpful in life saving irrigation, for household uses and drinking water for livestock. However more water structures are required to meet the need of the village in terms of ground water replenishment.

3.4 EXISTING WATER RESOURCES

SL No	Village Name	No of Structures ponds (Including community & Individual Land)	Area(ha)	Volume of Pond (Ha- Mt)	Current Volume of the pond (Ha-Mt)
1	Dabkatta	42	2.625	6.56	5.248
2	Jalinkasa	10	0.625	1.56	1.17
Total		52	3.25	8.12	6.418

In Dabkatta panchayat around 52 water harvesting structure are constructed in last 5 years from different schemes like scheme and MGNREGS. The total water availability is approximately 6.4 Ha- M. which is helping to provide protective irrigation to the farmers during dry spells in monsoons as well as for livestock consumption. However, the current water availability in the panchayat is not sufficient for irrigation in

prolonged dry spells and other livelihood options like fishery for maximum villagers. So taking into consideration the rain water availability despite its erratic nature, there is a huge scope of creating new water harvesting structurestop increase water availability.

3.5 DETAILS OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

S.no	Name of River or Stream	Village	Length of the river or stream in watershed (Km)	Water Flow (in months)
1	Kharka Nala	Dabkatta	4 Km	Till Fabruary
2	Jalin Nala (Kandi Nala)	Jalinkasa	3.5 Km	Till Fabruary

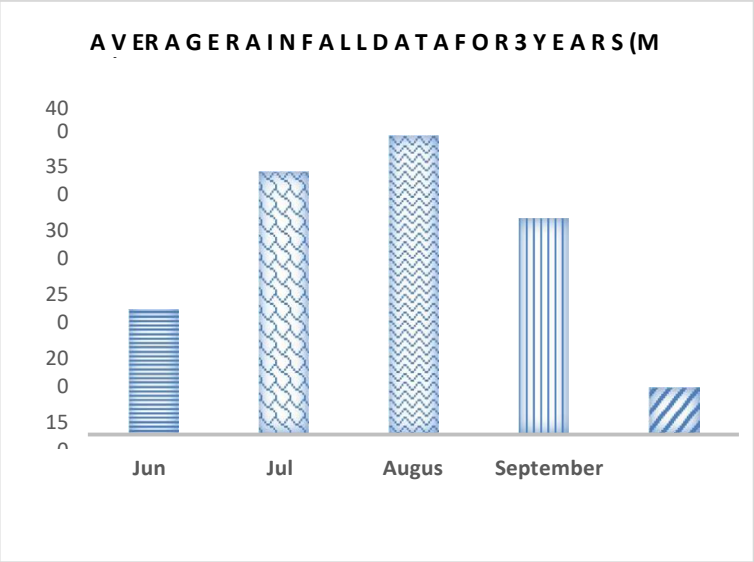
In Dabkattai panchayat Kharka Nala cuts across the panchayat originating from the Iragaon hills going right upto Dabkatta in the village borders and then moving into Chichgaon. Jalin Nala originated from Jalinkasa village.

3.6 RAINFALL DATA ANALYSIS

To understand the rainfall pattern of the area, we have referred to Bhu-abhilekh, Uttar BastarKanker and collected data of last 3 years (2016-2018) to get the average rainfall month wise. The table is given below:

Rainfall Data of Bhanupratappur Block (Year Wise)									
Month / Rainfall Data	2016			2017			2018		
	Cumulative Rainfall(mm)	Rainy Day	Net rainfall	Cumulative Rainfall(mm)	Rainy Day	Net rainfall	Cumulative Rainfall(mm)	Rainy Day	Net rainfall
June	142	8	142	163	9	163	153.5	7	153.5
July	483	19	341	429	12	266	509.9	10	356.4
August	706.2	12	233.2	678	14	249	1125.1	17	615.2
September	1171.6	19	465	903	12	225	1228.1	7	103
October	1278	6	107	965	3	62	1228.1	0	0
Total		64	1288.2		50	965		41	1228.1
Source: Bhu-abhilekh, Uttar BastarKanker, Chhattisgarh									

The average annual rainfall of the area is 1200mm i.e. area of 1385.4 Ha receives an amount of 1662.5 Ha-m of water annually. According to Survey of India, 50% of the received water runs away from the area as runoff. So, on an average 831.24 Ha-Mt of water usually run away from the area in a whole year of which 90% occur during the monsoon months (June to Sept). Now the existing water bodies have the capacity to capture only 23.542Ha-Mt water.



So there is an opportunity of capturing another 807.698 Ha-Mt. This reveals that there is scarcity of water harvesting structures in the area and the creation of such may help increase water availability in the entire area.

3.7 WATER ESTIMATION

Water Utilization Calculation per Family (Keeping the Family Size of 5 persons):

Sl No	Particulars	Annual Water Requirement (in Cubic meter)
1	Food grain production (@ 1400 kg p.a.)	1250
2	To fetch an income of Rs. 1,00,000 p.a either from cash crop from 3000 sqm area or income for accessing other needs	1500
3	Different HH work, livestock, etc. @ 1375 litre per day per family	500
4	Miscellaneous use (considering 10 – 15 % of above)	500
	TOTAL requirement per family	**3750**
Per Capita requirement		750
	Total No of Household in the MWS area	**219**
Population size		1035
	Requirement of Water in MWS annually (Cubic Mt) (a)	821250
Equivalent to Ha-Mt		82.125
Considering 50% to be received directly from rainfall, need of additional water(Ha-Mt)		**41.06**

Water available from present water resource (Ha-mt) (From table no: 2.2)	**6.41**
So,requirement of additional Harvesting through MWSprograminHa_Mt	**34.65**

CHAPTER 4: PLANNING PROCESS

4.1 PROJECT INITIATION

The Project was launched on 5th October 2018, in the presence of Shri R. P Mandal I.A.S (Chief Secretary Govt of CG), Shri P.C Mishra I.F.S, principal secretary MoRD, Shri NeeleshKhirsagar I.A.S, Director NRLM (BIHAN) CG, Shri Pramestesh Ambala from BRLF, Shri Jacob Ninan, CEO from Axis Bank Foundation and other distinguished partners from Axis bank foundation, CSOs and PRADAN. The 1st workshop regarding the project was organized on 16th November, 2018 at Raipur with 12 CSOs. After the initiation workshop, two subsequent training cum orientation workshop on basic principles of watershed and project deliverables were organized under the anchor ship of lead CSO, PRADAN. In these orientation meetings, project details were discussed in detail and expectations, roles and responsibilities of various partners were alsoarticulated.

4.2 ORIENTATION OF PRI REPRESENTATIVE'S AND WOMEN COLLECTIVES ABOUT THE PROJECT:

Discussions were done with members of all the three village organizations to identify the primary reasons of poverty. It was identified through discussions that 95% of the families in the village were dependent of agriculture as the primary source of livelihood. However, it was plagued with low water availability and uncertain rainfalls resulting in low productivity. The uncertain rainfalls plaguing farmers for the past few years has resulted in low paddy productivity which needs to be emancipated through construction of farm ponds and water harvestingstructures. In addition to this, linking farmers to government department schemes and awareness of improved agricultural practices was given to farmers to ensure optimum utilization of water. The planning process can be understood through the following steps:

Mapping initial requirements of villagers in Gram Sabha and VO

↓

Generating consensus around patch based watershed planning

↓

Hamlet based planning meeting of identified farmers

↓

Preparing Resource and Social Mapping of village

↓

Transect walk to assess the viability of proposed plans

↓

Identifiying hamlet based requirements for attaining desired livelihoods

↓

Assimilating plans and prioritizing them

↓

Identifying suitable government programmes to match people's needs and required

↓

↓

Documentation

Submission of plans to respective departments

↓

Collective based plan sanctioning and regular follow up in meetings

A. Social Mapping

This exercise was conducted to highlight the settlement in the village and households which have been included in SHG fold. Important village level infrastructure like Anganbadi, school, handpump, ponds was depicted in the social map through differential colouring. This was then put

on chart paper by the villagers themselves so that it can be used for future planning exercises.

B. Resource Mapping

A resource map was also prepared for the village that highlighted the different land type existence, direction of rainwater flow, availability of irrigation resources and other natural resources (forests etc) available in the village.

C. Transect walk and activity mapping

Based on resource mapping, a patch was selected that was identified by the villagers as one of the needier patches. This was followed by a detailed transect walk to identify structures suitable for water conservation. This exercise was conducted in the presence of villagers, PRI representatives, ADEO and PRADAN. During transect walk, a flow of structures was proposed from the uplands (tikra) to the lowlands (dhaari) in a sequential manner to prevent soil erosion and promote water conservation. Post transect walk, a list of proposed structures and beneficiaries was prepared in a joint village level meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to ensure clarity and consensus amongst villagers with respect to plans prioritized and how to take it ahead. Also, a map of stakeholders that can help in the implementation of the plans was identified. A proper documentation of the plans was submitted to the Gram RozgarSahayak in the Gram Sabha.

D. Village level visit of Janpad and Zila Representatives

A village level workshop was conducted with Janpad and Zila representatives to make them aware around the issues plaguing the village and their suggestions can be incorporated in the village level plan document. This was attended by CEO, Zila Panchayat, CEO, Janpad Panchayat, MGNREGA PO and Janpad President. The transect walk helped in making them aware about the plans and the need for timely implementation.

4.3 PLANNING DETAILS

S.N.	Proposed Structures	Dabkatta		Jalinkassa	
		Units/ Area / Length	Water Availability (ha-m)	Units/ Area / Length	Water Availability (ha-m)
1	**In-situ soil water conservation and harvesting**				
1.1	Farm Pond	45	9.555	20	2.07
1.2	Land Leveling	0	0	0	0
1.3	Dugwell	0	0	0	0
1.4	Checkdam	0	0	3	4.86
1.5	Irrigation Channel	0	0	0	0
2	**Soil Water Erosion Control & Drainage line treatment**				
2.1	Contour Trench	0	0	0	0
2.2	Brushwood Check	0	0	9	0
2.3	Gabion	0	0	0	0
2.4	Loose Boulder Check	0	0	0	0
2.5	Village Total		9.555		6.93
2.6	**Total Water Availability in GP from Proposed Plan**				**16.485**

Land wise water availability for livelihood & other usage (after deducting losses)

Land Type	Water availability from plan (in ha-m)			Total
	Individual Plan	Narwa Plan	Community Plan	
Up Land	7.425	0	0.72	8.145
Medium Land	4.1325	0	4.14	8.2725
Low Land	0.0675	0	0	0.0675
Total				**16.485**

CHAPTER 5: WATER BUDGETING

Land Type	Current Land Use/ 1 Ha Land					Proposed Land Use/ 1 Ha Land								Intervention Area (ha)	Water availability from plan (ha-m)	Additional Income (In Lakhs)
	Crops	Area (Acre)	Cultivation Method	Production (Kg)	Income	Crops	Area (Acre)	Cultivation Method	Production (Kg)	Income	Additional Income	% increament	Income (in Lakhs/ ha-m)			
Up Land	Millet	0.5	Broadcasted	100	3000	Millet	1	SMI	800	20000	68200	297	11.4	108.86	6.532	74
	Pulses	0.5	Broadcasted	100	7000	Pulses	0.5	Improved	250	15000						
	Paddy	1	Broadcasted	600	12000	Maize	0.75	Improved	900	16200						
	Vegetables	0.05	Traditional	50	1000	Vegetables	0.25	mproved/ Trellis	2000	40000						
	Fallow	0.45														
	Total	**2.5**		**850**	**23000**	**Total**	**2.5**		**3950**	**91200**						
Medium Land	Paddy	2.5	Broadcasted	2000	40000	Paddy	2.5	SRI	3000	60000	54000	135	2.3	25.73	5.919	14
						Gram*	1	Improved	600	24000						
						Linseed*	0.5	Improved	200	10000						
	Total	**2.5**		**2000**	**40000**	**Total**	**4**		**3800**	**94000**						
Low Land	Paddy	2.5	Transplanted	2500	50000	Paddy	2.5	SRI/ Improved	4500	90000	92500	185	3.2	0.13	0.039	0
						Wheat*	1	Improved	700	14000						
						Pulses*	0.5	Improved	250	17500						
						Fishery		Improved	210	21000						
	Total	**2.5**		**2500**	**50000**	**Total**	**4**		**5660**	**142500**						
Total														**134.73**	**12.489**	**88**
Total Water Availability in GP from Proposed Plan (ha-m)																**16.4850**
Water available for supporting livelihood (considering seepage and evaporation losses)																**12.4889**
Requirement of additional Harvesting through MWS program in ha-m (Calculation from Water Budget Table No. 3)																**42.1585**
Percentage of water requirement fulfilled through proposed MWS program																**30%**

Seepage & Evaporation Loss Table- GP Dabktta									
Considering availability of water in Newly constructed Farm Ponds (After 15th Oct)									
Land Type	**Water Holding Duration (up to last irrigation from 15th Oct- in months)**	**Water Availability from plan made (ha-m)**	**Total Surface Area of Structures (ha)**	**Seepage loss (ha-m)**	**Evaporation loss (ha-m)**	**Total Water Loss (ha-m)**	**In Percentage**	**Available water for irrigation (ha-m)**	**Area under intervention (ha)**
Upland	1	8.145	2.586	1.381	0.233	1.613	20	6.532	108.859
Medium Land	2.5	8.273	2.626	1.763	0.591	2.354	28	5.919	25.734
Low Land	4.5	0.068	0.021	0.020	0.009	0.029	43	0.039	0.133
Total		**16.485**	5.233	3.163	0.833	3.996	24	**12.489**	**134.725**

CHAPTER 6: EXPECTED OUTCOME

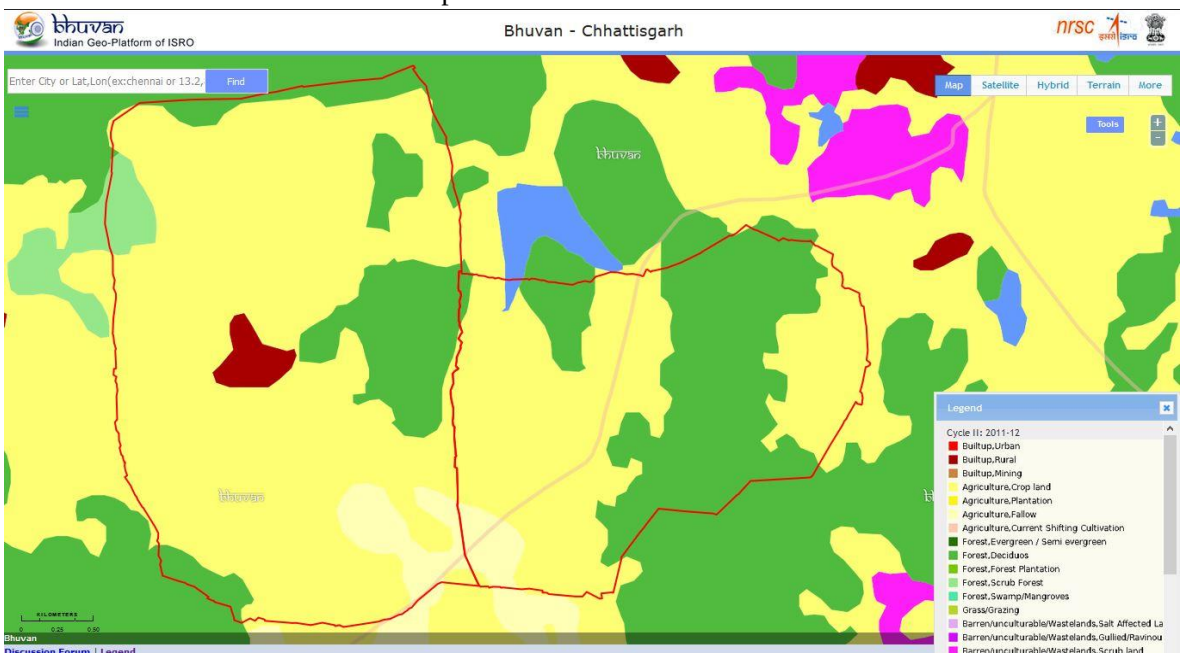
Agriculture is the primary source for sustaining life and livelihood. Less than 10 percent of the agricultural lands have irrigation resources like borewells etc. while the rest are rain fed. In the present scenario, cultivating even a single crop is a challenge due to erratic rainfall. In most of the medium lands, farmers practice broadcasted paddy due to erratic availability of rainwater. Also, farmers faces losses in Kharif paddy and pulses due to erratic rainfall. However if rainfall data is to be considered, there is no scarcity of water and the average annual rainfall is 1200mm but the water run-off happens due to untreated and barren uplands and dearth of water recharge and harvesting structures. Thus, water not only gets wasted, but also takes a huge amount of fertile top soil with it which then causes siltation in the rivers and rivulets and gives rise to flood like situation. If the proposed plan is implemented 30% excess water will be saved apart from the need of the existing population and thus, we are hopeful that we could experience a major positive change in the socio-economic condition of the people residing in the watershed area. With the watershed approach of planning in the village and the proper implementation of the project at the ground level, at the end of the first year the farmers in case of dry spell during the *kharif* season will use the water available in the water harvesting structure for paddy. Also, with water available in the ponds and its seepage, farmers can opt for transplantation of paddy which can increase their income up to Rs.15, 000-20,000 per acre annually. Post few years an increase in the underground water table will be seen. Top soil which gets eroded today because of the heavy water flow and gully formation in the farm lands would be checked and fallow lands which are unused today would be a source of income to the farmers. Land which is currently rain fed and is used only once for cropping in a year would become suitable for multi cropping and people can grow vegetables, wheat and pulses which would again be a benefit for them. The watershed structures on the drainage line such as check dams, gully plugs, loose boulder checks etc. would also bring an improvement in the soil condition and would also retain the moisture of the soil and improve the ground water level and people can also opt for growing crops which can be grown on residual moisture. It is expected that the water level in the existing dug wells in will increase significantly from ground water recharge. Also, bore wells will be success for further assured irrigation. Moreover, construction of farm ponds also opens the opportunity of fishery which can help a family earn in between Rs.10,000-30,000 annually depending upon the size of pond. The families who depend on waged labour will also get the opportunity to work under MGNREGA and will get assured 150 days of wage for next 3-4 years.

The overall lifestyle of the people will change as an extra source of income will be generated in their own village and in their own lands. People have visualisedof a better village, good education, good, roads and better facilities in terms of health and hygiene will see their dreams.

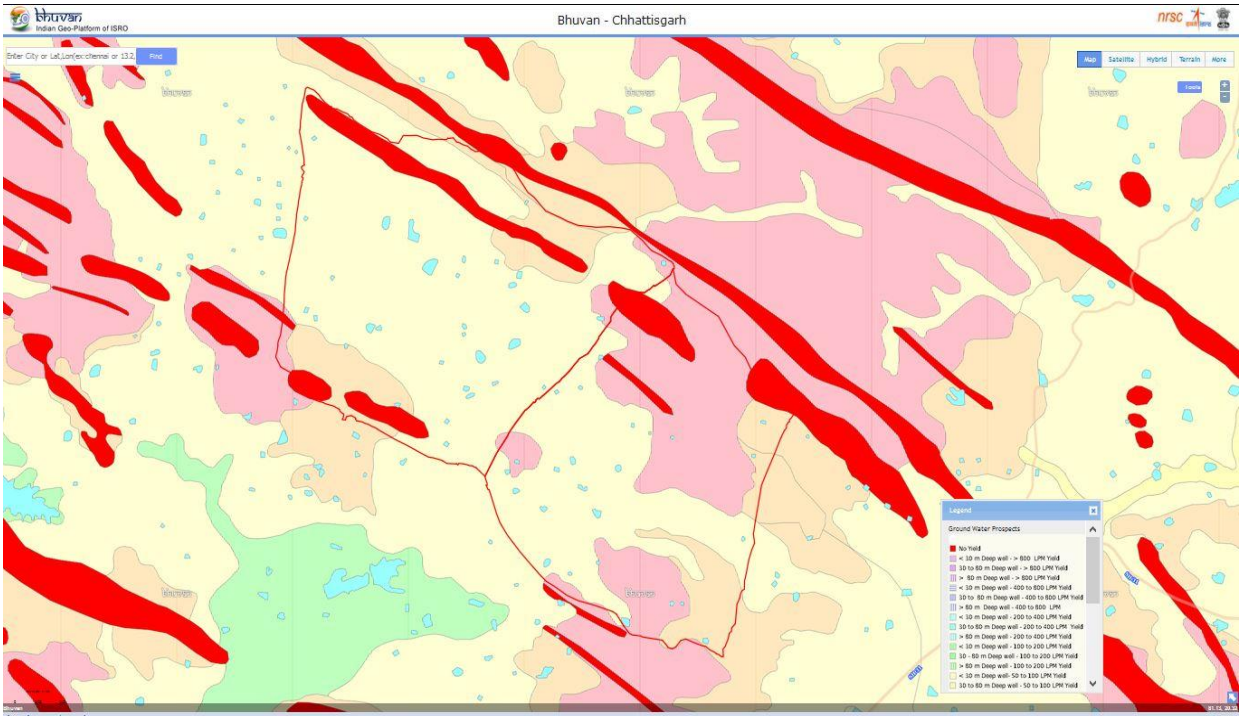
CHAPTER 7: MAPS

1. Resource Map

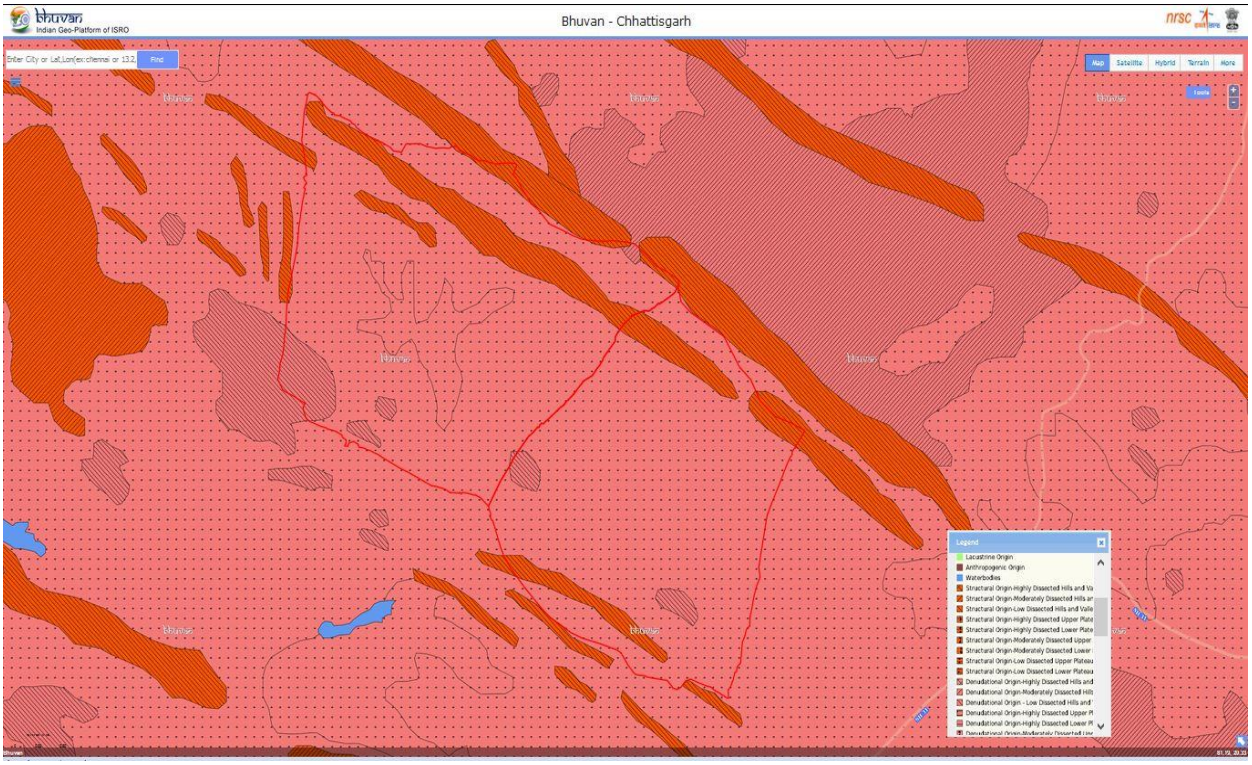
2. Land Use and Land Cover Map



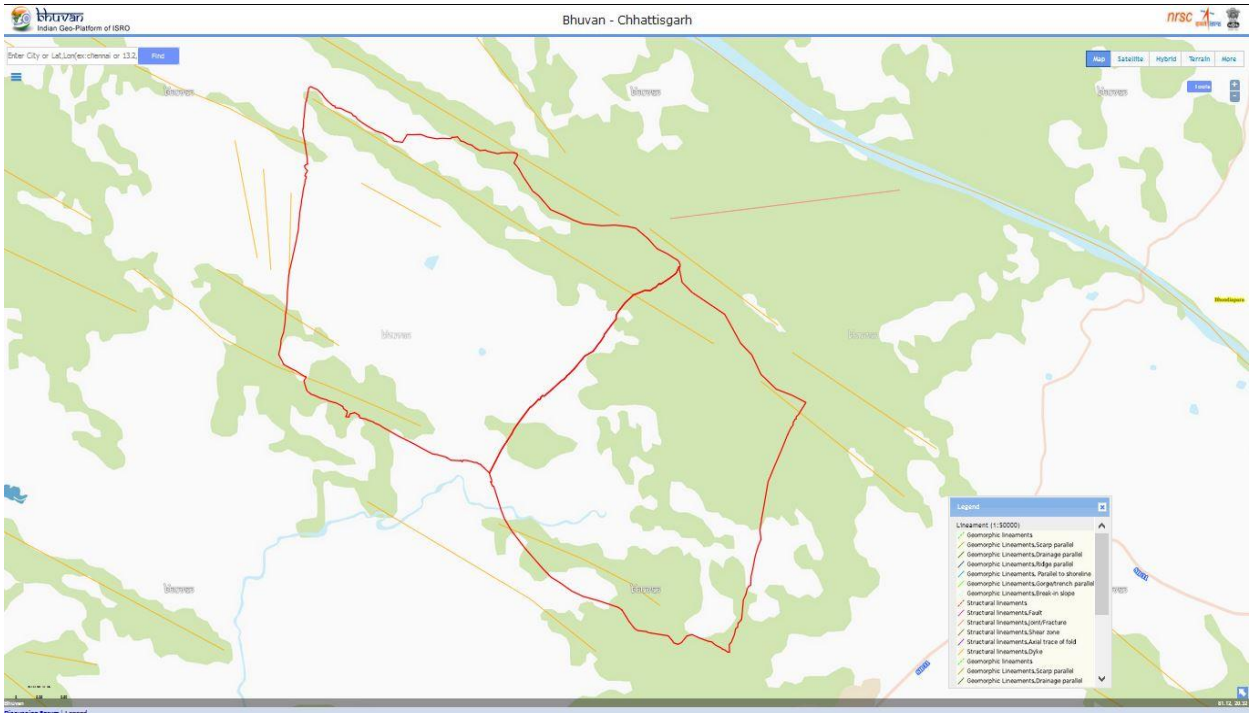
3. Ground Water Prospects and Lineament Map



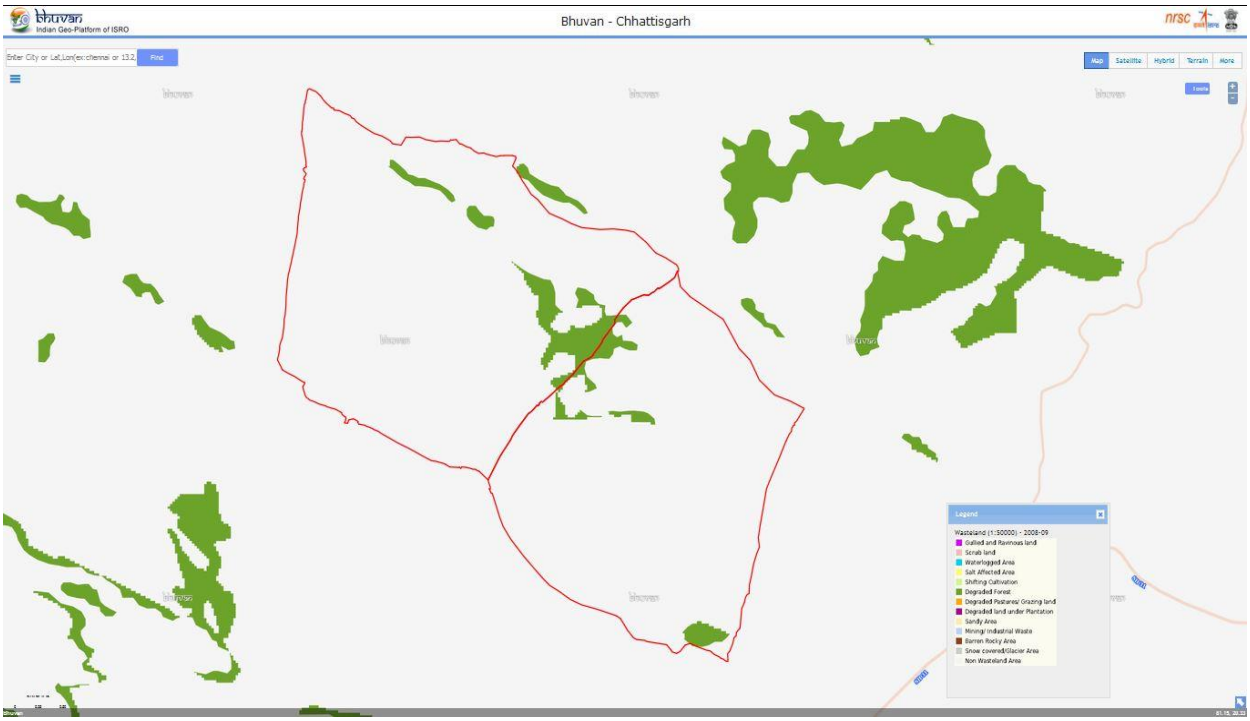
4. Geomorphology Map



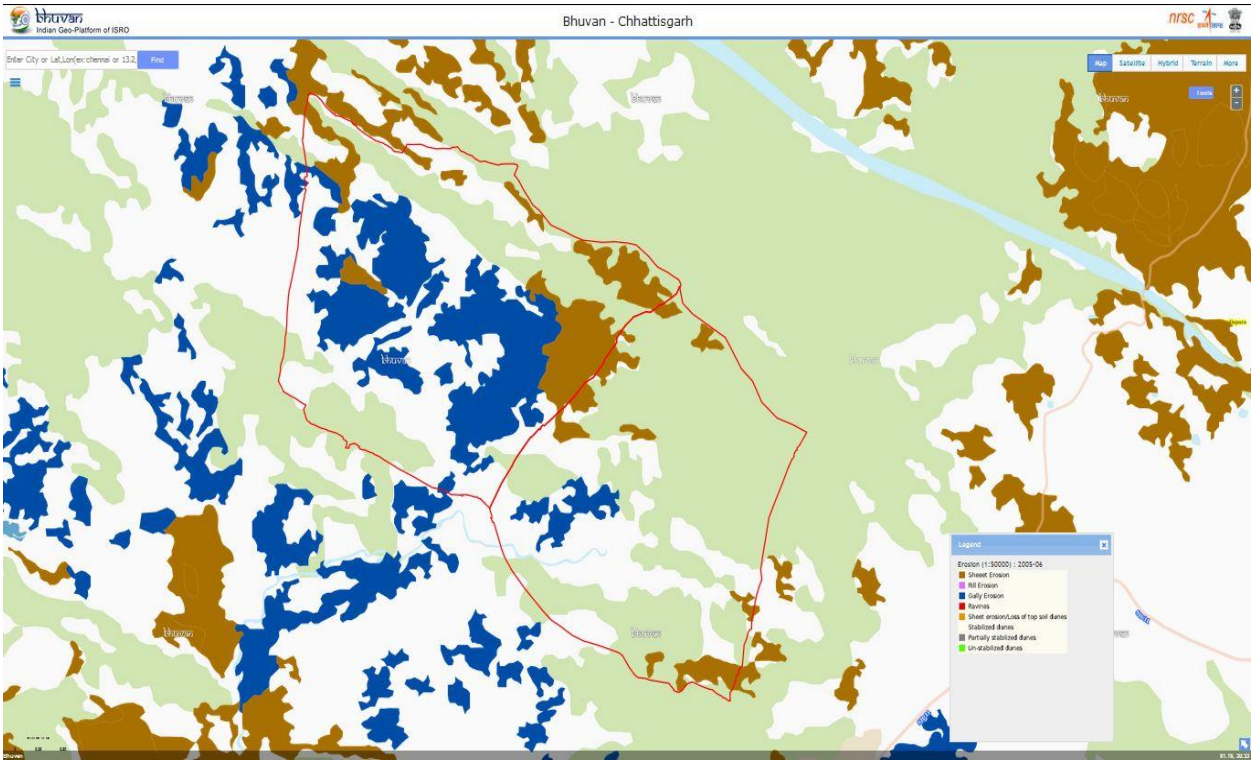
Lineament Map:



Wasteland Map:



Soil Erosion Map



CHAPTER 8

Name of key people Associated with Micro-watershed development

Sl No	Name	Village	Designation
1	Devjhar Nureti	Dabkatta	Sarpanch
2	Kailash Nureti	Dabkatta	Up-Sarpanch
3	Sharvan Kumar Koreti	Dabkatta	Ex Sarpanch
4	Savitri Darptti	Dabkatta	VO Member
5	Jainbatti Koreti	Dabkatta	VO President
6	Kaneshwari Nureti	Jalinkasa	VO member
7	Hiralal Nureti	Dabkatta	Progressive Farmer
8	Dhaniram Nureti	Jalinkasa	Community Head
9	Samsay Koreti	Dabkatta	Community Head
10	Hemprasad Koreti	Dabkatta	Rojgar Sahayak
11	Ajay Besra	Area Coordinator	Mahila Shakti Sangathan, Kanhargaon CLF
12	Shiv Prasad Nureti	Task Coordinator	Mahila Shakti Sangathan, Kanhargaon CLF
13	Renuka Sahu	Executive, PRADAN	Bhanupratappur
14	James Tigga	Team Coordinator PRADAN	Bhanupratappur
15	Rajesh Netam	INRM CRP	CLF, Kanhargaon
16	Sukhendra	INRM CRP	CLF, Kanhargaon

Annexure 1: Planning Sheet in Details

Planning Sheet in Detail																
GP			Dabktta	Block: Bhanupratappur						District : Uttar Bastar Kanker						
Land Resource Details										Intervention propsed for Change in Land use			Desired visualised state			
											Size (L*B*D)	Water Avalibility (ha-m)		Incremental Increase in Income in	Location	
S.N.	Upland/ Midland /	Irrigated/ unirigated	Applicant	Village	Land Owner	Plot No	Present Land use	Problems in the plot	Proposed Land use				Land and Water related		Latitude	Long
1	upland	Un Irrigated	Shamshay / Thakurram	Dabkatta	Shamshay	130	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3448	81.1302
2	upland	Un Irrigated	Basantin / Devjhar	Dabkatta	Basantin	45	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Dug Well	15*15*3	0.0675	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.16875	20.3611	81.1185
3	upland	Un Irrigated	Shanti bai / Jagersingh	Dabkatta	Shanti bai	179	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3449	81.128
4	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Premsingh / Laxman	Dabkatta	Premsingh	150/1	Broadcasted Paddy	Water logging, bund destruction	SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3469	81.1398
5	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Ramsingh / Mohan	Dabkatta	Ramsingh	480	Broadcasted Paddy	Water logging, bund destruction	SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3567	81.1274
6	upland	Un Irrigated	Kachari bai / Baira	Dabkatta	Kachari bai	864	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	15*15*3	0.0675	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.16875	20.3373	81.1335
7	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Devjhar / Chhatruram	Dabkatta	Devjhar	335	Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3447	81.1382
8	upland	Un Irrigated	Johanlal / Pahaduram	Dabkatta	Johanlal	824	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875	20.3421	81.124
9	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Dhanraj / Ramuram	Dabkatta	Dhanraj	889	Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	50*50*3	0.75	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	1.125	20.3408	81.1335
10	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Kanwalsingh / Bajo	Dabkatta	Kanwalsingh	320	Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	15*15*3	0.0675	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.10125	20.3473	81.1349
11	upland	Un Irrigated	Peelaram / Laxman	Dabkatta	Peelaram	165	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875	20.3462	81.189
12	upland	Un Irrigated	Brijbatti / Chintaram	Dabkatta	Brijbati	79/4	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3612	81.1325
13	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Balobai / Rajman	Dabkatta	Balobai	340	Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3612	81.1325
14	upland	Un Irrigated	Sadesing / Kidar	Dabkatta	Sadesingh	636/4	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.1364	81.1278
15	upland	Un Irrigated	Dukalu / Sadesingh	Dabkatta	Dukalu	79/6	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3584	81.1322
16	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Sonuram / Miniram	Dabkatta	Sonuram	634	Transplanted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3636	81.1278

Planning Sheet in Detail

GP			Dabktta	Block: Bhanupratappur						District : Uttar Bastar Kanker						
Land Resource Details										Intervention propsed for Change in Land use			Desired visualised state			
											Size (L*B*D)	Water Avalibility (ha-m)		Incremental Increase in Income in	Location	
S.N.	Upland/ Midland /	Irrigated/ unirigated	Applicant	Village	Land Owner	Plot No	Present Land use	Problems in the plot	Proposed Land use				Land and Water related		Latitude	Long
17	upland	Un Irrigated	Guddi Bai / Arjun Bela	Dabkatta	Guddi Bai	577	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improving soil health and reducing run off speed	Farm Pond	15*15*3	0.0675	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.16875	20.3505	81.1265
18	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Shanti bai / Jagersingh	Dabkatta	Shanti bai	178	Transplanted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3449	81.1273
19	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Shanti bai / Jagersingh	Dabkatta	Shanti bai	171	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short du	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.405	20.3478	81.134053
20	upland	Un Irrigated	Bansingh / Chaituram	Dabkatta	Bansingh	220/1	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3509	81.1365
21	upland	Un Irrigated	Bannuram / Dayaram	Dabkatta	Bannuram	84	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3625	81.1136
22	upland	Un Irrigated	Bannuram / Dayaram	Dabkatta	Bannuram	94	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675		
23	upland	Un Irrigated	Samaru / Nathu	Dabkatta	Samaru	172	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.3552	81.1313
24	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Halaluram / Pahaduram	Dabkatta	Halaluram	824	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short du	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.405	20.34032	81.121310
25	upland	Un Irrigated	Premsingh / Laxman	Dabkatta	Premsingh	254	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	15*15*3	0.0675	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.16875	20.3469	81.1398
26	upland	Un Irrigated	Santa bai / Bhalalay	Dabkatta	Santa bai	219	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675		
27	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Hiresingh / Birjhuram	Dabkatta	Hiresingh	240	Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.405	20.351	81.1335
28	upland	Un Irrigated	Dhanraj / Ramuram	Dabkatta	Dhanraj	892	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	30*30*3	0.27	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.675	20.340940	81.1341

Planning Sheet in Detail																	
GP			Dabktta	Block: Bhanupratappur						District : Uttar Bastar Kanker							
Land Resource Details										Intervention propsed for Change in Land use			Desired visualised state				
S.N.	Upland/ Midland /	Irrigated/ unirigated	Applicant	Village	Land Owner	Plot No	Present Land use	Problems in the plot	Proposed Land use		Size (L*B*D)	Water Avalibility (ha-m)	Land and Water related	Incremental Increase in Income in	Location		
															Latitude	Long	
29	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Gokul / Dholram	Dabkatta	Gokul	263	Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short du	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125	20.3454	81.1274	
30	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Baisakhu/Ramprasad	Dabkatta	Baisakhu		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short du	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125			
31	upland	Un Irrigated	Birsingh/Balduram	Dabkatta	Birsingh		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
32	upland	Un Irrigated	Pilaram/Laxman	Dabkatta	Pilasingh		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
33	upland	Un Irrigated	Ramsay/Jagat	Dabkatta	Ramsay		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
34	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Surja/Dashru	Dabkatta	Surja		Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125			
35	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Aghan singh/Sahadur	Dabkatta	Aghan		Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125			
36	medium Upland	Un Irrigated	Bhagwan/Sadesingh	Dabkatta	Bhagwan		Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125			
37	upland	Un Irrigated	Dhanuram/Ramuram	Dabkatta	Dhanuram		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improving soil health and reducing run off speed	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
38	upland	Un Irrigated	Johan/Sukdev	Dabkatta	Johan		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
39	upland	Un Irrigated	Patiram/Thanwar	Dabkatta	Patiram		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
40	upland	Un Irrigated	Bisarobai/Motiram	Dabkatta	Bisarobai		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
41	upland	Un Irrigated	Jaipal/Bhoska	Dabkatta	Jaipal		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
42	upland	Un Irrigated	Prabhuram/Subesingh	Dabkatta	Prabhuram		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
43	upland	Un Irrigated	Halaluram/Sonuram	Dabkatta	Halauram		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			
44	upland	Un Irrigated	Maalsay/Chaitu	Dabkatta	Maalsay		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875			

Planning Sheet in Detail

GP			Dabktta	Block: Bhanupratappur						District : Uttar Bastar Kanker						
Land Resource Details										Intervention propsed for Change in Land use			Desired visualised state			
											Size (L*B*D)	Water Avalibility (ha-m)		Incremental Increase in Income in	Location	
S.N.	Upland/ Midland /	Irrigated/ unirigated	Applicant	Village	Land Owner	Plot No	Present Land use	Problems in the plot	Proposed Land use				Land and Water related		Latitude	Long
61	upland	Un Irrigated	Hironda/Jogiram	Jalinkasa	Hironda		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875		
62	medium U	Un Irrigated	Ray singh/ Johan	Jalinkasa	Ray singh		Broadcasted Paddy	Bund Distructuion, Siltation and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy, SRI, Fishery	Farm Pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Support of irrigation & increase in soil fertility	0.28125		
63	upland	Un Irrigated	Dasoda/Brijlal	Jalinkasa	Dasoda		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875		
64	upland	Un Irrigated	Sagau/Sobram	Jalinkasa	Sagau		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875		
65	upland	Un Irrigated	Sohan/ Dukal	Jalinkasa	Sohan		Broadcasted Pulses, millet, short duration paddy & Vegetables	Soil erosion and rapid run off	Improved Millet, Vegetables, pulses & Paddy	Farm pond	25*25*3	0.1875	Increase in organic carbon & moisture in soil	0.46875		
							Total					11.625		24.89625		

Annexure 2: Proposed Community work:

S.N.	Work Details	Location	Length (km)	Command Area (ha)	Total water availability (ha-m)	Command Area Distribution				GPS location	
						Up Land (ha)	Water avaialbility in up land (ha-m)	Medium Land (ha)	Water avaialbility in medium land (ha-m)		
1	Check Dam	Bisantin / Sopsingh	2	10	1.62	4	0.24	6	1.38	**20.330189**	**81.143**
2	Check Dam	Birbal / Samundsay	2	10	1.62	4	0.24	6	1.38	**20.329841**	**81.148**
3	Check dam	Sohan Nurtreti / Jugaru ram	2	10	1.62	4	0.24	6	1.38	**20.339805**	**81.149**
Total			**6**	**30**	**4.86**	**12**	**0.72**	**18**	**4.14**		

Annexure 3:

Proposed plan for support in Livestock rearing under MGNREGA					
SN	Village	Applicant	Father/ Spouse	Work type	Size/Unit
1	Dabktta	Banshiram	Banshiram/Thanwar	Piggery shed	1
2	Dabktta	Patiram	Patiram/Thanwar	Piggery shed	1
3	Dabktta	Dhanraj	Dhanraj / Ramuram	Goatry shed	1
4	Dabktta	Dhanuram	Dhanuram/Ramu ram	Goatry shed	1
5	Dabktta	Siyabati	Siyabati/ kavalsing	Goatry shed	1
6	Jalinkasa	Kachrobai	Kachrobai/Dashru	Goatry shed	1
7	Jalinkasa	Bidesingh	Bideshingh/Righu ram	Goatry shed	1

Annexure 4: Details of Existing Waterbodies

Details of existing waterbodies											
S.N.	Village Name	Type of structure	Ownership Type	Owner	Work Name	Length	Width	Depth	Area(ha)	Volume of Pond (Ha-m)	Current Volume of the pond (Ha-m)
1	Dabkatta	Well	Individual	Shaniram	Agriculture	3	3	7	0.0009	0.006	0.0044
2	Dabkatta	Well	Individual	Alsuram	Agriculture	3	3	7	0.0009	0.006	0.0044
3	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Hiresingh	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
4	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Ramsingh	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
5	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Hironda	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
6	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Bahdur	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
7	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Devjhar	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
8	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Ahaan	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
9	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Peelaram	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
10	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Sarju	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
11	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Ramsay	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
12	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Dhanuram	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
13	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Bhagwan singh	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
14	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Johan	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
15	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Patiram	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646
16	Dabkatta	Farm Pond	Individual	Halaluram	Agriculture	28	28	3	0.0784	0.235	0.1646