



ADAPTATION FUND



## Mid-Term Impact Evaluation Report for

### **Adaptation Fund supported Project**

# **“Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh”**

Implementing Country:

INDIA

Implementing Entity:

NATIONAL BANK FOR  
AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(NABARD)

Executing Entity

RBS Foundation India with  
1) Foundation for Ecological  
Security (FES) and  
2) Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)

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### Project beneficiaries of Seoni and Mandla districts and a restored pond for water security of animals





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## LIST OF ACRONYM

<b>ACRONYMS</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>BAIF</b>	<b>Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation</b>
<b>CBO</b>	<b>Community Based Organization</b>
<b>DDM</b>	<b>District Development Manager</b>
<b>DEAR</b>	<b>Department of Economic Analysis and Research</b>
<b>FES</b>	<b>Federation for Ecological Security</b>
<b>FGD</b>	<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>
<b>HO</b>	<b>Head Office</b>
<b>KPC</b>	<b>Kahna Pench Corridor</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
<b>NABARD</b>	<b>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Government Organization</b>
<b>NTFP</b>	<b>Non Timber Forest Products</b>
<b>PIM</b>	<b>Pre-Inspection Meeting</b>
<b>PRADAN</b>	<b>Professional Assistance for Development Action (NGO)</b>
<b>RBS</b>	<b>Royal Bank of Scotland</b>
<b>SHG</b>	<b>Self Help Group</b>
<b>SML</b>	<b>Satpuda Maikal Landscape</b>
<b>SRI</b>	<b>System of Rice Intensification</b>
<b>VDC</b>	<b>Village Development Committee</b>
<b>WOTR</b>	<b>Watershed Organization Trust</b>

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## Executive summary

### Introduction

The Adaptation Fund funded project “*Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh*” was implemented in 56 villages having 7,609 households in and around the Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC). KPC is part of a larger landscape called the Satpuda Maikal Landscape (SML) and a forested corridor that lies in the Central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and falls in three administrative districts of the state, viz. Mandla, Balaghat and Seoni. It naturally connects two tiger reserves viz. Kanha Tiger Reserve and Pench Tiger Reserve. The district wise selection of villages under the project was 16 each from Balaghat and Mandla districts and 24 from the Seoni district. The Fig 1 and 2 in the main text shows the location of these villages and districts in KPC and in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The project was implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and executed by RBS Foundation India – promoted by The Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS FI) in association with the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR). FES executed the project in all 32 villages of Balaghat and Mandla and WOTR did the execution in 24 villages of Seoni district. In recent years, KPC has been facing threats of irreversible degradation from climate change which not only has diluted its functionality but also is challenging the survival of the rich biodiversity and large community it supports. This region is dominated by poor and marginalized farming communities having high dependency on natural resources for their livelihood. The poverty ratio is around 50% and nearly 60% of the population are indigenous tribal community with little access to information and modern technology. Almost all belong to primary sector and pursue either agriculture, pottery, carpentry, etc. and fully dependent on forest resources. Along with threats on food, water, health and energy security of these people, climate change has also stimulated migration and man – animal conflicts in the area.

### Objectives of the project

The objective of the project was to adopt a three pronged approach i.e. Institutional Building; Ecosystem Conservation and Climate resilient livelihoods to build the adaptive capacities of the targeted communities and landscape by building their economic, social and ecological resilience. The rationale of following this three legged approach was the following:

- **Forming Community Based Institutions (CBOs)** will increase the combined bargaining of the marginalized communities and promote collective decision making through local and robustly governed community based institutions.
- **Ecosystem Conservation:** Healthy ecosystems are generally resilient. So protecting them and restoring degraded lands can increase their ability to withstand climate-related disturbances and supply better ecosystem services to society.
- **Promoting climate informed and climate resistant livelihoods** –These include improved agricultural practices through nature based natural farming, livestock and other alternatives livelihoods (poultry, piggery, skill etc.) wherein the community adopts practices that are resilient to climate change. The aim was to promote livelihoods which provide good economic returns and at the same time reduce strain on the flora and fauna of the corridor and thereby help to protect the landscape.

The share of protected areas in India's geographical area has increased from 3.34% in 1988 to 5.07% in 2014<sup>1</sup>, but these forests are mostly islands with very little or no connectivity with other protected areas and their adjoining buffer areas enjoy limited regulation and restrictions and hence face threats of irreversible degradation. The present project aiming at promoting conservation conducive livelihood has strong implications for replicating such policies in other buffer zones of the country.

### **Project Interventions**

A vulnerability assessment was carried out in the study area with full participation of the local communities through focus group discussion, informal meetings, meeting with government officials, literature survey, etc. and detailed information on stress factors related to Agriculture, Livestock, Harvest of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs), fuel wood collection, threats from climate change, developmental activities, tourism, pollution, etc. Along with vulnerability assessment a livelihood assessment was also carried out to find out the type of agriculture and agri-allied interventions required to be promoted to enhance the resilience in the community and the landscape. Different interventions were undertaken depending on the threats as described below.

### **Threats from over use**

- Failed agriculture
  - Promote improved and climate informed agricultural practices, hardy crops;
  - Adopt watershed activities/ micro irrigation techniques
- Failed livestock
  - Adopt improved livestock rearing/ management practices;
  - Promote stall feeding through incentivizing cultivation/storage of fodder.
  - Promote indigenous poultry, piggery.

- NTFP
  - Promote sustainable harvesting of NTFP through community institutions and by promoting other cash generating livelihoods/ vocational skills.
- Fuel wood extraction.
  - Promote alternate energy/ energy efficient mechanisms for cooking like biogas plants and high efficiency cooking stoves.

### Threats from Climate Change

- Community based conservation of village woodlots to promote improved forest cover, resilient ecosystem
- Attach alternate economic values to ecosystems through promoting ecotourism
- Reducing extraction pressures through creating alternate coping mechanisms (alternate livelihoods)
- Creating environmental and socio economic baseline profile of the KPC, with specific climatic threats and measures to be adopted.

### Threats from Development

- Raising awareness levels and sensitivity of stakeholders (community members, school children) towards the importance of the KPC.
- Facilitating dialogue for efficient management of threats through knowledge management and bringing stakeholders groups to a common platform.

Thus, the project activities were undertaken under the following four components:

1. Integrated socio - economic - ecological planning and assessment
2. Community mobilization for building adaptive capacities
3. Integrated approaches for ecosystem resilience and sustainable livelihoods as a means for adaptation
4. Knowledge management

The village wise specific activities are all described in relevant sections later.

### Objectives of mid-term evaluation

The implementation of this project started in April 2016 and the mid-term evaluation was carried out during 16<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2020, nearly after 4 years. The evaluation accessed the following points.

- Initial outputs, the targets set and results of the project
- Quality of implementation
- Financial management
- Assumptions made during the preparation stage, particular objectives and agreed upon indicators and current status
- Factors affecting the achievement of objectives;
- M & E systems and their implementation



- Important learning
- Present status of documentation
- Suggestions for mid-course correction/improvements

## Methodology of evaluation

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to assess the project status and the gap between targets and achievements, beneficiaries' perception of the project, etc.

Activities undertaken were the following:

- Focus Group Discussions
- Physical verification of Project interventions inside the villages and from the opinion of beneficiary household,
- Examining Project documents and data registers
- Special group meeting of women
- Field verification of Interventions like farm bunds, farm ponds, check dam repair, drip irrigation sites, etc.
- Visit to Lantana clearing sites and plantation sites
- Visit to vegetable gardens, aquaculture sites, cow sheds, goat sheds, etc.
- Talk to tour operators to verify the market linkage
- Check and verify the assessment tables prepared by EFS and WOTR as assigned to them

FGDs and field verification was done in 16 villages picked up randomly from the three districts, the dates of visits being 18<sup>th</sup> (Mandla), 19<sup>th</sup> (Balaghat), 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> (Seoni) of January 2020.

## Main Findings

The FGDs were organized in all three districts and details are shown in the main text. In each FGD, maximum discussion were on water issues, lantana clearing and less animal attack, preparation of organic manure, good quality soil and good production after application of organic manure, low cost of agriculture, better livestock health, vegetable garden, etc. Invasive lantana plants were a main issue in Mandla and Balaghat, and clearing of these plants under the project have been appreciated by the villagers. It has brought in more open space for cultivation, plantation and less attack from wild animals as they all used to hide inside the lantana bushes. Though Madhya Pradesh is a traditional society with little women empowerment, the meetings were dominated by women in all three districts. However, they spoke only after lots of coaxing in Mandla and Balaghat whereas women in Seoni district were found to be highly enthusiastic, vocal, enterprising and equal participants with men.

In every village farmers were highly appreciative of organic agriculture as its cost of production is low and yield is same or little less than chemical fertilizer based farming. They all seemed to have learnt the techniques of making organic manure. As all manures and pesticides are being made at home and they are effective, farmers' net revenue has increased significantly. The other important observation was that the yield in each successive year shows increasing trend. Farmers have become economically well off because of this intervention. No farmer had any complaint against organic manure based farming.

Many project beneficiary farmers reported that households who used chemical fertilizers are turning to organic manures by seeing the good net returns. Water interventions seemed to have stopped the loss of kharif crops due to erratic rainfall. Because of elevated topography, the farm ponds and other small water bodies get dried by October – November and farmers get benefits till then. However, many water bodies have become perennial in some villages, especially in Seoni district, providing relief to farmers and animals.

### Quality of Implementation

Quality of implementation seemed little different in Mandla and Balghat compared to Seoni and this could be due to the involvement of two different NGOs or due to the different topography. Project beneficiaries seemed highly motivated and interventions giving better results in Seoni compared to the other districts.

### Physical impacts and benefits to households

- High awareness regarding climate change
- Women are assertive, coming to open and feel empowered
- Villagers are united and address their problem jointly
- Water stress has reduced to some extent, but to a large extent in Seoni
- Agriculture has become remunerative due to low cost of production and is less risky
- Some improvement in cattle health
- Good increase in number of goats and sheep
- Vegetable gardens in good condition
- Farmer households are well conversant in making organic manures
- Lantana clearance is proving very beneficial
- All farmers are assured of getting at least one crop, though many will grow more than two.
- Human health is much improved due to organic food and less smoke
- Lower dependency on forest for firewood due to bio-gas

### Challenges, Lessons Learnt, Limitations & Suggestions for replication

Discussion with project beneficiaries, visits to intervention sites and physical verification of some of the interventions provided many insights and learning, which are described below.

#### *Good representation of poor and lower caste people in VDCs*

Village selection for project implementation was made jointly by all stakeholders and households selection were made by the village development committee in association with the implementing NGO. This selection is made on the basis of **wealth index** of households. **Wealth index** takes into account the land ownership of the households and puts them into very poor, poor, middle or rich categories. Preference is given to have more of the poor and very poor households in beneficiary group.

### *Co-ownership and differential contribution pattern followed by WOTR for intervention assignment*

It was learnt that FES and WOTR follow different approaches for project assignment. Other than the entry level labor time contributions which are compulsory for all villagers in a project village, FES does not expect cost sharing from the assignee household to get the intervention, whereas WOTR makes the assignee households to bear 50 % of the intervention cost. As poor and very poor households lack the capacity to bear such cost, they share the intervention with other 2-3 households and thus, face low burden and they also take extra care of the facility as that is shared with others. In case of common property interventions which are joint products like farm pond, the contributions are 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% for very poor, poor, middle and rich households respectively. Though, such assignment may look to be unfair, it seems to be having very good long term effect in terms of maintenance, sustainability of the intervention and household coverage. More households are covered as part of the money is coming from the beneficiaries and project interventions are well executed and taken care of as the beneficiaries co-own the project and feel responsible.

Interaction with households gave the impression that this is a very good arrangement. They feel happy and empowered to co-own the project. FES does not follow such assignment and a good comparison of the impacts of these models can provide some conclusive direction to ensure project sustainability.

### *Lantana eradication and positive externalities*

Villages in Mandla and Bagapat districts had thick lantana plants in village revenue lands and FES started lantana removal from these areas with the permission of forest department. This intervention had resulted in many co-benefits to the villagers like grazing land, area to grow fodder and other crops, area for plantation, more availability of tendu leaves, free fuel wood, and most importantly less attack from wild animals. Wild boars, jackals etc. used to hide behind lantana and attack livestock in dark and frequency of such attack has drastically gone down after the removal. Though this was not an intended intervention, people are very happy with this action. This action has reduced pressure on forest by providing fodder and fuel wood. However, lantana is invasive, will come up quickly and forest department and villagers have to see to it that it is cleared as soon as it starts growing.

### *Water security in Mandla and Balaghat*

Water related interventions seem to be working well in Seoni, but not so much in Balaghat and Mandla and this may be due to geographical features of the area. Villagers say water in farm ponds gets dried up by October/November in these areas (Mandla & Balaghat) whereas it stays up to February/March in Seoni. Thus, Seoni villagers are able to increase crop intensity, but not the others. Farm pond is an important intervention for adaptation, but it is helping only for kharif crops in case of a rainfall gap in Mandla and Seoni. Structure of farm ponds or their locations should be more carefully decided in these areas. Local features should be carefully considered in designing structures meant to provide long term benefits.

### *Providing a follow up credit based project similar to the grant based project*

This suggestion came from NABARD DDM, Mandla to ensure the sustainability and continuance of these grant based interventions as people are giving up these activities after the grant gets over. If they get credit to continue such activities after the grant period, project structure/intervention life will increase and people can become self-sufficient.

WOTR is somewhat ensuring continuance of the project by co-sharing the implementation cost with villagers and a follow up credit project can be the other alternative. This may help to change the 'provide handholding' attitude of people.

### *Plastic use and removal has no mention in the project*

No mention of plastic may be due to the nature of landscape and rural life style. However, plastic is being used in many forms and need to be discontinued.

### *Very strong liking for Organic farming (Jaivik Kheti)*

This observation was omnipresent in all FGDs. Almost all households using organic manure and pesticides seem to be highly satisfied with the return, the output cost ratio and getting better yield in each subsequent years. Farmers strongly opine to continue this practice and never to use chemical fertilizers that is making the soil hard. Though farmers are happy with low cost and better health, they request for market segregation and differential pricing. The NGOs helping farmers to adapt such practices should play a role here, should be made accountable for certification. Yield data maintained by the farmers should be examined to verify the claim.

### *Digitization of data maintained by the Village Development Committees*

This should be urgently taken up by the NGOs for increased accountability and verification.

### *Start Co-operative to supply organic manures and pesticides*

Self Help Groups are eager to start co-operatives to supply such products as there exists very high demand and more and more people are going for it. Providing credit facilities and opening a cooperative for such products will help in enhancing farmers' income as all marginal and poor farmers own indigenous livestock and they can earn money from sale of cow dung and urine.

### *Women empowerment*

Women are seen to be in charge of many things, strongly united, less inhibited to talk, give their opinion, fight for their rights, etc. These are welcome changes and project interventions seemed to have good impacts. However, there are differential impacts in different districts.

### *Bringing attitudinal change in people*

One important factor that contributes to the success of a project is the level of enthusiasm of people in carrying out the work. So it is important to motivate the community to use the project interventions as optimally to their benefit and ensure the continuance of the best practices. The model used by WOTR is seen to have done it to a great extent.

### *Suggestions for Replication*

There are multiple interventions under the project and most of the interventions seemed to be having positive impacts on the beneficiaries as per the discussions. The impacts were seen to be little better in Seoni district compared to the other two districts. Household's motivation level towards the project was also higher in Seoni.

No quantitative assessment was tried in these areas and looking at the scale of implementation, it is difficult to say if the adaptability of farmers to climate change has improved significantly.

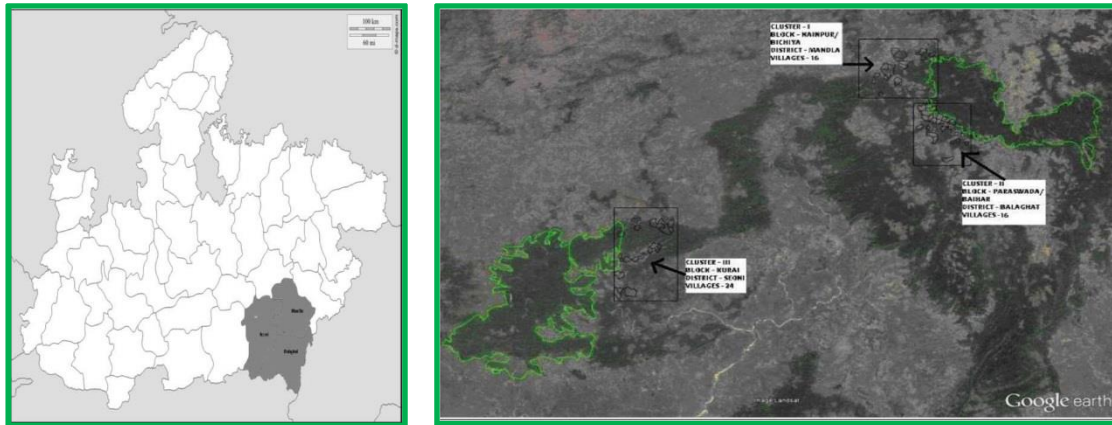
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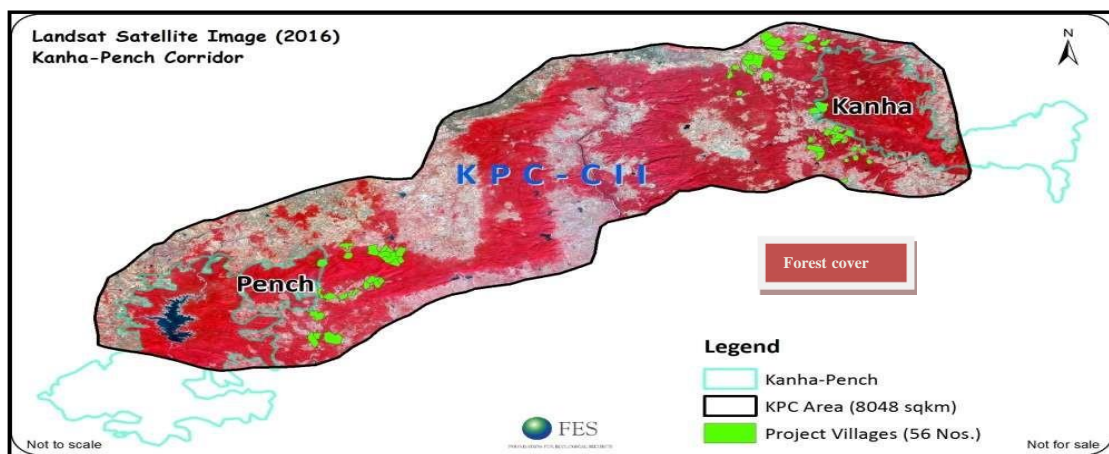
## **Mid-Term Evaluation Report for Adaptation Fund Project “*Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in the Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh*”**

### **1. Introduction**

The project “*Building Adaptive Capacities of Communities, Livelihoods and Ecological Security in Kanha-Pench Corridor of Madhya Pradesh*” was implemented in 56 villages having 7,609 households and lying in and around the Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC) – which is a forested corridor that lies in the Central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh (MP). The KPC falls in three administrative districts of MP, viz., Mandla, Balaghat and Seoni and naturally connects two tiger reserves viz. Kanha Tiger Reserve and Pench Tiger Reserve. The district wise selection of villages was the following: 16 each from Balaghat and Mandla districts and 24 from Seoni district. The Fig 1 below shows the location of these villages in KPC. The objective of the project was to adopt the three pronged approach i.e. Institutional Building; Ecosystem Conservation and Climate resilient livelihoods and through that build the adaptive capacities of the targeted communities and landscape by building its economic, social and ecological resilience. The project attempted to ensure the ecological security of the region by advocating the adoption of nature based, organic agricultural practices. Foundation for Ecological Security executed the project in all 32 villages of Balaghat and Mandla and Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) did the execution in 24 villages of Seoni district. Help of BAIF is also being taken by both the organizations to improve the livestock health in project area.



**Figure 1: Location of Project districts and demarcation of project villages on the Kahna Pench Corridor Map**



**Figure 2: Project Village locations in Landsat satellite image**

The project started in April 2016 and the mid-term evaluation was carried out during 16<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2020. The following points were discussed, observed closely with field site visits and with the help of focus group discussions.

- Initial outputs and results of the project
- Quality of implementation
- Financial management
- Assumptions made during the preparation stage, particular objectives and agreed upon indicators and current status
- Factors affecting the achievement of objectives;
- M & E systems and their implementation
- Important learning
- Present status of documentation
- Suggestions for mid-course correction/improvements



## 2. Evaluation and Findings

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to assess the project status and the targeted beneficiaries' perception of the project. Activities undertaken were the following:

- Many Focus Group Discussions were organized,
- Project interventions were physically checked inside the villages and operation verified with the opinion of beneficiary household,
- Project documents and data registers were examined,
- Special group meeting was organized for women
- Interventions like farm bunds, farm ponds, check dam repair, drip irrigation sites, etc. were checked and verified in the field
- Visit to Lantana clearing sites and plantation sites
- Visit to vegetable gardens, aquaculture sites,
- Visit to cow sheds, goat sheds, etc.
- Interaction with tour operators to verify the market linkage
- Check and verify the assessment tables prepared by FES and WOTR as assigned to them

Issues like project progress and benefits to villages, difficulties faced, what more needs to be done, special arrangement for women and poorer section of society, etc. were discussed with the representatives of 16 project villages either by organizing a meeting in their village or by calling them to the nearby villages where the FGD were organized. Villages visited or representatives interacted with are the following (Table 1):

**Table 1: Name of the villages visited for mid-term assessment of the project**

<b>Date:</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>
18 Feb 2020	Mandla	Bamhani, Mohgaon, Kumharra
19 Feb 2020	Balaghat	Chichhari Ryt, Malara, Bargi, and Malkhedhi
20 and 21 Feb	Seoni	Jhalagondi, Khapa Darasi , Atarwani, Darasikalan, Khapa Darasi, Karkoti, Bakrampat, Beesapurmal, and Pindrai

In every meeting, the village development committee members participated with lots of enthusiasm and looked to be happy with the project interventions. Women members were present in large number and participated fully in all discussions. Maximum discussion were on water issues, lantana clearing and less animal attack, organic manure, good quality soil and good production, low cost of agriculture, etc. Table 2 below shows the common opinion of almost all village development committee members towards the project implementation and its impact. Some of the pictures of the FGDs are shown in the appendix.

**Table 2: Opinion of villagers during Focus Group Discussions**

S.No.	Questions asked	Responses
1	How many meetings are organized in a month?	2 in almost all villages
2	On average, how many people attend such meetings?	Around 50% of the members or more
3	What is the share of women attendees?	Around 70% (VDC members)
4	What are the topics discussed in the meeting (agenda)?	Kheti, unity of the village, anybody facing problem, poverty, other developmental work, etc.
5	Do you discuss the developments related to the project in your meetings?	Yes
6	If anything is found unsatisfactory, whom do you report to?	Village Panchayat & NGO (FES, WOTR)
7	Are your complaints taken care off? How quickly?	Yes, Very quickly
8	Are people better off in terms of income after the project?	Yes
9	Are there any groups in the village who are marginalized? (Women, SC, ST, OBC, etc.)	No, poor and women headed households are given priority
10	Are they being benefited from the project? If yes, how?	Many ways, they are very happy
11	How has the behavior of people changed towards the forest after the project implementation?	Yes. Positively impacts has been seen as dependency has decreased, no charcoal making due to bio-gas and LPG cylinders, more co-ordination with forest department, Lantana removal from revenue land has decreased incidences of animal attack.
12	What alternate livelihoods have been started by the villagers who attended training sessions?	Many
13	What are the focus areas of the micro plans prepared?	Livelihood development
14	Which are the revived or newly formed community Institutions?	VDCs are new, some SHGs have been revived
15	Are they functioning well?	Yes
16	What are the interventions according to you which should have been included in the project for better sustainable management of forest areas?	----
17	How is the involvement of villagers in the planning and implementation process?	100%
18	Have the agricultural output increased after 2017?	Yes, mainly revenue has increased as costs are very low now due to the use of organic manure
19	How has the availability of these resources changed after 2017? (water, fodder, income from other sources, etc.)	Increased
20	Knowledge of climate change, impact and adaptation?	Good
21	Fuel wood demand by villagers have increased or decreased after 2017?	Substantially decreased

Next, the output/outcome wise interventions, the status so far, the level of work completed, village wise details, risk assumptions, steps taken to address them and present status of risks, role of stakeholders in different component of the projects and present status, status of documentation, etc. were assessed quantitatively with the help of different tables, which are appended at the end.

First of all, the aggregate district wise assessment of the project with respect to the deliverables promised in the baseline report is described and then the other details are presented subsequently. Lastly, the lessons learnt and evaluator's opinion regarding what is working and what more needs to be done for better and sustainable results are described.

## **2.1 Aggregate assessment of outcome**

Table 3 (shown at the end) is one of the primary assessments of the project deliverables, which are based on the base line report. This table is self-explanatory and shows the component wise expected deliverables (as outlined in the baseline report) and the district wise status of the activities and the district wise factors affecting the achievements. It shows most of the promises to have been delivered and in many cases, the number of beneficiary households to be more than the number promised at the beginning.

## **2.2 Village wise result tracker**

Table 4a and 4b (shown at the end) shows the composition of village committee, number of beneficiaries, number and type of interventions in each village and their status by December 2019. These are shown for all 56 villages. Table 4a shows these for villages of Mandla and Balaghat and table 4b for Seoni villages. As shown, each village is witnessing large number of interventions and except one (Tatighat), the project work is going on smoothly everywhere.

## **2.3 Stakeholders Involvement**

Table 5 shows the type of interventions done by the stakeholders and their current status. It shows the community level Village institutions to be in place. CBOs are regularly meeting to discuss issues including forest conservation and regular training is given to improve community participation around conservation. Every month, village level trainings are given to farmer groups, especially women farmers on various improved agricultural practices, livestock care, poultry rearing etc. For gender focused activities, habitation level "Mahila Sabha" is created where women meet at least once in a month to discuss village level and gender based issues and take actions on them if needed. FES, WOTR, CBOs, individual groups seem to be working in harmony.

## **2.4 Status of Activity Indicators**

Table 6 shows the status of various outputs to be achieved under the project. The present status of various components under the project is compared with the targets set to be achieved. As evident, in most cases the targets have been achieved.

## **2.5 Result tracker of Implementing NGOs**

Table 7.1 and 7.2 shows the status of activities to have been promised by the implementers and the current status. The difference in activities of the two NGOs are captured in these two tables

### ***2.5.1 Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) Result tracker***

Table 7.1 tracks the status of interventions done by the implementing agency- FES. The preparation of baseline report was completed for all 32 villages under FES for implementation of project. Village development plans have been prepared with participation of the villagers in all but one village where internal conflict of the village led to delay in work. However, entry level work has been now started after encouraging villagers for work. Community mobilization for promoting alternate livelihoods practices and models for better landscape management have been made for all the villages after their GIS mapping was completed. 119 community awareness and training sessions for forest conservation, 93 training sessions to promote livelihood and 20 technical/ semi technical trainings and placement linkages to youth have been provided. 40 SHGs are active in these 32 villages. 17 out of 40 common interest groups formed have received the benefits of input and market linkage support.

Watershed management, water recharge and introduction of low water intensity seeds along with climate resilient cropping practices were encouraged in 31 villages. 56 new farm ponds, 32 low cost water harvesting structures (bori bandhan) have been constructed and de-siltation from 23 existing ponds is done. Water harvesting and watershed development work has been completed in only 24 villages and agricultural supplies are being provided to 31 villages. Thus, only the village having internal conflict is left behind in terms of implementation of project. Due to severe water scarcity in the area, use of micro/drip irrigation could not be extended to any household. 27 households have received solar lanterns but no provision of bio-gas and efficient cooking stoves have been recorded in these 32 villages. Development of case studies is in progress and 2 national level workshops have been conducted for dissemination of learning from the project.

### ***2.5.2 Water Organization Trust (WOTR) Result tracker***

Table 7.2 tracks the status of interventions done by the implementing agency- WOTR in 24 villages under it. Preparation of baseline report, models for better landscape management after GIS mapping, plans for better utilization of resources at village level have been completed for all 24 villages under WOTR. One training session each for community awareness on forest conservation, community mobilization for alternate livelihood practices, promotion of CBOs and reviving existing community institutions in all 24 villages have been conducted. Water related interventions like Water recharge, micro watershed management, and introduction of low water intensity seeds have been promoted for 535 farmers in 24 villages, climate resilient cropping practices were promoted on 40 demonstration plots which can be verified through documents being maintained on each household. For sustainable agriculture, 790 farmers have been provided with climate resilient agricultural input supplies, development of watersheds and water harvesting structures on 762 hectares has been done, use of micro/drip irrigation is extended to 952 households (more than the target beneficiaries as each instrument is being shared by 3 households).

For diversification of livelihood, 301 training sessions have been conducted, 348 common interest groups formed to facilitate backward linkages, 100 youth provided with technical/ semi technical trainings and placement linkages, 30 beneficiaries got support of input and market linkages. To reduce fuel wood dependency, bio-gas to 80 households, efficient cooking stoves to 27 and solar lanterns to 333 households have been provided. Dissemination of learnings and knowledge management from project implementation has not been taken up by WOTR till now. Technical/semi technical trainings to youth have been very limited though these are supposed to give positive results in raising incomes. Bio gas is not working properly in every village and regular repair are needed, this may result in less usage of bio gas soon after the project implementation will be completed which is a matter of concern.

## **2.6 Risk Assessment and steps taken**

Table 8 shows the component wise initial risks identified, their current status and steps being taken to address those. It is very clear that most of the assumptions/apprehensions have been well taken care of and the project implementers are alert and have tried to control difficult situations.

## **2.7 Rating of Implementation process**

Table 9 shows the ratings in term of how satisfactory have been the implementation process. Rating from the stakeholders and from evaluation are shown.

## **2.8 Combined Financial and Monitoring Result Tracker**

Table 10 shows the combined financial and monitoring status till date for both FES and WOTR.

## **2.9 Status of Documentation**

Table 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3 shows the type of documents, data being maintained by both FES and WOTR.

### 3. Important observations from the field

Discussion with project beneficiaries, visits to intervention sites and physical verification of some of the interventions provided many insights and learning, which are described below.

#### *a. Wealth index for household selection*

Village selection for project implementation was made jointly by all stakeholders and household selection was made by the village development committee in association with the implementing NGO. This selection is made on the basis of **wealth index** of households. Wealth index takes into account the land ownership of the households and puts them into very poor, poor, middle or rich categories. Preference is given to have more of the poor and very poor households in beneficiary group.

Wealth index is based on land ownership and caste and social dynamics is not taken into account as lower caste people have low land holding and they are well represented in the VDCs.

#### *b. Co-ownership and differential contribution pattern followed by WOTR for intervention assignment*

It was learnt that FES and WOTR follow different approaches for some of the project assignment. Other than the entry level labor time contributions which are compulsory for all villagers in a project village, FES does not expect cost sharing from the assignee household to get the intervention, whereas WOTR makes the assignee households to bear 50% of the intervention cost. As poor and very poor households lack the capacity to bear such cost, they share the intervention with other 2-3 households and thus, face low burden and they also take extra care of the facility as that is shared with others. In case of common property interventions which are joint products like farm pond, the contributions are 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% for very poor, poor, middle and rich households respectively. Though, such assignment may look to be unfair, it seems to be having very good long term effect in terms of maintenance, sustainability of the intervention and household coverage. More households are covered as part of the money is coming from the beneficiaries and project interventions are well executed and taken care of as the beneficiaries co-own the project and feel responsible.

Interaction with households gave the impression that this is a very good arrangement. They feel happy and empowered to co-own the project. FES does not follow such assignment and a good comparison of the impacts of these models can provide some conclusive direction to ensure project sustainability.

*c. Lantana eradication and positive externalities*

Villages in Mandla and Balaghat districts had thick lantana plants in village revenue lands and FES started lantana removal from these areas with the permission of forest department. This intervention had resulted in many co-benefits to the villagers like grazing land, area to grow fodder and other crops, area for plantation, more availability of tendu leaves, free fuel wood, and most importantly less attack from wild animals. Wild boars, jackals etc. used to hide behind lantana and attack livestock in dark and frequency of such attack has drastically gone down after the removal. Though this was not an intended intervention, people are very happy with this action. This action has reduced pressure on forest by providing fodder and fuel wood. However, lantana is an invasive, will come up quickly and forest department and villagers have to see to it that it is cleared as soon as it starts growing.

*d. Water security in Mandla and Balaghat*

Water related interventions seem to be working well in Seoni, but not so much in Balaghat and Mandla and this may be due to geographical features of the area. Villagers say water in **farm ponds** gets dried up by October/November in these areas (Mandla & Balaghat) whereas it stays up to February/March in Seoni. Thus, Seoni villagers are able to increase crop intensity, but not the others. Farm pond is an important intervention for adaptation, but it is helping only for kharif crops in case of a rainfall gap in Mandla and Seoni. Structure of farm ponds or their locations should be more carefully decided in these areas. Local features should be carefully considered in designing structures meant to provide long term benefits.

*e. Providing a follow up credit based project similar to the grant based project*

This suggestion came from NABARD DDM, Mandla to ensure the sustainability and continuance of these grant based interventions as people are giving up these activities after the grant gets over. If they get credit to continue such activities after the grant period, project structure/intervention life will increase and people can become self-sufficient.

WOTR is somewhat ensuring continuance of the project by co-sharing the implementation cost with villagers and a follow up credit project can be the other alternative. This may help to change the 'provide handholding' attitude of people.

***f. Plastic use and removal has no mention in the project***

No mention of plastic may be due to the nature of landscape and rural life style. However, plastic is being used in many forms and need to be discontinued.

***g. Very strong liking for Organic farming (Jaivik Kheti)***

This observation was omnipresent in all FGDs. Almost all households using organic manure and pesticides seem to be highly satisfied with the return, the output cost ratio and getting better yield in each subsequent years. Farmers strongly opine to continue this practice and never to use chemical fertilizers that is making the soil hard. Though farmers are happy with low cost and better health, they request for market segregation and differential pricing. The NGOs helping farmers to adapt such practices should play a role here, should be made accountable for certification. Yield data maintained by the farmers should be examined to verify the claim.

***h. Digitization of data maintained by the Village Development Committees***

This should be urgently taken up by the NGOs for increased accountability and verification.

***i. Start Co-operative to supply organic manures and pesticides***

Self Help Groups are eager to start co-operatives to supply such products as there exists very high demand and more and more people are going for it. Providing credit facilities and opening a cooperative for such products will help in enhancing farmers' income as all marginal and poor farmers own indigenous livestock and they can earn money from sale of cow dung and urine.

***j. Promise from Napier grass***

This is also seen to be a good intervention, though is introduced in limited areas.

***k. Women empowerment***

Women are seen to be in charge of many things, strongly united, less inhibited to talk, give their opinion, fight for their rights, etc. These are welcome changes and project interventions seemed to have good impacts.

***l. Bringing attitudinal change in people***

One important factor that contributes to the success of a project is the level of enthusiasm of people in carrying out the work. So it is important to motivate the community to use the project interventions as optimally to their benefit and ensure the continuance of the best practices. The model used by WOTR is seen to have done it to a great extent



## ATTACHMENTS

**Table 3: Aggregate Outcome Tracker**

Expected final Outcomes (as outlined in the baseline report)	Achievement till Dec 2019			Factors affecting achievement		
	Mandla	Balaghat	Seoni	Mandla	Balaghat	Seoni
At least 3,000 hectares of forest area is brought under sustainable management	3000 hectares of common land has been identified. Byelaws are evolving. In most of the villages, byelaws around sustainable management of commons have been a point of discussion in executive committee as well as Gram Sabha meetings.			Most of the commons are under jurisdiction of forest and there exist a particular system of governance. Evolving, improving a sense of community ownership of forest commons and integrating it in the existing system of governance system have been a difficult task.		
At least 50% of the village households actively participate in planning and implementing the village development plans	40% HHs are participating in planning and implementation	40% HHs are participating in planning and implementation	24 VDPs have been prepared by VDC by consulting at least 30-40% village families	In some of the villages, caste and tribe dynamics has hampered the desired result.	Migration to Nagpur, less awareness about the project objectives and approaches	
At least 30% women participants in village CBOs	We have ensured 33% representation of women in CBOs	We have ensured 33% representation of women in CBOs. However, in some of the cases it is up to 50%	3-4 women members are in the 24 VDCs. Total 96 members	Initially community level taboo restricted the women to participate in village level meetings. Gradually drastic improvement has happened.	Less awareness about the project and implementing agency at the initial phase of the project was a limitation. Subsequently, the given issue has been taken care of.	
At least 75% households in 56 villages have access to and practice at least one of improve agricultural/ livestock/ energy efficient/ alternative livelihoods/ vocational skills practices / practices that enhance community and landscape resilience	In most of the villages we have taken promotion of improved agricultural practice in saturation mode.	In most of the villages we have taken promotion of improved agricultural practice in saturation mode.	Around 50-60 % families have been covered so far with various activities like SWC, agriculture productivity enhancement, livelihood skill development training etc.	Local topography and geo-physical conditions are limiting the project impact.	Less awareness about the shramdan concept among beneficiaries, differential contribution as per the wealth ranking has also affected the achievement.	

Type Of intervention s	Agric ultural	1392 HHs	807 HHs	1149 families			
	Livest ock	340 HHs	425 HHs	490 families			
	Altern ative livelihood	77 HHs	137 HHs	793 families			
	Vocat ional skill	10 HHs	10 HHs	100 families			
	Energ y efficie nt tool	0	27 HHs	440 families			
At least 15-20 % rise in gross income of the beneficiary households	It has come to notice that agriculture production has increased by 30-40% . Area under millet cultivation has increased. Collection of tendu leaves has been tripled because of the lantana eradication. All taking together HHs in the project villages experienced substantial increase in their income.		Agriculture productivity has been enhanced by 30-40 % for households with whom the demonstration, irrigation tools have been done. Avg. family income has also been enhanced due to the livelihood activities conducted with 793 HHs		Water in farm ponds dry out few months after rainy season due to elevation and soil type. Rabi crops are mainly rain fed.		
Increase in cropping intensity by 50%	Farmers have started taking multiple crop in the same plot simultaneously. 50 hectares of land brought under millet cultivation. Increased availability of water contributed towards increase in area under second crop.	Farmers have started taking multiple crop in the same plot simultaneously. 250 hectares of land brought under millet cultivation. Increased availability of water contributed towards increase in area under second crop.	It has been increased from 100 % to 200 % at the farms of at least 450-550 families and from 200% to 300 % by the 80-100 farmers		Only some villages have become water secured, not all.		The adoption of 2 <sup>nd</sup> cropping is less due to the continuous hailstorm that has been happening in Seoni for last 3 years.

Improved livelihoods related decision making in at least 50% households due to improved access to information	<p>Training and capacity building around improved agricultural practices, livestock care, honey bee rearing,</p> <p>Vegetable cultivation, small ruminant rearing etc. have been provided to the farmers at village level. It has helped them in taking decision. Women are seen to be the decision maker in terms of choosing crops in their field.</p>	<p>Training and capacity building around improved agricultural practices, livestock care, honey bee rearing, vegetable cultivation, small ruminant rearing etc. have been provided to the farmers at village level. It has helped them in taking decision. Women are seen to be decision maker in terms of choosing crops in their field.</p>	<p>57 Livelihood related trainings are given to 556 beneficiaries in 24 project villages. Topics of the trainings were</p> <p>Backyard poultry development, livestock rearing and management, mushroom cultivation, youth training at L&amp;T, Hyderabad, leaf plates making etc.</p>			<p>To develop ownership and continuance of activities, it is required to ensure co-funding from beneficiaries. Initially the concept was not understood well by the beneficiaries.</p>
Reduction in livestock fodder dependency on KPC by at least 3,000 tons.	<p>We have eradicated lantana from 1700 hectares of land in project villages. The area freed from lantana is gradually converted in to grass land. We conduct biomass assessment exercise in the area freed from lantana. The study shows that one hectare of plot produces 1.5 tonnes (approx) of grass fodder per annum and the cattle graze the same plot at least twice a year. In this way we can come to a conclusion that out of 1700 hectares, 2550 tonnes of grass fodder is produced (in case of single grazing).</p>		<p>Demonstration of perennial <i>napiar</i> grass with 22 HHs has been promoted so as to reduce the fodder dependency of KPC households on forest</p>			<p>Very less availability of funds for livestock development, late introduction of BAIF in the cluster, No or very less awareness about the livestock management.</p>
Reduction in women drudgery by 20-25% in 1,000 households.	<p>We have undertaken many activities and processes which has contributed a lot towards reducing drudgery of women. E.g. Mahila sabha in addressing violence against women, cattle shed repairing in reducing workload of cleaning cattle shed, <i>azolla</i> promotion in reducing workload of women in weeding, creating low cost water bodies in fetching water for cattle drinking, lantana eradication in making fuel wood available at door step etc. We believe that more than 1000 HH have been benefitted but we need to do a proper study to know to what extent this drudgery has reduced.</p>		<p>440 families have been covered so far with biogas plants, biomass chullhas and solar home light system. 250 families are being covered with biogas plants constructed under khadi gramodyog and 85 families are covered with ujjawala yojana so far.</p>			<p>Less awareness about the shramdan concept among beneficiaries, differential contribution as per the wealth ranking has also affected the achievement</p>

Reduction in fuel wood dependency on KPC by at least 1,500 tons.	We have eradicated lantana from 1700 hectares of land in project villages. We conduct biomass assessment exercise in the area freed from lantana. The same study shows that one hectare area produces 1.25 tonnes of dry lantana. Lantana once dried is used as fuel wood by the community. 1700 hectares of land produces 2125 tonnes of dry fuel wood which the community has used in the project period.	80 biogas and 27 biomass chullahs have been introduced with beneficiaries to reduce their dependency on forest. Along with it, 250 biogas plants are being constructed and 85 families are covered under the ujjawala yojana			Less awareness about the shramdan concept among beneficiaries, differential contribution as per the wealth ranking has also affected the achievement
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**Table 4.1: Result Tracker for villages under FES (Mandla and Balaghat)**

Sr. No.	Village name	Total number of Household	Whether village committee is present	Ratio of women in village committee (W/Total)	Year of Intervention	Women participation in meeting	Type of Intervention (use code from below, table 4.3)	No. of direct beneficiary HHs	Present status of intervention (% completed)
1	Umardehi	70	yes	4/10	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	47	65%
2	Tatighat	114	Not yet	----	2018	40%	1,2,3,4,	0	10%
3	Ghana	62	yes	5/11	2017	35%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16, 19	52	65%
4	Parrapur	103	yes	4/11	2017	40%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	17	65%
5	Malkhedi	71	yes	5/12	2017	35%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	60	60%
6	Chanwar theka.	241	yes	5/13	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	61	50%
7	Kumadehi	203	yes	12/26	2017	40%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	20	45%
8	Mohgaon	75	yes	5/12	2017	40%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	70	70%
9	Saila	88	yes	5/11	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,15,16,	65	65%

10	Dudgeon basti	199	yes	5/13	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	52	50%
11	Rajma	206	yes	4/10	2017	25%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	141	60%
12	Khapa	152	yes	5/11	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	68	55%
13	Mowala	215	yes	5/11	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	61	60%
14	Harrabhat	217	yes	13/28	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	80	70%
15	Mohbatta	248	yes	11/11	2017	40%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	80	65%
16	Kareli	286	yes	5/11	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	177	65%
17	Bamhani	133	yes	4/11	2017	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16, 19	94	60%
18	Bharweli	146	yes	7/17	2017	20%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	50	55%
19	Kamta mal.	189	yes	15/64	2017	25%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	189	70%
20	Kamtachak.	88	yes	3/17	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	88	60%
21	Silwani	82	yes	7/17	2017	25%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	61	65%
22	ChichhhariRy	106	yes	3/15	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	101	80%
23	Gunegao n	64	yes	6/19	2017	40%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	64	80%
24	Dhanora	168	yes	7/17	2017	20%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	128	65%
25	Malara	96	yes	3/16	2017	45%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	65	70%

26	Kumharra	52	yes	3/15	2017	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	47	75%
27	Chargaon	173	yes	5/14	2017	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	104	65%
28	Kata jar	244	yes	3/11	2017	35%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	53	70%
29	Bargi	300	yes	7/17	2017	25%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	115	50%
30	Surkhi	226	yes	10/30	2017	25%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	74	45%
31	Dhutka	55	yes	2/10	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	35	65%
32	Bhawartal	14	yes	5/14	2017	30%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a) 6,7,9, 10,11,12,14,1 5,16,	8	50%

**Table 4.2: Result Tracker for villages under WOTR (Seoni)**

No	Village name	Total number of Household	Year of intervention	Whether village committee is Present	Ratio of women in village committee (Total/W)	Women participation in meeting	Type of Intervention (use code from below, table 4.3)	No. of direct beneficiaries	Present status of intervention ( % completed)
33	Magarkatha	52	2017	Yes	10/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,17,18,19	52	75%
34	Bichuwamal	154	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19	99	80%
35	Karkoti	47	2017	Yes	9/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19	47	85%
36	Atarwani	101	2017	Yes	10/2	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,,16,17,18,19	101	75%
37	Bichuwa Ryt.	15	2017	Yes	10/2	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,,16,17,18	15	80%
38	Beesapurmal	64	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,17,18	64	75%
39	Jilapur Ryt.	109	2017	Yes	10/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18	109	85%
40	Chandarpur	88	2017	Yes	12/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18	88	80%
41	Jhalagondi	130	2017	Yes	11/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,,16,17,18,19	128	80%
42	Gorakhpur	103	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,17,18	98	75%
43	Beesapur Ryt.	106	2017	Yes	9/5	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18	106	82%
44	Bhilma	109	2017	Yes	11/7	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19	109	85%
45	Bawali	75	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19	58	70%
46	Darasikalan	165	2017	Yes	10/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,17,18,19	125	80%
47	Khapa	154	2017	Yes	10/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7	154	85%

	Darasi						,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,, 16,17,18,19		
48	Siwan kanhar Ryt.	76	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,1 6,17,18	76	70%
49	Bakrampat	53	2017	Yes	10/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,, 16,17,18	53	75%
50	Khapa chhitapar	123	2017	Yes	9/2	50%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,1 7,18,19	83	75%
51	Darasikhur d	247	2017	Yes	10/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,1 6,17,18,19	159	85%
52	Sawari reeth Ryt.	63	2017	Yes	10/5	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,1 6,17,18	63	80%
53	Rukhad	89	2017	Yes	12/4	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,1 7,	89	75%
54	Chikhli	216	2017	Yes	10/5	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,9(a),9(b),10,11,1 2,14,14(a),16,17,18	85	70%
55	Nayegaon	116	2017	Yes	9/3	60%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,1 7,	71	70%
56	Pindrai	445	2017	Yes	11/5	80%	1,2,3,4,5,5(a)6,6(a),7 ,8,9,10,11,12,14,16,1 7,	108	85%

**Table 4.3: Description of interventions and their code**

Code	Description of interventions	Code	Description of interventions
1	Collection of primary data	9	Demonstration of adaptive agriculture crops and practices through farmer field school
2	Baseline report and village development plans	10	Application of efficient irrigation systems / mechanisms and improvement of watershed (Area treatment, earthen checkdam, farm pond, field bund, lantana eradication, desiltation, stop dam, boribandhan etc.)
3	GIS Mapping & Analysis	11	Entry point activity (water tanker, Street light, lantana eradication, repairing of stop dam,)
4	Community awareness, sensitization and mobilization	12	Supply of agricultural inputs and implements and promotion of organic farming (seed treatment, silt application, Azolla promotion, supplied drum for drum manure, cow urine application, jivamrit, bijamrit, root treatment, conno weeder, spray pump, vermi-compost, nadep, threshers, cattle shed repairing)



5	Formation and strengthening of CBOs through exposure visits and training(only Training)	13	Installation of agro-met stations and dissemination of weather specific agricultural practices(weather station)
5(a)	Formation and strengthening of CBOs through exposure visits	14	Demonstration of alternate livelihood / enterprise options and supply of inputs and implements (poultry, piggery, goatry, mushroom m cultivation, leaf plate making, grocery shop, sewingmachine )
6	Gender focused (Only training)	15	Facilitation of backward and forward linkages
6(a)	Gender focused (Only exposure)	16	Develop and implement a set of vocations for youth(paravit training, Bisa training, leaf plate making trainings, training o youth on goatry)
7	Creation of SHGs/Habitation level women group	17	Provision of alternative cooking fuel(Biogas)
8	Participatory impact monitoring (training)	18	Provision of efficient cooking mechanisms (Biomass Chulha)
		19	Provision of solar lanterns

**Table 5: Stakeholders Involvement**

COMPONENTS	OUTPUT	STAKEHOLDERS	Type of activities being undertaken and status till date
<b>1. Integrated socio-economic and ecological assessment and planning</b>	<b>1.1</b> Socio economic baseline report with village level detailed analysis in the project villages.	<b>1. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)</b> (in 32 villages situated in the Mandla and Balaghat Districts) <b>2. Water Organization Trust (WOTR)</b> (in 16 villages situated in the Seoni district) <b>3. Project coordinator</b> assigned by <b>RBS FI</b> <b>4. A team of 1 cluster coordinator and 3 field executives</b> employed by both FES and WOTR	Complete
	<b>1.2</b> Baseline mapping and change assessments of natural resource base in project villages using GIS.		Complete
<b>2. Community Mobilization for building adaptive capacities</b>	<b>2.1</b> Robust community institutions in 56 villages with collective decision making of stakeholders at village / cluster / district / landscape level on issues of conservation, climate change, gender and development.	1. Project coordinator assigned by RBS FI 2. Cluster coordinators and field executives employed by both FES and WOTR 3. Local community 4. Traditional panchayats 5. Self Help Group leaders 6. Village level CBOs	1. Community level Village institutions are in place. CBOs are regularly meeting to discuss their issues including forest conservation. We are organizing training on a regular basis to improve the community participation around conservation. 2. We are organizing village level trainings for farmers group and particularly for the women farmers in every month to provide and capacitate them on the various improved agricultural practices, livestock care, poultry rearing etc. 3. Micro plans have been prepared and being prepared. We are submitting physical as well as financial progress report to NABARD quarterly. Micro plans shared with evaluator in the field. 4. We are conducting training for CBOs regularly.

	<b>2.2</b> Gender focused activity		<p>1. We have created habitation level Mahila sabha in which women members of the habitation meet together at least once in a month to discuss the village level and gender related issues and takes action if needed.</p> <p>2. Training on improved agricultural practices are being imparted to Mahila sabha on regular basis.</p> <p>We have selected a cadre called as “Pashu Sakhi” which are well trained on poultry care. They are imparting training to women members rearing poultry.</p> <p>3. Implementing agency in close coordination with the CBOs is ensuring the participation of women leaders in the preparation of landscape level planning and its implementation.</p>
	<b>2.3</b> Participatory impact monitoring		Participatory impact monitoring of restored commons and private lands as well as monitoring of plans being undertaken. Other impacts will be monitored by communities from now on.
<b>3. Integrated approach for Ecosystem resilience and Sustainable livelihoods as a means for adaptation</b>	<b>3.1</b> Adoption of climate resilient agricultural practices by 5,000 households	<p><b>1.</b> Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)(in 32 villages situated in the Mandla and Balaghat Districts)</p> <p><b>2.</b> Water Organization Trust (WOTR) (in 24 villages situated in the Seoni district)</p> <p><b>3.</b> Project coordinator assigned by RBS FI</p> <p><b>4.</b> Cluster coordinators and field executives employed by both FES and WOTR</p>	<p>1 .We have prepared upland treatment plan for all the project villages and the plans are being implemented. Creation of water bodies for critical irrigation (farm pond), creation of low cost water bodies (bori bandhan), and renovation of existing water bodies (de-siltation, repairing &amp; gating mechanism in stop dam), field bonding activities are going on as per the planning. We are organizing seed exchange fare where the traditional seeds are being exchanged among farmers.</p> <p>2. Regular training around improved organic agricultural practices, crop diversification, vegetable farming etc. are being organized for the farmers. Farmers are seen to be adopting these climate resilient cropping practices.</p> <p>3. Demonstration on SRI and other improved agri practices are regularly being organized at village level.</p> <p>4. We are monitoring the development/ progress of these interventions on a regular basis.</p> <p>5. Climate resilient agriculture has been a regular subject matter of discussion in the CBOs and farmer groups.</p>
	<b>3.2</b> Application of efficient irrigation systems / mechanisms and		<p>1. Creation of water bodies for critical irrigation (farm pond), creation of low cost water bodies (bori bandhan), renovation of existing water bodies (de siltation, repairing&amp; gating mechanism</p>

	improvement of watershed		<p>in stop dam), activities are going on as per the planning.</p> <p>2. We have prepared upland treatment plan for all the project village and the plans are being implemented</p> <p>3. Water related entry point activities has happened in all the project villages.</p> <p>4. We are in the process of supporting and supplying advance water use technologies to the farmers in the project villages.</p>
	<b>3.3</b> Diversified livelihoods for poverty reduction and enhanced vocational skills in the community		<p>1. We are supporting the interested farmers for poultry, piggery, goatry, vegetable cultivation, honey bee rearing. We are conducting capacity building programme on a regular basis for farmers adopting alternate livelihood activities.</p> <p>2. We have identified local youths (both men and women) e.g., CRPs, Pashu sakhis, Paravets, who are providing regular training inputs for improved alternative livelihood.</p> <p>3. We are focusing on the improvement of the locally needed skills so that after being trained they can be an asset for their community. We have identified various skill training providing institute in these area and enrolling them for training. Apart from this, we are also in the process of engaging expert organization in skill building of youth.</p>
	<b>3.4</b> Adoption of energy efficient mechanisms by households to reduce fuel wood dependency and drudgery amongst women		<p>1. We are in the process of purchasing biogas plant and its installation.</p> <p>2. Awareness around smoke less fuel have improved among the HHs.</p> <p>3. HHs are using solar light for undertaking study of their children. We will achieve our target in this quarter.</p>
<b>4. Knowledge management</b>	<b>4.1</b> Developed pool of products comprising research studies, learning/ case studies from the project, training modules and capacities for its dissemination through relevant tools	<p>1. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)</p> <p>2. Water Organization Trust (WOTR)</p> <p>3. Members of NGOs, researchers, academicians, tourist facility operators, line department officials (forest, agriculture, renewable energy etc.</p>	<p>1. Two consultative workshops have been conducted.</p> <p>2. Resource materials are being developed.</p> <p>3. One video has been developed.</p> <p>4. We have hired one consultant to help us in developing case studies and the initial workshop has happened.</p>
	<b>4.2</b> Dissemination of learning and processes at local and		<p>1. Process of designing the website has already started.</p> <p>2. Organizing regular meetings/trainings and event such as celebration of world environment day, International day for</p>

	national level through workshop and other mediums is planned		biological diversity, season watch, environment education for children as part of the community level engagement process.
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**Table 6: Status of Activity Indicators**

COMPONENTS	OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	INDICATORS	TARGET	PRESENT STATUS
<b>1. Integrated socio-economic and ecological assessment and planning</b>	Output 1.1: Socio economic baseline report with village level detailed analysis in the project villages	1. Number of village level meetings conducted	1704	2256
		2. % of village HHs represented in meetings	50%	55%
		3. Number of men and women participants	732	1481
	Output 1.2 Baseline mapping and change assessments of natural resource base in project villages using GIS.	1. Area/villages covered with Satellite imagery	56 villages	56 villages
		2. Number of villages with mapping of natural resources	56	56
<b>2. Community Mobilization for building adaptive capacities</b>	Outcome 2: Enhanced capability of the community to take collective action, practice adaptive livelihoods and conservation	1. Number of robust community institutions in the project villages	56	64 Community institution in 32 villages.
		2. Number of meetings, trainings and exposure visits conducted on institution building	2688	2068 meeting, 420 trainings, 123 exposure visit
		3. % of people participating in institution meetings	40%	45%
		4. % of women participants	33%	more than 50% women participation
		5. Area of forest under community management	3000 ha	Identified and in process
	Output 2.1: Robust community institutions in 56 villages with collective decision making of stakeholders at village / cluster / district / landscape level on issues of conservation, climate change, gender and development	1. Number of meetings /trainings conducted for formation and strengthening of CBOs	2688	2068 meetings
		2. Number of men and women participants in the workshops/ training sessions	-	505
		3. % of participants with respect to total village population	50%	30%

		4. Area brought under community management/ protection.	3000 hectare	2959 hectare
		5. Number of self-help groups active with average savings and active inter- loaning	150 SHGs	85 SHGs are active(however we emphasizes on engaging the women members around gender issues)
		6. Number of women covered through gender based trainings/exposure visits	1500	3624 women covered through gender trainings.
	Output 2.2: Participatory Impact monitoring	1. Number of village level CBOs undertaking participatory impact monitoring	56	24
		2. Number of participants	252	176
		3. % of participants with respect to total village population	-	-
	<b>3. Integrated approach for Ecosystem resilience and Sustainable livelihoods as a means for adaptation</b>	Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capacity of the community and landscape	1. % of households having capacity, access to inputs and mechanisms to implement sustainable and adaptive livelihood techniques.	3750
2. % increase in gross income of households			10-20%	20%
3. % increase in cropping intensity			50%	25%
4. % decrease in women drudgery			1000HH	Yet to be measured
5. % reduction in forest resource dependence of beneficiary households			1500 tonnes	100%
Output 3.1: Climate resilient agricultural practices are adopted by the identified beneficiaries		1. Number of agricultural demonstrations conducted for para- workers and farmers.	64	190
		2. Number of households practicing SRI, other improved package of practices.	-	2925
		3. Area treated through watershed activities	1800	2862
		4. Number of households with access to micro irrigation mechanism	560	750
		5. Number of households with access to weather information	5000	8623
Output 3.2: Adoption of diversified livelihoods for poverty		1. Number of households adopting alternative livelihoods	2000	1385

	reduction and enhanced climate change resilience by 2,000 households	2. Number of linkages created to complement alternative livelihoods		Veterinary services linkage ensured in all villages, along with marketing support for poultry. Creating linkage for community based tourism.
	Output 3.3: Enhanced vocational skills in 500 individuals.	1. Number of youth that have undergone skill training.	500	67
		2. Linkages created to complement supply of skilled youth		
	Output 3.4 Energy efficient mechanisms to reduce fuel wood dependency are adopted	1. Number of households having access to bio-gas plants	400	80
		2. Number of households and establishments having access to efficient cooking stoves	600	27
		3. Number of households have access to solar lanterns	600	360
<b>4. Knowledge management</b>	Outcome 4: Improved understanding on threats and climate change impacts on the landscape and enhanced involvement of stakeholders	1. % of households having improved understanding on the importance of having robust and gender neutral CBOs as means to climate resilience.		50%
		2. % of household having improved understanding on the importance of conserving and utilizing the forest resources in a sustainable manner in the context of climate change.		50%
		3. % of households having improved knowledge/decision making ability on climate resilient agricultural and other livelihood practices		50%
		4. Adaptive strategies through project learning articulated, developed and communicated for replication and policy changes		Work in process for collecting and collating results
		5. Number of case studies/ research studies published in peer reviewed journals	4	Work in process for publishing GIS study of fragmentation of KPC.
		6. Number of print/ audio/video media coverage generated	8	Video developed

	Output 4.1: Knowledge management plan covering all main KPC- dependent user groups to improve awareness levels and facilitate informed decision making to address threats to KPC	1. Number of workshops conducted		Two national level workshop conducted
		2. Number of participants from each homogeneous group contributing to the knowledge management plan		112 participants
	Output 4.2: Developed pool of products comprising research studies, learning/ case studies from the project, training modules and capacities for its dissemination through relevant tools.	1. Number of audio visual content designed and developed for dissemination	5	1
		2. Number of Newsletters ; Pamphlets, stickers, modules and posters designed and developed for dissemination	16	Under progress
		3. Number of research studies commissioned	4	Started
		4. Number of success stories developed for dissemination	20	Under progress
		5. IT platform created for dissemination	1	Website is under progress
	Output 4.3: Local and National Level Campaigns/Workshops for dissemination	1. Number of village/school level dissemination workshops held for the community	12	15
		2. Number of inter – community awareness/cross learning workshops	08	2
		3. Number of project level awareness workshops	04	1
		4. Number of national level awareness workshops	02	2
		5. Number of participants from homogenous groups / % of households participating		30%
		6. Number / % of attendees in awareness workshops		112
		7. Number of website hits		NA
		8. Number of media trips organized	06	1



**Table 7.1: Result tracker Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) (32 villages in Mandla and Balaghat)**

<b>INTERVENTIONS</b> (if there are interventions other than the following, please mention)	<b>HOW MANY EXECUTED (till 30<sup>th</sup> December 2019)</b>	<b>PRESENT STATUS</b> (1= Some improvement, 2 = No improvement, 3= Deterioration, 4= completed)	<b>Remark by evaluator</b>
1. Primary data collection from 32 villages	32	4	Yes
2. Preparation of Baseline report	32 (1 compiled report)	4	Yes
3. Village development plans prepared	31	1	One village has village level internal conflict and work could not start. However, villagers are being slowly oriented to start the work. Entry level work has started.
4. Models for better landscape prepared after GIS mapping	32	4	Yes
5. Community awareness sessions to conserve forest resources	119	1	Yes
6. Revive/ Existing community institutions	40	1	Yes
7. Community mobilization on alternate livelihood practices through Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	32 villages	1	Conflict village also have been included.
8. Micro plans prepared for better utilization of resources at village level	31	4	Yes
9. Training sessions of CBOs	119	4	Yes
10. Creation of new/revival of old SHGs women empowerment	40	1	Yes
11. Water security through recharge, micro watershed management in upland villages, water budgeting, introduction of low water intensity seeds promoted.	31 villages	1	Yes
12. Climate resilient cropping practices encouraged	31 villages	1	Yes
13. Documentation of progress of climate resilient techniques promoted	31 villages	1	Yes
14. Climate resilient agricultural supplies to newly formed farmer groups	31 villages	1	Yes
15. Water harvesting and development of watersheds	24 villages	1	Yes
16. Construction of new/repairs of existing tanks and storage structures and ground water recharge	56 new farm pond, de-siltation from 23 existing pond, 32 low cost water harvesting	4	Yes

	structure(bori bandhan)		
17. Use of micro/drip irrigation extended to 320 HHs	0	2	This area has serious water scarcity and this intervention is not seen here.
18. Training sessions to promote alternate livelihood practices	93	4	Yes
19. Common interest groups for HHs with similar livelihood activities formed to facilitate backward linkages	40	1	-----
20. youth provided with technical/ semi technical trainings and placement linkage	20	1	Yes (very limited)
21. Input and market linkage support to the identified beneficiaries	17	1	Yes
22. Bio – gas plants constructed	0	2	No intervention
23. Efficient cooking chullahs (stoves) provided	0	2	No intervention
24. Solar lanterns provided	27	1	Yes
25. Development of research studies, learning/ case studies from the project, training modules and capacities for its dissemination through relevant tools	We have hired consultants. Trainings for developing case studies have been imparted.	1	Yes
26. Dissemination of learning and processes at local and national level through workshop and other mediums	Two national level workshop have been conducted.	1	Yes

**Table 7.2: Result tracker for Water Organization Trust (WOTR)  
(24 villages in Seoni district)**

<b>INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>HOW MANY EXECUTED TILL DATE (30<sup>TH</sup> December 2019)</b>	<b>PRESENT STATUS AS PER WOTR (1= some improvement, 2= No improvement, 3= Deterioration,4=completed)</b>	<b>Remark by evaluator</b>
1. Primary data collection from 24 villages	24 Villages	4	Yes
2. Preparation of Baseline report	24 Villages (1 compiled report)	4	Yes
3. Village development plans prepared	24 Villages	4	Yes
4. Models for better landscape prepared after GIS mapping	24 Villages	4	Yes
5. Community awareness sessions to	24 Villages	1	Yes

conserve forest resources			
6. Revive existing community institutions	24 Villages	1	Yes
7. Community mobilization on alternate livelihood practices through Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	24 Trainings	1	Yes
8. Micro plans prepared for better utilization of resources at village level	24 village	4	Yes
9. Training sessions of CBOs	24 Trainings	4	Yes
10. Creation of new/revival of old SHGs for women empowerment	76 NOS	1	Yes
11. Water security through recharge, micro watershed management in upland villages, water budgeting, introduction of low water intensity seeds promoted.	24 villages (535 Farmers covered)	1	Yes
12. Climate resilient cropping practices encouraged	40 Demonstration Plots	1	Yes
13. Documentation of progress of climate resilient techniques promoted	535 documents	1	Records are being maintained at household level, so one for each farmer
14. Climate resilient agricultural supplies to newly formed farmer groups	790 farmers	1	Yes
15. Water harvesting and development of watersheds	762 hectares.	1	Yes
16. Construction of new/repairs of existing tanks and storage structures and ground water recharge	8 NOS	1	Yes

17. Use of micro/drip irrigation extended to 560 HHs	952	1	Number of beneficiaries are higher than promised number as each instrument, given to poor or very poor category households, is being shared by three households
18. Training sessions to promote alternate livelihood practices	301	1	Yes
19. Common interest groups for HHs with similar livelihood activities formed to facilitate backward linkages	348	1	-----
20. Youth provided with technical/ semi technical trainings and placement linkage	100	1	Yes (very limited)
21. Input and market linkage support to the identified beneficiaries	30	1	Yes
22. Bio – gas plants constructed	80	1	It's working in some places, not everywhere. Villagers need repair service facilities
23. Efficient cooking chullahs (stoves) provided	27	1	Yes
24. Solar lanterns provided	333	1	Yes
25. Development of research studies, learning/ case studies from the project, training modules and capacities for its dissemination through relevant tools			Yet to be taken up
26. Dissemination of learning and processes at local and national level through workshop and other mediums			Yet to be taken up

**Table 8: RISK ASSESSMENT Status**

<b>OUTCOME/OUTPUT</b>	<b>IDENTIFIED RISK TILL DATE</b>	<b>CURRENT STATUS</b>	<b>STEPS TAKEN TO MITIGATE RISK</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Improved understanding of prevalent dynamics and changes in area of interventions</b>	All participants are not covered		
Output 1.1: Socio economic baseline report with village level detailed analysis in the project villages	If very few HHs respond to FGDs and PRA, it can give a misleading data	Most of the HHs actively participated in the FGD and PRA and therefore the data obtained was appropriate in developing the baseline report.	We had taken initiative to build consensus among all the participants to provide ample opportunity for the marginalized section of the community as well as ensured active participation of women by conducting separate FGDs and individual interviews with different stake holders.
Output 1.2 Baseline mapping and change assessments of natural resource base in project villages using GIS.	Stakeholders are capacitated to understand the exercise importance and undertake non biased monitoring	Robust design of data collection, satellite imagery and cutting edge analytics used in the study to ensure control of bias.	
<b>Outcome 2: Enhanced capability of the community to take collective action, practice adaptive livelihoods and conservation</b>	1. All HHs may not be covered under capacity building program 2. Very less women participation due to the social fabric	The baseline process ensured presence of women. 2199 households out of 4268 households have been part of capacity building program.	Participation of all households in capacity building program is being ensured by not repeating participants for livelihood interventions or Trainings.
Output 2.1: Robust community institutions in 56 villages with collective decision making of stakeholders at village / cluster / district / landscape level on issues of conservation, climate change, gender and development	1. Community willingness and ability to participate.  2. Ongoing community conflicts.	1. Community is participating well in seoni. 24 VDCs have been formed comprising 30-40% women.	1. Project participants are continuously imparted training on PRIs, conservation, adaptation and organic package of practices in order

	<p>3. Lack of Community participation in the institutions created/ revived</p> <p>4. Lack of women, indigenous people representation in CBOs</p> <p>3. Political influence</p>	<p>2. There were some community conflict in Balaghat which is already resolved. However no such conflict exist there in Seoni and Mandla.</p> <p>3. Community participation was as expected. VDCs were formed after completing wealth ranking exercise in the project villages in seoni. In case of Mandla and Balaghat GPS were formed on the basis of a ToR with Gram Sabha.</p> <p>4. Women and indigenous people are properly represented. 30-40 % women participation got ensured in VDCs as well as GPS.</p> <p>5. Positive political influence noticed. in seoni Area</p>	<p>to generate interest among the participants.</p> <p>2. Equal representations based on gender, tribe/community, and habitation are given in village executive committee. 33% women representation was made mandatory in village executive committee.</p> <p>3. Village institutions are taking the opinion of the women in planning process and sharing the plans in women groups meeting.</p> <p>4. We had taken people from each Socio-Economic category during the formation of VDCs/GPS based on the opinion of the gram sabha. Separate Mahila sabha was organized at habitation level for better representation of women.</p> <p>5. Continuous interaction of the village executive committee members as well as the protection of implementing staff with the local leadership ensure the participation of political representative positively in the Implementation.</p>
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			Beneficiary selection and activity implementation gets done by Gram panchayat for ensuring their participation in project.
Output 2.2: Participatory Impact Monitoring	Diversion from the village development plan, non-achievement of targets/milestones	As the project is ongoing, more focus has been on adhering to village plans. Inter village assessment of impacts have been done by VDCs in all the project villages of Seoni.	Basic impact monitoring by communities is largely around adhering to village plans and participating in biomass assessments to understand the progress on restoration. Cross learning and monitoring of impact has been assured by the VDCs.
<b>Outcome 3: Improved adaptive capacity of the community and landscape</b>	1. Community is unwilling to adopt the livelihoods being promoted. 2. There is lack of resources. There is extreme climatic condition like flood / droughts 3. Cultural constraints, for e.g. piggery is looked down upon as a livelihood activity by some communities.		
Output 3.1: Climate resilient agricultural practices are adopted by the identified beneficiaries	1. Community is willing and is able to adopt package of agriculture practices. 2. Delay in availability/ non availability of inputs (ex-indigenous seeds) 3. Extreme weather events 4. Attrition in Para workers	1. Community adopted package of practices. 2. Implementing agency has tried to provide the need based/demand based inputs in time. 3. Extreme weather is noticed but farmers are trained	1. Various trainings, demonstrations and exposures are given to farmers (women) such as SRI, seed treatment, use of indigenous seed, azolla application, organic manure, bio-pesticide

		<p>to deal accordingly. Seven AWS have been installed to provide weather advisories to farmers in seoni for mitigating the risk involved in agriculture.</p> <p>4. Attrition of Para worker not noticed.</p>	<p>preparation. Conducting Farmers field school.</p> <p>3. Change in cropping behavior of the farmers, Promotion of the indigenous seeds, revival of little millets, use of organic manure has contributed significantly to deal with the extreme weather events such as erratic rainfall and longer dry spell. Crop based advisories being disseminated through mobile SMSs and through tola (group) meetings particularly in seoni.</p>
Output 3.2: Adoption of diversified livelihoods for poverty reduction and enhanced climate change resilience by 2,000 households	<p>1. Community is willing and is able to adopt alternative livelihoods. Delay in availability / non availability of inputs</p> <p>2. Extreme weather events</p> <p>3. Attrition in Para workers</p>	<p>1. Farmers have adopted allied agriculture as alternative livelihood. Implementing agency has tried to provide the need based/demand based inputs in time.</p> <p>2. Extreme weather is noticed but farmers are trained to deal accordingly. Seven AWS have been installed to provide weather advisories to farmers in seoni to protect the livestock from unexpected climatic shocks like hailstorms.</p> <p>Attrition of para worker not noticed.</p>	<p>2. Trainings, exposure visits, castration camp, vaccination camp, infertility camp has been organized at village level to improve the resistance power of the livestock to fight against the extreme weather event. The capacity building of the farmers around livestock care has improved the understanding of farmer to deal different situation.</p>



Output 3.3: Enhanced vocational skills in 500 individuals.	<p>Community youths are willing to get skilled, trained and relocate/ migrate to work as skilled labor.</p> <p>1. Adequate training facilities are available nearby.</p>	<p>1. We are focusing on the improvement of the locally needed skills so that after being trained they can be an asset for their community. Farmers , especially youth, are trained on identifying agriculture based livelihood opportunities and knowledge is disseminated through exposure visit and training sessions at specialized institution like Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA).</p> <p>2. We have identified various skill training providing institute in these area and enrolling them for training. Apart from this we are also in the process of engaging expert organization in skill building of youth.</p>	<p>1. Training around honey bee rearing/ goatry/ livestock care/ construction (masson) etc. has been imparted to the youth to enable them to earn their livelihood locally.</p> <p>2 .We have sent thee interested youth to expert organizations such as BAIF for livestock improvement, Animal husbandry department for goatry, PRADAN for Poultry, etc. Training programme on mushroom cultivation, backyard poultry, leaf plate making are chosen based on the strong backward and forward linkages.</p>
Output 3.4 Energy efficient mechanisms to reduce fuel wood dependency are adopted	<p>1. Households' willingness to accept and adopt alternative energy sources.</p> <p>2. Households' willingness to shift usage from fuel wood to the alternative source.</p>	<p>1.HHs are adopting alternative energy sources.</p> <p>2.HHs are willing to shift from fuel wood to biogas.</p>	<p>1. HHs are using solar light for their children's studies.</p> <p>2. Awareness around smoke less fuel have improved among the HHs. Biogas plants, improved hearth (biomass chullahas) have been installed in project villages in Seoni. HHs are also fetching benefits from UJJAWALA scheme.</p>

<b>Outcome 4: Improved understanding on threats and climate change impacts on the landscape and enhanced involvement of stakeholders</b>	1. Lack of participation by stakeholders	1. Participation of stakeholders increasing.	1. Organizing regular meetings/trainings and event such as celebration of World environment day, International day for biological diversity, season watch, environment education for children has helped a lot in ensuring participation of stake holders.
Output 4.1: Knowledge management plan covering all main KPC- dependent user groups to improve awareness levels and facilitate informed decision making to address threats to KPC	Participation of all stakeholders in the preparation of the knowledge management plan	1. Participation of stakeholders seems to be increasing.	1. Organizing regular meetings/trainings and event such as celebration world environment day, International day for biological diversity, season watch, environment education for children has helped a lot in ensuring participation of stake holders.
Output 4.2: Developed pool of products comprising research studies, learning/ case studies from the project, training modules and capacities for its dissemination through relevant tools.		Knowledge on health and hygiene issues in women, especially pregnant ladies and adolescent girls is very low.	IEC on Motherhood health have been developed and the information have been given to the concerned stake holders.
Output 4.3: Local and National Level Campaigns/Workshops for dissemination	No identified risk so far		

**Table 9: RATING OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Expected progress</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>	<b>Ratings by FES and WOTR</b>	<b>Rating by evaluator (whether agree with FES &amp; WOTR)</b>
1. Primary data collection	No. of HHs	7168	7168	Highly satisfactory	Yes
2. Baseline report prepared	No. of villages and HHs	56 (7168 HH)	56/7168	Highly satisfactory	Yes
3. Village development plans prepared	No.	56 (1 compiled report)	56	Highly satisfactory	Few villages have conflict and forest villages have issues with forest department
4. GIS based mapping	No. of villages	56	56	Highly satisfactory	Yes
4. Models for better landscape management generated	No.				Yet to be done
5. Community awareness and sensitization session	No of villages	56	56	Satisfactory	Yes
6. Revive existing community institutions	No.	NA	0	NA	Some SHGs have been revived as I was told, but all villages have very strong SHGs now and women are very active.
7. Community mobilization through CBOs	No. of CBOs	56	64	Satisfactory	Yes
8. Micro plans for optimal resource utilization	No.	56	56	Satisfactory	Not clear
9. Trainings of CBOs	No.	112	166	Highly satisfactory	Yes
10. Creation and revival of SHGs	No.	168	85	Satisfactory	Yes
11. Trainings for livelihood to women	No.	800	616	Highly satisfactory	Yes
12. A structured impact monitoring process	No. of days	112	48	Highly satisfactory	Not sure
13. Micro watershed management in upland villages	No of villages	56	54	Highly satisfactory	Yes
14. Promotion of low water intensity seeds	No. of HHs	3750	588	Satisfactory	Yes
15. Promotion of multi cropping, mixed cropping	No. of HHs		278	Satisfactory	Yes
16. Promotion of vegetable farming	No. of HHs		613	Satisfactory	Yes

17. Promotion of use of organic manure and soil nutrient management	No. of HHs		2919	Satisfactory	Yes
18. Demonstration of SRI and crop intensification	No.		490	Satisfactory	Yes
19. Agricultural supplies provided to farmers	No.		2683 (Seeds, Drum, Cono weeder, silt, irrigation infrastructure, vermi-compost pit, support to organic manure production, )	Highly Satisfactory	Yes [irrigation infrastructure are much better in Seoni (WOTR) than in Mandla and Balaghat (FES)]
20. Construction of new/ repairs of existing tanks and check dams	No.	NA	119	Highly Satisfactory	Yes
21. Water harvesting and development of watersheds	HA	1800	2862	Highly Satisfactory	Yes
22. Use of micro/drip irrigation	No. of HHs	560	559	Highly Satisfactory	Only in Seoni
23. Trainings for alternate livelihoods	No. of training	NA	175	Highly Satisfactory	Yes
24. Input and market linkage support	No. of beneficiaries	NA	Market linkage is under progress		Some linkage provided to poultry farmers with hotels and tour operators
25. Technical/ semi technical trainings and placement linkages to youth	No.	500	120	Marginally satisfactory	Yes
26. Construction of bio gas plants	No.	400	80	Satisfactory	Only in Seoni
27. Provision of efficient cooking chullahs (stoves)	No.	600	27	Marginally satisfactory	More visible in Seoni
28. Provision of solar lanterns	No.	600	360	Highly Satisfactory	Yes
29. Consultative workshops for all stakeholders			2	Satisfactory	Yes
30. Quarterly newsletters, training curriculums, brochures, messages in local language on best practices of project	No.		In progress	Satisfactory	Yes

31. Audio-visual content and short movies	No.		In progress	Satisfactory	Yes (met the video team)
32. Peer reviewed research papers	No.		In progress	Satisfactory	Yes
33. Website on all information on the project	No.		In progress	Satisfactory	Yes
34. Workshops for dissemination of learning and processes at local and national level	No.		2	Satisfactory	Yes

**Table 10: Combined Financial and Monitoring Result Tracker**

COMPONENTS	INTERVENTIONS	PROGRESS TILL DATE	Financial allocation (in RS)	FACTORS AFFECTING ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTIONS FOR MID-COURSE IMPROVEMENTS	M & E SYSTEMS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION
1. Integrated socio-economic and ecological assessment and planning	<p>1.1.1 Primary data collected from 56 project villages by conducting focused group discussion and Participatory Rural Appraisals to ascertain current livelihood practices and challenges faced by the community.</p> <p>1.1.2 Baseline report containing the socio-economic and ecological profile of the Kanha-Pench Corridor (KPC), specific threats to the KPC from communities, its development and impacts of climate change prepared.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Completed.</p> <p>1.1.2 Completed</p>	795980	Deliverable achieved	Continuous monitoring, evaluation and training for building capacities of stakeholders	Monitoring and evaluation is inbuilt component of the project itself. The major stakeholders in this project are NABARD and Forest Department. Madhya Pradesh Forest Department conducts project steering committee meeting at an interval of six months. Till date two steering committee meetings have been conducted. Similarly NABARD also conduct Project Steering Committee meeting at an interval of six months in its regional office and also conduct need based monitoring meeting from time to time. Till date six PSC meeting have happened. NABARD also conduct field monitoring through its DDM once in a month and regularly. The implementation happens at village institution level.

	1.1.3 56 Village development plans prepared to act as local milestones for the community to be achieved within a specified timeframe.	1.1.3 Completed				Project monitoring meeting happens regularly at least once in two months. Technical interventions are monitored by the engineer at the team level in FES.
	1.2.1 GIS based mapping done for climate vulnerability, geographic data and natural resource base of the KPC.  1.2.2 After analysis of the maps, models for better landscape management are generated.	1.2.1 Completed  1.2.2. Process is going on				
2. Community Mobilization for building adaptive capacities	2.1.1 Community awareness and sensitization session on a monthly basis to protect and conserve the surrounding forest resources.  2.1.2 Attempts to revive existing community institutions at the village level.  2.1.3 Community mobilization on improved and alternative livelihood practices through Community Based	2.1.1 Village institutions are meeting regularly at least once in a month to discuss the issues around forest conservation and commons.  2.1.2. As all the villages are new ones, therefore new VI were formed. We are organizing farmers field school with women farmers of the villages where in they are demonstrated the impact of the improved agricultural practices. Farmers are also imparted training on poultry, goatry,	2212 140	2.1.2 Caste tribe identity politics let to formation of CBOs delayed. Consensus building exercise among caste and tribe also delayed the process of formation of CBOs in some of the villages.		In case of WOTR, Complete monitoring is done by VDC and project team on daily basis. Weekly/ fortnightly by regional resource centre (RRC) of WOTR in seoni district. Once in a quarter by Head office WOTR. In case of outsider monitoring, it is done regularly once in a quarter by NABARD DDM. On the basis of the suggestion given, rectification in planning and implementation of activities happens.

	<p>Organizations (CBOs)</p> <p>2.1.4 Micro plans prepared at the village level for optimal utilization of resources</p> <p>2.1.5 1 classroom training (of 3 days each) per year for 4 years and 1 exposure visit (of 2 days) every 2 years of the new/revived CBOs</p>	<p>honey bee, cattle rearing, mushroom cultivation, leaf plate making etc. on a regular basis.</p> <p>2.1.4 Micro plan prepared</p> <p>2.1.5 Trainings are conducted on regular basis</p>		<p>In case of seoni district, marriage, community festivals and huge agriculture operation load community could not manage time to attend the training and exposure visit</p>		
	<p>2.2.1 Creation of new/revival of old SHGs (at least 150) under the project for empowerment of women.</p> <p>2.2.2 Many livelihood activities and trainings will be designed within the approach that requires women to take the lead such as managing backyard poultry enterprise and livestock.</p> <p>2.2.3 Integration of SHG leaders in the capacity building and village planning exercise to ensure gender focused plans.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Creation of 85 SHGs and 40 mahila sabhas were formed. Mahila sabha is a platform in a village for having participatory communication surrounding women's identity as a farmer, access and control over natural resources and violence against women.</p> <p>2.2.2 Various trainings, demonstrations and exposure visits were designed for engaging women such as improved agricultural practices, backyard poultry ,piggery enterprise, grocery shops, sewing machines ,vegetable cultivation, mushroom cultivation, leaf plate making etc.</p> <p>2.2.3 Mahila sabha and SHGs at a village level is the forum to integrate women in the decision making process and social, economic &amp; political empowerment. We are facilitating the process of regular meeting of these groups and ensuring that the issues around gender,</p>		<p>2.2.1 There are three agencies/org anizations working on SHG model in the KPC project villages of Mandla as well Balaghat. Further working on SHGs could overlap or engage in rat race with these agencies.</p> <p>Lack of awareness on govt. schemes and tedious documentati on.</p> <p>2.2.3 Due to lack of consciousness, initially women were not allowed to come forward and took part in planning process.</p>		

		commons and women farmers are discussed.				
	<p>2.3.1 The community would be made to understand the importance of building capacity to review the progress, assess the impact and share their learnings with the larger community</p> <p>2.3.2 A structured impact monitoring process of 2 days is envisaged which will happen twice during the project period of 4 years covering 56 project villages</p>	<p>2.3.1 PIM has been done in 24 villages in seoni district and it will be started in other district in this year.</p> <p>2.3.2 PIM was done in the month of April 2019 where cross learning sessions was conducted in house and in field</p>		<p>2.3.2. Minimal understanding at team level delayed the process of implementing at ground in Mandla and Balaghat.</p>		
<p>3. Integrated approach for Ecosystem resilience and Sustainable livelihoods as a means for adaptation</p>	<p>3.1.1 Basic local need activities such as water security through recharge, micro watershed management in upland villages, water budgeting, introduction of low water intensity seeds promoted.</p> <p>3.1.2 Climate resilient cropping practices like multi cropping, mixed cropping (indigenous varieties), root intensification, crop diversification, agro forestry, vegetable farming, use of organic manure and soil nutrient</p>	<p>3.1.1 We have prepared upland treatment plan for all the project village and the plans are being implemented. Creation of water bodies for critical irrigation (farmpond), creation of lowcost water bodies (boribandhan), renovation of existing water bodies (desiltation, repairing &amp; gating mechanism in stop dam), field bunding activities are going on as per the planning. We are organizing seed exchange fare where the traditional seeds are being exchanged among farmers.</p> <p>3.1.2 Climate resilient agriculture has been a regular subject matter of discussion in the</p>	<p>2561 5529</p>	<p>3.1.1 Lack of awareness and less understanding on the importance of shramdan. Inclination towards chemical based agricultural practices.</p>		



	<p>management encouraged</p> <p>Crop mixes and methods like SRI, System of Crop Intensification (a modification of SRI) would be demonstrated at village/cluster level with farmers through creation of demonstration plots/sites.</p> <p>3.1.4 Demonstration plots/sites will be closely monitored and progress will be documented for measuring the level of success</p> <p>3.1.5 Farmer groups will be created in each village and climate resilient agricultural supplies would be provided at group level to 5,000 farmer beneficiaries.</p>	<p>CBOs and farmer groups. Promotion of Vermi compost, application of azolla, organic jivamrit, bijamrit, ghan jivamrit, amrit jal etc have been brought in to practice.</p> <p>3.1.3 SRI practice have been introduced among the farmers. Training and demonstration have been provided surrounding its necessity in today's world, how it is climate resilient, how yield can be increased with this method. Farmer's field school is being conducted for the farmers group to get the live in experience on the improved agricultural practices as well as SRI.</p> <p>3.1.4 Data regarding demonstration and control plots have been collected by the CRPs and documented in soft copies.</p> <p>3.1.5 The village institution have provided agricultural equipment's and inputs to all those farmers in a village who have promised to practice organic farming. Farmers have been provided with cono- weeders, spray pumps, Drums for manure preparation, traditional seeds, silt, azolla, cattle shed for collection of cow</p>				
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		urine and improved health of livestock.				
	<p>3.2.1 Construction of new/repairs of existing tanks and storage structures like check dams for enhancing water recovery and ground water recharge.</p> <p>3.2.2 Water harvesting and development of watersheds (Area and Drainage line treatment in the upland villages) covering an area of 1,800 ha.</p> <p>3.2.3 Provision to initiate water related entry point activities in the villages to meet any immediate village level water related issue existing in the project village (includes identification and prioritization of major concerns, providing technical, institutional and partial financial support)</p> <p>3.2.4 Alternative advanced water technologies explored and promoted for efficient utilization of water use of micro/drip irrigation extended to HHs.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Creation of water bodies for critical irrigation (farm pond), creation of low cost water bodies (boribandhan), renovation of existing water bodies (de-siltation, repairing &amp; gating mechanism in stop dam), activities are going on as per the planning.</p> <p>3.2.2 We have prepared upland treatment plan for all the project village and the plans are being implemented.</p> <p>3.2.3. Water related entry point activities has happened in all the project villages.</p> <p>3.2.4 We are in the process of supporting and supplying advance water use technologies to the farmers in the project villages.</p>				

	<p>3.3.1 Alternative livelihoods (dairy, piggery, poultry, vegetable gardening, petty trades, non-farm sector livelihoods and eco-tourism) would be demonstrated at village/cluster level with farmers through 4 trainings per year to households by para workers/paravets.</p> <p>3.3.2 Local village youths will be identified and trained to help people practice alternative livelihoods in a sustainable manner</p> <p>3.3.3 Input and market linkage support to the identified beneficiaries would be extended</p> <p>3.3.4 Common interest groups for HHs with similar livelihood activities would be formed to facilitate backward linkages for input supply and market linkages for sale.</p> <p>3.3.5 500 such youth provided with technical/semi technical trainings and placement linkages under the project</p>	<p>3.3.1 We are supporting the interested farmers for poultry, piggery, goatry, vegetable cultivation, honey bee rearing. We are conducting capacity building programme on a regular basis for farmers adopting alternate livelihood activities.</p> <p>3.3.2 We have identified local youths (both men and women) e.g., CRPs, Pashu sakhis, Paravets, who are providing regular training inputs for improved alternative livelihood.</p> <p>3.3.3 Training on mushroom cultivation has been done and the buy back has also been ensured particularly in seoni.</p> <p>3.3.5 We are focusing on the improvement of the locally needed skills so that after being trained they can be an asset for their community. We have identified various skill training providing institute in these area and enrolling them for training. Apart from this we are also in the process of engaging expert organization in skill building of youth.</p>		Excess migration to Nagpur, less understanding of project objectives, benefits and approaches, continuous engagement in agriculture and other related task.		
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	<p>3.4.1 Bio – gas plants will be constructed for 400 selected households.</p> <p>3.4.2 Efficient cooking chullahs (stoves) provided to households/village institutions/enterprises with a minimum outreach targeted of 600 households.</p> <p>3.4.3 Solar lanterns with provision of mobile battery charging will be provided to 600 household.</p>	<p>3.4.1 80 biogas have been installed in seoni. In FES, we are in the process of purchasing biogas plant and its installation.</p> <p>3.4.2 Awareness around smoke less fuel have improved among the HHs. 27 biomass chullaha have been provided to farmers in seoni.</p> <p>3.4.3 HHs are using solar light for study of their children. We will achieve our target in this quarter.</p>		Lack of awareness about ongoing govt. scheme		
4. Knowledge management	<p>4.1.1 4 consultative workshops are planned for all important stakeholders in the landscape to create a holistic knowledge management plan for the project/landscape .</p> <p>4.1.2 Resource materials such as quarterly newsletters, training curriculums, brochures, messages in local language and those covering best practices under the project</p>	<p>4.1.1 Two consultative workshops have been conducted.</p> <p>4.1.2 Resource material are being developed.</p> <p>4.1.3 One video has been developed.</p> <p>4.1.4 we have hired the consultant to help us in developing case studies and the initial workshop has happened.</p>	1287002	Delay in receiving of funds from donor agency delayed the process		

	<p>and in similar landscapes for stakeholders will be designed to be disseminated</p> <p>4.1.3 Development of audio visual content and 5-6 short movies for dissemination to the community and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>4.1.4 Peer reviewed research papers will be commissioned to be published in national/international journals on major adaptation pathways envisaged under the project.</p>					
	<p>4.2.1 A website will be designed to make the entire information publicly available to all stakeholders seeking relevant and up to date information about the project.</p> <p>4.2.2 Dissemination of learning and processes at local and national level through workshop and other mediums.</p> <p>4.2.3 Planned 8 inter community (2 per year), 4 project level (1 per year) and 2 national level workshops (1 per 2 years) during the project period</p>	<p>4.2.1 Process of designing the website has already started.</p> <p>4.2.3 Organizing regular meetings/trainings and event such as celebration World environment day, International day for biological diversity, season watch, environment education for children as part of the community level engagement process .</p>		<p>Delay receiving of funds from donor agency delayed the process</p>		

**Table 11.1: List of Document (WOTR)**

<b>1</b>	Attendance Register:	(Yes)
<b>2</b>	Leave Register:	(Yes)
<b>3</b>	Measurement Book:	(Yes)
<b>4</b>	Bill Book:	(Yes)
<b>5</b>	Orientation/exposure/capacity building/Meetings Record:	(Yes)
<b>6</b>	Villagers Meeting Record	(Yes)
<b>7</b>	Impact Monitoring Record:	(No-yet to be prepared)
<b>8</b>	Muster Payment sheet	(Yes)
<b>9</b>	Bank Passbook (Updated)	(Yes)
<b>10</b>	Shramdan Register	(Yes)
<b>11</b>	Project Records Displayed:	(Yes)
<b>12</b>	Whether records updated and signed regularly	(Yes)
<b>13</b>	Whether the activities being performed through proper tendering/quotation process?	(Yes)
<b>14</b>	Whether the quotation letters, sanction agreements are properly maintained	(Yes)
<b>15</b>	Whether the record of number of farmers/beneficiaries, their Meetings no. and frequency being properly maintained and updated?	(Yes)
<b>16</b>	Whether the stationery register are maintained	(Yes)

**Table 11.2: List of documents (FES - 1)**

<b>At village level</b>	<b>At office level</b>
Village Institution meeting-cum-resolution register	Procurement related supporting document
Women meeting register	Livestock related document(camp, campaign, exposure etc.)
Byelaws register	Conflict resolution register
Livelihood register	Stock register
Financial records (cashbook, ledger, pass book, voucher, receipt, utilization certificate )	Agriculture intervention and yield –farmers data sheet
Documents related to physical work (planning sheet, estimate copy, purchase proposal supporting document, muster roll, payment register etc.)	Livestock related farmers data sheet
Village level raining register	Project level physical and financial data sheet
Measurement Book	Project Steering Committee meeting minutes
Distribution register, Attendance register	Project proposal and baseline document
Natural resource quality data (water level, soil quality, GPS co-ordinates, elevation) and monitor water level from time to time	IEC material, audio-visuals, etc.

**Table 11.3: List of documents (FES – 2)**

1	Attendance Register:	(Yes)
2	Leave Register:	Online system
3	Measurement Book:	(Yes)
4	Bill Book:	No
5	Orientation/exposure/capacity building/Meetings Record:	(Yes)
6	Villagers Meeting Record	(Yes)
7	Impact Monitoring Record	(yet to be prepared)
8	Muster Payment sheet	(Yes)
9	Bank Passbook (Updated)	(Yes)
10	Shramdan Register	(Yes)
11	Project Records Displayed	(Yes)
12	Whether records updated and signed regularly	(Yes)
13	Whether the activities being performed through proper tendering/quotation process?	(Yes)
14	Whether the quotation letters, sanction agreements are properly maintained	(Yes)
15	Whether the record of number of farmers/beneficiaries, their Meeting (no and frequency) being properly maintained and updated?	(Yes)
16	Whether the stationery register are maintained	No