

Theme	Water Stewardship
Title	Effectiveness of Public-Private-Civil Society Partnership in Watershed Development Programme: An Assessment
State	Maharashtra
District	Jalna
Implementing Agency	Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR)
Evaluation Agency	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Ltd (ALC), Hyderabad
Date of Submission	July, 2014

Executive Summary

Study Objectives: Impact assessment of MGNREGS implemented under a Public-Private-Civil Society Partnership (PPCP) programme with regard to employment generation, agriculture productivity, seasonal out-migration, household incomes, strength of community institutions and overall quality of life of the beneficiaries.

Key Findings:

- Sharp increase of around 45-50% in crop productivity was observed in project intervention areas which resulted in increase of household income from Rs. 25,000 (pre-intervention) to Rs. 45,000 per annum (post intervention).
- Post the watershed programme, the number of months of water availability for agriculture increased from 4.50 months to 6.29 months in a year; enabling farmers to take a second crop in the Rabi season. On an average, post project intervention, there was an increase of 1.62 mts. in groundwater in Bhokardhan cluster. Further, improvements in drinking water availability was witnessed in project intervention areas.
- Employment generation increased due to the programme: on an average the agricultural labourers received 51-64 days of employment per annum with a wage of Rs. 163/- per day.
- Empowering women was given due importance: for every 1,000 wage earning men there were 982 women wage earners in the project village.
- Strong partnership convergence was witnessed between public, private and civil society under this tripartite agreement.

Areas for Improvement:

- The scope of work to be widened for inclusion of comprehensive watershed development components like farm ponds, mini percolation tanks, check dams, rock fill dams and gully control activity along with dry land farming system.
- Dry land farming programme should be taken up on the lines of special area development programmes like Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, etc., and special funds be placed at disposal of the Panchayats for this purpose.
- In order to encourage people's participation and community engagement, there should be assured work with timely payments.

- There is need to tone up the existing credit distribution system in such areas where land development works is completed.
- To cover risk of crop failure in dry land areas, crop insurance along with improved agronomic practices should be introduced.

Please write to us at: itcmsk@itc.in for the full study