

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Providing Water Wheels to 1460 families in Alwar
District, Rajasthan.



With the support of



THE SHRI RAM SCHOOL
MOULSARI CAMPUS

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Contents

1. Project summary and highlights
2. Introduction
3. Background / Context of the Project
4. Planned activities and Achievements
5. Results and impact of the project
6. Stakeholders engagement
7. Sustainability Strategy and Plans
8. Partnership opportunities / Further project needs
9. Project Financials

Appendices

1. Beneficiary Stories
2. Baseline details of families
3. Photos of Beneficiaries

Project summary and highlights

Project Name	Provide Water wheels to 1460 families
Project Location	Alwar District Rajasthan
Project Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support 1460 marginalized families with Water Wheels which will improve the health and hygiene of families as they will have clean and potable water. • To reduce the drudgery of water collection for selected marginalized families.
Primary Sector	Drinking Water
Project Intervention	i-NFI
Beneficiaries	1460 Families
Project Results	Provided 1460 Water Wheels to 1460 families
Implementing Partner	Sir Sayed Trust (SST)
Fund Received	3,039,984
Fund Utilized	3,039,984
Project Period	Feb. 2020 to March 2020
Reporting Period	Completion Report (Feb. 2020 to June 2020)
Type of Report	Completion Report
Submitted to	The Shri Ram School
Submitted by	Habitat for Humanity India Trust
Project Contacts	

Introduction

Our primary focus was on women and child development with a specific focus on the girl child. Women and small children are required to fetch the majority of water for households in rural areas. This often keeps them from attending school or working jobs. Women carry heavy loads of water (about 20 liters) on their heads in some locations. This causes severe damage to their neck and spine over time.

Women generally tend to undertake domestic chores which require a lot of dependence on water for daily activities and for overall hygiene for the families. However, the gender disparity in decision making causes their decisions to be neglected in the planning and management systems at the local and district levels.

A water project that involves women in planning and management is proven more likely to succeed. On average, women work twice as long as men for unpaid work (housework, cleaning, cooking, washing, etc.). Women are primary caretakers of children that fall prey to various water borne diseases and other health criticalities. This reduces their time on productive work and they are reduced to just caregivers.

For mothers and pregnant women, an improved water supply and proper water storage is essential to protect lives and ensure good health. The Water Wheel improves access to water. It enables women, children and the elderly to collect 5 times more water than a single bucket, by simply rolling it along the ground.

Background / Context of the Project

Alwar district is located in the north-eastern part of Rajasthan and extends between north latitude 27°03' and 28°14' and east longitude 76°07' and 77°13'. It covers 8720 sq. km of geographical area. Its length from south to north is about 137 km and breadth from east to west is about 110 km. The district occupies about 2.45% of the total area of the State. Administratively, the district is divided into 14 tehsils and 14 Panchayat Samitis. The District has 1991 villages, 9 urban towns and 6 Municipalities. Rural and urban population in the district is 30.18 lacs and 6.54 lacs respectively (Census, 2011). Density of the population is 438 persons/sq km.

The project will be implemented in Tijara & Kishangarh block of Alwar district in the state of

Rajasthan. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main occupations for livelihood. It has a high proportion of scheduled castes and Minority (Meo Muslims), the most backward communities in the caste hierarchy.

Most of the hilly areas in the Kishangarh and Tijara tahsils of Alwar district are classified as “forest areas” and almost all the forest blocks in these two tahsils are severely affected by the illegal activities being carried out by a mining and stone-crusher mafia operating from Haryana

Objective of the Project:

1. Support 1460 marginalized families with Water Wheels which will improve the health and hygiene of families with clean and potable water.
2. To reduce the drudgery of water collection for selected marginalized families.

Project beneficiaries

1460 beneficiaries in need of support in the form of Water Wheels.

Planned activities and Achievements

a. Situational Analysis and Baseline

Scorching heat during the summer affects not only the groundwater level in the district but also dries up locally available sources of water. The women and children are forced to walk a considerable distance under the sun to fetch water for basic use and drinking. Carrying a heavy load on the head or back in the heat is proven to be a curse to the overall health of the people. Hence, it becomes important to support these families with Water Wheels.

Situation of groundwater in Alwar:

A study of Alwar’s groundwater by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in 2010 reveals that in a major part of the district, the depth of water varies from 10 to 40 meters below ground level. All blocks of district are in the “Over Exploited” zone. The CGWB study also analyzed long term, pre-monsoon water level data (2002-2011) to conclude that the declining rate of groundwater is 25 cm per year.

Water source and distance:

A hand pump is the primary source of water for the majority of people. Around 40% of the households have a water source in their house while others have it outside their house. All

households use the same source of water for washing clothes, drinking and cooking. Around 25% of the households use a water source between 0-100 meters of the house and around 20% use water sources more than 100 meters far. Around 50% of the people take more than 15 minutes to fetch water back and forth. In the majority of the households, women fetch water. In summers, the water availability gets restricted.

*Data source: http://education.rajasthan.gov.in/content/raj/education/literacy-and-continuingeducation/en/Literacy_Scenario/Districtwise_Literacy_Rate_of_Rajasthan.htmlhttp://censusindia.gov.in

b. Distribution



List of planned activities	Completed on	Details
Sarekhurd	19-Feb	Water wheels were distributed to 60 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Sare kalan	19-Feb	Water wheels were distributed to 101 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire

		and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
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Milakapur Turk	22-Feb	Water wheels were distributed to 101 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Ubaraka & bhalesar	24-Feb	Water wheels were distributed to 60 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Khohri khurd & Khohri kalan	28-Feb	Water wheels were distributed to 77 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Gwalda	23-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 130 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Indaur	20-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 120 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Arandka	19-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 61 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Patan kalan	15-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 91 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Jodiya meo	17-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 60 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information

		was given
Thekada khairthal	19-Mar	Water wheels were distributed to 104 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Khidarpur	8 May	Water wheels were distributed to 62 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Gotoli	11 May	Water wheels were distributed to 97 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Roopbas	10 June	Water wheels were distributed to 142 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Rehmat Nagar	11 June	Water wheels were distributed to 53 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given
Lapala	12 June	Water wheels were distributed to 141 families, families were informed that they should use the Water Wheels properly, keep it away from fire and use it only for water and maintenance information was given

c. Challenges faced

- Other villagers tend to feel that it is a primary need and necessity for them despite having good access to water and other resources.
- Water wheels' distribution took longer due to Covid-19.
- Due to Covid-19, there was a lot of difficulty in handling the crowd; everyone had to give repeated information about wearing masks and social distancing.
- Other people in the villages also used to demand Water Wheels, which were given full information about this subject separately

d. Selection of Beneficiaries

The criteria set have the following key factors:

- The partner selected such families whose source of water is more far from home.
- Most Affected families
- Poorest of the Poor (below poverty line/economically weaker)

e. Procurement Process

The vendor delivered the water wheels to Alwar district of Rajasthan which was coordinated by both Habitat India and Sir Syed Trust. Water Wheels are stored in different villages of Alwar district so that they can be easily transported to the surrounding villages.

f. Distribution Process

- Partner NGO – SST first gave orientation about Water Wheels on how to use it, and gave information about its maintenance to community.
- Water wheels were distributed to all the people according to the prepared list. Support was sought from the respective sarpanches and community leaders.

Results and outcome of the project

1460 Water Wheels were distributed to beneficiaries which:

- Reduces suffering caused by heavy loads
- Improves hygiene and health conditions
- Empowers women and children
- Improves morale and personal dignity
- More time for economic activities
- More time for education

Lessons Learnt

Managing community expectation is a challenge especially when there is a need vocalized by members of the community who do not have an actual need. Habitat India managed these expectations in this project with the support of local leaders, sarpanches and partner SST.

Sustainability Strategy and Plans

The Water Wheel has the capacity to contain 45 liters of water at a time. The Water Wheel is designed in such a way that it is very easy for anybody to roll, even children of age 10 can

roll it easily. It is two times more efficient than head loading. Water Wheels are made up of high quality material designed to increase the performance on tough terrain. The simple design of the Water Wheel with handle control reduces physical strain of carrying water which also helps children roll it over long distances.

The partner explained and oriented the beneficiaries about the Water Wheels on how to use, maintenance and cleanliness.

Partnership opportunities/ Further project needs

500 more Water Wheels required in district Alwar, Rajasthan.

We identified 15 more villages in Alwar district where there are problems with drinking water. Women, on average, fetch water from about 1 km away which creates a significant physical burden as well as time wastage. In some families, children are also required to help in filling water due to which they are unable to attend school. As such, the provision of Water Wheels will reduce their troubles to a great extent.

Project Financials

Fund Utilization Statement		
Donor Name: The Shri Ram School, Mousari		
Project Code:- IN20410	Project Cost :-	3,039,984
Project Name :-Water wheels for 1460 families at Alwar, Rajasthan	Funds Received :-	3,039,984
Project Location :- Alwar, Rajasthan	Balance Funds to Receive :-	-
Project Duration :- 15th January to 31st March,20	No of Units	1460

Sr No	Description	No of Units	Unit cost	Total	Actual Expenses	Surplu s / Deficit
	Cost per Water Wheel	1460	1,890	2,759,400	2,759,401	-1
	Baseline and need assessment	1	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
	Partner PEI	1	77,381	77,381	77,380	1

	M&E visits, Documentation and Reporting	1	91,135	91,135	91,135	-
	Project Cost			3,030,916		
	Habitat India Admin	1	82,068	82,068	82,068	-
	Total			3,039,984	3,039,984	0

Annexure-1: Beneficiary Stories

Case Story 1: Case study of Hamidan



Sir Syed Trust and Habitat for Humanity India, in the Tijara block have made great effort in reducing the problem faced by women for fetching water from great distances. Here we will be talking about one such family from Ubarka, a village which lies in the plains about 30 km away from Tehsil Tijara and about 10 km away from Tapukada. This village has no proper means of transportation. People living here are mainly dependent on their own vehicles. About 150 families reside in this village. Out of which 130 families belong to Muslim community and 20 families belong to Schedule caste (SC). The main source of income of the community is agriculture and secondary source of income is rearing livestock and daily wages. Hamidan has a family of five members. She, her husband Jamal and three children (one daughter and two sons). Her daughter is married and both her sons are studying. The elder son is in class 7 and the younger one in 6th standard. Her family is poor, so to help the family, Hamidan in addition to her household chores used to collect the fibers of Saccharum munja (a type of grass locally known as Moonj) from the forest to make rope used in preparing 'Charpai' in villages. By doing this she used to earn Rs. 1000 to Rs.1,500 per month. Her husband works in a factory as a laborer. She used to wake up early in the morning, finish her household chores, feed the animals and after that she has to walk around 400 m to fetch water from the hand pump to prepare food and do other household

work. She used earthen pots to fetch water from the hand-pump. She has to make several rounds to fetch the required amount of water. Due to this, her other work got affected. Hamidan says that it has proved a great help to her as she can bring more water in a single trip and now her children also help her in bringing water joyfully and playfully without much effort and load just by pulling the handle of the Water Wheel. She says that Water Wheel has helped her to a great extent in bringing more water in less time and she is very happy now.

Case Story 2: Story of Sahrana



Sahrana's family consists of seven (7) members. She, along with her husband Saddam and four children (three daughters and one son) reside in this village. Like Hamidan and other women in her village, she too wakes up early and finishes her household chores, like feeding the animals, cleaning house and so on. To cook food and for other household activities she has to travel 300 m to get water from the hand-pump. A lot of her time gets eaten up in bringing the water from the pump to her house as it takes several trips and water spills during transport. She used earthen pots to get water which is carried by keeping it on her head. For that she often gets tired and suffers from a headache. Her other chores also get affected because of this.

Sahrana received the Water Wheel which has cut down her transport time quite drastically. Sahrana is also happy that her children have also taken an interest in the chore due to the Water Wheel. They happily roll out of the wheel and get water for the family very eagerly as it allows them to play with it. This has saved her a lot of time and productively engaged her kids as well. She is very happy about receiving the Water Wheel from SST & HFH and never forgets to thank the staff of SST & HFH during visits.

Annexure-3: Photographs of Beneficiaries

Demostration & Distributed 161 Water Wheels in Sarekhurd and Sarekalan village by SST



Distributed 122 Water Wheels in Ubarka and Khidarpur village by SST



Distributed 91 Water Wheels in Patan Kalan village by SST



Distributed 104 Water Wheels in Thekda village by SST



Distributed 142 Water Wheels in Roopbas village by SST



End