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## **DETAILED PROJECT REPORT (DPR)**



## DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

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## Abbreviations

AAU	Anand Agriculture University
APL	Above Poverty Lane
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BoD	Board of Directors
BPL	Below Poverty Lane
CAPART	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Check Dam
CU	Chhotaudepur
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FLD	Front Line Demonstration
HR	Human Resources
INM	Integrated Nutrition Management
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LI	Lift Irrigation
LRP	Local Resource Person
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MKSP	Women Farmers Sashaktikaran Program
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
PIA	Project Implementation Agency
PJ	Jetpur Pavi
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
RoC	Registrar of Company
S & P	System and Procedures
SFT	Shroffs Foundation Trust
SGS	Shardadevi Gramudyog Utpadak Sahakari Mandli Ltd.
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SRI	Systematic Rice Intensification
SS	Samaj Shilpi
SWI	System of Wheat Intensification
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan Office
VI-CAS	Vivekanand Center for Agriculture Services
WFG	Women Farmer Group
WFL	Woman Farmer Leader
WFPC/ F	Women Farmers' Producer Company / Federation

## Executive Summary

- Summary of the proposal**

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b>Proposal on Women Farmers Sashaktikaran</b>
<b>Proposed Area</b>	<b>61 villages of Chhotaudepur Tribal Block 30 villages of Jetpur Pavi Tribal Block</b>
<b>Proposed Target:</b>	<b>7320 women farmers through 644 women SHGs from both the blocks</b>

### Budget Summary:

Parameters	MKSP	GLPC	MoRD
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>43931084.35</b>	<b>10982771</b>	<b>32948313</b>
<b>Average Investment per village (91 villages)</b>	<b>477511.8</b>	<b>119378</b>	<b>358134</b>
<b>Average Investment per woman farmer (7320)</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>4501</b>

### Analysis and Benchmarks of proposed costs:

Sr	DETAILS	Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Total Budget (INR Rs.)	% age of Total Budget
A	Project Inception	6.085	4.910	3.660	<b>14.655</b>	<b>3%</b>
B	Institution Building	2.002	11.760	6.405	<b>20.167</b>	<b>5%</b>
C	Capacity Building	92.886	129.021	48.277	<b>270.184</b>	<b>62%</b>
D	Community Investment Support	29.080	21.780	24.905	<b>75.765</b>	<b>17%</b>
E	Knowledge Management	1.932	11.112	5.172	<b>18.216</b>	<b>4%</b>
F	Monitoring & Evaluation	4.668	1.440	6.168	<b>12.276</b>	<b>3%</b>
G	Contingency	2.050	2.700	1.419	<b>6.169</b>	<b>1%</b>
H	Administration Expenditure	7.293	7.293	7.293	<b>21.879</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET (INR Rs.)</b>		<b>145.996</b>	<b>190.016</b>	<b>103.299</b>	<b>439.311</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Executive Summary

The Tribal area of district Vadodara is among the most backward areas in Gujarat. It is predominated by the tribal mostly depending upon rain fed agriculture on their small and marginal land holdings.

In the tribal area entire family is engaged in Agriculture and women contribute more than male members of the family. However women do not get due recognition and empowerment as they are not recognized as farmer and so never given benefit.

Government of Gujarat has promoted self help groups of women named Sakhi Mandal in the district on large scale as main tool for poverty alleviation; this is very favorable opportunity to link these women members with agriculture based livelihood activities. Hence, the present proposal addresses the issue of women's participation in agricultural to enhance their livelihood.

The SHGs will be brought under umbrella of block level apex body already registered under cooperative societies act as outcome of SGSY special project.

The project will be implemented with **7320** small and marginal women farmers spread over in 91 villages of two tribal blocks.

- **Project Description**
- **Objective:** *To organize and empower **7320** Women Farmers in groups and bring them together under the umbrella of common interest based Cooperative societies at Block level with visualizing their active contribution in agriculture sector of Tribal blocks of Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi in three years.*
- The project will be implemented with 7320 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 91 villages of two blocks i.e. Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi of Vadodara District. There will be total 12 Clusters of villages.
- The villages / areas are those whereas Shroffs Foundation Trust (SFT) has been working in water resources, agricultural productivity enhancement and other programme since last 19 years and where SFT has promoted SHG groups as well as block level federation in terms of women cooperative society.
- Since this existing block level Apex body is already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions.
- Once the group is stabilized at cluster level and afterward it will be linked at block level. Representative Mahial Kisans of cluster level federations would be the members of the block level Apex body and become equity holder. 7320 women farmers are envisaged to be under these block level federation as members. The

Block level federation will eventually become the local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension service along with its existing businesses.

- The trained team of community resources persons will help the block level federation and the Board of Directors will upscale the MKSP project.
- Community resource person from the same villages or nearby villages will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects of agriculture with a view that they will be the service providers in the local area.
- Training, exposure visits and constant handholding support to the Women's institutions and community resources person will be the key strategy of the project. The block level federation and the CRP are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff of implementing agency.
- Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be a localized version of the farmers' field schools, in each village in which the members of the groups will participate and get knowledge and skills.

#### **Key components of the project:**

##### **These are the main set of activities:**

- **Institution Building:** Formation and development of village level and cluster level Women Farmers federations; federate the cluster level federations with block level apex body/ federation. According to the geographic situation 91 village level organizations and 12 cluster level federations will be formed and further linked with the existing apex body named Shardadevi Gramodyog Society Chhotaudepur. Also to, develop and establish system and procedures related to admin, accounts, HR, development of business plans and its implementation, statutory compliance and overall institution building.
- **Cadre development:** In form of Community Resource Persons (CRP) and build their capacities – Progressive women farmers are identified by intensive community exercises. These Community Resource Persons will be capacitated through intensive trainings along with exposure visits with a vision to strengthen their agriculture practices and enhance their capabilities as a community trainer for enhancement of sustainable agriculture practices. It is targeted to develop 120 CRPs to scale up the impact of the project.
- **Promotion of sustainable Agriculture practices:**
  - 72 Farm Schools will be established and equipped with training and education material and Soil testing facilities with demonstrations of drudgery reduction

tools, vermi compost, FYM and bio pesticides. The women farmers will get knowledge and exposure at village level.

- Training and Education on sustainable agriculture practices will be the focused area. Land and Water Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, General Problem Management related to agriculture will be the key aspects.
- SMS based extension services for women farmers to access information on weather, cropping practices and market rates etc.
- Soil testing, analysis and recommendations
- Seed Security program – promote local seed preservation practices
- Vermi compost and Farm Yard Manure – Promotion of balance between organic and inorganic agri inputs
- Farmers Diary – Technical guidance to the farmers.
- Agriculture based livelihood interventions such as – trial and demonstration of good agriculture practices, replacement of varieties, use of bio-fertilizer, crop spacing, kitchen vegetable garden etc.

#### • **Rationale for Support under MKSP**

**Proposed project addresses the issues of women farmers like,**

1. Poor agriculture productivity and food insecurity
2. High level of borrowing from moneylenders to supplement livelihood deficits, and consequently high levels of debt
3. High level of seasonal distress migration, particularly for debt service and due to deficit in employment opportunities

#### **Present Status of Women in Farming**

- Used only as Labor in Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry
- No exposure or limited exposure to Agri related outside world
- No/limited decision making on farm related issues/works
- Drudgery prone farm operations
- Nutrition issues in Women and Children
- Gender issues are prominent in farm related works, purchase and innovative etc.
- Health issues related to cooking – cooking method
- No recognition of women's contribution to her family
- No collective voice in Gram Sabhas or Panchyats

**The proposed project addresses the above issues by –**

- Organizing women farmers at village level Groups, cluster level federations and subsequently at the apex level to ensure sustenance

- Invest heavily on the capacity building of the federation members, and community resource person to put them in leadership role and building social capital in the villages
- Introducing, validating and disseminating various agriculture based livelihood initiatives to create asset base at the family level to enhance their income and food security
- Cluster level federation with support to block level federation integrates small holders with the market and knowledge resources to obtain farm inputs and services of high quality and fair price for their produce. The block level federations would be an effective platform to carry out an alternative system of extension mechanism

• **Consolidated Budget (INR in Lacs)**

Total budget for the project for three years	Share of GLPC	Share of MoRD
438.31	109.82	329.48
100%	25%	75%

• **Cost Summary:**

Parameters	MKSP	GLPC	MoRD
Total Project Budget	43931084.35	10982771	32948313
Average Investment per village (91 villages)	477511.8	119378	358134
Average Investment per woman farmer (7320)	6002	1500	4501



## Cost Benefit Ratio

Area of intervention	Before Project		After Project		Difference in Rs.
	Calculation for One Woman family	Amount in Rs.	Calculation for One Woman family	Amount in Rs.	
Input Cost	Chemical Fertilizer	900	Compost	400	500
	Hybrid Seeds	800	Local Seeds	120	680
	<b>Total Input Cost</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>Total Input Cost</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Production	Maize (400 KGs@Rs.10/Kg)	4,000	Maize (1000 KGs@Rs.10/Kg)	10,000	6,000
	Fodder (2240 KGs@Rs.3/Kg)	6,720	Fodder (2240 KGs@Rs.3/Kg)	8,960	2,240
	<b>Total Production Cost</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>Total Production Cost</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>8,240</b>
	Investment of MKSP for each woman farmer	<b>5,989</b>	Net Surplus of one major crop (Maize) for one Season	<b>9,420</b>	<b>3,431</b>
<b>Thus the input cost of the project will be recovered in only one cropping season</b>					

- Project Result:**

The Project activities will focus on effective delivery mechanism by making concerted efforts. The major outcomes of the Project for both the blocks are envisaged as under:

**Economic:**

- Increased Agriculture productivity in tune of 50 % to the present level of each family.
- Food security will be ensured to the 100% for the targeted families along with increase in their nutrition level.
- This will introduce innovative ideas to improve the income alternatives among women farmers.
- Market linkage for the backward and forward integration will be ensured with competitive market along with management of integrated pest, fertilizer and water would result in 30-40% savings / gain at each farmer's level.
- There will be sub-sector development for agriculture like, seed production, organic fertilizer production, aggregation of produce and primary processing, animal husbandry, etc. All these will contribute to energize the local economy for multiplier effect.

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**Social Impact:**

1. Capacitated women farmers groups at village level and women led apex organization will lead the project initiatives and will carry lots of collective bargaining power.
2. The project would increase the recognition and dignity of women farmers.
3. The improved knowledge and adoption of modern technologies which will decrease the drudgeries and hardship of the women farmers which led these women farmers to more focus for their children education and other developmental activities.
4. This will be resulted in terms of reduction in migration, food security; nutritional security, etc. will strengthen the women and contribute to improve their strategic role in agriculture.

**Environmental –**

- Introduction of improved technologies of agronomy and its adoption will ultimately enhance the soil and environment positively.
- Reduce in use of water, recommended doses of fertilizers and chemicals, use of biological fertilizers and biological control measures for pests and diseases will have positive impact on soils and environment.

## Chapter-1:: Project Background, Context and Rationale

The Tribal area in Vadodara district is among the most backward areas in Gujarat (Chhotaudepur is now declared as tribal district from Aug-2013) It is predominated by the tribal mostly depending upon rain fed agriculture on their small and marginal land holdings.

In the tribal area entire family is engaged in Agriculture and women contribute more than male members of the family. However, as prevalent in our country, in this area also women do not get due recognition and empowerment as they are not recognized as farmer and so never given benefit.

Government of Gujarat has promoted self help groups of women named Sakhi Mandal in the district on large scale as main tool for poverty alleviation. Nearly 30000 women are the members in the selected blocks this is good opportunity to link these women members of Sakhi Mandals with agriculture based livelihood activities. Hence, the present proposal addresses the issue of women's participation in sustainable agricultural development to enhance their livelihood in the proposed project area. With the promotion of proposed programmes by women and improve the yields of the crops by intensification cropping pattern through the skilled women farmers. The SHGs will be brought under umbrella of block level cooperative societies.

Community Resource Person will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area.

The soil health improvement is another important aspect of the proposal.

Training, exposure and constant handholding to the Women's institutions and CRPs will be the key strategy of the project. The Women Institutes and the Local Resource Persons are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff.

The project will be implemented with **7320** small and marginal women farmers spread over in 91 villages of two tribal blocks.

### **Following are the main set of activities:**

- **Institution Building:** Formation and development of village, cluster and block level Women Farmers federations; federate the cluster level federations into block level federation, develop and establish system and procedures related to admin, accounts, HR, develop business plan and implementation, statutory compliance and overall institution building.

- **Cadre development:** in form of Community Resource Persons (CRP) and build their capacities - Progressive women farmers are identified by intensive community exercises. These Community Resource Persons will be capacitated through intensive trainings along with exposure visits with a vision to strengthen their agriculture practices and enhance their capabilities as a community trainer for enhancement of sustainable agriculture practices. It is targeted to develop **120** CRPs to scale up the impact of the project.
- **Promotion of sustainable Agriculture practices:**
  - 91 Farm Schools will be established and equipped with training and education material and Soil testing facilities with demonstrations of drudgery reduction tools, vermi compost, FYM and bio pesticides. The women farmers will get knowledge and exposure at village level.
  - Training and Education on sustainable agriculture practices will be the focused area. Land and Water Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management, General Problem Management related to agriculture will be the key aspects.
  - SMS based extension services for women farmers to access information on weather, cropping practices and market rates etc.
  - Soil testing, analysis and recommendations
  - Seed Security program- promote local seed preservation practices
  - Vermi compost and Farm Yard Manure- Promotion of balance between organic and inorganic agri inputs.
  - Farmers Diary- Technical guidance to the farmers.
  - Agriculture based livelihood interventions such as – trial and demonstration of good agriculture practices, replacement of varieties, use of bio-fertilizer, crop spacing, kitchen vegetable garden etc.

## Rationale of the project

Shroffs Foundation Trust penetrated in the underprivileged area of Chhotadepur Taluka in 1995 and Jetpur Pavi Taluka in 2009 focusing women faced issues along with the total development of the area through Watershed development activities, Agriculture development activities, Literacy campaign, drudgery reduction by agriculture mechanization, availing drinking water facility at doorstep, formation and strengthen of Self Help Groups (SHG) with linking them with income generation programs.

With low level of literacy and lack of infrastructure and communication facilities, most farmers in the tribal area are ignorant about the latest development and technology in the field of agriculture. They undergo long hours of drudgery in the processes. Not

only that they are not even aware of the Govt. schemes through which they can benefit. There are no market linkages to fetch better prices for their crops. Farmers have to travel 40 kilometers to procure their inputs. In addition there is total absence of APMC activities.

This proposal addresses above mentioned issues by (a) to build up capacities and empower women farmers by organizing them at primary level (SHGs) and subsequently at the apex level (Federation) to ensure sustenance, (b) to integrate small holders with the market and knowledge resources to obtain farm inputs and services of high quality and fair price for their produce, (c) to provide tools and technologies to reduce drudgery in agriculture activities, (d) introducing, validating and disseminating various agriculture based livelihood initiatives to create asset at the family level to enhance their income and food security. All of these together would address most of the MKSP project objectives.

### **Demographic profile of the area**

The project is proposed to be implemented in the Gujarat state and would cover one of the most backward blocks Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi of Vadodara district. Both the blocks are drought prone Area. The main livelihood of the population is rain-fed farming, collecting and selling raw forest produce. They are migrating in lean period in search of labor work in all over Gujarat and even in neighbor state of Madhya Pradesh.

Gujarat is recognized as one of the fast developing state in the country still there is lot of areas where special concentration is needed in regards to socio economic development of the poorest of the poor of the society.

### **Glimpse of the State**

On May 1, 1960, Gujarat was created out of 17 northern districts of the former state of Bombay. As per the census of 2011, the total population of Gujarat state is 6,04,39,692 and the population density is calculated to be roughly 308 per km square, which is lower in comparison to the others.

The ratio of male and females are decent, with 918 girls per 1000 boys, which again one of the lowest among all others. Literacy rate in Gujarat has seen upward trend and is 79.31% as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 87.23% while female literacy is at 70.73%.

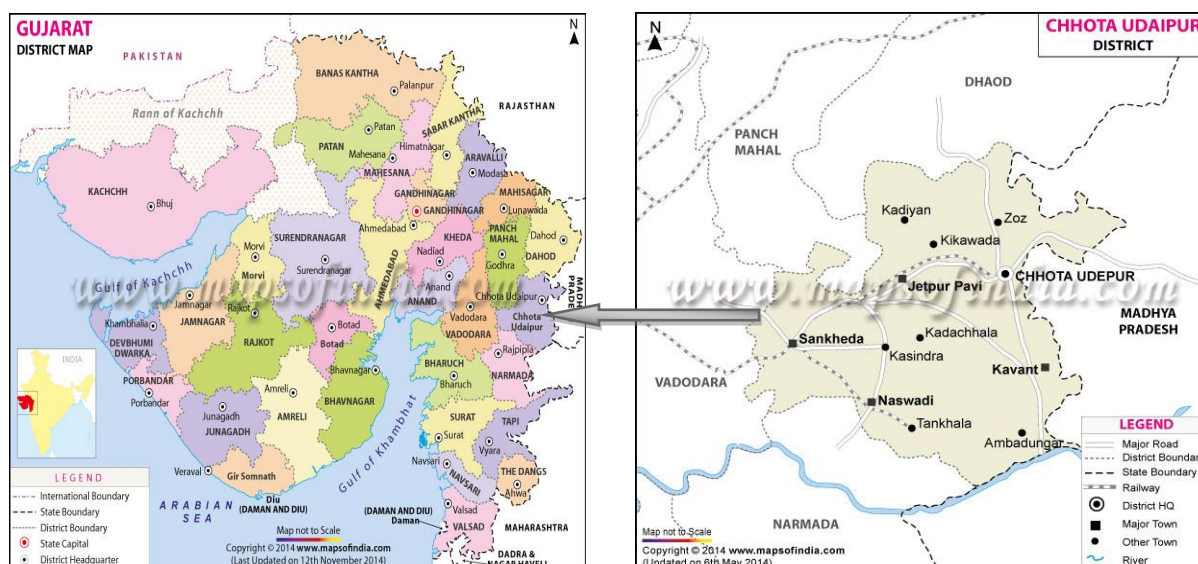
Urban Population of the State is 42.6%, which used to be at 37.4% in 2001. Rural population in the state in 2011 fell to 57.4% from 62.6% in 2001.

**Table - 1: Quick facts of the State**

Latitudinal Location:	23.00 N
Longitudinal Location	72.00 E
Area:	1,96,244 square kilometers
Rainfall:	93.2 cm
Temperature:	Summer: min 25 degrees to 45 dig's Winter: min 15 degrees to max 35 dig's
Season	November to February
Density of Population (per Sq. Km.) by residence	308
Population:	6,04,39,692 (as per 2011 census)
Total Male Population	3,14,91,260
Total Female Population	2,89,48,432
Total Rural Population and Percentage	3,46,94,609 (57.4%)
Total Urban Population and Percentage	2,57,45,083 (42.6%)
Total ST Population	89,17,174
Percentage of ST population to total population	14.8%
ST Population Male	45,01,389
ST Population Female	44,15,785
Total SC Population	40,74,447
Percentage of SC population to total population	6.7%
SC Population Male	21,10,331
SC Population Female	19,64,116
Literacy Rate:	79.31%
Total Literate Population	4,10,93,358
Total Literate Population (Rural)	2,14,20,842
Total Literate Population (Urban)	1,96,72,516
Capital:	Gandhinagar
Principal Language:	Gujarati
Other Languages:	English, Hindi and other Indian languages
Eco System	Ranges from deserts, scrublands, grasslands, deciduous forests, and wetlands to mangroves, coral reefs, estuaries, and gulfs

*Source: State, District and Taluka wise salient features of population statistics (2001 and 2011) published by Gujarat Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar*

## About Project District Chhotaudepur:



Chhotaudepur is recently declared as a separate district consisting of six Tribal Blocks of Vadodara District in Gujarat, is located on the border of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The area of Chhotaudepur is one of the most backward areas comprising predominantly of tribal population living in abject poverty. Main occupation of local population was farming, collecting and selling raw forest produce and migrating in search of labor work in lean periods.

The area is inhabited mainly by tribal communities like Rathwas, Bhils, Nayakas, Dhanaka and Harijans, majority of them living below the poverty line. Being remote and most neglected area, people have lived in poverty and deprivation for years. Illiteracy, shortage of water and lack of infrastructure added to their woes.

There is chronic water shortage in spite of 850-900 mm rainfall per year. Soil erosion due to massive deforestation and unawareness about methods of soil and water conservation; dependency on monsoon supported agriculture led to forced migration in lean seasons. In addition, lack of knowledge about methods and techniques of farming, selection of crops conducive to soil, absence of market linkages and so on led them to a vicious circle of money lenders, debt and further poverty.

These were not the only issues. Literacy rate was very low, especially among women and girls. Ill-equipped schools, non attendance of teachers and parents' apathy towards education accounted for a high rate of school dropouts. In terms of health related issues, one could barely find a healthy individual above the age of 50 yrs in this area. Lack of awareness about health services and illiteracy made them seek treatment from bhuas and un-trained traditional birth attendants rather than mostly non-functional PHCs. National Health Programs had minimum achievement in this area.



## Demographics

As of 2011 India census, Chhota Udaipur had a population of 544849 Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Chhota Udaipur has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 76% and female literacy of 62%. 11% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Humans are the most important resource for development, if this resource is used properly, it could be an asset otherwise it is a burden. In Chhotaudepur district, vulnerability of human resource is more, compared to productivity. If the quantity is turned into quality, the district would raise its rank in terms of human development index in state.

Strength of the human resource of this district is that, people are very hard working and can perform very well in very harsh climatic conditions also. On other hand, the big lacuna for development is illiteracy and unskilled humans.

### District at a glance: Source: (Collector website)

Area :	343616 Ha.
No. of Taluka :	05
Villages :	883
Gram Panchayat :	324
Municipalities :	01
Population :	10,71,276
S.T. Population :	6,99,224 [64.62%]
Density of population :	178
Sex ratio :	956.4
Primary Schools :	1249
Secondary Schools :	79
Higher Secondary Schools :	39
Collages :	13
PHCs :	40
Sub Centers :	231
Aanganwadies :	1058
Ration Shop :	365
Police Station :	08
Bank Branches :	66
Sakhi Mandal :	4445



**Population details: (Source: Population census of India 2011)**

**Total population of Chhotaudepur District and State**

Category		District	State
		Chhotaudepur	Gujarat
Total	Total	10,71,831	6,04,39,692
	Male	5,44,849	3,14,91,960
	Female	5,26,982	2,89,48,432
Rural	Total	9,99,416	3,46,94,609
	Male	5,07,702	1,77,99,159
	Female	4,91,714	1,68,95,450
Urban	Total	72,445	2,57,45,083
	Male	37,147	1,36,92,101
	Female	35,298	1,20,52,982

**Total Schedule Tribes Population of Chhotaudepur District and State**

Category		District	State
		Chhotaudepur	Gujarat
Total	Total	8,56,862	89,17,174
	Male	4,33,900	45,01,389
	Female	4,22,962	44,15,785
Rural	Total	8,38,228	80,21,848
	Male	4,24,410	40,42,691
	Female	4,13,818	39,79,157
Urban	Total	18,634	8,95,326
	Male	9,490	4,58,698
	Female	9,144	4,36,628

Chhotaudepur is predominantly inhabited by tribal community.

**Total Schedule Caste Population of Chhotaudepur District and Stat:**

Category		District	State
		Chhotaudepur	Gujarat
Total	Total	25,279	40,74,447
	Male	13,032	21,10,331
	Female	12,247	19,64,116
Rural	Total	20,599	22,81,573
	Male	10,610	11,76,107
	Female	9,989	11,05,466
Urban	Total	4,680	17,92,874
	Male	2,422	9,34,224
	Female	2,258	8,58,650

## Community wise population in Chhotaudepur:

Category	Chhotaudepur			Gujarat		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Schedule tribe	838228	18634	856862	8021848	895326	8917174
%	83.87	25.72	79.94	23.12	3.48	14.75
Schedule caste	20599	4680	25279	2281573	1792874	4074447
%	2.06	6.46	2.36	6.58	6.96	6.74

## Literacy status of the district

Taluka	Literate		Illiterate		Tot-male	Tot--female	Lit-Male	Lit-Female	Ill-male	Ill-Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female			%	%	%	%
Jetpur-Pavi	53744	32940	35883	53126	89627	86066	59.96	38.27	40.04	61.73
Bodeli	65900	45140	28612	43712	94512	88852	69.73	50.80	30.27	49.20
Chhotaudepur	51629	35271	69708	84769	121337	120040	42.55	29.38	57.45	70.62
Kanwant	49385	30550	56230	73837	105615	104387	46.76	29.27	53.24	70.73
Naswadi	45164	30936	33674	45669	78838	76605	57.29	40.38	42.71	59.62
Sankheda	39133	28085	15787	22947	54920	51032	71.25	55.03	28.75	44.97
Total	304955	202922	239894	324060	544849	526982	55.97	38.51	44.03	61.49

## Literacy rate in Gujarat and Chhotaudepur

Particulars	Literacy rate		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Gujarat	79.31	87.58	73
Chhotaudepur	47.38	73.91	45.46

## About Project Area

The project is planned to be implemented in two backward blocks, namely Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi of Chhotaudepur District. These blocks are predominating by tribal community. Total 91 villages are covered under the project.

## Taluka wise Population and sex Ratio

Taluka	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Jetpur-Pavi	175693	89627	86066	960
Bodeli	183364	94512	88852	940
Chhotaudepur	241377	121337	120040	989
Kanwant	210002	105615	104387	988
Naswadi	155443	78838	76605	971
Sankheda	105952	54920	51032	929
<b>Total</b>	<b>1071831</b>	<b>544849</b>	<b>526982</b>	<b>967</b>

### Taluka wise No. of villages and area in Chhotaudepur district

Taluka	No. of inhabited villages	No. of revenue villages	Area (ha.)	No. of Village panchayat
Jetpur-Pavi	130	130	80564	91
Bodeli	149	149		
Chhotaudepur	144	144	76546	44
Kanwant	133	133	60776	
Naswadi	217	217	33517	
Sankheda	118	118	72261	
<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>323664</b>	<b>135</b>

### Chhotaudepur Block:

Chhotaudepur block is situated between 22.3200° N, 74.0100° E latitude and longitude respectively. The block is spread over on an area of 76546 ha. The block head quarter is Chhotaudepur. This block comprises of 144 villages and 44 village Panchayats. Rural population of this block is 107357; the average family size is 7 and sex ratio is 989. Caste wise classification of population shows that percentage of schedule tribe is 80.66 and schedule caste is 2.94. The percentage of literacy is 39.91 % in male and 21.68 % in female.

### Jetpur Pavi Block:

Jetpur Pavi block is situated between Latitude and Longitude 22.3411589 73.8389657 respectively. The block is spread over on an area of 80564 ha. The block head quarter is Chhotaudepur. This block comprises of 130 villages and 91 village Panchayats. Rural population of this block is 167837; the average family size is 7 and sex ratio is 960. Caste wise classification of population shows that percentage of schedule tribe is 67.02 and schedule caste is 2.09 the percentage of literacy is 33.46% in male and 64.69 % in female.

### Area Profile Summary of project area

Details	Chhotaudepur	Jetpur Pavi
Total Villages	142 villages	210 villages
Total Households	41830 HH	41621 HH
Average Family Size	5.7 persons	6 persons
Total Population	241377	225894
Male	121337	116158
Female	120040	109736
Total ST Population	211506 (87.62 %)	175183 (78%)
Male	106064	89810
Female	105442	85373
Total SC Population	7861 (3.25 %)	5463 (0.2%)
Male	4060	2562
Female	3795	2668
Literacy Rate	36 %	9.58 %
Male	42.55 %	4.41 %
Female	29.38 %	9.35 %
Total Area	76,144.72 hectors	80,563.16 hectares
Total Forest Area	23345.18 hectors	9247.57 hectares
Total Irrigated area	6250.90 hectors	17854.48 hectares
Total Non Irrigated area	29904.16 hectors	34318.74 hectares
Non cultivable area	8106.76 hectors	5100.57 hectares

(as per 2011 census)

## 1.2 Rural Poverty Context in the Area:

### 1. Poverty and Human Development

#### Chhotaudepur – Socio –Economically deprived families

There are 33070 (41.63%) families which fulfill criteria for socio-economically backwardness (BPL), out of these, families belonging to schedule tribes are 80.86 %, schedule caste 3.25% and the rest belong to OBC and others. This taluka ranks second in the district on the scale of socioeconomic backwardness. There are not huge nos of landless families, but huge nos of having less than one hectare land, The economic status of the families is very poor since the family earning is less than average of minimum wages.

#### Jetpur Pavi – Socio –Economically deprived families

There are 41621 (28.97%) families which fulfill criteria for socio-economically backwardness (BPL), out of these, families belonging to schedule tribes are 67.02 %, schedule caste 2.4% and the rest belong to OBC and others. This taluka ranks second in the district on the scale of socioeconomic backwardness. There are not huge nos of landless families, but huge nos of having less than one hectare land, The economic status of the families is very poor since the family earning is less than average of minimum wages.

#### Backwardness in the Block

Sr. No	Particular	Names of blocks	
		Chhotaudepur	Jetpur Pavi
1	Total BPL Families	33070	41621
2	Total landless families	5988	11426
3	Small Farmers	6371	10742
4	Marginal Farmers	7631	12609

The above table depicts that the project talukas are backward in various parameters, major part of families fall under BPL category with high nos of landless in project talukas, in total more than 20240 families are having less than one hectare land (marginal Farmers) in the blocks.

#### School dropout rates in Gujarat:

Year	Dropout Rate of Std 1 to 7			Dropout Rate of Std 1 to 5		
	Dropout Rate %			Dropout Rate %		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2008-2009	8.58	9.17	8.87	2.28	2.31	2.29
2009-2010	8.33	8.97	8.65	2.18	2.23	2.2
2010-2011	7.87	8.12	7.95	2.08	2.11	2.09
2011-2012	7.35	7.82	7.56	2.05	2.08	2.07

## **Migration - Existing Condition**

Migration is a major problem of these areas. Money is the major motivation and hence people migrate during Rabi and summer season to different parts of the state like Surat, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Bhuj, Ankelshwar and Suarashtra as daily wagers, agricultural labors and construction workers. As soon as Kharif season ends most of people tend to migrated to different places in search of employment. People with little irrigation sources and livestock stay in the village, further during drought season most of the villagers choose to migrate.

The tribal region of Chhotaudepur is also known for its migration. Several studies were taken up from different institution for analyzing the reason for migration. Regularly they migrate to same places and work as agriculture labor and wage labor. Children and women are most affected as parents migrate, children are taken along them and their education is affected while in case of women, their health badly affects due to drudgeries of work and lack of health facilities around. Distress migration is an obligation of marginal farmers in the tribal communities. They migrate either as individuals or as a family, depending upon the quantum of work available at other places.

## **2. Vulnerability**

### **Household Level Vulnerability**

The context of household is very different in across the district. The state is having 5-6 persons per household, whereas the district averages are 6-7 but in case of the tribal of the project district, the average persons per household is 6 as per Farmer families are 1.68 lakhs. Majority of farm families hold very less portion of land Average land holding is 1.04 hectare per family. It reveals that majority of farm families are resource-poor. Land in the project districts is undulating, lateritic, water holding capacity is less. Agriculture in this part is mostly rain fed. Per capita income of people living in this part is much lower in comparison to the State average. As a result, other indicators of human development like literacy rate, women literacy rate are poor and IMR, MMR are also high. The situation of women in the households is more critical,

Poorly developed markets and lack of market orientation is resulted in lots of exploitation. The area has a average annual rainfall of 850-900 mm of the project district. However, due to high variability of monsoon rains, low moisture holding capacity of soils, absence of developed aquifers due to the hard rock substrate and high run-off due to the undulating terrain, agriculture is fraught with high risks. The average landholdings are 1.04 hectare with very little irrigation facilities, thus a majority of the landed population can be categorized as small or marginal farmers. A typical farmer would have his land distributed in small parcels across the catchments, thus each piece of land would have its different challenges and assurances. In agriculture, Maize, paddy, Cotton and Pigeon pea are the

largely grown crops. Productivity of all the crops is in the range of two-third to half the national average.

Even in years of “normal monsoons” with overall rainfall around the long-term average, farmers are often faced with the specter of total crop failure due to long dry spells at critical junctures in the crop cycle during the wet season when almost 90% of the crops are cultivated. Most of these families are not able to produce enough food from their own land, due to issues such as lack of knowledge or skills, low quality of land and water resources, lack of access to capital and other inputs, or their inability to plan systematically due to the uncertainties. Thus farm related livelihood which is supplemented by agricultural wage-labor is the Primary livelihood source of our clientele. For families with less than an acre of holding, the primary source is agriculture related wage labor supplemented with seasonal migration to nearby districts and livestock rearing which mainly serves as a buffer.

### **District Level vulnerability**

Chhotaudepur is recently declared tribal district consisting of six Tribal Blocks. The area of Chhotaudepur is of one of the most backward areas comprising predominantly of tribal population living in abject poverty. Main occupation of local population was farming, collecting and selling raw forest produce and migrating in search of labor work in lean periods.

The area is inhabited mainly by tribal communities like Rathwas, Bhils, Nayakas, Dhanaka and Harijans, majority of them living below the poverty line. Being remote and most neglected area, people have lived in poverty and deprivation for years. Illiteracy, shortage of water and lack of infrastructure added to their woes.

There is chronic water shortage in spite of 850-900 mm rainfall per year. Soil erosion due to massive deforestation and unawareness about methods of soil and water conservation; dependency on monsoon supported agriculture led to forced migration in lean seasons. In addition, lack of knowledge about methods and techniques of farming, selection of crops conducive to soil, absence of market linkages and so on led them to a vicious circle of money lenders, debt and further poverty.

These were not the only issues. Literacy rate was very low, especially among women and girls. Ill-equipped schools, non attendance of teachers and parents' apathy towards education accounted for a high rate of school dropouts. In terms of health related issues, one could barely find a healthy individual above the age of 50 yrs in this area. Lack of awareness about health services and illiteracy made them seek treatment from bhuas and un-trained traditional birth attendants rather than mostly non-functional PHCs. National Health Programs had minimum achievement in this area.

Lack of knowledge about animal husbandry, dairy development, breeding methods, utilization of dung etc. prevented them from maximum utilization of resources. Some people earned marginally from bamboo and beadwork but lack of skill training again hampered more income. In short, the tribal were deprived and exploited lot.

### **Chhotaudepur District at a glance:**

Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2.62
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	956
Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	27.4
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	2 7.7

### **Water, Environment & Sanitation**

Households using piped drinking water (%)	16.8
Households with access to a toilet facility (%)	3 18.7

### **Health Status**

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	2 60
Deliveries assisted by a health professional (%)	3 44.3

### **Health Infrastructure**

Number of Medical College Hospitals (MCH)	00
Number of District Headquarter Hospital (DHH)	01
Number of Community Health Centers (CHC)	08
Number of Primary Health Centers (PHC)	40
Number of sub-centers (SC)	3818

## **1.3 Context of Social Inclusion and Social Mobilization**

The Self Help Group (SHG) in India has come a long way, since its inception in 1992. The spread of SHGs in India has been phenomenal. Self-Help Group is an informal association of 10 to 20 poor women belonging to the same village and sharing a common socio-economic background.

The group enables its members to gain their identity as individuals, while realizing – and utilizing – the immense power of mutual aid. It provides them with a platform from where they can access banks and public services, and spearhead changes that affect them as poor women. With respect to financial assets, tribal area is characterized by the lack of access to credit rather than inequity.



This may be partly explained by the persistence of low demand for credit given the aspect of largely un-irrigated agriculture and little rural diversification with low returns to assets. But, low access may well be due to the lack of financial institutions. The journey of SHG movement in Gujarat starts around the year 1995 and till date the state having 1.22 lakh SHGs having a membership of 26.41 Lakh families.

Regarding the present status of SHG's as per the website of the Mission Mangalam following is the status.

### Details of Sakhi Mandals in Gujarat (SHGs):

Sr No	District	No. of Sakhi Mandal with bank savings			No. of BPL Sakhi Mandals			Detail of Members of Sakhi Mandal									
								SC		ST		Minority		Others		Total	
		Cumulative	Current Financial Year		Cumulative	Current Financial Year		Cumulative	Current FY	Cumulative	Current FY	Cumulative	Current FY	Cumulative	Current FY	Cumulative	Current FY
			Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved										
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>
1	Ahmedabad	9172	2434	511	1229	2434	439	31718	2105	7297	28	6740	189	77177	3989	122932	6289
2	Amreli	7031	2434	308	1115	2434	124	9882	498	4973	0	2229	25	70464	1076	87177	0
3	Anand	8887	1770	394	3149	1770	363	18941	859	1040	15	7180	298	92459	2685	119600	3655
4	Banaskantha	11864	2655	641	2584	2655	641	9246	0	11776	0	2777	0	110559	0	134358	0
5	Bharuch	6329	1770	333	1090	1770	231	5991	339	26489	2428	5799	219	26279	442	65536	3340
6	Bhavnagar	9086	2434	666	2312	2434	44	7606	399	62	10	3272	171	101944	4346	114085	5097
7	Dahod	10302	1549	549	5116	1549	336	4210	92	95032	4738	10732	24	5039	731	115013	5585
8	Dangs	2507	221	387	2169	221	77	164	164	26918	3356	315	315	63	23	28210	4608
9	Gandhinagar	5609	885	130	481	885	45	15878	244	0	0	1780	0	59784	1143	77780	1387
10	Jamnagar	7137	2212	566	1172	2212	125	20103	747	2298	0	7274	935	55604	3274	85279	4956
11	Junagadh	9905	3097	744	1160	3097	44	20939	1095	2333	218	5941	449	88963	5734	118176	7496
12	Kachchh	6849	2212	142	785	2212	142	11403	471	3445	126	12919	412	47217	411	75477	1420
13	Kheda	11800	2212	362	2499	2212	362	10630	315	3547	5	9775	276	119998	3001	143981	3624
14	Mehsana	9236	1991	588	2001	1991	131	21560	1478	19	0	4708	283	92502	4658	118789	6419
15	Narmada	4189	885	172	2188	885	172	2726	44	40680	1748	885	0	285	0	44576	1792
16	Navsari	6379	1106	378	784	1106	378	6330	3	51239	2885	314	24	23976	240	81859	3152
17	Panchmahal	12524	2434	949	1595	2434	864	21114	1533	43585	4128	1077	33	75122	4684	136466	6988
18	Patan	6722	1770	180	1465	1770	103	9699	201	1046	85	3429	80	67090	1478	81208	1868
19	Porbandar	1646	664	129	396	664	18	4232	233	1084	6	108	1	12236	1051	17660	1291
20	Rajkot	10754	3097	398	1392	3097	241	37612	2672	0	0	50262	163	70330	471	158204	3306
21	Sabarkantha	12921	2876	618	550	2876	179	26266	850	27579	1322	4128	237	87611	3771	145584	6180
22	Surat	8200	2212	324	2354	2212	82	10301	93	73959	2796	2103	17	21890	260	108253	3166
23	Surendranagar	5986	2212	0	841	2212	158	13695	0	603	0	39276	0	12584	0	66158	0
24	Tapi	6856	1106	908	1442	1106	227	506	47	79276	6711	506	78	2384	363	82672	9026
25	Vadodara	13360	2655	923	3097	2655	838	23394	966	57898	5652	8345	56	70237	751	153286	7176
26	Valsad	8851	1107	443	1351	1107	443	1529	0	94578	4414	284	0	62632	0	159023	4414
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214102</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>11741</b>	<b>44317</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>6807</b>	<b>345675</b>	<b>15248</b>	<b>656736</b>	<b>40665</b>	<b>192138</b>	<b>4283</b>	<b>1454429</b>	<b>44562</b>	<b>2641342</b>	<b>102235</b>

## 1.4 Context of financial inclusion

Though there is good network of nationalized, cooperative and private banks; over the years the tribal communities of Chhotaudepur region have practice to borrow money from the local private money lenders mainly at the time of starting of agriculture seasons to purchase agriculture inputs and social and medical emergencies. The local money lenders charges very high rates of interest, some time the families have to mortgage their land or to sell their crops at lower rate; all these practices ultimately lead to the exploitation.

### Details of the banks:

Sr. No	Banks	Chhotaudepur	Jetpur Pavi	Total
1	Nationalized Banks	7	11	18
2	Cooperative Banks	1	2	3
3	Corporate Banks	1	1	2
4	Agriculture Banks	1	1	2

## 1.5 Livelihood Context

- **Agriculture and Allied Activities**

The primary sector, more specifically agriculture and allied activities, forms the base of the State's economy and provides livelihood to about 70 percent of the rural population. The rural economy has a diversified base with agriculture and allied activities as the mainstay, accompanied by a thriving rural non-farm economy.

In Gujarat, more than 80% population depends on agriculture. Main crops are paddy, maize, pulses and oil seeds in the tribal belt; Over 70% of the total workers excluding marginal workers are engaged in cultivation or as agricultural laborers. Agriculture is the major source of income for the rural households in Tribal belt of Gujarat and income from agriculture is supplemented by income from wage labor, forest produce and livestock.

Major developmental challenges of the area are lack of food security from cultivation, low production levels leading to less investment in husbandry of resources, limited irrigation infrastructure, limited participation of women in mainstream agriculture, underdeveloped markets and services related to agriculture, limited accessibility to government schemes, and over-dependency on eroding Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

SFT's experience of working in this area indicates that positive changes in the immediate micro environment through appropriate processes and technologies can bring about the desired changes in the quality of life of people and overall economic impact in the local area.

Rainfed farming is prominent, as this district is a part of semi arid zone where rainfall is unpredictable and the quantum is approximately 930 mm per annum. In the district, irrigation facility is restricted to only 29.74% of cultivable land. Maize is most popular food crop, as 58.86 % of cultivable area in Kharif season is covered under this crop. It is followed by paddy with 21.21% area. Pulses are occupying 17.62 % of area under cultivation in monsoon. Among the pulses grown during Kharif, Pigeon Pea is the first choice. Winter crop is fully dependent on irrigation, either by surface water or ground water. The wheat and gram are also taken with sub standard yields. In all crops, production is very low as compared to other dryland areas.

- **NTFP Collection**

In the proposed project block the area have natural gift of rich forest, it is known for good production of custard apple, Deshi Ber, Mahuda flower and Dodi with scattered productions of Amla, Jamun and Mamejvo; along with good production of Mango in form of local and Rajapuri varieties, this project aims to generate income by collection of these products with processing and marketing.

- **Horticulture based livelihood**

Horticulture program inclusive of diversified wadi, floriculture, vegetable plots, spices plot are spread in very less hectares of land. Out of this, diversified wadi is productive only after 3 - 4 years, while cultivation of flowers either permanent or seasonal is economically much more viable as well as productive as compared to other crops. The numbers mentioned above are dynamic as seasonal interventions like vegetable cultivation and seasonal floriculture is not a permanent intervention on the cultivable land so this diversification may change to traditional agriculture. Presently approximately 2% land is under horticulture activities.

#### D. Land Utilization

##### Taluka wise land use classification

Sr. No	Block	Total Area in Hac	Cultivated	Irrigation	Non-irrigated	Forest	Barren
			Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Land (ha)	land (ha)
1	Chhotaudepur	76820	44057	8330	35727	27687	5324
2	Jetpur Pavi	80519	71346	25451	45895	12820	4103
3	Naswadi	53469	36195	9836	26359	16422	1122
4	Kavant	60501	34683	3984	30699	15772	2975
5	Sankheda	72297	62336	26350	35986	3003	1834
6	Bodeli **						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343606</b>	<b>248617</b>	<b>73951</b>	<b>174666</b>	<b>75704</b>	<b>15358</b>

\*\* Bodeli is newly constituted block covering villages from Sankheda and Jetpur Pavi block

## E. Irrigation

### Irrigation sources

The different irrigation sources of various talukas like well, tube well ponds etc. are given in below Table

Sr. No	Block	Pacca well	Kachha Well	Canal kms	Tube wells
1	Chhotaudepur	4700	0	0	0
2	Jetpur Pavi	4712	0	30	222
3	Naswadi	0	0	0	870
4	Kavant	1140	0	0	0
5	Sankheda	1362	34	25	134
26	Bodeli **				

\*\* Bodeli is newly constituted block covering villages from Sankheda and Jetpur Pavi block

## F. Land Holding Pattern

According to land holding, the farmers of Chhotaudepur district are classified in to 3 groups viz., marginal, small and big farmers.

Sr. No	Block	Marginal Farmers	Small Farmers	Large farmers	Total
1	Chhotaudepur	7631	6371	5239	19241
2	Jetpur Pavi	12609	10742	7429	30780
3	Naswadi	4180	4459	4926	13565
4	Kavant	6490	7315	5363	19168
5	Sankheda	6339	6339	10888	23566
6	Bodeli **				
Total		37249	35226	33845	106320

\*\* Bodeli is newly constituted block covering villages from Sankheda and Jetpur Pavi block

### Agriculture trade and economy:

It is observed that majority of the farmers are still practicing the traditional methods of cultivation resulting in low growth rates and productivity. The farmers have to be made aware for adoption of modern technologies suitable to their holdings. Providing adequate knowledge to the farmers is essential for better implementation of the agricultural development plans and to improve the productivity.

It is now clear that under rain-fed cultivation blanket recommendations do not work; instead the recommendations should be location, crop and climate specific. Increased yields means increased net profits, which can be achieved only through adoption of

improved and recommended practices. It is observed that in the state transfer of technology from laboratories to the fields is at moderate pace due to all the above factors. As a result the potential productivity of various crops has not been achieved for the past many years resulting in poor socio-economic conditions due to which farmers in the state are living in dire situation.

It is true that farmers with better knowledge of improved and latest technologies of cultivation can have better adoption of the recommended practices. It is therefore necessary that a benchmark survey of the adoption level should ascertain the association between the knowledge and adoption. It is also very essential that the government officials responsible for extension activities at the field level are aware of the latest agricultural technologies so that they can impart expert advice to the cultivators. Regular and continuous training of field personals are therefore of utmost importance.

### **Livestock**

Livestock could emerge as an important source of income and employment for the rural poor. They act as a buffer against income shocks of crop failure which is a frequent phenomenon. Livestock provide a continuous stream of outputs and thus income from livestock helps consumption smoothening. Species like poultry, goat, sheep and pigs are of short-generation interval, have a high prolificacy rate and require less land, investment and operational expenses and are better suited to the resource endowment of the poor.

Cows and buffalo are an important source of manure and draught power, which are vital to improving crop production and environment. Gujarat is rich in livestock wealth. Livestock sector contributes about 23 percent to the value of agricultural sector output. A majority of the rural households possesses one or another species of livestock. The distribution of livestock holdings is more equitable as compared to land, indicating that the poor have more opportunities in livestock production than in crop production. Livestock however are low-producing. Milk yield of cow as well as of buffalo is about half of the average. Low yield is due to a lack of adoption of technology, feed scarcity and inadequate animal health services.

**Table showing population of livestock in the project district:**

Sr. No	Block	Cows	Buffalos	Goats & Sheep	Pigs	Milk Cooperative societies
1	Chhotaudepur	70221	106508	56432	113156	53
2	Jetpur Pavi	76700	141306	32537	41029	156
3	Naswadi	53189	73367	24204	18470	50
4	Kavant	76014	105827	48531	83209	53
5	Sankheda	58596	106381	29133	32400	160
6	Bodeli					
Total		334720	533389	190837	288264	472

*\*\* Bodeli is newly constituted block covering villages from Sankheda and Jetpur Pavi block*

## 1.6 Performance of NREGA in the State

MGNREGA aims to achieve the objective as enunciated in the Article: 41 of the Indian Constitution- “giving citizens the right to work”. The Act got first introduced in 200 most backward districts of the country in Feb 2006; it was proposed to extend to the remaining districts only after 5 years, after seeing the popularity of the Act. But in the next year itself the Act was extended further to 130 more districts & within a year after the Act got universalized by bringing the entire country under its horizon and got soon named after Mahatma Gandhi (in Oct 2nd, 2009) to make the Act more reachable to the masses and thus it became Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). In the context of Gujarat all the tribal dominated districts are covered with a big game changer since its advent owing to its scale, achievements and possibilities that it provides. The local wage rates have been changed more than two times and so have been the impact on migratory pattern. Many development investments have been made possible like large-scale land development (leveling, bunding), dug wells, water harvesting structures and other such works like watershed.

MGNREGA being the flagship programme of GOI shown a lot of promise and tremendous expectation among rural people, since its inception. But during the last few years, however, MGNREGA has gone downhill. Employment levels have declined year after year.

### Status of MNREGA in Gujarat State

Total households applied for job card	37,00,242
Total job cards issued	36,93,973
Total job cards (SC)	2,96,544
Total job cards (ST)	13,00,656
Total job cards (non-SC/ST)	20,96,773
Total households demanded work	6,42,823
Total persons demanded work	12,04,230
Total households allotted work	6,42,524
Total persons allotted work	12,03,682
Total muster rolls filled	2,88,953
Total households worked	5,78,674
Total persons worked	10,52,917
Total households reached 100 day limit	29,323
Total persons with disability	12,002
Total households worked (non-SC/ST)	2,84,117
Total person-days worked (non-SC/ST)	1,18,21,879
Total SC households worked	40,950
Total person-days worked by SCs	17,54,158
Total ST households worked	2,53,607
Total person-days worked by STs	94,53,586
Total land reform/IAY households worked	18,003
Total person-days worked by women	1,01,24,366
Total person-days	2,30,29,623
Total SC households over 100 day limit	2,533
Total ST households over 100 day limit	10,518

Source: MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13



### MGNAREGA- Employment Generated During The financial Year 2012-2013

Sr no.	District Name	Total households applied for job card	Total job cards issued	Total job cards (SC)	Total job cards (ST)	Total households demanded work	Total households allotted work	Total households reached 100 day limit	Total SC households worked	Total ST households worked	Total person-days worked by women	Total SC households over 100 day limit	Total ST households over 100 day limit
1	AHMADABAD	1,30,672	1,30,662	17,639	5,707	7,171	7,171	499	521	143	1,37,191	55	14
2	AMRELI	1,25,426	1,25,395	23,981	412	17,814	17,811	320	2,927	63	2,75,572	83	2
3	ANAND	1,40,538	1,40,497	10,830	3,645	9,707	9,707	656	845	216	1,63,636	56	10
4	BANAS KANTHA	2,48,287	2,47,926	34,855	23,087	53,198	53,141	4,718	6,223	5,411	8,33,584	631	705
5	BHARUCH	1,27,426	1,27,026	7,256	87,147	9,676	9,676	563	528	6,875	1,28,217	46	400
6	BHAVNAGAR	97,745	97,716	5,904	791	16,466	16,463	1,316	665	73	3,82,100	43	7
7	DANG	46,218	46,212	97	45,051	21,311	21,302	615	26	19,932	2,42,079	0	606
8	DOHAD	2,65,758	2,65,374	2,910	1,77,860	56,117	56,013	3,281	605	28,946	10,43,544	26	1,824
9	GANDHINAGAR	50,974	50,854	3,143	287	9,419	9,402	128	456	10	1,06,347	12	3
10	JAMNAGAR	78,294	78,054	12,640	1,746	16,863	16,863	1,185	1,402	187	3,43,556	113	16
11	JUNAGADH	1,80,247	1,80,094	30,816	8,866	52,425	52,425	1,785	9,127	1,783	10,51,609	424	52
12	KACHCHH	93,343	93,063	10,751	681	6,827	6,827	298	434	9	1,24,623	19	0
13	KHEDA	1,12,825	1,12,717	4,642	1,384	10,362	10,335	706	248	108	1,45,806	18	14
14	MAHESANA	54,177	54,155	9,707	6	9,723	9,723	615	1,162	1	1,10,698	55	0
15	NARMADA	1,16,767	1,16,111	3,380	99,857	54,037	54,037	3,835	1,256	48,190	9,11,022	155	3,468
16	NAVSARI	1,35,649	1,34,785	2,311	1,03,482	30,463	30,463	423	265	18,870	4,96,378	4	346
17	PANCH MAHALS	2,39,004	2,38,954	14,536	70,744	41,168	41,168	1,487	2,085	11,446	5,71,560	87	293
18	PATAN	1,94,233	1,94,161	21,795	5,755	20,032	20,032	426	2,191	415	1,52,017	93	6
19	PORBANDAR	38,106	38,105	4,342	1,303	6,869	6,869	470	1,394	179	1,60,391	115	19
20	RAJKOT	1,31,854	1,31,851	7,965	903	18,021	18,016	637	1,029	173	3,19,769	35	3
21	SABAR KANTHA	1,83,530	1,83,420	22,847	61,057	38,295	38,290	1,727	4,688	8,224	5,56,353	346	370
22	SURAT	1,36,379	1,36,379	3,615	1,19,671	10,701	10,701	201	92	9,341	1,13,559	2	183
23	SURENDRANAGAR	1,61,817	1,60,789	14,612	3,486	11,645	11,645	854	986	254	1,95,700	33	0
24	TAPI	1,74,002	1,73,988	2,104	1,61,447	63,657	63,651	1,351	581	53,776	8,27,140	23	1,277
25	VADODARA	2,51,056	2,49,781	19,391	1,55,441	34,024	33,961	866	1,077	25,757	4,48,430	56	567
26	VALSAD	1,85,915	1,85,904	4,475	1,60,840	16,832	16,832	361	137	13,225	2,83,485	3	333
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>37,00,242</b>	<b>36,93,973</b>	<b>2,96,544</b>	<b>13,00,656</b>	<b>6,42,823</b>	<b>6,42,524</b>	<b>29,323</b>	<b>40,950</b>	<b>2,53,607</b>	<b>1,01,24,366</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>10,518</b>

Chhotaudepur is part of district Vadodara: Source: MNREGA official website –progress 2012-13



- **Existing Livelihood Initiatives and social sector initiatives in the selected area (by the State Government , NGOs and externally aided projects )**

There are many schemes of both the State and Central Govt. meant for the benefit of Tribal communities. There is visible impact of implementation in the project area. However because of small land holdings; pattern of unemployment and migration for work is still prevalent.

The following programs are launched by the Tribal Development department of Gujarat through linking with various national schemes like, RKVY, National Horticulture Mission and National Food Security Mission.

Some of the major programs under implementation in the state as well as the project area are as under:

- **Sun Shine:** Project aimed to double the income of tribal farmers by providing them with a package of agriculture inputs for one acre model, consisting, Seeds, Fertilizer and Pesticide along with knowledge inputs.
- **Jeevika:** This project also aimed to double the income of tribal farmers by horticulture crops. Supporting the tribal farmers a package of high valued and high yielding vegetable/ horticulture crops with knowledge of scientific agriculture practices were reinforced.
- **WADI:** The project aimed to develop sustainable source of income of tribal farmers by Mango fruit trees in a model of 0.5 & 1.00 acre.
- **NFSM and Seed village:** The project aims to popularize the local quality seeds mainly in wheat, groundnut and Gram with ensuring nutrition security.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act:** the scheme is launched in all tribal districts of the state.

- **PIA's prior experience in developing the prototype for proposed interventions**

- **Rationale:**

In Chhotaudepur Block over 95% while in Jetpur Pavi block over 75% of the population is depended on rain fed agriculture. The average land holding size is as low as 0.01 Ha. Since irrigation facility is rare the agriculture is mainly dependent on rain; incidence of failure of monsoon is quite high leading to crop failure. Such uncertainties in agriculture result in (a) poor agriculture productivity and food insecurity.

Also lack of technology and proper inputs of seeds and fertilizer yielding in low productivity and hence less income and food insecurity. Coupled with this fact is poor investment on land and agriculture technologies by the farmers; (b) high level of borrowing from moneylenders to supplement livelihood deficits, and consequently

high levels of debt, (c) high level of seasonal distress migration, particularly for debt service and due to deficit in employment opportunities.

So in nutshell, there is a cycle of absolute poverty with uncertainty in livelihood with majority of the people living in this area. The problem is further aggravated by low literacy level, lack of awareness on various issues including good agricultural practices, poor infrastructural facility and civic amenities and unorganised status of small farmers, particularly women farmers.

Rural tribal women accompany to male member of their family in step to step agriculture work, and during monsoon season they assist in all agriculture related hardship activities. Despite these all her hardship and dedication towards agriculture is not recognized by society and still characterized as "economically inactive" in statistical surveys of agriculture.

Agricultural extension services still do not attach much importance to reaching women farmers. Generally women are not able to access extension services and production assets like seed, water, credit and subsidy. Some of the tasks performed by the women are not valued adequately and considered less important economically. Further, due to multiple roles that a woman has to perform within the family and the farm, her access to knowledge and information, is constrained and therefore her opportunities get limited. The status of women farmers is analyzed as under:

### **Present Status of Women in Farming**

- Used only as Labour in Agriculture/ Animal Husbandry
- No exposure or limited exposure to Agri related outside world.
- No/limited decision making on farm related issues/works
- Drudgeryprone farm operations
- No freedom/ voice in purchases
- Nutrition issues in Women and Children – not prominently found
- Gender issues are prominent in farm related works, purchase and innovative etc.
- Health issues related to cooking – cooking method
- Money Management is with men
- No recognition of women's contribution to her family
- No collective voice in Gram Sabhas or Panchyats

### **Root Cause**

- Lack of self esteem
- Illiteracy and lack of education
- No knowledge and skills–No Innovation, No Voice, Drudgery, No Agriculture, Technologies
- No control over resources
- No linkages, connectivity
- Agri related myths
- No scientific base to traditional practices

## Opportunities

Geographically the area of Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi blocks are very rich in natural resources; fertile land (but sloppy), good rain fall, live river passing through the area, there are good resources to provide a platform to develop Agriculture as profit making occupation.

There are many CBOs in the block; these are progressive Gram Panchayat, Watershed Development Committees, Pani Committees, Self Help Groups and Milk Cooperative Societies. Presently all these CBOs are actively involved in various rural developmental processes in their respective village and area. These CBOs along with the women headed CBOs (SHGs / Societies) will be actively involved right from planning phase to implementation of the project.

Women headed SHGs and Cooperative societies will be capacitated through imparting different trainings and exposure visits. Through this project women farmers will be provided technology so that their drudgery will be reduced and result in high yielding. Hence their economic condition will be enhanced. These activities will lead these women farmers in mainstreaming of agriculture activities.

It has been experienced working with farming communities in the proposed area; it has been observed that there are some farmers who have adopted sustainable agriculture practices with minimum use of chemical inputs. Also these farmers are good in adopting new and innovative ideas to improve their yields and minimize the input cost. These identified progressive farmers will be developed as a Community Resource Person. The capacitated CRPs will work as change agents.

There are also presences of large scale organization that can provide good support for backward and forward linkages which are as under –

- Khedut Sewa Sahkari Mandali: Can provide input support.
- Boarda Dairy: For collection and chilling of milk with veterinary services.
- Nationalized Banks: Good services of nationalized banks can play vital role in the project.
- Tribal sub plan – office / other departments: Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi are tribal blocks and has full-fledged tribal sub plan unit at Chhotaudepur, which works for overall infrastructure development of tribal area as well as poverty alleviation of the tribal communities. Various government departments can be linked with the proposed women farmers' Group for availing the benefits of development schemes.
- ATMA – An independent unit of ATMA situated as Chhotaudepur, focusing the development of tribal farmers of Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi in building there capacities and provide benefits of government schemes.

- **Infrastructure Facilities:** These blocks are well linked with road and Railway, which provide good transportation facilities to people and have reduced the distance between block and market places.
- **Experience of PIA in Institution Building:**

SFT had initiated Self Help Groups (SHGs) under various programs like; watershed area development program, integrated tribal area development under CAPART, SHGs strengthening under NABARD, Dwacra under DRDA. The up-scaling of the SHGs was achieved through implementation of special SGSY program under MoRD and DRDA. Following community institutions are formed and nurtured under various programs:

Sr. No.	Name of the CBOs	No. of villages	No. of CBOs	No. of members		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Watershed Development Committee	26	26	208	78	286
2	Pani Samitis	26	26	197	102	299
3	School Management Committee	30	30	142	73	215
4	Self Help Groups	139	644	0	6688	6688
5	User Groups	37	149	1043	0	1043
6	Milk Cooperative Societies	12	12	27	105	132
7	Mahila Swasthya Sangathans	42	42	0	1050	1050
8	Farmers Clubs	30	61	915	0	915
9	Gobar Bank Cooperative Society	1	1	7	4	11
10	Shardadevi Gramudyog Cooperative Society	17	1	0	450	450
11	Tribal Farmers Organizations	24	12	1551	82	1633
12	Tribal Farmers Federations	24	2	24	0	24
13	Child Protection Committees	356	356	1068	712	1780
14	Katarvant Gram Vikas Mandli	1	1	8	3	11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>354</b>	<b>1363</b>	<b>5190</b>	<b>9347</b>	<b>14537</b>

It is a strategy of SFT's to strengthen Community based Organizations and builds their capacities to own-up the development process of their villages and area.

- **Experience of PIA in Agriculture Development Activities:**

SFT had successfully implemented following programs for agriculture development in the project area as under:

- **Project Sun Shine:** 2009 to 2012 benefiting total 41250 tribal farmers of the Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi blocks for Maize, Cotton and Tuar crops by

providing them a package of agriculture inputs for one acre model consisting Seeds, Fertilizer and Pesticide support along with knowledge inputs.

- **Project Jeevika:** About 600 tribal farmers of Jetpur Pavi tribal block were linked with the project of horticulture crops and supported by package of high valued and high yielding vegetable crops with knowledge of scientific agriculture practices. Banana, Tomato, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd and Mango wadies were promoted to double their income.
- **Project- WADI:** in line to develop sustainable source of income for 222 tribal farmers of Chhotaudepur block; Mango fruit trees in a model of 0.5 acre were provided with knowledge and skill inputs. Also regular monitoring was undertaken with imparting practices of inter cropping.
- **Schemes- NFSM and Seed village:** to popularize the local quality seeds mainly in wheat, groundnut and Gram with ensuring nutrition security was implemented in 120 villages with 6000 farmers of Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi tribal blocks.

Because of the supportive government policies and benefits of the various programs, the farmers have now started using quality inputs as complete package of the crop.

Basic PIA Information		
1	Name of PIA	Shroffs Foundation Trust
2	Legal Status (NGO / Network NGO / CBO / Producer Co. / Section-25 Co. / Pvt. Co/ Other – Please specify)	Non Government Organization
3	If Network NGO, number of partners being supported?	Not Applicable
4	Registration No. & Date of Registration	Under the Mumbai Public Charitable Trust Act 1950 Registration Number: E/2818/Vadodara Registration Date: 5/12/1980 at Vadodara
5	Name of Donors in the past 3 years, if any (give max3)	Three donors from 546 donors in last three years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superior Financial Consultancy (Rs. 15 lacs)</li> <li>• Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Charitable Trust (Rs. 1.51 lacs)</li> <li>• Voltamp Transformers Ltd. (Rs.8 lacs)</li> </ul>
6	Name with Size (Budget in INR) of relevant projects handled in the past 3 years (give max 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self Reliance through Self-help Groups – Rs. 233.61 lacs</li> <li>• Project Sun Shine (I &amp; II) – Rs. 176.48 lacs</li> <li>• Project Jeevika (III) – Rs. 85.81 lacs</li> </ul>
	Annual Revenue of PIA for the most recent audited financial year	Financial Year 2010-2011: Rs. 911.71 lacs
8	List ongoing projects (max 3.) and their Size (INR)	Attached here with as Annexure – E
9	Completion of last project (MM/YY)	Self Reliance through Self-help Groups – SGSY Special project - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010
10	Total value of assets available with the PIA?	Immovable Properties / Assets: Rs. 88.83 lacs Movable Properties / Assets: Rs. 112.23 lacs
11	Experience of working with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N)- 1(a) in Appraisal Sheet</li> <li>• Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups (Y/N)- 1 (b) in Appraisal Sheet</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, PIA has experience working with Women SHG / Groups from 1995</p> <p>Yes, PIA has experience of Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups since 1995</p>
12	In the proposed project, what % of the implementation will be undertaken by existing capacities and what % will be leveraged from external community based organizations in the project area?	It is difficult to make a distinction in terms of percentage. The approach of SFT is deeply rooted in the community led project implementation. SFT would take the approach of building the women's institutions and build their capacity and bring them in the centre stage of implementation as the project progresses. This is better explained in Section - B.

### 13. Human Resource

Shroffs Foundation Trust (SFT) has its own HR policies and is adhered by the HR department regularly. As on Mar-2012, SFT has 161 full-time employees out of which 57 are female and 104 are male members. SFT has qualified and experienced team for agriculture programs. Following mentioned team members will be leading the MKSP programme in the SFT.

Name	Sex (M/F)	Position	Education qualification	Relevant Experience (Years + Sectors)
Maganbhai A. Makwana	M	Project Coordinator	B. Com	23 Year in Rural Community Development programs
Pareshbhai Rana	M	Block Coordinator, Chhotaudepur	B. Sc. (Agri)	6 Years in Rural Agriculture Development
Harendrabhai Patel	M	Block Coordinator, Jetpur Pavi	M. S. W.	10 Years in Rural and Agriculture Development
Daksheshbhai Mistry	M	Accountant	B. Com.	13 Years in Accounting

14. Please refer following attached Annexure –

- Description of available training resources and infrastructure:

SFT have well equipped Farmers' training center with good infrastructure facilities like classrooms and exhibition hall for trainees. There are two training halls fully furnished with training aids and IEC material. Also an Exhibition hall is available in the same premises with different topic wise IEC material and with demonstration of helpful and harmful pest and insects.

The training centre is rich with IEC and referral material in form of printed and electronic media. SFT is well linked with Agriculture universities and agro based corporate for training and technical support on modern techniques related to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities. SFT has a rich experience of 20 years of imparting community trainings especially for women groups and farmers. These facilities will be made available for the class-room training to the CRPs, leaders of SHGs and PRIs.

## Chapter-2: Detailed intervention strategy and phasing

- **Objectives of the project**

- **Vision of Success**

*This proposal is “to build up capacities and empower women farmers to establish women led institutions and linkage with agriculture extension system by providing knowledge and technologies for sustainable agriculture practices so as to achieve their visibility, reduce drudgery and enhance income in Jetpur Pavi and Chhotaudepur tribal blocks in three years”.*

- **Objectives**

- Establish women farmers’ institutions for collective bargaining power by accessing knowledge and technologies
- Establish Sustainable Agriculture Practices by Reducing production cost and Increasing yield
- Ensure Food and Nutrition Securities in the families of targeted women farmers
- Cadre development to facilitate the development process
- Reduce Drudgeries of women farmers
- Ensure 15% of Poorest of Poor families to bring out from poverty level
- Improve in Animal Husbandry practices
- Recognition of women farmers and increase voice in decision making processes of families and village development

- **Key Outputs:** The detailed outputs during the project would include:

- 50% increase in skills and performance of women in agriculture
- 20% net increase in income of women farmer through agriculture on a sustainable basis
- 30% increase in crop productivity then the present level
- 20% decrease in input cost by adopting natural and low cost input
- 20% increase in food and nutritional security by adopting appropriate cropping practices and thereby increasing the health status of women and children
- 20% improvement in Soil health and overall ecology
- Improved market access for women’s produce/ product.
- Socio-economic empowerment of women and their grass root level institutions
- Emergence of new and active women leadership
- 15% of Poorest of Poor families to bring out from poverty level
- Reduce drudgery of women in farm operations
- 80% of the beneficiaries adopt the recommended cattle rearing practices



## Description of the main objective of the project:

- **Establish women farmers' institutions for collective bargaining power by accessing knowledge and technologies**

- A four tier structure of institutions will be the main vehicle to implement the program interventions and achieve the desired objectives. The self help groups (SHG) at village level (about 644 SHGs in 91 villages) will be the primary livelihood institutions and 91 Village Organizations (VO) constituted from the representatives of SHGs will be the resource umbrella at village level. 12 cluster level federations (CLF) will be constituted from the VOs. The CLFs will work as resource umbrella for VOs. An apex body of women named "Shardadevi Gramudyog Society (SGS)" is already formed in the same pattern of structure in the project area. The targeted SHGs under MKSP will be gradually linked with SGS through primary membership for different agriculture based processing, trading, marketing and other livelihood activities.

Sr. No.	Project Activity	Detailed Outputs during the project period
1	Establish community institutions of women farmers for collective bargaining power by accessing knowledge and technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Institutions are involved in joint planning of farming, production, processing, value addition and marketing of their Agri products</li> <li>• 644 Self Help Groups will be well established and regular which will be linked with banks</li> <li>• 91 Village Organizations (VO) will be formed and Regularized</li> <li>• 12 Cluster level Federations will be formed and regularized</li> <li>• Building capacities of SHGs, VOs and CLFs on organization building and business</li> </ul>

- **Recognition of women farmers and increase voice in decision making processes of families and village development**

Capacity building of women farmers is the key focused intervention in the project through various tailor made training modules including holistic development incorporating social, developmental and economic issues. This will help in improvement in understanding level and importance of various aspects related to development, livelihood, family and overall society. Ultimately this will result in increased voice in decision making at family and village levels.

- **Establish Sustainable Agriculture Practices by Reducing production cost and Increasing yield**

Sr. No.	Project Activity	Detailed Outputs during the project period
1	Establish agriculture as sustainable livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7320 Farmers will undergo various trainings on Sustainable Agriculture (SA) practices</li> <li>• 72 Farm schools will be established</li> <li>• 91 Demonstrations on organic materials will be conducted</li> <li>• 165 Acres – land will be under seed security on major crops</li> <li>• 3600 units of vermin compost will be established</li> <li>• 3600 units of FYM will be established</li> <li>• 10000 Soil testing will be conducted</li> <li>• 644 SHGs will be linked with SMS based weather information system</li> <li>• Establish Sustainable Agriculture Practices, Reduce production cost and Increase in yield</li> </ul>

- Following interventions will help in reducing production cost with increased yield.
  - **Soil Health improvement** - Soil testing will be an important activity in the project. User friendly and Mini Soil testing kits will be made available at both the blocks for recommendation of various applications for soil improvement. Application of recommended doses of fertilizers and organic manure (vermin compost and compost pits) will be introduced and promoted through various demonstrations and active dissemination. Also it is proposed to promote vermin compost and FYM pits in the targeted villages. It is envisaged that gradually the use of chemical fertilizer will be minimized.
  - **Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging:** In both the blocks water issues are being addressed under MGNREGS and other State Government Irrigation schemes. Priority will be given to beneficiaries having water sources created through above schemes. Also efforts will be made to avail these schemes for other project beneficiaries by mobilizing the group to apply for the scheme.
  - **Low cost sustainable practices such as NPM/ IPM/ Integrated Nutrient Management** - Integrated Crop Management method will be introduced which includes Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Nutrient Management (IMP/INM) by demonstrations. The education and awareness will be created through demonstrations, education programs, Khedut Seminars and showcasing of good practices. It is proposed to demonstrate to

prepare bio pesticide and nutrients from animal urine, dung and locally available material.

- **Management and control of seeds** – It is proposed in the project to demonstrate seed plots to achieve seed security and independence at village level. Also seed conservation will be intensively focused by seed village concept on major crops. Certified seeds supported by Gujarat Bij Nigam, Agriculture university and corporate will be used as base seeds.
- **Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices:** Education programs will be conducted at village level on precautionary measures to save the farmers from hazardous effects of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.
- **Bio-diversity enhancement** - Promotion of varietal diversity, mixed cropping, crop rotation, minimum tillage will be some of the key strategies for maintaining and augmenting bio-diversity in the project area.
- **Use of indigenous knowledge:** The Participatory Technology Development (PTD) will be promoted to identify best practices and popularizing indigenous technologies in mixed cropping; soil, water and pest management; seed preservation; cattle rearing, etc.
- **Suitability of technology to the local agro-ecology** – Through the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) method, the technologies will be validated and local customization will be done to suit to the requirement of all section of farmers. So there will be always a basket of choice of technologies to suit to the requirement of farmers of the area.
- **Resilience to climate change** – Integrated Natural Resource Management- The project is envisaged as integrated approach and therefore due importance is given for (a) Selection of crops and seeds to mitigate the climate effects, (b) development of resource base in the form of land and water resources development, and (C) To establish SMS based information system covering weather forecasting and current affairs related to agriculture this will help to mitigate the effects of climate change. Also mix cropping models will be developed covering cereal, pulses, horticulture and fruit crops to maintain the income flow of the particular family.
- **Ensure Food and Nutrition Securities in the families of targeted women farmers**
  - Black gram and gram of pulses crops are the main ingredients of daily meal of tribal community. But because of increase cultivation of cash crops, the pulses crops are gradually reducing. These two crops are selected for training and

- demonstrations through seed security to reinstall the farming of these pulses crops.
  - 45 acreages of seed plots of Black gram and Gram will be developed and 91 Education and demonstrations programs on mix cropping will be conducted.
  - As part of PoP strategy, vegetable, horticulture and fruit crops will be motivated.
- **Cadre development to facilitate the development process**
  - 120 CRPs will be selected and groomed for overall area development and change agents for sustainable and natural agriculture practices, soil and water harvesting methods, animal husbandry, etc.
  - These CRPs will be skilled in organization building, business development and resource mobilization for institution building and livelihood activities.
  - Also cadre of 50 Entrepreneurs will be developed for different agriculture and other allied livelihood activities to support the emerging needs of Agri based services.
- **Reduce Drudgeries of women farmers**
  - The women farmers will be trained and guided for appropriate farming techniques right from soil preparation to harvesting and post harvesting phases. This will help in reducing labor prone and repetitive farm operations.
  - User friendly tools and technologies for drudgery prone farm works will be introduced through demonstrations in the project area like; Mini Maize Sheller, Mini Rice Mill, Mini Oil Mill, Small Hand Tools etc.
  - Also Govt. Schemes like Bio Gas will be introduce as a part of drudgery reduction of women.
- **Ensure 15% of Poorest of Poor families to bring out from poverty level**
  - Prototypes of various cropping patterns balancing agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry for these small women farmers are developed which will ensure livelihood of the family for whole year from small piece of land.
  - The PoP families will be focused in various interventions undertaken during the project cycle. Also representation of these families in various steps of institution building will be ensured.
- **Improve in Animal Husbandry practices**
  - 80% of the beneficiaries adopt the recommended cattle rearing practices through imparted knowledge and skills to 6000 women farmers on scientific cattle rearing.

#### **Guiding principles:**

The key guiding principles at the time of project implementation would be:

- The focus would be particularly on improving livelihood through sustainable agriculture of a family with women at the centre.

- To utilize the potential of community led institutions – SHGs, Village Organizations, cluster level women federation and block level apex body.
- To achieve the vision with enabling approach.
- To make the initiatives based on community processes

**Values /non negotiable:**

- Enabling approach
  - Community Participation and community led initiative
  - Equity – Gender and social
  - Integrity among staff and project participants
  - Transparency in decision making
- 
- **Project Strategy**

SFT has been working in the field of community led rural development activities since 1995 in Chhotaudepur block. In the journey of development, SFT had promoted 1363 CBOS of total 14537 tribal people of which 5190 are male members and 9347 are women members of the tribal communities of 354 villages of Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi tribal blocks. Along with establishing these CBOs, a women managed cooperative has been registered and strengthened as successful business model in art and agriculture based livelihood activities named “Shardadevi Gamudyog Utpadak Society (SGS)”.

Agriculture and Animal husbandry development are the core area of interventions of SFT in the proposed tribal block. SFT had introduced many new high valued and high yielding crops in the area which has helped in transforming the agriculture practices of the tribal farmers. Also SFT has vast experience in creating awareness on health and hygiene, sanitation and reproductive and child health related issues by organizing women in relevant groups.

Based on above field based experience, through this project the organization is planning to extend its reach to another 7320 women farmers and strategy to provide them opportunity to adopt best agriculture practices and sustain their livelihood.

- **Community Institutions Architecture**

1. ***Past Experience of PIA***

- **Past experience in forming / nurturing women based groups and /or collectives:**

The Shroffs Foundation Trust (SFT) was instituted in 1980. Since then the trust has made rapid strides in rural development. The Trust aims at assisting the all round economic, social and cultural development of the people in more than 600 villages of Vadodara and Kachchh districts.

In the tribal area of Chhotaudepur, the Trust began its rural development journey with watershed program in 1995 by undertaking soil and water conservation; which is also expanded as a full-fledged development center covering the programs like, natural resources management, agriculture development, animal husbandry, education, health and livelihood securities with active involvements of the community and building their capacities to own up and scale up the development process.

The success that has been achieved in improving the quality of life and income levels of the tribal community in these clusters have proven the validity of a developmental model that SFT envisaged and implemented over this period.

- **Women empowerment through Self Help Groups**

While watershed program brought food security and reduced migration in Chhotaudepur, Self Help Groups and income generation programs have paved a way for women power. The foundation implicitly tried to initiate work with tribal women mainly by providing literacy; initiate health services in Rangpur; upgrade their skills and provide loans (through SHGs) for income generation activities. Women recognized their own capacities and the immense potential to earn by honing skills like embroidery, mirror and bead work.

SFT visualized that once women realized economic freedom, other changes would gradually follow. Thus the SHG journey started in 1998 and cruised along from mixed SHGs to NABARD /CAPART supported SHGs and finally culminated with SGSY Special project in 2008. The culmination meant withdrawal of funds from DRDA but the SHGs have continued its sustainable course incorporating new socially and economically useful programs.

- **Self reliance through SHG (Under SGSY special project)**

The turning point of SHG development came when an SGSY Special Project for Tribal Women below poverty line (BPL) was granted by the Govt. of Gujarat granted through DRDA to the Shroffs Foundation Trust. The objective was to promote Women's Self Help Groups for socio-economic development of 1500 below poverty line families through formation of 130 SHG' in 37 villages. By transforming handicrafts into a business model, the project hoped to provide backward and forward linkages through better work practices and managerial skills to SHG's for self sustenance and value addition. Besides income augmentation, the project aimed to improve the health status of tribal population through awareness about health and hygiene, childcare and functional literacy of women and increase the school attendance of children from the families having membership with the SHG groups.

- **Formation of Gramudyog Utpadak Society:**

Formation of the APEX body "Shardadevi Gramudyog Utpadak Society" has been a mile stone in the history of the SHG movement and promotion of handicrafts. Today, 500 members from 64 SHGs from 17 villages are part of the co-operative that aims to empower more and more women to become independent, market their products under one roof, share the profits equally among themselves and operate on cooperative basis. Its products are being marketed under the brand name "VIVEKA" and also accredited by various reputed business entities.

Today, SHG's are sustainable entities who have learnt to take independent decisions. They manage microcredit and savings accounts and are linked with various income generation activities.

The SGS has started initiating Agri processing activities of fruit cops like; Custard apple and Mango. Also to popularize and motivate the use of bio nutrient and bio-pesticides in form of "Amrut Pani" and "Brahmastra"; SGS has standardized the recopies and imparted training through demonstrations to the women farmers. Gradually processing, packaging and marketing of agriculture products will be started as part of collective bargaining and get optimum returns to the women farmers.

- **Best practices adopted by the women groups promoted by your organization:**

SFT has emphasized on formation and strengthening of Community Based Organizations and involve them in the program designing, planning and implementation and quality monitoring along with nurturing them in the



context of overall area development. Following are established models by SFT of CBOs focusing women:

- **Women led Milk Co-operative society:** So far 14 women led milk co-operative societies are formed and established with backward and forward linkages by SFT with the most deprived communities. These co-operative societies are now back bone of the livelihood of their families.
- **Women led co-operative society – Shardadevi Gramudyog Society:** The SGS is three tiered structure; village level SHGs are primary organizations, Governing body is middle level management organization and SGS as an apex body is the uppermost management team.

Following best practices are adopted by these two women led institutions:

- **Creating enabling environment for the women participation:** Recognizing the multi- role of the women in the Indian society, SFT tried to reduce the work load of the women in agriculture and their household work. The promotion of use of machines for agriculture operation involving women and providing drinking water facilities helped create enabling environment for the women to spare time for their participation in the groups. The time saved from the routine works like fetching drinking water and agriculture operations is getting converted in to productive economic activities. This is also providing an opportunity to the women to recognize their economic contribution to the family and their own economic independence.
- **Democratic Process:** SFT imparted policy of democratic process in all type of decision making, kept transparency in management, finance and business related activities.
- **Rotation of Executive Bodies:** In all type of CBOs; SFT has developed a system to rotate the leadership at regular interval to provide equal opportunity to all members and also to avoid any individual/ group as a power center.
- **Monthly Meetings:** It has brought in practice to organize monthly meetings regularly. It has created the environment of trust in each-other, built organizations and resolved conflicts in time with regular discussion on performance review.
- **Finance Management:** Finance is intensively focused area for CBOs. It is observed that un-healthy finance management leads to create conflicts and ultimately the breaking of any CBO. Hence SFT have established a system of proper finance management with proper checks and balance.
- **Documentation:** Well maintained documentation system is healthy system to strengthen the CBOs. SFT has developed required and necessary documentation system for each organization.



Above mentioned systems are now became habits of these CBOs by internalizing them. Every year annual meetings are organized for sharing of annual accounts, important decisions taken and also future plans are developed through equal participation of their members. SFT ensures that the set systems are being followed regularly.

- **Describe strategies undertaken in the past in enabling access to credit and markets through the women groups /federation:**

**Credits:**

SFT has formed about 650 Self Help Groups mainly in the most remote and under developed area of Chhotaudepur block. The tradition of migration in search of livelihood was the major constraint in sustaining and strengthening of these SHGs. Even though these groups successfully nurtured and linked with nationalized banks for revolving funds to mitigate their immediate needs and bank loans to start and strengthen their livelihood activities. SFT closely nurtured and monitored these SHGs for their regularities in finance management, record keeping and ensured compliances of their success indicators which enabled in successful bank linkages.

**Marketing:**

As part of collective bargaining, SFT linked the SHGs with big business houses to market their agri and forest products like; Custard Apple, Mango, Charoli and Maize. Once SFT facilitated this process; members of SHGs have learnt and now they are doing on their own. Season wise SFT is providing hand holding support and ensures their successful marketing experiences.

1. ***Proposed Plans /Strategies as part of the Project:*** The implementation of the Project will be done through women led institutions during three years of project duration with following proposed strategies:

- **Proposed strategies to ensure implementation of the project community processes including use of community resource persons and enhancement of their capacities**

The project objectives refer to increase in participation of women and at the end of the project period increase in the knowledge, skills, productivity and income of families of participant women. These would be achieved through following three basic efforts.

- Efforts to change status of women from mere labor force to an important economic contributor to own family and overall economy in the region.
- Access to inputs & technologies to ease women drudgery.

- Establish women's role in market based value chain of the agri-produces from the project area.

To create such unique identity of women farmers'; desired activities will be implemented accepting following strategies:

1. The project will be implemented with 7320 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 91 villages of two blocks i.e. Chhotaudepur and Jetpur Pavi of Chhotaudepur District (Newly formed district from Aug-13). There will be in total 12 Clusters of villages (eight clusters in Chhotaudepur block and four clusters in Jetpur Pavi block with one block level federation).
2. The villages / areas are those where Shroffs Foundation Trust has been working in water resources and agricultural productivity enhancement programme since last eighteen years and where SFT has promoted SHG groups as well as block level women centric federation namely Sardadevi Gramudyog Society.
3. Since this existing block level federation is already into the agriculture sector, their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in areas of organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. This federation shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project and remaining cluste level new federations would be promoted.
4. Once the groups are stabilized at cluster level and afterward they will be federated at block level. All the targeted women farmers would be member of the block level federation. About 7320 women farmers are envisaged to be under one block level federation as members. The Apex body of women farmers is to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension service. A trained team of Community Resource Persons would help the block level federation/ Apex body and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement their business activities.
5. Community resource person from the same villages or nearby villages, mainly women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects of agriculture with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area. Training, exposure and constant handholding support to the Women's institutions and community resources person will be the key strategy of the project. The block level federation and the CRPs are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff of implementing agency.
6. Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be (a localized version of the farmer's field school, in each village, in which the members from the group will participate. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach.



Sr. No	Proposed mechanism	Perceived role	No. proposed under the programme
1	SHGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle for spreading awareness on different topics covered under the project</li> <li>• Enable women farmers for access to credit support</li> </ul>	644
2	Village Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village level platform for organizing women</li> <li>• Village level platform for collective inputs and raising voice of women farmers</li> <li>• Enable participation of women in public domain</li> </ul>	91
3	Cluster level Federation	<p>Middle level platform for SHGs and women farmers for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource mobilization- and networking</li> <li>• Collective inputs and raising voice of women farmers</li> <li>• Organize farmers for inputs and collective marketing, agri inputs, credit access etc.</li> </ul>	12
4	Block level apex body	<p>Block level platform for SHGs and women farmers for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource mobilization- and networking</li> <li>• Collective inputs and raising voice of women farmers</li> <li>• Collective marketing, inputs, credit access etc.</li> <li>• Act for routing the Government schemes related to agriculture</li> <li>• Act as a collective voice of farmers for Govt. policies and interventions</li> </ul>	1 block level federation of women farmers
4	Farm school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge dissemination platform related to agriculture and allied activities to women members of SHGs Group</li> <li>• Training through local subject experts for agriculture operation</li> <li>• Selection of demonstrations for technologies, new seeds and crops</li> </ul>	72
5	CRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a two way link between SHGs and Project implementation team</li> <li>• Provide knowledge and information related to the programme component and other aspects of women empowerment</li> <li>• Provide services for linking the SHG / individual with the Govt. schemes</li> </ul>	120 CRPs

Sr. No	Proposed mechanism	Perceived role	No. proposed under the programme
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous engagement with SHGs beyond the programme period</li> </ul>	
6	Entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have access to the technologies</li> <li>Will provide services at affordable cost</li> <li>Help access the services on sustainable basis</li> <li>Bring new technologies related to production, storage and marketing</li> </ul>	50 Entrepreneurs
7	Para Professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of administrative, business and institutional activities</li> </ul>	12

- **Systems and checks put in place to ensure that the local resource persons are accountable to / managed by the women institutions:**

At the Project level, the systems and procedures (S&P) related to administration, accounting, human resource management, internal audit, etc. would be put in place right from the beginning.

The CRPs shall be the backbone of these interventions. It is envisaged that they along with the project staff will provide knowledge and services to the SHGs, Village Organizations, cluster and block level Federations of Women Farmers.

To ensure that these CRPs have accountability to the SHGs and Village Organizations, the proposed project would take following steps:

- Identification of CRPs would be done with active involvement of the SHGs at village level. From both the blocks; total 120 CRPs will be selected for implementation of the project. The project would involve the SHGs and VOs to know about her/his suitability, different characteristics of CRP as leader, job descriptions, time requirement, reporting, payment system, etc.
- The system for performance review of the CRP by the SHG leaders would be incorporated so that the CRP can be made responsible for the quality of the activities with the SHGs. To enhance their performance, the CRPs will be provided orientation about the programme and their role. The SHGs will also be briefed about the role and responsibility of the CRPs for transparency.
- The payment to the CRPs would be incentive based considering performance review.
- The skill building of the CRPs would be an important strategy through which they will gain confidence about their employability as service providers in the local area. This is very crucial. Once they reach this level they will view the women's

institutions as potential institute for their services and long term livelihood activities.

- **Plans to enable women institutions to put in place a transparent self monitoring and review mechanism internally for program improvement:**

At every level i.e. at SHG, Village Organization, and Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and at Apex body/co-operative level, the project would help women's institutions to develop deliverable matrix and the tasks and sub-tasks associated within it. Tasks would be like the number of meetings, financial transactions in the groups, area planned under a crop, skill and knowledge training to the women farmers, details of crops sown, yield and profit at farmers' level, etc.

Further the project team would help women institution preparing job chart for CRPs clearly specifying tasks to be performed, timeliness, expected output and payment. This deliverable matrix would be the basis of monitoring in the meetings of the SHGs and Women co-operative, at least once a month facilitated by the project staff.

The method of social audit, peer group review will be adopted by the SHGs, VOs, CLFs and Women co-operative to establish a transparent process of implementation.

At the Women co-operative level, the executive committee members would review the progress of the federation against the business plan on a monthly basis. The professional team of PIA would facilitate the process. The Annual General Body meeting, once in a year, will review the performance of the society, finances and statutory compliances. Mechanisms of an internal audit system and process audit of activity will be in place.

- **Briefly elaborate on systems/ and procedures that you propose to put in place for adoption of best practices by the women institutions**

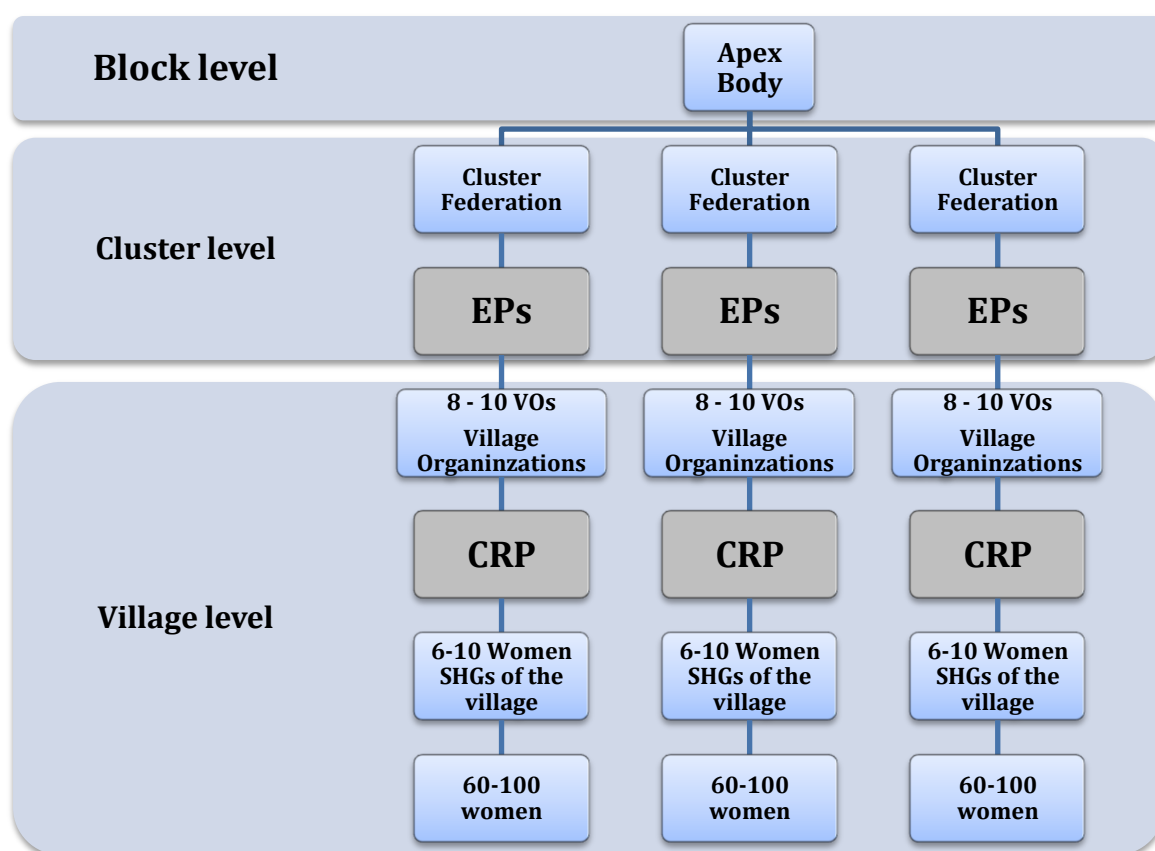
Rigorous trainings, exposure visits, facilitating experience sharing among women farmers and an internal review mechanism across the institutional structures for assessing members' performance and CRPs would go a long way towards supporting producers to adopt best practices, set better standards and create space for mutual learning.

SFT would involve the women institution and women farmers at every stage from planning, implementation and review of project in order to create a strong stake of themselves as well as of the villagers. Delegating financial responsibility to the primary groups—including the task of fund handling, record keeping and periodic

reporting of progress would be important procedures to build ownership of people in the project.

- **Building federations at different levels for sustaining collective action**

In the MKSP Project, it is proposed to organize women farmers at Village level through Village Organization and SHGs and while at Cluster level through CRPs, Entrepreneurs and Cluster level federations of women farmers. Also, existing block level apex body will be strengthened further for the project interventions. Details are envisaged as under:



Hear EPs = Entrepreneurs; CRP = Community Resource Persons

The project will ensure federated bodies (Apex body as well as 12 cluster level body) at two different dimensions integrating and differentiating both social and livelihood perspectives. In the social front federated bodies of SHG will anchor whereas women farmers' collectives will knit tightly the variables of livelihood. These federated bodies shall play the role of overall monitoring and also create linkages for its member groups and positive synergy with other stakeholders in the project context in local area.

The producers collective would come as and when the production volumes of different commodities go up and also the demand for related services emerges – it would also take up the mandate of developing input and output linkages. Creation of appropriate organizations, designed to enhance the stake and control of the producers, would be a major challenge in the context of sustainable agriculture practices as majority of women farmers belongs to the small and marginal farmers with very high rate of illiteracy. However, it is envisaged to create relevant institutions with the involvement of the women farmers and enabling them to exert their control in the long run.

- **Role of Community professional and community resource person**

Under the program total 120 CRPs and 12 para professionals will be selected from the project villages to serve 7320 women farmers of the SHGs. Following mentioned will be the roles and responsibilities, their selection criteria, calendar of capacity building trainings and management of CRPs in details.

- **Role and Responsibilities of Community Resource Person (CRP) and para professionals:**

- CRPs will work under the supervision of block level coordinator
- CRPs must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
- CRPs would be responsible to provide training to Women Farmers and conduct field and SHG level meetings and keep records accordingly.
- CRPs would be given specific targets for preparing plan of each farm family according to sustainable agriculture cropping season and will conduct demonstrations accordingly.
- CRPs have to motivate the farmers to adopt Sustainable Agriculture methods in their fields and to adopt scientific animal husbandry related activities.
- CRPs have to motivate women farmers to establish nutritional vegetable garden, crop demonstration, vegetable seedling nursery, collection of crop productivity data of each woman farmer, disbursement and recovery of revolving fund, registration fee collection, etc., or work assign by field worker/ block level coordinator.
- CRPs will give information to women farmers on weather, insurance and market processes.
- CRP will conduct baseline and end line survey with their allotted respective women farmers along with documenting success/ case studies.
- CRPs will keep all records at village level related to MKSP.



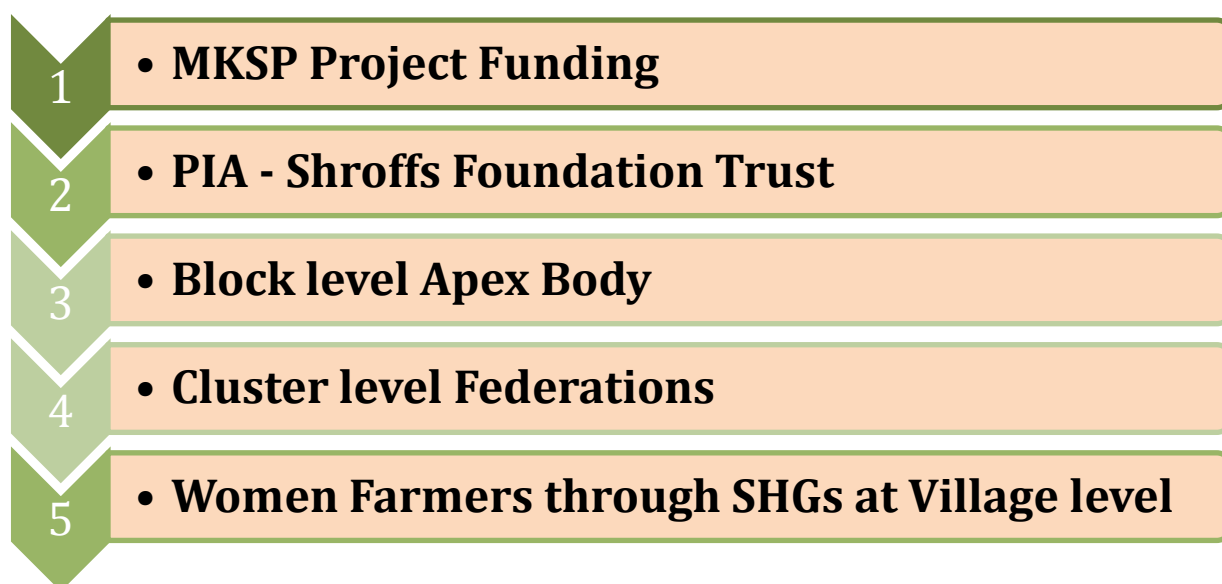
- **Strategy to Identify CRPs:** The proposed CRPs will be selected in line with the selection criteria as mentioned follows:
  - CRP will be the progressive women farmer
  - Must be daughter in law of the village
  - Literate up to 7th and should be able to read, write and speak Gujarati
  - Must be in age group of 20 to 40 years
  - Willingness to join the project and participation in various capacity building programs.
  - Should have own / family land to conduct various demonstrations.
  
- **Selection process of CRPs:** in each 91 villages, each SHG registered with the Mission Mangalam will be contacted. A joint meeting will be organized with these SHGs in each village and through following proper procedure; 2-3 women from these SHGs satisfying above mentioned criteria will be selected with the affirmation of all. These selected women will be then interviewed in presence of block officials of Mission Mangalam and officer/s from PIA. In these interview their interest for working for women and in agriculture related activities will be judged. Also quantum of time required for MKSP project activities, details of their roles and responsibilities will be shared with them during interview. After following these entire processes of interview, list of potential women will be prepared and then on mutual consent; the CRP woman will be selected.
  
- **Training of CRPs:** The CRPs would undergo with various kind of capacity and skill development training being organized by PIA under the project. The major contents of the training programmes would include;
  - Orientation on their roles and responsibilities (3 days)
  - PRA and Survey Techniques (3 days)
  - Communication and Interpersonal relations, counseling skills (3 days)
  - Sustainable agriculture practices and Animal Husbandry (8 days)
  - Water and Soil management along with Animal Husbandry (3 days)
  - Health, Sanitation, Nutrition and RCH Issues (3 days)
  - Working Methodology of PRI with their roles and responsibilities, Gram Sabha and Govt. Developmental Schemes (2 days)
  - Documentation and Report Writing will be one of the components in all above mentioned trainings.

Total 25 days intensive training will be provided to the CRPs on above mentioned subjects in the first year. Further refresher training of two days for all above mentioned subjects will be undertaken to reinforce the knowledge and to sort out their doubts if any during second and third year of project.



- **Mentoring of CRPs:** Under the project a strong monitoring mechanism would be developed and followed to check the progress of CRPs and their activities, such mechanism would be as under;
  - CRPs would be monitored on given target-vs-achievements, on regular basis.
  - Monthly progress review meeting would be organized by PIA and providing necessary information and reiterate the project objectives and processes to be followed under the project.
  - Reporting of Day-to-day activities undertaken by CRPs will be reported by CRPs to field worker or block coordinator or project staff of PIA.
  - During field visits of field worker or block coordinator; CRPs must be strengthened for their knowhow.
  - Visits of PIA project staffs in the field to assess the progress of activities as well as performance of CRPs
  - Reporting and documented record of CRPs for best practices and results of field interventions.
- **Control of CBOs over the fund flow mechanism**

For smooth implementation of project activities a transparent and adoptable fund flow mechanism would be practiced, which would be clear and documented in each and every level. The fund flow chart is depicted as under:



## Chapter-3 :: Detailed Program Components

### 3.1 Detail of Proposed Action

- Plans for promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security for women farmers?

Following are the activities implemented in the project which will ensure food and nutritional security of not only women farmers but also of their families.

Activities to promote Food and Nutritional Security	Description Outputs/Verification	Indicator	Target
Establish Farm School	Village level trainings will be conducted for appropriate and modern agriculture technologies	100% women farmers will participate in these trainings	72 Farm School
Organize Farm Demonstrations for seed security	To undertake different demonstrations of crop and technologies for seed security	60-65% of Mahila Kisan has adopted technologies demonstrated	Demonstration on 150 acreages of major crops
Promotion of Vermin Compost	Demonstration of vermin compost manure and Establish Vermin Compost beds	50% women farmer will adopt the technology and will use it in their field	3600 women farmers
Promotion of FYM	Demonstration of FYM manure and Establish FYM Pits	50% women farmer will adopt the technology and will use it in their field	3600 women farmers
Training on Major crops and practices, INM, IPM and ICM technologies with use of bio material	Through village level Farm Schools, training with demonstrations will be organized on Major crops and practices with ICM technologies and bio material	70% women farmer will adopt the technology	7320 women farmers

- Strategies addressing sustainable/ evergreen/ regenerative agriculture; may include (all /any) of the following strategies
  - Soil Health improvement-** Soil testing will be an important activity in the project. User friendly and Mini Soil testing kits will be made available at both the blocks for recommendation of appropriate doses of natural fertilizers and

other applications for soil improvement. Application of recommended doses of fertilizers and organic manure (vermin compost and compost pits) will be introduced and promoted through various demonstrations and active dissemination. Also it is proposed to promote vermin compost and FYM pits in the targeted villages. It is envisaged that gradually the use of chemical fertilizer will be minimized.

- ***Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging:*** In both the ***blocks*** water issues are being addressed under MGNREGA and other State Government Irrigation schemes. Priority will be given to beneficiaries having water sources created through above schemes. Also efforts will be made to avail these schemes for other project beneficiaries by mobilizing these women groups/federations.
- ***Sustainable practices such as NPM/ IPM/ Integrated Nutrient Management***
  - Integrated Crop Management method will be introduced which includes Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Nutrient Management (IMP/INM) by demonstrations. The education and awareness will be created through education programs, field demonstrations and showcasing of good practices. It is proposed to demonstrate to produce bio pesticide and nutrients from animal urine and dung.
- **Management and control of seeds** – It is proposed in the project to demonstrate seed plots to achieve seed security and independence at village level. Also seed conservation will be intensively focused by seed village concept on major crops. Certified seeds supported by Gujarat Bij Nigam, Agriculture university and corporate will be used as base seeds.
- **Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices:** Education programs will be conducted at village level on precautionary measures to save the farmers from hazardous effects of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.
- **Bio-diversity enhancement** - Promotion of varietal diversity, mixed cropping, crop rotation, minimum tillage will be some of the key strategies for maintaining and augmenting bio-diversity in the project area.
- **Use of indigenous knowledge:** The Participatory Technology Development (PTD) will be promoted to identify best practices and popularizing indigenous technologies in mixed cropping; soil, water and pest management; seed preservation; cattle rearing, etc.
- **Suitability of technology to the local agro-ecology** – Through the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) method, the technologies will be validated and local customization will be done to suit to the requirement of all section of farmers. So there will be always a basket of choice of technologies to suit to the requirement of farmers of the area.

- **Resilience to climate change** – Integrated Natural Resource Management- The project is envisaged as integrated approach and therefore due importance is given for (a) Selection of crops and seeds to mitigate the climate effects, (b) development of resource base in the form of land and water resources development, and (C) To establish SMS based information system covering weather forecasting and current affairs related to agriculture this will help to mitigate the effects of climate change. Also mix cropping models will be developed covering cereal, pulses, and horticulture and fruit crops to maintain the income flow of the particular family.
- **Targeting : Approach and Details on landless, small and marginal farmers as project participants**  
About 90-95% of the project target group will belong to the small and marginal farmers from the tribal communities from both the blocks. There will be less than 5% of the participating farmers who can be categorized as medium land holding category. About the landless groups, although there is small percentage in the project area, will be involved in the other agriculture based livelihood activities as planned. It is assumed that about 15% of targeted women farmers will be poor of poorest, they will be focused by intensive planning by introducing high yielding cropping pattern in low cost farming methods, and this will ensure maximum income from a small piece of land with minimum input costs. The PoPs will be also facilitated to get good market rates of their produces.
- **Phasing: Progress of implementation over time to be worked out**  
Duration of the project would be of three-year and the whole activities of the project are divided into three phases. Phase wise implementation plan of activities are given below:
  - **Phase 1 (First Year):** The first year of the project would be crucial in regards to information collection through base line survey, village identification, identification and selection of CRPs, selection of Women Farmers, etc. In the first year of the project total 7320 women would be selected.
  - **First year : Implementation Strategy**
    1. Base Line Survey
    2. Identification and selection of 120 Community Resource Person
    3. Orientation training to Community Resource Person on sustainable agriculture for Kharif and rabi crops
    4. Profiling of 7320 Women Farmers and 644 SHGs
    5. Preparation of DPR, inception report, technical protocol, formulating poorest of poor strategy, result framework document, etc.
    6. Promotion of \_\_\_ SHGs groups
    7. Promotion of 91 village organizations

8. Formation of VOs and cluster level federation along with mobilization of federation members
9. Support in federation management
10. Training module development on major crops
11. Promotion of soil health, bio material and seed security programs
12. Training to cluster level federation members
13. Training to Community (Women Farmers)
14. Exposure visit to community resource person
15. Exposure visit to selected Women Farmers
16. Establishment of ( ) Farm schools and equip with necessary material
17. Establishment of (1800) Vermin compost pits
18. Establishment of (1800) FYM beds

- **Phase II (Second Year ) - Implementation Strategy**

1. Strengthening of 91 village organizations and 12 cluster level federations – Orientation and training on sustainable agriculture
2. Orientation training to CRPs on Sustainable agriculture
3. Promotion of Cluster Level Federation – 12 Nos.
4. Support in federation management
5. Promotion of soil health, bio material and seed security programs
6. Training to cluster level federation members
7. Training to Community (Women Farmers)
8. Exposure visit to community resource person
9. Exposure visit to selected Women Farmers
10. Value Chain Study
11. Up scaling of the sustainable agriculture practices
12. (incorporate other activities as per yearly planning)

- **Phase III ( Third Year ) - Implementation Strategy**

1. Orientation training to Community Resource Person on sustainable agriculture
2. Support in federation management
3. Training to cluster level federation members
4. Training to Community (Women Farmers )
5. Exposure visit to community resource person
6. Exposure visit to selected Women Farmers
7. Upscaling of the sustainable agriculture practices
8. Start collective input, Marketing and resource mobilization at apex body level.
9. (incorporate other activities as per yearly planning)

- **Plans for Post-project Sustainability and Scaling-up strategies.**

The post project sustainability will be addressed by the women's institutions development in the project.

- **Institution Building:** The self help groups at village level will be the Primary livelihood groups, Village level Groups and Cluster level federations will be a resource umbrella at village and cluster levels; this structure will be linked with already existing cooperative society named Sharda devi Gramodyog Utpadak Society; whole institutional structure will be based on NRLM guideline; hence it will be entitled to avail benefits of various livelihood programs with credit and banking facilities.
- **Cadre Development:** the Local Resource Persons – CRPs) will be the main work force of the project initiatives beyond the project period. They will be groomed as catalyst for area development with relevant skills to scale up the project activities in the targeted villages.
- The linkages that will be established with the agriculture research and extension systems, with the market and with other government initiatives will provide required back up support for sustenance. Also, SFT will continue to provide capacity building support to the Cooperative Societies beyond the project.

- **Plans aiming at drudgery reduction for women farmers.**

The drudgery reduction programs will be intensively focused in the project interventions. Benefits of project in terms of reduction in migration, food security, nutritional security, etc. will reduce drudgery of women and contribute to improve their strategic role in agriculture. Specifically, drudgery reduction technologies (maize Sheller, Rice Mill and modern farm equipments, farm technology, planting fuel wood lot nearby homestead, etc.) will be introduced and promoted.

- **Plans for awareness generation with regard to “women farmers” rights entitlements under different schemes related to her identity as “women farmer”. Any plans towards enhancing accessibility of land to women farmers.**

Trainings on organization building, modern agriculture technologies, and sustainable agriculture practices with awareness on various government schemes, etc. will create awareness among the women farmers. Through proposed Cooperative Societies women will get information on all farmer friendly Govt. schemes and can apply for it with the help of the CRPs. Also linking the participant women farmers with Govt. schemes will be the prime focus during the project implementation. However, there is no plan to enhance accessibility of land to women farmers at the family level as this may lead to a confrontation.

- **Any plans to intervene in value chain development (end-to-end solution) e.g.** intervention in production / processing / marketing? Please also describe how the proposed project will increase market accessibility of women farmers

Women farmer's federations / Cooperative Society will provide value addition facilities and bulk marketing. The Cooperative Society will be equipped with required infrastructure for processing machineries. Bulk selling of agro produce will be done in distantly located Govt. regulated markets at blocks and districts.

- **Strategies for disseminating knowledge. Including plans for skill up-gradation among women.**

The PIA team and CRPs will be trained as trainers so the process of capacity building will become a continuous process. The key strategies will include:

1. **Awareness and Education:** Awareness and education programs will be organized at village and SHG levels by expert resource persons and PIA teams. Also Farm schools at village level provide the platform for dissemination of information and education.
2. **Training programs:** Training programs will be organized at village, cluster and block levels, covering members and leaders of SHGs and Cooperative societies. The management, occupational, administrative and ethical aspects will be covered as major subjects.

- **Plans for increasing access of credit to women farmers and women groups**

Majority of the women of the project area are members of SHGs having linkage with banks and MFIs for credit. This will be increased further either through bank linkage services or through the Micro Finance Institutions. In addition the women farmers cooperative societies will source credit through formal banking system as mentioned.

- **Please elaborate on the direct 'incremental' income (returns) to women farmers through proposed project.**

The incremental gain would be in the form of:

- Increased agriculture yield to the tune of 50 % of the present level.
- Food security will be ensured to the 80% of the target families.
- Market linkage for the backward and forward integration will be ensured with competitive market and as a result there will be at least 30-40% savings / gain at the farmer's level. On in other words financial & non-financial benefits at the individual farmer level would be at least Rs.2000/year at the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> year by market linkage through Women Farmers Cooperative Societies.



- There will be additional employment generated due to increased intensity of farming.
- There will be sub-sector development for agriculture such as seed production, organic fertilizer production, aggregation of produce and primary processing, mechanization in agriculture, etc. All these will contribute to energize the local economy for multiplier effect.
- **Plans for community contribution of any kind, be it in-kind or monetary or regular thrift**

Contribution in the form of cash and kind by the community will be an integral part of the project. It is prerequisite of community contribution in the activities like seeds plots, vermin compost and FYM pits. All the farmers will pay yearly fees to the cooperative societies. A Common Fund will be created using this money, which will be spent for need based asset creation and sustain the cost of operational support in lieu of the project support.

### 3.2 Convergence with MGNREGA and other line departments:

*The plan needs to highlight what would be the plan for convergence at the state level, district level and at the level of the institutions of the poor*

In the project site agriculture, cattle management, irrigation and other such livelihood issues are being addressed under MGNREGS and other State Government schemes. Efforts will be made to avail these schemes to the project beneficiaries by passing scheme related information and processes to be beneficiaries. Intensive planning will be made for the convergence of the Government schemes to poor farmers at State, District and Block level. Including land and water resources development, the project would make every possible attempt to leverage funds from ongoing MGNREGA and link with various line departments programmes. Following table shows the details of the same:

Sr. No.	Component	Projects	Potential partner agencies
1	Cooperative Societies	Processing units	Mission Mangalam DSAG ATMA
		Fruit, Mango, Sitafal	
		Pulses Processing	
		Oil Mill	
3	Sustainable Agriculture	Seed Village	Mission Mangalam Gujarat Bij Nogam
4	Soil Health	Vermin composting units	
		Bio pesticide units	



Sr. No.	Component	Projects	Potential partner agencies
5	Drudgery Reduction	House hold Bio gas units	TSP, Mission Mangalam, Gujarat Agro WASMO
		Farm Tools	
		RTRWHS-New targets	
6	Cadre Development	Linkages with small individual schemes	Agri-Horti Department ATMA GLDB Tribal Sub Plan
		Milking animals Chaf cutter Gaman/ Cattle shed Fodder Development WADI Farm Implements Micro Irrigation Employment, Health and Education related schemes	
7	Entrepreneurs Development	Production of Bio pesticide and Growth promoters Small tools and Techniques	GNFC/ DSAG Mission Mangalam

### 3.3 Training and Capacity building of communities

*Describe the methodology to be followed, main content of the trainings partnerships to be developed and implementation arrangements for training of the community based institutions and their members*

The trained team members of PIA and CRPs would provide training to community at village level as well as block level as per the need of trainings and training subject. The detail regarding training topic, duration and no. of batches presented. Detail of crop wise training module along with methodology is attached.

### 3.4 Training and Capacity building of Community Professionals

Sr.	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community /CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert /Project staff /Para-professional /CRP)	Total	No.of training-days/ batch	Optimum No.of trainees for each batch
	<b>Sustainable Agriculture practices</b>	Training on Bio Fertilizers Management	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Training on Bio Nutrient Management	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Training on Bio Pesticides Management	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Training on Vermin Compost and FYM Pit Module	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	0.5	30
		Training on Inter Cropping Module	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Animal Husbandry Module	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Water & Soil Management Module	Block level	CRP	External Expert	4	1	30
		Training on Major crops and practices	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	294	5	30
		Training on IPM, INM with use of Bio material	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	306	3	30
		Demonstration on Drudgery reduction tools	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	170	2	30
		Training on Agri Processing - Pulses, fruit and oil crops	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	90	2	30
		Training on Seed Security and preservation	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	90	3	30
		Training on cattle care	Cluster level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	200	2	30
2	Livelihood Institution Building	Orientation with Roles & Responsibilities and Organization Building	Block level	Women Farmers	External Expert	2	4	28
		Training on Business Development	District	Women Farmers	External Expert	2	5	28
3	Value Chain & Marketing	Exposure visits for Exe. Mem.	Out-Station	Women Farmers	External Expert	1	2	60
4	Health, Food & Nutrition security	Health, Sanitation and Nutrition	Block	CRP	External Expert	4	3	30
5	Others (Specify)	Seed Security Module	Block level	CRP	External Expert	2	0.5	30
		Entrepreneurship Development	District	Women Farmers	External Expert	12	5	25
		Literacy Training Module	Block level	CRP	Project Staff	2	2	31
		Sensitization and awareness training for PRI members and leaders	Village level	Women Farmers	Project Staff-CRPs	72	1	30
6	Cadre (CRP) Development	Orientation with Roles & Responsibilities of CRPs	Block	CRP	External Expert	4	3	30

Sr.	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Book keeping/ food security/ marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)	Type of Trainee (Community /CRP/ Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert /Project staff /Para- professional /CRP)	Total	No.of training-days/ batch	Optimum No.of trainees for each batch
		PRA, Survey techniques	Block	CRP	External Expert	4	3	30
		Communication and interpersonal relation, counseling skills	Block	CRP	External Expert	4	3	30
		PRI with roles and responsibilities, Gram Sabha, Govt. developmental Schemes	Block	CRP	External Expert	4	2	30
		Refresher Training of seven issues and Seed Security	Block	CRP	External Expert	56	2	30

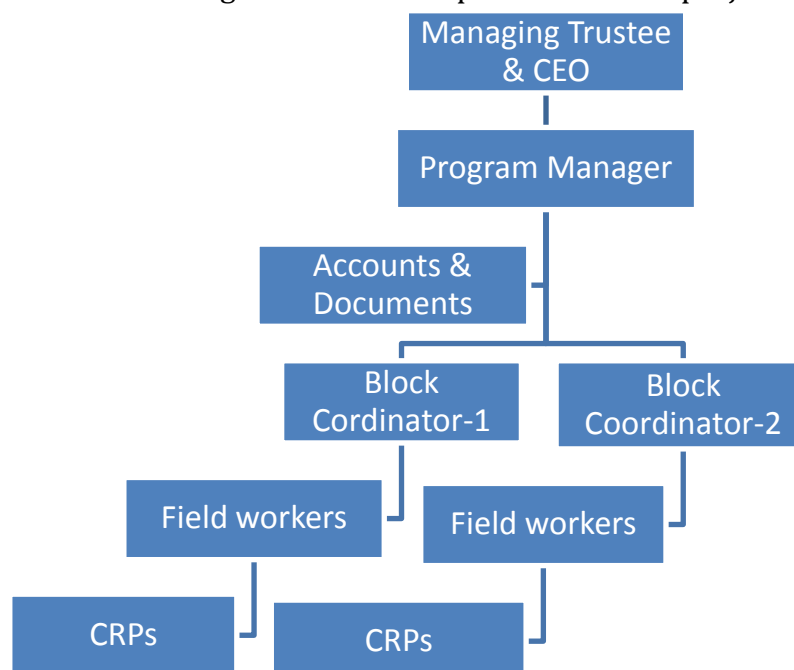
## Chapter-4:: Implementation Arrangements

### 4.1 Implementation Plan

- **Elements of Implementation Process**
  - Recruitment of the project staff
  - Identification of villages- 91 villages in two blocks
  - Preparation of Detailed Project Report
  - Base line survey
  - Preparation of technical protocol- training materials for major crop of the project area.
  - Identification of Women farmers (7320 women farmers)
  - Public information disclosure – Installation of village boards, Organizing Gram Sabha and sharing of information with Dist & Block authorities, upload MIS of MKSP regularly on the website
  - Identification of Community resource person (120)
  - Preparation of training plan for community resource person ( 120 )
  - Orientation Training to the community resource person
  - Baseline survey (10 % of total Women Farmers)
  - Formation of Village organizations (up to 20 members in each group – 91 VOs)
  - Formation of cluster level federation of women farmers (CLF) (12 CLFs)
  - Establishment of the block level resource center – two centers
  - Preparation of training plan for cluster members
  - Identification of women entrepreneurs and their strengthening
  - Preparation of capacity building plan for women farmers (7320)
  - Exposure visit plan for CRPs
  - Developing demonstrations on Vermin compost, FYM, Amrut Pani, Brahmastra, drudgery reduction tools and equipments and demonstration plots for seed security
  - Develop prototypes of cropping models for Poorest of the poor women farmers (10 % of total Women Farmers)
  - Plan for convergence with MGNREGA and other Govt. Programs
  - Linking CLFs with block level apex body by registering these women farmers with existing women co-operative society
  - Identification of the best practices by staff and CRPs
  - Documentation of the best practices
  - Dissemination plan for the best practices
  - End line survey and Social audit
  - Preparation of the project report

- **Project Implementation Plan & Flow**

1. **Internal structure for implementation:** The project management structure will be as following: Structure of implementation of project activities



- **Managing Trustee (MT):** Managing Trustee of the PIA is highly experienced, knowledgeable and dynamic personality in the field of rural development with rich experience of more than 30 years. MT will be a major guiding force in achieving the MKSP program objectives.
- **CEO and Core Management Group:** CEO with Core Management Group members will support and supervise overall project implementation with quality and maintaining project time line without any deviation.
- **Program Manager:** A program Manager will be appointed for overall responsibilities of both the blocks. He will be experienced in rural development, agriculture and community based organizations.
- **Block Coordinator:** Two qualified and experienced block level coordinators will be placed as “Team Leader” with the skills of community organization and Agriculture; 12 field level workers will be placed for execution of project activities, this will be a PIA contribution to the project.
- **Accountant:** An accountant will be placed to manage all the account related matter of the project for both the blocks.
- **A team of 120 CRPs** will be selected and trained for village level activities. These CRPs will be coordinated by the team leaders.
- There will be a team of five professional workers at Federation / Cooperative Society level. They will work to merge SHGs, VOs and CLFs

with the apex institution. Also they will facilitate in enhancing their livelihood activities.

## **2. Role of CRPs - including knowledge dissemination, monitoring and scaling up**

1. CRPs will work under the supervision of block level coordinator
2. CRPs must participate in entire training programmes organized by PIA throughout the project duration.
3. CRPs would be responsible to provide training to Women Farmers and conduct field level meetings and keep records accordingly.
4. CRPs would be given specific targets for preparing plan of each farm family according to sustainable agriculture cropping season.
5. CRPs have to motivate the farmers to adopt Sustainable Agriculture methods in their fields.
6. CRPs have to establish crop demonstration, collection of crop productivity data of each Women Farmers, registration fee collection, collection of documentation of CLF members etc., and work assign by block and district level coordinator.
7. CRPs will give information to women farmers on weather, insurance and market process.
8. CRPs will keep all record at village level related to MKSP.

## **9. Role of project staff**

### **• Programme Coordinator:**

1. Overall responsibility of the implementation of the project.
2. To monitor and guide the staff at block level and community resource person
3. Preparation of training plan for community resource person and Women Farmers
4. Submission of the monthly, quarterly and yearly reports to concern department like district level, state level and MoRD offices.
5. Liaisoning with the concerned department for convergence of the other government scheme
6. Conduct the review meeting of the block level office staff and with CRPs
7. To visit and monitoring of the project activities and area.
8. Keep project documentation safe and secure

### **• Block Coordinator (Block Level)**

1. Overall responsibility of the block level project
2. To select the village and Women Farmers in consultation with district programme coordinator.
3. To identify the community resource person
4. To prepare the training plan for Women Farmers.
5. To monitor and guide the Community resource person.
6. To submit progress report to District level programme coordinator.
7. To arrange the demonstration plot in consultation with district programme coordinator.

8. To identify the poorest of the poor and make the plan for them in consultation with District programme coordinator.
9. To prepare the plan for the revolving fund
10. To collect the data base of the Women Farmers
11. Keep project documentation safe and secure

- **Accountant:**

1. Overall responsibility of the accounting of the project
2. Timely preparation of monthly, quarterly and yearly financial progress and MIS
3. Timely audit of the project
4. To keep financial document safe and secure

- **Schedule of activities: There are three main set of activities**

**1. Institution building (VO, CLF, Apex body)**

- The SHGs, VOs and CLFs will be the main tools and vehicles to carry the project activities and further expansions; hence all three layer along with Apex Institutes will be undergone intensive training programs covering subjects like, organization building, Resource mobilization, business development along with admin and overall management.
- For the sustainability of the programme and project would promote the Village level organizations (VOs), cluster level federations (CLFs) and these federations will be linked up with block level Apex body (Shardadevi Gramudyog Society – women cooperative society). This SGS is registered under the society act.

**ii. Promotion of Sustainable agriculture practices**

- Establish well equipped Field Farm Schools in selected project villages. It will work as a knowledge and resource center for the women farmers of the village. Also various demonstrations on bio material, drudgery reduction tools, agri models will be developed.
- For sustainable agriculture based livelihood interventions the project would organize seasonal training programmes on sustainable agriculture practices, incorporating use of the bio-fertilizer, INM, improved seeds and IPM technology on various major crops.
- Besides the regular training programme, the project would also arrange the demonstration trial of Good Agriculture

**iii. Capacity building**

- The project would organize various crop wise seasonal training programmes, exposure visits, follow up and review meetings for Women Farmers and Community Resource Person and Professionals throughout the project duration.

- **Social audit** For assuring the transparency and quality implementation, the PIA would conduct Social Audits to fulfill below objectives:
  1. Accurate identification of requirements
  2. Prioritization of activities as per requirements
  3. Proper utilization of funds
  4. Conformity of the activity with the stated goals
  5. Quality of service



**Strategy for social audit in MKSP:**

- During the implementation of programme a multidisciplinary team will conduct the meeting in each village and audit the programme about its impact.
- To conduct social audit, PIA would empower the beneficiaries regarding procedure and use of this process.
- The social audit will be conducted in the last year of the project, where representative from PIA, Block and Cluster Level Federations, Women Farmers, CRPs and leading members for village will be involved.
- Process of social audit will be well documented (interviews, case studies, questionnaires, FGDs).

- **Development communication strategy – Best practices**

The case studies on best practices adopted by the Women Farmers in the project area focusing sustainable and profitable agriculture will be identified and prepared by the block level coordinator with the help of Para-worker and community resource person. This will be documented by Videography covering every phase of crop cycle and further it will be used as IEC tool for multiplication for women farmers through the on –going training programmes and exposure visits.

- **Forward linkage initiatives**

For sustainability of the programme it is necessary to forward linkages with various government and semi-government institutes like Agriculture university, agro-service centre, Krushi Vigyan Kendra, government line department like horticulture, agriculture and irrigation department, farmer training centre for procurement of inputs, capacity building, up gradation of the knowledge and for improved inputs. During the span of the three years, project would support to develop capacity among the cluster level federations.



## Chapter-5 :: Implementation schedule

Activity	13-Oct	13-Nov	13-Dec	14-Jan	14-Feb	14-Mar	14-Apr	14-May	14-Jun	14-Jul	14-Aug	14-Sep	14-Oct	14-Nov	14-Dec	14-Jan	14-Feb	14-Mar
Deployment of Staff																		
Orientation & training of staff on MKSP																		
Finalization of clusters / villages																		
Identification of SHG members																		
Mahila kisan Profile																		
IEC material development																		
Identification of CRP																		
DPR Preparation																		
Baseline Survey																		
Initial inception report																		
Training to CRP																		
Functioning of farm schools																		
Training to Community																		
Seed conservation through seed plots																		
Demonstration on Bio Pesticides																		
Promotion of Integrated Crop Management																		
Promotion of Inter Cropping																		
Promotion of Bio Pesticides																		
Soil testing																		
Promotion of Vermin compost																		
Promotion of PYM Pits																		
Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites																		
The 1 <sup>st</sup> year is started from October-13																		

## Chapter-6 :: Results Framework

• Objective	Outcome	Out put	• Indicator	Means of verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create community institutions of women farmers for collective bargaining power access knowledge and technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Institutions are involved in joint planning, for Farming, Production, Processing, Value addition and Marketing</li> <li>• of their Agri products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 644 Self Help Groups will be well established and Regular will be linked with banks</li> <li>• 91 Village Organizations will be formed and Regularized</li> <li>• 12 Cluster level Federations will be formed and regularized</li> <li>• Building capacities of SHGs, VOs and CLFs on organization building and business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% SHGS will be regular, in monthly meetings, savings, repayments of loans, have entered in business planning.</li> <li>• 80% of VOs will meet regularly work as representatives of SHGs</li> <li>• 80% CLFs will work as common resource centers for their VOs and SHGs, start collective funding, marketing and business activities with addressing social issues related to women famers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting registers, resolutions, books of accounts – Overall documents review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All SHGs will be under umbrella of Mission Mangalam with regular nurturing and set bank linkages with business plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Sustainable Agriculture Practices, Reduce production cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish agriculture as sustainable livelihood option</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7320 Farmers will undergo various trainings on SA practices</li> <li>• 72 Farm schools will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of farmers will get basic knowledge on sustainable farming and cattle rearing</li> <li>• 30% of women farmers will be using balance of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training/ event / exposure Registrations and documents</li> <li>• Farmer Dairies</li> <li>• Documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling weather conditions</li> <li>• Credit need of the farmers are</li> </ul>

• Objective	Outcome	Out put	• Indicator	Means of verification	Assumptions
and Increase yield		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be established</li> <li>• <b>71</b> Demonstrations on organic materials will be conducted</li> <li>• 130 Acres – land will be under seed security on major crops</li> <li>• 3600 units of vermicompost will be established</li> <li>• 3600 units of FYM will be established</li> <li>• <b>5000</b> Soil testing will be conducted</li> <li>• <b>644</b> SHGs will be linked with SMS based information system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organic and inorganic agriculture practices</li> <li>• 30% of women farmers will be adopting INM and IPM (ICM) practices</li> <li>• 50% women farmers will be using local seeds</li> <li>• 20% Cost for agriculture production will be reduced</li> <li>• 20 % Yield will be increased per acre</li> <li>• Improvement in Soil health and soil moisture in the land of 40% farmers those who practice sustainable agriculture</li> <li>• 50% of women farmers will be taking actions based on information received relating to soil, input, weather and market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review</li> <li>• Baseline and end line survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fulfilled</li> <li>• Irrigation need of the farmers are fulfilled</li> </ul>
• Ensure Food and Nutrition	• Establish balanced	• <b>72</b> Education and demonstrations	• 25% of land will be under farming of pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers Dairies</li> <li>• Activity reports</li> </ul>	• Supportive government

• Objective	Outcome	Out put	• Indicator	Means of verification	Assumptions
Securities in the families of targeted women farmers	cropping models to ensure food and nutrition	programs on mix cropping will be conducted	and oilseed crops as mix and solo cropping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of women farmers will have adopted local and nutritious rich variety of Maize and Paddy</li> <li>• 50% of women farmers will have access of homely grown nutritious vegetable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documents Review</li> </ul>	policies for motivation of pulses crops- NFSM- Seed Village etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cadre development to facilitate the development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Resource Persons (CRPs) are developed to act as grass root functionaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 Community Resource persons will be groomed for</li> <li>• SA practices, Organization building, Agri business and vision of rural development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of CRPs will be developed as Master trainer for SA practices</li> <li>• 80% of CRPs will Prove themselves as model farmers- of SA</li> <li>• 80% of CRPs will be Skilled in organization building</li> <li>• 50% of CRPs will be Emerged as young women leaders as change agents for social transformation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity reports</li> <li>• Periodic evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRPs will timely attend all capacity building programs</li> <li>• Government and PIA will have policy to sustain the cadre</li> </ul>
• Reduce	• User friendly	• Farm Schools will be	• 50% of the targeted	• Farmers Dairies	• Tools and

• Objective	Outcome	Out put	• Indicator	Means of verification	Assumptions
Drudgeries of women farmers	tools and technologies for drudgery prone farm works are available in the project area	equipped with small tools for drudgery reduction-	women farmers will avail services of small tools and equipments timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity reports</li> <li>• Documents Review</li> <li>• Baseline- End line survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>equipments are available timely</li> <li>• Linkages are set</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure 15% of Poorest of Poor families to bring out from poverty level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income generating livelihood models are established based on agriculture, Forest, Animal Husbandry and allied activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1500 Families will have multi crops and animal husbandry activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The income of 1500 PoP families will be more than Rs.40,000/- per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers Diaries</li> <li>• Baseline &amp; End line surveys</li> <li>• Periodic evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling climate conditions</li> <li>• Supportive government policies for linkages</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve in Animal Husbandry practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum 80% of the beneficiaries adopt the recommended cattle rearing practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process Documents</li> <li>• Baseline &amp; End line surveys</li> <li>• Periodic evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase Recognition of women farmers and increase voice in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women are involved in planning and budgeting of agriculture and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize Sensitization workshops with PRI members and frontline functionaries</li> <li>• Women Farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of women in PRIs will be increased by 50%</li> <li>• 10% of the women farmers participate as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process Documents</li> <li>• Baseline &amp; End line surveys</li> <li>• Periodic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive response from PRIs and Govt functionarie</li> </ul>

• Objective	Outcome	Out put	• Indicator	Means of verification	Assumptions
decision making processes of families and village development	got various entitlements	Sammelan will be organized at the block level attended by senior level officials from government department from the district and block level	PRI representative and service delivery systems. • 5% of the women farmers have entitlements like land ownership, bank account, Kisan credit card etc.	evaluation	s



## Chapter-7 :: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

### 7.1 Web based MIS and real time input-output monitoring at various levels:

As per the project requirement and developed system by GLPC; the PIA would set mechanism to collect data, computerize and analyze it. To develop MIS based monitoring system, the PIA would use its existing monitoring system which is equipped with documentation executive. At the field level PIA project staffs and community professional would keep records of real time input and output. The data collected from various levels would be analyzed and outcome of the same would be use for the decision and future action.

### 7.2 Review Mechanism

The project activities will be reviewed in monthly meetings of the project team. Implementation plan for next month will be prepared starting of every month. Monthly progress report will be generated based on activity followed and output obtained.

Filed team will organize monthly meetings with the beneficiaries, during the intervention, to generate feedback about day-to-day operation, facilitate planning and promote people's participation. The project impact will be evaluated by sample survey of the beneficiaries (pre & post intervention survey).

Two impact studies will be carried out by external agency; one in each year second and third. Details of the resources, financial and non-financial matters undertaken MKSP for the development initiatives, will be shared with the people, through a public platform, from second year of interventions. The audit will be carried out in two steps in a year; mid-year (interim audit for internal process check and control) and end of the year (final audit).

### Internal and External Review Mechanism

For internal review of the programme the PIA would follow the below mentioned strategy:

- CRPs will be monitored on given target-vs-achievements, on regular basis.
- Monthly progress review meeting would by organized by PIA.
- Day to day activities reporting by CRPs to block coordinator or project staff of PIA.
- Visits of PIA project staffs in the field to assess the progress of activities as well as performance of CRPs.
- Reporting of best practices and results record documented by CRPs.
- The progress of the project would also be monitored by PIA by conducting independent studies by external experts during the project duration.

## Chapter-8 :: Budget Narrative

- Project Investments and Support Requested under MKSP

### Budget Sharing:

Total budget for the project for three years	State Share	MoRD Share
438.391	109.598	328.793
100%	25%	75%

- Rationale for the various line items related to Proposed Action

### Cost Summary:

Parameters	MKSP	GLPC	MoRD
Total Project Budget	43931084.35	10982771	32948313
Average Investment per village (91 villages)	477511.8	119378	358134
Average Investment per woman farmer (7320)	6002	1500	4501

- All main cost components along with sub components to be analyzed and presented on a time line provided in the Budget sheet. Time lines are mentioned in the chapter – 5
- Cost elements (natural heads of accounts) under each budget line item- Plan for leverage other sources of fund in the proposed project e.g. NRLM/ NREGS/ SGSY/ RKVY/ NFSM/ NABARD/ NHM/ Donors.

The PIA would make every possible efforts to leverage fund from the government sources mainly Tribal Sub Plan, Horticulture Department, Agriculture Department, NABARD, GLDC, District Rural Development Agency, etc. which is shown on page no. 66.

- Explanation of Cost Elements including description of capital expenditure items/ with break-up and unit cost for all items/ components. Please also clearly indicate what % of budget goes in capacity building of the women farmers. (Provided in the Budget sheet.)

- Analysis and Benchmarks of proposed costs.

Sr	DETAILS	Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Total Budget (INR Rs.)	% age of Total Budget
A	Project Inception	6.085	4.910	3.660	14.655	3%
B	Institution Building	2.002	11.760	6.405	20.167	5%
C	Capacity Building	92.886	129.021	48.277	270.184	62%
D	Community Investment Support	29.080	21.780	24.905	75.765	17%
E	Knowledge Management	1.932	11.112	5.172	18.216	4%
F	Monitoring & Evaluation	4.668	1.440	6.168	12.276	3%
G	Contingency	2.050	2.700	1.419	6.169	1%
H	Administration Expenditure	7.293	7.293	7.293	21.879	5%
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET (INR Rs.)		145.996	190.016	103.299	439.311	100%

## Budget Narrative:

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
<b>1</b>	<b>PROJECT INCEPTION</b>				
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Khedut Pothi to women farmers</li> <li>• Provide Mahila Kisan Cards to women farmers</li> </ul>	7320 – No. of Women farmers	Rs. 150/ Woman farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7320 Farmers will be provided with Farmers Dairy</li> <li>• The diary will contain the agriculture input (Expenses), output (Yield) and extension activities related details, it will be equipped with crop related information like, selection of seeds, ideal period of different crops, soil preparation, crop protection, weather and overall guidance to the farmers for successful cropping</li> <li>• The Mahila kisan cards will be the basic document as beneficiary of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data bank will be created to measure impact of the program for 7320 women farmers</li> <li>• Women farmers will have their own identity.</li> </ul>
1.2	Preparation of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPR,</li> <li>• Result Frame Work, Inception Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once in a month</li> </ul>	Rs. 2500/- per meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details project report will be prepared based on field execution strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will help in monitoring the project in terms of time line, resources and quality with appropriate documentation</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
1.3	Preparation of, • Technical protocols documentation-8 • Training Modules-11	Modules	Rs. 7500 / module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Training Documents will be prepared</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Technical Protocols</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Crops</li> <li>• Vermi compost- FYM</li> <li>• Amrut Pani</li> <li>• Brahmashttra</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Training Modules</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal Husbandry</li> <li>• Inter cropping</li> <li>• Drudgery reduction</li> <li>• CRP orientation</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs development</li> <li>• Health-Sanitation</li> <li>• Seed security</li> <li>• Literacy</li> <li>• PRA, Survey techniques</li> <li>• PRI-Role</li> <li>• Communication- Relationship skill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Documents will be prepared which will help in training and guiding the farmers and CRPs and members of federations</li> </ul>
1.4	Value-chain Studies	5 studies on Agri processing	Rs. 25000/ Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value chain studies of five selected crops will be conducted in two blocks</li> <li>• Agri processing feasibility, business calculations on selected Agri products for value addition and its sustainability will be carried out by experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 feasibility studies will be generated to initiate the activities at federation level</li> </ul>
2	<b>INSTITUTION BUILDING</b>				

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
2.1	Mobilization & Promotion of producer groups / Cooperative Society				
2.1.1	Organizing Gram Sabha at Village level for Community Mobilization, Orientation, Organization Building	91 villages	Rs.2200 /village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spreading awareness at mass level for project objectives, strategies, sharing of concept of whole chain of institution building. Selection of members, roles and responsibility in society and long term planning on livelihood planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common understanding for the project will be generated</li> <li>Active involvement at each level of implementation will be ensured</li> </ul>
2.2	Promotion of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Organizations (VO)</li> <li>Cluster Level Federations (CLF)</li> <li>Apex Body at block level</li> </ul>	91 VOs 12 CLFs 1 Apex Body	Rs.23700 for batch of 30 Cluster Level Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91 Village Organizations</li> <li>12 Cluster Level Federations and</li> <li>1 Apex Body at block level will be formed and strengthened.</li> <li>The budget includes mobilization and registration processes charges for five cluster level federation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91 Village Organizations</li> <li>12 Cluster Level Federations and</li> <li>1 Apex Body at block level</li> </ul>
2.3	Management support to producer federation / Coop. Soc.	Incentive to the Support person to the CLFs	Rs.58500 per worker 5 workers for two years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five person for second and third year</li> <li>Incentive to the Support person for each cluster level federation / Coop. Soc. for mobilization and establishment of production units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business activities of the Apex body will be managed professionally</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
2.4	Operational Fund of Producer federation / Women Farmers' Cooperative Society	No. of blocks / year	Rs. 1,74,000 / year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common facility center at each block level will be established for functioning of cluster level women federations</li> <li>Operation support is proposed to provide smooth functioning of common facility center for two blocks comprising –</li> <li>Office rent, Electricity, Telephone, Housekeeping and Printing and stationery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two block level common facility centers will be established for smooth functioning</li> </ul>
2.5	Management Training to Governing Body of women farmer federation /Coop. Societies		5	Capacity building of Governing body to ensure professionally managed and profit making institutes managed by women	The executive body of the proposed society will be efficiently managing the business of the organization
2.5.1	Orientation and Organization building Training for Exe. Members	Two batches comprises 24 members from 12 CLFs	Rs. 44,210/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Days residential training program in 2 batches to cover 56 participants of cluster level federations of two blocks</li> <li>Lodging &amp; Boarding charges, Venue charges, Stationary cost with office bag, Resource person honorarium and traveling Costs of participants &amp; Resource Person will be incorporated</li> <li>Training program for Exe. members on basic objectives and activities of proposed cluster level federation / cooperative society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exe. body of five CLFs will be strengthened</li> <li>Functioning systems will be at place</li> </ul>
2.5.2	Training on Business Development	Two batches comprises 28 members from 5 CLFs	Rs. 52,500/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Days residential training programs in 2 batches to cover 56 participants of cluster level federations of two blocks</li> <li>Lodging &amp; Boarding charges, Venue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exe. body of LFs will understand the technical and business aspects of processing</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				charges, Stationary cost with office bag, Resource person honorarium and traveling Costs of participants & Resource Person will be incorporated • Training program for Exe. Members on Business Development, Income Expenses calculations, material management, purchases, sales, banking, processing etc.	activities
2.5.3	Exposure visit for Executive members of federation / Cooperative Society within State	One Expo. tour for 58 members from 5 CLFs	Rs. 57,650/ tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two days residential exposure visit will be organized for 58 Exe. Members of federations.</li> <li>• Lodging &amp; Boarding Charges, Stationary &amp; other material photocopy cost, Resource person / Organization charges, traveling Cost of Participants, Banner and other expenditure will be incurred</li> <li>• Exposure visit to successful institutions, federation and Cooperative society will be organized to understand the business management and building successful organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exposure visit will help in motivating the executive committee members to initiate the Agri Processing business</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
3.1	Training module development : Print <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical protocols documentation-8</li> <li>• Training Modules-11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 training Documents</li> </ul>	Rs. 14500/ Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Module development on major aspects like -Technical protocols, Livelihood Institution Building, Value Chain &amp; Marketing, Health, Food &amp; Nutrition security, Cadre Development, others like, Seeds security, Literacy, Entrepreneurs and PRI, etc.</li> <li>• Different developed 19 modules will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets of modules will be ready to use for training and education programs</li> </ul>



No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				be printed as training material with proper designing for various training programs and demonstrations	
3.1.1	Pamphlet display material Printing for village level distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91 villages for two years</li> </ul>	Rs. 5.475 lakhs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pamphlets and display material on various crops and no-chemical practices will be printed for distribution at mass level during different training programs like - Soil health, Seed selections, Crop protections, Growth monitoring, Vermin-compost and FYM pits, Bio nutrients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets of pamphlets and display material will be ready for mass distribution for awareness creation</li> </ul>
3.2	Training module development : audio-visual			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N. A.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N. A.</li> </ul>
3.3	Training equipment & material			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N. A.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N. A.</li> </ul>
3.3.1	Establishment of Farm School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72 farm schools</li> </ul>	Rs.7910/ Farm School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Farm School will be established at each village / cluster level with IEC and display material i.e. 72 farm school in two years</li> <li>Preparation of a Kit comprises of Posters, Display and IEC-T material with bag and other accessories on Good Agronomic Practices to educate women farmers through awareness programs and demonstrations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72 Well equipped Farm School – a village level farmers' education center – will be established</li> </ul>
3.4	<b>Training to CRPs (120-Samaj Shilpi)</b>				

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
3.4.1	Orientation with Roles & Responsibilities of CRPs	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 36,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Training programs on Orientation on Program objectives, roles and responsibilities as CRP, Leadership quality, village development issues and tools for community organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be having common clarity on their roles and responsibilities with clarity on program objectives</li> </ul>
3.4.2	PRA and Survey techniques	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 36,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Three days training program on basics of PRA exercises, survey techniques and village level activities along with detailed tool of Social audit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be equipped with skill of conducting various surveys techniques</li> </ul>
3.4.3	Communication & interpersonal relation, counseling skills	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 36,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Three days training program for successful community interventions, communication tools, counseling skills to conduct village level events effectively</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be having skill of communication, counseling and building positive working relationships</li> </ul>
3.4.4	Sustainable Agriculture Practices	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 96,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Training program on low cost agriculture practices with practical demonstrations on preparation of bio fertilizers and bio pesticides along with Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Seed Security methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be equipped with knowledge of sustainable agriculture practices</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
3.4.5	Water and Soil Management along with Animal Husbandry	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 36,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Training program on preparation of soil, selection of crop and efficient use of available water with technology and Animal Husbandry as Profit making business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be equipped with knowledge of natural resource management and scientific animal husbandry</li> </ul>
3.4.6	Health, Sanitation and Nutrition	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 36,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Training program will be imparted so that health and sanitation related issues of the area will be addressed and lead to the improvement as part of all round development of CRPs. Also ToT on literacy module and its monitoring systems and procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be equipped with the knowledge on importance of Health, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition to improve the life standard</li> </ul>
3.4.7	PRI with roles & responsibilities, Gram Sabha, Govt. developmental Schemes	120 CRPs through 4 batches	Rs. 24,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Days training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs</li> <li>• Two days training on functioning of Gram Panchayat, its role and responsibilities for village development and public infrastructure facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be equipped with knowledge of functions of PRIs for smooth implementation and linkages</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
3.4.8	Refresher Training of all above issues	120 CRPs through 4 batches for 7 types of subjects in second and third year	Rs. 24,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Days residential training programs in 4 Batches to cover 120 CRPs on seven subjects</li> <li>• Refresher trainings of 14 days for each CRP will be organized covering above subjects with sharing of experiences in second and third years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 CRPs will be refreshed their knowledge of all above mentioned seven subjects</li> </ul>
3.5	Trainings to Para-professionals – Entrepreneurs – Business development, planning, management	50 Entrepreneurs (EPs) through 5 days training in two batches	Rs. 24,000/ batch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty women entrepreneurs will be developed through intensive five days (in two batches) entrepreneurship development training programs in all three years</li> <li>• Small tractors and attachments</li> <li>• Cattle feed from agro wastes material</li> <li>• Bio pesticide making</li> <li>• Nursery development</li> <li>• Small Machines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 Entrepreneurs will be ready to cater the needs of the services required to establish the sustainable agriculture practices.</li> </ul>
3.6	<b>Training to Community</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classroom and on-field training programs will be conducted with the targeted women farmers</li> </ul>	
3.6.1	Training on Major crops and practices	8820 women farmers	Rs. 700/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block level five training programs (one day each) on 5 major crops and vegetable crops, in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized</li> <li>• In first and second year total 7320 targeted women will be covered while in the third year 1500 women farmers (who will still needed to be capacitated) will be identified and trained</li> <li>• Scientific practices covering aspects like</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women farmers will start accepting scientific farming practices.</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				- soil preparation, selection of seeds, crop protection, growth monitoring Training on Major crops – Maize, Paddy, Black gram, Gram and Mung will be imparted	
3.6.2	Training on IPM, INM with use of Bio material	9180 women farmers	Rs. 420/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block level three training programs (one day each) on pesticide and nutrient management in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized</li> <li>In first and second year total 7320 targeted women will be covered while in the third year 1860 women farmers (who will still needed to be capacitated) will be identified and trained</li> <li>Women farmers on INM, IPM and Bio material along with their production technology at local level along with training on No-chemical farming will be imparted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The women farmers will be using INM and IPM practices with use of bio material.</li> <li>The women farmers will start producing the bio material on their own.</li> </ul>
3.6.3	Demonstration on Drudgery reduction tools	4200 women farmers	Rs. 280/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field level two demonstrations (one day each) on drudgery reduction tools in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized</li> <li>In first and second year total 5500 targeted women will be covered and trained</li> <li>Demonstration of different small equipments like – Mini Maize Sheller, Mini Rice Mill and other small user friendly tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmer will adopt technology and reduce their drudgery in post harvesting farm operations</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
3.6.4	Training on Agri Processing - Pulses, fruit and oil crops	2700 women farmers	Rs. 280/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block level two training programs (one day each) on Agri Processing – Pulses, Fruits and oil crops in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized in second year</li> <li>Training on processing of pulses, oil seeds and fruits for better returns and avoid their exploitations</li> <li>Training on Processing technology of crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The women farmers will be associated with the proposed processing units</li> </ul>
3.6.5	Training on Seed Production and preservation	2700 women farmers	Rs. 420/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block level three training programs (one day each) on Seed production and preservation technology in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized in second year</li> <li>Training on Technology of Seed production will be imparted right from soil preparation up to its preservation will be imparted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers will be ready to raise seed production plots</li> <li>Bank of Quality seeds will be created with preservation technology</li> </ul>
3.6.6	Training on cattle care	6000 women farmers	Rs. 280/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Block level two training programs (one day each) on cattle care in a batch size of 30 farmers will be organized</li> <li>In first and second year total 6000 targeted women will be covered trained</li> <li>Training on cattle health care and profit making animal husbandry will be imparted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers will adopt animal husbandry as alternative source of livelihood</li> </ul>
3.6.7	Literacy Training for Women	3500 women farmers	Rs. 225/ participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>140 Village level literacy classes for two months in a batch size of 25 women will be organized in first and second years</li> <li>Literacy training includes reading, writing, calculating and functional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers will be able to manage their house-hold budget, livelihood activities and grasp the extension</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				aspects	activities of the project
3.6.8	Cluster level Farmers' Seminars on crops of Kharif and Rabi seasons per year	12 Seminars	Rs. 19,250/ seminar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One day cluster level seminars expecting presence of about 200 farmers will be organized in second and third year</li> <li>Farmers seminars will cover the crops of Kharif and Rabi season with No-chemical agriculture practices inviting scientist from Agri university and Govt. officials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These seminars will provide strong platform to resolve the problems of farmers through scientific approaches</li> <li>Also it will bridge the gaps between science and farming communities</li> </ul>
3.6.9	Showcasing of good agronomic practices twice in a year	12 Programs at CLF levels	Rs.32,250/ village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One day event will be organized in second and third year at CLF levels for showcasing of good agronomical practices</li> <li>Exhibitions on good agronomic practices to create awareness on sustainable agriculture with experience sharing through case study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These showcasing events will create awareness on sustainable agriculture practices at mass level</li> </ul>
3.6.10	<b>Training to leaders &amp; PRI</b>				
3.6.10.1	Awareness and Sensitization Programs with leaders and PRIs at village level	12 Programs at CLF levels	Rs. 7850per program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLF level workshop for leaders and PRI members will be organized.</li> <li>Leaders and PRI members of each villages will be sensitized for motivation to women farmers and to create awareness on leadership quality, conflict resolution and resource mobilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers of the village will be focused in development planning of the respected village</li> <li>Will create favorable environment for women farmers</li> </ul>
3.7	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites in First year	120 CRPs in two batches	Rs. 73,800/ tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three days residential exposure visits in two batches of 60 CRPs will be organized in first year</li> <li>To study the successful institutions, models of sustainable agriculture and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CRPs will be able to facilitate and develop the proposed cluster level federations</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				farmers led institutions	
3.8	Exposure visit of Para-professional to immersion sites			• NA	• NA
3.9	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites			• NA	• NA
3.10	Service charge to CRP	120 CRPs	Rs. 1500/ CRP / month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be 1 CRP per 61 women farmers.</li> <li>• 120 CRPs will be paid performance based incentives averaging Rs.1500/month as per indicative schedule.</li> <li>• First two years of project implementation 100% CRPs will be paid on incentive basis</li> <li>• It is assumed that in the third year 50% of CRPs will be opted by women federations to manage their production activities.</li> </ul>	• 120 developed CRPs will cater the agriculture need through knowledge management in both the blocks.
3.11	Service charge to Para-professionals	7 Para Professionals	@ Rs.58500 per year	• Seven Para professionals will be engaged for functioning of CLF level resource centers.	The para professional will be responsible for all CLF level activities.
3.12	Other (Specify)			• NA	• NA
<b>4</b>	<b>COMMUNITY INVESTMENT SUPPORT</b>				
4.1	<b>Community Infrastructure</b>				
4.1.1	Community Infrastructure Support	• Two blocks	Rs. 1,60,000/ Block	• Office equipment support will be provided to two block level facility centers for management of women	• Well equipped facility centers will support to manage their day-to-day



No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				farmers led institutions • The infrastructure will be provided and will be the asset of these federations which includes – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer &amp; accessories</li> <li>• Library (books and IEC material with periodicals)</li> <li>• Digital weighing scale</li> <li>• Billing machine</li> <li>• Crates (for agro produce collection)</li> <li>• Racks and Furniture set along with other basic amenities</li> </ul>	functioning of women led federations
4.1.2	Soil Testing facilities to around 70% targeted farmers	10000 women of two blocks	Rs. 50/ women	• 5000 women farmers will be covered in first and third year, Total 10,000 samples will be tested • 50% charges will be collected from the farmers which will be used as revolving fund at federation level • Soil testing for NPK ratio, content of secondary and micro nutrients in soil, etc will be conducted.	• The soil testing will help in judicious use of fertilizers and ultimately to reduce the use of chemical fertilizer and to establish use of bio material
4.1.3	Promotion of Vermin Compost Pit	3600 women farmers	Rs. 1000/ farmer	• 3600 women farmers will be provided either with vermin-compost pits or with FYM pits so that all 7320 women farmers will be covered in first and second year (50%-50%) • The promotion of Vermin Compost / FYM to reduce the use of chemical fertilizer and improve their soil health in each village	• These will help in inculcating the habits of use bio fertilizers and to reduce the chemical fertilizers
4.1.4	Promotion of FYM	3600 women farmers	Rs. 500/ farmer	• 50% charges will be collected from the	

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				participant farmers which will be used as revolving fund at federation level	
4.2	<b>Inputs to the Mahila Kisan (grant /subsidy /full loan)</b>				
4.2.1	Seed Security Program on major crops through participatory selection processes	Acreages in three years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 165 Seeds plots (one acre each) will be developed in 3 years.</li> <li>• Seeds plots on major crops for seed securities will be developed by providing inputs material initially followed by selection of local seeds through participatory selection processes in targeted acreages in each year in both the blocks</li> <li>• Bio mass, bio fertilizers and bio pesticides with proper guidance will ensure good quality yield and seeds which will be used in second season for their own and can sell to others.</li> <li>• Hence it will feasible for the participant farmers to repay the full cost of the proposed package.</li> <li>• 100% budgeted cost will be collected from the participant farmers at the end of each cropping season and will be used as revolving fund in the women federation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good quality seed banks of major crops will be established to cater needs of required seeds</li> </ul>
	Maize	45 acres in three years	Rs. 2,100/acreage		
	Paddy	45 acres in three years	Rs. 2,600/acreage		
	Black Gram	20 acres in three years	Rs. 2,150/acreage		
	Gram	10 acres in three years	Rs. 3,100/acreage		
	Wheat	10 acres in three years	Rs. 3,100/acreage		
4.2.2	Grading and Packaging Facility	Grading packaging machines	Rs. 5.40 lakhs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grading and packaging machines will be made available in the project area</li> <li>• These machines will be the asset of the block level women federations.</li> <li>• Federation will provide services to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This facility will ensure the quality of crops for better returns</li> <li>• It will be source of income to the</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				<p>farmers for vacuum packaging of their seeds on chargeable basis which will be decided with due consent of the members of federation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By providing services of vacuum packaging machine on chargeable basis, revolving fund will be generated which will support the federation to manage their different production activities.</li> </ul>	federations
4.3	Inputs to producer groups/ federation / Society (grant/ subsidy/ full loan)				
4.3.1	Equip the federation/ society with the Drudgery Reduction Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 units at cluster level</li> </ul>	Rs. 1,00,000/ unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 units of small machines will be made available in five cluster for demonstration, create awareness and provide services to the targeted women farmers.</li> <li>Small equipments like mini maize Sheller, mini rice mill and small tools to serve the women farmers on chargeable basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sets of implements will serve the farmers in drudgery prone –farm operations.</li> <li>It will be source of income to the cluster federations.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT</b>				
5.1	Identification of best practices				
5.2	Documentation of best Agriculture practices	2 documentary	Rs. 75000/ documentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Rounds of video documentary in second and third years- Total 4 documentary will be prepared</li> <li>Videography of Remarkable Agriculture practices periodically to disseminate and replicate model among community and institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The video documentary will be useful in spreading concept of sustainable agriculture practices.</li> </ul>
5.3	Dissemination of best practices				
5.3.1	Crop Demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72</li> </ul>	Rs.4000/ unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop demonstrations on integrated crop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balance use of various</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
	on Integrated Crop Management (ICM) practices	Demonstrations		management practice for balance use of agriculture inputs and to promote use of bio material	inputs will be demonstrated
5.3.2	Promotion of Inter Cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 programs in a year</li> </ul>	Rs. 1,000/ village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLF level programs in 12 targeted CLFs expecting 50-75 farmers per village will be organized in each year</li> <li>Education programs on inter cropping to achieve high yield through complementary crops and land management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers will understand and accept the mix and complementary cropping pattern</li> </ul>
5.3.3	Promotion of Bio Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 CLF level programs</li> </ul>	Rs. 42750/- per unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 Education programs expecting 50-75 farmers per CLF.</li> <li>Education programs to prepare bio pesticides from animal urine and other local available ingredients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers will understand and accept the concept of bio pesticides, bio fertilizers and bio nutrients</li> </ul>
5.3.4	Awareness on Bio Fertilizers and Bio Nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 programs at CLF levels second and third years</li> </ul>	Rs. 6750/ village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 Education programs expecting 50-75 farmers per village in first and second years.</li> <li>Awareness programs on use of Vermin Compost / FYM pit in each village in two years</li> </ul>	
5.3.5	SMS based services to One Members of each SHG	644 women in each year	Rs. 300/ woman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One leader of each SHGs will be provided with the SMS services for three years.</li> <li>SMS services on agriculture related information such as, weather and monsoon related forecasting, market rates of Agri inputs and daily market situations of various APMCs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women farmers can avail benefits of updated information for agriculture such as weather, monsoon, crop protections and current market affairs.</li> </ul>
6	<b>MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>				

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
6.1	Baseline survey	2000 women farmers in first year	Rs. 125/ woman farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benchmark Survey of 25% women farmers will be conducted with PRA exercises to understand the issues in depth and to set success indicators and to review the same at the end of project period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline survey will help in designing strategies and setting up program indicators</li> <li>End line survey will help to measure the success of the project interventions</li> </ul>
6.2	End line survey	2000 women farmers in last year	Rs. 125/ woman farmer		
6.3	Monthly Review Meetings with CRPs	120 CRPs	Rs.100 per CRP per month	Monthly planning and review meeting will be conducted with CRPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NA</li> </ul>
6.4	Public information disclosure - Wall Paintings	91 villages in first and last year	Rs. 800/ village	91 Villages in first and third years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To display the pre and post silent features of the project through a wall painting in each project village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information will be available to manage the transparency of the project interventions</li> </ul>
6.5	Statutory and Social Audit / Participatory Evaluation Studies	2 Audits	Rs. 75000 per audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Rounds of statutory and social audits in second and third years</li> <li>Participatory evaluation studies (social audit) will be conducted to measure the impact of the program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory evaluation exercise will help in authentication of success indicators with feeling of ownership among the community leaders</li> </ul>
7	<b>Contingency Charges</b>	1.5 % of the yearly budget		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unplanned and un-expected activity expenses will be incurred</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will help in resolving un-expected financial constraints</li> </ul>
8	<b>ADMINISTRATION COST</b>				
8.1	Staff salaries	1 project coordinator	Rs. 20,500/ per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be One project coordinator between two blocks</li> <li>Will be responsible for implementation of project activities with proper planning, setting up of systems, compilation of reports, reporting and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will lead the team and ensure successful implementation of the program with desired outcome</li> </ul>

No.	Name of the budget sub component	Unit Description	Cost per unit	Activities under unit cost	Outcome of the Activities
				documentations, monitoring, resource mobilizing and building the team among staff, CRPs and Women federations • Also will responsible to coordinate with GLPC, MoRD and local monitoring and Govt. authorities.	
8.1.1		2 block coordinators	Rs.11,900/ per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be One block coordinator at each block</li> <li>• Will be responsible for implementation of block level activities and coordination with CRPs, federations and PIA, block level documentation- reporting and mobilization of women federations.</li> <li>• Also will responsible to coordinate with block level monitoring and Govt. authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will lead the block level teams and ensure the planned activities with appropriate strategies and within planned resources</li> </ul>
8.1.2		1 accounts-cum-admin executive	Rs. 9,300/ per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be One Accounts-cum-Admin between two blocks</li> <li>• Will be responsible for accounting of the whole project and will support in setting up of financial system of cluster level federations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will ensure the timely keeping of books of accounts maintaining expenses as per the budget heads</li> </ul>
8.2	Travel & conveyance	Monthly for each year	Rs.3,000/- per month	• Staff travel expenses will be incurred to manage the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back up support to the working teams will help in smooth implementation, documentation and communication at each block level</li> </ul>
8.3	Stationary		Rs.1,625/- per month	• Will be incurred Office stationery with printing and Xeroxing	
8.4	Communication		Rs.1,000/- per month	• Will be incurred for Telephone and internet facilities	
8.5	Other Expenses Bank Charges, Audit Fees, Etc.		Rs.500/- per month	• Will be incurred for bank charges, audit fees and other miscellaneous expenditures	

### Detail Budget worksheet:

Sl. No	Component	Cost #	Unit Description	Physical Outlay (No. of units planned)				Unit Cost	Financial Outlay						Remarks
				Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	75% Central Share (Rs)	25% State Share (Rs)	
<b>1</b>	<b>Project Inception</b>														
<b>1.1</b>	Mahila Kisan profiling and to Provide Khedut Pothi to women farmers	<b># 1</b>	No. of Woman Farmers	2440	2440	2440	<b>7320</b>	0.0015	3.660	3.660	3.660	<b>10.980</b>	8.235	2.745	To enable the women farmers to understand the relevance of their practices and expenses against the yields and documented in Khedut Pothi in each cropping season
<b>1.2</b>	DPR, Result Frame Work, Inception Report Preparation	<b># 2</b>	Documents	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	1	1.000	-	-	<b>1.000</b>	0.750	0.250	Monthly meetings with CRPs to review the progress and plan activities with future strategy along with development of MIS system
<b>1.3</b>	Technical protocols documentation and Training Modules	<b># 3</b>	Modules	19	0	0	<b>19</b>	0.075	1.425	-	-	<b>1.425</b>	1.069	0.356	Preparation of detailed 19 module on various subjects as listed separately
<b>1.4</b>	Value-chain Studies	<b># 4</b>	Crops	0	5	0	<b>5</b>	0.25	-	1.250	-	<b>1.250</b>	0.938	0.313	Detailed study on Feasibility, business calculations on selected agri products for value addition and its sustainability
<b>A</b>	<b>Subtotal - A</b>								<b>6.085</b>	<b>4.910</b>	<b>3.660</b>	<b>14.655</b>	<b>10.991</b>	<b>3.664</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Institution Building</b>														
<b>2.1</b>	Mobilization & Promotion of producer groups /		No. of producer groups												

	Cooperative Society in three Phases														
<b>2.1.1</b>	Village level Community Mobilization, Orientation, Organization Building and Concept of federation /Cooperative Society	<b># 5</b>	No. of villages	91	0	0	<b>91</b>	0.022	2.002	-	-	<b>2.002</b>	1.502	0.501	Sensitization of community people for project objectives and participation, Elaboration of concept of federation / Cooperative society, team building, Selection of members for Society, roles and responsibility of SHG in society and long term planning on value addition in selected agri products
<b>2.2</b>	Formation of village and Cluster level organizations and Trainings of members. (VO & CLF)	<b># 6</b>	No. federations	0	12	0	<b>12</b>	0.237	-	2.844	-	<b>2.844</b>	2.133	0.711	The Village level organizations (VO) and Cluster level Federations (CLF) will be trained on four different phases
<b>2.3</b>	Management support to Apex body and CLFs	<b># 7</b>	Incentive to the support person	0	5	5	<b>10</b>	0.585	-	2.925	2.925	<b>5.850</b>	4.388	1.463	Incentive to the Support person for apex body and CLFs for mobilization of women farmers and management of resource centre.
<b>2.4</b>	Operational Fund of Producer federation / Women Farmers' Cooperative Society	<b># 8</b>	No. of blocks	0	2	2	<b>4</b>	1.740	-	3.480	3.480	<b>6.960</b>	5.220	1.740	Operation support is proposed to provide smooth functioning of block level apex body.



2.5	Management Training to Governing Body of women farmer federation /Coop. Societies														
2.5.1	Orientation and Organization building Training for Exe. Members	# 9	Batches comprises 28 members	0	2	0	2	0.442	-	0.884	-	0.884	0.663	0.221	Four days training program on basic objectives and activities of proposed cluster level federation / cooperative society, strengthening of them and to set functioning systems
2.5.2	Training on Business Development	# 10	Batches comprises 28 members	0	2	0	2	0.525	-	1.050	-	1.050	0.788	0.263	Five days training program on Business Development, Income Expenses calculations, material management, purchases, sales, banking, processing etc. to Exe. Members
2.5.3	Exposure visit for Executive members of federation / Cooperative Society within State	# 11	For all 55 members	0	1	0	1	0.577	-	0.577	-	0.577	0.432	0.144	Two days residential exposure visit to successful institutions, federation and Cooperative society
B	Subtotal - B								2.002	11.760	6.405	20.167	15.125	5.042	
3	Capacity Building														
3.1	Training module development : Print	# 12	No. of training modules	19	0	0	19	0.145	2.755	-	-	2.755	2.066	0.689	Different developed 19 modules will be printed as training material for various training programs



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<b>3.1.1</b>	Display Material and Pamphlet Printing for village level distribution	<b># 13</b>	No. of villages	0	1	0	<b>1</b>	5.475	-	5.475	-	<b>5.475</b>	4.106	1.369	Pamphlets and display material on various crops and no-chemical practices will be printed for distribution at mass level
<b>3.2</b>	Training module development : audio-visual		No. of training modules									-			
<b>3.3</b>	Training equipment & material		Nos									-			
<b>3.3.1</b>	Establishment of Farm School	<b># 14</b>	No. of villages	40	32	0	<b>72</b>	0.079	3.164	2.531	-	<b>5.695</b>	4.271	1.424	Preparation of a Kit comprises of Posters, Display and IEC-T material with bag and other accessories on Good Agronomic Practices to educate women farmers
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Training to CRPs (120-Samaj Shilpi)</b>											-			
<b>3.4.1</b>	Orientation with Roles & Responsibilities of CRPs	<b># 15</b>	120 CRPs /3 days	120	0	0	<b>120</b>	0.012	1.440	-	-	<b>1.440</b>	1.080	0.360	Three days training program on Orientation on Program objectives, roles and responsibilities as CRP, Leadership quality, village development issues and tools for community organization
<b>3.4.2</b>	PRA and Survey techniques	<b># 16</b>	120 CRPs /3 days	120	0	0	<b>120</b>	0.012	1.440	-	-	<b>1.440</b>	1.080	0.360	Three days training program on basics of PRA exercises, survey techniques and village level activities along with detailed tool of Social audit



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<b>3.4.3</b>	Communication and interpersonal relation, counselling skills	<b># 17</b>	120 CRPs /3 days	0	120	0	<b>120</b>	0.012	-	1.440	-	<b>1.440</b>	1.080	0.360	Three days training program for successful community interventions, communication tools, counseling skills to conduct village level events effectively
<b>3.4.4</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Animal Husbandry	<b># 18</b>	120 CRPs /8 days	120	0	0	<b>120</b>	0.032	3.840	-	-	<b>3.840</b>	2.880	0.960	Eight days training program on low cost agriculture practices with practical demonstrations on preparation of bio fertilizers and bio pesticides along with Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Seed Security methods
<b>3.4.5</b>	Water and Soil Management along with Animal Husbandry	<b># 19</b>	120 CRPs /3 days	0	120	0	<b>120</b>	0.012	-	1.440	-	<b>1.440</b>	1.080	0.360	Three days training program on preparation of soil, selection of crop and efficient use of available water with technology and Animal Husbandry as Profit making business
<b>3.4.6</b>	Health, Sanitation and Nutrition	<b># 20</b>	120 CRPs/ 3 Days	0	120	0	<b>120</b>	0.012	-	1.440	-	<b>1.440</b>	1.080	0.360	Three days training program will be imparted so that health and sanitation related issues of the area will be addressed and lead to the improvement as part of all round development of CRPs. Also ToT on literacy module and its monitoring systems and procedures
<b>3.4.7</b>	PRI with roles and responsibilities, Gram Sabha, Govt.	<b># 21</b>	120 CRPs/ 2 Days	0	120	0	<b>120</b>	0.008	-	0.960	-	<b>0.960</b>	0.720	0.240	Two days training on functioning of Gram Panchayats, its role and responsibilities for village

	developmental Schemes														development and public infrastructure facilities
<b>3.4.8</b>	Refresher Training of all above issues	<b># 22</b>	120 CRPs	0	120	120	<b>240</b>	0.056	-	6.720	6.720	<b>13.440</b>	10.080	3.360	Refresher trainings of 14 days will be organized for CRPs covering above subjects with sharing of experiences in second and third years
<b>3.5</b>	Trainings to para-professionals - Business development, planning, management	<b># 23</b>	50 para professional women/ Twice in a year	0	100	100	<b>200</b>	0.022	-	2.200	2.200	<b>4.400</b>	3.300	1.100	Fifty women entrepreneurs will be developed through intensive five days entrepreneurship development trainings
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Training to Community</b>														
<b>3.6.1</b>	Training on Major crops and practices	<b># 24</b>	No. of women	3660	3660	1500	<b>8820</b>	0.007	25.620	25.620	10.500	<b>61.740</b>	46.305	15.435	4 training days on Major crops - Maize, Paddy, Pulses and cereal crops and vegetables scientific practices covering aspects like - soil preparation, selection of seeds, crop protection, growth monitoring
<b>3.6.2</b>	Training on IPM, INM with use of Bio material	<b># 25</b>	No. of women	3660	3660	1860	<b>9180</b>	0.004	15.372	15.372	7.812	<b>38.556</b>	28.917	9.639	3 days training on No-chemical farming using INM, IPM and Bio material along with their production technology at local level



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<b>3.6.3</b>	Demonstration on Drudgery reduction tools	<b># 26</b>	No. of women	2100	2100	0	<b>4200</b>	0.003	5.880	5.880	-	<b>11.760</b>	8.820	2.940	2 training days Demonstration of different small equipments like; mini Maize Sheller, mini Rice Mill and paddy thresher and other drudgery reduction tools for post harvesting operations
<b>3.6.4</b>	Training on Agri Processing - Pulses, fruit and oil crops	<b># 27</b>	No. of women	0	2700	0	<b>2700</b>	0.003	-	7.560	-	<b>7.560</b>	5.670	1.890	2 training days on Processing technology of crops like-pulses, oil seeds and fruits will be introduced to get better returns and avoid their exploitations by big market players
<b>3.6.5</b>	Training on Seed Production and preservation	<b># 28</b>	No. of women	0	2700	0	<b>2700</b>	0.004	-	11.340	-	<b>11.340</b>	8.505	2.835	3 training days on Technology of Seed production will be imparted right from soil preparation upto its preservation
<b>3.6.6</b>	Training on cattle care	<b># 29</b>	No. of women	3000	3000	0	<b>6000</b>	0.003	8.400	8.400	-	<b>16.800</b>	12.600	4.200	2 training days on cattle health care and profit making animal husbandry will be imparted
<b>3.6.7</b>	Literacy Training for Women	<b># 30</b>	No. of women	1500	1500	500	<b>3500</b>	0.002	3.375	3.375	1.125	<b>7.875</b>	5.906	1.969	About 50% of targeted women are illiterate. They will be covered under literacy training during two years for effective participation in community led institutions village and cluster level



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3.6.8	Cluster level Farmers' Seminars on crops of Kharif and Rabi seasons per year	# 31	No of Seminars at Cluster level	0	6	6	12	0.193	-	1.155	1.155	2.310	1.733	0.578	In second and third year, 6 seminars in both the blocks in clusters will be organized covering Kharif and Rabi season crops on No-chemical agriculture practices inviting scientist from agri university and Govt. officials
3.6.9	Showcasing of good agronomic practices at CLF levels.	# 32	12 CLFs	0	0	12	12	0.323	-	-	3.870	3.870	2.903	0.968	Exhibitions on good agronomic practices to create awareness on sustainable agriculture at each CLF level.
3.6.10	Training to leaders & PRI		No. of leaders									-			
3.6.10.1	Awareness and Sensitization Programs with leaders and PRIs at village level	# 33	No. of villages	0	12	0	12	0.079	-	0.942	-	0.942	0.707	0.236	Workshops at cluster level with local Leaders and PRI members will be organized for sensitized and awareness to create enabling environments for institution development under the program.
3.8	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites in First year	# 34	120 CRPs - 2 trips	0	2	0	2	0.738	-	1.476	-	1.476	1.107	0.369	One exposure visit in two batches for study the successful institutions, models of sustainable agriculture and farmers led institutions
3.9	Exposure visit of para-professional to immersion sites		No. of para-professionals									-			
3.10	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites		No. of mahila kisan									-			

3.1 1	Service charge to CRP	# 35-A	120 CRPs	120	120	60	300	0.18	21.600	21.600	10.800	54.000	40.500	13.500	CRPs will be paid performance based incentives.
3.1 2	Service charge to para-professionals	# 35-B	No. of para-professionals	0	7	7	14	0.585	-	4.095	4.095	8.190	6.143	2.048	Seven Para professionals will be engaged for functioning of CLF level resource centers.
3.1 3	Other (Specify)											-			
C	Subtotal - C								92.886	129.021	48.277	270.184	202.638	67.546	
4	Community Investment Support														
4.1	Community Infrastructure		No. of Infrastructure units									-	-	-	
4.1. 1	Community Infrastructure Support	# 36	1 block	0	0	2	2	1.600	-	-	3.200	3.200	2.400	0.800	Office equipment support will be provided to block level offices for effective management of women farmers led institutions
4.1. 2	Soil Testing facilities to around 70% targeted farmers	# 37	No. of women farmers	1700	4100	4200	10000	0.001	0.850	2.050	2.100	5.000	3.750	1.250	Soil testing facility will be provided for regular guidance to improve soil health of women farmers and to measure it in first and last year of the project
4.1. 3	Promotion of Vermin Compost	# 38	No. of women farmers	1800	900	900	3600	0.010	18.000	9.000	9.000	36.000	27.000	9.000	The promotion of Vermin Compost / FYM pit to reduce the use of chemical fertilizer and improve their soil health in each village with the strategy that each women farmer will be having either compost pit or
4.1. 4	Promotion of FYM	# 39	No. of women farmers	1800	900	900	3600	0.005	9.000	4.500	4.500	18.000	13.500	4.500	

															FYM pit
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Inputs to the mahila kisan (grant/subsidy/full loan)</b>											-	-	-	
<b>4.2.1</b>	Seed Security Program on major crops through participatory selection processes								-	-	-	-	-	-	Seeds plots on major crops for seed securities will be developed by providing inputs material initially followed by selection of local seeds through participatory selection processes in targetted acreages in each year in both the blocks
	Maize	<b># 40</b>	No. of Acreage s	15	15	15	<b>45</b>	0.021	0.315	0.315	0.315	<b>0.945</b>	0.709	0.236	
	Paddy		No. of Acreage s	15	15	15	<b>45</b>	0.026	0.390	0.390	0.390	<b>1.170</b>	0.878	0.293	
	Black Gram		No. of Acreage s	10	10	0	<b>20</b>	0.022	0.215	0.215	-	<b>0.430</b>	0.323	0.108	
	Gram		No. of Acreage s	5	5	0	<b>10</b>	0.031	0.155	0.155	-	<b>0.310</b>	0.233	0.078	
	Wheat		No. of Acreage s	5	5	0	<b>10</b>	0.031	0.155	0.155	-	<b>0.310</b>	0.233	0.078	
<b>4.2.2</b>	Grading, Processing and Packaging Facility	<b># 41</b>	Unit/Block	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	5.400	-	-	5.400	<b>5.400</b>	4.050	1.350	Facilities for Grading, Processing and packaging of agri-Fruit crops will be created for value addition and better income.
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Inputs to producer groups/ federation /</b>											-	-	-	





	Society (grant/subsidy/fu ll loan)														
4.3.1	Equip the federation/ society with the Drudgery Reduction Tools	# 42	Unit/ federati on	0	5	0	5	1.000	-	5.000	-	5.000	3.750	1.250	The proposed that CLFs will be equipped with the sets of small equipments like mini maizw sheller, mini rice mill and small tools to serve the women farmers.
4.5	Other (Specify)											-	-	-	
D	Subtotal - D								29.080	21.780	24.905	75.765	56.824	18.941	
5	Knowledge Management														
5.1	Identification of best practices														
5.2	Documentation of best Agriculture practices	# 43		0	1	1	2	0.750	-	0.750	0.750	1.500	1.125	0.375	Videography of Remarkable Agriculture practices periodically to disseminate and replicate model among community and institutions
5.3	Dissemination of best practices											-	-	-	
5.3.1	Crop Demonstrations on Integrated Crop Management (ICM) practices	# 44	Demo	0	36	36	72	0.040	-	1.440	1.440	2.880	2.160	0.720	Crop demonstrations on integrated crop management practice for balance use of agriculture inputs and to promote use of bio material
5.3.2	Promotion of Inter Cropping	# 45	Village	0	24	24	48	0.010	-	0.240	0.240	0.480	0.360	0.120	Cluster level Education program- 12 CLFs, twice in a year

5.3.3	Promotion of Bio Pesticides and Bio Nutrients	# 46	CLF	0	12	0	12	0.428	-	5.130	-	5.130	3.848	1.283	Education programs to prepare bio pesticides from animal urine and other local available ingredients.
5.3.4	Awareness on Bio Fertilizers and Bio Nutrients	# 47	CLF	0	24	12	36	0.068	-	1.620	0.810	2.430	1.823	0.608	Awareness programs on bio material at CLF level
5.3.5	SMS based services to One Members of each SHG	# 48	No. of SHGs	644	644	644	1932	0.003	1.932	1.932	1.932	5.796	4.347	1.449	Targeted SHGs will be provided SMS services on agriculture related information such as, wheather and monsoon related forcastings, market rates of agri inputs and daily market situations of various APMCs.
5.4	Other (Specify)											-			
E	Subtotal - E								1.932	11.112	5.172	18.216	13.662	4.554	
6	Monitoring & Evaluation														
6.1	Baseline survey	LS	No. of HH to be covered	2000	0	0	2000	0.001	2.500	-	-	2.500	1.875	0.625	Benchmark Survey of 25% women farmers will be conducted with PRA exercises to understand the issues in depth and to set success indicators and to review the same at the end of project period
6.2	End line survey	LS	No. of HH to be covered	0	0	2000	2000	0.001	-	-	2.500	2.500	1.875	0.625	
6.3	Monthly Review Meetings with CRPs	# 49	CRPs	12	12	12	36	0.12	1.440	1.440	1.440	4.320	3.240	1.080	Monthly planning and review meeting will be conducted with CRPs



6.4	Public information disclosure - Wall Paintings	LS	No. of information disclosure sites/places	91	0	91	182	0.008	0.728	-	0.728	1.456	1.092	0.364	To display the pre and post silent features of the project through a wall painting in each project village
6.5	Statutory and Social Audits	LS	No. of social audits	0	0	2	2	0.750	-	-	1.500	1.500	1.125	0.375	Statutory audits for project requirements and Participatory evaluation studies (social audit) will be conducted to measure the impact of the program
6.6	Other (Specify)											-			
F	Sub total - F								4.668	1.440	6.168	12.276	9.207	3.069	
G	Contingency		@1.5 %						2.050	2.700	1.419	6.169	4.627	1.542	
7	Administration Expenditure														
7.1	Staff salaries														
7.1.1	Project Coordinator		1 Person	12	12	12	36	0.201	2.406	2.406	2.406	7.218	5.414	1.805	
7.1.2	Block Coordinator		1 Person / Block	12	12	12	36	0.119	2.856	2.856	2.856	8.568	6.426	2.142	
7.1.3	Accountant		1 Person / Block	12	12	12	36	0.093	1.116	1.116	1.116	3.348	2.511	0.837	
7.2	Travel & conveyance		Block/Month	12	12	12	36	0.030	0.360	0.360	0.360	1.080	0.810	0.270	
7.3	Stationary		Per Block/Month	12	12	12	36	0.016	0.195	0.195	0.195	0.585	0.439	0.146	

7.4	Communication		Per Block/M onth	12	12	12	36	0.010	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.720	0.540	0.180	
7.5	Other (Specify)														
7.5.1	Bank Charges, Audit Fees, Etc.		Per Block/M onth	12	12	12	36	0.005	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.360	0.270	0.090	
H	Sub total								7.293	7.293	7.293	21.879	16.409	5.470	
I	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G +H)								145.99	190.01	103.29	439.31	329.48	109.82	

## Chapter-9 :: List of Annexure

### Annexure – 1 (E): Details of CRPs, Targeted clusters, villages, SHGs and women farmers

Block: Chhotaudepur

Sr. No.	CLUSTER	Village	Name of CRP	Contact No.	Village	Allotted SHGs	Nos of Members
1	Khadakwada	Bhordali	Rathva Kamliben Apsingbhai	9099105907	Bhordali	5	65
2		Bokadiya	Rathva Ferangben Khimabhai	9638798964	Bokadiya	6	73
3		Bokadiya	Rathva Shardaben Chhabadiyabhai		Bokadiya	6	68
4		Diyavant	Rathva Ranjanbhai Dilipbhai	9879385484	Diyavant	6	67
5		Jodavant	Rathva Chhayaben Nareshbhai	8758109326	Judavant	5	54
6		Jodavant	Rathva Naynaben Karshanbhai	7567899797	Judavant	5	56
7		Kanas	Rathva Ramilaben Maheshbhai	8141841636	Kanas	6	66
8		Khadakvada	Rathva Manoramaben Mukamsingbhai	9978402588	Khadakwada	6	69
9		Khadakvada	Rathva Nahjuben Nansingbhai		Khadakwada	5	57
10		Rajuvant	Rathva Bhartiben Hareshbhai	9726824720	Rajuvant	6	71
11		Simalkuva	Dhanak Lilaben Dukalbhai	9638997892	Simalkuva	3	37
12	Rangpur	Bodgam	Rathva Chanpaben Chhotubhai	9586449973	Bodgam	5	57
13		Ferkuva	Rathva Raliben Babubhai	9586200386	Ferkuva	5	58
14		Ferkuva	Rathva Sharmilaben Rajubhai	9638422309	Ferkuva	6	75
15		Harpalpura	Rathva Sunitaben Rajubhai	9909820190	Harpalpura	2	20
16		Khadkhad	Rathva Kantaben Bhimsingbhai	9913006765	Khadkhad	6	68
17		Khadkhad	Rathva Rajliben Kuvarsingbhai	8238047489	Khadkhad	7	79
18		Motisadhali	Rathva Kiranben Arvindbhai	8980951619	Motisadhali	4	43
19		Motisadhali	Rathva Shakuben Mansingbhai	7567876287	Motisadhali	4	47
20		Nani Sadhali	Rathva Keshaliben Dursingbhai	9712379409	Nanisadhali	5	59
21		Nani Sadhali	Rathva Kantaben Maheshbhai	8469134530	Nanisadhali	5	57
22		Rangpur	Rathva Dinaben Jandubhai	7567867017	Rangpur	6	68

Sr. No.	CLUSTER	Village	Name of CRP	Contact No.	Village	Allotted SHGs	Nos of Members
23		Rangpur	Rathva Bhikhliben Shankarbhai	9408152472	Rangpur	7	81
24		Tundva	Rathva Kavtaben Dursingbhai	9586315675	Tundva	7	80
25		katarvant	Rathva Lilaben Karshanbhai	9586281533	Katarvant	6	68
26	Tejgadh	Achhala	Rathva Rasmikaben Rajubhai	8758103874	Achhala	8	85
27		Chichod	Rathva Tinaben Ishwarbhai	9638425178	Chichod	2	20
28		Devaliya	Rathva Kapilaben Pravinbhai	9638192386	Devaliya	5	60
29		Devaliya	Rathva Lilaben Amarsingbhai	8980650183	Devaliya	5	55
30		Dumali	Rathva Ramilaben Vinubhai	9879225048	Dumali	6	69
31		Dumali	Rathva Yoginaben Rajubhai	9687563350	Dumali	6	65
32		Jaloda	Rathva Surekhaben Indrasingbhai		Jaloda	4	40
33		Jaloda	Rathva Isaliben Bhimsingbhai	9429258244	Jaloda	3	30
34		Puniyavant	Rathva Baliben Gopalbhai		Puniyavant	6	62
35		Rozkuva	Rathva Pintuben Arjunbhai	8238583672	Rojkuva	4	51
36		Tejgadh	Rohit Kalpnaben Sureshbhai	9909502171	Tejgadh	5	57
37		Tejgadh	Kavtaben Sukhrambhai Rathva	9638412870	Tejgadh	5	58
38		Tejgadh	Rathva Jumnaaben Chandrakantbhai	9909502171	Tejgadh	5	60
39		Tejgadh	Chauhan Champaben Manharbhai	9687501026	Tejgadh	5	61
40		Tejgadh	Rathva Bhartiben Bhavsingbhai	9727686984	Tejgadh	5	58
41	Oliyamba	Bhensa	Rathva Vinaben Vinubhai	8238047586	Bhesa	3	33
42		Dhandhoda	Rathva Minaben Babubhai	7874753380	Dhandhoda	7	79
43		Dhandhoda	Rathva Kusumben Natadabhai	7698326548	Dhandhoda	7	78
44		Dhandhoda	Rathva Anjanaben Juvansingbhai	8723297561	Dhandhoda	8	82
45		Ghelvant	Rathva Manishaben Vijaybhai	9979158491	Ghelvant	6	61
46		Ghelvant	Vankar Jayshriben Arvindbhai	9601781466	Ghelvant	6	70
47		Khutaliya	Vankar Jashodaben Arvindbhai	9714569764	Khutaliya	4	44
48		Manka	Rathva Ashaben Maheshbhai	9624123464	Manka	4	41
49		Oliamba	Rathva Vinaben Vikrambhai	9727303857	Oliyamba	6	62
50		Oliamba	Rathva Kokilaben Arjunbhai	7874363212	Oliyamba	6	64
51		Padharvant	Rathva Minaben Sumanbhai Gujlabhai	9428068297	Padharvant	7	73
52	Vasedi	Chilarvant	Harijan Sangitaben Kanubhai	8140713865	Chilarvant	5	56

Sr. No.	CLUSTER	Village	Name of CRP	Contact No.	Village	Allotted SHGs	Nos of Members
53		Ekalbara	Rathva Savitaben Haribhai	9726289651	Ekalbara	7	82
54		Kasara	Nayka Rekhaben Bhilsingbhai	9586090643	Kasara	5	55
55		Khajuriya	Rathva Kuntaben Kamleshbhai	9426512160	Khajuriya	5	53
56		Khajuriya	Rathva Bhavnaben Bhursingbhai	9978109590	Khajuriya	4	43
57		Malaja	Rathva Lilaben Faslabhai	9712768694	Malaja	7	78
58		Malaja	Rathva Premilaben Pravinbhai	9825901041	Malaja	7	74
59		Ode	Dropped			6	61
60		Runvad	Rathva Madhuben Ishwarbhai	9909213916	Runvad	6	72
61		Runvad	Rathva Rangliben Dilipbhai	9574120062	Runvad	5	59
62		Vasedi	Rathva Vinaben Bhimsingbhai	9567764189	Vasedi	6	71
63		Vasedi	Rathva Pinkiben Maheshbhai		Vasedi	5	60
64		Vasedi	Rathva Rasilaben Atulbhai	8733042715	Vasedi	6	66
65	Zoz	Bandibhit	Rathva Bhuriben Kulsingbhai	8469622655	Bandibhit	4	43
66		Bhilpur	Rathva Sumitraben Kamleshbhai	9638359133	Bhilpur	6	68
67		Guda	Nayka Lochnaben Prakashbhai	9913221264	Guda	5	56
68		Mandalva	Rathva Parvatiben Makanbhai	9427840211	Mandalva	4	45
69		Virpur	Rathva Shardaben Alpeshbhai	8980913282	Virpur	8	107
70		Zoz	Patel Bhagvatiben Shankarbhai	7698546902	Zoz	4	44
71		Zoz	Variya Priyaben Chetanbhai	8141295750	Zoz	7	77
72		Zoz	Rathva Ilavatiben Pravinbhai	9712088052	Zoz	6	67
73		Zoz	Pateliya Minakshiben Dineshbhai	9638402575	Zoz	6	66
74	Dharmaj	Bopa	Rathva Rekhaben Vikeshbhai		Bopa	9	98
75		Chokdi	Rathva Urmilaben Kantibhai	8099203465	Chokadi	7	81
76		Harvant	Rathva Jashodaben Vinodbhai		Harvant	5	49
77		Harvant	Rathva Mangiben Nandubhai	9727661090	Harvant	6	59
78		Talav faliya	Rathva Shardaben Faslabhai	8758434747	Talavfaliya	5	65
79		Dharmaj	Rathva Dakshaben Mukeshbhai (Maldhi)	9638547929	Dharmaj	1	13
80		Maldhi	Rathva Sonalben Remanbhai	8141575203	Maladhi	7	73
81		Raysingpura	Rathva Kanishaben Kanchanbhai		Raysingpura	5	60

Sr. No.	CLUSTER	Village	Name of CRP	Contact No.	Village	Allotted SHGs	Nos of Members
82	Nalej	Raysingpura	Rathva Ramilaben Ranchhodbhai		Raysingpura	5	58
83		Simalfaliya	Rathva Gitaben Maheshbhai	7567357592	Simalfaliya	4	42
		Badvav			Badvav	1	11
84		Gabadiya	Rathva Sangitaben Kaushikbhai	8238041408	Gabadiya	5	56
85		Gabadiya	Rathva Kantaben Govindbhai	3874348350	Gabadiya	6	69
86		Ganthiya	Rathva Sangitaben Premlabhai	82238041403	Ganthiya	8	100
87		Luni	Dropped				
88		Nalej	Rathva Varshaben Amarsingbhai	9099394047	Nalej	8	92
89		Piplej	Rathva Nitaben Maheshbhai	9913118756	Piplej	4	50
90		Singla	Not selected		Singla	6	70
		<b>61</b>				<b>490</b>	<b>5530</b>

#### Block: Pavi Jetpur

Sr. No	Name of Cluster	Name of Village	Name of CRP	Contact Number	Allotted SHG	Nos of Members
1	Jetpur	Pavi	Rathav Sangitaben.N.	9974136595	5	58
		Vav			3	38
		Khandiya Amadar	Rathava Lilaben.G	9586315253	5	57
		Moti Rasli	Rathava Rekhaben.P	9687530010	5	67
			Rathava Sarmilaben.A	9723045172	6	62
		Nani Rasli	Paramar Hetalben.P	8347285948	6	71
2	Uchapan	Nana Katva			1	11
		Uchapan	Rathava Rekhaben A	9537003318	11	135
		Fatepura	Rathava Champaben B	9712499293	6	68
		Ghagharpura	Rathava Sangitaben.P	9638439040	3	34
		Hathi Pagla	Rathava Kapilaben.M	8469658692	4	48
		Kathavakuva			3	36
		Narvaniya	Rathava Rekhaben M	9925412315	4	50
		Limbani	Rathava Niruben D	8154807712	3	45
3	Suskal	Sithol	Rathava Jasodaben.K	9726859898	5	72
			Rathava Ushaben.G	7567351544	4	45
		Sihod	Rathava Varshaben V	9586597711	4	51





श्री शिवराज विद्यापीठ

Shroffs Foundation Trust

Sr. No	Name of Cluster	Name of Village	Name of CRP	Contact Number	Allotted SHG	Nos of Members
		Kukna	Rathava Manjulaben.M	9537372685	7	76
		Suskal	Rathava Jayaben .V	9714892003	5	63
			Rathava Alpanaben.P	9624318234	5	67
		Pratapnagar	Rathava Dariyaben R	8469664407	2	26
		Khandivav			1	15
		Lodhan	Rathava Vinaben.H	7567450350	5	70
			Rathava Niruben.B	9638619244	3	40
		Moti Tejavav	Rathava Rekhaben P	9904665809	2	25
		Nani Tejavav			2	25
4	Visadi	Amalpur	Rathava Sangitaben P.	9409641165	4	44
		Gadoth			4	48
		Dholivav	Rathava Gitaben .K	7567393861	5	70
			Rathava Jyotiben.V	9909330208	5	62
		Patiya	Vankar Lalitaben.V	7567869487	6	69
			Rathava Gitaben.G	8980318617	5	55
		Visadi	Rathava Sangitaben.V	7567869492	3	44
		Nana Butiyapura			1	10
		Mota Butiyapura	Rathava Toralben S	9727305142	3	30
		Moti Bumdi	Rathava Sushilaben.B	9537380074	7	78
		<b>30</b>			<b>153</b>	<b>1865</b>

## Annexure – 1 (F): Details of Trainers

Sr.	Name of the Trainers	Education & Experience	Subjects
1	Govindbhai Patel	BRS- 25 Years experience in Rural development and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of CBOs (Self Help Groups, Village Health and Sanitation Committees , Sakhi Mandal Federations Watershed Committees Farmers Representative Committees/ Farmers Clubs, Milk Cooperatives)</li> <li>Cadre Development for rural development</li> <li>Capacity building of grass root functionaries</li> <li>Capacity building of trainers</li> <li>Training on PRA techniques</li> <li>Training Animal Husbandry and on Dairy Development.</li> <li>Soft skill trainings ( communication, leadership &amp; team building &amp; personality development</li> <li>Gender Training</li> <li>Training on Natural Resource management</li> <li>Training on sustainable farming – Soil health, Vermicomposting- Bio pesticide- Seed Management</li> <li>Farm School- Demonstrations</li> </ul>
2	Jignesh Shah	B.Sc Agriculture- 15 years of experience of farmers' trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Practices- Soil health, Vermi composting- Bio pesticide- Seed Management</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>Horticulture</li> <li>Self Help Group</li> <li>Agri Marketing</li> </ul>
3	Jashvant Pandya	BRS- 15 Years of experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Practices</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>Self Help Group</li> </ul>
4	Kaushik Patel	B.Sc Agriculture- 15 years of experience of farmers' trainings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Practices- Soil health, Vermi composting- Bio pesticide- Seed Management</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>Horticulture</li> <li>Agri Marketing</li> <li>Agri Processing</li> </ul>
5	Paresh Rana	B.Sc Agriculture- 8 years of experience of farmers' trainings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Practices- Soil health, Vermi composting- Bio pesticide- Seed Management</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>Self Help Group</li> </ul>
6	Harendra Patel	MSW- 10 Years of experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Agriculture Practices</li> <li>Animal Husbandry</li> <li>CBOs</li> </ul>

**Annexure -**

**The B : C Ratio : 1.573**

Area of intervention	Before Project		After Project		Difference in Rs.
	Calculation for One Acre	Amount in Rs.	Calculation for One Acre	Amount in Rs.	
Input Cost	Chemical Fertilizer	900	Compost	400	500
	Hybrid Seeds	800	Local Seeds	120	680
	<b>Total Input Cost</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>Total Input Cost</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Production	Maize (400 KGs@Rs.10/Kg)	4,000	Maize (1000 KGs@Rs.10/Kg)	10,000	6,000
	Fodder (2240 KGs@Rs.3/Kg)	6,720	Fodder (2240 KGs@Rs.3/Kg)	8,960	2,240
	<b>Total Production Cost</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>Total Production Cost</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>8,240</b>
	Investment of MKSP for each woman farmer	<b>5,989</b>	Net Surplus of one major crop (Maize) for one Season	<b>9,420</b>	<b>3,431</b>
<b>Thus the input cost of the project will be recovered in only one cropping season</b>					

## Annexure- Details of costs

Mahila Kisan profiling and to Provide Khedut Pothi to women farmers					
Ref.#	Items	No. of Women	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 1	Khedut Pothi preparation Charges	7320	1	10	73,200
	Khedut Pothi Printing Charges	7320	1	25	183,000
	Data Entry charges for Khedut Pothi	7320	10	7	512,400
	Data Collection charges	7320	5	7	256,200
	Stationery charges for reporting	7320	1	9	65,880
	<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>1,090,680</b>
<b>Total Rs./Women</b>					<b>150</b>
DPR Preparation					
Ref.#	Items	Details	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 2	DPR, Result Frame Work, Inception Report Preparation	Consultancy Charges	60	1500	90,000
	Printing and Stationery charges			LS	10,000
					-
	<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>100,000</b>
Technical Protocol Documentation					
Ref.#	Items	No. of Modules	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 3	Module Preparation Charges	19	5	1000	95000
	Stationery charges for module preparation	19	1	2500	47500
	<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>142500</b>
<b>Total Rs./Module Preparation</b>					<b>7500</b>

Value-Chain Studies					
Ref.#	Items	No. of Study	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 4	Value Chain and Feasibility Study Consultancy charges	5	1	14000	70,000
	Traveling charges in a team	5	5	1200	30,000
	Networking Meeting Expenses	5	5	500	12,500
	Stationery charges for Study Preparation	5	1	2500	12,500
	<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>125,000</b>
<b>Total Rs./Module Preparation</b>					<b>25,000</b>

Village level Community Mobilization, Orientation, Organization Building and Concept of Women Farmers Federation /Coop. Soc.					
Ref.#	Items	No. of Participants	Days/ Village	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 5	Tea-Snacks Charges	100	1	12	1,200
	Pamphlet Charges	100	1	4	400
	Announcement at village level	1	1	0	-
	Banner and Documentation	1	1	0	-
	Staff Travel and other Exp.	1	1	600	600
<b>Total Rs./Village for one day</b>					<b>2,200</b>

Trainings of VO and CLF members						Group	Nos	Batch es
Ref. #	Items	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost	VO Members	182	6.0
# 6	Food Charges (28 exe. Body members + CRP + Resource Person)	30	1	150	4,500	CLF Members	132	5.0
	Residential Charges					Total	314	10.5
	Hall charges and Audio-Video Visuals	1	1	500	500	4 Days. Orientation & Role Organization Building Admin, Accounts & Managements Business Development		
	Stationary cost with office bag	30	1	350	10,500			
	Resource person	1	2	1500	3,000			
	Traveling Cost of Resource Person	1	2	250	500			
	Traveling Cost of Participants	30	1	100	3,000			
	Banner and other expenditure	1	1	700	700			
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	1	1	1000	1,000			
	<b>Total</b>				<b>23,700</b>			
	<b>Cost per participant per day</b>				<b>790</b>	0.237		



Management Support to the women farmers federation / coop. soc.							
Sr. no	Details	Units description	Unit	Costs			
				Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Total
# 7	Incentive to the Support person for each federation for mobilization and establishment of production unit	One person per unit = 5 persons	Rs.195/ day for 25 days working in each month	-	292,500	292,500	585,000
<b>Management Support to women farmers federation / Coop. Soc.</b>				-	<b>292,500</b>	<b>292,500</b>	<b>585,000</b>

Operational fund to the Women Farmers' Federation / Coop. Societies					
Sr. no	Details	Unit	Months	Per Unit cost Rs.	Total Rs. per year
# 8	Rent of Office	1	12	8,000	96,000
	Electricity charges	1	12	1,500	18,000
	Housekeeping	1	12	1,000	12,000
	Telephone & Maintenance	1	12	2,000	24,000
	Printing and Stationery	1	12	1,000	12,000
	Contingency Expenses	1	12	1,000	12,000
<b>Total Rs. for one Block for one year</b>					<b>174,000</b>

Orientation and Organization building Training of Executive Members					
Ref. #	Items	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 9	Food Charges (28 exe. Body members + CRP + Resource Person)	30	4	150	18,000
	Residential Charges	30	3	75	6,750
	Hall charges and Audio-Video Visuals	1	4	500	2,000
	Stationary cost with office bag	28	1	350	9,800
	Resource person	1	4	750	3,000
	Traveling Cost of Resource Person	1	4	250	1,000
	Traveling Cost of Participants	28	1	70	1,960
	Banner and other expenditure	LS	1	700	700
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	LS	1	1000	1,000
<b>Total Rs. / Batch</b>					<b>44,210</b>



Training on Business Development to Executive Members					
Ref. #	Items	No. of Participa nts	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 10	Food Charges (11 exe. Body members + CRP + RP + others/Block)	30	5	150	22,500
	Residential Charges	30	4	75	9,000
	Hall charges and Audio-Video Visuals	1	5	500	2,500
	Stationary cost with office bag	28	1	350	9,800
	Resource person / Organization	1	5	750	3,750
	Traveling Cost of Resource Person	1	5	250	1,250
	Traveling Cost of Participants	28	1	70	1,960
	Banner and other expenditure	LS			700
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	LS	1	1040	1,040
Total Rs. for one Batch					52,500

Exposure Tour of Executive Members					
Ref. #	Items	No. of Participa nts	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 11	Food Charges (55 Exe. Members of 5 Coop. Soc. + CRPs + RPs)	60	2	140	16,800
	Residential Charges	60	1	100	6,000
	Stationary & other material photocopy cost	55	1	20	1,100
	Resource person / Organization	1	2	1000	2,000
	Traveling Cost of Participants	60	2	250	30,000
	Banner and other expenditure	LS			750
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	LS	1	1000	1,000
Total of two days exposure tour					57,650

Technical Protocol Documentation - Print				
Ref. #	Items	No. of Module s	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 12	Module Printing Charges for reference material in training programs	19	14500	275,500
	Total Rs.			275,500
Total Rs. for printing of One Module				14,500

Pamphlet Printing for village level distribution					
Ref. #	Items	Nos of subjects	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 13	Pamphlet Printing Charges for distribution at mass level in different awareness workshops, seminars and on-farm training programs at Farm schools	9	90000	0.75	67,500
	Display material on various messages		40000	12	480,000
	Total Rs.				547,500



Establishing of FARM SCHOOL				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 14	<b>Crops charts</b>			
	Maize	6	115	690
	Paddy	6	115	690
	Gram	5	115	575
	Wheat	5	115	575
	Blackgram	3	115	345
	MKSP Messages	9	160	1,440
	<b>Technical Protocol</b>			
	Maize	1	115	115
	Paddy	1	115	115
	Gram	1	115	115
	Wheat	1	115	115
	Blackgram	1	115	115
	Vermi compost	1	115	115
	Farm yard	1	115	115
	Amrut pani	1	115	115
	Soil Testing	1	115	115
	Information charts			-
	SHG Information	1	160	160
	Fam school Board	1	440	440
	<b>Classroom Material</b>			
	Roll up black board	1	60	60
	Chalk box	2	5.25	11
	Duster	1	30	30
	Green net	1	400	400
	Register	4	26	104
	Paper files	3	10.5	32
	Chart papers	20	5	100
	Sketch pen set	4	23	92
	Lining papers	25	1	25
	Pataro	1	350	350
	Magifying glass	1	80	80
	Plastic bottle for pest	6	5	30
	Punch	1	63	63
	Stapler	1	37	37
	Pin box	1	23	23
	Cello tape	2	12	24
	<b>Farm School establishment monitoring charges (one time)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Total Rs. for one Farm School</b>				<b>7,910</b>





CRP (Samaj Shilpi) Capacity Building through Training Programs						
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total	
<b>Details of # 15, # 16, # 17, # 18, # 19, # 20, # 21, # 22</b>	Food Charges (4 Batches x 30 CRPs)	30	1	140	4,200	
	Stationary Cost	30	1	50	1,500	
	Resource person / Organization	2	1	500	1,000	
	Traveling Cost of RP	2	1	250	500	
	Hall Charges, Audio-Video Aids	2	1	500	1,000	
	Participants' Traveling Charges	30	1	100	3,000	
	Banner and other expenditure	1	1	200	200	
	Staff Travel and other Expenditures	1	1	600	600	
<b>Total Rs. for one Batch</b>					<b>12,000</b>	
<b>Total Rs./participant/day</b>					<b>400</b>	
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost/ Participant	Total Rs.	Total Rs./Participant
<b># 15</b>	Orientation with Roles & Responsibilities	120	3	400	144,000	<b>1,200</b>
<b># 16</b>	PRA and Survey techniques	120	3	400	144,000	<b>1,200</b>
<b># 17</b>	Communication and interpersonal relation, counseling skills	120	3	400	144,000	<b>1,200</b>
<b># 18</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Practices and Animal Husbandry	120	8	400	384,000	<b>3,200</b>
<b># 19</b>	Water and Soil Management along with Animal Husbandry	120	3	400	144,000	<b>1,200</b>
<b># 20</b>	Health, Sanitation and Nutrition, RCH issues,	120	3	400	144,000	<b>1,200</b>
<b># 21</b>	PRI with roles and responsibilities, Gram Sabha, Govt. developmental Schemes	120	2	400	96,000	<b>800</b>
<b># 22</b>	Refresher Training of all above issues	120	14	400	672,000	<b>5,600</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,872,000</b>	



Women Entrepreneurship (EP) Development Trainings					
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost/ Participants	Total Rs.
# 23	Food Charges (Two batches of 25 Eps twice in each year, Resource Person and others)	125	5	150	93,750
	Boarding Charges	100	4	100	40,000
	Stationary and Resource Material Cost	50	2	100	10,000
	Resource person Hono.	2	5	1000	10,000
	Traveling Cost of RP	2	5	500	5,000
	Hall Charges, Audio-Video Aids	1	5	1500	7,500
	Participants' Traveling Charges	100	2	250	50,000
	Banner and other expenditure	1	1	1200	1,200
	Staff Travel and other Expenditures	1	5	500	2,500
	Total Rs. for 5 days detailed training of 50 Entrepreneurs in two batches				
Total Rs./participant/day					2,200

Community Trainings					
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total
Details of # 24, # 25, # 26, # 27, # 28, # 29	Food Charges (30 women, RP, Staff)	35	1	50	1750
	Stationary Cost	30	1	15	450
	Resource person	1	1	600	600
	Traveling Cost of RP	1	1	300	300
	Banner	1	1	150	150
	IECT Material	1	1	150	150
	Other overheads	1	1	340	340
	Staff Travel and other Expenditures	1	1	450	450
	Total Rs./One day				
Total Rs./participant/day					140



Training for Community on following subjects						
Sl.	Training Module	No. of Participants	Crops/Subjects	Unit Cost	Total Rs.	Total Rs./Participant
# 24	Training on Major crops and practices	8820	5	140	6,174,000	700
# 25	Training on IPM, INM with use of Bio material	9180	3	140	3,855,600	420
# 26	Demonstration on Drudgery reduction tools	3500	2	140	980,000	280
# 27	Training on Agri Processing - Pulses, fruit and oil crops	2700	2	140	756,000	280
# 28	Training on Seed Production and preservation	2700	3	140	1,134,000	420
# 29	Training on cattle care	6000	2	140	1,680,000	280
<b>Total</b>		<b>32900</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>14,579,600</b>	

Literacy Training for Women (Batch of 25 women)					
Sl.	Details	No. of Participa nts	Days	Unit Cost/ Participants	Total Rs.
# 30	Participant Kit	25	1	100	2,500
	Class room Kit	1	1	200	200
	Class Teacher Kit	1	1	250	250
	Honorarium to Class Teacher	1	2 months	500	1,000
	Class Teacher Training	1	1 day trg.	150	150
	Monitoring and documentation	1	4	200	800
	Staff Travel and other Expenditures	1	4	180	720
	Total of Two months' Literacy class				
Total Rs./participant					225

Cluster level Farmers' Seminars on crops of Kharif and Rabi seasons per year					
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total
# 31	Meal charges and water facilities	200	1	35	7,000
	Traveling Cost of Participants	200	1	20	4,000
	Tent, sitting arrangement, mike system	1	1	3000	3,000
	Resource person	3	1	750	2,250
	Resource person Travelling	3	1	500	1,500
	Banner and Display material	LS	1	500	500
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	LS	1	1000	1,000
<b>Total Rs./Seminar</b>					<b>19,250</b>



Showcasing of Good Agronomy Practices					
Sl.	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total Rs.
# 32	Meal charges	100	2	75	15,000
	IEC Material Training Kit	100	2	25	5,000
	Resource person charges	2	2	750	3,000
	TA to participants	100	2	40	8,000
	Banner and Other overheads	1	1	250	250
	Travelling and Other overhead charges		1	1,000	1,000
Total Rs./village					32,250

Awareness and Sensitization Programs with leaders and PRIs at cluster level					
Ref. #	Details	No. of Participants	Days	Unit Cost	Total Rs.
# 33	Meal charges	40	1	75	3,000
	Training Kit	40	1	25	1,000
	Resource person charges	2	1	750	1,500
	TA to participants	40	1	40	1,600
	Banner and Other overheads	1	1	250	250
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	LS	1	500	500
Total Rs./Village/day					7,850

Exposure visits of CRPs (Samaj Shilpi) to immersion sites in first year					
# 34	Food Charges (Batch of 120 CRPs, Resource Person and others)	130	3	160	62,400
	Stationary Cost	120	3	20	7,200
	Organizational Charges	2	3	500	3,000
	Participants' Traveling Charges	120	3	200	72,000
	Banner and other expenditure	1	2	1500	3,000
	Total Rs. for 2 Exposure visits				
Total Rs./participant/ Trip					73,800

# 35 - A :: CRP INCENTIVES				
Sr. No.	Activities	Rate of Incentive	No. of Units	Total Rs.
1	Collection of village profile / details	150	1	150
2	Nurturing SHGs and smooth functioning	360	15	5,400
3	Mobilization of SHG leaders for trainings	25	45	1,125
4	Functioning of farm schools	500	12	6,000
5	Organizing cluster level farmers seminars	150	2	300
6	Organizing exposure tours	150	3	450
7	Showcasing of good agronomic practices	100	3	300
8	Promotion of Bio Pesticides	150	1	150



9	Installation of Vermin Compost units.	200	1	200
10	Monitoring of Literacy Classes	150	1	150
11	Participate monthly planning and review meetings	150	12	1,800
12	Document collection for Society Registration	175	1	175
13	Communication with PIA	125	12	1,500
14	Recurring other Expenses	25	12	300
<b>TOTAL Rs. to each 120 CRPs</b>				<b>18,000</b>
<b># 35 :: TOTAL Rs. / Month to each 120 CRPs</b>				<b>1,500</b>

# 35 - B :: Para Professional INCENTIVES						
Sr. No.	Details	Units description	Unit	Costs		
				Y-2	Y-3	Total
# 35 - B	Incentive to the Para Professionals to manage the CLF level activities.	7 Para Professionals	Rs.195/ day for 25 days working in each month	409,500	409,500	819,000

Community Infrastructure Support to the Women Farmers' Cooperative Societies					
Sr. no	Details	Units description	Unit	One time Unit Cost	Total Rs.
# 36	Computer, Printer, Scanner	No.	1	30000	30,000
	Library, Books, Periodicals and IEC material	No.	1	25000	25,000
	Digital Weighing Scale	No.	1	10000	10,000
	Crates for Agro Produce Collection	No.	100	200	20,000
	Racks	No.	10	5000	50,000
	Furniture's and fixtures	No. of set	1	15000	15,000
	Other Basic Amenities	No.	1	10000	10,000
<b>Total Rs. for one Block for one year</b>					<b>160,000</b>
<b>Total Rs. for one Block for one year</b>					<b>320,000</b>



Soil Testing facilities to around 70% targeted farmers							
Sr. no	Details	Units description	Unit Cost	Per year Cost			
				Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	TOTAL
# 37	Soil Testing facilities to around 70% targeted women farmers in first and third year	5000 women	50/women	250,000	-	250,000	500,000
Total				250,000	-	250,000	500,000

Promotion of Vermin Compost Pits				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 38	Cost of Vermin Compost ( 10' x 3' - 2 Pits) with lump sum value with 50% community contribution	1	1000	1000
Total Rs./Unit				1000

Promotion of FYM Pits				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 39	Bio Material	1	500	500
Total Rs./Unit				500

Seed Security Program on major crops with participatory Selection (for One Acreage)						
Sl.	Details for One acreage	Maize	Paddy	Black Gram	Gram	Wheat
# 40	Seeds Costs Rs.	200	700	250	900	1,200
	Seeds treatment cost like Trichoderma Rs.	100	100	100	100	100
	Bio Fertilizers Rs.	800	800	800	800	800
	Micro Nutrients Rs.	300	300	300	300	300
	Bio Pesticides Rs.	200	200	200	500	200
	Logistics & Display board Rs.	300	300	300	300	300
	Field Monitoring Charges Rs.	200	200	200	200	200
Total Rs./Seed Plot of 1 Acreage		2,100	2,600	2,150	3,100	3,100

Equip the Federation/Society with grading packing Machineries				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 41	Grading, processing, packing equipments & machineries	1	540000	540,000
TOTAL Rs. for One Machine				540,000



Equip the federation / society with drudgery reduction tools				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 42	Motor operated Mini Maize Sheller	1	34500	34,500
	Motor operated Mini Rice Mill	1	63550	63,550
	Tool Kit and spare parts	1	2000	2,000
<b>TOTAL Rs. for set of drudgery reduction tools</b>				<b>100,050</b>

Documentation of Best Agriculture Practices				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 43	Consultancy charges of documentary film through shooting on Good Agronomic Practices along with editing according to the script	2 times for 2 years for two blocks	30000	120,000
	Script Writing		4500	18,000
	Making Video DVDs for mass awareness	72 villages x 2 DVDs (1 in each year)	25	3,600
	Printing of Booklet for training material	2500 x two years	30	150,000
	Travelling and Other overhead charges	2 trip for 2 years for two blocks	2100	8,400
<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>300,000</b>
<b>Total Rs. for One time Documentation</b>				<b>75,000</b>

Crop Demonstrations Integrated Crop Management (ICM)				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 44	Demonstrations on ICM practices in Major crops	Demo plots	4000	4000
<b>Total Rs./Village/Year</b>				<b>4000</b>

Promotion of Inter Cropping				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 45	CLF level Awareness Programs on Inter Cropping Practices	Program	1000	1000
<b>Total Rs./Village/Year</b>				<b>1000</b>



Promotion of Bio-Pesticides				
Sl.	Details	Qty	Rate	Total Amount
# 46	<b>Amrut pani</b>			
	200 Liter good quality Plastic Drum	4	1500	6000
	5 Liter good quality Plastic carrier	4	250	1000
	1 Liter / 500 ML / 250 ML Plastic Bottle	500	15	7500
	Material	1	250	250
	<b>Brahmashttra</b>			
	Crusher Machine	1	19000	19000
	Weighing machine	1	2300	2300
	Drum set	4	1600	6400
	Material	1	300	300
				0
	<b>Total</b>			<b>42750</b>
<b>Total Rs./Demonstration</b>				<b>42750</b>

Promotion of Bio Fertilizers and Bio Nutrients				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 47	Demonstration with Promotion of Bio Fertilizers with IEC material	1	6750	6750
<b>Total Rs./Unit</b>				<b>6750</b>

SMS based Extension services to one member of each SHG				
Sl.	Details	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
# 48	Service Charges to the service provider company for SMS services to the women farmers on crop protection, weather and other allied information including market rates	644 women SHGs	Rs. 300/ Unit	<b>180,000</b>
<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>180,000</b>
<b>Total Rs. for each women</b>				<b>300</b>

Monthly Review and Planning Meetings with CRPs					
Ref. #	Items	Details	Days	Unit Cost	Total Cost
# 49	Monthly meetings expenses- 12 Meetings @Rs.120/-per CRP	120 CRPs	12	12000	144,000
<b>Total Rs.</b>					<b>144,000</b>