Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

DETAIL PROJECT REPORT

on

"Impacting Livelihood by Farm and Off-farm based Interventions through Women Institutions in Kundra Block of Koraput District, Odisha"

Supported by:

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (Govt. of India)

&

STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (Govt. of Odisha)

Project Implementing Agency (PIA):

harsha trust

Plot No: A-50, Nilakantha Nagar, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751012

CONTENTS

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I-II
CHAPTER-I		
1	Project Background , Context and Rationale	1
1.1	Demographic profile of the area	2
1.2	Rural poverty context in the area	5
1.3	Context of social inclusion and social mobilization	11
1.4	Context of Financial inclusion	14
1.5	Livelihood context	15
1.6	Performance of MGNREGA in the state	19
1.7	Existing livelihood initiatives and social sector initiatives	21
1.8	Basic information about the PIA	23
CHAPTER-II		
2	Detailed intervention strategies and phasing	23
2.1	Vision of the project	27
2.2	Objectives of the project	27
2.3	Outcomes expected	27
2.4	Proposed plan of action	28
CHAPTER-III		
3.	Details of Programme component s	29
3.1	Project description	29
3.2	Details of Project Activities	30
3.3	Project Sustainability	34
CHAPTER-IV		
4.	Implementation Strategy	35
CHAPTER-V		
5.	Implementation Schedule	37
5.1	Schedule for implementation	37
5.2	Time frame	40
CHAPTER-VI		
6.	Result Framework	41
CHAPTER-VII		
7.	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	43
7.1	Web based MIS and Realtime output monitoring	43
7.2	Review Mechanism	44
7.3	Learning	45
CHAPTER-VIII	Budget	46
	Acronyms	71

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harsha Trust has been working in Rayagada, Koraput,Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Kandhamal districts of Orissa for enhancing the livelihood of the rural poor, primarily the tribal. It is a professional organization where professionals from different backgrounds like management, agriculture, social and veterinary sciences work directly with the community to transform the live of the rural poor. Harsha Trust works has its presence and intervening in Koraput district since the year 2002.

The project "Impacting Livelihood by farm and off farm based interventions through women Institutions" has been envisaged in Kundra block of Koraput district under the umbrella of Mahila Krushak Sashaktikaran Pariyojanana (MKSP) for the next three years.

Kundra is a tribal dominated block & is one of the poorest blocks with 75% of people living below poverty line. Paraja and Bhumiya are the main tribes that predominantly inhabit in this pocket. The remote location of this area speaks for itself that these people are quite away from the main-stream and communication has been poorly developed.

Land holding generally varies from 2 to 5 acres. However, about 53% of the family comes under small & marginal farmers and 29% comes under landless laborer. The family economy largely is agrarian in nature. However the agriculture accounts only for 5 to 6 months food sufficiency in most of the family owing to low yield and marginal land holding. The rest parts of the year depend upon wage labor in the area or outside the district as migrated laborer. People also rear domestic animals mostly sheep and local poultry birds But these are only meant for coping mechanism in the lean period or to meet the emergency need in the family.

Agriculture is primarily rainfed. People generally grow single crop during monsoon. Paddy, Millets, Maize and Kulthi are the main crop cultivated during monsoon. Thus, the poor crop management and lack of irrigation have forced people to adopt other mode of livelihood which includes wage earning in different construction work, migration to other area. Generally increase in the population accompanied with low level of food production causes malnutrition and poor health particularly of women and children.

It aims at suitable interventions for both landed and landless families. The project would scale up in a compact area of three Panchayats(Lima , Masigam, Banuaguda) where Harsha Trust has initiated majority of its interventions.It is proposed to have land and water management to improve the productivity of crops to ensure round the year food sufficiency and also generate marketable surplus. The project would build on the experiences of creating different irrigation infrastructure and focus would be on those that require minimum cost, less hassles in management and can later be replicated through revenue model.

Focusing on existing crops and crop diversification would be core to the programme. The interventions planned are based on the status of intervention already made with the support from other funding agencies. However the different dimensions of interventions planned includes - for the families having land it's like integrated agricultural interventions in a span of 3 years. The families would be motivated to have a small irrigation infrastructure in the medium land like small diameter (4ft) or 6ft ring wells. Water from these wells would be used to for improved paddy cultivation during Kharif and provide irrigation for vegetable or pulses after the harvest of the paddy. The same families would also be assisted go for improved maize cultivation. There would

also be plan to intervene to improve the productivity of the finger millets cultivated by the farmers. Wherever possible at least half an acre of upland of the families would be developed as fruit orchard and some of the farmers would be motivated to go for vegetable cultivation in uplands. Kitchen gardens will be developed with each of the families augmenting the nutritional needs of women and children in the families. Thus, with the families, where some of the above components have already been taken up; few of the remaining components would be integrated in the next three years.

Market led enterprise based livelihood options would be replicated to take the landless poor out of the poverty cycle. Decentralized broiler poultry farming that Harsha Trust has already demonstrated would be scaled up to cover more landless families. Wherever possible the SHG groups of landless families who are primarily into share cropping will be assisted to take land on lease or purchase from large farmers and take up improved agriculture to enhance their livelihood.

In all these women members would be central to the interventions. Their institutions in form of Self Help Groups, their clusters and cooperatives would be strengthened for mutual help, livelihood interventions, external linkages and empowerment of the members. They will have control over the livelihood options and the options will be resilient to climate change and different production and market risks.

The project in will be for three years and cover 1600 families having land and 150 landless families. The project would be implemented in 50 villages of three panchyats(Lima, Masigam, Banuguda) of Kundra block.

Women are always worst sufferers in the poverty stricken areas and suffer both in terms of quality and dignity of living. They work very hard in the agricultural fields; however their work is not recognized as productive work and thus they generally experience a low status in the family and community. Numerous SHGs have been formed in the project are with an aim to transform the situation but have not been able to bring the desired changes. This however provides an opportunity to revive those groups and take women in the path of empowerment through involving them in productive agriculture. This will provide a space and opportunity to them to claim their contribution to their families' well being and have a greater status in the society. This will also focus on reducing drudgery of women by adopting better cropping technologies and overall their families can move above the poverty line. There are also agricultural and poultry cooperatives promoted by Harsha trust, so the members can easily join them to avail the forward, backward linkage services and technical support provided by the cooperative. A self sustaining and expansion mechanism thus would be put in place to cover larger number of such families.

The total budget for the three-year project period has been estimated to be Rs 12895800.00 (Rs. One Crore Twenty Eight lakh Ninety Five thousand Eight Hundred) would be as grant from the MKSP where the central share (75%) would be Rs. 9671850.00 (Rupees Ninety Six lakhs Seventy one thousand eight hundred fifty only) and the state share is estimated to be Rs.3223950.00 (Rupees thirty two lakhs twenty three thousand nine hundred fifty only).

CHAPTER -I

PROJECT BACKGROUND, CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Koraput is located in southern part of Orissa. This tribal belt of south Orissa is inhabited by historically backward and vulnerable people with no access to stable livelihoods and natural resources and a very low level of education and awareness. Poverty in this district is all pervasive. Abysmal poverty brings with it malnutrition and diseases and a substantial part of the total expenses of a rural household is spent on health care. The organization has focused to intervene in **Kundra block of Koraput district**.

In Kundra block, as mentioned earlier tribal and backward caste people share the majority of the population of this area. Parja and Bhumiya are the main tribes that predominantly inhabit in this pocket. The remote location of this area speaks for itself that these people are quite deprived from the main stream and communication has been poorly developed. The basic amenities like education and health care has been a distant dream for them. A sample study in this area says that only 15 to 17% of the total population is literate. The literacy percentage of women members can be as bad as 10% in some of these villages. Thus the awareness level is quite low.

The project area is a remote part of the district where food scarcity is a major issue. The food is secured only for 5 to 6 months, thus malnutrition along with excessive alcoholism has brought the people in to a vicious cycle. Poor use and access to natural resources like land and water has made them inconsistent in their livelihood. The sense of health care has been almost primitive, depends largely on nature-based treatment and dependence on quacks. Only a few interventions have been made to address livelihood or other issues in this area. Thus, the area is in a great need of interventions to address the different issues prevailing there. Thus the socio-economic situation of the people of the area can be described as poor and regressed with inconsistent livelihood due to poor management of natural resources, low literacy rate and hence poor awareness level of the people.

Land holding generally varies from 2 to 5 acres. However about 53% of the family comes under small & marginal farmers and 29% comes under landless labourer. The family economy largely is agrarian in nature. However the agriculture accounts only for 5 to 6 months food sufficiency in most of the family owing to low yield and marginal land holding. The rest parts of the year depend upon wage labor in the area or outside the district as migrated laborer. People also rear domestic animals mostly sheep and local poultry birds But these are only meant for coping mechanism in the lean period or to meet the emergency need in the family.

Agriculture is primarily rain fed. People generally grow single crop during monsoon. Paddy, Millets, Maize and Kulthi are the main crop cultivated during monsoon. People also grow vegetables like Brinjal and Tomato mainly for own consumption. Agriculture has not been taken in commercial way due to lack of knowledge and resources. Application of fertilizers and pesticides is sporadic. Now in some places people have started adopting high yielding and improved varieties of paddy. The yield of the paddy varies from 6qt per acre in upland to 12 qt in low land depending upon the land type and availability of water. People depend upon forest for firewood. Thus, the poor crop management and lack of irrigation have forced people to adopt other mode of livelihood which includes wage earning in different construction work, migration to other area. Generally increase in the population accompanied with low level of food production causes malnutrition and poor health particularly of women and children. Their health always remains susceptible to different diseases like malaria, gastro-intestinal and skin diseases etc. The living condition always remains unhealthy due to lack of knowledge on sanitation. The menace of malaria is high in this area.

In terms of opportunity the villages have SHGS either formed by Anganwadi workers or NGOs earlier operating in that area. These SHGs without active support have just continued to exist but not been able to significantly address the livelihood and health issues of its members. There is a ray of hope if these SHGs can be revived and concrete livelihood interventions are planned and undertaken. The agricultural cooperative and poultry cooperative formed by Harsha Trust have just began to expand their coverage to the Kundra block and thus provides an opportunity to the SHG member to be part of these cooperatives and avail services to enhance their farm and off farm based livelihoods. These cooperatives are more than 5 years old and have established forward and back linkages for supplying quality inputs, technical training to the farmers and help market the outputs. The cooperatives have necessary infrastructure like processing units and storage godown to leverage on economics of scale and maximize return to its members. The efforts of the cooperative have also attracted the attention of the district administration and large amount of fund both in terms and grant are being given to these cooperatives by DRDA and NABARD to scale up their operations. The cooperatives are well equipped to provide technical support as their have appointed professional staffs like veterinary doctors and postgraduates to look after their operations. Thus it's an opportunity for the SHG members to be part of these cooperative and change their quality of life through interventions in agriculture and allied activities.

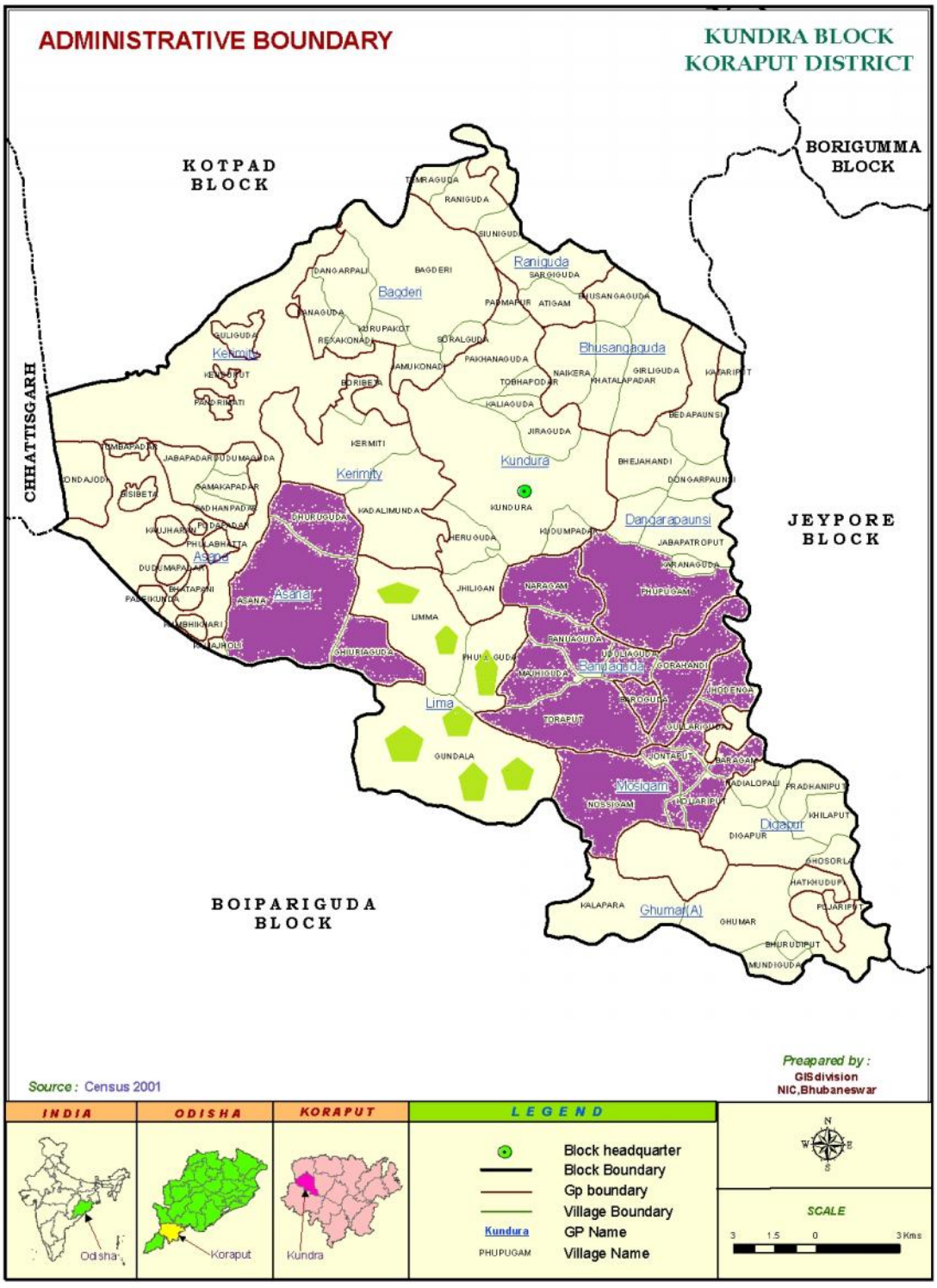
In terms of resources the area is endowed with high water table and abundant rainfall. The area receives around 1300mm rainfall but its irregularity is hampering the production of rain fed crops. In the medium land the water table is as high as 10ft in summer months and if small diameter (6ft diameter) ring wells are dug, it can provide irrigation to Kharif paddy and help families to take up vegetable or pulses in the Rabi season. Thus the food security can be ensured by adopting better technology of paddy cultivation through assured irrigation. The uplands are highly unproductive and can be put to long term use by planting horticulture plants like mango and cashew. In the nearby block that is Jeypore block Koraput district there are more than 10 cashew processing units which can easily purchase the production of cashew nuts in the area.

1.1-Demographic Profile of the area:

Sl.No	Component	Koraput	Kundra	%
2	Household	193007	14332	7.43
3	Population	783695	59028	7.53
4	Male	389535	29512	7.58
5	Female	394160	29516	7.49
6	SC-Population	96680	9337	9.66
7	SC-Male	47987	4691	9.78
8	SC-Female	48693	4646	9.54
9	ST-Population	446418	28833	6.46
10	ST-Male	220756	14343	6.50
11	ST-Female	225662	14490	6.42

Fig-1 : Block Map – Kundra, Koraput

Fig-2 Operational Area Map



1.2 **Rural Poverty Context in the area:-**

- **BPL families in Orissa is 66.23%.**
- **Av. Monthly per capita expenditure of the families in Rural Orissa is Rs 390.48 compare to the National Av. is Rs 531.49 (58th round of National Sample Survey July 2002 to Dec 2002)**
- **School dropouts in Orissa is 25.1(ASER survey data by PRATHAM, 2010)**
- **Migration in Orissa is around 25 lakhs every year.**

Odisha is one of the economically poorer states in India despite having a long coastline and abundant natural resources (a fifth of India's coal, a quarter of its iron ore, a third of its bauxite reserves and most of the chromites). However, due to geographical barriers, poor infrastructure and lack of economic governance, the state has not been able to prosper.

As per the 2011 Census, Odisha, with 41 million people, is the eleventh-most populous state in India, contributing 3.47 percent to the total population of India. Over the last decade, the state has witnessed a 14 percent growth in its population. Most of this population is concentrated in the rural areas with the urban population constituting only 17 percent. According to the Planning Commission's Tendulkar Committee Report 2009, the poverty headcount ratio of Odisha, at 57.2 percent, is the worst among all Indian states and way above the national average of 37.2 percent. If factors beyond income are considered (Multidimensional Poverty Index), about 63.2 percent of the people in Odisha live below the poverty line. Rural poverty, at 60.8 percent, is also significantly higher than the urban poverty, which is 37.6 percent, and the worst in India. Further, the extent of poverty is not evenly distributed in all the regions and among all social groups of Odisha. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the state also have a high incidence of poverty as compared to the SCs and STs in the country as a whole. In terms of other human development indicators such as health, the state faces several challenges.

In terms of basic household amenities, the performance of the state was slightly lower than the national average, with about 85 percent of the households having access to improved drinking water facilities as against the national average of 91 percent. However, close to four-fifths of the households in Odisha do not have access to toilet facilities.

The performance of the state in terms of literacy remains a source of concern. Although the literacy rate of Odisha (73.45 percent) is only slightly lower than the national average (74.04 percent), the gap between male and female literacy, at 82 and 64 percent respectively, is huge.

Human Development has been conceived as processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live a long, healthy and fulfilled life. The major pillars of human development are equity, empowerment, participation and sustainability.

The State economy has witnessed high growth rates during the last decade. In real terms and at 1999-2000 prices, Odisha reported an average annual growth rate of 9.51 percent for the 10^{th} Five Year Plan against a target of 6.20 percent. The economy grew in real terms at 2004-05 prices at the rate of 8.23 percent during the 11^{th} Five Year Plan. The anticipated growth rate of Odisha is estimated to be 9.14 percent in 2012-13 as per advance estimates.

It is heartening to note that as per recent estimates made by the Planning Commission poverty in Odisha has

declined by 20.2 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004- 05 (61st round of NSS) to 37 percent in 2009-10 (66th round of NSS). This is the highest poverty reduction by any state in India in 2009-10.Poverty declined in all NSS regions and all social classes of Odisha including Scheduled Tribes, (STs) Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and others. This implies inclusive growth in Odisha. The extent of poverty in southern and northern regions as well as among ST and SC communities is still high and remains a matter of concern.

Drinking water supply to Rural Household: as on 31st July, 2011 number of fully covered household increased to 48.5% and potentially covered household increased to 51.5%.Only 3% household is having access to tap water.

Table 1.1.1 :OCCUPIED RESIDENCE HOUSEHOLD AND CENSUS VILLAGE

Sl. No	District	Total no of village			No of Household
		Inhabited	un in habited	Total	
1	KORAPUT	1922	106	2028	337677
	IN %	94.77	5.23	3.95	3.50
	ODISHA	**47529**	**3820**	**51349**	**9637820**
Source: census of India					

The State"s unemployment rate is higher than the national rate of unemployment. The share of employment in the public sector continues to be higher than that in the private sector, although the latter has shown steady increase. It is, however, heartening to note that the share of women employees in the organised sector has been steadily increasing and stood at 16.2 percent in 2010.

The cost of living in rural Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. In the past, the cost of living in urban Odisha also used to be lower than the rest of India. *(Source- economic Survey, G.O.O,2012-13)*

Average monthly per capita expenses in Odisha in June, 2004 were Rs.414/- in rural and Rs.872/- in urban area whereas in June, 2010 it became Rs.715/- in rural area and Rs.1468/- in urban area.

Average monthly per capita expenses in India in June, 2004 were Rs.564/- in rural and Rs.1060/- in urban area whereas in June, 2010 it became Rs.953/- in rural area and Rs.1356/- in urban area.

B- Vulnerabilities:

Household level vulnerabilities:

Table: 1.1.2 DISABILITY IN KORAPUT DISTRICT

Particulars	Value	Sources
Orthopedic Handicaped	8259	District Disabled Center
Hearing Impaired	1793	District Disabled Center
Visually Handicaped	423	District Disabled Center
Mentally Handicapped	1470	District Disabled Center

Table 1.1.3: STATE LEVEL(ODISHA) DATA

Particulars	Value	Sources
% of Women with low BMI	48 % women have BMI < 18.5	NFSH
% of Married women with anemia	63	NFSH
% of Children underweight	42	NFSH
Infant Mortality Rate	56 out of 1000	FW Statistics 2008-09
Mother Mortality Rate	311 out of 1 lakh	FW Statistics 2008-09
% of Coverage & Reach of PDS	36	
Off take of PDS among Poor		

Table 1.1.4 District level (KORAPUT) Data

Particulars	Value	Sources
% of Children underweight	56	NFSH
Under 5 age Mortality Rate	122.88	DLHS 2002-04

Table -1.1.5 STATUS OF ODISHA (FOOD SECURITY)

INDICATORS	VALUE	RANK IN INDIA	SOURCES
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX	0.404	11TH RANK	NHD REPORT 2001
PER CAPITA INCOME	5985	16TH RANK	FOOD SECURITY ATLAS OF RURAL ORISSA
POVERTY RATIO	46.8	17TH RANK	-DO-
BELOW POVERTY LINE	66.23	HIHGEST IN INDIA	PLANNING COMMISSION 2004-05

Table 1.1.6 Status of Districts of Odisha as per Food Security Outcome Index (FSOI)

SECURE	MODERATELY SECURE	MODERATELY INSECURE	SEVERELY INSECURE	EXTREMLY INSECURE
JHARSUGUDA	NAYAGADA	DHENKANAL	BOLANGIR	NUAPADA
	CUTTACK	MAYURBHANJA	NABARANGPUR	RAYAGADA

	JAGATSINGHPUR	PURI	JAJPUR	GAJAPATI
	BALASORE	KENDRAPARA	SAMBALPUR	MALKANGIRI
	KHURDA	DEOGARH	SONEPUR	KANDHAMAL
		ANUGUL	SUNDERGARH	
			KEONJHAR	
			BHADRAK	
			BARAGADA	
			BOUDH	
			KALAHANDI	
			GANJAM	
			KORAPUT	

- Household level vulnerabilities

Some important demographic indicators of Odisha (source- Economic Survey, G.O.O, 2012-13)

Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2011 (2012-SRS) 20.1 per 1,000 population

Crude Death Rate, 2011 (2012-SRS) 8.5 per 1,000 population

Infant Mortality Rate, 2011 (2012-SRS) 57 per 1,000 live births

Infant Mortality Rate – Urban, 2011 (2012-SRS) 40 per 1,000 live births

Infant Mortality Rate - Rural, 2011 (2012-SRS) 58 per 1,000 live births Natural Growth Rate, 2011 (2012-SRS) 11.6%

Total Fertility Rate, (2009) 2.40%

Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-15 projection) Male 64.3 years, Female 67.3 years

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (2007-09 SRS) 258 per 1, 00,000 live births

During 2007-09, in Odisha, MMR was 258 per 1, 00,000 live births, compared to 212 in India. There has been an improvement in women"s health in recent times. Increasingly, a greater number of pregnant women are receiving antenatal care (ANC) and post-natal care (PNC).

Institutional deliveries have increased from about 37 percent in 2005-06 to 84.8 percent in 2010-11. The pregnancy burden of women in the State is lower than that of their counterparts in the country. During the year 2010, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Odisha stood at 83.9 percent compared to 75.3 percent at the all India level. Though IMR in the State declined from 96 in 2000 to 57 in 2011, it is still very high as compared to 44, at an all India level.

District/state level vulnerabilities

Odisha is always vulnerable to cyclones in April-May and September-November. Once every few decades a super cyclone strikes Odisha.

Odisha Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) promotes Community Based Disaster Preparedness activities so that people can face emergencies in an organized manner. OSDMA was formed to coordinate and implement the reconstruction work after the super cyclone, keeping in mind the need for disaster preparedness to face any future eventuality. The State has experienced two severe tornadoes in the past.

The pattern of drought in the State is of a varied one, sometimes affecting the entire state, sometimes a few regions, and sometimes a few districts. In the State, 2000 people died due to heat wave during 1998. After 1998, the frequency of occurrence of heat wave decreased. The seismic zoning of Odisha falls between zones I to II i.e. low damage risk zone and moderate damage risk zones. While project district Koraput come under low damage risk zones.

States climate is tropical, characterised by high temperature, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and short and mild winters. The normal rainfall of the State is 1451.2 mm. The actual rainfall received, vary from district to district. About 84% of rainfall is received during the period from June to September. Even though the quantum of rainfall is quite high, its distribution during the monsoon period is highly uneven and erratic. As a result, flood, drought and cyclone visit regularly with varying intensity. The frequent occurrence of these natural calamities badly affects the production of kharif rice, the major crop of the State. Similarly, in drought years, there is considerable loss in production of pulses and oilseeds both during kharif and Rabi. These stand as stumbling blocks in the way of enhancing crop production and productivity.

The project district Koraput is vulnerable to drought as mostly agriculture depends on rainfall. .

The project district is mostly affected by Naxalite violence.

Table- 1.1.7 **Maximum Area affected by flood (in,,000 ha) (from 2001-2008)**

Sl. No.	District	Maximum Area affected by flood (in,,000 ha) (from 2001-2008)		
		Paddy	**Non-Paddy**	**Total**
1	Koraput	7.54(2001)	7.61(2001)	15.15

Workers are always vulnerable due to dependence on various variable factors.

Table-1.1.8 : District wise occupational classification of main workers, marginal workers and total workers (source- census-2001)

District	**Main workers**					**Marginal workers**	**Total workers**
	Cultivat ors	Ag. labourers	Househ old industry	Other workers	Total		
Koraput	148578	79975	7464	117350	353367	217068	570435
Odisha	**3435170**	**2098158**	**404208**	**3651733**	**9589269**	**4687219**	**14276488**

Due to Naxal movement in these four project districts common people suffer a lot. Development activities are being delayed as well the public properties are being lost by naxal. Due to naxal problem there is always fear amongst the common people as well outsiders who wants to do some work in these districts.

Migration is also very high from these districts. People migrate to neighboring states like Chhattisgarh, A.P in search of employment like brick making, working in construction and mining work.

Due to starting new steel and power sector industries many people are being displaced from their areas which also creates problem for their livelihood.

1.3 Contexts of Social Inclusion and Social Mobilization

In order to ensure that no poor family is left out, social inclusion will be an integral part of MKSP. It will comprise three steps. First step is to facilitate social assessments through participatory processes to identify the vulnerable households, from the point of view of the village community. This will be done with the active participation of the poor and overseen by the Gram panchayat. Second is to identify those vulnerable poor who are not part of any Self Help Group. The final step is to ensure that all the vulnerable poor are organized and they participate in all key processes and access full range of benefits and services offered by SHGs and their Federations.

Promoting institutional platforms of poor: A Self Help Group is the primary building block of the MKSP institutional design. Some of the key elements of a successful Self Help Group strategy are – (i) self-determined/voluntary group membership; (ii) promoting homogeneity. Community Resource Persons are best practitioners and role models, who are the members of Self Help Groups and have successfully, come out of poverty through this paradigmatic approach. in group membership (usually comes by default through self-

selecting process); (iii) exclusive membership to women will be encouraged4; (iv) group determined savings and intra-lending norms; (v) initial intra-lending from own savings is used for smoothing consumption5 (vi) developing social capital for providing support services (like training, book keeping, etc.); and (vii) emphasis on creating federated higher order structures6. Systematic handholding support and guidance will be provided to SHGs both through the external support structure and their own federated structures. This will strengthen the social and economic development processes and promote self help and cooperation through sharing and learning. Inclusion of Pre-existing SHGs and Social Mobilization:

Social Mobilization:

The team will adopt saturation approach to include all needy and identified vulnerable and poor households into Self Help Group network. It will use clear targeting principles and support differential strategies for social mobilization of all poor households into functionally effective, self managed institutions with particular focus on vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, particularly vulnerable tribal groups, single women and women headed households, disabled, landless, migrant labour, isolated communities and living in disturbed areas. Facilitating peer support and social mobilization campaigns by community resource persons (CRPs) have proved to be successful to achieve high levels of social inclusion across the states. Hey will play a major role in achieving social mobilization.

Table1.3.1 : SHG Status

Sl.No	Name Of Panchayat	Total SHG	Total Defunct SHG
1	Ghumar	44	12
2	Kundra	106	34
3	Digapur	47	10
4	Raniguda	28	6
5	Bagdari	55	3
6	Kermity	56	9
7	Bhusanguda	65	9
8	Masigaon	60	5
9	Dangarpaunsi	90	27
10	Assna	45	16
11	Lima	76	18
12	Banuaguda	80	26
Reference: Mission Shakti, Kundra			

Table 1.3.2 : POPULATIONS BY RELIGION IN KORAPUT DISTRICT OF ODISHA

Sl. No	DISTRICT	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	Religion not stated
1	KORAPUT	1119527	8401	51323	270	86	323	67	640
2	ODISHA	34726129	761985	897861	17492	9863	9154	361981	20195
Source: Directorate Of Economics & Statistics Odisha, Bhubaneswar									

Table 1.3.3: DISTRICT WISE INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. no	District	No. of post office as on 31.03.12	No. of villages Electrified	All sch. commercial Banks (As on December 2011)	
				Offices No	Credit (In RS.)
	Koraput	188	901	78	764
	Odisha	**8163**	**39347**	**3095**	**53905**

Table 1.3.4: SELF EMLOYMENT UNDER SGSY PROGRAMME 2008-2009

Sl. No	District	No. of BPL family	No. family covered	No. of Beneficiary					
				SC	**ST**	**OBC**	**Total**	**Women**	**Disabled**
4	KORAPUT	221846	5416	789	3212	1415	5416	4896	71
Directorate Of Economics & Statistics Odisha, Bhubaneswar									

Table 1.3.5 : Physical & Financial Achievement under SGSY during 2011-12 is as follows:

		Coverage of families(in no)				**Investment (Rs. In crores)**		
District	Target families	Total	SC	ST	Women	subsidy	credit	Total
Koraput	6096	6101	1270	3057	5639	6.27	11.65	17.92
State	120957	129363	32869	38665	124408	118.38	291.82	410.20

The State's achievements in social sectors have been impressive in recent years. In 2011, the overall literacy rate (73.45 percent) in Odisha was close to the national average (74.04 percent). Of late, the enrolment ratio in elementary (primary and upper primary) schools has substantially increased. The dropout rates at the primary level have come down sharply from 41.8 percent in 2000-01 to 0.43 percent in 2011-12 at the primary level and at the upper primary level from about 57 percent in 2000-01 to 3.07 percent in 2011- 12. The school infrastructure has also been substantially improved during the recent years.

Table 1.3.6: INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY (%)

	District	Total	Rural	Urban
	Koraput	44.2	38.8	69.1
	Odisha	**71.3**	**69.2**	**84**
Source :Annual Health Survey 2011				

Table1.3.7: MARRIAGES AMONG FEMALE BELOW LEGAL AGE (18 YEARS) (%)

	District	Total	Rural	Urban
	Koraput	16.7	19	5.8
	Odisha	**5.9**	**6.5**	**3.2**
Source : Annual Health survey 2011				

1.4 Context of financial inclusion :

Government of Odisha under the Department of Women and Child Development established ***Mission Shakti*** in 2002, an umbrella body for empowerment of women through formation and strengthening of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Table-1.4.1: Status of women SHG in Odisha in 2011-12 is as follows :(source-Economic Survey, G.O.O, 2012-13)

Sl no	Item	Status
1	No of SHG formed	472387
2	No of members	56,68,644
3	Credit advanced	Rs.2,94,096.86 lakhs
4	Amount of savings	Rs.36,551.71 lakhs
5	NO of SHG credit linked	5,55,105
6	Federation formed	7,972
7	No of SHG with repeat finance	2,25,592
8	Amount of repeat finance	Rs.1,36,957.99 lakhs

Table 1.4.2-Status of RSBY is as follows source-NRHM as on 30th April, 2013

Sl no	District	Percentage of RSBY HH out of totalBPL
1	Koraput	60

1.5 Livelihood Contexts

A.- Agriculture and allied activities (horticulture etc.)

The agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry subsectors. The share of this sector in the State"s GSDP has been declining over the years and is expected to be 17.5 percent in 2012-13 (advance estimate). Despite continuous reduction of the sector in Odisha"s GSDP, this sector continues to be vital for the State. It still provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the population

The total food grains production has generally been fluctuating. It was 63.16 lakhs tonnes in 2011-12 as compared to 76.19 lakhs tonnes in 2010-11. Paddy still constitutes more than 90 percent of the total production of food grains and continues to be the dominant crop in Odisha, though in terms of acreage, there has been a gradual shift from paddy to cash crops.

Though paddy productivity has been slowly increasing and is of the order of 21.97 quintals/ ha in 2011-12, it is much less than the national average.

It is heartening to note that the coverage of area under High-Yield-Variety (HYV) paddy has increased till the end of 2010-11. However, during 2011-12, the area as well as production under HYV paddy has declined by 1.02 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. During 2011-12, the yield rate of HYV paddy was 23.35 qtls/ha as compared to 26.89 qtls/ha in 2010-11. The cropping intensity of Odisha has increased from 158 to 166 during the same period. Some districts such as Sonepur have reported much higher yield rates of HYV paddy to the tune of 32.87 quintals per ha. These positive developments augur well for the overall improvement of the agriculture sub-sector and increase in food grain production in Odisha.

Inadequate and erratic irrigation facilities still remain a major constraint for improving agriculture and agricultural productivity. Irrigation intensity in the State was only 31 percent in 2006-07 in comparison to the all-India average of 44 percent. However, the situation in this regard has been gradually improving. With a view to assuring more irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the State Government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e., (I) construction of check dams and (ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installation of bore wells on a massive scale. Although there is considerable improvement in the use of fertilisers and other inputs, the rate of fertiliser use and other inputs in the State still remains lower than the national average. But fertiliser consumption in Odisha during 2011-12 has marginally decreased from to 62.24 kg/ha as against 62.80 kg/ha during2010-2011. (Source- Economic survey. Govt.Of Odisha, 2012-2013)

Table-1.5.1: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS (2011-12) (Quintals)

Sl. no	District	Paddy	Ragi	Black gram	Horse gram	Till	Ground nut	Mustard	Potato	Sugarcane
1	Koraput	2593110	177606	3175	5491	707	4494	72	413	1447990
	In %	2.95	57.46	1.06	5.13	1.47	0.57	0.33	0.07	16.37
2	**Odisha**	**8798503**	**309101**	**300734**	**106953**	**48000**	**788363**	**21922**	**630061**	**8847131**
Sources: Directorate of Economics & statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar										

Table-1.5.2: IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED (Area in '000 Ha) in 2010-2012

Sl. No District Major and Medium Minor Flow Minor Lift

		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	Koraput	44.5	29.01	8.52	1.71	19.54	9.31
	IN %	3.27	4.65	1.48	2.28	3.66	3.08
2	**Odisha**	**1362.2**	**623.36**	**576.23**	**75.02**	**533.93**	**302.06**

Source : Census India

Table-1.5.3: LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN (2010-2011) ('000 Hect)

Sl. No	District	Forest land	Misc tree crops & groves	Cultural waste	Barren & uncultivable land	Current fallow	Other Fallow	Net area sown	Total	% In State
1	Koraput	188	17	44	210	36	19	268	782	5.68
2	Odisha	5813	342	375	840	759	229	5421	13779	100
Sources: Directorate of Economics & Statistics ,Odisha										

Table-1.5.4: Share of Government and Public Sector Agencies in Making Availability/Supply of Certified/Quality Seeds in Odisha

State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Govt	Pvt.	Total	Govt	Pvt.	Total	Govt	Pvt.	Total
Odisha	5.19	0	5.19	6.64	0	6.64	6.73	0	6.73
India	150.73	99.62	250.35	170.81	108.92	279.72	NA	NA	NA

Pisciculture:

Fish is a popular food item in Odisha. The State ranks ninth in terms of production of fish in India during 2010-11. Annexure 3.27 compares fish production in different states from 2004-05 to 2010-11. During 2011-12, Odisha produced 381.83 TMT of fish of which 267.53 TMT came from inland sources and 114.30 TMT from marine sources. The inland fish production included 237.47 TMT from fresh waters and 30.06 TMT from brackish waters.

Out of the total fish production, about 85 percent were marketed in raw form while six - seven percent were kept for sun drying. The per capita consumption of fish has increased appreciably from 7.3 kg in 1999-2000 to 9.91 kg in 2011-12. This implies improvement in the standard of living and change in dietary patterns of the people in the State.

Table-1.5.5: PRODUCTION OF FISH IN MT (2011-2012)

Sl. No	District	Fresh water	Total Inland water	Grand Total	% Of State
1	Koraput	3785.51	3785.51	3785.51	0.99
2	**Odisha**	**237470.23**	**267532.2**	**381827.79**	**100**
Sources: Directorate of Fishery ,Odisha, Bhubaneswar					

Table-1.5.6: INDUSTRY & MINING

Sl. No	District	No. of MSME set up	Total capital investment (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment generated
1	koraput	20.1	1794	3785.51
	% of State	0.37	358.28	12.46
2	**Odisha**	**5505**	**500.73**	**30387**
source: Directorate of industry ,Odisha, cuttack				

B.- Livestock (Livestock except goat is not under the scope of MKSP project components)

Goat population in 1982 was 49.31 lakhs and it became 71.27 lakhs in 2007 (source- Directorate of Veterinary services, Odisha)

Table-1.5.7: DISTRICT WISE LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 2003 (in No)

Sl. no	District	Buffalo	Cattle		Cows		Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Pig
			cross breed	Indigenous	cross Breed	Indigenous				
1	Koraput	175993	16588	508387	13127	22435	125251	158084	848582	51382
	% of State	12.23	1.59	3.87	1.83	0.38	7.12	2.65	4.47	9.02
2	**Odisha**	**1438875**	**1043314**	**1314435**	**718996**	**5938066**	**1758700**	**5973919**	**18994753**	**569533**
Source: Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Service, Odisha, Cuttack										

Table-1.5.8: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (2011-12) in ('000 MT)

Sl. No	District	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Lakhs No.)	Meat(ExceptPoultry)
1	Koraput	130.64	148.81	1852.38
	% of State	7.60	6.47	2.45
2	**Odisha**	**1718.01**	**2300.68**	**75510**
Source: Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Service, Odisha, Cuttack				

C. Non-Farm/NTFPs

(NTFP is not under the scope of MKSP project components)

Odisha is the third largest producer of kendu leaf next to Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.The annual production of kendu leaf in the state is around 4.5 to 5 lakhs quintal. Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonepur, Boudh and Nuapada are main kendu leaf producing districts.

During 2010-11, 4.44 lakhs quintals of kendu leaves were produced and employment equivalent to 14 million person-days was generated. The procurement price of green kendu leaves was enhanced from 29 paisa to 35 paisa per Kerry (i.e., a bundle comprising 20 leaves) for 2010-11. The wages of seasonal staff were also enhanced by 40 percent. Odisha has 9 percent of the country's total bamboo forest cover and 7 percent of total

growing stock of bamboo. Bamboo in forest areas of the state grows as a mixed crop associated with Sal and other species. The mixed bamboo forest area is spread over 17,795 sq km and pure bamboo forest, occurring mostly as bamboo brakes, is about 375 sq km. The production of bamboo is approximately 2 lakhs MT annually of which about 50,000 MT is produced from private lands. The cultivated species (i.e., Bambusa vulgaris and Bambusa nutans) are grown mainly in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak districts. The major timber species that occur in Odisha are Sal, Teak, Bija and Sissoo. During 2010-11, total revenue receipts on sale of timber, firewood, bamboo, cashew nut, kendu leaf and sal leaf were Rs. 376.72 crore.(source: Economic survey of Odish-2011-12)

1.6 Performance of NREGA in the state

State and district wise performance of MNREGA during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

Year-2010-11(source-Economic survey, Govt. of Odisha, 2012-13)

Table-1. 6.1: District wise MGNREGA Status (2012-13)

Sl n	State	District	Funds availabl crores)	Total expendi o	Employment generated(in lakhs man days)					
							e (Rs. In	ture(Rs		
					SC	ST	OC	Total	women	
Odisha			1762.39	1530.35	176.84	346.91	451.83	975.59	45.80	
1		Koraput	80.10	70.95	6.08	28.28	11.45	45.80	34.72	

Table-1.6.2: District wise MGNREGA Status (2011-12)

Sl e	Stat	District	Funds availabl	Total expendi e	Employment generated(in lakhs man days) (Rs. ture(Rs In crores)				
SC	ST	OC	Total	women					
1371.18	1032.56	79.42	173.17	201.15	453.74	175.41			
1	OD	Koraput	58.5	48.05	2.87	13.53	5.24	21.64	8.81

Table-1.6.3: Performances till October, 2013 are as follows:

Source: Govt. Of odisha,panchayat Raj department. (http://www.odishapanchayat.gov.in/english/scheme/MGNREGA_PHY_OCT_2013.htm)

District	Cumula tive No. of HH register ed since inceptio n	Cumulative No. of HH issued job				Cumula tive No. of HH demand ed employ ment	Cumulat ive No. of HH provide d employ ment	No. of HH workin g under NREG A during the reporti ng month	Cumulative Person days generated					Cumu lative No. of HH compl eted 100 days
		SCs	STs	Others	Total				SCs	STs	Oth ers	ota l	Wo men	
KORAP UT	285444	46722	156500	78903	282125	64924	55076	12189	1.45	8.02	3.08	12.5 5	3.36	479

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

The State Government has been implementing various poverty reduction programmes including SGSY, MGNREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. In addition, food security is being provided through heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs.2 a kg for all BPL households in non- KBK and KBK regions, Targeted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are implemented in the State. Some of these programmes have also been discussed elsewhere in this document. Special programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mo Kudia, both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana as social security intervention and maintenance of critical irrigation projects have been undertaken to improve social and economic conditions of rural people.

Some of the important schemes being implemented in the district level are as follows:

IMPLEMENTATION OF MPLAD SCHEME

The MPLAD Scheme has been introduced by Government of India from 1993-94. From 2011-12 the allotment for each Parliamentary Constituency has been increased to Rs. 5.00 crore per annum. The funds are allotted by the Government of India to nodal district Collectors directly and P & C Department monitors the scheme as the Nodal Department of the State.

- **IMPLEMENTATION OF MLA LAD SCHEME**

On the model of the MPLAD Scheme of Government of India, the MLALAD Scheme has been introduced in the State from 1997-98 for funding of development works proposed by MLAs for their constituencies. The allocation of funds for the scheme has been made at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per constituency for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

- **SPECIAL PROBLEM FUND:**

Special Problem Fund Scheme has been introduced in the State from the year 1997-98. The Scheme aims at taking up small and essential projects of local importance and addressing problems of special nature in different areas

- **INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN (IAP):**

Integrated Action Plan (IAP) has been under implementation from the year 2010-11 in 15 selected Tribal and Backward Districts of the State namely, Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Sundergarh with allotment of Rs. 375 crore @ Rs. 25 crore per district.

- **20-POINT PROGRAMME**

The State Government has been attaching considerable importance to successful implementation of 20-Point Programme (TPP). The restructured TPP-2006 primarily aims at eradicating poverty, improving quality of life of the poor, generating rural employment, welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes with focus on housing, health, agriculture, irrigation, supply of drinking water, rural roads, rural electrification, distribution of waste land to landless, with special emphasis on protection and empowerment of weaker sections, food security, issues concerning environment, e- shasan, prevention of child labour, reduction of income inequalities and removal of socio-economic disparities. Implementation of TPP is being regularly monitored and closely supervised by the State Government to achieve the desired results against the pre-set targets for most of the items. Besides, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, has been assessing the monthly performance of the State / Union Territories under 21 important items.

As per the Monthly Progress Report for November, 2011, submitted to Government of India, the cumulative performance of the State during April-November, 2011 under (I) National Rural Drinking Water Programme – (a) Habitations covered & (b) Coverage of water quality affected habitations (ii) ICDS Blocks operationalisation, (iii) Functional Anganwadis (iv) Rural Roads – PMGSY and (v) Energisation of pump-sets has been rated as Very Good (90% or above achievement of target).

- **EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS**

The State seeks financial assistance from various external sources including international donors to bridge the resource gap for development programmes. During the current financial year, 10 externally aided projects (EAPs) are in operation in the State with the help of external assistance from international donors like the World Bank, DFID, JICA, ADB, KFW, IFAD, WFP and other UN Agencies.

External assistance is availed by the State for projects in sectors like health, education, agriculture, water and power, fisheries, forestry, employment and livelihood support for the poor and marginalized. Similarly, technical assistance is availed for capacity building and reform of administrative structure and improvement in service delivery.
The Annual Plan; 2011-12 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 714.96 crore for implementing 10 ongoing externally aided projects. For the Annual Plan; 2012-13, an outlay of Rs. 864.65 crore has been proposed for implementation of 10 ongoing and 3 pipeline externally aide Bank branches at the end of 2010-11

Number and type of Bank	Number of branches
Public Sector bank(25)	1968(959 rural)
Private Sector bank(10)	155(12 rural)
RRBs(5)	875(753 rural)
Total Commercial Bank Branches	2998(1724 rural)
State Cooperative Banks	332
State Cooperative Agriculture and Research	5
Total number of Bank branches	3335

Nearly 56% of all bank branches are located in rural areas in Odisha

1.8: Basic information about PIA

1	Name of PIA	Harsha Trust
2	Legal Status *(NGO / Network NGO / CBO / Producer Co. / Section-25 Co. / Pvt. Co/ Other – Please specify)*	Non profit Organization registered under Indian Trust Act.
3	If Network NGO, number of partners being supported?	
4	Registration No. & Date of Registration	Book No –IV, Being No-211 for the year 29.01.2002
5	Name of Donors in the past 3 years, if any (give max3)	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Sir Ratan Tata Trust NABARD
6	Name with Size (Budget in INR) of relevant projects handled in the past 3 years (give max 3)	Enhancing Livelihood of the poorest of poor in South and Western Orissa through Commercial Broiler Farming and household level sanction an amount of Rs.121.00 lakhs for Two Years . Natural Resources based livelihood for the tribal poor in Kalahandi sanction an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs for three years . " Natural Resource based Livelihoods for the Tribal Poor In Rayagada District under Central India Initiative" sanction an amount of Rs 52.10 lakhs for three year.
7	Annual Revenue of PIA for the most recent audited financial year	Rs.32,295,311.75
8	List ongoing projects (max 3.) and their Size (INR)	WADI Project by NABARD sanction of an amount Rs 206.60 lakh for the period of 8 years.

		"Strengthening and Expanding Development Interventions in endemically poverty stricken region of western and southern Orissa" sanction of an amount of Rs.263.16 lakhs for the period March 2010 to September 2012. Promotion of System of Rice Intensification sanction of an amount of Rs.100.62 lakhs for the period of November 2010 to May 2013.
9	Completion of last project (MM/YY)	Enhancing Livelihood of the poorest of poor in South and Western Orissa through Commercial Broiler Farming and household level sanction an amount of Rs.121.00 lakhs 'till the period of January 2011.
10	Total value of assets available with the PIA?	Rs34,01,796.63
11	Experience of working with (i) Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N)- 1(a) in Appraisal Sheet (ii) Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups (Y/N)- 1 (b) in Appraisal Sheet	YES for both points i and ii
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? – 1 (d) in Appraisal Sheet	*Existing – 49.33%* *External – 50.66%*

(a) Past Experience of PIA

Harsha Trust's purpose is *to improve the quality of life of the rural poor*. Harsha Trust primarily aims at implementing grassroots development projects for sustainable natural resource/enterprise-based livelihood generation and better health. Its approach is to work directly with the community, local NGOs and Community based Institutions, building their capability to sustain interventions.

The activities of Harsha Trust include the promotion of:

- Self Help Groups and Cooperatives
- Community-based Natural Resource Management
- - Farm- and non-farm-based livelihoods
- Health

Harsha Trust operates in the Kalahandi, Koraput, Nawarangpur,Malkangiri, Rayagada & Kandhamal districts of Orissa. Harsha Trust has its headquarters in Bhubaneswar, Orissa; field teams in 14 blocks and works in over 350 villages.

Harsha Trust operates in an area saturation approach and promotes women Self Help Groups (SHGs) as the base institution for improving quality of life through NRM, livelihood and health interventions.

By March 31st 2011, Harsha Trust has promoted 377 women SHGs and has linked 249 SHGs to the banks. Over all the SHGs have pooled Rs63.73 lakh as their own savings and leveraged a cumulative loan of Rs 219.23 lakh from the banks. Loans leveraged by SHGs are under the direct linkage and loans under SGSY schemes from the local banks. By 31st March, 21 SHGs promoted by Harhsa Trust have availed SGSY programme and leveraged Rs 96.12 lakh loan from the banks. Loans under direct linkage have been used by the SHGs to meet their consumption needs and finance existing livelihoods like paddy, vegetable cultivation and petty trading.

However the loans under SGSY programme have been used to promote Sectoral interventions like commercial broiler poultry farming and promotion of improved agriculture. After the SHGs get loan under SGSY they lend it to the individual members for above mentioned sectoral programmes. The members' adopting a particular Sectoral programme join a cooperative formed for that sector.

Thus with support of Harsha Trust three poultry cooperatives have been formed, each one in Koraput,Rayagada and Kalhandi districts. Two of these cooperatives have been registered under Self Help Coperative Act 2001 and one of these cooperative that is Jeypore Gramya Mahila Poultry Producers cooperative limited (JGMPPCL)has completed 5 years. JGMPPCL was also selected by the district administration as one of best cooperatives operating in the district. JGMPPCL has turnover of Rs 1.6 crores and has 180 members. The three poultry cooperatives have formed a federation and its under registration. The poultry cooperatives have been actively supported by district administration, Nabard and other national donor agencies to establish forward and backward linkages like Poultry feed production through their own feed mill, production of chick through a hatchery of 1.2lkah bird capacity per month and marketing through stock centers in consumption centers like Jeypore. Thus the cooperatives supply all productions inputs, technical support to the member at the door step and market output in the nearby markets. With this effort each of the women members are able to get an additional income of Rs 10-12 thousand per year; thus an increase of almost 100% over their earlier income.

The sectoral intervention on agriculture is also done through this mode but through an Agricultural cooperative. Patneswari Agricultural Cooperative Limited (PACL) at Jeypore block of Koraput district has been supporting these families for improved paddy cultivation, finger millet cultivation, vegetable cultivation and cultivation of maize as marketable surplus. There has been significant interconnectedness between these two kinds of cooperatives as maize produced and procured by the agricultural cooperative is sold to the poultry cooperatives for preparing poultry feed. The cooperatives at other districts have assisted the SHG members to take up horticulture plantation, improved paddy cultivation and onion cultivation under Nabard's *wadi* programme. Altogether women SHG members have taken up improved agriculture through different interventions.

These successes have been possible through adopting suitable practices by the women groups. Before the formation of the group the members are sensitized through SHG concept seeding event and exposure visit to better performing groups in the similar context. The groups are formed in an area saturation approach; covering as many families from the cluster of villages selected for interventions. The SHGs conduct weekly meetings thus increase the interaction between the members and provide timely support to the members. They mobilize minimum saving from each of

the members in every week and keep in a box in the group. The box is rotated among the members every week. In the first three months groups don't lend to any of their members; rather focus on finalizing the norms like norms for timely meeting, regular saving, interest rate, credit appraisal etc. They also focus on book keeping where they select a local person to writes their books of accounts and the members pay the person from the group fund. After three months that is after having a stable membership the group opens a bank account in the nearby bank and simultaneously start internal lending process within the group. After a fair degree of financial discipline established within the group, the group then applies to the bank for loan to meet their consumption and production needs. The group ensures to repay the loan to the bank and further take higher amount to invest in livelihood enhancing activities and meet other consumption needs.

Better practices are adopted by the groups through regular training of the members on leadership, participation, livelihoods and group management. Facilitation from NGO staffs on vision building, system building, member participation and decision making, credit planning, and developing livelihood enhancement plan help to strengthen the group development process and get better services from community resource persons.

Apart from the above the practices are strengthened through horizontal and vertical integration between the groups. The groups in an around 5 km radius have formed clusters, where, in every month the leaders of the groups meet and discuss their issues in the groups, discuss on government programmes, way to access those, innovative practices by the groups and services the cluster can provide to the individual groups. Cluster also provides a platform for the government interface, where functionaries from line department and bank come and share about the different programmes and clarify the doubts of the members. Horizontal integration includes exposure of members of one group to other, sharing of experience of a group leader in other groups and organizing annual SHG get-together for solidarity and cross learning.

In similar enabling approach the women managed cooperatives have been strengthened, the board members are democratically elected and take all strategic decisions. The board members take active role in conflict management and interact with the line department and district administration to avail different government programmes. Members' affiliation has been built through addressing their livelihood needs, maintaining transparency in operation and enhancing their sense of ownership through regular interaction and trainings.

CHAPTER II

DETAILED INTERVENTION STRATEGY AND PHASING

2.1 Vision of the Project:

The primary objective of the project is to empower women in agriculture by mobilizing them into SHGs, forming SHG clusters and cooperatives and to enhance their participation and productivity, and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women to attain food sufficiency and nutritional security.

2..2 Specific objectives are as under:

- To enhance the productive participation and agricultural production capacities of 1750 women members (1600 landed and 100 landless families) in agriculture&50 families in poultry in Kundra block of Koraput district.

- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture through provision of irrigation in medium land to cover 1600 families, taking up improved paddy cultivation, vegetable and pulse cultivation.

- To build the capacities of 1000 women members to improve the productivity of maize and millet cultivation in uplands. Also make them capable to take up horticulture plantation like Mango and cashew plants to augment their nutritional need and receive annual cash incomes.
- To train them on soil nutrient management and build the capacities of 500 women members to adopt soil moisture conservation measures to arrest land degradation and improve the productivity of crops.

- To address the nutritional security of the women members through promotion of kitchen gardens by each of the target members and improve the livelihood of 150 landless families through poultry farming and taking up improved agriculture by taking land on lease or purchasing from big farmers.

- To improve the capacities of women in agriculture manage their institutions and have access the resources of other institutions and schemes within a convergence framework.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

(a) 1600 women members will have round the year food sufficiency through enhanced paddy, maize and millet production.
(b) Improvement in nutritional security of 1600 women in agriculture and their families;

(c) Increase the annual income of 1600 families by additional Rs 15000 per year through vegetable cultivation, selling up surplus maize and income from horticultural plantation.

(d) Increase the income of 150 landless families to have an additional annual income Rs 2000/year.

(e) Increased access of women in agriculture to productive land, inputs, credit, technology and information through their cooperatives;

(f) Drudgery reduction for women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools / technologies introduced by the cooperatives;

(g) Increased visibility of women in agriculture as an interest group –in terms of increased number of women institutions and increase in their entrepreneurship ability.

2.4. Proposed Plans/Strategies as part of the Project:

The project location that is Kundra block of Koraput district of Orissa, will continue to have three kind of community based women institutions; at the village level there would be SHGs, at the panchayats' level there would clusters of the SHGs and at the block level both the agricultural and poultry cooperatives will continue to provide the required services to the members. The members of the SHGs will also be the members of a particular cooperative. The intervention would target to form, adopt and nurture more number of SHGs, increase the membership at SHG clusters and cooperatives and thus enhance the livelihood of the members through both farm and off-farm based livelihood interventions.

The key to expansion strategy would be to groom more number of community resource persons (CRPs). The procedures already being adopted by Harsha Trust would be continued to establish accountability of the CRPS to the women institutions. This involves selection of persons from project area as CRPs by the women institutions; assign transactional roles like book keeping, auditing, and extension work of the cooperatives. The three institutions that are the SHGs, their clusters and the cooperatives will pay directly to the CRPs for their services and in no case Harsha Trust would make payments directly to the CRPS. The mandate of Harsha trust will be to train and improve the skills and attitude of the CRPs to effectively perform their roles.

To enable the institutions to adopt best practices; the focus would be on strengthening responsibility sharing system at the groups and clusters, strengthen accounting and auditing system and also focus on the systems for credit appraisal, loan disbursal, monitoring loan utilization and on time repayment of the loans. Systems would be established at the cluster level to provide active support to the individual groups if they require any assistant like auditing their accounts, dividend disbursal, and training on group norms or on any other functional dimensions. System for self monitoring and review mechanism would be introduced through having quantitative and qualitative indicators and focusing on using pictorial tools for capturing those indicators on a periodic basis. Clusters would have the central role in ensuring administration of review and monitoring mechanism by the individual groups.

CHAPTER-III

DETAILED PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

3.1 Project Description:

The project envisages enhancing the livelihood of two thousand rural poor through women institutions in Kundra block of Koraput District. It aims at suitable interventions for both landed and landless families. The project would scale up in a compact area of three Panchayats (Lima , Masigam, Banuaguda) where Harsha Trust has initiated majority of its interventions.

It is proposed to have land and water management to improve the productivity of crops to ensure round the year food sufficiency and also generate marketable surplus. The project would build on the experiences of creating different irrigation infrastructure and focus would be on those that require minimum cost, less hassles in management and can later be replicated through revenue model.

Focusing on existing crops and crop diversification would be core to the programme. The interventions planned are based on the status of intervention already made with the support from other funding agencies. However the different dimensions of interventions planned includes - for the families having land it's like integrated agricultural interventions in a span of 3 years. The families would be motivated to have a small irrigation infrastructure in the medium land like small diameter (4ft) or 6ft ring wells. Water from these wells would be used to for improved paddy cultivation during Kharif and provide irrigation for vegetable or pulses after the harvest of the paddy. The same families would also be assisted go for improved maize cultivation. There would also be plan to intervene to improve the productivity of the finger millets cultivated by the farmers. Wherever possible at least half an acre of upland of the families would be developed as fruit orchard and some of the farmers would be motivated to go for vegetable cultivation in uplands. Kitchen gardens will be developed with each of the families augmenting the nutritional needs of women and children in the families. Thus, with the families, where some of the above components have already been taken up; few of the remaining components would be integrated in the next three years.

Market led enterprise based livelihood options would be replicated to take the landless poor out of the poverty cycle. Decentralized broiler poultry farming that Harsha Trust has already demonstrated would be scaled up to cover more landless families. Wherever possible the SHG groups of landless families who are primarily into share cropping will be assisted to take land on lease or purchase from large farmers and take up improved agriculture to enhance their livelihood.

In all these women members would be central to the interventions. Their institutions in form of Self Help Groups, their clusters and cooperatives would be strengthened for mutual help, livelihood interventions, external linkages and empowerment of the members. They will have control over the livelihood options and the options will be resilient to climate change and different production and market risks.

LIVELIHOOD CONTEXT:--

Paddy still continues to be the dominant crop in Odisha and it constitutes 90 percent of the total food grain production. the cropping intensity in Odisha has been increased from 158 to 166. The problem of adequate irrigation still remains a major problem. Encouraging credit and Scientific vigor in rural economy of Odisha with easy access to credit and secured crop insurance as well as wastage management of food product and storage system in every panchayat may help this state a larger food producer in India.

Limited availability of organic manure from the decreasing livestock population, use of dry cattle dung as fuel for cooking due to diminishing availability of firewood, non affordability for use of alternate sources of energy as fuel for domestic purposes, high cost and scarcity of inorganic fertilizers threatened sustainable agriculture and soil health status in hilly terrains of Koraput tract.

Agriculture is the primary occupation of tribal communities of Koraput tract, Odisha followed by animal husbandry activities. The agricultural practices of these Eastern Ghat mountain range tribes of Eastern India are characterised by marginality of land, rainfed agriculture, cultivation of native landraces of cereals, pulses, tubers and vegetables and rearing of climate resilient local breeds of livestock. Native tribes namely Kandha, Penthia and Poraja rear livestock mostly for draught, ploughing, hide, meat, egg and manure purposes. The local livestock population comprising cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep and poultry birds play a vital role in maintaining the organic carbon content of soil through animal excreta. The readily available major
nutrients in animal waste contribute towards maintaining a healthy microbial population in soil resulting in effective soil health management. The sustainable agricultural practices followed by these tribal communities demonstrate the complex inter-relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry. Livestock contribute towards the livelihood of the poor by supporting subsistence consumption at household level, providing with complementary cropping activities, buffering against

Seasonality in income from other income generation activities and providing some assets for insurance against unpredictable demands for cash (Dorward et al. 2009).
During the last two decades, population growth, aberrant monsoon due to climate change.

3.2 Detail of Proposed Action :

3.2.1 Baseline data collection and consolidation:

In the first two months of the project, base line data on livelihood and health aspects of the families in the target villages would be collected and analyzed. Detailed data on the status and functioning of the existing CBOs would also be captured and analyzed. The progress of the intervention would be tracked and monitored annually in reference to the above baseline information. Baseline data of 50 villages in three panchayats of Kundra block of Koraput district will be collected.

Establishing and grooming Community organizations:

3.2.2 SHGs

The existing SHGs would be strengthened and groomed to foster mutual help, participatory decision making, visioning for a better future, livelihood enhancement, establish linkages with mainstream institutions for product and services and to look into overall empowerment of its members. Harsha trust would groom 130 SHGs of around 1750 members for livelihood interventions. There is plan to help SHGs select service providers (local cadres) who they could pay for writing their books of accounts and to help the person stay in the area and earn adequate income, the cooperatives would involve the service providers in agriculture extension activities and pay for the same.

Apart from streamlining account maintenance, strengthening MIS, the other aspects that would be looked into SHG stabilization and grooming processes are like strengthening the group systems, opening the bank accounts of remaining/new groups in nearby banks, improving credit rotation in the groups, make credit plans for existing livelihoods and new livelihoods and leverage loan from the bank for the same. To make this happen, in addition to the active facilitation from the Harsha Professionals, training on system building and credit planning will be taken up. The members of the SHGs needing support would be taken on exposure to existing better performing SHGs. The local SHG leaders who have the capacity to influence others will also be encouraged to motivate members of other SHGs.

After the SHG stabilization process, the members would be assisted to enhance their livelihood by improving their existing livelihoods and adopting new livelihood options. Care would be taken to maximize the use of idle cash with many SHGs and leverage loans from banks before inducting any grant or loans through the project. Livelihood interventions will be taken up with members of the SHGs in three clusters of Kundra Block.

3.2.3 Building SHG clusters:

SHG clusters will be formed in each of the three panchayats; these clusters of SHGs will be groomed to provide services and address issues pertaining to individual SHGs, be a forum for influencing government programmes like NRLM and MGNREGA. The services like finding an appropriate accountant, auditing or arranging trainers for particular training to the SHGs can be provided by the clusters. Clusters will be instrumental in addressing the issues related to bank linkages of any of the SHGs. As a forum for external interface; SHG clusters in longer run can be groomed to take up other social issues like marriage before appropriate age, alcoholism and atrocities against women.

3.2.4 Co-operatives

SHG members interested in Sectoral interventions like improved agriculture, poultry farming would be encouraged to operate under cooperative structure to maximize their return from the enterprises. The focus would be to build the capacities of the members and the governing board of the cooperative to take strategic decisions and make the cooperative as the channels of

development for its members. The already existing district level agricultural and poultry cooperative at Koraput would be strengthened to provide better services to its members.

3.2.5 Soil and Moisture conservation Measures:

In Kundra block the land with its high gradient are vulnerable to runoff in the monsoons and lack moisture in dry months, which adversely affects local biomass production. Occasionally the monsoon gets delayed and sometimes, normal onset of monsoon is followed by a long dry spell or a clear cessation of monsoon.

The uplands have hardly any field bunds to store or slow down the run off leading to heavy erosion and formation of gullies. At present there is no provision to check excess runoff water and digging of ponds or wells is not a common practice in this area. Thus, there is a need to take up low cost soil and water conservation measures like field bonding, contour trenching and green manuring.

3.2.6 Creating Irrigation Infrastructure

The blocks have 60% of uplands and 20 % of medium lands, here the cereals, millets and pulses that are grown faces dry spell and the productivity is affected. Creating irrigation infrastructure like small diameter ring wells would certainly boost the productivity of existing crops and facilitate crops in the Rabi season. At Kundra block, the focus would be on creating small diameter ring wells in medium land to irrigate paddy and go for second crop in Rabi season. There is plan to have 100 wells in medium land to provide irrigation to 1600 families. Each group of 10 farmers would also be supported with pump sets to lift water for irrigating paddy during kharif and vegetables during rabi season. The pump sets will be the assets of the SHGs.

3.2.7 Improved Agriculture:

The target would be to enhance the productivity of cereals and millets to ensure round the year food sufficiency. Improved paddy, maize and finger millet cultivation would be of high priority. Training on improved package of practice like SRI, exposure to agriculturally advanced areas, demonstration in the farmers' field and extension through cooperative mode can be the approach to enhance the productivity. Other than the above fruit tree plantation will be taken up in degraded uplands Kundra block.Agriculture related productivity enhancement techniques that reduces the drudgery of women like use of weeders will be given due importance. The agriculture strategy adopted under the Project will revolve around local natural resource based sustainable agriculture**.**

Agriculture is the only means of livelihood in this area. So to make it sustainable and environment friendly, many step will be taken during the project period. Practices like SRI will help in gradual decrease in the use of chemical fertilizer and maximum use of organic compost. This will help in maintaining the soil health. Again the concept of HANDI KHATA will be promoted on a larger scale to avoid use of chemical pest management. Glaricidia and Dhanicha will be used to increase bio-fertilizer mass of the soil in the operational area.

Measures like farm bonding and 30*40 model, seepage tank, 5%model will be taken to maintain soil moisture. This will be done with convergence with line department (MGNREGA) and NABARD (Watershed). Crop rotation practices will be encouraged which will maintain the soil nutrient and soil moisture results in decrease instances of disease and pest attack

3.2.8 Microenterprise Development for landless families:

For the families having less than one acre of land, the enterprises like commercial broiler poultry farming. Each of the members would be trained to rear 400 birds per batch (40 days) and expected to earn Rs 12000/- per annum. Forward, backward linkages and essential veterinary services would be in place to maximize return to the members. There is plan to cover 50 families at Kundra Block under poultry farming. Other landless families (100 families) will be helped to take land on lease or buy from big farmers and take up improved agriculture to increase their annual income by at least Rs12000 per year.

3.2.9 Convergence with MGNREGA and other Line departments

Convergence will be done with NABARD & DRDA for soil moisture conservation in some selected areas under MKSP. Mostly farm bonding work will be taken up in all lands. Measure will be taken to leverage fund from MGNREGA for creation of irrigation infrastructure and development of land for soil moisture conservation. Convergence with Agril. Dept. & Hort. Dept for the inputs & implements.

3.2.10 Training and capacity Building of Communities

Analysis of current practices in agriculture like cropping pattern, productivity, irrigation arrangement, SHG etc. Formation of user group will be done in cluster approach. Training need assessment will be done at user group level. Training module will be developed on Technical Protocols, Livelihood Institution Building, value chain and marketing. The training will be conducted at villages.
Lecture method, field demonstration, visual presentation of the topic will be followed with some brain storming exercise. Exposure of the community to the immersion site will be done to have a better impact of the project.

3.2.11 Training and capacity Building of community Professionals

Conceptual clarity will be given to community professionals on MKSP project. They also expose to different immersion sites. Community professionals will get their capacity building training at office level. The content of the training will be Techno-managerial skill, concept of institutional mechanism and input output mechanism.
Lecture method, field demonstration and visual presentation will be adopted for training purposes.

3.2.12 Grooming of local cadres:

There is plan to have more number of CRPs to implement the project. We envision two important roles for these CRPs – one that they would train SHG members and support the SHGs in maintaining their books of accounts and the other to provide extension services for agricultural development. They would be involved in training the farmers on different crops, arranging inputs on time, Transfer technology through field demonstrations, monitor the cropping practice and collect field data on the performance of the crop and benefit to the farmers. Thus they would act as extended wing of the agricultural cooperative that has been planned to be initiated in this area.

3.2.13 Collaboration with other institutions:

In an effort to bring best practices and intervention into the project area; Harsha trust will strengthen its collaboration with the technical and research institutions like NABARD, OUAT, ICRISAT, CHESS and CRRI Cuttack. . Support would be drawn from the above departments and institutions to achieve the desired project goal. Except ICRISAT, Harsha Trust has already developed linkages with these institutions and would further leverage on it to get active support from these institutions.

3.3 Project Sustainability and scaling up strategies:

The agricultural cooperatives and CRPs will play a pivotal role in replicating the project to other villages. CRPs can be groomed to form new groups and link the members to the existing cooperatives for livelihood interventions. Given the fact that large amount of money is going to be rooted through gram panchayats for land based work under MGNREGA, the panchayat members would be sensitized through exposure to the project area. The block level officials will be informed on the progress of the project and Harsha trust professional to attend monthly meeting at block level to appraise the out comes.

This can be a means to sensitize block level officials to adopt similar strategy in other villages. For a wide scale replication of the projects the members of Harsha team would continue to share their experience in the district level NGO meetings. NGOs would be invited to visit the project area to provide valuable feedback and replicate the model in their areas of operation. The sixteen tribal dominated districts of Orissa (Tribal population more than 20%) has proportion of upland more than 50% of the total agricultural land and thus provides larger scope for replication of this model across all these districts.

CHAPTER -IV

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

4.1 Project Implementation strategy:

The project envisages direct involvement of the community at every stage of the project Implementation. This would build ownership of the community for the project and facilitate them in identifying their own problems and devising the best solutions for themselves. Harsha trust would strengthen community based organizations like SHGs, their clusters and cooperatives to promote different livelihood interventions. These institutions would be linked to different mainstream institutions for various resources and services. Harsha Trust would build capabilities of the committed CRPs, who would provide different services to the community like technical guidance, supply of inputs and marketing of the produce. In return they would get their remuneration from the community. This would generate income for the service providers for their sustenance and would benefit the community by delivering quality services at their doorstep.

Manpower planning:

Harsha Trust will work with 1750 families forming 130 SHGs. The regular transactional activities like account maintenance etc will be performed by the CRPs. However institution building, motivation of the members, technology transfer and facilitation for addressing social issues will be done by the Staffs of Harsha Trust. The staffs of the cooperative along with the CRPs will provide services in terms of supplying inputs to the target families, provide loan for irrigation infrastructure, establish marketing channel, train on POP and demonstrate to enable farmers to take up improved agricultural practices.

So following staffing pattern with their responsibilities will be followed for the project.

Organization	Designation	Responsibilities	Total numbers required
Community level	CRPs (from the villages in project area)	One local cadre will over see 10 shg groups and help them in maintaining their accounts, opening bank account and bank linkages.	13 local cadres required for 130 groups.
Harsha Trust	Coordinator (doesn't stay at project location)	Oversees the implementation of the project, mobilize resources, builds strong team at project location, brings innovative ideas, and ensures quality, and outreach of the programme.	1 for 2 teams ; so his 50% time will be dedicated for one team.
Harsha Trust	Team leader (at project location)	Builds good team, guides the team members to implement the project, prepare action plan and monitor the progress. Mobilises resources and responsible for implementing project with quality.	1
Harsha Trust	Senior staff (at project location)	Implements project with 700 families and guide 5 local cadres.	1
Harsha Trust	Executives (at project location)	Each staff work with 500 families and guide 4 local cadres.	2

Harsha Trust	MIS data entry operator (at project location) contract employee	Enters and analyses the data of SHGs	1
Harsha Trust	Accountant project location)	Maintains the teams and project account.	1
Cooperative	Local cadres (from the villages in project area	They are same local cadres who work with SHGs; and support cooperative in extension of agricultural services.	The same 13 numbers
	CEO(stays at project location)	Oversees the operation of the cooperative, guide staffs, mobilize resources and prepares business plan for the cooperative addressing members' need.	1
	Supervisors(Stay at project location)	Each provide services for improved agriculture to 600 families and guide 6 local cadres.	2
	Accountant(stays at the project location)	Maintains the accounts of the cooperative	1

ii. Role of CRP - including knowledge dissemination, monitoring and scaling up

Roles of CRPs:

- Handholding support to women farmers on (SRI, Soil testing, Soil health management, HH level crop planning, Preparation and application of Organic manure and pesticides, Seed selection treatment and preservation, plant protection measures Constructing HH level Zero energy cold storage , giving hand holding support to land less farmers on Goat rearing and creation of Entrepreneur and management of SHGs, identifying, documenting and dissemination of best practices through public disclosure manner.

Responsibility of CRPs:

- Devoting 120 days of time to the project @ 10 days per month
- Organizing monthly review cum planning meetings of SHG/Producer Groups
- Acting as resource persons for village level training

Roles of PRPs:

Handholding support to women farmers on (SRI, Soil testing, Soil health management, HH level crop planning, Preparation and application of Organic manure and pesticides, Seed selection treatment and preservation, plant protection measures Constructing HH level Zero energy cold storage, giving hand holding support to land less farmers on Goat rearing and creation of Entrepreneur and management of SHGs, identifying, documenting and dissemination of best practices.

Responsibility of PRPs

- Coordinating at least 4 CRPs to implement the project activities through SHG/PG Devoting 200 days of time to the project per year.
- Organizing monthly review cum planning meetings with CRP/SHG/Producer groups
- Acting as resource persons for village level training

Role of project staff

Project staff would play the following Roles:

Supporting women farmers to form Producer group and Producer Federations. Orient CRP,PRP and community on the project components

- Play a catalytic role to ensure that the women farmers in SHG,PG and PG Federations are managing their institutions and getting benefit from the project interventions
- Coordinate with PRI members, Block and district administration for convergence possibilities, reporting and dissemination of best practices
- Participate the district and state level workshops, trainings, review meetings etc and appraise the project achievements, constraints and innovations.

CHAPTER -V

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

5.1 Schedule of Activities:

Intervention Planned for this phase in 7clusters	Total number of farmers to be covered	Activities planned for this phase		
		Activities in Yr1	Activities in yr2	Activities for Yr3
Strengthening SHGs	1750 members	1.Have community people for account keeping 2.Stremline meeting regularity and members attendance 3.Strengthen group's operational system and processes like regular saving, credit appraisal and on time loan repayment 4.Making livelihood planning, use idle cash or mobilize loan from banks if needed.	1.Work on building the SHG clusters 2.Ensure bank linkage of all the SHGs 3. Start discussing social issues other than livelihood issues.	1.Strengthen clusters to provide support to the individual SHGs 2. Improve leadership potential at group level.
Nurturing of SHG clusters at Panchayat level	130 SHGs of 1750 members in 3 clusters.		1.Reorganize clusters based on Panchayats. 2 .Groom clusters to provide support to groups on accounts and bank linkage.	1.Leavarage government programmes and in long run address social issues of the SHGs 2. Improve the leadership potential at cluster level.
Strengthening of cooperatives	50 families under animal husbandry cooperative and 1700 under agricultural cooperative.	1. Strengthen existing poultry and agricultural cooperative through educating members and building leadership for better governance. 2. Train Board members on providing better services.	1. Have election to select board members 2. Strengthen the governance system of cooperatives through proper orientation and training of the board members.	1.Strat decreasing the grant support to the cooperative 2. Strengthen it to move towards meeting its own cost through proper business planning. 3.Start leveraging loans from the local banks.

Ring well in medium land	100 ring wells	1.Provide loans and grants to dig 30 ring-wells in medium land to improve paddy productivity and take second crop 2. Enhance the productivity of paddy, second leguminous or vegetable crop and food crops like millets and maize through better inputs and training and demonstration of POP of 30 families.	1. Include another 30 ring wells under the same intervention	1. Include another 40 ring wells under the same intervention
Rainfed Food crops in upland (SRI,millets and maize)	1600 families	1. Cover 200 families 2. Improve the soil fertility through green manuring 3.Introduce better seeds and make provision for its timely supply through the cooperative 4.Increase the productivity through better package of practice, training and skill development of farmers	1.Cover additional 800 families so reaching to total 1000 families	1. Cover additional 600 families and cover 1600 families.
½ acre wadi (cashew/Mango plantation)	300 families	1.Select most unproductive land of 100 families & do plantation with them 2. Develop fences around it for planting 40 grafts of cashew/mango in 0.5 acres of land per family	1.Take up cashew/ mango plantation with additional 200 families.	
Landless families in existing SHGs	50 landless families under poultry farming and 100 landless families under improved agriculture though land leasing or purchasing	1. Cover 20 members under poultry intervention and 20 members land leasing. 2. Poultry Cooperative to provide better veterinary care & Agril. Co-operative to supply inputs & implements.	1. Cover another 20 members under poultry intervention and 40 members in land leasing & doing agriculture activities.	1. Cover 10 members under poultry intervention and 40 members in land leasing & doing agriculture activities.

5.2 Time frame of Schedule of Activities

S.No	Activities/Components	Scheduled month of intervention											
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
1	Village level meeting												
2	Concept Sharing with PRI members												
3	Beneficiary selection												
4	Baseline survey												
5	DPR Preparation												
6	Mobilisation & Promotion of SHG												
7	Formation of producer Group												
8	Promotion of producer group federation (cooperative)												
9	Training module development												
10	Identification of CRP , PRP,												
11	Training to CRP , PRP												
12	Training to leaders & PRI												
13	Exposure visits of CRP, PRPs to immersion sites												
14	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites												
15	Planning with the community												
16	Training to Community												
17	Productive Asset creation for beneficiaries												
18	Livelihood Interventions												
19	Identification & documentation of best practices												
20	Dissemination of best practices												
21	Construction of Ring wells												

CHAPTER -VI

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (LOGFRAME)			
OBJECTIVES (What we want to achieve)	**INDICATORS** (How to measure change)	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION** (Where / how to get information)	**ASSUMPTIONS** (What else to be aware of)
Goal: To empower women in agriculture by mobilizing them into SHGs,forming SHG clusters and cooperative and to enhance their participation and productivity, and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women to attain food sufficiency and nutritional security.	1-80% of the total women population (MKSP) will be part of active SHGs 2-60% of women in MKSP area will take decision relating to agriculture based on market. 3-80% of the total MKSP farmer will be part of small producer groups.	1-Primary data collected from MKSP villages on monthly basis. 2-Individual family will be analyzed at the end of each Kharif and Rabi season. 3- Primary data collected from MKSP Villages	1-If in the MKSP area there are maximum no. of defunct SHGs then it will take some extra time to promote SHG culture in women farmer. 2-The decision of women farmer may not be fruitful as the market dynamics depends on various factors.
Out Comes 1: 1600 families members will have round the year food sufficiency through enhanced paddy,maize and millet production.	Production level increases by using farm technique and sustainable practices. Skill development of Farmers. Use of low cost eco-friendly input results in increase of margin/profit.	Collection of End line survey and comparison with Baseline survey.	Climatic factor may play a role in determining the production level.
Outcome 2: Improve in nutritional security of 1600 women in agriculture and their families	Increase in Body Mass index	Comparison of data before and after intervention.	Improving nutritional security of kids(Below 5 years) will be difficult
Outcome 3: Increase in annual income of 1600 families by Rs 15000.00 per year. .	-Scaling up the activity currently undertaken by the family for its survival. -Follow POP in all agricultural activity. -Application of Organic inputs in Agriculture.	Collection of end line data and compare the data with annual income collected during initial intervention(Base line) of the project.	Increase in annual income by Rs 15000.00 may not be seen in 1st year of the Intervention
Outcome 4: Increase in income of 150 landless families to have an additional annual income of Rs 12000.00	-Identified Landless women farmer will be taking land on lease basis, for promotion of agriculture. -Identified Landless women will be provided with support	-verification of Lease document and field verification. -Field verification and data will be collected from poultry cooperative for calculation of	-Non-availability of suitable land for Agriculture purpose. - Bird Flu may reduce the income level of the poultry farmer.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (LOGFRAME)			
OBJECTIVES (What we want to achieve)	**INDICATORS** (How to measure change)	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION** (Where / how to get information)	**ASSUMPTIONS** (What else to be aware of)
	for promotion of poultry activity.	income.	
Outcome 5: Increase access of women in agriculture to productive land,Inputs, credit,technology and information through their cooperatives	-Formation of village level Producer group, -Linking the producer groups to Cooperative.	- Data on no. of producer group formed at village level.	
Outcome 6: Drudgery reduction of women in agriculture through use of gender friendly tools/technologies introduced by the cooperatives.	-Health condition of women will be improved -Women will give more time in family	No of hand hoe, weeder etc provided to women beneficiary.	Women will be well equipped in use of those tools .

CHAPTER - VII

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

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

How would data would be collected, entered, analyzed and used for decision making

- Data Collection: Specific formats are developed, circulated and are to be collected by Professionals
- Orientation, Clarification on the format: At each project staff have been oriented on the formats. For example the Mahila Kishan Profiling, SHG data collection, Crop coverage data collection formats were oriented to CRP, PRP and Project Coordinators.
  - Project coordinator at central level as well as team leader at project location compile the reports received from the professionals and track the physical and financial progress
- At coordinator level as well as HO level plan, progress, success stories, best practices, basic information etc to be stored electronically and compiled document can be submitted to OLM as and when needed.
  - Special software is being planned to have the data from the partners within less time and uniformly.

Information Flow :

1. CRP to submit all reports/information etc to Project Coordinator/Executive through PRP
2. PRP to submit all reports/information etc to Project Coordinator/Executive
3. Project Executive shall submit the reports to Project Coordinator
4. Project Coordinator and Accountant to report to the Chief Executive of the organization.
5. CEO or the person deputed by CEO will report to district level officials and state level officials as and when required/ asked.

Evaluation:

- Base line survey by 3rd quarter of 1st year
- End line survey by one month before completion of 3rd year
- Independent evaluation before end of 3rd year. The report shall be submitted in the last month. ToR for this evaluation shall be finalized in consultation with OLM
- In each year social audit shall be organized. The details of social audit process have been explained in the earlier chapter.

7.2 Review Mechanism

What would be the Internal/external review mechanisms to be put in place at various levels?

A. Internal

Sl no	Level	When	Remarks
1	Review with CRP	fortnightly & later monthly	PRP and Project Coordinator / TL shall review and submit the report to CEO.
2	Review with project staff	Monthly	CEO/ Coordinator shall review the progress (Physical and Financial), constraints, suggest actions and report to CEO (ED) every month.
3	Review and plan with CRPs	Quarterly in 2 batches	Project Coordinator/ TL ,shall review and plan major activities for next quarter.

B. External

no	Level	When	Remarks
	District l, I/C of the est practices done and invite the administration to visit the site. As and when representative from Madhyam would be here in the district will attend and appraise the progress.	As intimated by	CEO/ Coordinator shall attend and submit a report mentioning the progress against the plan can share district some
	State level	s intimated by tend the g with a compile updated report on the progress against an. Also shall discuss the issues related to the project for	ED along withcoordinator shall

Learning:

The learning of the project shall be documented and shared among all stakeholders in the following manner:

1. CRPs, PRPs and community can learn by exposure visits
2. PRP, Project staff will do audio visual documentation and show to the community using PICCO projector
3. The regular field observation of the application of package of practices and result shall give us lessons to scale up of the practices
4. The performance of Poultry intervention and village entrepreneurs shall give us lessons to improve their performances.
5. Best practices will be documented and shared with OLM, NRLM and other stakeholders at appropriate forum.

Learning can be shared in the Annual district level Interface meetings and Annual Conference for women framers (The successful farmers can share their experiences and others can learn from it)

CHAPTER VIII

BUDGET NARRATIVE

8.1 Project Investments and Support Requested under MKSP

Project Component	Expenditure (Rs.)	Per Beneficiary Cost	% age of Total Cost
Project Inception	113500	64.85714286	0.9%
Institution Building	1308400	747.6571429	10.1%
Capacity Building	4337400	2478.514286	33.6%
Community Investment Support	6308500	3604.857143	48.9%
Knowledge Management	33000	18.85714286	0.3%
Monitoring & Evaluation	147000	84	1.1%
Administration	648000	370.2857143	5.0%
Total	**12895800**	**7369.028571**	

8.2 Details of Budget

MKSP Standard Budget Template														
S. No	Component		Physical Outlay (No.of units planned)					Financial Outlay						
	Project Cost	Unit Description	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total	Unit Cost	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total (Rs)	Central Share (Rs)	State/ PIA Share / Other funding agency (Rs)	
1	Project Inception													
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling	No.of mahila kisan	110	240	0	350	10	1100	2400	0	3500	2625	875	
1.2	DPR Preparation	lumpsum	1			1	5000	5000	0	0	5000	3750	1250	
1.3	Technical protocols documentation	lumpsum	1			1	5000	5000	0	0	5000	3750	1250	
1.4	Value-chain Studies	lumpsum		2		2	50000	0	100000	0	100000	75000	25000	

1.5	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	….					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
A	**Subtotal**							**111100**	**102400**	**0**	**113500**	**85125**	**28375**
2	**Institution Building**												
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of SHG	No. of SHG	40	80	0	120	2920	116800	233600	0	350400	262800	87600
2.2	Promotion of producer group federation (cooperative)	No.of producer federations	2			2		0			0	0	0
2.3	Management support to producer federation(cooperative)	No.of producer federations	2			2	479000	958000	0	0	958000	718500	239500
2.4	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	….					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
B	**Sub total**							**1074800**	**233600**	**0**	**1308400**	**981300**	**327100**
3	**Capacity Building**												
3.1	Training module development : Print	No.of training modules	5			5	5000	25000	0	0	25000	18750	6250
3.2	Training module development : audio-visual	No.of training modules	5			5	5000	25000	0	0	25000	18750	6250
3.3	Training equipment & material	Nos	5			5		75000	0	0	75000	56250	18750
3.4	Training to CRP <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of CRP	20	50	50	120		24000	48000	48000	120000	90000	30000

3.5	Trainings to para-professionals <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of para-professionals	4	10	10	24		61200	61200	61200	183600	137700	45900
3.6	Training to Community <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of community members	550	1200	1750	3500		369100	1167200	798100	2334400	1750800	583600
3.7	Training to leaders & PRI	No.of leaders	12	24	24	60		3800	7600	7600	19000	14250	4750
3.8	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites	No.of CRPs	10	25		35	600	6000	15000	0	21000	15750	5250
3.9	Exposure visit of para-professional to immersion sites	No.of para-professionals	4	10		14	800	3200	8000	0	11200	8400	2800
3.10	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites	No.of mahila kisan	30	50		80	500	15000	25000	0	40000	30000	10000
3.11	Service charge to CRP (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)@150 per day for 5 days in a month	No.of CRPs	20	50	50	120	9000	180000	450000	450000	1080000	810000	270000
3.12	Service charge to para-professionals (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)@200 per day for 7	No.of para-professionals	4	10	10	24	1680	67200	168000	168000	403200	302400	100800

	days in a month												
3.13	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	….					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
C	**Sub total**							**854500**	**1950000**	**1532900**	**4337400**	**3253050**	**1084350**
4	**Community Investment Support**												
4.1	Community Infrastructure (ring well)	No.of Infrastructure units	30	70		100	21000	630000	1470000	0	2100000	1575000	525000
4.2	Inputs to the mahila kisan as grant who will be engeged for ensuring food security through cereal cultivation like improved paddy (SRI), maize, millet and pulses	No.of mahila kisan	480	920		1400	500	240000	460000	0	700000	525000	175000
4.3	Inputs to the mahila kisan as grant for orchard development in upland in 0.5 acres	No.of mahila kisan	100	200		300	2495	249500	499000	0	748500	561375	187125
4.4	Inputs to the landless mahila kisan as grant for taking the land on lease or by purchasing for crop production like maize , millet and paddy	No.of mahila kisan	50	50		100	2500	125000	125000	0	250000	187500	62500

4.5	Input to the mahila kisan as grant for green fencing by Gliricidia or by green manuring to enhance soil nutrient status	No.of mahila kisan	580	1120		1700	300	174000	336000	0	510000	382500	127500
4.6	Inputs to producer groups/ federation (grant/subsidy/ full loan) for taking up agriculture activities	No.of producer groups	1					0	0	0	0	0	0
4.7	Operational Fund of Producer federation for taking up poultry activities for landless farmers	No.of producer federations	1			1	1500000	1500000	0	0	1500000	1125000	375000
4.8	Operational Fund of Producer federation (cooperative)	No.of producer federations	2			2	250000	500000	0	0	500000	375000	125000
D	**Sub total**							**3418500**	**2890000**	**0**	**6308500**	**4731375**	**1577125**
5	**Knowledge Management**												
5.1	Identification of best practices	Lumpsum	1	1	1	3	1000	1000	1000	1000	3000	2250	750
5.2	Documentation of best practices	Lumpsum	1	1	1	3	5000	5000	5000	5000	15000	11250	3750
5.3	Dissemination of best practices	Lumpsum	1	1	1	3	5000	5000	5000	5000	15000	11250	3750
5.4	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	….					0		0	0	0	0	0	0

E	**Subtotal**							**11000**	**11000**	**11000**	**33000**	**24750**	**8250**
6	**Monitoring & Evaluation**												
6.1	Baseline survey	No. of HH to be covered	550	1200	0	1750	20	11000	24000	0	35000	26250	8750
6.2	Endline survey	No. of HH to be covered			350	350	40	0	0	14000	14000	10500	3500
6.3	Independent evaluation studies	No. of Studies		1		1	48000	0	48000	0	48000	36000	12000
6.4	Public information disclosure	No.of information disclosure sites/places	15	25	0	40	1000	15000	25000	0	40000	30000	10000
6.5	Social Audit	No.of social audits	1	2	2	5	2000	2000	4000	4000	10000	7500	2500
6.6	Other (Specify)					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	….					0		0	0	0	0	0	0
F	**Sub total**							**28000**	**101000**	**18000**	**147000**	**110250**	**36750**
7	**Administration Expenditure (Maximum 5% of total project cost)**												
7.1	Staff salaries @ 8000 per month		12	12	12	36	8000	96000	96000	96000	288000	216000	72000
7.2	Travel & conveyance@ 3500 per month		12	12	12	36	3500	42000	42000	42000	126000	94500	31500
7.3	Stationary 2@2000 per month		12	12	12	36	2000	24000	24000	24000	72000	54000	18000
7.4	Communication@ 2000 per month		12	12	12	36	2000	24000	24000	24000	72000	54000	18000
7.5	Office rent @ 2500/month		12	12	12	36	2500	30000	30000	30000	90000	67500	22500

	….							0	0	0	0	0	0
G	**Sub total**							**216000**	**216000**	**216000**	**648000**	**486000**	**162000**
H	**Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)**							**5613900**	**5504000**	**1777900**	**12895800**	**9671850**	**3223950**

8.3 Rationale for the various line items related to Proposed Action

Sl. No.	Name of the budget sub component under each budget main component	Unit Description	Cost per unit(as given in your budget sheet)	What are the activities to be taken up under the unit cost	What is the outcome or objective of the activities taken up
1	**Project Inception**				
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling	No.of mahila kisan	10	Getting general information about the family	Basic idea about the HH prior intervention
1.2	DPR Preparation	lumpsum	5000	DPR preparation	Detail outline of the project
1.3	Technical protocols documentation	lumpsum	5000	Printing material cost for PoP of crops	Beneficiary could easily follow up proper PoP as suggested
1.4	Value-chain Studies	lumpsum	50000	Study pertaining to quality improvement of produce	will help in strategy formulation for remeunerative model
1.5	Other (Specify)				
	….				
A	**Subtotal**				
2	**Institution Building**				
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of SHG	No. of SHG	2920	Supply of SHG kits like cash book, minutes register, cash box and support to the accountant etc.	Value addtion to the quality of SHG group, rotational responsibility among members, transparency
2.2	Promotion of producer group federation	No.of producer federations			

	(cooperative)				
2.3	Management support to producer federation(cooperative)	No.of producer federations	479000	Professional and fixed assets support to cooperative	To make cooperative more vibrant and accountable and transparent
2.4	Other (Specify)				
	….				
B	**Sub total**				
3	**Capacity Building**				
3.1	Training module development : Print	No.of training modules	5000	Printing of training materials for 5 themes like SHG, Cooperative, agriculture, plantation, poultry rearing	Better understanding and follow up for the activities
3.2	Training module development : audio-visual	No.of training modules	5000	CD film on each aspect	More motivation for beneficiaries
3.3	Training equipment & material	LS (one time)	75000	Flex printed training materials for themes like cooperative, agriculture, plantation and poultry rearing	Better understaing about the intervention , Why, what, when to do.
3.4	Training to CRP <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of CRP	first year for 20 CRP, second year 50 and third year 50 (total nom of CRP is 50 for three years)cost is 24000, 48000,48000 respectively	Train them about technical protocol that should be easily adopted, institution building, value-chain and marketing of produce	Help in better extension of the programmes

3.5	Trainings to para-professionals <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of para-professionals	first year 4, second year 10 and third year 10 (total PP=10), cost is 61200 /year	Train them about technical protocol that should be easily adopted, institution building, value-chain and marketing of produce	Help in better extension of the programmes
3.6	Training to Community <Needs to be backed with detailed training schedule>	No.of community members	Training to community members, yearwise 550, 1200 and 1750 and cost is 369100,1167200,798100 respectively	Capacity building of individual	Confidence level will be high
3.7	Training to leaders & PRI	No.of leaders	24 members will be trained in phased manner, cost 3800, 7600 and 7600 in 3 yrs	ward members, sarpanch etc trainin on village level institution building ,	facilitate the process for institution building with PRI
3.8	Exposure visits of CRPs to immersion sites	No.of CRPs	600	Exposure visit for the best practices local field	Eye opening for others
3.9	Exposure visit of para-professional to immersion sites	No.of para-professionals	800	Exposure visit for the best practices local field	Eye opening for others
3.1o	Exposure visit of Community to immersion sites	No.of mahila kisan	500	Exposure visit for the best practices local field	Eye opening for others
3.11	Service charge to CRP (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)@ 150 per day for 5 days in a month	No.of CRPs	9000	Self explanatory	Payment against their work

3.12	Service charge to para-professionals (Excluding the resource fee received by them as trainers)@200 per day for 7 days in a month	No.of para-professionals	16800	Self explanatory	Payment against their work
3.13	Other (Specify)				
	….				
C	**Sub total**				
4	**Community Investment Support**				
4.1	Community Infrastructure (ring well)	No.of Infrastructure units	21000	4-6 ft dia and atleast 25 ft depth ring well construction	Irrigation for crop
4.2	Inputs to the mahila kisan as grant who will be engeged for ensuring food security through cereal cultivation like improved paddy (SRI), maize, millet and pulses	No.of mahila kisan	500	Quality seed supply	Production enhancement
4.3	Inputs to the mahila kisan as grant for orchard development in upland in 0.5 acres	No.of mahila kisan	2495	input as quality grafts, neem cake, green fencing	To bring wasteland under plantation
4.4	Inputs to the landless mahila kisan as grant for taking the land on lease or by purchasing for crop production like maize , millet and paddy	No.of mahila kisan	2500	Quality seed supply	Enabling landless farmers to grow crops
4.5	Input to the mahila kisan as grant for green fencing by Gliricidia or by green manuring to enhance soil nutrient status	No.of mahila kisan	300	Quality seed supply	Organically adding nutrients to soil and protecting the crop
4.6	Inputs to producer groups/ federation (grant/subsidy/full loan) for taking up	No.of producer groups			

	agriculture activities				
4.7	Operational Fund of Producer federation for taking up poultry activities for landless farmers	No.of producer federations	1500000	Poultry shed for 50 landless farmers @ 30000 per shed to be constructed by cooperative.	one time infrastructure of landless will be created.
4.8	Operational Fund of Producer federation (cooperative)	No.of producer federations	250000	revolving fund for coopertive to be used as working capital for poultry rearing in one batch of 10 farmers @ 25000/ beneficiaries to supply chicks, feed, medicines, litter etc.	No burden to individual farmer and cooperative will take care of their working capital.
D	**Sub total**				
5	**Knowledge Management**				
5.1	Identification of best practices	Lumpsum	1000	pannel of expert will visit to the indentified field	To motivate the best practioner as well as for extension
5.2	Documentation of best practices	Lumpsum	5000	Still and video shooting of the best practice, process adopted	best way of extension of the programme
5.3	Dissemination of best practices	Lumpsum	5000	Distribution of CD, photo, publication in journals, seminar etc	Better exttension model

5.4	Other (Specify)				
	….				
E	**Subtotal**				
6	**Monitoring & Evaluation**				
6.1	Baseline survey	No. of HH to be covered	20	Base line data collection for sample families in aprescribed format	to have a basic idea about the family
6.2	Endline survey	No. of HH to be covered	40	Data collection for sample families in aprescribed format after completion of programme	impact assessment
6.3	Independent evaluation studies	No. of Studies	48000	midterm evaluation to be conducted by external consultant @ 8000/day all in cost for 6 days	Impact assessment
6.4	Public information disclosure	No.of information disclosure sites/places	1000	wall painting, village level board displaying all information about the programme	Transparency will be maintained
6.5	Social Audit	No.of social audits	2000	Social audit for the community level institutions will be carried out	Impact of programme on community level insitution can be evaluated
6.6	Other (Specify)				
	….				
F	**Sub total**				

7	**Administration Expenditure (Maximum 5% of total project cost)**				
7.1	Staff salaries @ 8000 per month		8000	Self explanatory	
7.2	Travel & conveyance@ 3500 per month		3500	Fuel expences for professionals engaged in the project	
7.3	Stationary @2000 per month		2000	Printing , xerox, postage etc	
7.4	Communication@ 2000 per month		2000	Telephone, mobile vouchers, internet etc	
7.5	Office rent @ 2500/month		2500	Self explanatory	

8.4 Analysis of budget component s:

Promotion and mobilization of SHGs

Sl. No	**Detail activities with unit cost**	**Amount**
1	Conducting village meeting for concept sharing	100
2	Meeting with interested group of people for process development and fine tuning the concept	100
3	Materials for group facilitation like Box, Lock , registers etc for one year and one time	400
4	Payment to the Accountant for conducting regular meeting @Rs. 20 per meeting for 52 meetings in a year	1040
5	Para professional support to accountant regarding ac keeping for 24 meetings @Rs.30/meeting	720
6	Linking the producer group with financial institution like bank	200
7	Monthly consolidation of MIS @ Rs. 30 per PG for one year	360
	Total	**2920**

Promotion of producer group federation (cooperative)

Sl. No	Detail activities with unit cost	unit	Qty	Time	Unit cost	Amount
1	Preparation of bylaws	No.	1	1	1000	1000
2	Registration of bylaws	no	1	1	5000	5000
3	Annual general body meeting	No	1	1	20000	20000
	Total					26000

Management support to producer federation

Sl. No	Item	Unit cost	Qty/Time	Amount
1	Fixed assets like computer with accounting package	40000	1	40000
2	Furniture and fixtures	LS		10000
3	Rent for office	2500	36	90000
4	Telephone and internet	1000	36	36000
5	Printing and stationeries	500	36	18000
6	CEO	5000	36	180000
7	Accountant	2000	36	72000
8	Audit @ 5000 per year	LS		15000
9	Professional assistance @ Rs. 500/ day for once in a month	500	36	18000
	Total			**479000**

Training material and equipment

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Unit cost	Amount
1	LCD projector	1	25000	25000
2	White board	1	4000	4000
3	Carpet	2	3000	6000
4	Flex printed training material for 4 themes like institution building, Agriculture, Plantation and poultry rearing each theme having 10 flexes	40	1000	40000
	Total			**75000**

S. No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Bookkeeping/ food security/marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village/ cluster/ block/ district/ out-station)	Type of Trainee (Commuity/ CRP/Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/Project staff/ Para-professional/CRP)	No.of batches				No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No.of trainees for each batch	Unit cost for delivering the training module (Cost Per batch)	Cost of training module (Rs)				Total No.of trainees	Cost per participant per day
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J=(G)+(H)+(I)	K	L	M	N=(G)x(M)	O=(H)x(M)	P=(I)x(M)	Q=(N)+(O)+(P)	R=(J)x(L)	S=(Q)/(R)
1	**Technical protocols**	Training on basic agriculture and crop	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	20	4,000	4000	8000	8000	20000	100	200

		production																
		Training on sustainable agriculture	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	20	4,000	4000	8000	80000	200000	100	200
		Training on Plant protection and interculture	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	20	4,000	4000	8000	80000	200000	100	200
		Training on orchard crop plantation	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	10	2400	2400	4800	48000	120000	50	240
		Training on commercial poultry rearing	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	5	1600	1600	3200	32000	8000	25	320
		Training on vaccination of livestock	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	5	1600	1600	3200	32000	8000	25	320
2	**Livelihood Institution Buildiing**	Training on concept of cooperative	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	25	4800	4800	9600	96000	24000	125	192

		Livelihood planning	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	25	4800	4800	9600	9600	24000	125	192
3	**Value chain & Marketing**												0	0	0	0	0	
		Training on post harvest and market	Block level	CRP	Expert (Internal/External)	1	2	2	5	1	25	4800	4800	9600	9600	24000	125	192
	TOTAL												**24000**	**48000**	**480000**	**120000**	**575**	**208.6956522**

S.No	Theme	Name & Description of training module (Bookkeeping/ food security/marketing etc.,)	Location of training (If village/ cluster/ block/ di	Type of Trainee (Commuity/ CRP/Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/Project staff/ Para-professional/CRP)	No.of batches	No. of training-days/ batch	Optimum No.of trainees for each batch	Unit cost for delivering the training module (Cost Per bat	Cost of training module (Rs)	Total No.of trainees	Cost per participant per day

			strict/out-station)								ch)							
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J=(G)+(H)+(I)	K	L	M	N=(G)x(M)	O=(H)x(M)	P=(I)x(M)	Q=(N)+(O)+(P)	R=(J)x(L)	S=(Q)/(R)
1	Technical protocols	Techno-managerial skill	Block level	Paraprofesional & Profesional	Expert (Internal/External)	1	1	1	3	3	10	20400	20400	20400	20400	61200	30	2040
2	Livelihood Institution Building	Concept of Institutional mechanism	Block level	Paraprofesional & Profesional	Expert (Internal/External)	1	1	1	3	3	10	20400	20400	20400	20400	61200	30	2040
3	Value chain & Marketing	Input and output mechansim	Block level	Paraprofesional & Profesional	Expert (Internal/External)	1	1	1	3	3	10	20400	20400	20400	20400	61200	30	2040
	Tot												61	61	6	183	90	20

	al												**200**	**200**	**1200**	**600**		**40**

Sl	**Theme**	**Name & Description of training module (Bookkeeping/ food security/marketing etc.,)**	**Location of training (If village / cluster / block / district /out-station)**	**Type of Trainee (Commuity/ CRP/Para-professional)**	**Type of Trainer (External expert/Project staff/ Para-professional/CRP)**	**No.of batches**				**No. of training-days/ batch**	**Optimum No.of trainees for each batch**	**Unit cost for delivering the training module (Cost Per batch)**	**Cost of training module (Rs)**				**Total No.of trainees**	**Cost per participant per day**
						Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total**				**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total**		
A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J=(G)+(H)+(I)**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N=(G)x(M)**	**O=(H)x(M)**	**P=(I)x(M)**	**Q=(N)+(O)+(P)**	**R=(J)x(L)**	**S=(Q)/(R)**
1	**Technical protoc**	Training on basic agriculture and	Village/ GP level	Community	Para professional	21	68	47	136	1	25	2300	48300	156400	1081000	312800	3400	92

	ols	crop production															
		Training on sustainable agriculture	Village/ GP level	Community	Para professional /CRP	21	68	47	136	1	25	2300	48300	1564000	1081000	312800	3400	92
		Training on Plant protection and interculture	Village/ GP level	Community	Para professional /CRP	21	68	47	136	1	25	2300	48300	1564000	1081000	312800	3400	92
		Training on orchard crop plantation	Village/ GP level	Community	Para professional /CRP	4	8	4	16	2	25	2600	10400	20800	104000	41600	400	104
		Training on commercial poultry rearing	Village/ GP level	Community	Profession al	1	2	1	4	2	25	2600	2600	5200	26000	10400	100	104
		Training to community on livestock vaccination	Village/ GP level	Community	Paravet	22	70	48	140	1	25	2300	50600	1610000	1104000	322000	3500	
2	**Livelihood Institution Bui**	Concept of coperative	Village/ GP level	Community	Profession al	22	70	48	140	1	25	2500	55000	1750000	1200000	350000	3500	100

	ldi ng																
		Gover nace	Vill ag e/ GP lev el	Comm unity	Profe ssion al	2 2	7 0	4 8	140	1	25	25 00	55 00 0	17 50 00	1 2 0 0 0 0	350 000	35 00	
3	**Val ue ch ain & Ma rke tin g**	Post harve st and gradin g	Vill ag e/ GP lev el	Comm unity	Para profes sional	2 2	7 0	4 8	140	1	25	23 00	50 60 0	16 10 00	1 1 0 4 0 0	322 000	35 00	92
	Tot al												**36 91 00**	**11 67 20 0**	**7 9 8 1 0 0**	**233 440 0**	**24 70 0**	**94. 510 121 46**

S. No	**Th e me**	**Name & Descr iption of traini ng modu le (Book keepi ng/ food secur ity/m arketi ng etc.,)**	**Lo ca tio n of tra ini ng (If vil la ge / cl us ter / bl oc k / di str ict /o**	**Type of Traine e (Com muity/ CRP/P ara-profes sional)**	**Type of Train er (Exte rnal exper t/Proj ect staff/ Para-profe ssion al/CR P)**	**No.of batches**	**No. of trai nin g-da ys/ bat ch**	**Op ti m u m No .of tra in ee s for ea ch ba tc h**	**Un it co st for del ive rin g the tra ini ng mo dul e (C ost Pe r bat ch)**	**Cost of training module (Rs)**	**To tal No .of tra in ee s**	**Co st per par tici pan t per day**

			ut-station)														
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J=(G)+(H)+(I)	K	L	M	N=(G)x(M)	O=(H)x(M)	P=(I)x(M)	Q=(N)+(O)+(P)	R=(J)x(L)	S=(Q)/(R)
	Training to PRI members	Training on cooperatives	Block level	PRI	Professional	1	2	2	5	1	12	3800	3800	7600	7600	19000	60	316.66667

S.No	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 (Commuity/CRP/Para-professional)	Type of Trainer (External expert/Project staff/Para-professional/CRP)
A	B	C	D	E	F

	Technical protocol	Training to Paravet for provinding livestock health service and vaccination	Block level	EP paravet	Expert (Internal/External)

Estimate for community infrastructures (ring well)

Cost Estimate of 6ft Dia, 25ft Depth ring well.				**Cost Rs.**
Unit cost calculation of cement ring of 6ft dia and 1ft width to be prepared at project site including transportation				
Sl.no	**Item**	**Requirement**	**Description**	**Cost/unit**
1	GI wire	3 pcs /ring=1.2kg	Rs.42/kg	50
2	Cement	1	Rs.270/bag	270
3	Chips	3Kadi	Rs. 20/kadi	60
4	Sand	4 kadi	Rs.3/kadi	12
5	Kirosene Oil	LS		2
6	Burnt Mobil	LS		2
7	Hire chareges of dice		2 dices@ Rs. 25/day/dice	5
8	Skilled labour		10 rings /day @ Rs150 per day	15
9	Assistant (2)		10 rings /day@ Rs.100/day/labour	20
10	Watering charges	15 days	Rs.1/day/ring	15
			Sub Total(A)	**451**
		Sub Total(B)	**For 25 rings the cost is**	**11275**
Dugwell excavation and ring setting				
Sl. No	**Description**	**Mean cost of excavation /ft**	**Depth (Ft)**	**Total cost (in Rs)**
1	Excavation of well for first 5ft depth of soil of 8ft dia	229	5	1145
2	Excavation of well for next 5ft depth(6-10 ft) of soil of 8ft dia including soil lifting	250	5	1250
3	Excavation of well for next 5ft depth(11-15 ft) of soil of 8ft dia including soil lifting	375	5	1875
4	Excavation of well for next 5ft depth(16-20 ft) of soil of 8ft dia including soil lifting	450	5	2250
5	Excavation of well for next 5ft depth(21-25 ft) of soil of 8ft dia including soil lifting	500	5	2500
6	Pumping during excavation @ Rs. 100 /hr for 5 hrs			500

7	Ring setiing			205
		Sub Total(c)		**9725**
			Total(B+ C)	**21000**

Estimate for 0.5 acres of plantation in upland

Sl No	Item	Unit	Unit cost	Amount
1	No. of plants to be planted (mango/ cashew) in cluding 15% mortality including transportation	29	30	870
2	Pit digging and filling @ 3x3x3 cubic feet	25	25	625
3	Pit filling materials like neem cake, compost	25	15	375
4	Fencing / tree guard and staking	25	25	625
	Total			**2495**

Estimate of poultryshed of 300 bird capacity

Sl No.	Particulars	Specification	Unit	Rs./unit	Amount (Rs.)
1	Foundation work	20'x15'	300	2	600
2	Stone	2 tractor load	2	850	1700
3	Sand	3 tractor load	2	700	1400
4	Brick	3500 nos.	3500	1.4	4900
5	Metal	1 tractor	1	1200	1200
6	Cement	20 bags	20	300	6000
7	Wood	20 ft long	10	200	2000
8	Wire-mesh	150 sqft	150	7	1050
9	Asbestos	3'/10 ft	14	525	7350
10	Gp sheet	14 pair	14	100	1400
11	Hooks	5 kg	5	80	400
12	Mason	10 man days	10	200	2000
	Total				**30000**
	Grand total cost for 50 such sheds		**50**		**1500000**

Revolving fund for cooperative

Sl No	Item/ Description	Unit	Qty	Unit cost	Amount
1	Pumpset (3hp Diesel)	No	10	15000	150000

2	Sprayer	No	25	1000	25000
3	Weeder / marker etc	No	50	1500	75000
	Total				**250000**

Acronyms

20PP	20-Point Programme
ANC	Antenatal Care and
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CRP	Community Resource Person
DPR	Detailed Project Report
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GoI	Govt. of India
GoO	Govt. of Odisha
HDI	Human Development Index
HYV	High-Yield-Variety
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium
NPM	Non-Pesticidal Management
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produces
OLM	Odisha Livelihood Mission
ORMAS	Orissa Rural Development and Marketing Society
OSDMA	Odisha Disaster Mitigation Authority
OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology
PG	Producer Group
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PNC	Post-Natal Care
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PRP	Para Professional
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SRI	System for Rice Intensification
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan