

**IMPACTING LIVELIHOOD BY FARM AND
OFF FARM BASED INTERVENTIONS
THROUGH WOMEN INSTITUTIONS**

IN

KUNDRA BLOCK OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

THROUGH

MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP)

INCEPTION REPORT

Submitted by

harsha
trust

INTRODUCTION:

Harsha Trust has been working in Rayagada, Koraput, Kalahandi and Nawarngpur districts of Odisha 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 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 for next three years.

This is a tribal dominated block is one of the poorer blocks with 75% of people living below poverty line. 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 removed 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 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. 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 (4-6ft) 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 fami-

lies. 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 activities, 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 will be for three years and cover 1600 families having land and 150 landless families. The project would be implemented in 50 villages 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 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 finance for the project would be mobilized as contribution from other sources and grant from Government. **The total budget for the three-year project period has been estimated to be Rs12895800 (Rupees one crore twenty eight lakhs ninety five thousand eight hundred) only which would be as grant from MKSP .**

CONTEXT:

Koraput is located in southern part of Odisha. This tribal belt of south Odisha 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 removed 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 services.

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.

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 where Hasha 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.

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.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- To enhance the productive participation and agricultural production capacities of 1750 women members (1600 landed and 150 landless families) in agriculture 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.

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 12000/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.

DETAILED PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

1.1 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 40 villages in three panchayats of Kundra block of Koraput district will be collected.

1.2 Establishing and grooming Community organizations

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 has would groom 120 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.

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 NREGS. 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.

Co-operatives/ Producers group

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.

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 bunding, contour trenching and green manuring.

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 and upland to provide irrigation to 400 families. Each group of 30 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 cooperative accessible at village level.

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.

Micro-enterprise 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 300 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 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.

Convergence of other schemes:

Efforts would be to mobilize inputs from agricultural department for demonstration of food crops like maize, millets and pulses like arhar. Other schemes where we would focus are - collaborating for MGNREGA, and Nabard for land development work. However, a portion of the programme cost like working capital for cooperatives, capacity building of the community or professionals etc. may also be met from the Axis Bank Foundation or other donor's support to be channelized through the cooperative.

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.

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, CHES 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.

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 belonging to 120 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. Moreover, the cost of the professionals directly or indirectly engaged with the project will partly or fully be supported by The Axis Bank Foundation or other donor.

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

Organiza-tion	Designation	Responsibilities	Total numbers required
Community level	CRPs (from the villages in project area)	They are the best practitioner of any activities or theme and responsible for extension of their expertise work	50 local cadres required for 120 groups.
Community level	Para professionals	Para professionals are the qualified local people whose knowledge and skill will be used to expand the quality out reach of the programme.	There will be 10 such PP in the project
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 but he/she will not be paid from the 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. Mobilizes resources and responsible for implementing project with quality.	Will be the part of the team to monitor the activities but will not be paid from the project
Harsha Trust	Executives (at project location)	Execute is responsible for quality implementation of the programme leading to its objective and goal.	1
Harsha Trust	Accountant project location)	Maintains the teams and project account.	Part of the team but will not be paid from project
Cooperative	Local cadres Para professionals and paravets (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 10 numbers. They will be linked to cooperative directly
	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.	CEO will be the part time employee of cooperative.
	Accountant(stays at the project location)	Maintains the accounts of the cooperative	1

DELIVERABLES:

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 regular staff for account keeping 3. Streamline meeting regularity and members attendance 4. Strengthen group's operational system and processes like regular saving, credit appraisal and on time loan repayment 5. Take up 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	120 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. Leverage 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. 23. Train operating body 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. Start 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 to cover 300 families	<p>1. Provide loans and grants to dig 30 ring-wells in medium land to improve paddy productivity and take second crop</p> <p>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 300 families.</p>	1. Include another 70 ring wells under the same intervention	Will try to replicate and evaluate the model through other sources to other beneficiaries.
Rainfed Food crops in up-land(millets and maize)	1600 families	<p>1. Cover 530 families</p> <p>2. Improve the soil fertility through green manuring</p> <p>3. Introduce better seeds and make provision for its timely supply through the cooperative</p> <p>4. Increase the productivity through better package of practice, training and skill development of farmers</p>	2. Cover additional 1070 families so reaching to total 1600 families	Intensification of the activities with those farmers in a sustained manner
½ acre wadi(cashew plantation)	300 families	<p>1. Select most unproductive land of 100 families</p> <p>2. Develop fences around it for planting 25 grafts of cashew in 0.5 acres of land per family</p>	<p>1. Take up cashew plantation with additional 200 families.</p> <p>4. Select another 200 families and develop fences around their land for plantation next year</p>	Intensification of the activities with those farmers in a sustained manner
Landless families in existing SHGs	50 landless families under poul-	1. Cover 20 members under poultry intervention and 50 members	1. Cover another 30 members under	Intensification of the activities with those farm-

	<p>try farming and 100 landless families under improved agriculture though land leasing or purchasing</p>	<p>land leasing. 3. Cooperative to provide better veterinary care</p>	<p>poultry intervention and 50 members land leasing.</p>	<p>ers in a sustained manner</p>
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