

Annual Progress Report

The 'Annual Progress Report' should focus on the project activities conducted during the last financial year of the project or the start-up of the project (if this is the first Annual Progress Report)

1. Section I – Project Summary
2. Section II – Project Progress
3. Section III – Future Plans
4. Section IV – Case studies of innovative approaches/ strategies pursued in the project
5. Annexes:
 - Annex 1 - Evidence of Institutional support secured (GP resolutions, community agreements (if any), etc)
 - Annex 2 - Pictorial evidence (visual progress monitoring of key interventions) with caption details (location, nature of intervention, timeline)
 - Annex 3 - Programme Outreach

Date of Report Submission: 16th April, 2019

Reporting Period: 1st May, 2018 – 31st March, 2019

Name of Project: Ensuring sustainable livelihood for tribal communities through Forest Right Act and watershed based development in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

Name of Organization(s):

S.N.	Name of the organization	Organization Role
	Bundelkhand Development Alliance (BDA)	Consortium
1	ManavJeevanVikasSamiti, Katni – (MJVS)	Lead CSO (Damoh District)
2	BundelkhandSevaSansthan, Lalitpur – (BSS)	Partner CSO (Damoh District)
3	People's Science Institute, Dehradun – (PSI)	Partner CSO (Panna District) + Tech support

Project Duration as per Grant Agreement: 3 years (May, 2018 - April, 2021)

SECTION I: Project Summary

1. Project Summary:

Project Objectives	Major interventions planned	Expected outputs	Expected outcomes
Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating a database of the land rights related cases and registration of farmers• Conducting a survey on status of selected government schemes/programs/reach related to land and livelihood of tribes in operational areas• Organizing camps for mass submission of application forms• Organizing public hearing on land and livelihood rights issues & organizing leadership camps with equal number of male and	6600 claims submitted for land entitlement under FRA it is anticipated that 5000 claims will get settled and land entitlement is awarded	It is anticipated that by engaging in different livelihood interventions, annual income of per household will get increased by Rs. 15000

Project Objectives	Major interventions planned	Expected outputs	Expected outcomes
	<p>female on access to forest rights land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State/National level consultation or workshop for FRA based livelihood development • Capacity Building – Related to forest rights for staff members, PRI members, JFMC members etc. 		
Build village level institutions which will sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and converge funds from different government departments/ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening PRI institutions mainly AamSabha, Gram Sabha and JFMC like Van Suraksha Committees, Van Adhikar Committee under PRI for better management of CFR • Regularizing meetings and promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner • Bringing women to the center of decision making by strengthening MahilaManch which will increase their participation in AamSabha and Gram Sabha • Exposure visits for Community based organizations, representatives, women etc. 	Claim for Community Forest Rights is awarded to 50 villages – Gram Sabha and Van AdhikarSamiti is capacitated and are managing their forest adequately	
Plan natural resource management and economic development through a process of micro-planning based on watershed development principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro level planning on principles of watershed development • Approval of Village development plans (VDPs) through Gram Sabhas • Convergence with government schemes for implementation of watershed-based activities • Pilot on PGWM – to demonstrate the groundwater management through community participation • National level consultation/workshop for land-based livelihood development • Capacity building – Watershed development, Micro level planning 	6500 ha area covered under watershed development which provided secured irrigation to 25% of the total targeted households	
Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through increased productivity through agronomic interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating agronomic interventions like organic farming, SCI, kitchen garden etc. and piloting non-pest management 	2500 households from 10 villages adopted organic farming practices have moved towards NPM based	

Project Objectives	Major interventions planned	Expected outputs	Expected outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing lifesaving irrigation through construction of farm ponds/earthen check dam etc. • Institutionalizing efforts – Farmers interest group, SHGs, seed back etc. • Organizing training for staff, CBOs etc. on livelihood opportunities in government schemes 	agriculture	

2. Project Location:

Project Location as per the approved proposal

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	No. of HHs Targeted	No of GP resolution Shared with BRLF
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda	25	60	6000	25
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Jabera	6	20	2000	6
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	2000	5

SECTION II: Project Progress

1. Current Project Status (As on 31st March of the last financial year)

1.1 Project Outreach

For Livelihood related work:

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	No. of HHs Targeted	No of Households Covered During the reporting period	No of Households Covered till Date (Cumulative)
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda	25	60	900	865	865
		Jabera	6	20	300	76	76
	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	300	462	462

For FRA related work:

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	No. of HHs Targeted	No of Households Covered During the reporting period	No of Households Covered till Date (Cumulative)
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda	25	60	1980	1928	1928
		Jabera	6	20	660	512	512
	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	660	147	147

1.2 Outcome Progress*(Please mention all outcomes and its details envisioned in the project.(Please include more tables as per the requirement and ensure that all outcomes whose related activities have been performed in the given reporting period are included)*

S · N	Theme (Outputs)	Activity		Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
		Indicators	Sub Indicators					
1	Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes.	Ensure land rights to 50% targeted families (75% tribal families)	Creation of database for FRA cases	No. of villages	50	59	118	1868
			Campaign for land rights	No. of villages	50	47	94	637
			Application (Dava form) submitted for FRA cases	No. of villages	50	69	138	2546
			No. of farmers getting land rights under FRA (FRA cases settled)	No. of villages	50	5	10	41
			Women getting joint land rights under CFR	No. of villages	25	3	12	7 applications for CFR have been submitted
			Shibir for application & Jansunvayee	No	4	1	25	800
			State Level Consultation	No	1	1	100	
2	Build village institutions which will sustain self-reliant development and good governance.	Village level institutions like – AamSabha in each village; Gram Sabha in Panchayats	Mobilizing AamSabha/Gram Sabha meeting in 80% villages	No. of GP	36	36	100	
		Establishment of Mahila Manch and SHGs & other need based institutions like FIGs, FPOs, Federation etc.	Formation of Mahila Mangal Dal	No. of villages	50	24	48	656
			Strengthening SHGs formed under SRLM	No. of Groups	50	0	0	
		Formation of JFMC (Van Suraksha Samiti, Van Adhikar Samiti)	No. of Van Adhikar Samiti re-constituted and capacited	No. of GP	25	25	100	
		Long term development goals	Micro Level Planning through social and resource mapping	No. of villages	100	68	68	

		prepared and followed up in Gram Sabha	Approval of MLP in Gram Sabha	No. of Panchayats	36	5	13.9	
			District level consultations for convergence	No	2	1	50	
3	Plan natural resource management and economic development through a process of micro-planning based on watershed development principles.	Implementation of Watershed and land development related works	Preparation of thematic maps in GIS for watershed planning	No. of villages	100	23	23	
			Irrigation related works (farm ponds, ECD repair)	No. of farmers	150	79	52.7	79
			Land development (Field bunding)	No. of farmers	600	1	0.167	1
			Land development (land levelling)	No. of farmers	600	2	0.33	2
4	Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions	Increased agriculture productivity for 25% targeted families	SRI/SWI	No. of farmers	1200	1176	98	1176
5	Others	Baseline Survey	No. of villages, No. of families covered	No. of HH	1362	1566	114.98	1566
		Piloting innovation	Application for Solar panel	No. of pilots	4	8	200	8
			PGWM	No. of pilots	4	2	50	85
			NPM - (+Orientation of farmers)	No. of villages	50	61	122	979
			Sanitation and SWM (Implementation)	No. of villages	1	3	300	
		Handpump	Application for Handpumps	No. of villages		1		
		Labor Card	No. of shramik cards distributed	No. of persons		462		
		Soil Health Cards	No. of Soil Health Cards made	No. of persons		32		32

a. Progress Narrative

(Please provide theme wise narrative for each outcome. Highlight qualitative parameters associated with indicators. This should cover Geography (State), process documentation of respective activities adopted for meeting the milestone, highlight any changes in the work plans/ milestones and provide rationale for the same):

- Rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes: In the project area of Damoh district only 36% claims were accepted to grant the individual forest rights. Nearly 64% applicants did not know the reason of rejection of their

<p>claims. In Panna district, land allocations (rights) were done earlier in 1992 and also CFR has been designated. But still 10-20% cases of land rights remain unresolved, whereas CFR is almost non-functional on the ground. The approach adopted in the first year comprised of firstly creating a database for FRA cases and then planning on basis of that. This helped in analysing and differentiating the new FRA cases that need to be registered from those that need re-evaluation or further monitoring. The activities were then planned for the three Gram Sabhas in the reporting period. First two Gram Sabha focussed on individual FRA cases and the next one focussed on mainly CFR. A campaign was carried out in 47 villages which aimed at creating awareness about CFR. During the campaign it was observed that even after more than 10 years of the existence of FRA, people were unaware of the procedures and other facts about the Act. The database was created for 1868 households, applications submitted are 2546 in no. and settled land cases are 41 in no.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village institutions: Villagers were motivated to attend their respective Gram Sabha by the field staff. This year there was an increase of involvement of people in Gram Sabha by the end of the year. 24 no. of SHGs were formed in Block Tendukheda and 2 in Block Jabera. The list for old SHGs has been collected and linking them with SRLM for their revival will be done in the second year. In Block Tendukheda, the Van Adhikar Samitis in all the 60 villages had already been constituted. Brief meeting have been done with them in accordance with better enforcement of FRA. During the first two quarters of the reporting period, PRA for all the villages were done. The resource and social mapping have been used to make Micro Level Planning for 68 villages. District Level Consultation was done for Damoh District. Many points were discussed including FRA, water conservation works, interventions done by BDA, etc. After a long discussion it was decided that the reason for rejection of FRA cases will be displayed in DC office so that applicants at least know why their forms were rejected. For land development and natural resource management, DC suggested to bring the community together in terms of planning as well as their participation in implementation. • Natural Resource management: Implementation of watershed and land development works could not be started on a larger scale in the first year. The reporting period focussed on preparing GIS maps of 23 villages, preparing proposal for NBARD, developing partnership with GPs for field bunding and land levelling. The target that was not completed in the first year will be prioritised for second years' implementation. • Agronomic Interventions: One of the project objectives is to enhance food, nutrition and livelihood security through increased productivity through agronomic interventions. SCI has been piloted with 1176 farmers. • Innovation/ Pilots: NPM has been covered in more than 50 % of the villages with xxx farmers. The response for this method has been great at the village level. People have been curious for knowing about more types of organic pesticides which can be prepared at home with almost no cost. It is expected that the coverage will increase in the next year. 71 Azola Pits have been constructed and increase in milk production of cattle will be mapped in the second year. 	
<p>b. Challenges faced during implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to migration, it is difficult to manage meetings with the villagers most of the times. • Discontinuity of some field staff has affected work in those areas. • To establish reconciliation with Government department took longer time. • Due to the Assembly election in the state and Lok Sabha elections, the project work has been slowed down. • To keep the female workers motivated enough to continue working is a difficulty. • Since water scarcity is one of the major problems in Bundelkhand region, the discussion in villages revolved around this on majority of the occasions and a quick solution is expected. • The applications for FRA are not settled on a timely basis. 	
<p>c. Future plan</p> <p>The team expects a wider outreach in the second year and also a diversification in the sense of intervention. Since it took 6-7 months to establish itself at the ground level, it is assumed that a strong hold has been developed which will help achieve the targets smoothly in the coming period. Main focus for the next two years will be on natural resource management along with other FRA and agronomic interventions. We aim to try and link FRA entitled farmers with MNREGA.</p>	
<p>d. Remarks if any</p>	

Note: Please repeat the above table for next outcomes

2. Output Progress(Please mention all output and their details envisioned for the current reporting period of the project.

S • N •	Theme	Activity	Sub Activity	Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
1	Institution Building	Formation of Groups	New SHGs	No. of villages	50	24	48	656
			Revival of old SHGs	No. of Groups	50	0	0	0
2	Agricultural Development	Productivity enhancement of Cereal Crop	System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	No. of farmers	400	184	46	184
			SWI	No. of farmers	800	1142	142	1142
		Promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture	Organic Pesticide	No. of villages	50	58	116	979
3	Natural Resource Development	Construction of Water Harvesting Structure	Farm Pond	Number	150	79	52.67	79
		Land Development	Field Bunding	Number	600	1	0.17	1
			Land Leveling	Number	600	2	0.33	2
4	Capacity Building	Thematic Training to Community Members	Watershed maps in GIS	Number	100	23	23	
			NPM	No. of villages	50	61	122	979
			WASH	Number	1	3	300	
		Awareness Generation	Campaign for land rights	No. of villages	50	47	94	637
			Shibir and Jansunvayee	Number	4	1	25	800
			State level consultation on FRA	Number	1	1	100	
			District level consultation for convergence	Number	2	1	50	
5	Village Planning	Village Planning	Village Micro-plan and DPR	No. of villages	100	58	58	
			PRA /PLA or any other process of village mapping	No. of villages	100	100	100	
		Survey	Baseline/Endline	Number	1362	1500	110.13	
6	Rights and Entitlement	Land Rights	No of FRA Claim submitted	Number	3300	2546	77.15	2546
			No of FRA Claim Settled	Number	1100	41	3.72	41
			Soil Health Card	Number		32		32

			Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan	Number	3500	0	0	
Progress Narrative (Please give detailed theme wise & Output wise narrative e.g- Institution building, Agriculture, land and water resource development, etc. and highlight your key qualitative and quantitative achievements for each theme)								

2. 1. Consolidated Data for the entire project:*(Please include more rows in the tables as per the requirement)*

2.2 State Wise Output Progress (*In case of multi-state projects, please repeat the above table for each state the project is being implemented in. Do not enter data if working in only one state)

2.3 Income enhancement analysis block wise

Sl. No	Block Name	Income range	No. of HHs	Major Interventions
	Tendukheda	0 - 5000	108	SRI
		5001 -15000	446	SRI/NPM
		15001-25000	234	SRI/NPM
		25001 and Above	77	SRI/NPM

Sl. No	Block Name	Income range	No. of HHs	Major Interventions
	Jabera	0 - 5000	39	SRI
		5001 -15000	30	SRI/NPM
		15001-25000	6	SRI/NPM
		25001 and Above	1	SRI/NPM

Sl. No	Block Name	Income range	No. of HHs	Major Interventions
	Shahnagar	0 - 5000	78	SRI/NPM
		5001 -15000	253	SRI/NPM
		15001-25000	97	SRI/NPM
		25001 and Above	34	SRI/NPM

3. System Level Outcomes (SLO) *(If any of the SLOs have been achieved during the reporting period, please specify in detail the visible change, wider impact, processes adopted to achieve the SLO, challenges faced during the process, its sustainability and plans to scale up.)*

SLO	Visible changes	Wider impact	Process adopted	Challenges faced	Sustainability plans for scale up
Increasing awareness among communities as well as administration about FRA	Communities demanding claims, transparency in the process Administration is more sensitive towards communities while following up FRA procedures.	More and more farmers/tribals getting aware about their claim under FRA and CFR; Communities willingness to participate in JFM if CFR given	Mobilization in AamSabha, Gram sabha; Knowledge dissemination through Foot march, simplified FRA procedure through manuals/pamphlet, District level consultations; Connecting communities to larger national level struggles through	Apathy of forest departments and other administrative units; Forest dwelling communities feel disconnected to their traditional wisdom of protecting forest due to staunch forest policies; Community integration for a common cause was bit	Communities voice to be raised through larger networking/people movement platform; Increasing sensitivity among politician and administration through

			EktaParishad platform	challenging ;	consultation/advocacy and creating healthy environment for pro-people policy
Increasing active participation of communities in AamSabha /Gram Sabhaa	Communities submitted their agenda, plans in Gram Sabha. Communities started questioning the Agenda's in Gram Sabha which are pushed through top-down approach.	The wider impact will be seen in subsequent years when community oriented plans will be implemented through government schemes.	Community mobilization through awareness campaign, habitation level meetings (TolaSabha) etc. Promotion of women participation through separate women meeting; Process of MLP ensured that people problem and their solutions are included in the plans; Consultation at block/district level for MLP plans.	National interest schemes like PMAY, SBM etc. has conditioned local administration for achieving targets; Sarpanch/Sachiv were conditioned to have only these agendas during Gram Sabha; PRI was almost dysfunctional in many villages;	Likewise above; Additionally, liaisoning with block/district level administration by helping them make plans under various schemes for convergence.
Appreciation for new agronomic interventions by communities and administration	Farmers are learning new techniques and trying to adopt to their local conditions; Administration is welcoming these techniques and willing to expand through their schemes.	Likewise above.	Capacity building for field staff as well as progressive farmers; Identification of progressive farmers; Field level demonstrations help farmers to see result; Farmers' exposure to demonstration farm; Farmers training by VLRPs and propagation by progressive farmers	New technologies like SCI are seen as laborious by farmers in first few trials; NPM like technique needs landscape approach but it is difficult to convince the whole village to adopt; Unless economic returns are not seen, communities are reluctant for changes; Migration economics need to be studied.	Likewise above.
Creating cadre of trained talent pool	Out of 24 VLRPs, atleast 50% are gaining the knowledge as well as implementing it in the villages; They are more aware of issues and can take community initiatives.	VLRPs taking up community initiatives, they have been able to represent at various administrative units; The knowledge base makes them articulate their points and to deal with administration.	Training on various aspects like PRIs, FRA, institution building, agronomic interventions, engineering measures etc.; Trainings are complemented with practical components; A handholding in the field by senior management; One to one timely review of work helps them make their work better; Exposure visit to other successful stories/project	As communities are less educated (but they are knowledgeable), simplifying the training content and recognizing their knowledge in real sense is time taking; Identification women VLRPs and bringing them outside the social constraint is another challenge; Continuity of the staff for longer time is challenging.	Developing master trainers among VLRPs and developing social entrepreneurial model with them which is service/training driven; Involving youth, progressive farmers, and members of CBOs in our training programmes. Need more intense training along with practical implementations. Arranging for demand driven trainings

4. Discuss the key discrepancies in achieving the outputs and outcomes during the reporting period.

The outputs will definitely lead to the expected outcome. However it is anticipated from the last years' experience that the desired outcome may not be visible during the project period or immediately after the end of

the project activity. For example, it may be believed that SCI technique has been introduced in the country long time back but still it is not practiced on a large scale in our field. So now, if this project aims for increased agricultural productivity for 25% of targeted families, we may reach the number of families but the income depends on the area. And for the first one or two crop seasons the area will not be the total land they have. By seeing first year's results, only then would they continue or increase the area of land. Similar is the case for many other activities like NPM, FRA cases, etc. Thus the output may be achieved during the project period but the outcome may be seen after some time.

Outcome	discrepancies	Output	discrepancies
Convergence and support from administration	Cannot be achieved upto the mark because of continuous elections and code of conduct; Targets under national interest schemes like PRAY, SBM has hindered the work	FRA claims in Shahnagar	The actual claims are below the expected, as most of the rights were settled in 1992 in Panna district. Hence main focus in Panna should be on strengthening JFM.
Income enhancement through agriculture	Desired outcome may not be visible during the project period or immediately after the end of the project activity. Project aims for increased agricultural productivity for 25% of targeted families, we may reach the number of families but the income depends on the actual area on which agronomic interventions are adopted. Also, more integrated approach including – livestock, NTFP will be required.	Settlement of FRA claims	This requires larger community based movement and political will. Hence this will take a longer time than expected.
		Strengthening SRLM SHGs	Due to lack of expertise in the team, this could not take place.

5. Mention the major challenges faced during the reporting period. What action were taken to overcome challenges and mitigate risk?(For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)

The major challenge that was faced - was reconciliation with the Block office of Government. The team along with the coordinators tried approaching them continuously. But after a District Consultation was done in presence of the DC of Damoh, other officers from district and the block, a formal introduction was done and since then a good relation has been established for Tendukhera and Jabera block. Same procedure will be followed up in Panna after elections.

Another big challenge was season based daily migration of farmers. Thus it was difficult in interacting with them in the beginning. But with time and relentless hard work of the field staff, the issues related to the project activities were discussed. The field staff became more flexible with time, be it reaching the field early morning or staying late night in the field when the farmers were available in their villages.

The challenge on team level has been the continuous entry and exit of staff and finding female staff. The staff joining late has missed many trainings which are useful for the proper execution of the project. Also it is difficult to find good educated experts as they are reluctant to get posted in small and backward places of Bundelkhand region.

Sl. No	Challenges Faced	Action taken to overcome or mitigate risk
1.	Reconciliation with the Block office	District Consultation was done in presence of the DC of Damoh, other officers from district and the block, a formal introduction was done and since then a good relation has been established for Tendukhera and Jabera block. Same procedure will be followed up in Panna after elections.
2.	Migration of farmers	The field staff became more flexible with time, be it reaching the field early morning or staying late night in the field when the farmers were available in their villages

3.	The challenge on team level has been the continuous entry and exit of staff and finding female staff	Trying to keep the staff motivated through regular interaction on one on one basis. Along with this the best performer throughout the year was also given a small prize.
----	--	--

6. Outline Key learnings during the reporting period and briefly discuss any subsequent changes proposed to the implementation plan in view of these learnings(For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)

Although the team has built a good rapport with the concerned government departments, it is aware that some procedures will take time. Thus the team has started motivating the villagers for “ShramDaan” rather than just waiting for the Government to do it. And in this process the people feel an ownership of the structure they make with their own hands, be it a well or a community pond.

One of the major learning during the reporting period is that for FRA, cases which have been rejected need a re-evaluation. Most of these cases have been found to be valid but have been rejected for unknown reasons. This aspect was not clearly mentioned in the planning of this project but since now the database has been created, this will be included in the implementation level.

Another major learning was about the technicality of agronomic activities like kitchen garden, SCI etc. This helped understand food security better. Manual/handbooks have been made in hindi for better understanding of field staff as well as farmers.

The nature of drought has been understood better that it not a lack of rainfall but a pattern. Hence appropriate measures have to be done to deal with the pattern. E.g. structures like Farm pond (10% model) which do not appear in the schemes but are more appropriate to deal with longer dry spells. Also a proper groundwater study has to be done which is not done earlier by any agency.

Sl. No	Key learnings	Changes in implementation plan for successful implementation
1	The team has built a good rapport with the concerned government departments, however it is aware that some procedures will take time	The team has started motivating the villagers for “ShramDaan” rather than just waiting for the Government to do it. And in this process the people feel an ownership of the structure they make with their own hands, be it a well or a community pond.
2	One of the major learning during the reporting period is that for FRA, cases which have been rejected need a re-evaluation	Most of these cases have been found to be valid but have been rejected for unknown reasons. This aspect was not clearly mentioned in the planning of this project but since now the database has been created, this will be included in the implementation level
3	technicality of agronomic activities like kitchen garden, SCI etc	Manual/handbooks have been made in hindi for better understanding of field staff as well as farmers
4	The nature of drought has been understood better that it not a lack of rainfall but a pattern	Appropriate measures have to be done to deal with the pattern. E.g. structures like Farm pond (10% model) which do not appear in the schemes but are more appropriate to deal with longer dry spells. Also a proper groundwater study has to be done which is not done earlier by any agency.

7. Mention the key highlights of interventions and strategies undertaken that define your focus on tribal, women and other vulnerable communities

Since the project area has a maximum population of tribal community, the interventions has a larger effect on them. However it is observed that women often stay behind when it comes to meetings and discussions. Thus, first women in the team are encouraged and motivated to conduct meetings on their own. Once people realize that a woman is talking about important issues they call for the ladies in their homes to sit and listen. With male

team members, it has been told that a good percentage of women participation is appreciated in their interactions with the villagers. For NPM demonstration, maximum ingredients are needed from the house, thus automatically the women get involved. And since they also spend maximum time farming, this method interests them as the things they use daily can be used to make organic pesticides. Eventually, an increasing participation from the women has been observed in the last few months of the reporting period. We also have good representation of ST and women local staff in the team.

Sl. No	Key highlights of intervention	Strategies undertaken to focus on development of Tribal community
1	The project area has a maximum population of tribal community	Thus the interventions have a larger effect on them.
2	Women participation	Women in the team are encouraged and motivated to conduct meetings on their own. Once people realize that a woman is talking about important issues they call for the ladies in their homes to sit and listen. Good representation of ST and women local staff in the team has been maintained.

8. Briefly outline any capacity building efforts conducted during the reporting period (please provide details for staff, PRIs, SHGs, CBOs, CRP cadre building, and Government officials).

	Topic	Unit	Value	Date of Training
Capacity building/ Training	SCI Kharif	No.ofparticipant s	15	11 th -13 th June,2018
	FRA - Module-I (Inception and FRA introduction)	No.ofparticipant s	40	22 nd -23 rd June, 2018
	MLP - Module-1	No.ofparticipant s	30	18 th -23 rd July, 2018
	Government schemes & PRI strengthening –Module 1	No. of participants	37	21 st -23 rd September, 2018
	Watershed & engineering structures	No. of participants	15	11 th -15 th December, 2018
	Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	No. of participants	35	13 th -16 th October, 2018
	Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	No. of participants	35	7 th -8 th February, 2019
	Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	No. of participants	35	12 th -13 th March, 2019
	Government schemes & PRI strengthening –Module 2	No. of participants	35	14 th -17 th March, 2019
Capacity building (External agency)	Groundwater management by ACWADAM	No. Of participants	4	25 th May-10 th June 2018
	Watershed Training by SPS, Dewas	No. Of participants	2	5 th August-4 th September, 2018
	NPM Training by PRAN	No. of participants	4	3 rd -8 th September, 2018
	NPM Training by PRAN VRP	No. of villages	3	1 st -13 th October, 2018
	PGWM	No. Of participants	15	11 th -13 th January, 2019
	Concept of FPO	No. Of participants	84	24 th -25 th February, 2019
	Technical Training on WASH by UTTHAN	No. of villages	2	28 th -29 th January, 2019
	Technical Training on WASH by UTTHAN	No. of villages	1	29 th -30 th March, 2019

Name of the topic	No. of staff members trained	No. of SHGs trained	No. of PRI members trained	No. of CBOs (Other than SHGs) trained	No. of CRP (Other than SHG and Staff) trained	No. of Govt. Official participated/trained	No. of Farmers trained
SCI Kharif	15						
FRA - Module-I (Inception and FRA introduction)	40						
MLP - Module-1	30						
Government schemes & PRI strengthening –Module 1	37						
Watershed & engineering structures	15						
Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	35						
Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	35						
Livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	35						
Government schemes & PRI strengthening –Module 2	35						
Groundwater management by ACWADAM	4						
Watershed Training by SPS, Dewas	2						
NPM Training by PRAN	4						
NPM Training by PRAN VRP	3						
PGWM	15						
Technical Training on WASH by UTTHAN	18						50
Technical Training on WASH by UTTHAN	7						25
Capacity Building for Efforts in FPO	14						70

9. Outline any key innovative ideas, practices or approach undertaken during the reporting period and key learnings out of that.(Innovation can be in terms of technology, processes, approach, MIS, MEL processes etc.)

Promotion of Grain Bank in villages of Block Tendukhedahas been done which was initiated in a campaign in village Fular during the Shibir organised on 15th January. People donated 1 kg of wheat/ rice from each household and collected at one place.

We have joined the BhoomiKa Campaign and are promoting organic farming and importance of nutritional food in Block Tendukheda. Process for PGS certification has also been started in 6 villages with 47 farmers. We aim to link the organic products with the market.

Community based technology resource centres (TRC) for the promotion of small scale technologies, scaling up agronomic interventions, custom hiring centre for tools, community based NPM implementation etc. has been planned in 13 villages. Out of 13 TRCs, 6 are functional.

To establish the community ownership over the natural resources, Shramdaan has been promoted.

Sl. No	Key Innovation	Practices and approach taken
1	Promotion of Grain Bank	Promotion of Grain Bank in villages of Block Tendukheda has been done which was initiated in a campaign in village Fular during the Shibir organised on 15th January. People donated 1 kg of wheat/ rice from each household and collected at one place
2	BhoomiKa Campaign	Promoting organic farming and importance of nutritional food in Block Tendukheda. Process for PGS certification has also been started in 6 villages with 47 farmers. We aim to link the organic products with the market.
3	Community based technology resource centres (TRC)	Community based technology resource centres (TRC) for the promotion of small scale technologies, scaling up agronomic interventions, custom hiring centre for tools, community based NPM implementation etc. has been planned in 13 villages. Out of 13 TRCs, 6 are functional

10. Leverage Data Report

Resource Leveraging for the Reporting period (*Money that does not enter into the book of accounts of the organization*):

State	Name of Scheme/Program/Mission	Type of agency (Ref Article 8 of Grant Agreement)	Purpose/Objective	No. of Households covered	Amount (In Lakh INR)
Madhya Pradesh	MNREGA	Horticulture Department	Plantation	100	30,600
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	KhetTalab	12	1,393,660
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Kapildharasekhettalab	16	2,999,846
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Leveling and khettalab	1	20,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Leveling	1	107,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Talab	104	4,596,156
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Kapildharakoopnirman	5	527,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Plantation	42	369,369
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	BoriBandhan	41	57,400
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Nala	13	13,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Stop Dam	29	1,035,052
	PanchParmeshwar	Gram Panchayat	BoriBandhan	15	21,696
	GraminVidyutikaran	Agriculture Department	Electrical Transformer for agricultural purpose	8	200,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Plantation	2	300,000

	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Gabion and Check Dam	21	106000
	Agriculture Department	Agriculture Department	Seed Distribution	21	10,900
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Talab	20	2,640,000
	MNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Kapildharakoopnirman	3	827,700
	Watershed	IWMP	JalGrahamKshetraPravandhan Mission	61	2,600,000
	Agriculture	Agriculture	Seed Distribution	28	190,686

10.1 Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in leveraging of resources

The main challenge in leveraging was that new works could not be started in the region due to elections, change of government, etc.

10.2 Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken, if any

10.3 Any other remarks: We concentrated on works that had been started earlier but the progress was slowed down. The team held meetings with farmer groups/villagers and with Gram Panchayat to fasten the process.

11 Co-finance Data Report

(Co-finance includes: Resources mobilized from Donors, philanthropies, foreign contribution, private individual contributions, organizations own resources, Government sources, Banks (e.g NABARD), which enter the books of accounts of the CSO, portions of which are for the same objectives, geographies and within the project duration of BRLF, will be accounted as co-finance. These can be for the HR, operations, capacity building costs, cost of pilots as well as programme costs as per Article 6 of the Grant Agreement.)

Name of the Donor	Type of agency (Please refer to Article 7 of Grant Agreement)	Purpose/objective	No. of Households covered	Amount (In Lakh INR)	Support cost (HR, operations, CB and pilots)	Programme cost
Individual Donation (MJVS)	Individual	Natural Resource Management		15,00,000	165000	
CESCI Support Association (MJVS)	Institutional	Livelihood		500000		
YuvaPragati (MJVS)	Institutional	Livelihood		132999		
Individual Donation (BSS)	Individual	Natural Resource Management		135,000	120,000	

Friends of WWB India (PSI)	Institutional	Natural Resource Management		500363	383,543	
----------------------------	---------------	-----------------------------	--	--------	---------	--

(Note-In case minimum co-finance requirement has not been fulfilled at the time of sanction of grant, attach the grant letters issued during the reporting period as proof of having fulfilled the minimum co-finance requirements.)

11.1 Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in raising co-finance for the project:

1. Even though, Bundelkhand has been in news for a long for climatic events and distress, still it was observed since last few years that it is difficult to mobilize the CSR funds. CSRs are interested in working in the area around their industrial activities and Bundelkhand lacks presence of industries, particularly the area in which we are working.
2. Other options for Co-funding are like NABARD, and other allied funders. We are working on watershed proposal for NABARD but the procedures are time taking. Getting NOC is going to be another hurdle for forested areas as it does not fit into their rule (Rule: There should not be more than 50% of forest area within watershed). Hence we are also approaching funder like M&M, Johndeer, The Hans Foundation for the same. Major CSRs like them have their funds promised for next year but they are willing to accept proposal for 2020-21.
3. Other proposal are tabled to other funders, but the current scenario of funding procedures have become very lengthy and time taking with many big/credible funding houses too (like APPI).
4. Proposals are already tabled to RRAN, Coal India, APPI and we are hopeful to receive the co-funding for year 2019-20.

11.2 Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken: Individual donors who are willing to donate for the purpose of natural resource management, have been contacted. Brief plan and proposals have been submitted to them for village specific situation.

11.3 Any other remarks:

12. Progress on Pilots

12.1 Progress on PGWM pilot

Project Location Specific

Reporting Period	May 2018 - March 2019
Name of BRLF Partner	Bundelkhand Development Alliance
No. of villages covered under PGWM pilot	2 villages
Name of the villages (PGWM Pilot Locations)	Kathai, Deora
Name of the Gram Panchayat	ShahpurKhurd, Deora
Name of the block	Shahnagar
Name of the District/State	Panna
Name of the PGWM Partner (Resource Agency)	People's Science Institute, Dehradun

Details of the activities accomplished by the PGWM partners

Name of the PGWM Partner (Resource Agency)	People's Science Institute, Dehradun
No. of field visits conducted by RA during the reporting period	2
Date of the field visits (total days)	20 days
Next date of field visit	May 2019

Technical inputs from PGWM Partners during the reporting period (to be filled in consultation with the respective RA)

Name of the PGWM Process	Related sub activities conducted during	Final Output/Outcome	Progress of the Component				Have the RA handed over
			Activity complet	Partly complet	Which compon	Expecte d time	

	the reporting period		ed yes/no	ed	ent of the activity is pending	of completion	copy of the final output – data/maps/charts to you yes/no
Geological mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconnaissance of the area Geological mapping through field work 	Geological map prepared for the area	No	Yes	* field visits are conducted but mapping is not done. * Maps are prepared on a larger scale of District using DRMs	June 2019	No. (Interim reports)
Hydrogeological mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrogeological observations in the field area Understanding and delineation of aquifers in the area 	Hydrogeological map prepared for the area Cross section map depicting aquifers of area	No	Yes	Field visit conducted to mark the features	June 2019	
Monitoring network set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of wells or other groundwater sources for regular monitoring Frequency of monitoring Training local resource person for monitoring 	Identification of network of sources for regular monitoring Ensuring monitoring at set frequency Monitoring for at least one hydrological cycle		Yes	Training local resource person for monitoring	June 2019	

Activities accomplished by the field partners during the reporting period (Partner has to report progress on four components a) Status of Water b) Capacity Building Efforts c) Progress on Water Security Plans/Protocols d) Efforts on Water Conservation)

a. Status on Water

What are the major water related challenges faced by the community in the pilot location – (use base line data to complete the narration)

Water availability (months)	Situation during				4 th year	Remarks
	Baseline	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year		

Name of pilot village -1 (Kathai)	<p>1. Water availability is around 10 LPCD only. Number of families: 35</p> <p>2. The handpumps are not successful, very low groundwater potential. The only handpump is inside the river bed, which gets submerged in the rainy days, whereas yields very little water during summer.</p> <p>3. Wells get recharged in the rainy season quickly, but get drained out too soon.</p> <p>4. Villagers depend on the only perennial spring which is located inside the river bed, 0.5km far away from the villages, but these springs cannot be used during rainy season.</p> <p>5. Water quality is major issue during rainy season due to fecal contamination.</p>					
Name of pilot village -2 (Deora)	<p>1. Water availability is 20 LPCD. Number of families: 50.</p> <p>2. There are only two perennial wells in the village, one is located inside the water tank and second is personal well of a farmer belonging to Yadav community.</p> <p>3. The well which is located inside the water tank has water quality issue, whereas caste-discrimination is a problem with Yadav's well.</p> <p>4. Villagers have shown one more well, which has less water in the summer, per according to them it can be revived.</p>					

Water Quality	Situation during					Remarks
	Baseline	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	
Name of pilot village -1	Poor in rainy season. Hardness, reddish contamination from Handpump.					

Name of pilot village -2	Poor, Fecal contamination mainly.					
Name of pilot village -3						

b. Capacity Building Efforts

Trainings Conducted	No. of participants	No. of Training Conducted/Days	Topics Covered	Resource Person	Remarks
For Staff Members	3	1 training/10 days	Groundwater management	ACWADAM	
For Local cadre - CRP	15	1 training/ 3 days	1. PGWM in Bundelkhand	PSI (Anil Gautam, VargishBamol)	
	2	1 training/10 days	2. PGWM training in Chitrakoot	PSI (Anil Gautam, VargishBamol)	

- How many full time trained CRP/VRP are engaged in PGWM intervention: 2 staff members
- Have any specific new or existing institutions is formed or given responsibility for PGWM work (specify no. of members, formation process, no. meeting held, functioning well/not, major challenges)

Community understanding on PGWM process	Still Learning	Adequate	Need little hand holding	Can take forward independently
Name of pilot village -1	Yes			
Name of pilot village -2	Yes			
Name of pilot village -3				
Name of pilot village -4				



Meeting in Village Kathai to understand the water situation



Recci visit to water sources, fields etc. To understand the possible recharge areas, and measurement for designing the scheme.



The only perennial spring in village Kathai.

12.2 Progress on NPM pilot

Project Location Specific

Reporting Period	1 st May, 2018-31 st March, 2019
Name of BRLF Partner	Bundelkhand Development Alliance (BDA)
No. of villages covered under NPM pilot	48 villages in Tendukheda cluster, 5 villages in Jabera cluster, 8 Villages in Shahnagar cluster
Name of the villages (NPM Pilot Locations)	Table inserted below
Name of the Gram Panchayat	Table inserted below
Name of the block	Tendukheda, Jabera, Shahnagar
Name of the District/State	Damoh, Panna (MP)
Name of the Resource Agency	PSI, PRAN

BLOCK NAME : TENDUKHEDA					
Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name	Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name
1	Sasanakalan	Sasanakalan	26	KhamhariyaShivlal	KhamhariyaShivlal
2	Bhaisa	Bhaisa	27		Pidrai
3		Fular	28	Dhaneta	Dhaneta
4		Majhagwan	29		Oriyamal
5	Kudpura	Kudpura	30	Bisanakhedee	Bisanakhedee
6	Sarra	Sarra	31		Harduaa
7		Madho (Mado)	32	Bagdaree	Bagdaree
8	Boriya	Boriya	33		Tipanee
9		Sanai	34		Dukarsata
10		Sarsela Mal	35	Chandana	Chandana
11		SarselaRaiyat	36		Harai
12	Samdai	Samdai	37		Palwa
13		Pateriyamal	38	Magdupura	Magdupura
14	Chhirkona	Chhirkona	39		Anchalpura
15	DhangourKalan	DhangourKalan	40	Sehari	Sehari
16		Baheriya	41	Jamun	Jamun
17		BaheriyaRaiyat	42		Pidrai
18	Bamnouda	Bamnouda	43		Hanumatbago
19		Satapairee	44	Podee	Podee
20		Dahara	45		Jaitgarh
21		Kevlaree	46	Mahaguakala	Mahaguakala
22	Khamhariyakalan	Khamhariyakalan	47		Richkudee
23		DevariNijam	48	HarraiSigourgarh	HarraiSingourgarh
24	Ajeetpur	Ajeetpur			
25		Dalpatpur			

	BLOCK NAME	SHAHNAGAR
Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name
1	ShahpurKhurd	ShahpurKhurd
2		Kathai
3		Kandheli
4		Sijahti
5	Shahpurkala	Satdhara
6		Ramgadha
7		Umaria
8	Devra	Devra

	BLOCK NAME	JABERA
Sl.No	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Chourai	Devri
2		Khamariya
3		Jamuniya
4		Chourai
5	Sagra	Padri

Details of the activities accomplished by the NPM Resource agency (Please ✓ to answer)

	PRAN	NPM Network (SEEDS)
1. Handholding technical Support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Demonstration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. FFS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Govt Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Work done by the organization to promote NPM program in project location

S. No.	Activity Done	Output
1	Training of Team members	45 volunteer trained
2	Farmers Selection and training	Traning conducted in 8 Villages of Shahnagar cluster
3	NPM practices followed by farmers (Seed selection, Seed treatment, Apply of organic compost, organic pest control, Yellow tape.	407 farmers
4	TRC (Technology Resource Centre setup) 10 TRC in Shahnagr cluster)	10 TRC in Shahnagr cluster
5	Demonstration of Azola cultivation (55 in Shahnagr cluster)	55 farmers adopt Azola cultivation in Shahnagar cluster
6	Crop cutting and crop productivity enhancement analysis for different crops	Crop productivity analysis for Wheat, chana, mustard, maize, paddy crop
7	Farmers group (Regarding implement sharing, group discussion, monitoring)	Farmers group in 8 Villages

Progress report quantitative Crop-wise (*Pls Do not alter the format) (May 2018- March 2019)

Particulars				Remark
Category	Name of crops	Household(no.)	Area (In Acre)	

Vegetables	Tomato, Potato, Peas, Brinjal	15	9.1	Shahnagar(Tomato, Potato) Tendukheda(Peas, Tomato) Jabera(Tomato, Brinjal)
Food Crops	Paddy	85	98.3	
	Wheat	667	771.5	
	Maize	10	5.7	
	Milletts			
	Net farmers	693	875.5	
Pulses	Black gram, Gram	519	437.8	
Oilseeds	Mustard	112	87.5	
Net NPM farmers without overlap		979		

Plan for Rabi season (*PlsDo not alter the format)

Particulars		Planned in Kharif	
Category	Name of crops	Household(no.)	Area (In Acre)
Vegetables	<i>*Please mention type of vegetable cultivated</i>	100	50
Food Crops	Paddy		
	Wheat		
	Maize		
	Milletts		
	Net farmers	2000	2000
Pulses	<i>*Please mention type of pulses cultivated</i>	1000	1000
Oilseeds	<i>*Please mention type of Oilseeds cultivated</i>	500	500
Net NPM farmers without overlap		3000 farmers (3000 acre)	

Capacity Building Efforts till date in reporting period

No of Trainings Conducted	No. of participants	No. of Training Conducted/Days	Topics Covered	Resource Person	Remarks
For Staff Members	4	1 trainings/4 days	NPM, organic farming, SRI	PRAN	PRAN
For paid VRPs	35	5 trainings/11 days	SCI, NPM, Seed selection, treatment, sowing methods, organic compost, pest control	Vinod Kumar Niranjana	PSI
For Lead					

farmers / Unpaid farmers					
For farmers	400	8	SCI, NPM, Seed selection, treatment, sowing methods, organic compost, pest control	Vinod Kumar Niranjan/ Rameswari, Village Resource person	PSI
No of NPM Farmer field schools conducted					
Others					

Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:

1. Unavailability of equipment like Weeders, drums, spray machines, sowing machines like Tifan
2. There no government subsidy in organic culture like PSB, Rhizobium, Azetobacter, Tricoderma.
3. Farmers are little reluctant to adopt organic practices fearing that it may reduce the production. Hence demonstration and exposure trip to demonstration field are conducted.
4. Even though NPM is adopted, it is difficult to hold the farmers to continue practices, because of lack of marketing linkages at this stage. Without economic return, farmers are reluctant to continue the practice.

Future Plans (Please include a detailed plan of action with timeline, interventions & coverage):

12.3 Progress on WASH pilot:

Progress *(Please give detailed on the progress made including the details of the pilot locations, activities undertaken and highlight your key qualitative and quantitative achievements. Please also include the details of support provided by the resource agencies including details of the visits conducted by the resource agencies)*

Particular	Unit	Target	Achieved	% of achievement
Clean Home				
Please add sub line items	Nos			
Please add sub line items	Nos			
Clean Village				
Please add sub line items				
Please add sub line items				
Demonstration of WASH technology & design				
Toilet Demonstration	Nos	1	3	300
Please add sub line items				
Clean School				
Please add sub line items				
Please add sub line items				
Awareness Program				
Please add sub line items				
Please add sub line items				

Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:

Future Plans*(Please include a detailed plan of action with timeline, interventions & coverage):*

12.4 Promotion of FPO

Progress *(Please give detailed on the progress made including the details of the pilot locations, activities undertaken and highlight your key qualitative and quantitative achievements. Please also include the details of support provided by the resource agency (YuvaMitra) including details of the visits conducted by the resource agencies)*

Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:

Capacity Building Efforts in FPO

No of Trainings Conducted	No. of participants	No. of Training Conducted/Days	Topics Covered	Resource Person (Self/Resource Agency/Govt/Others)
For Staff Members	4	One day training cum meeting at MJVS	Nuances of establishing FPO like marketing, collection, processing etc.	SEED
For VRPs (Organization)	11	One day training cum meeting at MJVS	Nuances of establishing FPO like marketing, collection, processing etc.	SEED
For Leaders	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others (Farmers)	70 (from 3 villages of Shahnagar)	3 meeting in 3 villages in a day	Analysis of agriculture situation, understanding agriculture profile, interaction with farmers, and understanding the current efforts and future scope of NPM	SEED

12.5 Promotion of Back Yard Poultry

Progress *(Please give detailed on the progress made including the details of the pilot locations, activities undertaken and highlight your key qualitative and quantitative achievements. Please also include the details of support provided by the resource agencies including details of the visits conducted by the resource agencies)*

S. No.	BYP Parameter	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Total No. of BYP HH outreach	HH		
2	Type of Bird Reared			
2.1	Desi	Nos.		
2.1	Improved	Nos.		
2.3	Broiler	Nos.		
3	No. of BYP Shelter	Nos.		

4	Feeding Practices Followed	Text		
5	No. of HH with 5-10 Hens or more hens	HH		
6	Mortality %	%		
7	Issues of Mortality	Text		
8	No. of Training conducted on BYP	Nos.		
9	HH trained on BYP	HH		
10	No. of Exposure Visit conducted on BYP	Nos.		
11	BYP cadre / Expert in Organization	Nos.		
12	Construction of Night Shelter at Household level	Nos.		
13	Vaccination done in desi back yard poultry	Nos.		
14	Business Plan for Breeding Farm (BEF) developed	Y/N		
15	Breeding Farm (BEF) developed	Nos.		
16	BYP baseline Data completed	Y/N		
17	Mobile Software used in data entry	Y/N		
18	Income Increase through BYP			
18.1	1000-5000	HH		
18.2	5000-10000	HH		
18.3	10000-15000	HH		
18.4	15000 and above	HH		

Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:

Future Six Month Plan

13.Partnership with Gram Panchayats

(Resolutions from Gram Panchayat and/or Gram Sabhas and/or PalliSabhas from the new areas where programme expands,need to be submitted within the respective years. Upload the resolutions obtained in the reporting year in the space provided)

Mention the name of the community organization you propose to work with (GP/GS/PS) – The community mobilization begins from AamSabha toward strengthening the Gram Sabha and GP. Hence planning is done in bottom up manner from AamSabha to GP, but the actual implementation and fund mobilization is from GP to AamSabha.

Gram Panchayat (GP) OR GS OR Aamsabha (AS) resolutions obtained(please add more columns, if required)

Particulars	State Name: Madhya Pradesh	State name	State Name
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Total number of GPs/GSs/ASs planned to be included in the Project	36		
Total number of GPs/GSs/ASs included in the project till date (cumulative)	36		
Total number of resolutions obtained till date (cumulative)	36		
Cumulative balance remaining	0		

Number of new GPs/GSs/ASs where work was planned for the reporting year	0		
Number of Resolutions obtained from new GPs/GSs/PSs included in the reporting year			

13.1 Describe your partnership with GPs; briefly discuss the nature of partnership and associated outcomes/achievement? *(For multi-state projects, please provide information specific to each State, if different)*

The plans/demands from the communities are submitted to GPs through the platform of AamSabha and Gram Sabha. We are waiting for their approval and budget allocation from Block to GPs. The outcome of mobilizing the AamSabha/Gram sabha has resulted in Rs. 176 lakhs convergence through various schemes through GP.

13.2 What were the major challenges faced in enabling participation of GPs? Provide details of action(s) taken to overcome these challenges. *(For multi-state projects, please provide information specific to each State, if different)*

- Role of GPs have been weaken in many schemes like agriculture schemes (platform like AamSabha has been mobilized so that all the issues and their solutions go through AamSabha resolution regardless of the scheme which addresses them. This will increase the inclusiveness in all the scheme)
- National interest schemes targets (Block level consultation were done to increase the sensitive towards other pressing issues too, like water crisis)
- Code of conduct in Assembly elections and LokSabha elections (Training, capacity building, handholding with CRPs and farmers have been done more during this period rather than actual implementation)

14. What would be your recommendation (if any) for changes in government flagship programmes/policies (*reporting on PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, SBM is mandatory*) and banking practices for better resolving the livelihoods problems of the tribal, women beneficiaries and other vulnerable communities.

Please discuss with reference to your experience of interventions in each program (as directed in the template below) undertaken during the project period in target regions.

#1

Name of the program/ scheme:

Process of engagement with program/ scheme:

Your Theory of change:

Proposed Impact pathway (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy):

#2

Name of the program/ scheme:

Process of engagement with program/ scheme:

Your Theory of change:

Proposed Impact pathway (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy):

(Please repeat the format for more number of programs/schemes as per your requirement in the above format)

Section III: Future Plans

Complete either A or B

A. For those projects whose contracts extend into next year please follow the following guide-lines.

Summary

Give a brief description of the main work to be carried out in the following year and any proposed significant changes to the overall project programme.

The description of the works to be carried out for next year will be shared by mid of May after the partners meeting and the details of the activities will be finalized during AWP meeting in Bhopal on 30-31st May.

A.1. Changes in context

Have there been changes in the context, internally within the organisation or externally in the broader context, which affect implementation? Describe and comment on the impact of these and describe in detail, any changes made to the next year's project plan.

A.2. Inter-dependencies and relationships

If any change to the project stakeholders' (institutions and/or communities) relationships and/or existing partnerships is forecast, within the project, these should be detailed here.

A.3. How do you propose to make your future project activities more inclusive, based on your learnings from implementation activities during the reporting period?

Please describe in detail on specific outputs and indicators on women's participation, intended access / benefits from the project, and specific targets on participatory processes organization has planned for the coming year. This could also be done for specific target groups of women – tribal/ women headed households/ unemployed/ economically independent/... and so on. *(If you developed Gender Action Plan (GAP), please share & attach as an annexure.)*

A.4. What strategic support would you require from BRLF in the coming project period?

Please mention your requirements over and above the existing project plan submitted to BRLF (if any)

B. If the project is scheduled to finish this year but needs to continue work into the next year, WITHOUT EXTRA FUNDING support from BRLF, please describe the tasks to be undertaken and the dates by which you foresee the completion.

B.1. What strategic support would you want from BRLF (non-financial) during the extended work period (if any)?

SECTION IV: Case studies of innovative approaches/ strategies pursued in the project

A. Key observations in execution of any flagship schemes/ programs of the government during the reporting period. Outline any best practices and/ or specific intervention that might facilitate enhanced convergence amongst the stakeholders (PRIs and CBOs/ government departments/ schemes/etc.) in the target region. *(Please include cases only from the target region of intervention covered under the current project)*

Please ensure that you report results against intervention under both the national and state level schemes of Government. If any documentation/ detailed analytical report were done, please append.

B. Key observations in execution of specific project components during the reporting period. Briefly outline any specific case study(s) that showcase innovative approaches/ strategies pursued in the project including interventions on innovative pilots, community institutions, access to resources, value chain development, etc.

Please include cases only from the target region of intervention covered under the current project