

## Annual Progress Report (2019-20)

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:** 10<sup>th</sup> May 2020

**Reporting Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 – 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

**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
	<b>Bundelkhand Development Alliance (BDA)</b>	<b>Consortium</b>
1	ManavJeevanVikasSamiti, Katni – (MJVS)	Lead CSO (Damoh District)
2	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"><li>• Creating a database of the land rights related cases and registration of farmers</li><li>• Conducting a survey on status of selected government schemes/programs/reach related to land and livelihood of tribes in operational areas</li><li>• Organizing camps for mass submission of application forms</li><li>• Organizing public hearing on land and livelihood rights issues &amp; organizing leadership camps with equal number of male and female on access to forest rights land</li><li>• State/National level consultation or workshop for FRA based livelihood development</li><li>• Capacity Building – Related to forest rights for staff members, PRI members, JFMC members etc.</li></ul>	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
Build village level institutions which will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthening PRI institutions mainly AamSabha, Gram Sabha and</li></ul>	Claim for Community Forest Rights is	

Project Objectives	Major interventions planned	Expected outputs	Expected outcomes
sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and converge funds from different government departments/ministries	<p>JFMC like Van Suraksha Committees, Van Adhikar Committee under PRI for better management of CFR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularizing meetings and promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner</li> <li>Bringing women to the center of decision making by strengthening Mahila Manch which will increase their participation in Aam Sabha and Gram Sabha</li> <li>Exposure visits for Community based organizations, representatives, women etc.</li> </ul>	awarded to 50 villages – Gram Sabha and Van Adhikar Samiti 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"> <li>Micro level planning on principles of watershed development</li> <li>Approval of Village development plans (VDPs) through Gram Sabhas</li> <li>Convergence with government schemes for implementation of watershed-based activities</li> <li>Pilot on PGWM – to demonstrate the groundwater management through community participation</li> <li>National level consultation/workshop for land-based livelihood development</li> <li>Capacity building – Watershed development, Micro level planning</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Demonstrating agronomic interventions like organic farming, SCI, kitchen garden etc. and piloting non-pest management</li> <li>Securing lifesaving irrigation through construction farm ponds/earthen check dam etc.</li> <li>Institutionalizing efforts – Farmers interest group, SHGs, seed bank etc.</li> <li>Organizing training for staff, CBOs etc. on livelihood opportunities in government schemes</li> </ul>	2500 households from 10 villages adopted organic farming practices have moved towards NPM based 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	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	2000	5

## SECTION II: Project Progress

### 1. Current Project Status (As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020)

#### 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	1500	2132	2132
	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	500	755	755

##### 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	2000	2215	2215
	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	200	147*	147

##### Right and Entitlement 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	4800	4769	4769
	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	1600	1368	1368

#### 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	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	Creation of database for FRA cases	No. of villages	2200	2362	107	2362
			Campaign for land rights - Foot march	No. of villages	38	65	171	65
			Application (Dava form) submitted for FRA cases	No. of villages	2200	2362	107	2362
			No. of farmers getting land rights under FRA (FRA cases settled)	No. of villages	1500	51	3	51

		Women getting joint land rights under CFR	No. of villages	32	28	87	Application submitted from 28 village
		Shibir for application & Jansunvayee	No	5	4	80	449
		State Level Consultation	No	1	1	100	

**Progress Narrative:** We have started our work by organizing village or hamlet level meetings to understand and analyse the present situation of villages. Also we have organized foot march in every village to create awareness about FRA. After completion, we have understood that majority of the cases have already got addressed by government. We have identified 2362 families which were eligible for getting patta through these events. Based on the prepared data base, the BDA team provided handholding support to eligible families for uploading of FRA claim form in MP Vanmitra App. During the reporting period the BDA team organized 5 Jansunwayi Program where government officials attended and addressed queries about villagers. In these events, total 449 FRA applications were submitted, whose were not uploaded in the MP Vanmitra app. We have also discussed about Common forest right. We have also discussed about Common forest right. In Shahnagar block of Panna district A survey was conducted to know the current situation and identifying if any family is left out in the last quarter. We will study individual cases and plan with them accordingly in next year. During the reporting period total 2362 Application of FRA cases uploaded in MP Van Mitra App and through the support of Mahila Mandal dal and village community 28 villages CFR application have been submitted in the gram sabha. During the reporting period total 51 families got FRA Land Patta.



**Challenges faced during implementation:** Faced challenge in identifying genuine cases of FRA, as many families who are not matching with eligibility criteria, also tries to get the benefit. Also though guidelines are saying many things, but in practical scenario government officials and new member of van adhikar samiti are also not clear about rules of FRA and also not want to engage in this. We are regularly engaged with them to bring more clarity and finding way forward. There is a lack of cohesion among the Forest Rights Committee and Panchayat due to which people of the community have to face problems.

**Future plan:** Advocacy to bring the FRA claim application from Panchayat to the block, Advocacy at block and district level for GPR mapping and to get the lease of the entire land to the families who have got less land lease. Next year our major focus will be on settling CFR related issues in each village and also strengthening institutions around joint forest management, so that villagers can be benefited through joint forest management.

S.N	Theme	Activity		Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
		Indicators	Sub Indicators					
2	Build village institutions which will sustain self-reliant development and good governance.	Village level institutions like – Aam Sabha in each village; Gram Sabha in Panchayats	Mobilizing Aam Sabha/Gram Sabha meeting in 80% villages	No. of Village (No. of GP)	75(30)	75(30)	100	
		Establishment of Mahila Manch and SHGs & other need based institutions like FIGs, FPOs, Federation etc.	Formation of Mahila Mangal Dal	No. of villages	40	53	132	1060
			Strengthening SHGs formed under SRLM	No. of Groups	160	128	80	1536
		Formation of JFMC (Van Suraksha Samiti, Van Adhikar Samiti)	No. of Van Adhikar Samiti re-constituted and trained	No. of GP	40	40	100	400
		Long term development goals prepared and followed up in Gram Sabha	Preparation of thematic maps in GIS for watershed planning	no. of villages	0	0		Geological map and drainage map for the region is prepared. PGWM maps are prepared. The overlaying of the information on "Solution channel" is yet to be done for the project villages.
			Micro Level Planning through social and resource mapping	No. of villages	7	7		
			Approval of MLP in Gram Sabha	No. of Panchayats	25	25	100	All MLP have been approved in gram sabha
			District level consultations for convergence	No	3	2	67	

**Progress Narrative:** Every village in our working is unique and they are different from each other in many aspects like geography, resource, population, livelihood opportunity, access to institution etc. Therefore, preparation of Micro level planning (MLP) of each village is utmost important to address villager's need and trigger development. Mostly we have already completed preparation of MLP in our project villages and also identified areas of work. We have also identified and prepared list of physical work need to implement in village for the purpose of drinking water, irrigation, land development and rain water harvesting. But for implementation of those schemes, it is very much required to share the whole concept of planning with government officials for to build common understanding and facilitate convergence. During the reporting period we have organized two district level consultations for convergence The objective of the consultation was to present BDA work in tribal dominated areas of Shahnaga and Tendukheda, to drive the attention of government officials towards developing a strong work plan for Bundelkhand and also to encourage departments' involvement in implementation of schemes.

Amm Sabha meeting was done in every village to finalize plan, and orientation also done on Gram Sabha. Also regular interaction with panchayat and block officials was done for relation building. Finally villagers have participated in Gram Sabha and submitted



their plans to Gram Panchayat. Also we have supported villagers in time of work execution where necessary. In the last quarter, we have also revised the MLP and prepared physical work plan in modified format for next year implementation. From our previous experience, we have understood that problems of villages can't be addressed until and unless they don't unite and work together. So we have invested our time in building community institutions from very beginning. For any decision regarding work related to village development, we have helped villagers to organize Aam sabha. We have strengthened Aam sabha in all of our project villages. Also Mahila Mangal Dals (MMD) have been formed and strengthened in all the villages for women to get a platform for discussing on different issues which may miss otherwise. We have regularly engaged with Aam sabha and MMD regarding different work like Agriculture planning, promotion of NPM, physical work implementation, FRA related work etc. We have maintained regular interaction with Ajivika mission officials for discussion and strategizing engagement with SHGs. Regular interaction and capacity building was done with SHGs regarding Kitchen garden and NPM promotion. SHG members are trained on technologies of agriculture, need of NPM, and regular handholding done in implementation of kitchen garden for nutrition aspect, preparation of different organic manure, process of SCI. Also we have engaged with Van adhikar samity and Van surakshya samity for strengthening these institutions, which will help community in working in issues related to FRA and CFR



**Challenges faced during implementation:** Still the panchayat is not active about the gram sabha, the information of the gram sabha does not reach the people, so the community members are not able to participate in the gram sabha. The development works done by the Gram Panchayats are not done properly, we have also said these points at block level but no concrete steps were taken on this. In our area, many SHGs are not functioning well and stopped their meeting. Major reason behind this was taking loan and can't able to repay due to lack of plans to invest the money in income generation activity. Also SHGs does not have a clear vision. So capacity building and enabling those SHG will take time. There are some other reasons also for broken of SHG because money transactions have been disturbed by the SRLM team and the group does not even have any documents so they are having problems starting again. We talked to the SRLM team about this but they did not take any action on it.

**Future plan:** A convergence meeting need to be organized in block level for quality implementation of physical work plan came from revised MLP. Plans will be submitted in next Gram Sabha.

Capacity building and vision building training of SHGs and MMDs will be done for strengthening of institutions and will be organized in next year.

S.N	Theme	Activity		Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
		Indicators	Sub Indicators					
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	Irrigation related works (ECD)	No. of structures (No. of HH)	16 (800)	23(705)	144	705
			Check Dam/Stop dam	No. of structures (No. of HH)	3 (200)	2(150)	67	150
			Irrigation related works (farm ponds)	No. of HH	120	98	81	98
			Construction of well	No. of Structure	40 (400)	58(186)	145	186

			Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	No. of HH	72	54	100	
			Gabion Structure	No. of structures (No. of HH)	40 (400)	17(170)	42	170
			Plantation	No. of HH	240	267	111	267
			Underground Dykes	No. of structures	80	36	0	36
			Land development (Field bunding)	No. of farmers	1200	525	44	525
			Land development (land levelling)	No. of farmers	1200	507	42	507

**Progress Narrative:** We have engaged in detailed planning of land and water activities through Micro Level Planning (MLP) exercise. Field visit was also done by engineer to check technical feasibility, design and help in preparing estimate. After preparing the list of physical work through MLP, we have engaged with panchayat in organizing Gram Sabha and oriented villagers to ensure participation. Through this process, villagers have submitted their plans in Gram Sabha. We have also engaged in orientating villagers in time of implementation for ensuring quality of work. Convergence was done with MGNREGA and watershed department for implementation of soil and water conservation work.



**Challenges faced during implementation:** In last two years, government majorly focussed in implementation of Awas yojana and sanitation schemes. For this reason, number of soil and water conservation & agriculture and allied schemes taken up by government is very less. Another problem we have faced is that, government departments like MGNREGA officials of block and panchayat are following some fixed dimension of work which is not practically suitable for all schemes.

**Future plan:** Submission of revised physical work plan and ensuring implementation will be our primary focus in this area. We will also organize block level convergence meetings to build clarity on different schemes and strategy formation to speed up work implementation.

S.N	Theme	Activity	Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress	Achievement %	Households Covered
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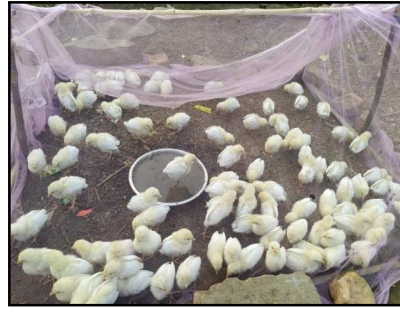
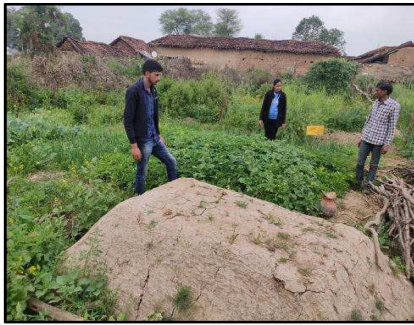
		Indicators	Sub Indicators			during the reporting period		
4	Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions	Increased agriculture productivity for 25% targeted families	Net family in Agriculture Development	No. of farmers	2000	2887	144	2887
			SRI/SWI	No. of farmers	800	1503	188	1503
			Promotion Pulse cultivation	No. of farmers	400	820	205	820
			Promotion of oilseed cultivation	No. of farmers	400	410	102	410
			Niche agri-produce (Millets)	No. of farmers	50	25	50	25
			Niche agri-produce (Vegetable/Spices)	No. of farmers	400	395	98	395
			Mobilization for FPO (Dal processing, Spices) (aggregation begin this year)	No. of farmers	800	279	35	279
			Kitchen Garden	No. of farmers	700	855	122	855
			Fencing	No. of farmers	80	322	402	322
			Sprinkler	No. of farmers	80	24	30	24
			Vermi Compost	No. of farmers	40	6	15	6
			NADEP compost pit	No. of farmers	40	74	185	74
			Any other input program	No. of farmers	80	119	149	119
	Livestock Development		Goatry - Training, Health services, Marketing	No. of farmers	800	566	70	566
			Azola (Dairy promotion)	No. of farmers	400	306	76	306

**Progress Narrative:** Training was organized with panchayat sahayaks for capacity building on agriculture theme. Also Discussion started in Aam sabha and Mahila Mangal Dal about analysing the present situation of agriculture, crop choice, present practice, availability of markets, work distribution. After analysing the present situation, different training events was organized on agronomic interventions. Focus was given is promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), System of Wheat Intensification (SWI), System of Crop Intensification technique in Pulse, Oilseed, Vegetable, and Non Pesticide Management (NPM) techniques. Also, kitchen garden was promoted for addressing nutrition aspect of families. Side by side agriculture plan was prepared by organizing regular hamlet level meetings. Regular handholding at field level was done by field staffs as well as agriculture experts in time of cultivation to ensure proper technique and steps of cultivation methods. We have always facilitated women to participate in every training and activity. Special orientation was done with SHG members and Mahila Mangal Dal (MMD) for promotion of kitchen garden and NPM. A kit was developed which includes seed and POP for kitchen garden to maintain the crop diversity. In our agriculture field we have tried to promote Non Pesticide Management (NPM) techniques with every farmer. To achieve this, we have organized separate training events to create awareness about adverse effect of chemicals used in time of cultivation, prepared map to identify pattern of utilization of chemical fertilizer and insecticide, and also natural substitute to address the gap. Training was given in MMDs and SHGs on preparation of organic manures like Matka Khad, Bhu Nade, and organic insecticide like Agyastra, Mathastra etc. Also alternative measures also taken like utilization of yellow strip for insect trap for Mustard crop. We have promoted seed bank in all five panchayat to preserve local traditional vegetable seed which have much more resistant capacity to disease and also to ensure availability of variety of seeds to villagers in time of cultivation. Technology Resource Centre



(TRC) also promoted in all villages. Purpose of TRC is for create scope of easy access for tools which is helpful in implementation of agriculture. Also exposure was organized to reach to large number of farmers about creating awareness of feasibility of SRI/SWI/SCI techniques and NPM. Under this programme, scientific approach to activities for livelihood enhancement was promoted by PSI in support with KVK, Panna. Dr. Ashish Tripathi and Dr. Ritesh Bagaura visited the field and facilitated training for farmers. SRI and NPM principles were also discussed with the scientists. 23 farmers were provided saplings for kitchen garden. In the effort of Income enhancement of farmers, village Shahpur Khurd was chosen as Seed village. Training was organised for farmers and Dr. Anita Babbar from the university also visited the area. 34 farmers were selected under the programme and were provided with gram, mustard and pigeon pea improved seeds. Continuous guidance was also provided by the scientists.

Side by side we have also realized that we need to explore alternate livelihood opportunities like Goat rearing. Village level institutions are very much necessary for sustainability of livestock development program like goatery. This year we have engaged with SHGs and Mahila Mangal Dal (MMD) for analysing present situation and finding way forward. We have understood that, average 20 to 30 % families in a village does goat rearing and average herd size is 4 to 5. But they don't follow scientific methods, not have system of vaccination. After analysing the situation, we have first started knowledge gathering on goat rearing and also preparing modules for capacity building. We have also started interaction with MMDs and SHGs about need assessment and planning.



Challenges faced during implementation: Farmers are still reluctant to practice SCI as they perceive it to be laborious and time taking; It gets difficult to make farmer shift from traditional broadcasting or sowing at small distances; Since NPM requires a landscape approach, it is challenging to convince whole village. Also, collection of inputs like cow urine gets difficult to arrange; lack of small farm machinery leads to more time and labour; lack of fund for demonstrating controlled conditioned plots at village level; attacks from wild and stray animals and frost damage the crop; Climatic change and erratic pattern of rainfall affects the yield For goat rearing, lack of green fodder is a huge challenge for villagers. We have tried for azola cultivation, but that also not sustainable due to tremendous heat in summer. Also villagers are not able to take benefit of government vaccination program.

Future plan: Major plan of the next year is to reach to at least 60 to 70% of the villagers through SRI/SWI/SCI, kitchen garden and NPM. It can be achieved through rigorous trainings of farmers; demonstrating successful interventions; establishing entrepreneurship model for NPM products; bring in new equipment to make agronomic operations easier; demonstration of plots to administration to be included as part of schemes and convergence with governments.

Few specific steps were planned. First thing will be capacity building of villagers on Goat rearing. Second thing will be to interact with block administration for organizing vaccination camps. We are also interacting with Ajivika mission officials and will plan for any necessary service needed from them.

S.N	Theme	Activity		Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
		Indicators	Sub Indicators					
5	Right and Entitlement	Linking villagers with different schemes for risk mitigation	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	No. of families	6400	6137	96	6137
			Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	No. of families	6400	3420	53	3420
			Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	No. of families	6400	2598	40	2598
			Soil Health Card scheme	No. of families	6400	3470	54	3470
			Widow pension	No. of families	800	634	79	634
			Old age pension	No. of families	800	788	98	788
			PMJAY (Ayushyman)	No. of families	6400	4468	69	4468
			Kisan Credit card	No. of families	4000	1947	48	1947

Progress Narrative: We have started our work by organizing Aam sabha at village level, or hamlet meetings for awareness building on different governments schemes running in our area. We have prioritize few schemes like Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana, Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana, Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Soil Health Card scheme, Widow pension, Old age pension, PMJAY (Ayushyman Bharat), Kisan Credit card, Jan dhan yojana etc. After doing meetings in every village, we have analysed the situation. We have understood that villagers had lack of understanding about many schemes. We felt most difficulties in understanding the situation of health insurance related schemes as these are directly handled by banks. A survey was done on these schemes. In time of survey, we have again discussed with villagers about benefit, eligibility criteria and process of application of these schemes. Among these schemes, maximum beneficiaries have got benefit of Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana, Widow Pension and old age pension. We have organized Jansunvayee also where villagers had direct interaction with officials and they discussed about different schemes. Our major role in this theme is awareness creation.







**Challenges faced during implementation:** The health insurance schemes were directly provided by banks and bank authorities have already registered villager's name in these schemes. But villagers are not aware to this; hence calculating actual number of beneficiary is very much problematic. We have thought of submitting villagers list in gram sabha for enlisting them in these schemes. But in time of discussion with CEO about these, he replied that apart from Widow and Old age pension, registration of other schemes can't be done by them.

**Future plan:** We will planning of organizing camps for Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana and Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana as this can be done only by registered computer operator and Bank. Also we will engage with Agriculture department for soil health card schemes. Apart from these, we will engage regularly with Aam Sabha and Mahila Mangal Dal for awareness creation and taking necessary action.

S.N	Theme	Activity		Unit (As per YPO)	Target (As per YPO)	Actual Progress during the reporting period	Achievement %	Households Covered
		Indicators	Sub Indicators					
6	Others	Piloting innovation	Application for Solar panel	No. of pilots	1	1	100	Application submitted
			PGWM	No. of pilots	4 plans	5 plans	125%	250
			NPM - Demonstration	No. of villages	19	19	100	
			Coverage of villages on landscape approach	No. of villages	40	40	100	
			Technology Resource Center (NPM, equipment etc)	No. of villages	23	37	160	
			Sanitation and SWM (Implementation)	No. of villages	3	1	33	

## 2. Output Progress

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

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	40	53	132	1060
			Revival of old SHGs	No. of Groups	160	128	80	1536
2	Agricultural Development	Productivity enhancement of Cereal Crop	SRI/SWI	No. of farmers	800	1503	187	1503
		Promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture	NADEP/Vermi- compost construction	No. of HH	80	80	100	80
			NPM Based Intervention	No. of villages	59	59	100	2887
		Promotion of other crops	Spices & Vegetable Cultivation	No. of farmers	400	395	98	395
			Promotion of High Value Crops	No. of farmers	800	1230	153	865
		Value-chain development for Agriculture	Establishment of processing unit	No. of farmers	800	279	35	279
3	Natural Resource Development	Construction of Water Harvesting Structure	Construction/ repair of Community Pond Farm Pond	No. of HH	128	98	62	98
			Construction/ Repair of Earthen Dam	No. of structures	16	23	143	705
			Construction/Rep air of Check dam/Stop Dam	No. of structures	3	2	67	150
			Construction/rep air of well/ Dugwell	No. of structures	40	58	145	186
		Land Development	Field Bunding	Number	1200	525	43	525
			Land Leveling	Number	1200	507	42	17
		Bio-mass Conservation	Plantation	No. of HH	240	267	111	267
		Drainage line treatment and development	Gabion Structure	No. of structures	40	17	42	170
			Bori Bund	No. of HH	72	54	75	0
4	Capacity Building	Thematic Training to Community Members	PGWM	No. of pilots	3	0		
			WASH	Number	1	1	100	
		Awareness Generation	Campaign for land rights	No. of villages	38	65	171	
			Shibir and Jansunvayee	Number	5	4	80	449



			State level consultation on FRA	Number	1	1	100	
			District level consultation for convergence	Number	3	2	67	
5	Village Planning	Village Planning	Village Micro-plan and DPR	No. of villages	7	7	100	
			Plan submitted in Gram Sabha	No. of Panchayat	25	25	100	
6	Rights and Entitlement	Land Rights	No of FRA Claim submitted	Number	2200	2362	107	2362
			No of FRA Claim Settled	Number	1500	51	3	51

**Institution Building:** We have majorly worked in building women institutions in villages called Mahila Mangal Dal (MMD). This is a platform of all women in village to discuss about their situation, planning, and implementation of different work related to development. We have formed MMD in all project villages. Also we have regularly engaged with MMDs and SHGs about Kitchen Garden and NPM.

**Agriculture Development:** We have able to reach to 2887 families through improved agriculture techniques like SRI/SWI/SCI, kitchen garden and NPM. Regular meetings, trainings and handholding support were provided to ensure the quality. We have tried to promote NPM in all the villagers in landscape approach. For this we used PRA tools like resource mapping to analysis the situation and planning. Also small agriculture instruments were introduced, and design modified as and when required to address the need

**Natural Resource Development:** Micro level planning was done in all project villages. Plans were prepared and finalized in Aam Sabha and got submitted by villagers in Gram sabha. But due to targets in PMAY and SBM, less number of soil and water conservation schemes got implemented. Among all work, 23 Earthen Dam (705 beneficiary), 98 Farm Pond (98 beneficiary) and bori bandh (54 beneficiary) was constructed for rain water harvesting and irrigation work. Land development was done in lands of 525 beneficiaries. Also 58 numbers of irrigation well got constructed. We have also re visited plans of all villages for submitting in next year

**Capacity Building:** We have organized centralized training events for grooming field staffs as well as on field training for villagers. For agriculture, four in house training and twenty on field training, three exposures were done. For FRA related work, Foot march was organized in all villages, two Jansunvayee was organized. One district level and one state level convergence workshop also organized for discussion about plans and shorting out implementation strategy. Training was conducted for field staffs for revision of MLP.

**Village Planning:** For this year, plans of all 75 villages was shortlisted and submitted at Gram Sabha meeting, giving priority to soil & water conservation and agriculture allied works. We have also revised all MLPs to prepare work plan for next year.

**Rights and Entitlement:** Major engagement was done in awareness creation. For FRA, 2362 forms have been registered in MP Vanmitra App. For other schemes, we have regularly engaged in Aam Sabha and Mahila Mangal Dal for awareness creation. A survey was conducted to understand the present situation and also to plan for next year. During the reporting period 51 families got patta of FRA land.

## 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
1	Shahnagar	0 - 5000	151	Kitchen Garden
2		5001 -15000	423	Kitchen Garden, SRI, SWI, SCI and NPM
3		15001-25000	129	SRI, SWI, SCI, Vegetable cultivation and NPM
4		25001 and Above	52	SRI, SWI, SCI, Vegetable cultivation and NPM

Sl. No	Block Name	Income range	No. of HHs	Major Interventions
1	Tendukheda	0 - 5000	632	Kitchen Garden and NPM
2		5001 -15000	891	Kitchen Garden, Vegetable, SRI, SWI, SCI, Land development, poultry and NPM
3		15001-25000	415	SRI, SWI, SCI, Vegetable cultivation, Land development, Irrigation facility and NPM
4		25001 and Above	194	SRI, SWI, SCI, Vegetable cultivation, Poultry and 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	Administration is taking initiative to provide the claims to eligible cases. Identification and verification of pending cases has been taken up strictly.	Communities are getting aware of CFR and JFM also. Small decisions regarding forest (grazing, plantation, wood logs, etc.) have been initiated in many villages	Mobilization in Aam Sabha, Gram sabha; Knowledge dissemination through Foot march. Discussions in Jansunvayi	The most challenging task is to mobilize community to take ownership of a common resource like forest ; Forest department also is reluctant to ensure community forest rights	Training communities further on JFM and CFR and built ownership; train JFM committee; sensitize administration to accept the capacity/potential of community to manage the forest resources
Increasing active participation of communities in Aam Sabha/Gram Sabha	Community has started to participate and raise issues in Gram sabha; Work plans are also submitted by community; Jansunvayi is conducted every Tuesday	The wider impact will be seen in subsequent years when community village development plans will be implemented through government schemes and community would realize the strength of Aam sabha/ Gram Sabha	Community mobilization through awareness campaigns, habitation level meetings (Tola Sabha) etc. Promotion of women participation through women group; Process of MLP ensured that people problem and their solutions are included in the plans; Continuous discussion with block administration on MLPs, Jansunvayi, etc.	Most of the village development fund has been allotted to SBM and PMAY due to which other community needs are not addressed as during Gram Sabhas PRIs push their agendas only to fulfill their targets.	Orientation of administration to admit community plan into village work plan; Capacity building of community to plan pass resolutions in Gram Sabhas
New agronomic interventions by communities and administration	Farmers are learning new techniques like SCI and trying to customize them to their local conditions; farmers are also learning the need to preserve the indigenous seeds;	A large number of farmers are adopting organic and NPM and a large impact would be seen in coming years with the growing acceptability of the interventions;	Regular trainings of field staff and farmers are conducted; Identification of progressive farmers; Field level demonstrations help farmers to see result; Farmers' exposure to demonstration farm and crop cutting experiment; Farmers training by VLRPs	Farmers are still reluctant to practice SCI as they perceive it to be laborious and time taking; It gets difficult to make farmer shift from traditional broadcasting or sowing at small distances; Since NPM requires a landscape	Trainings of farmers and demonstrating successful interventions; business model for NPM products; bring in new equipment to make agronomic operations easier; demonstration of plots to

	Administration is welcoming these techniques and willing to expand through their schemes.		and propagation by progressive farmers; PSI has jointly piloted demonstration plots with KVK, Panna to enrich the knowledge on SCI practices	approach, it gets difficult to convince whole village. Also, collection of inputs like cow urine gets difficult to arrange; lack of farm machinery; lack of fund for demonstrating controlled conditioned plots at village level; attacks from wild and stray animals and frost damage the crop; Climatic change and erratic pattern of rainfall	administration to be included as part of schemes; premium prices for the agri - produce using NPM; supporting farmers through convergence with depts. Like MGNREGA, Horticulture; Enhance vegetable seed bank to seeds of cereal, pulses and oil seeds as well
Creating cadre of trained talent pool	VLRPs are gaining the knowledge as well as implementing it in the villages; They are more aware of issues and can take community initiatives.	VLRPs are not just implementing the deliverables on field but also taking initiatives to try new things that they learn through various trainings and other sources ; VLRPs are also trying to engage with PRIs to deliver better results with combined efforts	Training on various aspects like PRIs, FRA, MLP, institution building, agronomic interventions, NPM, 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 of women VLRPs and bringing them outside the social constraint is another challenge; Staff retention 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.
Increasing importance of community contribution	The participation of community has increased in the past few months not only in the project area especially in soil and water conservation works done by the Government.	The structures that were earlier made without the involvement of community were not as stable as ones with their involvement and participation. A sense of ownership is also developed amongst the community.	Some structures were repaired with the help of "Shram Daan" last year as well as in this reporting period. This was presented before the DC of Damoh District who really liked the concept and adopted this method in other villages also where he also participated personally in Shram Daan.	Earlier, people were easily mobilized for shramdaan. But the attitude has changed over the years. To motivate people again to get their hands dirty without getting any money in return. But to instill that sense of ownership this was necessary.	More structures and activities for NRM through co-finance has been planned.

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

Since the delivery of outputs is majorly dependent on community engagement, it becomes challenging to plan various interventions due to prolonged engagements of community. For e.g. during harvesting season, farmer meetings becomes difficult to arrange as farmers stay in fields. All interventions will definitely lead to the expected outcome. But outcome is envisaged to be seen after a certain period of time which may go beyond the project duration depending upon the respective activity. For e.g., though the NPM is implemented to reach out the output target, but it will take repetitive and consecutive results for farmers to accept it, realising benefit for it to reach scale. Thus the output may be achieved during the project period but the outcome may be seen after some time.

Outcome	discrepancies
Convergence and support from administration	As the work is totally dependant on the Govt departments for implementation of development works, the time taken for it is not at par with the expectations from the line departments. But with the constant communication and coordination, efforts are in progress to achieve convergence in timely basis.  Targets under national interest schemes like PRAY, SBM has diverted attention from soil and water conservation and agriculture allied works
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, on which we have started our work
Social Security schemes	Difficult to track data and act for schemes which are directly operated by bank
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	Many SHGs got defunct due to unpaid loan, account dispute or lack of unity. So reviving those SHGs are tough and need time.

**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 faced is to fit project interventions into community engagement to schedule trainings and plan. Meetings and trainings take a set back during peak agriculture seasons. Members go to nearby mines and District in search of work during lean seasons.

S. No	Challenges Faced	Action taken to overcome or mitigate risk
1.	Most of the village development fund has been allotted to SBM and PMAY due to which other community needs are not addressed	Regular meeting was done with panchayat and block officials , also we helped villagers to raise the issue in Jansunvayee
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 where available in their villages
3.	Lack of knowledge at community level for many social security schemes specially those related to bank	Aam sabha meetings were organized for awareness creation. Also tried to communicate with bank
4	Unusual and unseasonal rainfall pattern	Since this is a natural scenario, the staff focussed on motivating the famers to adopt alternative livelihood methods such as livestock development, micro enterprise, etc. Some farmers have shown interest in poultry and gotry. The team is trying to help them in this, through the support of government department.

**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)**

- The introduction of the software Vanmitra has created a new awareness campaign about FRA. It is a great time for the project staff to use this opportunity and mobilize people as much as possible. Using false data was also a challenge faced by the staff which will now be automatically eliminated from the process now.



- One of the major learning is that if we are able to pool resources of various departments like MGNREGA, Horticulture, irrigation, etc. it is very effective in developing large scale models, though the challenge faced is facilitating coordination among departments and ensuring proper documentation of community members.
- Another major learning was about practice of SCI, NPM, etc. This helped develop an understanding around profitable farming. Manual/handbooks have been made in hindi for better understanding of field staff as well as farmers. Requirement of developing business model for NPM products is also felt.
- It is also learned that farm mechanization is very crucial suitable and affordable to small farm size as in our project area.
- Another major learning is that beneficiaries in a village should consist of majority of HHs to create a greater impact. E.g. if open grazing is an issue to farms, it can be only resolved by intervention of all HHs.

**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. Kitchen gardens are promoted by training women. The objective of involving women in Kitchen garden is to ensure nutritional diet to them. 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. Mahila mangal dals have been formed to ensure participation of women in Aam sabhas/gram sabhas and put women issues forward. 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	Ensuring women participation in agriculture intervention	Trainings and Handholding were provided in SHGs and Mahila mangal dal on Kitchen Garden, NPM. Also those instruments are promoted which are women friendly.

**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).**

Training held in Second year 1 April 2019 to 31th March 2020 Organized by PSI under BRLF Project					
S.No.		Date	Name of Trainings	Place	No. of Participants
1	Training on FRA	24 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> September, 2019	FRA - Module-II	MJVS campus	35
2		6 September, 2019	Jansunvaye	Tendukheda	65
3		18 <sup>th</sup> - 27 <sup>th</sup> November, 2019	Foot march in project villages of Tendukheda	Tendukheda	
4		22nd - 25th November, 2019	Foot march in project villages of Shahnagar block	Shahnagar field	180
5		26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2019	State level Consultation	Gandhi Bhavan, Bhopal	
6		30th November, 2019	Jansunvayee in Shahnagar block	Shahnagar office	143
7		3 <sup>rd</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	Foot march in project villages of Tendukheda	Tendukheda	

8		18th February, 2020	Foot march in project villages of Shahnagar block	Tala Panchayat, Shahnagar	125
9		2 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2020	Jansunvaye	Bamhori Panchayat	313
10		3rd March, 2020	Jansunvayee in Tala panchayat of Shahnagar block	Tala Panchayat, Shahnagar	55
11	<b>Training on government schemes &amp; PRI strengthening</b>	22 October, 2019	District Level Consultation	Damoh	
12		27th November, 2019	District Level convergence meeting	Panna	
13	<b>Training on MLP &amp; VLI</b>	13th -14th February 2020	Training on MLP revision	MJVS campus	22
14		6th - 7th March and 13th - 17th March, 2020	Training of staffs on MLP	Kandheli village, Shahnagar	7
15	<b>Training on watershed &amp; engineering structures</b>	4th - 5th June, 2019	Training on Engineering structure	MJVS campus and field visit Shahnagar	12
16		2nd - 4th October, 2019	Planning of solar lift drinking water system (visit by Rajesh sir) and training cum field team orientation	Tendukhera	22
17	<b>Training on livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM</b>	9th May, 2019	Farmers training in Damoh regarding SCI NPM (team member + Farmers in MJVS office) (Seasonal training)	Tendukhera	32
18		5th June, 2019	Training on Drumstick Cultivation	Shahpur Khurd	46
19		3rd July, 2019	Training regarding community nursery (with farmers group)	Ramgadha, Shahnagar	14
20		17th July, 2019	Training regarding paddy transplanting (with kishori balika samuh)	Ramgadha, Shahnagar	8
21		25th - 27th September, 2019	Training on agronomic intervention and NPM	MJVS campus	18
22		21st October, 2019	Farmers exposure in Damoh (Regarding kharif crop)	Damoh tendukhera field	75
23		16th - 18th December, 2019	Training on agronomic intervention and NPM	MJVS Campus	24
24		17th February, 2020	Training for kitchen garden seed procurement (with Mahila sangthan)	Shahpur khurd, Shahnagar	12
25		4th March, 2020	Farmer's training cum exposure of SCI and NPM	Deora Village of Shahnagar Block	160
26		Seasonal	Farmers training cum orientation for kharif and rabi crops in 40 villages (one day/ village for kharif, 1 day/ village for Rabi)	40 villages (Tendukheda and Shahnagar Block)	1544
27		Seasonal	Training of Kitchen Garden with Mahila Mangal Dal of 53 villages	53 villages (Tendukheda and Shahnagar Block)	1166
28	<b>Exposure visits</b>	22nd - 23rd December, 2019	Team exposure on water conservation structures, vegetable cultivation, FPO, livelihood	Tikamgarh, Jatara, Jhansi, Orchha	26
29	<b>Other</b>	1st February,	Training of Surveyor	Gangajheria,	16

		2020		Shahnagar	
30	Capacity building (External agency)	14 <sup>th</sup> June-16 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Concept of FPO by NPM Network		4
31		28 <sup>th</sup> May-13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2019	NPM Training by PRAN VRP	Tendukheda	1

**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.)**

- The village development plans focus on soil-water conservation and technical inputs to increase the base of natural resources i.e. land, water, forest , animal husbandry etc. This increases the productivity of agriculture activity and allied activities which are the main livelihood source for the local communities. The planning based on availability of local resources ensures the - sustainability and self-reliant development.
- The social capital in term of village level institutions, ensuring participation from weaker sections, participation of women through MMDs/SHGs , building cadre of local talented pool, etc is built which leads to formation of democratic institutions and ensures the equity, sustainability and self-reliant development.
- The innovation of above socio-technical approach is based on mutual learning between communities and PSI's staff, by exchange of traditional knowledge of communities and modern science provided by experts. The innovation on social processes and technical processes evolve along with the communities.
- The cultivation of ginger has been promoted on large scale in Block Tendukheda. It was not practised earlier. This intervention was a result of exposure visit of the staff last year where they learnt about ginger and spice cultivation along with multi layer cropping.
- 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.

**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	MGNERGA	Gram Panchayat	Farm Pond/ Community Pond	111	61.9563
	Kapil dhara	Gram Panchayat	Well	186	68.52298
	MGNERGA	Gram Panchayat	Stop Dam	150	64.100
	MGNERGA	Gram Panchayat	Bori Badhan	102	1.065
	Agriculture	Agriculture Dept	Sprinkler	24	0.649
	MGNREGA	Panchayat	Percolation Tank (Irrigation)	20	1.32894
	MGNREGA	Panchayat	Livestock (Goshala)	250	54.720
	Jal grahan kshetra pravandhan	Watershed	New ECD construction	27	12.000
	MGNREGA	Panchayat	ECD repair	128	20.500
	MGNREGA	Panchayat	Field bund	17	6.180
	MGNREGA	Panchayat	Plantation works	211	51.490
	Watershed	Watershed	Field bunds	1	0.350
	Agriculture	KVK Panna	Plant Distribution	23	0.030
	Agriculture	KVK Panna	Seeds Distribution	34	0.397
	Agriculture	Agriculture	Power Tiller	1	0.5
	Total			1285	343.78922

**Community Contribution Report**

State	Purpose/Objective	No. of Households covered	Amount (In Lakh INR)
Madhya Pradesh	Purchase Power Tiller	1	0.5
	Farm Pound/ Community Pound	111	3.41250
	Sprinkler	24	0.1
	Dug Well	186	16.22925
	Bori Bandhan	102	0.90555

	Stop Dam	150	1.0495
	Field Bunding	507	45.15652
	Land Leveling	507	19.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1588</b>	<b>86.35332</b>

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

- Regular updation of plan is very much required
- Need collective effort from community to influence government for large scale implementation
- Targets under national interest schemes like PRAY, SBM has diverted attention from soil and water conservation and agriculture allied works.
- Lack of formal space in government forum hinders scope of influence.
- In the project target area most of the farmers have FRA land but they have not got Patta at, therefore, land development work cannot be done in the fields of these farmers.

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

- Revision of MLP was done.
- Convergence meeting was organized for strengthening partnership.
- Generating awareness about Gram Sabha among villagers.
- During the reporting period 90% land development work has been done through the Community contribution.

### 10.3 Any other remarks:

## 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
Parikh Foundation , Charhi Road Mumbai (MJVS)	Society, Institutional	Irrigation equipment	150	259400		259400
CESCI Support Association ,MJVS	Society, Institutional	Irrigation	20	366380	94630	271750
Friends of WWB India*	Trust, Institutional	Scaling up SCI in India	NA	242,256	169950	72306
PSI local donation	Individual donations, PSI is society	Livelihood restoration in disaster affected regions	NA	24750	24750	0
Azim Premaji Philanthropic Initiative	Company, Institutional	Livelihood security of small and marginal farmers	1500 HH	66638	29650	36988
Arghyam foundation	Society, Institutional	Participatory Groundwater management	NA	24750	24750	0



<b>Total</b>		<b>984174</b>	<b>343730</b>	<b>640444</b>
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### 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 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.

**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.

### 11.3Any other remarks:

## 12. Progress on Pilots

### 12.1 Progress on PGWM pilot

No. of villages covered under PGWM	5
Name of villages (PGWM Locations)	Kathayi, Deora (Bhatiya tola), Shapur Khurd (Karah tola) in Shahnagar block, Richkudi and Pateria mall in Damoh block
Name of gram panchayats	4
Name of block	2
Name of district	Panna and Damoh
Name of state	Madhya Pradesh
Name of PGWM (Technical) Partner	People's Science Institute, Dehradun

### Activities undertaken under PGWM initiative:

Activities	Unit	Annual Target (April 19 to March 20)	Achievement (April 19 to March 20)
<b>Hydrogeology</b>			
Water Level Monitoring (Wells/Handpumps)	No. of Wells/Handpump	4	2 (springs)
Pumping tests	No. of Pump Tested	4	Pump test cannot be conducted at Springs. Hence trend analysis is done with the villagers.
Water Quality Monitoring	No. of Samples	NA	3 locations in Panna district for drinking water sources.
Daily Rainfall Monitoring in MM	MM	NA	NA
<b>Water Security Plan</b>			
Preparation and finalization of WSP/DPR	No. of Village	4	5
District level workshop organized to share WSP with district administration	No. of Workshop	1	1
Submission/Approval of DPR	No. of Village	4	0
Convergence with govt schemes	No. of Schemes		
Financial leverage of the converged govt schemes	Amount		
Co-financing with other agencies	Amount		
NRM structure constructed as per WSP	No. of Structure		

Households are benefited/adopted through Water security plan	No. of HHs		
<b>Groundwater Management Plan</b>			
PGWM meetings with CRPs/Community members	No. of Meetings	4 villages, 4 aam sabha meeting	3 villages, Aam Sabha meeting are conducted
Exposure Visits conducted	Nos	NA	1
IEC Material Developed	Nos	NA	NA
Data/Report Sharing workshop user groups/community institutions	Nos		Aam Sabhas are conducted in the 3 villages of Panna district.
PGWM protocol formation	No. of protocols		2 villages of Panna district (Kathayi, Shahpur Khurd)
HHs are following protocols	No. of HHs		
Crop Water budgeting completed	No. of villages	NA	NA (as PGWM is planned for drinking water sources)
HHs are benefited/adopted crop water budgeting	No. of HHs	200 HH	250
<b>Capacity Building Efforts</b>			
Training conducted	No. of trainings		It was conducted in first year. Timely monitoring and technical feasibilities were conducted by PSI staff at the project locations.
Topic covered	No. of topics		
Trainees capacitated	No. of trainees		
CRP capacitated around ground water management plan	No. of CRPs		
Documentation (Case study, audio/video visuals)	Nos		

#### Details of the activities accomplished by the PGWM partners:

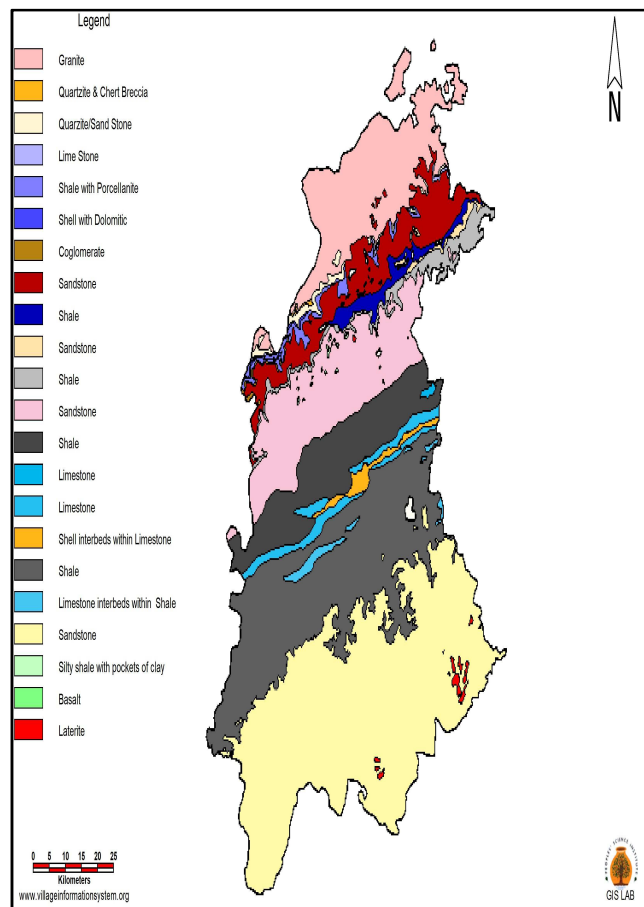
No. of field visits conducted by Technical Agency (PGWM Partner) during the reporting period	Implementation agency is same as Technical Agency. Field visit conducted - 4 in Panna district and 4 in Tendukhera Block (Each by Seema, Rajesh sir, Adarsh Shukla, and Sharad Yadav)
Date of the field visits (total days)	(1) 4- 8 June 2019 Training cum field visit by Rajesh Kumar and Seema Ravandale (Training at MJVS and field visit to Kathayi) (5 days) (2) July 2019 , field visit to Banjari by Seema along with IITB interns (3 days) (3) 11-12 August 2019 , Field visit by Seema in Tendukhera block (2 days) (4) 2 October 2019, Field visit by Rajesh Kumar in Karoh tola (1 day) (5) 3-4 October 2019, Field visit by Rajesh Kumar in Tendukhera block (2 days) (6) 4 days in January 2020 by Adarsh Shukla in Panna cluster (7) 9-10 February 2020, Field visit by Adarsh Shukla in Tendukhera block (2 days) (8) 11-14 March 2020 , Field visit and estimation of engineering structures by Sharad Yadav in Tendukhera block (4 days)

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

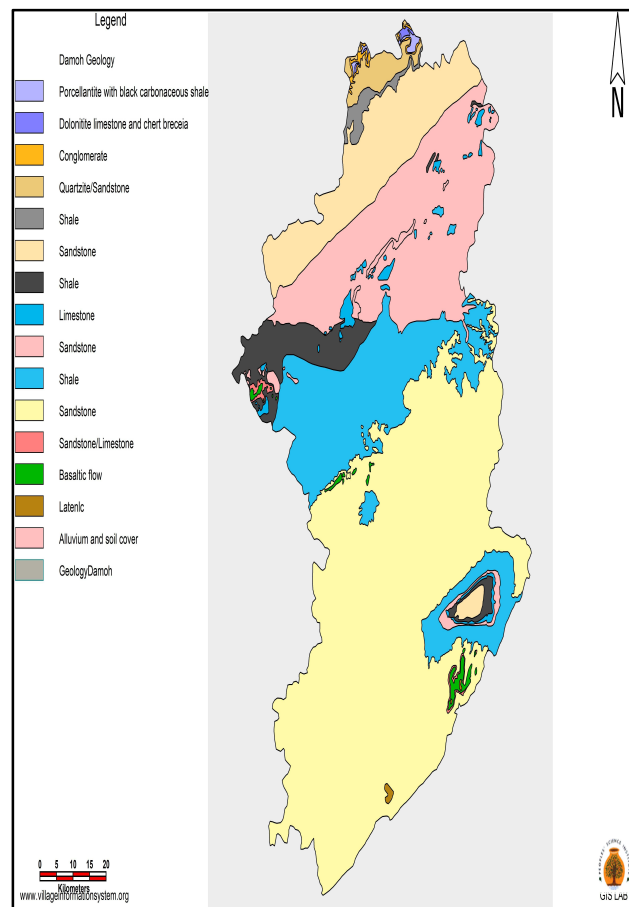
The PGWM activity is focussed on drinking water resources and not on irrigation in the given villages, as this is one of the critical point of intervention in the villages. The critical source and potential for groundwater management was identified during Micro level planning process by the communities. Hence the pilots are chosen according to the priorities set by communities.

PGWM plans are prepared by studying - hydrogeology of the region, critical resources, dependency on the sources, studying the discharges with the help of community by using Trend Analysis tool with community, and technical feasibility of the planned structures by engineers, estimation and preparing the benefit sharing protocol with the communities.

The plans are prepared, but the convergence will take some time. We are planning to present the plans to potential funder too like Hans foundation, APPI etc.



Geological map of Panna District



Geological map of Damoh District

## 12.2 Progress on NPM pilot

### Project Location Specific

Reporting Period	1.04.2019-30.09.2019
Name of BRLF Partner	Bundelkhand Development Alliance
No. of villages covered under NPM pilot	60 villages in Block Tendukheda, 10 villages in Block Shahnagar
Name of the villages (NPM Pilot Locations)	-
Name of the Gram Panchayat	-
Name of the block	Tendukheda and Shahnagar
Name of the District/State	Damoh and Panna /Madhya Pradesh
Name of the Resource Agency	PRAN

No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name	No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name
1	Sasanakalan	Sasanakalan	31	Kotkheda	Kotkheda
2	Bhaisa	Bhaisa	32		Kosmada
3		Fular	33	Khamhariya Shivilal	Khamhariya Shivilal
4		Majhagwan	34		Pidrai
5	Kudpura	Kudpura	35	Dhaneta	Dhaneta
6		DevariShankar	36		Oriyamal
7	Sarrra	Sarrra	37	Bisanakhedee	Bisanakhedee
8		Madho (Mado)	38		Sasanakhurd
9	Boriya	Boriya	39		Harduaa
10		Sanai	40	Bagdaree	Bagdaree
11	Samdai	Sarsela Mal	41	Chandana	Tipanee
12		Sarsela Raiyat	42		Ghutaria
13		Samdai	43		Gubara
14		Pateriyamal	44		Dukarsata
15		Pareriyachak	45		Chandana
16	Chhirkona	Chhirkona	46	Jhaloun	Harai
17		Dhondha	47		Palwa
18	Dhangour Kalan	Dhangour Kalan	48	Magdupura	Jhaloun
19		Baheriya	49		Magdupura
20		Baheriya Raiyat	50		Anchalpura
21	Bamhori	Bamhori	51	Sehari	Sehari
22		Ramadehi	52	Jamun	Jamun
23	Bamnouda	Bamnouda	53		Pidrai
24		Satapairee	54		Hanumatbago
25		Dahara	55	Podee	Podee
26		Kevlaree	56		Jaitgarh
27	Khamhariya kalan	Khamhariya kalan	57	Mahagua kala	Mahaguakala
28		Devari Nijam	58		Richkudee
29	Ajeetpur	Ajeetpur	59	Harrai Sigourgarh	Harrai Singourgarh
30		Dalpatpur	60		Harrai

### BLOCK SHAHNAGAR

Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	Village Name
1	ShahpurKhurd	ShahpurKhurd
2		Kathai
3		Kandheli
4		Sijahti
5	Ramgadha	Ramgadha



6		Umaria
7	Deora	Deora
8	Tala	Donda
9		Banjari
10	Shahpur kala	Satdhara

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

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

#### Details of the activities accomplished by the NPM Resource agency

S. No.	Activity Done	Output
1	Trainings for team and for farmers at village level, Discussion of NPM activity in village meetings	Concept building regarding NPM of team and farmers.
2	Land Landscape planning at Village or Hamlet level with the use of PRA tools	Detailed understanding developed about need of adaptation of NPM in large scale.
3	Setting up of TRC in every village	Easy access for tools which is help full in implementation of NPM activity (TRC established in 37 villages)
4	Setting up of Seed banks in TRCs	Availability of local vegetable seeds which have much more resistant capacity to disease (Seed bank created in five panchayat)
5	Preparation of organic manure and pesticide at community as well as individual level	Easily availability of NPM product
6	Involvement of Government officials, KVK Scientists	Knowledge building and faith building in NPM activity (Government officials and scientist visited six times our field area)

Progress report quantitative Crop-wise (\*Pls Do not alter the format)

Particulars		Progress in NPM		Remark
Category	Name of crops	Household(no.)	Area (In Acre)	
Vegetables	Chili, Brinjal, Tomato, Potato, Onion, Cabbage, Lima bean	1531	275	
Food Crops	Paddy	1131	963.25	
	Wheat	2720	2012.5	
	Maize	56	29.35	
	Millets			
	Net farmers			
Pulses	Black gram, green gram, red gram, Pigeon pea, Urad, Tuar and Masur	2694	1890.4	

Oilseeds	Sesame, Mustard, Lentil	1294	647	
<b>Net NPM farmers without overlap</b>		4251 (5817.55ac)		

Plan for Rabi season (\*Pls Do not alter the format)

Particulars		Planned in Rabi	
Category	Name of crops	Household(no.)	Area (In Acre)
Vegetables	<i>*Please mention type of vegetable cultivated</i>		
Food Crops	Paddy		
	Wheat		
	Maize		
	Millets		
	Net farmers		
Pulses	<i>*Please mention type of pulses cultivated</i>		
Oilseeds	<i>*Please mention type of Oilseeds cultivated</i>		
<b>Net NPM farmers without overlap</b>		4251 (4435)	

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					
For paid VRPs	26	2/6	NPM, Kitchen garden, Vegetable cultivation, SCI	Vinod Kumar Niranjana	
For Lead farmers / Unpaid farmers					
For farmers	2400	120/120	NPM, Kitchen garden, Vegetable cultivation, SCI	Hira Singh, Vinod Kumar Niranjana, Nandni, Nandlal, Naresh and Ghansyam	
No of NPM Farmer field schools conducted (farmers exposure)	150	1/1	NPM, SCI	Vinod Niranjana	
Others					

**Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:**

- 1- Lack of instruments or mechanization – Unavailability of small and women friendly instruments for agriculture works like weeding, seed showing etc. leads to more time and labour in field
- 2- Uncertain situation of monsoon & Unexpected gap in rain creates problem in weeding, again production of pulse got affected due to expansive rain fall
- 3- Lack of physical as well as financial resource for establishment of controlled demonstration plot
- 4- Production got highly impacted due to stray cattle, wild animal and frost.

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

- 1- Developing entrepreneurship model for NPM products for easy availability, income generation and sustainability.
- 2- Facilitating market linkage of NPM product.
- 3- Promotion of FPO and monitoring and supporting NPM activity through that.
- 4- Collaboration with different government departments like horticulture, MGNREGA, bank for promoting cultivation of drumstick to small and marginal farmers, also establishing linkages with different companies for marketing.
- 5- Apart from promotion of seed bank of vegetable, focus also need to be given in seed preservation technique of millet, maize, pigeon pea, tuar, lentil and black gram.

**12.3 Progress on WASH pilot:**

Name of the village- Bisnakhedi

Name of the Panchayat- Bisnakhedi

**Progress:-**

- Conducted village level meeting with community and Mahila mandal dal for aware to them about sanitation and solid waste management process.
- Motivated to village community for construction of soak pit So that diseases in the village can be reduced and the water level of the water can be increased. During the reporting period total 5 soak pit have been constructed. As a result, at present the work of repairing the boundary wall and toilet of the school has been completed.
- In Bisna Khedi village, toilet facilities are available to 90 percent of the families, which have been made under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Despite having toilet facilities at home, the family members used to go to the toilet in the open. The BDA team came to know the problem and made aware to community through Mahila Mandal Dal and village level meetings.
- Under the solid waste management practice the BDA team motivated to community for preparation of bhu Nadep and compost pit. During the reporting period in Bisan khedi village a total 25 farmers prepared BHU Nadep.

Particular	Unit	Target	Achieved	% of achievement
<b>Clean Home</b>				
Construction of Bhu Nadep	No. Of Nadep	20	14	70
<b>Clean Village</b>				
Construction of soak pit	No. Of Soak pit	4	4	70
Construction of toilet	No. of toilet	10	6	60
<b>Demonstration of WASH technology &amp; design</b>				
Please add sub line items				
Please add sub line items				
<b>Clean School</b>				
Meeting with school teacher and SMC members	Meeting	2	2	
Soak pit	Soak pit	1	1	100
<b>Awareness Program</b>				
Village level meeting and follo up	Meeting	12	8	66.66
Meetin with Mhila Mandal	Meeting	6	6	100

**Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:**

- Toilets were built by the government, but the community was not made aware about the use of the toilet, due to which people are not using it.
- One of the main reasons for not using the restroom is water because here in summer, water is not available for drinking.
- SMC members do not know what their responsibilities are.

**Future Plans**

- We will conduct awareness program at village level like rally.
- So that they can understand their responsibilities and play their role in the development of the school.
- Networking with panchayat for construction of soak pits and toilet at village level.
- We will Motivate to community for construction of Nadeb and compost pit.

**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 (Yuva Mitra) including details of the visits conducted by the resource agencies)*

1. High value crops like drum stick cultivation were promoted. 200 farmers were selected to be worked in convergence with Horticulture and MGNREGA Dept. Site selection of 46 farmers along with documentation was processed. Farmers are also trained for the activity.
2. During the reporting period MJVS were planned for purchase the Tua and Gram from 279 farmers through the ALIVE FPO but the reason of Covid 19 corona virus the plan has been failed.
3. The ALIVE FPO has done agreement with Dabur Company for sold of NTFT Product.
4. Seed organisation interacted with farmers to discuss the possibility of creating business model of produce with SRI and NPM. Formation of a collective was explored with farmers. We are also exploring marketing strategy for value addition of NPM product. To start with, we are going to register farmers as NPM farmers

**Challenges Faced during Planning and Implementation:**

1. We are facing problem in bank linkage due to problem in documentation.
2. Since NPM requires a landscape approach, it is challenging to convince whole village. Also, collection of inputs like cow urine gets difficult to arrange. We are continuously engaged with Mahila Mangal Dal and SHG on it.
3. The reason of corona pandemic, procurement process of Tuar and gram has been failed.

**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	5	3	Marketing of NPM Product , FPO Management	Seed Organisation
For VRPs (Organization)				
For Leaders				
Others				

## 12.5 Promotion of Back Yard Poultry

### Progress:-

- During the village level meetings we have motivated to community for Back yard Poultry and identified the HH who was interested for doing BYP.
- We conducted meeting with animal husbandry department for linking to community with animal husbandry department schemes. He said that this year target has been completed, next year we can plan for this.
- Inspired by the meeting and training, 34 families of project area bought 40-40 hen's chickens from local vendors. Now he is very happy because he hopes that by this his economic condition will definitely improve.

S. No.	BYP Parameter	Unit	Target	Achievement
1	Total No. of BYP HH outreach	HH	50	34
2	Type of Bird Reared	Breed Name		
2.1	Desi	Nos.	50	30
2.1	Improved	Nos.		
2.3	Broiler	Nos.	0	4
3	No. of BYP Shelter	Nos.		
4	Feeding Practices Followed	Text		
5	No. of HH with 5-10 Hens or more hens	HH		34
6	Mortality %	%		20%
7	Issues of Mortality	Text		Animals like dog, cat and mongoose are eaten.
8	No. of Training conducted on BYP	Nos.	0	During the village level meeting we have motivated to community for doing BYP
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:

The tribal families of here do not interested to poultry farming; they think that raising chicken will reduce their respect in the society. Hence the number of families who is interested in back yard poultry is very less in Tendukheda block.

### Future Six Month Plan

We will organise cluster level training on back yard poultry for interested families.

We will Link at least 200 families with animal husbandry department for taking the benefits of back yard poultry schemes



### 13. Partnership with Gram Panchayats

**(Resolutions from Gram Panchayat and/or Gram Sabhas and/or Palli Sabhas 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)

Gram Panchayat (GP) OR GS OR Palli sabha (PS) resolutions obtained(please add more columns, if required)

Particulars	Madhya Pradesh	State name	State Name
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs planned to be included in the Project	36		
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs 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/PSs where work was planned for the reporting year	0		
Number of Resolutions obtained from new GPs/GSs/PSs included in the reporting year	0		

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)*

- Villagers have submitted their plans to GPs through the Aam Sabha and Gram Sabha. Also regular interaction was made with panchayat and block officials for relation building and monitoring quality of implementation. The outcome of mobilizing the Aam Sabha/Gram sabha has resulted in Rs. 316.78 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 Aam Sabha has been mobilized so that all the issues and their solutions go through Aam Sabha resolution regardless of the scheme which addresses them. This will increase the inclusiveness in all the scheme)
- Targets of national interest schemes like PMAY and SBM ( Block level consultation were done to increase the sensitive towards other pressing issues too, like water crisis)

**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:** PMSBY/ PMJJBY

**Process of engagement with program/ scheme:** Awareness generation among villagers through Aam sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation, discussion in Jansunvayee

**Your Theory of change:** 509 villagers have registered in PMSBY, 40 villagers in PMJJBY. As per our understanding, proper data tracking mechanism is needed. Also it is recommended to provide some certificate for villagers to properly recognize their participation in the schemes.

**Proposed Impact pathway** (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy): More number of villagers getting aware of these schemes lead to more people able to access the benefits they are supposed to get from government. It will help them in handling mishaps in their life properly.

#2

**Name of the program/ scheme:** PMJDY

**Process of engagement with program/ scheme:** Awareness generation among villagers through Aam sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation, discussion in Jansunvayee

**Your Theory of change:** Majority of villagers have bank accounts. But requirement of maintaining minimum balance is creating unnecessary loss to the poor. Also many facilities are bank specific, for which villagers have to maintain multiple account for accessing services.

**Proposed Impact pathway** (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy): Maximum benefits of government flagship programs are distributed through bank. Also Small and marginal farmers need small loan for which bank linkage also important. So healthy bank linkage will surely leads towards better access to facilities which helps in enhancing the quality of life of rural poor.

#3

**Name of the program/ scheme:** MGNREGA

**Process of engagement with program/ scheme:** Awareness generation among villagers through Aam sabha meeting, interaction with panchayat and block officials to understand present situation, discussion in Jansunvayee, help villagers in planning and submission of plan in Gram Sabha.

**Your Theory of change:** Targets of national interest schemes divert attention from soil and water conservation works. Also each district was following their own fixed design/ model of schemes which is not suitable for all villagers.

**Proposed Impact pathway** (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy): In this area, more numbers of schemes related to soil and water harvesting and irrigation is required, implementation of which increase chance of getting better production. Also MGNREGA will help villagers in earning from home and which creates healthy income opportunities and also stops distress migration.

### 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*

- Advocacy to bring the FRA claim application from Panchayat to the block, Advocacy at block and district level for GPR mapping and to get the lease of the entire land to the families who have got less land lease. Next year our major focus will be on settling CFR related issues in each village and also strengthening institutions around joint forest management, so that villagers can be benefited through joint forest management.
- A convergence meeting need to be organized in block level for quality implementation of physical work plan came from revised MLP. Plans will be submitted in next Gram Sabha.
- Capacity building and vision building training of SHGs and MMDs will be done for strengthening of institutions and will be organized in next year.
- Submission of revised physical work plan and ensuring implementation will be our primary focus in this area. We will also organize block level convergence meetings to build clarity on different schemes and strategy formation to speed up work implementation
- Major plan of the next year is to reach to at least 60 to 70% of the villagers through SRI/SWI/SCI, kitchen garden and NPM. It can be achieved through rigorous trainings of farmers; demonstrating successful interventions; establishing entrepreneurship model for NPM products; bring in new equipment to make agronomic operations easier; demonstration of plots to administration to be included as part of schemes and convergence with governments.

- Few specific steps were planned. First thing will be capacity building of villagers on Goat rearing. Second thing will be to interact with block administration for organizing vaccination camps. We are also interacting with Aajikva mission officials and will plan for any necessary service needed from them.
- We will planning of organizing camps for Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana and Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana as this can be done only by registered computer operator and Bank. Also we will engage with Agriculture department for soil health card schemes. Apart from these, we will engage regularly with Aam Sabha and Mahila Mangal Dal for awareness creation and taking necessary action.
- Developing entrepreneurship model for NPM products for easy availability, income generation and sustainability.
- Facilitating market linkage of NPM product.
- Promotion of FPO and monitoring and supporting NPM activity through that.
- Collaboration with different government departments like horticulture, MGNREGA, bank for promoting cultivation of drumstick to small and marginal farmers, also establishing linkages with different companies for marketing.
- Apart from promotion of seed bank of vegetable, focus also need to be given in seed preservation technique of millet, maize, pigeon pea, tuar, lentil and black gram.
- We will conduct awareness program at village level like rally.
- So that they can understand their responsibilities and play their role in the development of the school.
- Networking with panchayat for construction of soak pits and toilet at village level.
- We will motivate to community for construction of Nadeo and compost pit.
- We will organise cluster level training on back yard poultry for interested families.
- We will Link at least 200 families with animal husbandry department for taking the benefits of back yard poultry schemes.

#### 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.

We are working in 75 villages of Tendukheda and Shahnagar block, Damoh and Panna district of Madhya Pradesh for more than two years. From initial time we have understood that though many government flagship programs are running in this region, but villagers are not aware of many programs. So we have started doing focussed group discussion in villages or hamlets, with community based institutions for analysing the situation and awareness building about details of benefits schemes, way to access, eligibility criteria. Few schemes are very much well known to villagers like PM kishan samman nidhi yojana, Jan dhan Yojana, Ujwala yojana etc. 6137 families of project villages have joined in PM kishan samman nidhi yojana, (97%) families have bank accounts. Also government officials are very much concern about widow and old age pension schemes. On the other hand villagers are very less informed and have accessed facilities in PMSBY, MJBY and PMJAY. Due to targets from higher authority, many bankers have registered account holder's name in PMJJY or PMSBY. But villagers have no information about it. Also bankers will not provide data of their client because of confidentiality. We have continuously engaged in awareness creation through meetings in Aam Sabha, Mahila Mangal Dal, hamlet meeting, and discussion in Jansunvayee.

**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***

- PSI has engaged in Kandheli village of Shahpur Khurd Panchayat, Shahnagar block from November 2017 on livelihood enhancement. We have organized multiple meeting and training events on improved agriculture practices in Kandheli. After attending initial training, few farmers have showed their interest on SRI/ SWI/ SCI techniques and adopted the same for demonstration purpose. One of them was Uma Rani, belong from a marginal tribal family. She is head of the family. She has two sons (17 yr. and 8 yr.) and one daughter (14yr.) in her family. After death of her husband, she became the only bread earner for her family. Due to lack of income, she had to migrate to other places for labour work. After getting training in year 2017 on SRI/ SWI/ SCI, she had decided to try it and in Rabi she did SWI in half acre of land. After getting satisfactory result, next year (2018-19) she adopted SRI in half acre of land, and SWI in one acre of land. In 2019-20 financial year, she have done SRI in one acre of land and SWI in one acre of land. She also adopted NPM and has started using organic pesticide. Today, besides adopting new technologies, she also encourages others about SRI/ SWI and NPM.



- PSI is engaged in fifteen tribal villages of Shahnagar block, Panna district. Along other works, we have also engaged of enhancing livelihood of poor families through improved agriculture techniques. PSI has working science November 2017 in organizing trainings and handholding, to enhance production of rice, maize, wheat, mustard and pulse cultivation using techniques like System of crop intensification (SCI) and NPM.



Due to undulating terrain, uncertain rainfall, lack of irrigation and increasing expenditure, it is very normal for farmers to show less interest in agriculture in initial time. But among them, few positive minded farmers have taken the challenge and tried seed shorting & treatment, line showing, utilizing less seed in wheat cultivation. The result of this is very inspiring and seeing this more number of farmers joined with the program. They have also started meeting in village about SCI. We have also joined those meetings and discussion was done for getting suggestion of villagers to improve the cultivation process. We have understood farmers are facing problems in accessing small farm instruments like weeder, seed drill etc.

From discussion, we also understood that it is better if one fixed place can be decided for keeping instruments, drums for organic manure and pesticide etc. so that villagers can easily access it. It is decided that, for establishing this Technology Resource Centre (TRC), one room is needed to keep all this and also for a place for farmers to sit and discuss as and when necessary. In time of this discussion in Kandheli village, Bhole Sing came forward and taken a lead role in establishing TRC in Kandheli village. He has joined with this program from 2017. He offered his pakka house and also a 2000 sq. mt area protected by stone walls for TRC. He has also encouraged others in adopting improved techniques of agriculture.



### **Farmers Got Relief from Money Lenders**

The village as well as Gram Panchayat Sehri is situated in the forest on the banks of Byrama River at a distance of 56 km from the district Damoh headquarters. The village has a mixed population from ST, SC, OBC and general category. 60% of the households have lands which are loamy, sandy and rocky in nature. The forest dwellers have been practicing agriculture on forest land since a long time. But they faced continuous torture from the Forest Department. Thus they could not have a stable source of livelihood in their own village resulting in migration. In such a situation, with the help of BRLF, Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti formed SHG and Village development committee at village level. Through the support of village level groups MJVS made aware to communities about their rights FRA, NPM, Women empowerment, Govt schemes and kitchen garden etc. Here 24 families have received FRA land titles of a total of 45 acres.



During surveys and meetings in the village, it was found that these beneficiaries did not have any source of irrigation.



Therefore they used to rent 5 sets of motor pumps and pipes from big money lenders by paying 5-6 quintals of grain for each set. The total amount in terms of money would roughly be Rs 50000. Thus these 24 families gave away this amount of money each year. After a lot of discussion, secretary of MJVS, Mr. Nirbhay Singh said that these 5 sets of motor pumps and pipes can be arranged by the organization through cofounding. After that Mr. Nirbahy Singh contacted with Cesci Support Association, Switzerland and told them about the problems of Sehri village. On this the Cesci Support Association said that there is no problem. Please send us details of what you want to do to solve the problem; it's along with also share the estimate of the proposed

work.

After that The MJVS team conducted a meeting with farmers of Sehri village and discussed with them about plan and formed five groups. During the village level meeting the MJVS team told to all group members that MJVS can give three HP water pump and sixty irrigation pipe to each group. But for this, Peoples will have to follow certain rules and regulation for maintenance of the water pump sets. After this with everyone consent prepared rules and regulation and signed by all the members. After that the MJVS team sent details of work plan and estimate to Cesci Support Association.

In the month of June 2019 MJVS team distributed set of water pump with 60 pipes to each groups. It not only helped the farmers in better agriculture but also decreased their dependency on money lenders resulting in better financial condition. A SHG name Ekta Swayam sahayata Samuh has been formed which works on promotion of NPM based agriculture and collecting cow urine and cow dung for making and selling organic fertilizer and pesticide.

#### **Achievement:**

- Decreased dependency of farmers on money lenders.
- Yearly savings approximately Rs. 50000.
- Previously they are taking only Ravi seasonal crop but now they are taking two seasonal crop (kharif and Rabi).
- Increased 10% agriculture area. Where previously there was no farming, farmers also started farming.
- Farmers started NPM based agriculture.
- Migration has been decreased because now farmers started vegetable cultivation also which has improved their economic condition.

### **NPM Based Farming is Proving to be a Boon for Farmers**

Richkudi is a village of Gram Panchayat Mehnguwa kala which is 30 Km from Tendukheda block. A total of 179 families live in village Richkudi where the population is about 969. Only 110 families of this village do farming and left 69 families are dependent on wages and forests. Before the start of the BRLF project, the farmers here were completely dependent on the market; they were buying everything from the market like that seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc, due to which the cost of farming were increased and profit was also reduced, due to which the interest of farmers was gradually reducing in farming.





Meanwhile, in 2016, the livelihood project started in operation of MJVS in collaboration with BRLF. Village development



committees and self-help groups formed at village level by the MJVS team and through the support of these groups MJVS team told to farmers about NPM based agriculture and trained to them about Preparation of organic pesticides, Bhu nadeb compost, vermin compost, T guard and Yellow stripe etc, during the training MJVS team told to farmers about seed selection and seed treatment Process also. To promote NPM based farming, the MJVS team continuously discussed with farmers and motivate them to do NPM based farming, as a result, 95 farmers are currently doing NPM based farming in a total of 350 acres land in Richkudi village. During the village level meeting and group discussion with farmers MJVS team got result that 2 years ago the cost of cultivation was Rs 3000

per acre, but after implementation of the BRLF Project farmers accepted the techniques of NPM based agriculture and presently the cost of cultivation is around 400 to 500 rupees per acre. Now the farmers of Richkudi village are very happy because one side their agriculture cultivation cost reduced and another side their production is also increased 2-3 quintal per acre.

### **Impact of Stop Dam in Pindrai Village**

Pindrai is village of Gram Panchayat Jamun which is 25 Km from Tendukheda Block. Here 125 Household live and here total population is 750. In the Pindrai village only 60 farmers do agriculture and other families are depend on daily wages. Here farmers taking only rainy season crops because here irrigation source was not available, Nala and Well were dry after the month of November. 2 Year ago the livelihood project started in 60 village of Tendukheda Block in operation of MJVS in collaboration with BRLF in which Pindrai village is also involve. In livelihood project run by MJVS there many activities are involved like that FRA related works, Village level planning & Institutions, Capacity Building; Convergence related works, Soil and water conservation, Rights and entitlement, Agriculture development, and Livestock Development etc.



During implementation of the project MJVS team noticed that the water level in the Pindrai and Jamun villages are



very low due to which the water of well gets dried up very quickly and the water goes down in the bore well too and many bore wells have also been closed. Due to lack of water, the people of the Pindrai village depended only on rain fed farming. MJVS team understood the problems of the village and put this problem in the village level meeting to solve it. In the village level meeting people said that we do not have water facilities for farming, due to which farmers are able to take only one crop, if the Stop Dam is built on the chhapra ghat drain, then the water level of the village will also grow and farmers will get water for farming also. Keeping these things in mind, with the help of community the MJVS team written an application for construction of Stop Dam on chhapra ghat drain and submitted it in

Gramsabha on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. After the approval of application in Gramsabha, in the month of April 2019 stop dam construction work started and in the month of May 2019 it has been completed.

During the impact assessment process we have taken 50 HH of individual interview from the village out of which 32 families said that the water level was at 250 to 300 ft before, but after construction of stop dam the water level has improved, which is currently between 100 and 150 feet. 18 families said that the water level has improved, which is currently between 20 and 60 ft. Over all the impact came out that the water level has increased, which is improving the economic condition of the families living in these villages, earlier, water used to remain in well till December but now there is enough water in the month of April also.



# THANKs