

# Annual Progress Report

The 'Annual Progress Report' should focus on the project activities conducted during the financial year (2021 – 22) as per following sections.

Section I – Project Summary

Section II – Project Progress

Section III – Future Plans

Section IV – Case studies of innovative approaches

## Section I:

### A. Project Summary:

**Date of Submission:** 13/04/2022

**Name of Project:** Ensuring sustainable livelihood for tribal communities through Forest Right Act, agronomic intervention and watershed based development in Damoh District of Madhya Pradesh.

**Name of Organization:** Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti, Katni – (MJVS)

**Reporting Period:** July 2021 to March 2022

**Project Location: (Please furnish the detail in the below mentioned table)**

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	No. of HHs covered
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda	25	60	9000

### B. Please give a brief description of the project: (Please furnish the detail in below mentioned table)

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>Conducting a survey on status of selected government schemes/programs/reach related to land and livelihood of tribes in operational areas.</li> <li>Advocacy meeting with District level administration on land Rights under FRA.</li> <li>State level Advocacy meeting on land Rights under FRA.</li> <li>Refresher training for staff members on forest rights and government schemes.</li> <li>Aware and motivate to community on Covid-19 prevention and Vaccination through the CBO's and village level meetings.</li> <li>Organizing Shibir (Camps) at Panchayat level for submission of application of government schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4221 claims submitted for land entitlement under FRA it is anticipated that 3000 claims will get settled and land entitlement is awarded.</li> <li>Claim for Community Forest Rights has submitted to 23 villages it is anticipated that 20 claims will get settled.</li> <li>Better accessibility and delivery of government funds and services –</li> </ul>	It is anticipated that by engaging in different livelihood interventions, annual income of per household will get increased by Rs. 25000-30000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide handholding support to families for fill up the form of government schemes.</li> </ul>	through MGNREGS and other government schemes	
Strengthening to village level institutions for sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and convergence of funds from different government departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise Gram Sabha for democratic decision making and accessing entitlement through government schemes.</li> <li>• Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner.</li> <li>• Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities.</li> <li>• Establish 4 Processing unit of NPM produce.</li> <li>• Link to village level institution with KVK for starting the income generation activities.</li> <li>• Exposure for FOP members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established democratic norms for good governance - regular <i>Gram Sabhas</i> in 60 villages with more than 60% participation, 50% participation of women</li> <li>• 550 SHG's members started income generation activities.</li> <li>• FPO will start processing unit of spices and Promote to farmers for cluster based production and marketing</li> </ul>	
Natural resource management and economic development through convergence on watershed development principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy meeting with gram panchayat for implementation of approved Micro level work plan.</li> <li>• Convergence with government schemes for implementation of watershed based activities.</li> <li>• Securing life saving irrigation through construction Farm pond, community pond, check dam/stap dam dug well etc.</li> <li>• Block level consultation for convergence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved availability of water for irrigation with 1500 family in the villages having access to irrigation.</li> <li>• Implementation of land development related works.</li> </ul>	
Enhance food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions and collective Marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrating agronomic interventions like organic farming, SCI, kitchen garden etc. and piloting non-pest management</li> <li>• Developing pulse production clusters through the support of village level institution and sell it in market through the support of FPO.</li> <li>• Promotion of organic farming - Mataka Khad, Agniastra, Bhu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased agriculture productivity of 3000 targeted families through Land development, watershed based development activities and agronomic interventions.</li> </ul>	

	<p>NADEP and Vermi compost etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting traditional seed bank through the support of SHG's.</li> <li>Demonstration of NPM in 60 villages</li> <li>Input Support for Promotion of commercial vegetable cultivation and/or Kitchen garden.</li> <li>Developing vegetable production clusters by village level institution through the support of Horticulture and agriculture department.</li> <li>Developing Aggregation centre at village level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4500 households are trained and have adopted improved and NPM based agriculture practices.</li> </ul>	
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## Section II:

### A. Project Progress:

**A.1. 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.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
1.	Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes.	Ensure land rights to 50% targeted families	Tribal households will be getting individual land rights under FRA.	1500	67	4.46
			At least 20 villages CFR claims will be settled.	10	0	0
		Linking villagers with different schemes for risk mitigation	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1500	1530	102
			Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	1500	1680	112
			Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	1500	1680	112
			Soil Health Card	1500	1243	82.86
			Widow pension	100	156	156
			Old age pension	200	310	155
			PMJAY (Ayushman)	1500	1722	114.8
			Kisan Credit card	500	435	87
			Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana.	500	654	130
			Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana	4500	4700	104
		Covid -19 vaccination.	4500	9000	200	

		Migrant families will be getting benefits of Mukhyamantri Grameen Street vendor Yojana.	750	561	74.8
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**\*Progress Narrative:** - MJVS has already registered total 4267 FRA cases of Tendukheda block in MP Van Mitra portal. Now it is the job of the government to give its feedback on these registered claims and send it to the concerned department for process. To speed up the process of these registered claims, MJVS has advocated at the block, district and state levels. During the reporting period we have conducted one district level program like Jansamwad, sammelan and consultation with district level administration and gave written application to MLA and collector for the fast process of registered case of MP van Mitra portal. Along with this we have also organised 30 foot march at village level for awareness to community about the FRA and agricultural activities. Due to these efforts of MJVS team, a total of 67 families got individual land rights and remaining individual claims and CFR claims process is underway.

Under the extension of the project we have added 3000 new families and currently we have working with 9000 families. Starting of the extension project firstly we have done base line survey and identified 3000 new HH for the project. After that we have started our work by organizing door to door Campaigning all villages for awareness building on different government schemes running in our area. Under this campaign we have focused on new household. For aware to community we have organised 63 interface meeting with village level institution (SHG and VDC) and government department (Gram panchayat, agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry department) and we have provide handholding support also to community.

We have prioritized few schemes like Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi 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, Covid-19 vaccination, street vendor yojana and Fasal bema yojana etc. After the first round of awareness in every village, plans were collected from ground and submitted to respective departments/ Lok seva Kendras. Due to these efforts of MJVS team. During the reporting period many families got the benefits of government schemes in which involved are Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana 1530 families, Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana 1680 families, Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 1680 families, , Widow pension 156 Women, Old age pension 310 People, PMJAY (Ayushyman Bharat) 1722 families, street vendor yojana 561 families, Kisan Credit card 435 families, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana 654 families, Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana 4700 families and Covid -19 vaccination 9000 families .

**Challenges faced during implementation:**

- Despite our tireless efforts, no action is being taken by the government on an issue like FRA.
- Due to the mistake of Gram Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch, many individual claims have been rejected by the District Level Committee, whose process will have to be done again.

**Future plan:**

- Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Advocacy Meeting with State Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Giving collective written application on the issue of FRA through villagers in Gram Sabha.
- Reprocessing of rejected FRA claims.
- Interface meeting with government department.
- We will organise awareness campaign at village level about the government schemes.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement (Achieved/Target)
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						*100 in %)
2.	Strengthening to village level institutions for sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and convergence of funds from different government departments.	Village level institutions like – Gram Sabha in Panchayats	Mobilizing Gram Sabhas Meetings	25	25	100
		Strengthening of Mahila Manch and SHGs & other need based institutions like VDC and FPOs etc.	Monthly Meetings of VDC	60	60	100
			Meeting with NRLM	0	5	500
			Monthly meetings and Strengthening of SHG	181	181	100
			Meeting with FPO Members	10	20	200
			Exposure for FPO members	1	1	100
		550 SHG's members started income generation activities.	Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner.	30	33	110
			Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities.	30	30	100

**\*Progress Narrative:** - Currently MJVS have 181 SHG, 60 VDC and one FPO at village level. For strengthening of the institution MJVS team are continuously organising the monthly meeting and providing handholding support also. VDC 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. Through the efforts of village level institution villagers have participated in Gram Sabha and submitted their plans to Gram Panchayat.

For linking to village institution with government schemes and income generation activities we have organised 33 Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner. For the promotion of NPM based agriculture and linking to community with schemes of agriculture and horticulture department we have organised 30 Interface meeting with line department. For stretching to FPO and increase the share holder of the FPO we have organised **20 meetings** at village level. In which we discussed with farmers about the collective marketing and collective agricultural production. 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. With SHG we have planned to open the bio pesticide unit and cluster based vegetable production. Currently **600** SHG members are engaged in commercial level vegetable production, **1700** SHG members are engaged in kitchen garden intervention and **1000 SHG** members have done tuar production in **500 acar** of land. **4 SHG's** are operating Bio input processing unit, **30 SHG's** are operating traditional seed bank and ALIVE FPO operating the processing unit f Spices and Tuar.

**Challenges faced during implementation:**

- 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.
- It was realized we need regular interaction with community to understand problems of the village.

**Future plan:**

- Capacity building and vision building training of SHGs, VDC and FPO will be done for strengthening of institutions.
- Livelihood enchantment trainings to SHG like goat rearing, poultry and vegetable production.
- Interface meeting with government representatives.
- Promotion of commercial level vegetable production through the SHG
- Promotion of NGS through the SHG and VDC.
- Internal exposure of SHG'S.
- Promotion of Bio input unit.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
3	Natural resource management and economic development through convergence on watershed development principles. Micro-planning based on watershed development principles.	Implementation of Watershed and land development related works	Earthen Dam	50	30	60
			Check Dam/Stop dam	3	4	133
			Community Pond)	5	5	100
			Farm pond	36	38	105
			Construction of well	48	42	87.5
			Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	40	46	115
			Plantation	400	580	145
			Contoor trench	8	4	50
			Land development (land levelling/Field bunding	250	158	63

**\*Progress Narrative:** - During the reporting period many work related to soil and water conservation have been done through the Gram Panchayat Under the MGNREGA schemes. Which includes work of Field Bunding, Land Leveling, Well deepening, Plantation, Earthen dam, farm pond, community pond, cantor trench and Bori Bandhan etc? All these works have been done on the basis of the MLP plan submitted by the MJVS team to the Gram Sabha. Through the support of village level institution we have also submitted new work proposal also of every villages in gram sabh meetings. We have also oriented villagers in time of implementation for ensuring quality of work. We have also organised the refresher training for the team, during the training we covered the topics about concept of watershed, its importance, site selection process, factors/parameters to consider while

making choice for particular structures, design of soak pits, farm ponds, ECD, Contour and staggered contour trenches and Rooftop rainwater harvesting. During the reporting period MJVS team constructed 30 earthen Dam, 4 Check dam/Stop dam 38 farm pond and 5 community pond, 46 bori bandhan, 158 field bunding, 580 plantations and Contoor trench in 4 villages through the support of Gram panchayat, community contribution and Co-finance.

**Challenges faced during implementation**

- Due to the crop season, some work like that earthen dam filed bunding and farm pond have been not completed. In the summer season these pending work will have completed.

**Future plan:**

- We will organize block level convergence meetings to build clarity on different schemes and strategy formation to speed up work implementation.
- We will submit new proposals in gram sabha meetings through the support of village level institutions.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement (Achieved/Target *100 in %)
4	Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased agriculture productivity of 3000 targeted families through Land development, watershed based development activities and agronomic interventions.</li> <li>• 4500 households are trained and have adopted improved and NPM based agriculture practices.</li> </ul>	SRI/SWI	1500	1625	108
			Promotion Pulse cultivation	1000	1200	120
			Promotion of oilseed cultivation	500	645	129
			Niche agri-produce (Millets)	200	213	106
			Promotion of Ginger	200	230	115
			Promotion of Tomato	400	450	112
			Promotion of Brinjal	400	450	112
			Increase the share holders of FPO	2000	1800	90
			Kitchen Garden	3000	3470	115
			Fencing	250	490	196
			Commercial Vegetable Cultivation	300	600	200
			Sprinkler	50	32	64
			Bio pesticides	3000	4080	136
			Bhu NADEP	1000	1521	152
			Vermi Compost	50	112	224
		Any other input program	1000	2012	201	
		Livestock Development	Vaccination to animals	1200	1432	119
			Goat rearing	50	72	144
			Azola (Dairy promotion)	500	582	116
			Poultry Promotion	100	108	108
Fisheries	50		53	106		

**\*Progress Narrative:** - Training was organized with panchayat sahayaks for capacity building on agriculture theme. Also Discussion started in SHG and VDC 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. During the reporting period MJVS team focused on promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), 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 small group

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 VDC for promotion of kitchen garden and NPM.

For the promotion of commercial level vegetable cultivation we have linked to farmers with horticulture and agriculture department schemes like drip system, poly mulching and modern agricultural techniques. We have organised the exposure of farmers at KVK Damoh for the capacity building. We have also provided some vegetable seeds to farmers for the promotion of vegetable cultivation. Currently **600** farmers are producing vegetable at commercial level.

In the project area for the promotion of NPM we have open 4 bio pesticides unit through the support of SHG'S, where SHG's prepare organic pesticides and fertilisers and sell to farmers. Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 total 25000 rupees bio pesticides has been sold. Along with this we have organized separate training events to create awareness about adverse effect of chemicals used in time of cultivation, prepared maps 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 Nadep, and organic insecticide like Agniastra, Mathastra etc. Currently 6000 farmers are doing NPM Farming. Through the support of NPM network 250 farmers are adopted NGS for the NPM certification.

We have promoted seed bank in 30 villages 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 at 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. We are also promoting TRC committees for maintenance and management of TRCs and equipment in it. Also, exposure was organized to reach to large number of farmers about creating awareness of feasibility of SRI/SWI/SCI techniques and Modern agriculture techniques.

Along with farming, we are also promoting live stock development because animals have an important role in farming and it is also the main resource of livelihood promotion. During the reporting period total 1432 household benefited through the vaccination schemes of vet nary department. 53 families have adopted fisheries through the support of organisation and fisheries department. The result of exposure and training during the reporting period 72 families adopted goatary and 108 families started poultry. If we talk about the live stock management so Azola intervention should be necessary, during the reporting period total 582 farmers started the production of Azola, as a result of which the milk of animals has increased up to 500 grams-700 grams.

#### **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;
- 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;
- Crop has been affected due to delayed and less rainfall.
- Due to less use of Bio pesticides in the summer season, there has been a decrease in the production and sale of bio-input unit.
- The reason of fewer budgets in FPO, aggregation process of tuar is difficult.

#### **Future plan:**

- Major plan of the next year is to reach villagers through SRI/SWI/SCI, kitchen garden and NPM. It will be achieved through rigorous trainings of farmers; demonstrating successful interventions; Strengthening TRC committees to take up economic 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.
- In the next year, there is a plan to connect 300 families with poultry farming, for this, we have talked to the veterinary department.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote to farmers for preparation of Azola pit and Bhu Nadep.</li> <li>Exposure for PFO members.</li> <li>Promotion of commercial level vegetable production</li> <li>Aggregation of agricultural produce like tuar, Bingil, tomato, turmeric and coriander.</li> <li>Processing and marketing spices and Tuar.</li> <li>Promotion of Bio pesticide unit.</li> </ul>						
S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
5	Others	Piloting innovation	NPM Guarantee System (NGS) for group certification	250	250	100
			Developing Tuar production clusters through the support of village level institution and sell it in market through the support of FPO.	1000	1000	100
<p><b>*Progress Narrative:</b> - During the period under review, we have started promoting the NPM certification process with 250 farmers. Under these activities, we have formed 20 NPM groups. We are maintaining a Farm Dairy under NPM certification process in which all the information is mentioned. All NPM groups are monitored from time to time by the team and by the members of the group. Along with this we developed tur production cluster with the help of SHG members in which 1000 members of the group cultivated tur in 500 acres of land, where has produced 1150 quintals of tuar. Which has been sold in collaboration with ALIVE and MJVS team, ALIVE has purchased 50 quintals of tur from farmers, which will be processed into pulses. The remaining tuar has sold through local vendors at mandi rates.</p> <p><b>Challenges faced during implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is very difficult to do aggregation of any product without budget because farmers need money; they need money immediately after the goods are sold.</li> </ul> <p><b>Future plan:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of bio pesticide unit at village level.</li> <li>Promotion of NGS</li> <li>NPM demonstration.</li> <li>Starting of processing unit of pulses.</li> </ul>						

**A.2 Output Progress:** Please mention all output and their details envisioned for the current reporting period of the project. *(Please include more rows in the tables as per the requirement)*

**Consolidated at Project level**

S.N.	Output	Output Indicators	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)
1.	Strengthening of village institution	Monthly Meetings of VDC	60	60	100
		Monthly meetings and Strengthening of SHG	181	181	100
		Meeting with FPO Members	10	20	200
2	Productivity enhancement of Cereal Crop	SRI / SWI	1500	1625	108
3	Productivity enhancement of	Promotion Pulse cultivation	1000	1200	120

	Pulses				
4	Productivity enhancement of oilseed	Promotion of oilseed cultivation	500	645	129
5	Promotion of Other Crops	Niche agri-produce (Millets)	200	213	106
		Promotion of Ginger	200	230	115
		Promotion of Tomato	400	450	112
		Promotion of Brinjal	400	450	112
6	Value Chain Development for agriculture	Increase the share holders of FPO	2000	1800	90
7	Other input equipment in agriculture	Kitchen Garden	3000	3470	115
		Fencing	250	490	196
		Sprinkler	50	32	64
		Any other input program	1000	2012	201
8	Promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture	Bio pesticides	3000	4048	134
		Vermi Compost	50	112	224
		Bhu NADEP	1000	1521	152
9	Small Ruminant	Goatry - Training, Health services, Marketing	50	72	144
		Poultry Promotion	100	108	108
10	Cattles	Azola (Dairy promotion)	500	582	116
11	Other	Vaccination to animals	1200	1432	119
		Fisheries	50	53	106
12	Construction of Water Harvesting Structure	Earthen Dam	50	30	60
		Check Dam/Stop dam	3	4	133
		Community Pond)	5	5	100
		Farm pond	36	38	105
		Construction of well	48	42	87.5
13	Drainage line treatment and development	Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	40	46	115
14	Soil Conservation	Contoor trench	400	580	145
15	Bio-mass Conservation	Plantation	8	4	50
16	Land Development	Land development (land levelling/Field bunding	250	158	63
17	Land Rights	At least 20 villages CFR claims will be settled.	1500	67	4.46

		No. of FRA Claim Settled	10	0	0
18	PM Flagship Program	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1500	1530	102
		Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	1500	1680	112
		Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	1500	1680	112
		PMJAY (Ayushman)	1500	1722	114.8
		Kisan Credit card	500	435	87
		Soil Health Card scheme	1500	1243	82
		Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana.	500	654	130
		Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana	4500	4700	104
		Covid -19 vaccination.	4500	9000	200
		Migrant families will be getting benefits of Mukhyamantri Grameen Street vendor Yojana.	750	561	74
19	State Level social welfare scheme	Widow pension	100	156	156
		Old age pension	200	310	155
20	Awareness Generation and capacity building	District level consultation on FRA with Ekata parishad representative and government representative of Damoh District	0	2	200
		Foot March for Advocacy on FRA	0	30	3000
		Block level Consultation	1	2	200
		Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA)	1	1	100
		Advocacy Meeting	1	1	100

		with State Level ADMN on Land right (FRA)			
		Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner.	30	33	110
		Exposure visits for FPO Members	1	1	100
		KVK Exposure	0	2	200
		Medicinal plant training at village level BY JNKVV and KVK	0	2	200
		Field visit and monitoring by KVK	0	2	200
		Plat demonstration of wheat by KVK at project area	0	1	
		Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities.	30	30	100
		Refresher Training for all Staff Members on Govt. schemes ,FRA , Agronomic Intervention & PRI	1	1	100

**B. Overall Households Coverage: (Households should not be overlapped)**

S.N.	Name of the state	Name of livelihood interventions/income generation activities	No. of HHs covered	Cost of investment	Name of Schemes/Donor
1	Madhya Pradesh	SRI	1625	2958000	Community Contribution, BRLF

2		Other Crops	2058	629784	Community Contribution, BRLF, Horticulture department and gram Panchayat
3		Kitchen Garden	3470	2420294	Community Contribution, BRLF
4		Commercial level Vegetable Cultivation	600	2675887	Community Contribution, BRLF, Co-finance and Horticulture
5		NPM (Cost saving)	2045	1498935	Community Contribution, BRLF and Co-Finance
6		Fisheries	53	104650	Individual funding, Fisheries department and community contribution
7		Plantation	580	2863365	Community Contribution, BRLF and Co-Finance
8		Poultry	108	37000	Community Contribution
9		Goatary	72	261000	Community Contribution
10		Soil and water conservation work	327	26640757	Community Contribution, BRLF and Gram Panchayat

**C. 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
Establishment of Bio Input unit in 4 village	Within 4 month total 500 farmers purchased the bio pesticides from these units	Area of NPM Farming has been increase and dependency on the market has been decrease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All bio input units are operating by SHG'S.</li> <li>Capacity building of SHG's</li> <li>Provided Financial and technical support</li> <li>Promotion and advertising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper maintenance.</li> <li>Marketing of the produce.</li> <li>Less sell in the off season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branding and publicity of the product.</li> <li>Maintain Quality of product etc</li> </ul>
Increasing active participation of	Community has started to participate and raise	The wider impact will be seen in subsequent	Community mobilization through awareness campaigns, habitation level	Most of the village development fund has been allotted to SBM and PMAY	Orientation of administration to admit community plan into village

communities in Aam Sabha/Gram Sabha	issues in Gram sabha; Work plans are also submitted by community; Jansunvayi is conducted every Tuesday	years when community village development plans will be implemented through government schemes and community would realize the strength of Aam sabha/ Gram Sabha	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.	due to which other community needs are not addressed as during Gram Sabhas PRIs push their agendas only to fulfill their targets.	work plan; Capacity building of community to plan pass resolutions in Gram Sabhas
Training and Field visit by KVK at village level.	Village level communities are making aware about the KVK and its schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers have been started to adopt modern agriculture techniques and services of KVK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue interaction with KVK.</li> <li>Interface meeting with KVK and farmers at village level.</li> <li>Innovation at village level.</li> </ul>		We will aware to community and village level institution about KVK and its services more and more.
Increase the Participation of community and village level institution in gram sabha meetings	Community and village level institution has been started to submit written proposal in gram sabha meetings	As per the submitted proposal in gram sabha Construction work related to soil and water conservation and village development are going on.	We have conducted many village level awareness activities and interface with panchayat level representative and communities. We have Motivated to village level institutions for submit written proposals in gram sabha meetings	Communities are not getting timely information about Gram Sabha meetings and agenda.	We will aware and motivate to village level institution more –more about that.

**D. Mention the major challenges faced during the reporting period. (For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)**

Name of State	Challenges Faced	Action taken to overcome or mitigate risk
Madhya Pradesh	Crop damage by wild animals – bores and blue bulls	Fencing through convergence and community contribution are facilitated. Also, meetings with forest department to develop grazing lands and drinking water sources in forest area have been done.
	Unusual and unseasonal rainfall pattern	Since this is a natural scenario, the staff focussed on motivating the farmers to adopt alternative livelihood methods such as livestock development, micro enterprise, etc. Some farmers have shown interest in poultry and goatry. The team is trying to help them in this, through the support of government department. Along with this we are also focusing on crop insurance scheme.
	Despite our tireless efforts, no action is	We have organised Sammelan and consultation program with district level administration and given written proposal related to

	being taken by the government on an issue like FRA.	issues.
	The reason of insufficient budget We have faced the problem for aggregation of Tuar through the FPO.	ALIVE FPO has purchased 50 quintals of tur from farmers, which will be processed into pulses. The remaining tuar has sold through local vendors at mandi rates.

**E. Outline key learnings during the reporting period.(For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)**

Name of State	Key learning's	Briefly discuss any subsequent changes proposed to the implementation plan in view of these learnings
Madhya Pradesh	Need collective effort from community to influence government for large scale implementation.	Institution building based on need is done.
	Awareness around use of portals and schemes has become necessity.	Training of Staff and community members on the subject should be done regularly.
	For getting the benefits of any government schemes continuously follow up is more necessary	During the reporting period 100 farmers got the benefits of horticultural schemes like seeds, drip, and poly mulching, plantation and sprinkler. 35 families got the fish seeds form fisheries department of Damoh. 200 farmers got the benefits of KVK services, training and demonstration.
	MJVS team learned about the proper implementation of NGS	Currently we have working with 250 farmers on NGS promotion with 25 groups.
	MJVS team learned about the proper Documentation and legal compliances of the FPO.	FPO Documentation and legal compliances has been improved. Currently we have all necessary legal documents like PAN, Tin number, GST registration, FSSAI, Mandi licence, trade mark and Adhar Number.

**F. 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.

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 VDC on Kitchen Garden, NPM. Through the support of TRC those instruments are promoted which are women friendly.
3	Participation of women in village level meetings and gram sabha has increased.	MJVS team Motivated to women for participate in gram shabha and village level meetings through the Mahila Mangal Dal.
4	SHG's are operating the TRC and Seed Bank.	Trained to SHG about the operating of TRC and Seed Bank.
5	SHG's are operating 4 Bio Input Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of SHG's about that.</li> <li>• Provided Financial and technical support</li> <li>• Promotion and advertising of bio produce.</li> </ul>
6	Promotion of backyard poultry through the SHG. Currently 365 SHG members are doing backyard poultry through the support of MJVS and veterinary department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of SHG's about backyard poultry poultry.</li> <li>• Provided poultry chiks and handholding support to SHG's members.</li> </ul>

**G. 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).**

Name of the topic	No. of staff members trained	No. of SHGs trained	No. of PRI members trained	No. of CBOs (Other than SHGs) trained	No. of CRP (Other than SHG and Staff) trained	No. of Govt. Official participated/trained
Refresher Training for all Staff Members on Govt. schemes ,FRA , Agronomic Intervention & PRI	20	0	0	0	0	0
NPM, Kitchen garden and other agronomic interventions (60 such training)	0	1006	68	185	0	16
Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner (33 Interface meeting)	14	98	38	0	0	26
Training to farmers	18	200	50	0	0	0



and staff on ICS						
Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities. (30 Interface meeting	14	40	0	50	30	30
Virtual training on ICS by Seeds	2	0	0	0	0	0
Exposure for FPO Members	14	2	3	15	16	1
Virtual training on bio pesticide unit by Seeds	4	0	0	0	0	0
Training to SHG's for open the bio pesticide unit	0	50	0	0	0	0
Virtual training on legal compliances of FPO by Seeds	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virtual training on Di composure of FPO by Seeds	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virtual training on spiral grader and operating of moisture meeter by Seeds	2	0	0	0	0	0
Training on NGS promotion	16	5	0	20	15	0
KVK training and Exposure for farmers (two exposure )	10	10	0	10	10	5
Training to farmers on poultry promotion	10	50	0	40	10	0
Training to farmers on promotion of medicinal plant at village level by JNKVV and KVK (2 trainings )	14	15	5	55	8	

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

- If we are doing vegetable cultivation at commercial level so drip system and poly mulching is the best option for irrigation and weed control. During the reporting period through the support of MJVS and Horticulture department total 30 farmers have done commercial level vegetable cultivation form these techniques. With which they have sold vegetables worth more than 3 lakhs so far. Seeing this method, other farmers are also taking interest for adopting this method for the vegetable cultivation.
- Establishment of bio pesticides unit at village level. During the reporting period through the support of MJVS total 4 bio pesticides unit has been started. Which are operating by SHG's? With which a total 500 farmers have been benefited till March.
- During the reporting period we have also started the processing unit of spices through the support of ALIVE.

## I. Progress on Pilots:

### I.1. NPM

#### 1. NPM pilot

##### A. Progress Narrative

Total of 6000 families of 60 villages have adopted NPM practices till now. Training to staff and community members are provided on regular intervals. The major activities adopted are preparation of bio repellents like Amrit pani, Agni astra, Mathaashtra, mahuaashtra, Uplaamrit and use of yellow sticky traps and trap crop of Marigold. Other inputs like matkakhad NADEP, Bhunadep and Vermi compost are also promoted through the support of Horticulture, co-finance and BRLF. For the promotion of NPM during the reporting month we have opened 4 bio input unit, which are operating by SHG's. Through which 500 farmers have benefited. Currently total 6000 farmers doing NPM based agriculture in 6044 acar land.

##### B. Progress around NPM:

Name of gram Panchayat	Name of village	No of HHs covered	Area covered under NPM (acr)	Name of the crops covered under NPM
Sasanakalan	Sasanakalan	82	75	Paddy, Maize,Urad, Moong,Till, Arhar, Alsi, Kodo, Kutki, wheat, gram, mustard and Vegetables
Bhaisa	Bhaisa	70	70	
	Fular	82	82	
	Majhagwan	82	90	
Kudpura	Kudpura	92	92	
	DevariShankar	48	48	
Sarrah	Sarrah	125	145	
	Madho (Mado)	78	78	
Boriya	Boriya	72	72	
	Sanai	92	87	
	Sarsela Mal	90	90	
	Sarsela Raiyat	100	108	
Samdai	Samdai	125	125	
	Pateriyamal	150	165	
	Pareriyachak	145	145	
Chhirkona	Chhirkona	62	62	
	Dhondha	80	80	
Dhangour Kalan	Dhangour Kalan	142	142	
	Baheriya	82	82	
	Baheriya Raiyat	93	93	
Bamhori	Bamhori	83	83	
	Ramadehi	72	72	
Bamnouda	Bamnouda	165	160	
	Satapairee	104	104	

	Dahara	120	120	
	Kevlaree	97	97	
Khamhariya kalan	Khamhariya kalan	125	125	
	Devvari Nijam	61	61	
Ajeetpur	Ajeetpur	68	68	
	Dalpatpur	72	72	
Kotkheda	Kotkheda	140	140	
	Kosmada	120	120	
Khamhariya Shivilal	Khamhariya Shivilal	137	137	
	Pidrai	88	88	
Dhaneta	Dhaneta	95	95	
	Oriyamal	100	100	
Bisana khedee	Bisanakhedee	130	130	
	Sasanakhurd	112	112	
	Harduaa	106	106	
Bagdaree	Bagdaree	109	109	
	Tipanee	95	95	
	Ghutaria	96	96	
	Gubara	102	102	
	Dukarsata	114	114	
Chandana	Chandana	124	124	
	Harai	103	103	
	Palwa	85	85	
Jhaloun	Jhaloun	78	78	
Magdupura	Magdupura	100	100	
	Anchalpura	98	98	
Sehari	Sehari	145	155	
Jamun	Jamun	125	125	
	Pidrai	92	92	
	Hanumatbago	82	82	
Podee	Podee	84	84	
	Jaitgarh	72	72	
Mahagua kala	Mahaguakala	120	135	
	Richkudee	135	120	
Harrai Sigourgarh	Harrai Singourgarh	72	72	
	Harrai	82	82	
<b>Total</b>		<b>6000</b>	<b>6044</b>	

Topic of training	No. of staff participated	No. of farmers participated	Type of local resource fertilizer and pesticides	No. of farmers are following best practices in NPM	No. of staff capacitated
NPM (120)	15	2400	Amrit pani, Agni astra, Mathaastra, mahuaastra, Uplaamrit, NADEP, Bbhu Nadep and agniastra	6000	15

NGS Promotion	15	500	NGS practices and documentation	250	15
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**C. Challenges faced during implementation:**

- Lack of instruments or mechanization – Unavailability of small and women friendly instruments for agriculture works like seed sowing, transplanted, etc. leads to more time and labour in field
- Uncertain situation of monsoon & unexpected gap in rain creates problem in weeding and transplantation.
- Lack of physical as well as financial resource for establishment of controlled demonstration plot.
- Many farmers find it nuisance to prepare bio-repellent.

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

- Promotion of bio pesticide unit.
- NPM demonstration.
- Promotion of NGS.
- Marketing of NPM based produce.

**J. Partnership with Panchayats:**

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

**J.1 Mention the name of the community organization you propose to work with (GP/GS/PS):**

**J.2 Gram Panchayat (GP) OR GS OR Pallisabha (PS) resolutions obtained***(please add more columns, if required):*

Particulars	Madhya pradesh	State name	State Name
	1	Numbers	Numbers
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs planned to be included in the Project	25		
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs included in the project till date (cumulative)	25		
Total number of resolutions obtained till date (cumulative)	25		
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		
Number of activities completed through GPs/GSs/PSs	940		
Amount leveraged during the reporting period	27476672		

**J.3 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)**

During the reporting period many work related to soil and water conservation have been done through the Gram Panchayat Under the MGNREGA schemes. Which includes work of Field Bunding, Land Leveling, Well deepening, Plantation, Earthen dam, farm pond, community pond, cantor trench and Bori Bandhan etc? All these works have been done on the basis of the MLP plan submitted by the MJVS team to the Gram Sabha. Through the support of village level institution we have also submitted new work proposal also of every villages in gram sabh meetings. We have also oriented villagers in time of implementation for ensuring quality of work. *During the reporting period MJVS team constructed 30 earthen Dam, 4 Check dam/Stop dam 38 farm pond and 5 community pond, 46 bori bandhan, 158 field bunding, 580 plantations and Contoor trench in 4 villages* through the support of Gram panchayat. During the reporting period total **27476672** Rs fund leveraged from the gram panchayat.

During the reporting period MJVS team organised 33 interfaces meeting with community members and gram panchayat at village level. In which the community had given its own problems in writing, which has been mostly resolved by the Gram Panchayat.

**J.4 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)**

Major challenges	Action(s) taken to overcome
Information is not given to the people for the Gram Sabha meeting, due to which the participation of the people in the Gram Sabha meeting is less.	For increase the participation of community in the gram sabh meeting, MJVS team inform to community through the support of village level institution like SHG, VDC, NPM group and FPO members etc.
Role of GPs have been weakening in many schemes like agriculture schemes.	To get the benefits of government schemes to the farmers, the MJVS team directly contacts the block and district level agriculture officers.
Lack of interest of Panchayat functionaries	The MJVS team continuously visits in gram panchayat and try to contact with panchayat officials.
Unavailability of Sarpanch and Secretary in the Gram panchayat	

**K. 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 gram sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation.

**Your Theory of change:** 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. After starting of the any schemes Government should make the community aware about those schemes.

**Proposed Impact pathway:** We are creating awareness through Institutions regarding these schemes. Awareness would result into more people taking up insurance schemes. Along with this, the government should also organize awareness camps in the village for awareness about the schemes.

#2

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

**Process of engagement with program/ scheme:** Awareness generation among villagers through gram sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation.

**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. In many remote locations, it is difficult to access bank facilities due to higher population dependency on each branch. If the process of accessing services is made easier, more people can be attracted to avail scheme. Along with this, there is a need to make the community aware about the online frauds happening in the accounts.

**Proposed Impact pathway):** 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 gam sabha meeting, interaction with panchayat and block officials to understand present situation, discussion in interface meeting, 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. MGNREGA if implemented right can bring solutions to area's water crisis. Awareness regarding scheme, its benefits and work that can be done under it is important.

**Proposed Impact pathway:** 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.

**L. Resource Leveraging for the Reporting Year (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	Household covered/benefited	Amount (In Lakh INR)	Average cost of investment for each HHs (INR)
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Govt.	Soil and water conservation, plantation, irrigation, Fencing and crop protection	2568	308.25	12003
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Govt.	Aganwadi, common platform, SBM, NADEP and pashu shed	2012	60.52	3008
Madhya Pradesh	Horticulture Department	Govt	Sprinkler, vermi compost bags	144	3.43	2379
Madhya Pradesh	Vaccination	Govt	Livestock development	1432	0.0869	6
Madhya	Fisheries	Govt	Fisheries	53	0.49	925

Pradesh			development			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>6209</b>	<b>373.63</b>	<b>0</b>

#### L.1. Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in leveraging of resources:

- Major challenge is to find convergence between government departments themselves. There are no collaborative efforts among departments. In many schemes, there is absolutely no transparency on how to avail them or check the status of applications. Many schemes remain only on paper or benefits reach to a few people.
- Regular updating of plan and continue networking with government department is very much required.
- Need collective effort from community to influence government for large scale implementation.
- Lack of formal space in government forum hinders scope of influence.
- Lack of information/Inconsistency in information at different departments.
- Some government departments and gram panchayat are not supporting for the leverage documentation.

#### L.2. Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken, if any:

- Properly following of approved village development plan and constantly contacting with Panchayat representatives.
- Convergence meeting was organized for strengthening partnership.
- Generating awareness about Gram Sabha among villagers.
- Made field visit plan with government officials to show the work of the organization at village level.

**M.Co-finance**(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 and cost of pilots as well as programme costs as per Article 7 of the Grant Agreement.)

Please upload a document supporting the source and amount of co-finance							
Name of the Donor	Type of agency (Please refer to Article 7 of Grant Agreement)	Purpose/objective	Household covered	Amount (In Lakh INR)	Support cost (HR, operations, CB and pilots)	Programme cost	Average cost of investment for each HHs
Individual Donors	Individual Donors	Livelihood Support	1200	3.80385		380385	316
Gem & Jewellery National Relief Foundation	Foundation	Covid-19 Relief	1800	5.67		567000	315
Individual Donors	Individual Donors	Livelihood Support	11	0.11825		11825	1075
CESCI Support Association ,MJVS	Society, Institutional	HR	0	1.122	112200	0	0

The Ford Foundation	Foundation	HR	0	0.9	90000		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>11.6141</b>	<b>202200</b>	<b>959210</b>	

#### **M.1. Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in raising co-finance for the project:**

- We learned that if organisation work is good at grass root level so other agency will also taking interest for doing work with your organisation.
- 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.

#### **M.2. Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken:**

- There are we have some Individual funders, who are taking interest for supporting to tribal community on livelihood and watershed work. So we can also approach them for work in tribal area.
- On the basis of BRLF project work. Currently we have received the livelihood project from the ford foundation for the tendukheda block of Damoh District and for Badwara Block of Katni District.
- We have also submitted the livelihood proposal in APPI. This will be also support for co- Finance in BRLF project.

### **Section III:**

#### **A. Future Plans:**

##### **A.1 Summary(Give a brief description of the main work to be carried out in the following year and any proposed significant changes to the overall project programme)**

- Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Advocacy Meeting with State Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Giving collective written application on the issue of FRA through villagers in Gram Sabha.
- Reprocessing of rejected FRA claims.
- Interface meeting with government department at village level.
- We will organise awareness campaign at village level about the government schemes.
- Capacity building and vision building training of SHGs, VDC and FPO will be done for strengthening of institutions.
- Livelihood enchantment trainings to SHG like goat rearing, poultry and vegetable production.
- Interface meeting with government representatives.
- Promotion of commercial level vegetable production through the SHG
- Promotion of NGS through the SHG and VDC.
- Internal exposure of SHG'S for the promotion of cameral level vegetable cultivation and NPM promotion.
- Promotion of Bio input unit.
- In the next year, there is a plan to connect 300 families with poultry farming, for this; we have talked to the veterinary department.
- Promote to farmers for preparation of Azola pit and Bhu Nadep.
- Exposure for PFO members.
- Aggregation of agricultural produce like tuar, Bingil, tomato, turmeric and coriander.
- Processing and marketing of spices and Tuar.

##### **Proposed significant changes**

- ❖ We will do bulk level production and marketing of the processed spices and tuar.
- ❖ At least 1500 Tribal households will be getting individual land rights under FRA.
- ❖ Claim for Community Forest Rights has submitted to 23 villages it is anticipated that 20 claims will get settled.
- ❖ Increased agriculture productivity of 3000 targeted families through Land development, watershed based development activities and agronomic interventions.



A.2 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. The same changes have to be incorporated in AID 360 plans)

A.3 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.4 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.)

- We will do proper follow up and monitoring of the activities.
- Capacity building of team and volunteer is also very important for the better implementation of the project activities.
- Continue visit in government department and making good relation with government officials.
- We will provide handholding support to village level institution generating awareness and promotion of village development activities like NPM based agriculture, soil and water conservation and live stock management.

A.5 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)

We believe that co-financing is the weak link in our organization and this is because we are not experts in writing project proposals. This problem can be solved if the team's capacity building on proposal writing is increased.

## Section IV:

### A. Case studies of innovative approaches:

**A.1 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.)** *(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.*

**A.2 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.*

## Aadhunik Kheti Bani Sahara

**Farmer's Name-** Santosh /Narayan Patel

**Village-** Magdupura

**Gram Panchayat-** Magdupura

**Block-** Tendukheda

**District-** Damoh

**Family Member-**4



Mr. Santosh patel is a small farmer. He lives in Magdupura village of Tendukheda Block and he has 3 akar own land. His family has four members his mother, wife and his son and all members are depended on agriculture. He is also a member of VDC and shareholder of ALIVE FPO. His all agricultural land is irrigated and he is a NPM Farmer. One year ago, he used to grow only cereal crops and used to cultivate vegetables near home for domestic use only like kitchen garden.

In the month January 2020 Mrs. Milan Dhurve Pnchayat sahayak of MJVS meet with him and told him about the schemes of horticulture department and motivated him for doing vegetable cultivation at commercial level. She told to him that horticulture department is providing subsidy in drip system, poli mulching and vegetable seeds for the promotion of commercial level vegetable cultivation she said that if you are interested so firstly you will have to register in online portal of horticulture department. Mr. Santosh patel said that madam I have interested for that please suggest us for further process. Panchayat sahayak said that for the registration you have to need of Adhar Card, Bank pass Book, khata bahi and passport size photo. By taking all these documents you meet me tomorrow in the Jhalon market. We will get you registered. The next day as per the scheduled time, he met the Panchayat Assistant with all the necessary documents and went to the MP online shop and got them registered. The Panchayat Assistant said that when your application is approved, the Horticulture Department will contact you.



In the month of May 2021 the horticulture departments block officer contact with Mr. santosh patel and said that your application for drip system with poli mulching for one acar of land has been approved. There is a total 56 thousands goods in which you have to deposit 28000 rupees. In which you will get drip system, poli mulching, vegetable seeds and vermi ved material. After completing all the necessary procedures, Santosh Patel received the material and training from the Horticulture Department. After getting material from horticulture he grew vegetable in one acre land with the help of horticulture and MJVS team.

Mr. Santosh Patel told that this is his first experience of cultivating vegetables in a modern way which is very good; he say that a lot of their work has become easier with drip, poly mulching and modern agriculture techniques, it saves time and also improves crop production. He told that this year he earned 250000-300000 Rupees form vegetable cultivation. Panchayat assistant told that many farmers have been inspired after seeing Santosh Patel's farming and technology and they also want to do farming with this technique and for this they have also applied to the Horticulture Department.



## Story of Ganga Jal SHG

**SHG Name-** Ganga Jal

**Village-** Pateria

**Gram Panchayat-** Samdai

**Block-** Tendukheda

**District-** Damoh



Ganga Jal SHG had formed under the BRLF project in the January month of 2021 by MJVS in which are 10 members. This is located in pateria village of samdai Gram panchayat of tendukheda block. This is a very active SHG of the project. Till date total savings of the SHG is 3000 rupees. All SHG's members are engaged in NPM farming and they are also motivating to other families members also for doing NPM based farming.

During the monthly meeting of SHGs in the month of November, Panchayat Assistant Mr. Khel Singh Gond and Block Coordinator Mr. Naresh Khateek discussed with the SHG members that our group has become 10 months old now we should plan for some income generating activities also. SHG members said that all of us members are engaged in



agricultural activities, we are all willing to do agricultural activities, if there is any work related to farming, it will be good and we will also feel like it, on this the block coordinator said that we all are doing NPM based agriculture and it is our effort that more and more people should start doing this type of farming, but many farmers are unable to prepare bio pesticides and fertilizers due to some reason, we can prepare bio pesticides and fertilizers and we can sell it to farmers at low prices. There will be two benefits from this, organic pesticides and fertilizers will be easily available to the farmers and Second one the members of

the SHG group will get work, which will increase their income. If you are ready for this work, then the MJVS can also help to you for this work like storage equipments, bottle and drum etc. On this woman's said that we are ready to do this work, after that block coordinator said that ok in the next meeting we will decided the rules and regulation of the Bio Input unit and we will also discussed about the necessary material and equipments.

After one week MJVS team again meet with SHG members and decided the rules and regulation of the unit and distributed the responsibilities between SHG members, after that prepared a list of necessary material and equipments. Block coordinator said that we will provide all material to SHG within one week after discussion with Project coordinator and secretary. As per discussed in the before meeting MJVS team purchased all necessary material and handover to SHG and inaugurated the unit in presence of all SHG members and village communities. All the SHG members worked diligently and sold bio pesticides and fertilizers worth Rs 11000 in 4 months. In order to promote the bio pesticide unit, MJVS did wall paintings at village level and block level so that information can reach more and more people about bio pesticide unit.

गंगाजल स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा संचालित BRLF			
जैव उत्पाद इकाई			
ग्राम-पटेरिया, ग्राम पंचायत-समदई			
दुर्गाई ने उपलब्ध जैव उत्पाद			
जैविक पोषक तत्व प्रबंधक	जैविक जैव नियंत्रक	कमरक	जैविक फसल नशीबी
वर्मी कम्पोस्ट 10	अम्ल्याटन 40	लुडालन 45	
घन जीवामृत 20	ब्रह्मालन 35	मंढालन 30	
मच्छा खाद 25	नीमालन 25		
जीवामृत 30	दिन्नालन 10		
नीमामृत 35	लुमिल 45		
पोलन 30			
पदार्थविषय 30			
अन्यतर व वृक्ष प्रबंध 20			

सहयोग-मानव जीवन विकास समिति  
 नखिलान सिंह मो-5260054243  
 लाल सींग मो-7041570158  
 नरेश सुवीक मो-7566870440

गंगाजल स्वयं सहायता समूह जैव उत्पाद इकाई BRLF	
ग्राम-पटेरिया, ग्राम पंचायत-समदई	
हमारे बढो निम्नलिखित जैविक खाद एवं जैविक दवाईयाँ उचित दामो पर उपलब्ध है-	
जैविक खाद एवं पोषक तत्व प्रबंधक	जैविक जैव नियंत्रक एवं फसल नशीबी
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>वर्मी कम्पोस्ट</li> <li>घन जीवामृत</li> <li>मच्छा खाद</li> <li>जीवामृत</li> <li>नीमामृत</li> <li>पोलन</li> <li>पदार्थ विषय</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>अम्ल्याटन</li> <li>नीमालन</li> <li>दिन्नालन</li> <li>लुमिल</li> <li>लुडालन</li> <li>मंढालन</li> </ul>

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## Impact of the Community pond

**Farmers Name-** Buddu Singh Gond

**Village Name-** Sasnakhurd

**Gram Panchayat-** Bisbakhedi

**Block-** Tendukheda

**District-** Damoh



Mr. Buddu Singh gond is a small farmer. He lives in Sasnakhurd village of Bisnakhedi Gram panchayat of Tendukheda Block. He has 5 acar own land which has got under the FRA. His family has five members his wife and 3 son and all members are depended on agriculture and labor work. He is taking only one seasonal crop because he has no irrigation source.

Buddu Singh is the VDC member of Sasankhurd village. He is also an NPM farmer. Due to non-availability of irrigation facilities, he could take only Kharif season crop. In other seasons they had to migrate to another place for wages and this was the problem of many families of that village. During the VDC meeting held in September 2020, it came out



that there is a problem of water in Sasnakhurd village if a community pond is built in this village, then the problem of water can be solved to a great extent and there are more than 10 wells around here whose water level will also increase.. On this the Block Coordinator Ghanshyam ji said that MJVS can support in making the pond but for this we will need land and you people will also have to do Shramdaan. On this Buddu Singh said that I have got 5 acres of land under FRA but the cultivable land is only 3 acres, ponds can be made on 2 acres of vacant land. On this MJVS team said that it is okay but for this

everyone's consent is necessary because this pond will be community and not alone, after this, the proposal to build a community pond was passed unanimously in the meeting.

In November 2020, a community pond was built with the help of the organization and the community. During the rainy season in August 2021, the pond was completely filled with water, whose water was till January 2022. As a result, there was an increase in the water level of 14 wells around the pond. Which wells used to dry up in the month of October, there is still water in those wells. The construction of community pond has benefited 20 nearby farmers, all these farmers used to grow only Kharif season crop. But after the construction of the pond, this year Rabi season cultivation was done in more than 50 acres of land. The farmers who used to migrate after kharif season cultivation. They have grown wheat and gram in their own fields this year. All the farmers are very happy with this initiative of the MJVS and BRLF.



## Story of Baddai Singh

Mr. Baddai Singh father Emrat Singh is a labourer. He is living in Sehri village of Sehri gram panchayat of Tendukheda block of Damoh District. Sehri village is about 30 km from Tendukheda block. Khuman Singh has 4 members in his family, himself, wife and 3 children. He is a laborer by profession. Husband and wife both work and raise their families, their work was stopped due to Corona virus epidemic and they faced many problems during lock down.



During the time of lock down, neither did they have neither food to eat nor money to meet basic needs? In the time of such crisis, the institution increased their hands to help them and made them available dry ration. Along with this, in order to run their livelihood smoothly the MJVS organization was given 2 goats free of cost to him, which the husband and wife were very happy to get. As soon as the lockdown opened, both of them started working again and both of them saved a little- little money and bought 8 more goats so that through them a source of livelihood could be created in the future. Currently he has 10 goats. He says that at present he has a property of 60 thousand which is increasing day by day, which will become a source of income in future.

## Murgi Palan Bana Sahara

Mr. Khundi gond Father mehangu god is a small farmer. He lives in Richkudi village of mehangua kala gram panchayat of tendukheda block. Richkudi village is about 50 km from Tendukheda block. There are 5 members in his family himself, wife and three children. He has 1 acres of land. In which he does a seasonal farming, apart from farming, he works as a laborer. MJVS is working in Richkudi village from last two year on livelihood enhancement. We have organized multiple meeting and training events on improved agriculture practices and livelihood promotion in Richkudi village. Khundi is also a active VDC member. During the VDC meeting in January 2021, Panchayat sahayak Mr. Avlesh gond told everyone that under the backyard poultry scheme of the Veterinary Department, 40-40 chickens are being given to the interested families, whichever member are interested in poultry farming can apply. On this, the khundi singh said that we are intrested for doing backyard poultry you fill our form. After this, the Panchayat sahayk filled the form of khundi singh and submitted it to the Veterinary Department.



In the month of May, 40 chicks were given to Khundi by the Veterinary Department and explained in detail about their maintenance and diet. The flock was overjoyed to find the chicks and took very good care of them. Talking to Khundi, he told that in September he has sold Rs 1000-1200 per rooster and egg for Rs 15 per egg. Due to which he has made a profit of about 21000 rupees. With the money he bought 60 more chicks, he told that he now has 90 chickens and some chickens have also taken out chicks. khundi says that he is very happy with poultry farming and he will buy more chickens and will do poultry farming on a large scale.



**Please attach the following annexure:**

Annex 1 – News Coverage.

Annex 2 - Pictorial evidence (visual progress monitoring of key interventions) with caption details (location, nature of intervention, timeline)

Annex 3 - Programme Outreach data