

# Annual Progress Report

The 'Annual Progress Report' should focus on the project activities conducted during the financial year (2020 – 21) 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:** - 17/04/2021

**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.N.	Name of the organization	Organization Role
	<b>Bundelkhand Development Alliance (BDA)</b>	<b>Consortium</b>
1	Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti, Katni – (MJVS)	Lead CSO (Damoh District)
2	People's Science Institute, Dehradun – (PSI)	Partner CSO (Panna District) + Tech support

**Reporting Period:** - 3 years (May, 2018 -April, 2021)

**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	6000
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Shahnagar	5	15	2000

### 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>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</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

	<p>female on access to forest rights land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>		
<p>Build village level institutions which will sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and converge funds from different government departments/ministries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening PRI institutions mainly AamSabha, Gram Sabha and JFMC like Van Suraksha Committees, Van Adhikar Committee under PRI for better management of CFR</li> <li>• Regularizing meetings and promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner</li> <li>• Bringing women to the centre 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>	<p>Claim for Community Forest Rights is awarded to 50 villages – Gram Sabha and Van Adhikar Samiti is capacitated and are managing their forest adequately</p>	
<p>Plan natural resource management and economic development through a process of micro-planning based on watershed development principles</p>	<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>	<p>6500 ha area covered under watershed development which provided secured irrigation to 25% of the total targeted households</p>	
<p>Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through increased productivity through agronomic interventions</p>	<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,</li> </ul>	<p>2500 households from 10 villages adopted organic farming practices have moved towards NPM based agriculture</p>	

	seed back etc. • Organizing training for staff, CBOs etc. on livelihood opportunities in government schemes		
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## Section II:

### A. Project Progress: (As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021)

**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	Creation of database for FRA cases	100	119	119
			Application (Dava form) submitted for FRA cases	100	266	266
			No. of farmers getting land rights under FRA (FRA cases settled)	4194	618	14.73
			Women getting joint land rights under CFR	31	8	25
			Shibir for application & Jansunvayee	3	5	167
			State Level Consultation	1	1	100
			National Level Consultation	1	1	100
		Linking villagers with different schemes for risk mitigation	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1431	3336	233
			Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	3489	3487	99.9
			Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	3642	3764	103
			Soil Health Card scheme	3304	1648	49.87
			Widow pension	107	117	109
			Old age pension	60	310	516
			PMJAY (Ayushman)	2063	2295	111
			Kisan Credit card	1592	1720	108

**\*Progress Narrative:** - During the reporting period the BDA team Created 119 database for FRA cases and registered total 266 FRA cases in MP Van mitra portal. For the creation of FRA data base we have started our work by organizing village or hamlet level meetings and identified the families which were eligible for getting patta. MJVS team have already submitted the application of 39 villages for CFR in the Gram Sabha along with tihs

during the reporting period PSI also 8 CFR applications have been submitted at Panchayat to develop grazing lands, water harvesting structures and planting fruit plants., But no action has been taken by gram panchayat till date, so far, for this, we held a meeting in the van samiti and Gram Panchayat. During the reporting period the BDA team organized 5 Jansunwayi Program where government officials attended and addressed queries about villagers. During the Jansunwai program, the farmers gave a collective memorandum to the government officials about the rejected FRA claims from the gram sabha. During the reporting period BDA team also conducted one state level consultation and one National level consultation program, the state level consultation program was organised in MJVS campus Katni and the National Level consultation was organised at Gandhi Bhavan Bhopal. The objective of the program was did networking at state and national level for the FRA. Through the efforts of BDA team total 618 families got the patta under the FRA.

We have started our work by organizing Door to Door Campaigning all villages for awareness building on different government schemes running in our area. 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 (Ayushman Bharat), Kisan Credit card, Jan dhan yojana, MGNREGA, etc. After the first round of awareness in every village, plans were collected from ground and submitted to respective departments/ Lok seva Kendras. Second round of awareness meetings and plan collection is in process. During the reporting period We have organized Jansunvayee also where villagers had direct interaction with government officials and government officials discussed about different schemes. Our major role in this theme was awareness creation. For the convergence BDA team conducted 2 District level consultations Program, where all the officials present at the district level were discussed for the smooth operation of the government's schemes and for the support of the BDA team. During the reporting period many families got the benefits of government schemes in which involved are Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana 3336 families, Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana 3487 families, Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana 3764 families, Soil Health Card scheme 1648 families, Widow pension 117 Women, Old age pension 310 People, PMJAY (Ayushman Bharat) 2295 families and Kisan Credit card 1720 families.

**Challenges faced during implementation:**

- The BDA team faced the problem because 50 percent of the applications made by the community under the forest right act has rejected by the Gram Sabha. To solve this problem a memorandum has been given by the community to the collector and SDM under the guidance of the BDA team.
- 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.
- 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 if they are already a beneficiary; hence calculating actual number of beneficiaries is very much problematic. It's also very difficult to get farmers to take insurance policies.
- The team is facing problem for preparation of Kisan Credit Card because most of the farmers in the project area have forest land. It is mandatory to farmer have revenue land for preparation of kisan credit card.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement (Achieved/Target *100 in %)
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	75	75	100
		Establishment of Mahila Manch and SHGs & other need based institutions like FIGs, FPOs, Federation etc.	Formation of Mahila Mangal Dal	10	15	150
			Strengthening SHGs formed under SRLM	51	48	94
		Formation of JFMC (Van Suraksha Samiti, Van Adhikar Samiti)	No. of Van Adhikar Samiti re-constituted and trained	63	68	107
		Long term development goals prepared and followed up in Gram Sabha	Micro Level Planning through social and resource mapping	0	14	14
			District level consultations for convergence	2	2	100

**\*Progress Narrative:** - We have already completed preparation of MLP in our project villages and all MLP have been approved also in gram sabha. Out of which a lot of work has been done and for the work that has not been done, the team is constantly in touch with the panchayat representatives. PSI 14 village plans are being revised and plans for convergence are being gathered and submitted to government departments.

During the reporting period two District level consultation program was organised by BDA Team first is KVK of Panna District and second in KVK of Damoh District. The objective of the consultation was to present BDA work in tribal dominated areas of Shahnagar and Tendukheda block, to drive the attention of government officials towards developing a strong work plan for Bundelkhand and also to engage departments' interest in benefiting farmers promoted by BDA. Consultation was attended by DDA agriculture, APO Horticulture, KVK scientist and representative of Janabhyan parishan, DO of Animal Husbandry department representatives of WCD and some CSOs. BDA not only presented work done by the organisation but also proposed working jointly with other CSOs and field consultants.

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. 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 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. During the reporting period BDA team Strengthened to 48 SHG of NRLM and Providing Handholding support for the loaning for start the livelihood work. Through the support of the BDA Team 6 SHG got 1800000 Loan from the NRLM. We have also engaged with Van adhikar samiti 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:**

- It was not possible to organize Gram Sabha(s) in proper way due to pandemic. Small meetings were conducted to seek plans from community, Door to Door Campaign has been done for gathering plans. Meetings were initiated since May-June to strengthen institutions and promoting agriculture.
- 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. Also, it could not be possible to organise village level meetings due to COVID. So we started Hamlet wise meetings in small groups not more than 5-10member.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
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)	20	8	40
			Check Dam/Stop dam	4	6	150
			Irrigation related works (farm ponds and community Pond)	300	126	42
			Construction of well	119	52	43.69
			Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	70	17	24
			Gabion Structure	30	3	10
			Stagger trench	5	7	140
			Plantation	400	204	51
			Land development (Field bunding)	991	188	18
			Land development (land levelling)	1143	370	32

**\*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, Kantoor trench and Bori Bandhan etc? All these works have been done on the basis of the MLP plan submitted by the BDA team to the Gram Sabha. We have also oriented villagers in time of implementation for ensuring quality of work. Field visit was also done by engineer to check technical feasibility, design and help in preparing estimate. Organized training for PSI Block team and CEs on engineering structures in October. The training 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. Apart from government work, many works have also been done by CO-finance and community contribution, most of which include well, field bunding, Bori Bandhan, farm pond and community pond. During the reporting period BDA team constructed 18 farm pond and 2 community pond through the support of Co-finance.

**Challenges faced during implementation**

- The team is facing problem for farm pond, well, field bunding and land levelling work, because most of the farmers in the project area have forest land. It is mandatory to farmer have revenue land for getting the benefits of MGNRGA schemes.
- Due to the corona epidemic, not much work could be done in the first six months; that's why a lot of work is incomplete.

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	Increased agriculture productivity for 25% targeted families	SRI/SWI	2100	2224	105.9
			Promotion Pulse cultivation	1800	3964	220
			Promotion of oilseed cultivation	1600	2501	156
			Niche agri-produce (Millets)	350	266	76
			Niche agri-produce (Vegetable/Spices)	650	694	106.76
			Mobilization for FPO	521	375	71.97
			Kitchen Garden	3700	4139	110.86
			Fencing	50	1491	2982
			Sprinkler	56	58	103.57
			Vermi Compost	124	116	93.54
			NADEP compost pit	350	485	138.57
			Any other input program	280	1105	394
		Livestock Development	Goatry - Training, Health services, Marketing	800	1171	146
			Azola (Dairy promotion)	300	235	78
			Poultry	0	321	321
			Fisheries	0	10	10

**\*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. During the reporting period BDA 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 familie. 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 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 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 Nade, and organic insecticide like Agniastara, Mathastara etc. We have promoted



seed bank in 20 panchayats 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 NPM. During the reporting period total 286 farmers got the benefits of KVK schemes like farmers exposure, Workshop on modern agriculture techniques, soil health and National level Horticultural Mela.

During the epidemic time of corona virus the BDA team realised that we need to explore alternate livelihood opportunities like Goat rearing and poultry. Village level institutions are very much necessary for sustainability of livestock development program like goater. 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. During the reporting period total 1171 household benefited through the vaccination schemes of vet nary department along with this, 11 families have adopted goat rearing through the support of organisation and government department. During the reporting period, a very good effort has been made by the BDA team to increase the milk of animals. Through the support of BDA team A total of 235 families have made azola pit and started feeding their animals Azola grass, the results have started coming. Through the support of veterinary department of Damoh and efforts of MJVS team 300 families got Poultry unit, under this, 45 chicks per unit were given to each family and Rs 1200 to 1200 money was also given to build chicken shed. Along with this through the support of MJVS team 10 farmers started Fisheries.

#### **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; Climatic change and erratic pattern of rainfall affects the yield. The window for sowing and transplantation is becoming less and less, due to which farmers prefer to broadcast on larger patches.
- The BDA team tried to promote vermin compost but it is not successful in this area, due to excess heat, earthworms die.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
5	Others	Piloting innovation	Application for Solar panel	7	0	0
			PGWM	4	1	25
			NPM - Demonstration	75	75	100
			Coverage of villages on landscape approach	40	45	112.5
			Technology Resource Center (NPM, equipment etc)	34	39	114.7
			Sanitation and SWM (Implementation)	1	1	100

**\*Progress Narrative:** - Technical support centres have already been opened in 39 villages under non-pesticide management. During the reporting period, we have worked to strengthen these TRC centres and Seed Bank so



that farmers can get more benefits out of it. During the reporting period, the team included a number of materials from these centres such as spray pump, plastic drum, tipan, yellow patti and IEC material related to NPM and government schemes. Conducted village level meeting with community and Mahila mandal dal for aware to them about sanitation and solid waste management process. Under the piloting innovation of WASH, we have motivated 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 9 soak pit have been constructed. In the 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 community for preparation of Bhu Nadep and compost pit. During the reporting period in Bisan khedi village a total 34 farmers prepared Bhu Nadep and compost pit.

#### **Challenges faced during implementation**

- Due to the closure of the solar pump scheme at present, no work could be done for this activity.
- 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.

**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.	Formation of Groups	Formation of Mahila Mangal Dal	10	15	150
		Revival of old SHGs	51	48	94
2	Productivity enhancement of Cereal Crop	SRI / SWI	2100	2224	105.9
3	Productivity enhancement of Pulses	Promotion Pulse cultivation	1800	3964	220
4	Productivity enhancement of oilseed	Promotion of oilseed cultivation	1600	2501	156
5	Promotion of Other Crops	Niche agri-produce (Millets)	350	266	76
		Niche agri-produce (Vegetable/Spices)	650	694	106.76
6	Value Chain Development for agriculture	Mobilization for FPO	521	375	71.97
7	Other input equipment in agriculture	Kitchen Garden	3700	4139	110.86
		Fencing	50	1491	2982
		Sprinkler	56	58	103.57
		Any other input program	280	1105	394

8	Promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture	Vermi Compost	124	116	93.54
		NADEP compost pit	350	485	138.57
9	Small Ruminant	Goatry - Training, Health services, Marketing	800	1171	146
10	Cattles	Azola (Dairy promotion)	300	235	78
11	Other	Poultry	0	321	321
		Fisheries	0	10	10
12	Construction of Water Harvesting Structure	Irrigation related works (ECD)	20	8	40
		Check Dam/Stop dam	4	6	150
		Irrigation related works (farm ponds and community Pond)	300	126	42
		Construction of well	119	52	43.69
13	Drainage line treatment and development	Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	70	17	24
		Gabion Structure	30	3	10
14	Soil Conservation	Stagger trench	5	7	140
15	Bio-mass Conservation	Plantation	400	204	51
16	Land Development	Land development (Field bunding)	991	188	18
		Land development (land levelling)	1143	370	32
17	Land Rights	No. of FRA Claim submitted	100	266	266
		No. of FRA Claim Settled	4194	618	14.73
18	PM Flagship Program	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1431	3336	233
		Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	3489	3487	99.9
		Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	3642	3764	103
		Soil Health Card scheme	3304	1648	49.87
		PMJAY (Ayushyman)	2063	2295	111
		Kisan Credit card	1592	1720	108
19	State Level social welfare scheme	Widow pension	107	117	109
		Old age pension	60	310	516

20	Awareness Generation	Shibir for application & Jansunvayee	3	5	167
		State Level Consultation	1	1	100
		National Level Consultation	1	1	100
		District level consultations for convergence	2	2	100
		Training on livelihood and agronomic interventions, NPM	75	285	380
		KVK Exposure	0	2	200
		Workshop on soil conservation at KVK	0	1	100
		National Level Horticultural Mela at KVK	0	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	HHs average income increased
1	Madhya Pradesh	SRI / SWI	2224	3195670	Community Contribution, BRLF, APPI	9000
2		Other Crops	3964	125420	Community Contribution, BRLF, APPI, Individual Funding	8000
3		Kitchen Garden	4139	954852	Community Contribution, BRLF, APPI	18000
4		Vegetable Cultivation	694	434655	Community Contribution, BRLF, APPI	40000
5		NPM (Cost saving)	4672	141500	Community Contribution, BRLF, Individual funding	3000
6		Benefits through Government Schemes (Rights and Entitlement)	3763		Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana and social security schemes, BRLF	9215
7		Poultry	321	1513500	Veterinary	18000

				Department and Individual funding	
8		Fisheries	10	15125	Individual funding 10000
9		Goat Rearing	30	71000	Community contribution, Veterinary Department 10000
10		Other livelihood Intervention	15	53000	Individual funding, EFICOR 48000

**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
Traditional Seed Bank Established in 40 villages	Farmers are taking interest for this initiative	At present total of 45 quintal seeds of different cereals have been collected.	We made aware to farmers about the benefits of traditional seed bank through the Aam Sabha and village level meetings.	Some people create conflict among the farmers.	If a farmer takes seed from a seed bank, then after harvest, he will have to deposit the seed in the bank with seed interest and this process will continue. For proper coordination and maintenance of seed bank will be one register where all details of the farmers will be mention.
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	The wider impact will be seen in subsequent years when community village development plans will be	Community mobilization through awareness campaigns, habitation level meetings (Tola Sabha) etc. Promotion of women participation through women group;	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	Orientation of administration to admit community plan into village work plan; Capacity building of community to plan pass resolutions in Gram Sabhas

	community; Jansunvayi is conducted every Tuesday	implemented through government schemes and community would realize the strength of Aam sabha/ Gram Sabha	Process of MLP ensured that people problem and their solutions are included in the plans; Continuous discussion with block administration on MLPs, Jansunvayi, etc.	their agendas only to fulfill their targets.	
Increasing importance of community contribution	The participation of community has increased in the past one year 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 have been planned.

**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	Covid 19 posed major challenge throughout the last year of the project	Smaller group meetings, virtual training programme were conducted but still strengthening process remained limited
	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
	Seasonal migration makes it difficult to engage all the families with any intervention	Seasonal migration pattern is studied and training around interventions in planned accordingly; diversified livelihood options are being explored for such families
	Lack of transparency from Forest department around CFR	Meetings have been done at village level, Range offices and with DFO.
	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.
	Facing problem for preparation of Kisan Credit Card because most of the farmers in the project area	Gave Collective proposal to Gramin Vikas Mantri for short

	have forest land. It is mandatory to farmer have revenue land for preparation of kisan credit card.	out of this problem.
	50 percent of the applications made by the community under the forest right act has rejected by the Gram Sabha.	To solve this problem a Collective proposal has been given by the community to the Gramin Vikas Mantri, collector and SDM under the guidance of the BDA team.

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

Name of State	Key learnings	Briefly discuss any subsequent changes proposed to the implementation plan in view of these learning's
Madhya Pradesh	Regular updating of plan is crucial.	Proper follow up and Revision of MLP was done.
	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.
	Diversified livelihood portfolio is required in the region.	Goatry is scaled up packed with interventions around shed management, feed and nutrition management and vaccination
	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.	During the reporting period total 793 structures related to soil and water conservation has been developed by panchayt under the MGNREGA sachem.
	For getting the benefits of any government schemes continuously follow up is more necessary	321 Farmers got Poultry unit from the veterinary department of Damoh.

**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. Mahila mangal dals have been formed to ensure participation of women in Aam sabhas/gram sabhas and put women issues forward.

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.

3	Participation of women in village level meetings and gram sabha has increased.	BDA team Motivated to women for participate in gram shabha and village level meetings through the Mahila Mangal Dal.
4	Mhaila Mangal Dal is operating the TRC and Seed Bank.	Trained to Mahila mangal dal about the operating of TRC and Seed Bank.

**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
NPM, Kitchen garden and other agronomic interventions (282 such training)	25	196	209	95	73	56
Gram Swaraj	7	0	0	0	13	0
Institution Building and Collectivization (multiple training at village level)	25	46	0	100	13	0
Engineering Structures and recharge area treatment (2)	6	0	0	0	14	0
Farmers Exposure at KVK	25	5	15	20	0	5
National level Horticultural Mela at KVK	18	6	4	8	0	7
Workshop on world soil health day at KVK	18	7	0	8	0	10
Virtual training on FPO	6	0	0	0	0	0

**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.)**

- 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.
- Through the support of MJVS, ALIVE FPO has started the Processing unit of Spices.
- MJVS has started community based seed Bank initiative in 40 villages of Tendukheda Blcok .



## I. Progress on Pilots:

### I.1. PGWM pilot

**A. 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)

**B. Details of the activities accomplished by the PGWM partners:**

Name of the PGWM Partner (Resource Agency)	People's Science Institute
No. of field visits conducted by RA during the reporting period	1 field visit and 1 online training
Date of the field visits (total days)	30 & 31 December 2020 (2 days)- field visit; Online training by Rajeshji on 31 <sup>st</sup> October 20
Next date of field visit	Not yet scheduled due to Covid Pandemic

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

- 2 activities of PGWM plan for Kathai have been included in GPDP. One is already under execution and other is yet under approval phase. These activities would solve the drinking water crisis of the villages.
- Series of meetings were conducted with villagers to reach a consensus on water utilisation and management of the resources

**D. Capacity Building Efforts:**

Trainings Conducted	No. of participants	No. of Training Conducted/Days	Topics Covered	Resource Person	Remarks	No. of trainees capacitated
For Staff Members	7	2 trainings conducted (Both 1 day period)– one with 1 FC present and another with 1 CE, 5 VLRPs and 1 FC was conducted	Water harvesting structures, rainwater harvesting, soil moisture and erosion, MGNREGA and list of work under MGNREGA	Rajesh ji conducted the 1 <sup>st</sup> technical training; Harshita and Akash conducted follow up training discussing MGNREGA and work under it		7
For Local cadre - CRP						14
For CBO Members	15	3 Meetings were conducted in Kathai with community members				15
For Govt. officials	4	Visit of Block CEO was facilitated by PSI	Plans of PGWM were shared			4

		where GP secretary, GRS and Sarpanch were also present.	and discussed.			
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**E. How many full time trained CRP/VRP are engaged in PGWM work**

1 Community engineer and 1 VLRP from Kathai village are engaged in follow up and monitoring of these works and plans

**F. Have any specific new or existing institutions is formed or given responsibility for PGWM work**

Name of community institutions formed	Formation process	No. of members associated	No. of meeting held	Functioning well/not	No. of members understand basics of hydrogeology	No. of meeting conducted with Govt. Institutions	Major outcome of the meeting with Govt. institutions
-	Till now, meetings are being conducted with Aamsabha at Hamlet level. Discussions around forming a formal group for management are going on.	15	3	-	2	2	2 activities have been approved under convergence with MGNREGS

**G. Explain the formation process, major challenges and roles and responsibilities of the associated members**

Community understanding on PGWM process	No. of CRP engaged	Still Learning	Adequate	Need little hand holding	Can take forward independently
Kathai	2	2			

**H. Progress on Developing Water Security Plans/Protocols**

Has the community adopted any new practice or changed any existing practice of water use / management during this period? If yes, please describe the practice

The drinking source i.e., a well is still under construction. The Aam Sabha has decided that the water from well can only be fetched for drinking purpose and not at all for irrigation. Also, an agreement has been done between the land owner on which well is being constructed and aamsabha which allows the use of well to anyone in village to fetch water for domestic purpose.

Have any decisions about groundwater have been collectively taken by the institution? If yes, please specify with example

Protocols developed / followed during this period	No. of HHs are following water	No. of HHs are following change in	No. of HHs are following Agriculture plans made	Well pooling	Reduce the usages of ground water in %	Remarks
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	utilization based on budgeting	cropping pattern	based on water budgeting		(Baseline Vs actual)	
Kathai	-	-	-	Yes		

**I. Any other protocols followed by the villagers**

Progress on development of water security micro plans	Fully developed	Shared with – GP/Block/District	Partially developed/in process	Not started	Major challenges/ remarks
Kathai		Plan is shared with Block and part of plan has been sanctioned			Government is not willing to approve the tank and pipeline system for drinking water

**J. Efforts of Water Conservation:** A pond is constructed above the well just below the hillocks under renovation of traditional bodies, MGNREGA which would act as recharge point to well.

**K. Money levered or co – financed for water conservation intervention/PGWM**

Name of the Flagship Scheme/Donor	Type of intervention planned/proposed	Type of intervention implemented	Money leveraged	Money Co-financed
MGNREGS	Well Repairing	Well Repairing	5 lakhs	-
MGNREGS	Percolation pond	Percolation pond	6.95 lakhs ;Yet to be sanctioned	-



Visit of PGWM Expert Dr. Anil Gautam in village Baniari and Kathai

**L. Challenges faced during implementation:** Funding for drinking water storage tank, solar based lift irrigation system is difficult to leverage as these schemes are not under discretion of block or district. Lack of transparency is also a challenge for villagers to avail these schemes. Also, the work that could be done under MGNREGS needed a lot of persuasion of government officials specially at GP level who seemed reluctant to work out the available solution to the current problem.

**M. Future Plans** (Please include a detailed plan of action with timeline, interventions & coverage): A concept note has been submitted to NABARD on spring shed management in the region attached as [annexure A](#). Another concept note has been submitted to EKOenergy for solar based lift system for drinking water attached as [annexure B](#). In Kathai, drinking water committee would be constituted to manage the resources.

Hydrogeology	Unit	Target
Water Level Monitoring (Wells/Handpumps)	No. of well/handpumps	
Pumping tests	No. of Pump tested	
Water Quality Monitoring	No. of samples	
Daily Rainfall Monitoring in MM	MM	
Weekly Baseflow monitoring		
Groundwater Balance	No. of village	
<b>Water Security Plan</b>		
Planning of recharge interventions (Net planning, identification of potential sites for water conservation structures)	No. of village	
Preparation of DPR	No. of village	
Submission/Approval of DPR	No. of village	
Convergence with govt schemes	No. of schemes	
Financial leverage of the converged govt schemes	Amount	
Implementation of water security plan	No. of villages	
NRM structure constructed under Water security plan	No. of structure	
Households are benefited/adopted through Water security plan	No. of Households	
Co-financing with other agencies	Amount	
<b>Groundwater Management Plan</b>		
PGWM meetings with CRPs/Community members	No. of meetings	
Exposure Visits	Nos	
Type of IEC Material Developed	Nos	
Data Sharing workshop/ with VWC/VWSC/community	Nos	
Formation of Groundwater user groups	No. of groups formed	
PGWM protocol formation	No. of protocols	
HHs are following protocols	No. of Households	
Crop Water budgeting completed	No. of villages	
HHs are benefited/adopted crop water budgeting	No. of Households	
<b>Capacity Building Efforts</b>		
Training conducted	No. of trainings	
Topic covered	No. of topics	
Trainees capacitated	No. of trainees	

Please also describe if anything planned other than above mentioned activities.

## I.2. NPM pilot

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

Total of 4837 families in 75 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. During the reporting period total 116 farmers prepared vermin compost pit and 485 farmers prepared Nadeb compost fertilisers. Also 23 Vermi compost bags have been provided to progressive farmers through Horticulture Department.

### 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	66	38	Paddy, wheat, Maize, Chana, Urad, Moong, Till, Mustard, Arhar, Alsi, Masoo, Kodo, Kutki and Vegetables
Bhaisa	Bhaisa	72	43	
	Fular	68	52	
	Majhagwan	45	31	
Kudpura	Kudpura	40	29	
	DevariShankar	48	21	
Sarrai	Sarrai	77	68	
	Madho (Mado)	52	45	
Boriya	Boriya	60	35	
	Sana	58	30	
	Sarsela Mal	69	38	
	Sarsela Raiyat	64	40	
Samdai	Samdai	63	51	
	Pateriyamal	110	88	
	Pareriyachak	35	20	
Chhirkona	Chhirkona	45	37	
	Dhondha	56	42	
Dhangour Kalan	Dhangour Kalan	83	60	
	Baheriya	44	31	
	Baheriya Raiyat	49	35	
Bamhori	Bamhori	63	50	
	Ramadehi	52	40	
Bamnouda	Bamnouda	105	90	
	Sataparee	84	74	
	Dahara	78	65	
	Kevlaree	57	38	
Khamhariya kalan	Khamhariya kalan	73	61	
	Devari Nijam	51	40	
Ajeetpur	Ajeetpur	58	46	
	Dalpatpur	40	32	
Kotkheda	Kotkheda	51	29	
	Kosmada	56	43	
Khamhariya Shival	Khamhariya	72	46	

	Shivlal			
	Pidrai	51	3	
Dhaneta	Dhaneta	55	37	
	Oriyamal	73	56	
Bisana khedee	Bisanakhedee	62	42	
	Sasanakhurd	69	45	
	Harduaa	76	56	
Bagdaree	Bagdaree	74	63	
	Tipanee	64	47	
	Ghutaria	58	45	
	Gubara	56	38	
	Dukarsata	61	43	
Chandana	Chandana	59	46	
	Harai	53	41	
	Palwa	57	48	
Jhaloun	Jhaloun	63	43	
Magdupura	Magdupura	68	51	
	Anchalpura	72	62	
Sehari	Sehari	80	72	
Jamun	Jamun	64	30	
	Pidrai	50	29	
	Hanumatbago	45	33	
Podee	Podee	47	25	
	Jaitgarh	46	20	
Mahagua kala	Mahaguakala	69	35	
	Richkudee	77	55	
Harrai Sigourgarh	Harrai Singourgarh	52	40	
	Harrai	42	25	
Tala	Banjari	54	100	
	Sarra Kheda	38		
	Donda	12		
	Jursingha	23		
	Majhgawan	54		
	Tala	25		
Ramgarha	Umaria	47	57	
	Ramgarha	184		
Shahpur Kala	Shahpur Kala	38	60	
	Satdhara	82		
Shahpur Khurd	Shahpur Khurd	109	100	
	Kandheli	60		
	Sijahati	105		
	Kathai	40		
Deora	Deora	114	53	

Paddy, wheat, Maize, Chana, Mustard, Arhar and Kodo

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 (multiple training)	26	7055	Amrit pani, Agni astra, Mathaashtra, mahuaashtra, Uplaamrit, NADEP, Bbhu Nadeb and Vermi Compost	4837	26

**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.
- Due to the corona virus epidemic, BDA team has faced the problem for conducting village level meetings and training for farmers.
- Collection of cow urine is difficult.
- Many farmers find it nuisance to prepare bio-repellent.

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

- Till June 2021 developing entrepreneurship model for NPM products for easy availability, income generation and sustainability through TRC committee.
- Promotion of FPO and monitoring and supporting NPM activity through FIG.

### I.3 WASH pilot

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

- 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 9 soak pit have been constructed.
- 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 soled waste management practice the BDA team motivated to community for preparation of Bhu Nadeb and compost pit. During the reporting period in Bisan khedi village a total 34 farmers prepared BHU Nadeb and compost pit.

**B. Progress around WASH:**

Particular	Unit	Target	Achieved	% of achievement
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<b>Clean Home</b>				
Construction of Bhu Nadeep	No. Of Nadeep	30	34	113
Please add sub line items				
<b>Clean Village</b>				
Construction of soak pit	No. of Soak pit	6	8	133
Construction of toilet	No. of toilet	10	7	70
<b>Demonstration of WASH technology &amp; design</b>				
Please add sub line items				
Please add sub line items				
<b>Clean School</b>				
Construction of soak pit	No. of Soak pit	1	1	100
<b>Awareness Program</b>				
Village level meeting and follow up	Meeting	6	7	117
Meetin with Mhila Mandal	Meeting	6	7	117
Meeting with SMC members	Meeting	2	2	100

**C. 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.
- The schools were closed due to Corona epidemic, so school work could not be done properly.

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

- We will conduct 4 awareness programs at village level.
- Organise Capacity building workshop for SMC members 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, NADEP compost and community toilet at village level.
- Through the village level meetings, the community will be made aware about the sanitation and prevention of corona virus.
- We will do Proper follow up of previous intervention.

**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	State Name	State name	State Name
	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs planned to be included in the Project	75		

Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs included in the project till date (cumulative)	65		
Total number of resolutions obtained till date (cumulative)	65		
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	1081		
Amount leveraged during the reporting period	82403780		

**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)**

- Village development plans prepared with intensive community participation are submitted 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 has resulted in Rs. 82403780 convergence through various schemes through GP. More plans are revised and submitted again in respective Gram panchayats.
- During the reporting period BDA team organised 5 Jansunwai Program at Block level. In which the community had given its own problems in writing, which has been mostly resolved by the Gram Panchayat and the rest is in the process.

**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)**

- Gram Sabha were not organized properly due to COVID pandemic.
- Role of GPs have been weakening 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)
- Lack of interest of Panchayat functionaries.
- 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 Aam sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation. We have also discussed about that in Jansunvayee and District level consultation program.

**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** (roadmap of how your engagement can lead to system level outcomes in better design of scheme/program/policy): 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 Aam sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation. We have also discussed about that in Jansunvayee and District level consultation program.

**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** (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. MGNREGS 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. Ridge to valley approach has to be adopted.

**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.

#4

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

**Process of engagement with program/ scheme:** Awareness generation among villagers regarding use of toilet and drawbacks of open defecation.

**Your Theory of change:** Though the construction of toilets is complete. The quality of toilets is not quite fine. Also, it's more of an issue of behaviour that has to be changed for open defecation free villages. Thus awareness programmes would be very critical to the success of the scheme.

**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	MGNREGS	Govt.	Soil and water conservation, plantation, irrigation and crop protection	719	149.44	20,785
Madhya Pradesh	Horticulture Department	Govt	Sprinkler, vermi compost bags	48	4.85	10,107
Madhya Pradesh	Agriculture Department	Govt	Support for culture purchase (PSB & Trichoderma)	650	0.04	6
Madhya Pradesh	KVK	Govt	Support for seed	25	0.24	960
Madhya Pradesh	Loan to SHG	NRLM	Livelihood Intervention	72	18	25000
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Soil and Water conservation	2474	497.73822	20119
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Agriculture Development	1522	165.1569	10851
Madhya Pradesh	Backyard Poultry	Veterinary Department	Promotion of Backyard poultry	322	15.135	4700
Madhya Pradesh	Vaccination		Livestock development	990	0.6279	63
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Gram Panchayat	Community Development	595	11.6997	1966
Madhya Pradesh	Community Based Watershed & Food Security	EFICOR	Soil, water and agriculture development	28	14.7712	52755
<b>Total</b>				<b>7445</b>	<b>877.70342</b>	<b>11790</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 gram panchayat sarpanch are not supporting to BDA team.

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

- Consortium of CSO and CBOs can be developed at district and state level where such issues should be raised and solutions should be sought. CSOs should be invited to participate in meetings where such plans and proposals should be discussed with all the departments present and collaborative efforts of CSOs, CBOs and government bodies would yield in some positive change.
- Properly following of approved MICRO 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 of government officials to show the work of the organization at village level.

**L.3. Any other remarks:**

**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
APPI	Institutional Society	Livelihood Support	2000	13.98	2,02,393	11,96,137	699
Argyam	Institutional Society	PGWM	0	0.18	18,150	-	NA
UFD PSI LG	Individual donations, PSI is society	Livelihood restoration in disaster affected regions	0	0.13	13,250	-	NA
Bright Star FZE, MJVS	Individual	NPM intervention	108	0.32	0	32044	296
CESCI Support Association, MJVS	Society, Institutional	Livelihood Intervention	11	1.57325	142200	15125	1375
Individual Donors	Individual Donors	Soil and water conservation and Livelihood Intervention	197	8.33941	0	833941	4233
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2316</b>	<b>24.53240</b>	<b>375993</b>	<b>2006536</b>	<b>1059</b>

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

- Time required to create a visible change in an area is much larger than the project duration but many a times funders don't want to invest in the same region.
- 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.
- 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.
- There are no other projects run by the MJVS in Tendukheda, so the MJVS facing more problems for generation of Co-finance fund.

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

- There are 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.
- Micro Project may be also a part of the solution. This can be found with the help of NABARD and Individual funders.

**M.3. Any other remarks:****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)**

- The main work that would be carried out is SRI (focusing on pigeon pea grid transplantation, resilient variety introduction for seeds), vegetable cultivation and Kitchen Garden. Soil and water conservation work through convergence would be prioritized in the area. All these interventions would be scaled up and institutionalized for better impact.
- 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.
- Follow-up meeting will be done of SHGs and MMDs.
- 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 Aajivika mission officials and will plan for any necessary service needed from them.
- 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.
- Proper monitoring and operation of Tradition seed Bank.
- We will organise cluster level training on back yard poultry for families.
- We will do follow-up and monitoring on regular bases of the implemented project Activities.

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.)

Institutionalization of all interventions and diversification in livelihood portfolio that organisation has yet offered would turn out to be more inclusive for the community. Institutions that are built around interventions are women membership based. The issues concerning women in agriculture are also focussed through institutional meetings.

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)

Even after the completion of three years of the project, there are still many families who have missed any reason and who still have not been able to take advantage of the government's schemes and . I believe that there is a need to work with the families who are left out so that they can get the benefits of their rights, schemes and livelihood opportunities.

## 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.

We are working in 75 villages of Damoh and Panna District of Madhya Pradesh for three 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 sammannidhi yojana, Jan dhan Yojana, Ujwala yojana etc. In FY 20-21, 3336 new families of project villages have joined in PM kishan sammannidhi yojana.

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, PMJJBY 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. The team understood the problem and made aware to community about the PMJJY or PMSBY schemes through the village level meetings, training and workshop. BRLF team received the list with the



help of the kiosk Bank after that the families whose names were not registered in PMJJY or PMSBY were registered. Transparency and ease of process would facilitate enhanced convergence. Since CBOs work closest to community, awareness generation can be handed over to such organisations.

**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.***

### **Murgi Palan Bana Sahara**

Mrs. Umarani Baliram is a small farmer. She lives in sehri village of tendukheda block of Damoh District. Sehri village is about 30 km from Tendukheda block. She has 4 members in his family, himself, Husband and 2 children. She has 1.5 acar land, which they have received under the Forest Right Act. Due to lack of irrigation facility, they take only one seasonal crop. Both husband and wife work in MGNREGA to meet the needs of their family. Umarani is a member of the Devi SHG.



During the SHG meeting in August, Panchayat assistant Milan Dhurve told everyone that under the backyard poultry scheme of the Veterinary Department, 40-40 chickens are being given to the interested families, whichever women are interested in poultry farming can apply. On this, the women said that in our society we do not practice poultry. This is not our business, people of other castes do it. Panchayat sahayak explained to everyone that this is not the case, now we need to change our thinking, any employment is not small or big. Poultry farming is a very good business, so that people can earn more income at a lower cost. This is a business that anyone can do. On this, Umarani said that sister, we want to do backyard poultry farming , you fill our form. After this, the Panchayat sahayk filled the form of Umrani and submitted it to the Veterinary Department.

On 27 September 2020, 40 chicks were given to Umrani by the Department of Veterinary and told him in detail about their maintenance and diet. Umrani was very happy after getting the chicks and looked after them very well. On talking to Umrani, he told that in December and January, he has sold 1000 - 1200 rupees per cock. Talking to Umrani, he told that in December and January, he has sold 1000 - 1200 rupees per cock and egg 15 rupees per egg. Due to which she has earned a profit of about 21000 rupees. He told that she has now 15 chickens and some chickens have also extracted chicks. Umrani says that she is very happy by poultry farming and will buy more chickens from the profits and will raise poultry on a large scale.



## **During the Epidemic of Corona Virus, Vegetable Farming Became a Support**

MJVS is working in fifteen sixty tribal villages of Tendukheda block, Damoh District. Along with Convergence and right & entitlement works, we have also engaged of enhancing livelihood of poor families through improved agriculture techniques. Sarsela raiyat is a village out of sixty working villages of MJVS, where Mr. Laxman Kurmi lives. He is a farmer and he has 2 akad own land. His family has four members and members are depended on agriculture. Two year ago, he used to grow only cereal crops and used to cultivate vegetables near home for domestic use only. October 2019 Miss Abhilasha gond Pnchayat sahayak of MJVS meet with him and told him about the NPM based agriculture and motivated him for doing vegetable cultivation for commercial purpose also.

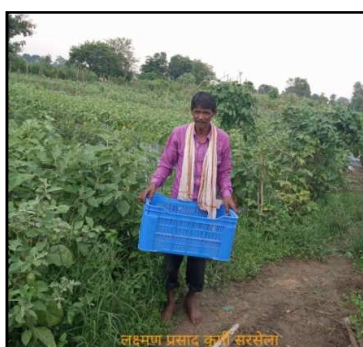


In the month of November Community engineer Mr. Nandlal gond give him Practical training on NPM based agriculture and vegetable cultivation techniques. After receiving training, Laxman cultivated vegetables on almost one bigha of land through the NPM based techniques. Seeing the interest of the farmer, a plastic drum was also given to him by the MJVS so that he could make and use organic fertilizers and pesticides in large quantities. Some of the vegetables that the farmer had grown, he used in the home and sold the remaining vegetables in the local market, in which he showed benefit and he thought that now we will do it on a large scale.

During the corona virus after open the lock down MJVS team continue contacted with government department for providing the more benefits to community. In the month of June Block coordinator Mr. Ghansyam Prasad visited in Horticulture department office of Damoh District and meet with the officer of horticulture department and discussed with them about the current schemes of horticulture department. The horticulture officer said that for kharif season horticulture department is planning to provide polythene mulching sheet as a demonstration for promotion of vegetable if any farmers are interested so we can give him and trained him about that. After the discussion with horticulture officer block coordinator Mr. Ghansyam meet with farmer (Laxman) and told him about the schemes, on this, the farmers said that this time we are also trying to cultivate vegetables on a large scale, if we get help, then we will be able to do it better. After the discussion with farmer Block coordinator talk to horticulture officer and registered the name of the farmers.

One week later horticulture officer talked to block coordinator of MJVS and called to farmer in the horticulture office. The horticulture officer told to farmers about the vegetable mulching sheet and its benefits and gives him mulching sheet and tray for preparation of nursery of vegetables. The Horticulture officer said that you should prepare the field and the officials of the department will come and help you in planting the mulching sheet. After that the block coordinator of MJVS said to farmer that now you got the mulching sheet and nursery tray from horticulture department and seeds of vegetables will be provided to you by the MJVS organization. The team of the MJVS will also help you prepare nursery and organic manure.

Through the support of MJVS team and Horticulture department farmer (laxman) cultivated vegetable in half Acar of land and got good benefits. During the discussion with the team of MJVS he said that there were a lot of benefits due to polythene mulching, weeding was not done in the land and vegetable production was good. The Farmers told that we used only organic fertilizers and organic pesticide in it, due to which the cost of production of vegetable has also come down. He told that this year he has earned about Rs 25000 from the vegetables cultivation and wants to do even better.



### **Bakri Palan Bana Sahara**

Mr. Khuman Singh father Vishram 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 2 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 lockdown.



During the time of lockdown, 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 4 more goats so that through them a source of livelihood could be created in the future. The villagers are appreciating this thinking and their hard work.

### **Milk production increased through the initiative of AZOLA grass**

Mr. Emrat Singh Gond is a farmer. He lives in Tipni village of Bagdari gram Panchayat, Block Tendukheda, District Damoh. He has 6 members in his family. He has 2.5 Aker land and 6 animals. In the animals are include 2 cows, 2 buffalo and 2 Ox. In the month of October 2019 Panchayat Sahayak Mr. Dhansingh visited in Emrat Singh Gond home and meet them. During the visit panchayat sahayak discussed with him about the preparation of AZOLA pit and told him about benefits of AZOLA grass. Panchayak sahayak asked to him that currently your cow and buffalo how much milk is producing. So he said cow 500 gram and buffalo 1.5 liters. On this panchayak sahayk said that the milk production of your animal may be increase, if you feed azola grass to animals.



On this, Emrat said that it is a matter of great happiness for us. If the milk production of animals increases, please tell us what to do. The panchayat sahayak said that you have to make 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 1 fit deep cemented tank, in which the seed of azola will be released, water, soil and cow dung are necessary for the azola. Azola is a type of grass that floats above the water. Imrat said that we do not have enough money so far that we can make a cemented tank; please tell us if there is any other solution. The Panchayat sahayk said that yes there is a solution which will be made cheaply but it will not be more durable, for this you need 12 feet long and 6 feet wide thick foil with which we can make a tank by digging a pit above the ground or in the ground. Imrat said that brother today I go to the market and bring the foil you come tomorrow and make Azola tank. The next day the panchayat sahayak went to Imrat home and made Azola tank with the help of foil and put Azola seed in it and also told the farmer how to feed it to the animals. Since then, Imrat has been continuously feeding her cattle with Azola.



In the month of August 2020 Project coordinator Mr. Chandrapal Kushwaha visited in the Tipni Village and meet with Mr. Emrat Gond and ask to him about the Azola and its benefits so Imrat said that we have benefited a lot from the use of Azola grass. Milk animals which were producing 1 liter milk in summer last year, those animals are giving 1.5-2 liters of milk this year. Through the use of Azola grass 1- 1.5 liters milk production of animals has increased, which is very happy for us and our family.



### SHRI vidhi se kheti labhdayak sabit hui

MJVS is working in Dhangor village of Dhangor gram panchayat, Tendukheda block from last two year on livelihood enhancement. We have organized multiple meeting and training events on improved agriculture practices in Dhangor village. After attending initial training, many farmers have showed their interest on SRI techniques and adopted the same. One of them was Mohan singh gond. There are 7 members in his family himself, mother - father, wife and three children. He has 2.5 acres of land, in which on half an acre of land doing vegetable and remaining land he growing grains and pulses crop. He said before implementation of the BRLF project he was doing normal agriculture and he was using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the crops.



He said that on May 2019, he was trained by Miss Nandani Gond (Community engineer) on NPM based agriculture and SRI techniques. Inspired by this, he had practiced paddy cultivation in one bigha of land through the SHRI techniques. In which they got more production than before and the cost of farming also came down due to organic based farming. Based on previous year's experience, this year (2020-21) he has done SRI in 2 acre of land in the guidance of Mr. Lalsingh gond (Community engineer). This year mohan singh also used weeder to remove weeds along with organic manure and organic pesticides. **Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti has created a TRC (technical resource center) in the middle of every 3 villages where IEC material, organic manure and some agricultural equipment (weeder, spry pump and tipan) are available, which all farmers can take advantage of.**

Mohan said that we have got more benefits from the use of weeder, the cost and time spent in weeding has been saved, this technique is very good to all of us. In the month of October 2020 Block coordinator Mr. Naresh Khatik visited in the Dhangor village and meet with Mr. Mohan and asked to him about the experience of SRI method and production of paddy, so he said that Naresh ji, this year we got about 30 quintals of paddy, which is 10 quintals more than before and this advantage we have got due to the SRI method. He said that we have got two main benefits from the SRI method first the production of paddy has increased and second the cost of the farming has decreased.



### Success story of a Farmer, Karan Singh

PSI has been working in village Sijahati since past two years with the financial support from BRLF to enhance livelihoods of tribal community in 15 villages through SRI, NPM and many other interventions. A small farmer Karan Singh owning land of 2.5 acres in village has a family of 12 members dependent on it. Unable to meet sustenance through farm, elder sons of family would migrate seasonally to work on construction sites in big cities like Delhi, Gurgaon, Bengaluru, etc. This year no member could migrate after Rabi harvest due to Covid 19. Family was in huge distress, unable to meet basic essential needs. During PSI's Covid Relief Campaign, the withered condition of family was witnessed and Karan Singh was invited to attend PSI's training programme on agriculture.



When Farmer Field School (FFS) was organised in the month of June-July in Sijahati, Karan Singh also participated. He took all the trainings organised in his village or Panchayat – NPM, SRI, Natural farming, Kitchen garden, Pulse promotion, etc. He could see a hope of change. He would seek help from Panchayat Sahayak every now and then across the season. He also took support from TRC in his village.

During Kharif, he adopted all the principles of SRI and NPM – seed selection, seed treatment, line sowing, weed management, nutrition and health management and pest and disease management. He sowed maize in 0.5 acres and transplanted paddy in 2 acres. At first, he was hesitant to use small quantity of seeds (about 4-5 times less of what he used conventionally) and his sons were cursing him throughout. Slowly, results started showing. While maize plants in other farms were falling down due to increased weight, plants in Karan Singh's farm were perfectly strong. Pest and disease attacks were also minimal. Tillers in his paddy crop are as high as 48. He is so impressed with the growth of his paddy crop that when people initially visited his field, he would scare them off. On asking why he would do so, he said, *"Dhanai mein futaan khub bhai, fasal baar baar na dikhavi ja uke bare jada batyavi, fasal paki naahi, abhau nazar lag jane fasal bila jaai"* (Paddy has a very good tillers and panicles. If people would see more of it or would talk more about it, it would get ruined as it would cast an evil eye on crop.)

Inspired by his standing crop, he and his family are now planning for Organic based vegetable cultivation in 1 acre. This is how Karan Singh is not just influencing his village but also people from other villages visiting his field.

#### Statements of farmer –

1. *"Ab tak lagat raha ki kisani majburi mein hi hobat hai. Kahu aur kuchu kaam milai to kohu kheti na Karen par shri vidhi se kheti karke lagat hai, kheti aanand bhi hai aur pet palan ko sabse bharosa baaro kaam."* (Previously, I used to feel that farming is done out of forced necessity. If I would find some other work, I would rather prefer it. But agriculture with SRI is very joyous and sufficient to fill our bellies.)

### Success story of Ram Bai, Ramgarha

PSI has been working in village Ramgarha since past two years with the financial support from BRLF to enhance livelihoods of tribal community in 15 villages through SRI, NPM and many other interventions.

Rambai is a tribal farmer in village Ramgarha. Though her family owns 15 acres of land but most of it is fallow all of the time due to lack of irrigation sources. Crop can only be taken during Kharif and yield received doesn't even match the input cost. To sustain her family, she and her family works as agriculture labours, in MGNREGS and sometimes also look for work in nearby places like Shahnagar, Jhanjhar (Stone mining), etc.

Under the training programmes conducted by PSI with financial support of BRLF, Rambai got trained in various agro ecological agronomic interventions. She thought that even if the crop doesn't yield more, it would at least cut down the cost of production. With this initial thought, she started attending all meetings and trainings. She got so inspired by the work that she voluntarily started supporting PSI's interventions. Though she is uneducated and is unable to read or write in any language, PSI took her as a part of PSI team because of her dedication. Her lack of education has never hindered her work and she has started seeking support from her children to learn.

She herself practiced all the principles including SRI, NPM in all her crops. She also developed a kitchen garden in 22\*10 sq ft area in her backyard. PSI also has installed a drip irrigation system in Kitchen garden to ensure round the year availability of vegetables. She is an inspiration to whole village. She takes leadership of village level meetings and supports all the interventions untiringly.



#### Statement of farmer –

1. *"Kisaan mehnat se kaam karna chahe toh padhai likhai kuchu baadha na hoi, kar kar ke seekh sakat. Gyan toh jaruri hai par u se jaruri saahas aur himmat hai phir kuchu baadha"*



*na hoi.” (If farmers’ put hard work then lack of education would not hamper her/his work. Practice makes one learn difficult things as well. Knowledge is important but courage is more important.)*

2. *“Kheti bojhil to isliye howay ke har kaam ke lane dusre par nirbhar hoi. Agar aiso kaam hoyi ki aapai sab kaam karein to kheti bojhin kabhau na hoi laabh dei aur ijjat nayai.” (Agriculture seems like a burden because of our dependence on others. If we take the charge ourselves, it would reap us benefits and respect.)*

### **Story of Kathai Village**

Village Kathai in Shahpur Khurd GP is facing severe water crisis since past many years. Residents tell PSI that the stream near village got dried up slowly once silt started getting deposited on the stop dam created under DPIP. Even after repeated requests and applications to Sarpanch and Sachiv of the Panchayat, nothing happened. Sometimes one or two tankers would be sent for drinking water purpose. Women spend hours before they could fetch water.

PSI staff conducted various meetings in village and collectively Block CEO was invited to visit. On his visit, Block CEO was stunned to see the severity of condition. There was a well where villagers would fetch their drinking water before. But it got demolished and needed repairing. When CEO was suggested a way out, he asked secretary to take instant action and repairing of well was approved in 26<sup>th</sup> Jan Gram Sabha. Further meetings on utilisation and management are carried out in village.



### **Story of Gajraj Singh**

Gajraj Singh in Kandheli village owns 5 acres of land. He along with his family would migrate to nearby cities for work as many others in the village. He was able to cultivate only 2 acres of land in Rabi season and the productivity of the paddy in Kharif was very poor due to erratic rainfall pattern and uneven terrain. Gajraj Singh was working on his fields to level the field and create bunds for coming Kharif season.

After participating in Hamlet meeting conducted by PSI where provisions and work under MGNREGA was discussed, he requested field bunding of his farm. He also took active participation in submission of plans and seeking approval. Field bund was done through MGNREGA before onset of Monsoon.



He cultivated paddy in his fields during Kharif and received a production of 11 Quintals/acre. He started taking part in other village meetings and training. In Rabi season, he cultivated mustard and wheat through SRI technique and was amazed to see the results. He commented, “This is the 1<sup>st</sup> time in last 7-8 years when he has reached food sufficiency without migrating”.

### **Story of Munni Bai**

Munni Bai of village Sarrakheda lost her husband to an unknown disease. She recalls him complaining about sharp pains in his lower abdomen. As most of the villagers, he went to nearby *vaidh* and continued his medicines for months but nothing improved. When condition got worse, she took him to Shahnagar Hospital from where he was referred to Jabalpur. She didn’t have enough money to take him to Jabalpur nor she could arrange for loans on time. Munni Bai lost her husband at the age of 33, left alone to take care of her 3 children. PSI conducted awareness campaigns regarding Insurance schemes and other livelihood-based schemes where people could register for free to avail the schemes. She was very touched with the PM Ayushman Yojana and she didn’t only herself registered but made every women of her hamlet get registered for the scheme. She said that she wouldn’t want any other woman to go through that night when she lost only bread winner of her family.

**Please attach the following Annexures:**

Annex 1 - Evidence of Institutional support secured (GP resolutions, community agreements (if any)

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

Annex 3 - Programme Outreach data

Annex 4 – News Coverage

Annex 5 – YPO with Leverage Data