



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Of
Detailed Project Report*

Under

**MAHILA KISAN SASHTAKTIKARAN
PARIYOJANA**

Implemented by



Loka Kalyan Parishad

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Project Title

***‘Strengthening the Livelihood of Women in Agriculture, through
Natural Resource Management in the backward blocks of the districts
of Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Purulia & Jalpaiguri
in West Bengal’***

Introduction:

Ever since independence in 1947, planning efforts in India have focused on agricultural development for reducing hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty. Later, the food security of vulnerable, sustainable use of natural resources, and equity between rural and urban or farm and non-farm population became the issues of dominant discourse related to agricultural development throughout the world as well as in India.

India lives in villages, but lives of villagers are miserable. Marginal farmers and landless people in the villages in general and women farmers, in particular, are the most vulnerable section of the village community. Nearly 33% of the agricultural laborers in India are women and more than 80% of the economically active women are engaged in agriculture though they are not duly recognized as farmers and often remain outside the consideration of many service providers particularly those related to agriculture.

Thus women have to be empowered to take up agriculture to its fullest potential requires enhancement of their own knowledge, skill and managerial capabilities. According to current available information, over 34 percent of the state's population lives below the poverty line and belongs to most vulnerable category (Rural Household Survey, 2005) who are primarily belonging to the rural agricultural sector. Around 11.65% of the total rural female population in our intervening area is working as either agriculture workers or cultivators as per Census 2011 out of which 60000 women farmers are targeted under our project.

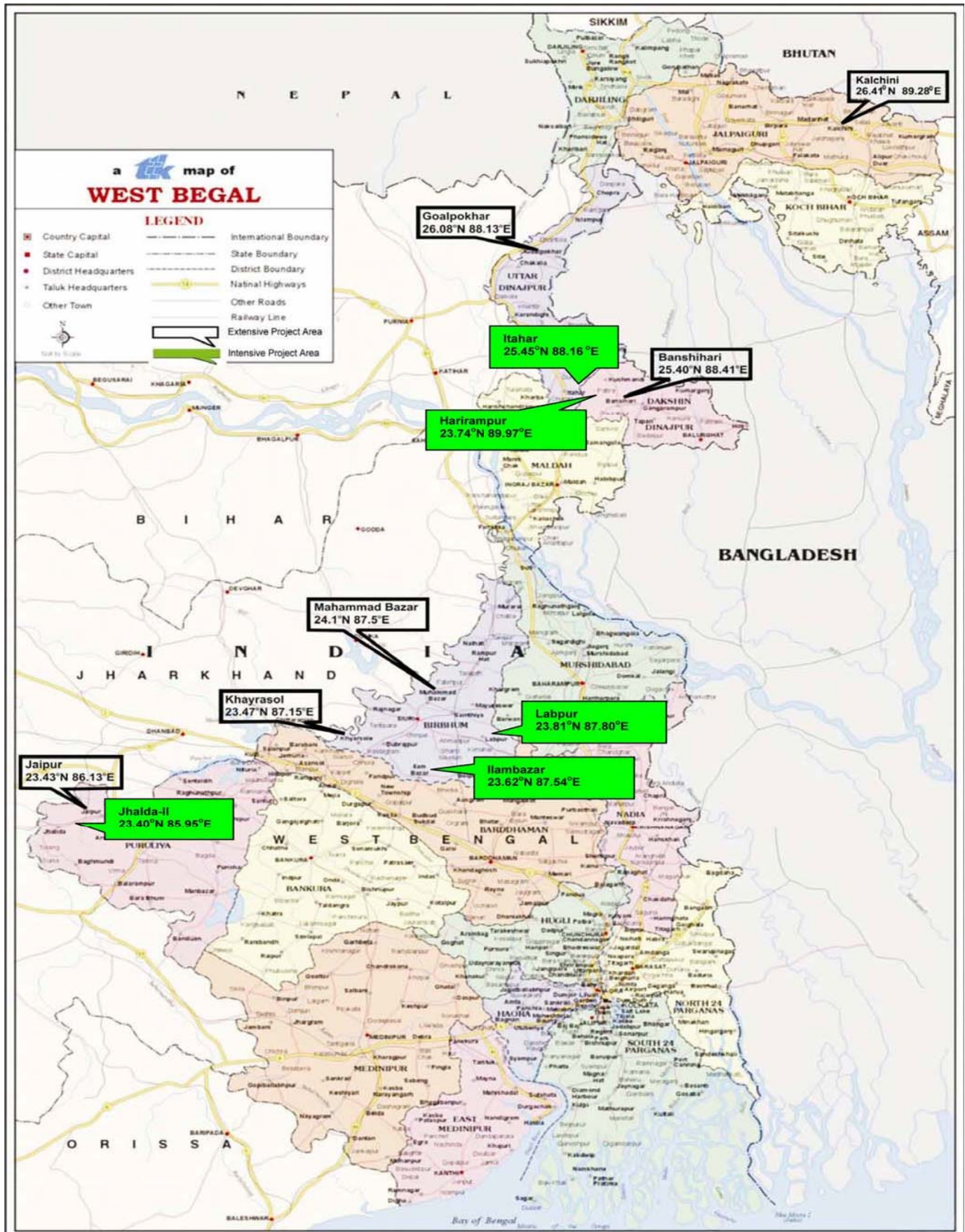
Some of these people hold very small land holdings. Still agriculture is dependent on nature. The main constraints to alleviation of their poverty are landlessness, unviable land holdings and uncertainties of rainfall, including periodic occurrence of long dry spells, and also disastrous cyclones and floods during the monsoon season. Agriculture is hardly possible during the non-monsoon season. There is, however, little scope for further increasing the current cultivable area. The land holdings are already very small in our intervening areas, as over 90 percent land holders belong to landless, small and marginal farmer category.

Area of action:

LKP proposed to initiate a programme under MKSP in the most backward areas covering 50 GPs of 11 Blocks of 5 Districts of Alipurduar(10), Uttar & Dakshin Dinajpur(13), Birbhum (14)& Purulia (16) which figure in the lower end of the W. B. Human Development Index stated above within parenthesis. The area of action has been categorized in Intensive Action Area and Extensive Action Area. 45 GPs of 6 blocks from the above mentioned districts are categorized as **Intensive Action Area** where LKP has already worked and gained experience on Decentralized Natural Resource Management in its previous projects and **Extensive Action Area** includes only 5 GPs in the 5 blocks in the same districts (excluding Jalpaiguri) afresh, where a few **Entry Point Activities** will be undertaken to work with around 2000 SHGs in this phase. Here, new groups will be formed and sensitized

Demographic Profile of the area:-

The map of West Bengal shows the project areas:



Area of action

Area	Districts	Blocks	GPs	Villages	SHGs	MKs
INTENSIVE AREA OF ACTION						
	Uttar Dinajpur	Itahar	9	175	700	7000
	Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	6	152	600	6000
	Birbhum	Labpur	11	180	1000	10000
		Labpur	11	180	1000	10000
		Illambazar	9	134	1000	10000
	Purulia	Jhalda-II	5	53	700	7000
	Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	5	23	600	6000
	Sub Total		45	717	4600	46000
EXTENSIVE AREA OF ACTION						
	Uttar Dinajpur	Goalpukur – I	1	15	300	3000
	Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	1	36	300	3000
	Birbhum	Khoirashole	1	21	400	4000
		Muhammad Bazar	1	12	200	2000
	Purulia	Joypur	1	13	200	2000
	Sub total		5	97	1400	14000
Grand Total		11	50	814	6000	60000

About Loka Kalyan Parishad:

Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP), a Kolkata based non profit making voluntary organization has been sincerely striving for sustainable development through Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) with special focus on food and nutrition security of the rural vulnerable sections of the population in general and women in particular since 1977. It was established by Late Sudhangshu Kumar Chakraborty, former Vice Chancellor of the Rajendra Agricultural University and recipient of the National 'Padmashree' award for his work with small farmers in the Gandak/kosi area in Bihar, Late Sankar Prasad Mitra, former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court and the member Secretary of the West Bengal State Planning Board, Late Narendra Nath Sen, Late Akshay Kumar Koley, Industrialist and other dignitaries with a dream to bring in a qualitative change in the lives of the underprivileged primarily in rural Bengal and also in the adjacent states.

BASIC PIA INFORMATION

Sl No	Name of PIA	Loka Kalyan Parishad
1	Legal Status	NGO
2	Registration No. & Date of Registration	Registration No: S/19888 Dated – 10/05/77-78
3	Name of Donors in the past 5 years	a. DANIDA (Denmark) b. PATC (Denmark) c. DFID (Through 'India Group on Funen', Herluf, Trollesvej, 15 D.K. 5700, Svendborg and Delhi, India.) d. ACC cement (CSR fund) e. MoRD , WBSRLM & WBSWDA
4	List of ongoing projects and their Size (Rs.)	a. Information Education & Communication (IEC)– Rs 1.75 cr b. MKSP - Rs 13.51 Cr c. IWMP - Rs 15.45 Cr d. NRLM-MGNREGS Convergence through CFT strategy- Rs 8.4 Cr e. CSR - a. Rs 49,28,500 (For 3yr) b. Rs 29.52 lakh (For 1yr)

Sl No	Name of PIA	Loka Kalyan Parishad
5	Experience of working with Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N) Agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups	YES YES
6	Address of the state office	28/8 Library Road, Kolkata-26 Tele fax- +91-033-24657107 Phone- +91-033-65291878 Email: lkpmksp2013@gmail.com / lokakalyanparishad@gmail.com WEBSITE : www.lkp.org.in url: www.lkp.org.in/mksp
7	Contact person's details at State office (With Designation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Amalendu Ghosh</u> (IAS)-Formerly Panchayat Commissioner of Govt of WB & Secretary, LKP State Coordinator, MKSP (Mobile- +91-9330868527) <u>Dr. Bibekananda Sanyal</u>- Director & EC member of LKP (Mobile- +91-9433278811) <u>Deb Kumar Chakraborty</u> (IAS)-Formerly Special Secretary of Govt of WB & EC Member LKP. (Mobile- +91-9433089138 & +91-9038623581) <u>Shyamal Kumar Gan</u>- Project Director-MKSP (Mobile- +91-9830843025) Mr. <u>Jay Chakravorty</u> (Mobile: +91-9903046449)

Sl No	Name of PIA	Loka Kalyan Parishad
8	Address of District/ Block offices of LKP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Bolpur</u> Santiniketan Road Behind-Bichitra Cinema Hall. Near-Parboti Mandir Dist- <u>BIRBHUM</u>. Pin-731204. 2. Village & Post- <u>TANTIPARA</u>. P.S- Rajnagar. <u>Block-Rajnagar</u> <u>Dist- Birbhum</u>. Pin-731131 3. C/O Dipnarayan Ghosh Dubrajpur Roar-Bhagabatibazar. Post, <u>Block & PS-Illambazar</u>. Dist- <u>Birbhum</u>. Pin-731214 4. C/O Sajol Mondol. Post-Sheorakuri <u>Block & PS- Md. Bazar</u> <u>Dist-Birbhum</u> Pin-731127 5. C/O Rajendra Prasad Chandra Near-FULLORA Bazar Post, <u>PS & Block-LAVPUR</u>. <u>Dist-Birbhum</u>. Pin-731303 6. C/O Pijush Chakravorty. Post- Hamiltanganj Forward Nagar <u>Block- Kalchini</u>. <u>Dist- ALIPURDUAR</u>. Pin-735214 7. C/O Amanat Ansari P.O-Jiudaru P.S.-Kotshila <u>Block-Jhalda 2</u> <u>Dist-PURULIA</u> Pin-723213 8. Village- Itahar Hatkhola. Near-BSNL Telephone Exchange. (Old Gram Panchayat Office) Post, <u>Block & PS- Itahar</u>.

Sl No	Name of PIA	Loka Kalyan Parishad
9.	Contact Person's Details at District / Block offices	<p>1. <u>For BIRBHUM District</u></p> <p>Mr. Durgapada Bhattacharya (DPM)-Mobile-9434348136 Mr. Dulal Bagdi (Labpur)-Mobile- 9434432503 Ms. Jaya Dutta (Illambazar)-Mobile- 9434432502 Mr.Dipankar Barik (Md.Bazar)-Mobile-9153775093 Mr.Jadav Mondol (Khoirashole)-Mobile-9832909750</p> <p>2. <u>For UTTAR & DAKSHIN DINAJPUR District</u></p> <p>Dr. Arabinda Sengupta (DPM)- Mobile -9434112719 Mr. Soumitra Biswas, Mobile 9800016289 Mrs. Aloka Das, Mobile -9832405757 Mr. Kanai Mondol (Harirampur)- Mobile -9800893394</p> <p>3. <u>For ALIPURDUAR District</u></p> <p>Mrs.Neela Chetri (Kalchini)- Mobile 9474414521 Mr. Binay Dhar, Mobile-9641608940</p> <p>4. <u>For PURULIA District</u></p> <p>Mr. Tapas Bhattacharya (Kotshila)- Mobile -8768905700 Mr.Phalguni Mahato (Jhalda2)- Mobile -8145410798</p>

Previous experience:

Institution building & participation in local governance:

- 44062 women in the backward areas of Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal have been mobilized in about 4539 women led groups (SHGs) and strengthened into formation of GP & block level federations
- LKP established close links with Gram Panchayats (GP), elected representatives and other functionaries. Formal collaborative agreements were signed with 43 gram panchayats.
- 382 GUS were active and operational in 43 GPs in place of 300 GUS there in.
- GPs extend their support in NRM related work plan/bottom up plans of SHG's routed through GUS or directly to GP's. for its implementation of bottom up plans.
- SHGS were able to receive inputs from majority of the 43 GPs, mostly in the

form of seeds and other agricultural inputs and implements. In addition, some more fund also flow indirectly in the form of livelihood support to the members of the SHGs.

- Panchayats pay the part of salary of the LRP/PPs in every month and continues to do so even after the project period is over. It sets a good example by the panchayats taking responsibility for the best practices established.
- 342 GUS, 43 GPs and 6 panchayat samitees were oriented, trained and facilitated on how to create support the women led groups for their economic development and to implement good practices through appropriate institutional processes.(SHGs, sub cluster, cluster, federation etc.)
- 3755 Of SHGs maintain regularly the books of accounts and other registers and 338 GUS reportedly maintained regular accounts and transparent financial management and placed financial statements in Gram Sansads i.e. Village Assembly.
- Besides,70 local Livelihood Resource Persons (LRP) and Para Professionals (PP) have been developed and engaged to handle livelihood issues and extend support to local GPs as well as SHGs in the project area. Panchayats pay the part of salary of the LRP/PPs in every month and continue to do so even after the project period is over. State Govt. has accepted a programme

In practicing sustainable agriculture:

In the course of implementation of the previous projects, particularly on food security for the 44062 poorest of the poor families, the following sustainable agriculture practices were introduced in the proposed project area under MKSP:

- Home garden: 21030 families
- Vegetable nursery: 1239 families
- Agroforestry nursery: 314 families
- Pond based fish farming: 2518 families
- Poultry rearing:19865 families
- Goat rearing:18158 families
- Pig rearing: 15587 families
- Introduction of new crop: 2370 families etc.

Human Resources

Name	Sex (M/F)	Position	Education qualification	Relevant Experience (Years + Sectors)
Mr. Shyamal Gan	M	Project Director	M.Sc. (Pure Math), Ph.D. (Undergoing)	Retd. Superintending Officer, NSSO. MOS & PI, Govt. of India. Expert in transfer of technology for rural development
DR. B. Sanyal	M	Honorary Consultant	Ph.D. Agronomy	Formerly in Tripura State Agriculture Service (25 years.) Community based organization – 15 years in LKP.
Mr. G.S. Pallab	M	Honorary Consultant	B.Sc. (Bio) B.Sc. Fishery P.G. in Fishery Science. ICAR	30 years in WB Fisheries Service. 7 years in Community based organization(LKP).
Mr. Sankar Chakrabarti	M	Honorary Consultant	B. Sc Agriculture, Trained in Various Management Courses, Trained in CAB (RBI).	29 years in IFFCO as Senior Executive, 10 years experience in Agriculture Dept. & Banking in Tripura.
Mr. Prabir Chatterje	M	Sr. Accountant & Admin Co-ordinator	B.Com	44 years in Finance, accounts & administration
Mr. Jaydev Ray	M	Resource person	B.A.	Retd. Joint BDO, Govt. of West Bengal. Experienced in establishment of SHG Federations.
Mr. Joy Chakravorty	M	District Programme Manager	MA. PG Diploma in Tribal Development Management (Pursuing from	Formerly associated as Consultant in IIPA & IIDS (New Delhi)

Name	Sex (M/F)	Position	Education qualification	Relevant Experience (Years + Sectors)
			NIRD). Certificate Course in Social Science Research Methodology (ISEC-Bangalore)	
Ms. Susmita Ray	F	Subject Matter Specialist	B.Com (H), MSW, PGDGPC	6 years experience in working in rural & urban development sector, especially in Reporting & Documentation desk and also have experience in providing counseling support.
Mr. Anandaroop Das	M	MIS specialist	MCA	17 years of experience in handling various MIS based software.
Ms. Debahuti Mukherjee	F	DTP Operator	B.A	Typing in Bengali & English
Mr. Bablu Malik	M	Office Attendant	Class VIII	
Mr. Durgapada Bhattacharya	M	District Programme Manager	Matriculate(1971) Trained in Sustainable agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, and Handloom.	35 years in Livelihood development in Community based organization. (Tagore Society, DRCSC and LKP) Presently working as Field Director in ongoing projects of LKP., Bolpur, Birbhum. Strong linkage with PRIs
Mr. Nasiruddin Gazi	M	NRM specialist	BSW, DSW, CMS& CD, EDP	13 years of experience in Livelihood sector, CSR & Small-scale entrepreneurship. trained in NIRD, BIRD, SIPRD
Mr. Soumitra Biswas	M	Field Programme Associate	12 th Standard	9 years of experience in SA Practices, Social mobilization, CSR, Block level management
Mr. Kanai Mondal	M	Field	Graduate	18 years of experience In SA

Name	Sex (M/ F)	Position	Education qualification	Relevant Experience (<i>Years + Sectors</i>)
		Programme Associate		Practices.
Ms. Jaya Dutta	F	Block Programme Coordinator	Graduate	15 years of experience in Livelihood, Social mobilization (Group management), PRIs & Management, trained in NIRD, BIRD, SIPRD.
Mr. Partha Pathak	M	Field Programme Associate	Class 10 Trained in NRM	NRM, Group Org. & Manag. Exp. for 18 years
Ms. Sumana Majumder	F	Field Programme Associate	B.A	6 years of experience, Trained in IB & CB, PRIs
Dr. Arabinda Sengupta	M	District Programme Manager	Phd in Horticulture	14 years of experience in Seed production, 10 years in training- methodology in agriculture & 6 years in agricultural extension service.
Ms. Aloka Das	F	Block Programme Coordinator	B.A, MSW	8 years of experience in SHG management, NRM practices, Linkage withy PRIs,
Mr. Santu Dutta	M	Field Programme Associate	B.A, Certificate course in NRM, Fish Breeding	8 years of experience in Livelihood sector, NRM specialist
Ms. Augastina Tudu		Field Programme Associate	Matriculate	7 years of experience in SHG handling, linkage with PRIs,
Ms. Puja Das	F	Field Programme Associate (apprentice)	MSW	5 years served as DRP, strong base in SHG handling & Convergence
Mr. Tapas Chakravorty	M	Field Programme Associate	B.sc	7 years experience in field level livelihood activities
Mr. Dipankar Barik	M	Field Programme	BA	5 years experience in SA practices at GP level

Name	Sex (M/F)	Position	Education qualification	Relevant Experience (Years + Sectors)
		Associate		
Ms. Jhuma Hazra	F	Field Programme Associate	BA	7 years field level experience in SHG handling
Ms. Shanti Oraon	F	Field Programme Associate	MA	7 years field level experience in SHG handling & Livelihood activities
Mr. Phalguni Mahato	M	Block Coordinator	BA	8 years of experience in livelihood activities at GP level
Mr. Abdul Jalal	M	Field Programme Associate	BA, PGDRD	8 years of experience in SHG management & Livelihood activities at GP level
Mr. Biplab Kumar	M	Field Program associate	Higher secondary (Agri)	4 Years of experience in SA practices.
Mr Tilak Mondal	M	Field Program associate	B.sc	Entrepreneurship & Livelihood experience for 9 years as NRM specialist
Mr. Dulal Bagdi	M	Block coordinator	Class 10	16 years of experience in field level Livelihood experience.

Project title:

Strengthening the Livelihood of Women in Agriculture, through Natural Resource Management in the backward blocks of the districts of Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Purulia & Jalpaiguri in West Bengal'

Guiding principle:

To help the poorest of the poor women in agriculture to help themselves to come out of poverty utilizing their innate capabilities and intense desire through a people's institutional framework

Broad objective:

The main objective of the project is empowerment of the women farmers through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities based on community managed effective sustainable agricultural practices and thereby successfully address the Food and Nutrition Security issues at the household level based on Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) (land

based, pond based and small animal based) and raising their income level through enhancement of production and productivity.

Other Objectives:

- To ensure year long food and nutrition security at the household and the community level.
- To improve net incomes of the women farmers from sustainable agriculture and other livelihood resources and reduce the cost of cultivation.
- To create area specific and need based sustainable agriculture practices for wider replication in the project area with specific technical protocol
- To upgrade the skills and capabilities of the women farmers in SA practices, management skills of the SHGs and its associated tiers to support farm and off-farm activities in order to access resources (land, credit, technology, inputs and services) of the Government and non governmental sources.
- To create and strengthen the platform and institutions for women to establish the community managed system in agriculture and related activities
- To reduce drudgery for women farmers through use of gender friendly technologies and tools.
- To increase the social capital like Community Resource Persons (CRP), Para Professionals (PP) and community volunteers as service providers to the women farmers.

Vision of Success:

Mahila Kisans are made self reliant to have access to the income streams throughout the year by themselves to lead a life with dignity & equity in the society.

Key Outputs

- ⌘ **Output I-** About 60,000 Mahila Kishan mostly from BPL families will be mobilized in to approx. 6,000 SHGs and federated into village level SHG clusters and block level SHG federations.
- ⌘ **Output II-** Combination of Private-Private and Private-Public partnerships on land, water, and livestock based eco friendly DNRM initiatives will be introduced will bring a quality change in the living standard with special focus to landless poorest of the poor agri-labourer families.
- ⌘ **Output III-** Area specific, need based, affordable livelihood SA practices will be established in 45 GPs in 6 blocks of 5 districts in West Bengal in the intensive

area of action

- ✚ **Output IV-** 11 Block level local governments (Panchayat Samities) would be oriented & sensitized on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to MKSHGs.
- ✚ **Output V-** 50 GP's oriented, trained and facilitated on how to create linkages with Gram Panchayat support them for economic development of the women agriculturists
- ✚ **Output VI-** Linkage in marketing of the MKSHGs products from village level to Block level & subsequently to the nearest town market and 10 Producer Groups would be formed in 10 GPs in 5 blocks.
- ✚ **Output VII-** Each MKS will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000 per month in Intensive Action area through Region-specific model but in Extensive Action area, only some Entry-point activities would be taken up.
- ✚ **Output VIII-** Physical assets worth Rs.20500 on an average per family will be created.
- ✚ **Output IX** - 50 Common Facility Centre (Equipment Hub) will be established in 50 GPs under 11 blocks in the project area containing MK friendly drudgery-reducing implements.
- ✚ **Output X-** 450 local CRPs, PPs & Prani Sakhis would be developed & engaged to handle livelihood issues & extend support to local MKSHGs.

Past Experience of PIA:

Loka Kalyan Parishad has been engaged in its developmental work through women based groups at the grassroots emphasizing on peoples participation in development process preferably on the basis of DNRM through their associated tiers and gained considerable experience and expertise while working with about 4000 poor and vulnerable women SHGs in 5 backward districts of west Bengal promoting SA practice based livelihoods through SHGs and developed some best practices. With these experiences in the background work plan has to be designed scientifically and work with more intensity. The best practices enumerated as under:

Best practices of LKP

- **Participation of Women in Bottom up Planning:**

The member of MKSHG prepares need and demand based livelihood plans which are consolidated at village level/ sub cluster level. The consolidated plans are discussed in their

cluster and subsequently in the Gram Sansad Sabha. After being approved in the Sansad Sabha, the plan forwarded to Gram Panchayat for incorporation into annual GP plan which is the basis of Annual GP plan.

- **Partnership by the Landless Asset less People (Pub-Pvt, Pvt-Pvt) on the basis of sharing :**

The constraint of landlessness is being overcome by taking the fallow (permanent and seasonal) land on lease on the basis of sharing and utilizes them for cultivation. The private land which remained fallows after harvesting of Aman rice are taken on seasonal lease in **Pvt-Pvt Partnership mode** from season to season for a short period. Similarly, on the plots of common property resources (CPR) **Pub-Pvt partnership mode is adopted by the landless SHGs** for agro forestry plantation that provides fruit, fodder, fuel, fertilizer and timber. Pond and other water bodies are also taken on lease (**Pub-Pvt & Pvt-Pvt**) for integrated farming.

- **Home & Community Nutrition Garden:**

Malnutrition is prevalent among the PoP especially among the women, LKP facilitates for preparation of Home Nutrition Garden for production of healthy and nutritious food through sustainable agriculture to ensure food and nutrition security at household level and community level.

If any MK does not possess required amount of land for Home Garden, she is mobilized into Community Garden for food and nutritional security for their family members. Some times MKs who have home nutrition garden, also engaged in community garden for income generation.

A few permanent trees in garden like Guava, ber, mango, jack fruit, lemon, papaya, banana, drum stick, neem etc to be there in the garden along with vegetable plants which include some *sak* (leafy vegetable), root based, fruit based and corms and tuber plants along with some spice plants. Such gardens are having of vermi compost, liquid manure, Farm Yard Manure following NPM practices etc as **non negotiable**. There should be **live fencing** around the garden and some creepers may also be grown along the fence. Some **medicinal plants** (Basak, Tulsi, Kalmegh etc.) would be planted in the garden.

Common Property Resource Management (CPRM)/Agro forestry:

The unutilized natural resources owned by the government which includes cultivable fallows, degraded land, unutilized road side, canal side, river side lands etc and water bodies become an opportunity to the landless people. These untapped land and water bodies could bring a good return through decentralized natural resource management on the basis of sharing through formal agreement between the parties. Through this activity, the community people exercise their right on common property as well as nurture them and use them in a sustainable way. The beneficiaries are involved mainly in **agro forestry plantation for production of Fruit- Fodder- Fuel- Fertiliser- Timber**. This activity pertains not only to practice of climate resilient technology but also reduce drudgery for the women in particular to have an access of fodder and fuel to their reach and control. This group based activities in collaboration with PRIs are gaining momentum and popularity amongst poor women groups in the area.

Group Grain Bank:

It is a group based activity and self reliant social security system. People saved small amount of grain in the grain bank and utilized these grain in their hard times as loan and returned grain along with soft interest. The MKs who attained food security started entrepreneurship by selling grain when market price is high. It brings good return which strengthened their economic status in turn.

Group Seed Bank:

The preservation of seed is of paramount importance to **attain the seed sovereignty** in order to create 'seed to seed cycle' for the farming communities. LKP motivates people to revive their traditional practice in the form of establishment of seed bank for long term sustainability of sound eco system. Plant genetic resources are being restored and preserved through the seed banks. It is a group based activity operating at community level and at the household level as well which assured quality seed in time at fare price. Nowadays they also started selling surplus seeds when market price is high as group based entrepreneurship by which income also generated.

Integrated Farming:

LKP introduces different modes of **Integrated Farming system** such as **Land** based Integration, **Pond** based Integration, **Small animal** based Integration and also Integration of these said systems. Through Integrated Farming LKP facilitated for optimal, judicious and sustainable use of natural resources and the recycling of wastes from one operation or subsystem which reduce the risks as well as costs of production; employment generation, improve soil health, provide balance nutrition and ensure enhanced holistic yields as well as income.

Land based integration

The amount of land, the MK already hold and the land taken on lease could bring good return from various modes of integrated farming through optimum and judicious utilisation of natural resources. Through this integration, more crops could be produced in different season from the same land. Simultaneously the fertility of soil will be enhanced, pest attack will be reduced and total production and productivity will be raised. These enhance the cropping intensity in turn.

Multi storied cropping system is being introduced for land based integration from which the benefits derived are:

- Enhancement of space
- Optimal use of solar energy
- Improvement of soil health
- Enhancement of crop diversification
- Enhancement of crop production

Use of fallow dykes/land - Cropping pulses in rice fallows, cultivation of ginger, turmeric in between areconut trees are example of land based integration

● Pond based integration

Through integration, the water area and embankment is utilized to an optimum level. From this activity, fish will be produced and duck could also be reared for production of eggs. **Azolla** can be cultivated for feed of fish and duck and also for soil nutrient. The inside and outside the embankment can be utilized for vegetable and crop production both on the land and also on the multi tier trellis and shed tolerant crops in filtered sun light under trellis. The trellis should not cover 40% of the water bodies.

● Small animal based integrated farming

Mostly the MKs have little or no access of land and dependent on wage earning as agricultural labourer and the irrigation facility is less. During non monsoon season, the MKs remains unemployed and also there is lack of scope for wage earning. LKP motivates them for small animal based integrated farming. This activity is regarded as poor people's bank deposit, help bringing money (liquid cash) in hard times as well as provide nutrition to family.

LKP's best practice in this regard is to introduce new and improved variety of animals for the marginalized community, eg, for chicks- RIR, Banaraj, Rhode Island Red etc. for ducks- Khaki cambell, for goats- black Bengal, for pigs- Ghunghroos etc.

Introduction of eco friendly approach of cultivation:

Systems approach of cultivation is introduced to make best use of the prevailing climate and soil. The approach of cultivation includes enhancement of productivity, profitability, efficiency, stability, sustainability, flexibility, adaptability and resilience. LKP has introduced **SRI** (System Approach of Rice Cultivation), **SMI** (System of Maize Intensification), **SWI** (System of Wheat Intensification), **TPS** (True Potato Seeds) etc. in its project area.

Introduction of new crop (crop diversification):

Introduction of new crop or revival of traditional crop varieties is important for sustainable agriculture which enables farmers to choose crop alternatives for **increased productivity, enhancement of family nutrition** and income as well. It includes shift from regional dominance of one crop to region specific production of number of crops along with main crop to meet ever increasing demand of food. It also **improves soil health** as well as maintains dynamic equilibrium of the agro eco system.

School Nutrition Garden:

School authorities are motivated to allow a suitable patch of land within the boundary of the school to the MKSHG who are engaged for cooking the mid-day meal over there. Benefits accrued to **obtain chemical free fresh vegetables for the kids** in the school to maintain good health as well as the MKs can also earn money by selling the vegetables to schools & surplus amount is used for her home consumption & selling in the **market**.

Development of Para professionals and Community Resource Persons

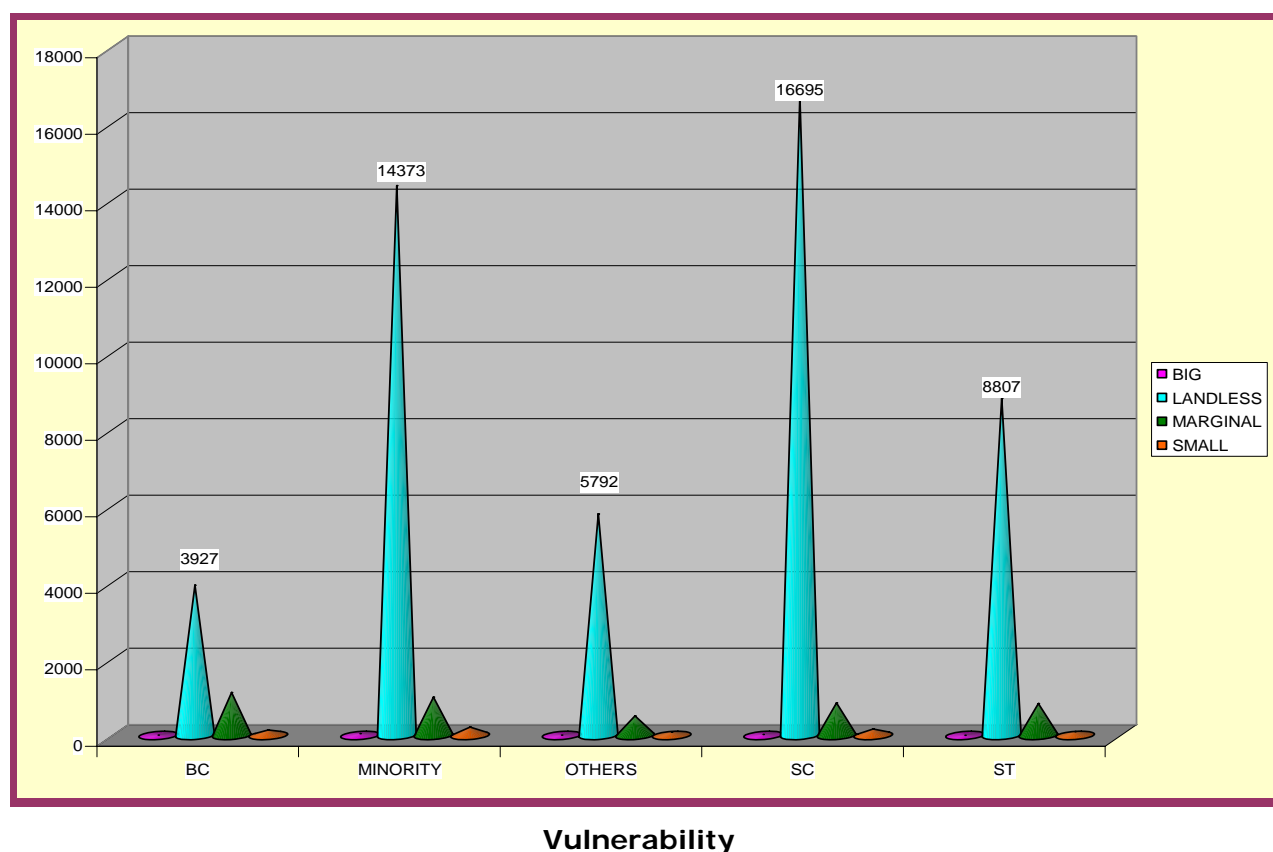
Members of community themselves are considered as the best person to reach and make ultra poor sections be involved in the developmental process and provide them sustainable

support services as well. Realizing this concept, identification and development of community representative as **Para professionals and Community resource persons** through extensive training have been done for the purpose. State Govt. has accepted the programme of LKP in engaging local youths as Para professional and entrusted LKP to provide training to develop **50** Livelihood Resource Persons (LRP). They were utilized to strengthen the SHGs and their institutions and subsequently engaged in the GPs.

Activity wise involvement of MKs

Activity	No. of MK's involvement
Home garden	21500
Group grain bank	2552
Group entrepreneurship- commercial fruit & vegetable	21030
Group based nursery(vegetable & agro forestry plants)	1553
Inland fisheries	2518
Backyard small animal rearing-poultry	19865
Backyard small animal rearing-goat	18158
Backyard small animal rearing-pig	15587
New crop introduction	2370
Mushroom production	1377
Agro forestry-FFFFT plantation	17500

Project strategies



The target people in the project area are socio economically backward. They belong to marginalized section of society in respect of caste. They hold very small amount of land or almost no land. In the above chart, the status of vulnerability of 54733 MKs in respect of these two major aspects is shown which indicate that a pre dominant section of MKs are landless who are SC also followed by minority and STs.

Considering the major vulnerability, the following strategies are proposed to be adopted with intensified efforts which is enumerated below.

❖ **Identification of PoPs through PIP process:**

Identification of the Poorest of Poor people (PoP) to bring them under the coverage of the project by the village level federation themselves through participatory identification process and they are to be mobilized into SHGs and capacitated on group activities following Panchasutras.

❖ **Institutionalization of PoPs:**

Building institutions of the poor which include SHGs, SHG federations at various levels with special emphasis on forming 'Producers Groups' for agro based produces, animal based products etc.

❖ **Promotion & strengthening SHGs Federation:**

The SHGs would be federated at all level- sub cluster at village level (VLF), cluster at GP level (GPLF) and Block Level Federation /BLF at block level. Control, management and ownership of members in the institutions will lie with the members themselves. The village and GP level federations will be capacitated to prepare their bottom up plans for livelihood development and management of funds and functions on behalf of the women institutions.

❖ **Access to land and water on partnership mode:**

Government and private owned unutilized and seasonal fallow land will be arranged for the landless groups on the basis of partnership in both Pub-Pvt and Pvt-Pvt modes through formal/non-formal agreements between Panchayat and SHGs and the private owners and SHGs as the case may be.

❖ **Social capital development**

Members of community themselves would be considered to be the best person to reach and make ultra poor sections be involved in the process and provide them sustainable support services as well. Thus identification of Community Resource Persons (CRP) and Para Professional (PP) will be done from amongst the community. The CRPs and the PPs having sufficient field based knowledge and experience on transfer the technologies will be engaged from amongst the community itself by the federations only.

❖ **Access to finance by the community:**

The primary duty of the community institutions would be to enable the SHGs to access the credit facilities from the bank and also other available governmental funds like CIF, RF, VF etc, including loan from their own funds. Federations will establish strong linkages with DRDC/ Block level officials as well as the banking institutions for financial inclusion as there

will be many cases to be sorted out jointly for a meaningful social inclusion.

❖ **Access to market:**

Proper marketing system will be developed after up scaling their production at a certain level and then may be linked up with forward marketing. Proper plans will be prepared for the Producer Groups/Livelihood collectives after being functional on a proper scale and bring around the infrastructure which is already in place nearer to the women farmers.

❖ **Collaborative relationship with PRI for convergence as well the ownership of PRI:**

A meaningful collaborative relationship with PRIs will be established by the community. The members of the PRI bodies should be involved and provide necessary support for the poor for their livelihood development in the process of the project activity.

❖ **Access to rights and entitlement for social security:**

Various Sub committees would be formed from amongst the SHGs and federations to deal with the issues on financial inclusion, preparation of MIPs for livelihoods, identify training needs etc.

❖ **Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices:**

- Reduction of cost of cultivation
- Enhancement production & productivity through non chemical pest management & zero chemical fertilizer
- Enhance of income through SA based livelihood intervention
- Multi tier poly cropping
- Upscaling of production through technology transfer by the community best practitioners
- Capacity building through structured module & protocols
- Preparation of agriculture development plans
- Connect the MKs to various service providers

Systems to ensure that the local resource persons are accountable to / managed by the women institutions:

The community institution like the village and GP level federation will act as watch dogs for successful implementation of the project activities. The CRPs/PPs will be given a target based on monthly action plan and the women institutions will monitor and review the performance of the CRP/ PPs on a monthly basis and report to the PIA. Management by the women institutions and their staffs will be critical and payment for services extended by the CRP/PPs will be paid by the federations to make the local resource persons accountable to them. A grading template would be developed for evaluation of performance of local resource persons.

LKP will transfer their service charges of the CRP/PP in the bank account of the respective GP level federations (Cluster) to disburse the service charges of the CRP/PP.

Enable women institutions a transparent self monitoring and review mechanism internally

A **community based social audit team** will be formed as a subcommittee in order to

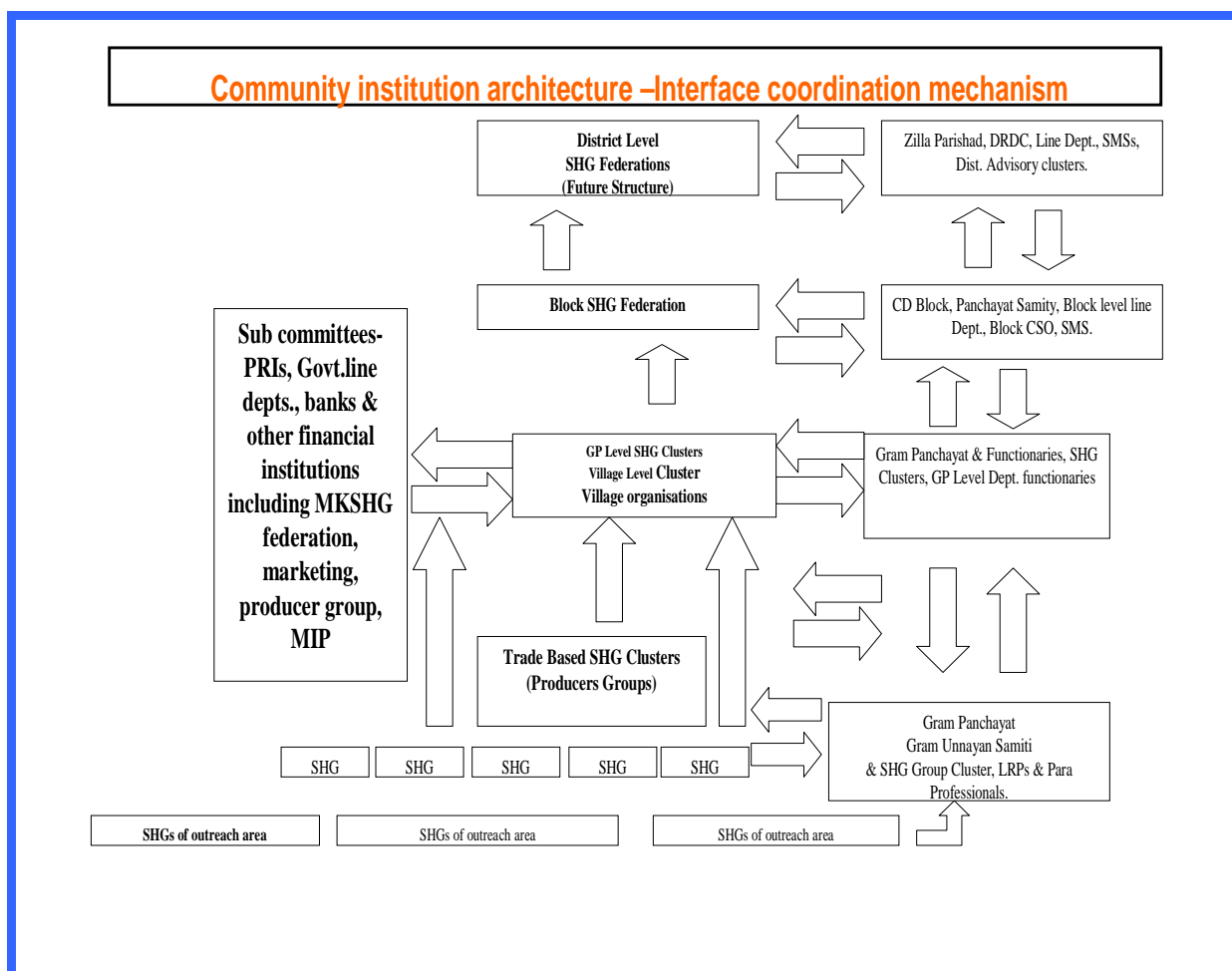
establish transparency in the project activities to identify gaps to make further progress. A separate short and easy template may be developed for the purpose for submitting the reports in regular interval on different critical issues. As per LKP's ongoing practice, the **Group based livelihood seasonal plans are to be drawn by the groups** and integrated at the village level and subsequently at GP level by the village level and GP level federations. **Regular monthly meeting** both at the village and GP level, **regular field visits** for situation appraisal, **training need assessment** at various levels, and feed back from village level/SHG level organizations etc. would be organized for further progress of the project activities.

Systems/ and procedures to put in place for adoption of best practices by the women institutions

The best practices developed by LKP and adopted in field include: Home & Community Nutrition Garden, group based grain and seed bank, bio compost including vermi compost, other NPM practices etc. Federations at different levels will perform the following activities:

- Identification and prioritization of MKs in a time bound manner for providing inputs, services and training through GP wise core committees consisting of members from federations, LKP and Panchayats
- Identification of the best practitioners from the community as recommended by the GPLF and the GP representative to be recruited as CRPs
- To determine the requirement, means of procurement and participation in the distribution mechanism by the SHGs and their federations
- To help facilitate building up LKP's models on sustainable income generation from different sources like agriculture, animal resources and other sources on the basis of SA practices and propagate the same for wider replication
- To conduct functions of the project activity directly related to the livelihood intervention of the MKs including managing the funds for the same
- To build up a community managed system to monitor and review the performance of the CRPs/PPs on a monthly basis and pay their service charge through them

Building federations at different levels for sustaining collective action



The subcommittees mentioned above includes the small groups of MKs to deal with different issues like prioritization of PoPs, food security, gender education, procurement and distribution of inputs, liaison with PRIs, Finance and bank linkage, , social audit, domestic violence, conflict management etc. SHGs will be organized in a three tier structure- SHG at para /hamlet level, Village Level Federation (VLF) or Sub Cluster at village level and GP Level Federation (GPLF) or Cluster at GP level. Collectively these may be termed as women institution.

LKP promotes and organize the SHGs in such a manner that they are not only federated into different tiers but also enabled to take active role in implementation process of their gainful livelihood interventions.

The roles and responsibilities in the project will be shared by appropriate groups at different level are as follows:

<p><u>Group level / Village level (SHG level)</u></p> <p>Responsibility : shared by community / facilitators and volunteers, LKP Project Staff, CRP</p>	<p>Comprising 10-15 members in SHG level (Sub-cluster)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning group activities (preparation of seasonal plans for economic activities). • Holding regular meetings, attend GUS / Gram Sansad's meetings for convergence. • Proper maintenance of accounts, records and registers. • Decision making of the group arranging finance support. • Linkage with financial institutions and PRIs and Govt. Dept. • Approval of Loans / micro finance to members. • Supporting repayment for loan recovery. • SHG Cluster formation. • Execution of the plan and programme. • Join Training and capacity building programmes on Sustainable Agricultural Practices & non-farm activities. • Involve in Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the home garden, fallow-lands & other common property resources. • Build up Micro enterprise as a secondary source of income generation.
<p><u>Cluster level network (GP level organisations)</u></p> <p>Responsibility : Community facilitator, Community Resource Persons and Para Professionals (technical), LKP Project staff</p>	<p>Representation of SHGs : 2 from each group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at the group level. • To share experience and expertise with in the groups. • To extend cooperation and expertise for making forward linkage. • Financial and physical auditing. • Development of social audit mechanism. • To make problem analysis and planning for redressal. • Quality control. • Formation of sub-committees for all sorts of functional and operational activities including socio-technical issues etc.
<p><u>Block level network</u></p> <p>Responsibility: District Project Manager of LKP and CSOs / WDOs at Block level SHG Federation, CRP/PPs</p>	<p>Representation of cluster level networks, 1 from each cluster level group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cooperate, monitor and evaluate the sub-committee wise activities in all levels. • Marketing plan and management. • To established forward and backward linkage. • To oversee all activities of the village level and cluster level activities. • Sustainable agricultural technology intervention. • Participatory monitoring evaluation. • Overall management of the project.

Management of CRPs ultimately through the women institutions:

In the beginning of the project, their service charges would be provided by the PIA. But at the same time, the federations will also be trained to look after the performances of the CRPs/PPs simultaneously. LKP will introduce the system under the project to monitor the services and field performances of the CRPs/PPs by the federations as end users to ensure the accountability to the federations. They will decide the terms, conditions and basis of their service charges against the duties performed by the CRPs as per monthly activities assigned to them. Funds will be routed through the bank account of the federations to pay the service charges of CRPs. A performance analysis template for the CRPs is to be developed for the purpose.

Control of federations over fund flow:

LKP has developed a mechanism based on their experience of the past projects to establish a system of fund flow mechanism where CBOs will have control on it. The same methodology will be practiced here in this project. **The SHGs would be provided the cost of some inputs as participatory input cost**, organizing programme activities (meeting, training, awareness building and other IB, CB activities etc.).

Procedures to be followed for the purpose

- **A core committee** will be formed consisting of 5 -7 members from the federation, GP and LKP to decide about the requirement, procurement process and distribution of the same by the SHGs
- **Fund required will be placed to PIA through a clear cut requisition** along with the copy of resolution of the core committee, quotations and distribution plans
- **Fund will be disbursed to the CBOs** to execute the planned activities after examining the requisitions to their bank account.
- **Books of accounts will be maintained according to government rules** and regulations for which they would be trained properly.
- **The service charges of the CRPs/ PPs also will be routed through the normal bank account of the federations** after making an assessment of their competencies.
- **Audit in regular interval** would be done to ensure transparency and accountability of the CBOs

Role of Community professional and community resource person

- To influence people to adopt sustainable best practices by demonstration
- Work with poorest of the poor households to develop the season wise production plan
- Organize regular information exchange meeting with the women farmers for monitoring their work and provide feedback
- To escalate the best practices in a larger scale
- Document the local innovative best practices / case studies in the area
- Regular reporting to the PIA as well as the GP level federation.
- Accountable to the women institution at the GP level
- Transfer of technology to the women farmers

The role of CRPs/PPs in the project having knowledge of sustainable agriculture group management, timely information on weather, markets etc, and transfer of technology for effective scaling up SA practices will be the most critical component throughout the project period. The CRP strategy is the de centralized extension system methodology will be followed for wider replication both vertically and horizontally under the project. CRP-a community best practitioner through which the transfer of technology would take place in every village having the knowledge of local natural resources as well as the methodologies

Detail of Proposed Action

Plans for promoting and enhancing food and nutritional security for women farmers:

- (a) The primary focus of the project is to address **food and nutrition security issues first for the landless and Poorest of the Poor section of people**. LKP has its own credit, a model of food security attainment by optimum use of available land and other natural resources both at the home level and community level procured through lease basis.
- (b) Our aim is to include each and every household for setting up home nutrition garden /or community nutrition garden for landless and take continuous interventions so as to reach their scale of production in order to meet the minimum requirement of food for the family. 60000 MKs under the target will be brought into practice as 25% in the first year, 50% in the 2nd year and 25% in the third year during the project period. The land available of each MKs would be utilized in its fullest capacity for having maximum output. The gardens will have the 6-10 number of permanent trees along with concrete plans for multi tier cultivation of seasonal vegetables, input requirements, components of SA practices(arrangement for bio and vermi compost, liquid manure, NPM practices etc.) etc be in the garden to facilitate the ultimate to make it almost double of the existing production.
- (c) Groups will initiate plantation of multi purpose trees to meet the need of food and fodder etc utilizing fallow lands through Common Property Resource Management (CPRM). These lands will also include the seasonal fallows of the private owners. SHGs will cultivate **on lease basis (Public – Private partnership)** to get more food to meet their food and nutritional security in those plots.
- (d) Support will be provided for **Introduction and support for low cost technology based new cropping system adaptive to climate change situation (system approaches)** to suit rain fed, drought prone areas e.g. popularization of under-utilized crops such as cassava, pigeon pea, etc., advocacy on food producing perennials, reintroduction of traditional varieties, pulses producing pigeon pea will

be done.

- (e) Besides, **income generation from small animal resources**, households will be encouraged not to rear only a minimum number of the animals but also to use the improved variety of animals like for goats- Black Bengal, chicks-RIR, Banraj, duck-Khaki Campbell, pig- Khoongroo etc. Measures will be also be taken to produce high yielding fodder to support animal feed.
- (f) **Inputs and services** and knowledge on disease management, primary health care, rearing process, ethno veterinary medicinal practice, vaccination etc will be provided to them through animal service providers both from the community level and the governmental agencies.
- (g) In addition to these, an efficient local resource base would be developed where in MKs will gain more control over the production resources and manage the support systems to have access to inputs and services from governmental and other sources from the following **group based activities**. Those are :
- ❖ Group based grain bank (tool of food security)
 - ❖ Group based seed bank (ensures seed sovereignty)
 - ❖ CPR Management-FFFFT plantation (agro forestry etc for landless)
 - ❖ Inclusion of pulses in cropping cycle between two seasons on the seasonal fallow land, dykes.
 - ❖ Group based nursery
 - ❖ Integrated Pond Management on vested ponds and underutilized private water bodies
 - ❖ Convergence from various line departments (Dept. of agriculture, horticulture, animal resources, fisheries and various other schemes)
- (h) **Various value addition** activities of the Producer groups & service providers will be encouraged to be developed as group enterprises.
- (i) **Equipment hub** is a common facility centre for the groups where a set of drudgery reducing equipment are kept to be utilized by the members and maintained by the groups & their institutions.

The activities, mentioned above, will successfully address and enhance food and nutrition security issues along with supplementary and additional income generation for the women farmers.

Strategies addressing sustainable/evergreen/regenerative agriculture; may include (all /any) of the following strategies:

A. Soil Health improvement

- **Land development work :**

Lands would be developed under converging with MGNREGS program(Graded bunding in sloppy land/field bunding, soil cover / cover crops / mulch crops.) for gainful agricultural activities.

- **Drainage improvement would** also be done for rain water harvesting and improvement of the ground water level.
- **Farm waste recycling and green manuring** is one of the important mandates of SA practice under MKSP to be adopted by the women farmers in the fields.
- **Development of improved bulky manures** (vermin compost, H.T Compost, Phosphor compost, green manure, Azolla etc.) would be encouraged to be produced both at the home and community level as one of the non negotiable.
- **Cropping pulses in rice fallows-** It is one of the innovative practices of LKP transferred to women farmers. Poor farmers produce pulses in the plots of land immediately after the harvesting of paddy is over. This practice brings multiple benefits for the farmers to achieve some gainful income & on the other hand land is optimally used as well as improvement of soil health is being done by Poiria cultivation.
- **Appropriate crop rotation** prevents land to become monocropped thereby enhance soil fertility and productivity. Selection of appropriate rotational crop would be given emphasis.
- **Mixed crop/ inter cropping etc:** Cultivation of two or more crop with main crop without affecting the growth of main crop to produce more production from the same piece of land. Careful planning for appropriate crop selection would be prepared.

B. Soil & water conservation and ground water recharging

- **Vegetable crop hedge** on contour field bunds
- **Contour/ field bunding** to prevent soil erosion and run off of rain water.
- **Re- excavation/ excavation of water harvesting tanks** structures to conserve run off rain water and used as a source of irrigation during dry spell as well as to recharge ground water.
- **Use of bulky manure** to restore soil moisture
- **Cover crop-** to gain additional production using residual moisture and restoring soil moisture and enhancing soil fertility.
- **Poiria cropping system** to utilize residual soil moisture and produce additional crop without incurring additional expenditure.
- **Use of sub surface irrigation by pitcher irrigation** system

- **Integrated mulching technique-** bio mulch (straw, trash, crop waste used) crop mulch
- **Storing domestic waste water & use Recycling of waste water in Home/Community/School nutrition gardens** ,backyard fruit plantation etc
- **Storage of rain water** in dug ditch and use
- **Field storage / ditch (5% model)**, soak pits, storage dug wells

C. Low cost sustainable practices:

- **Use of botanical pest repellent/management materials-** Management of pests in an eco friendly manner is one of the non negotiable instruments of our project.
- **Minimize use of chemical fertilizer & pesticides to ultimately marching towards totally NPM environment**
- **Cottage level production unit for H.T compost, vermin compost, phospo compost, Bio-Gas slurry & use** to establish ecological balance between beneficial and harmful insects and forbid even a single spray of chemicals which would kill beneficial insects, and upset ecological balance.
- **Seed collection, preservation and its treatment** to prevent from fungal and bacterial infection **and for improved germination**
- **Treatment and management of grain for preservation in Grain bank**
- **Plantation of garlic, marigold** in between rows of plants to prevent crop from worm attack

D. Management and control of seeds (Seed sovereignty)

- Production of area specific appropriate crop seed varieties & establishment of local seed bank through Mahila seed group entrepreneurs.
- Collection and production of all types of seeds including Agro-forestry seeds, use & marketing through Mahila Kishan groups' seed banks, SHG federation sale outlets.
- Identification of appropriate fruit varieties for mother plant & development of small nursery activity/propagation of fruit, fodder, fuel, timber trees and trees of pest-control properties.

E. Mitigation of risk of exposure to hazardous farm practices

- Popularization of use of eco-friendly pest / disease control agents / materials.
- Awareness development on residual toxicity of chemical use, use of musk/hand gloves etc

F. Bio-diversity enhancement- : Awareness development on time tested local bio-diversity

- **Introduction of New crop and almost extinct traditional crops** along with dominant crop of that area to supplement nutrition and bring good return.
- **Seed saving & exchange-** through group seed bank for promotion of seed sovereignty.
- **Group seed bank** – Besides utilization of preserved seeds for cultivation, marketing through SHG cluster federations would be given priority for income generation.

- **Popularization of famine food crops** – tubers, roots, millets etc. to provide food during draught.

G. Use of indigenous knowledge

- Mahila Kisans are oriented to appropriate indigenous technical knowledge systems (ITK) like mixed crop, Poiria crop, cover crops, bring back millets & small millets, draught escaping crop varieties.
- Multi – storied cropping system, integrated farming and pest management.

H. Agro forestry -climate region based INRM

Develop road side, canal side, river side, permanent wasteland plantations of Food-Fodder-Fuel-Fertilizer-Timber(FFFFT) to supply enough fodder, fuel & food to the SHGs at their neighborhood. LKP has already demonstrated this in their previous project areas in direct collaboration with PRIs, Private owners in the mode of Public-Private Partnership, Private-Private Partnerships (on sharing basis).

Plans for Post-project Sustainability and Scaling-up strategies:

- ✚ Strict adherence of Livelihood practices managed by community based institutions through community driven approach.
- ✚ The targeted families are expected to improve their economic conditions, which will encourage families to maintain, continue and extend (scale up) their economic activities **and earn the ownership of the assets so generated through the process.**
- ✚ Identified Best practices should be rigorously taken up for the rest of the beneficiaries as a targeted approach.
- ✚ Best practitioners as CRPs and the Best Performer of the Mahila Kisan will be utilised throughout the intervened area.
- ✚ The scaling up of activities may be taken as Group enterprise mode with the help of financial support extended by Banks, funds available with SHGs (**Revolving Fund**) and its Federations as their working capital with required backward and forward linkages for marketing arrangements.
- ✚ Federations will be strengthened to take up all functions for them.
- ✚ CFCs are being set up for reduction of drudgery reducing mechanism by the communities.
- ✚ All efforts should be made to link up with all sorts of facilities available for them from various Govt and Non Govt. sources.
- ✚ **Intensive CB & hand-holding at all levels with Group-exposure visits within & outside the state.**
- ✚ **Panchayats particularly the GPs**, who have already played an important role in implementation of various Rural Development projects, **will own responsibility of converging and carrying out the activities** further after this Project.
- ✚ **Clusters and Federations** of the SHGs will also play pivotal role and **act as a pressure group** in continuing the activities by the GPs. The SHGs would also be able to run their enterprises by their own.
- ✚ **Profit sharing through SHG-PRI partnership** in lease of Govt. land, water bodies (to groups) will generate revenue to the PRIs, which may be used for other groups by the PRIs.
- ✚ **A second phase of this Project** will be advisable for giving further support to the target families in the Intensive Action Areas in general, and the Extensive Action Areas in particular to be covered & promoted under the **Intensive mode of action.**
- ✚ **The MKSHGs along with their community architecture will be merged with the NRLM of the state at the end of this project period.**

Plans aiming at drudgery reduction for women farmers (Introduction of gender friendly drudgery reduction technology):

- The SHG member would be provided with technologies which might reduce their drudgery on the labor intensive hard work by introducing various small machineries and equipments but the ownership will not lie with the SHG as a whole in a **Common Facility Centre(CFC)**.
- The equipments will be stationed at CFC /equipment hub to be **run by the federations / SHG groups on a hiring basis** in a group entrepreneurship mode. The entrepreneurs mentioned here will **have to share 20-25% of total cost of equipments as participatory cost support**. One such unit in each GP (50GPs) has been proposed to be established.
- **The group will utilize it** according to their convenience in order to share the services. Repair & maintenance also would be the responsibility of the group and **training on the repair and maintenance** of these machineries would be provided.
- **Such centres would be managed by the respective SHG federations** to provide space for holding community meetings, training, procurement and storage, distribution of seeds etc. and of course to establish the marketing channel both internal and external linkages. That can be **utilized also for the purpose of value addition** of raw materials like semi-processing and packaging of foods, spices etc.
- **FFFFT (Fruit –Fodder-Fuel-Fertiliser-Timber) plantation** will reduce labor by preventing move distant places to collect fodder, food, fuel etc. for daily requirement.
- **Smokeless chulas:** Smokeless chulas through non-convention Energy schemes will also be encouraged.
- **Sensitization of male members:** Male members of the families will also be sensitized about the ill effects heavy work load on the women (Mahila Kisans) both in the field and the household and cooperate with their female counterpart.
- **Convergence with various Technology generating institutes like IIT(kgp), NIF, ATMA, RKVY , WBCADC & line departments like PRIs, Agriculture, Animal husbandry ,Horticulture, Fisheries etc**

Sl No	Description of Machine
1.	Paddy De-weeder 8” drum size
2.	Seed drill 4”- 8” spacing
3.	Pulse mill (De-husking)
4.	Pedal Grinder
5.	Groundnut- combined stripper cum decorticator
6.	Maize decorticator
7.	Decorticator for Vegetable fibre
8.	Rice Thresher- Pedal & power driven

Sl No	Description of Machine
9.	Rice puffing machine
10.	Packaging & sealing machine
11.	Mini scale vegetable oil expeller
12.	Mini Atta chakki
13.	Sabaigrass- Babui rope making machine
14.	Portable diesel/ kerosene oil water pump 1-1.5 hp
15.	Pedal driven wheat de-husking machine

Value chain development (end-to-end solution): Formation of Producer Groups

Agricultural value chain development (end-to-end solution) describes production processes around a product from provision of inputs to production, transportation, processing, marketing, trading and retailing to final consumption. In our project area Mahila Kisans are very often exploited by the middle men, as a result of which the gap between the prices realized by the producer and price paid by the consumer is widening. There is no gender equity in agricultural value chain.

Once the business development plan of Mahila Kisan is developed, it will indicate the **forward linkage plan**. The Cluster (at GP level) will take up market linkage activities in consultation with the Mahila Kisan producer groups, giving focus on collective marketing. Forward linkage-Value addition and agro-processing will be done at Cluster level. The Producer Groups become critically important to access of sources of production equipment, supplies, technology & markets as well as create the opportunities for improved market, promotion of local agricultural resources towards income generation of the Mahila Kisans.

The SHGs at the grass root level in the project area comes from the poorest of the poor families who are landless, marginal & asset-less. Building up of a successful model through the institutions in order to develop a market system for the SHGs is a crucial challenge under the project.

At present most of them (MKSHGs) cannot produce enough marketable surplus. After consuming by them-selves the surplus, if any, is taken to the nearby village market (hat) within 2-3 km of distance.

It is expected that a significant amount of output would be generated in the process of the project activity by the women led farmers during the project period. It has been also

envisaged that many separate activity – based “**Producer Groups**” would be formed for the purpose of marketing.

These **Producer Groups** as well as the institutions have to be built up following the existing structure of sub-cluster (village level) to cluster (GP level) and then to Block level federation keeping the mother groups and their associated tiers as it is. They are to be registered under some relevant act under state govt. e.g. co operative act, society registration act etc., as they desire.

The following steps would be taken to improve participation of Mahila Kisans into agric culture al Value chain development model for Producers Groups:-

- A primary study has to be done to identify the potential markets for all the major produces in all the intervened area.
- Mobilization of MK producer - member's trade wise like agricultural, animal resources, fisheries products etc. at the grass root levels from village level to Block level in collaboration of the GPLF (Cluster level).
- Design of intervention at Pre-production, Production & Post- harvesting levels has to be finalized.
- MK Producer groups will collect the produces at village level & assimilate those produces at GP level first.
- For this purpose they may use Mobile marketing Van for collection of produce from village to village at the GP level.
- Transit points will be set up at village level for collection of vegetables from the PG Mahila Kisans.
- Increased access to land, water and agricultural inputs will be emphasized for enhancement of production.
- Improvement in accessing technology along with quality inputs and extension services has to be made.
- Increased access to training and capacity building of PGs on Marketing, exposure visits to successful Mandis, Interface meetings with prospective wholesale buyers/ Traders are organized regularly.
- Support for agro-processing (Collection, storage, grading, sorting & packaging with Brand name) centers at GP level upto Block-level & forward linkage with block/district level Kisan Mandi, Krishi Bipanan Kendra (if any-Purulia District official has already agreed) sales outlet in each district and value addition under coverage.
- Formation of each Producer group based on major region specific activities would be formed in each district.
- Institutional tie up (WBSSC, WBCADC, District KVKs, FOSET, IIT-KGP, whole seller producer associations, District cooperatives & other line departments) for CB, Marketing , drudgery reduction & setting up of NPM shops at Cluster level.
- Besides, a considerable no. of village fairs (traditional) organized by the PRIs, Govt. & Non Govt. organization at block, dist. & state level (SARAS Mela) take place every year. Linking of these markets in addition to the normally available local market with the producers groups & institutions will be given prime importance.

Activity based producers groups will collect, process, make value addition & ultimately take the produces to the local market. When the marketable surplus would be more than enough for the local market, the Gram Panchayat (GP level Federation) will take care and render

their assistance to sale their products at the block level & onwards. For this purpose, separate dedicated groups may be formed from the cluster level representatives at the village level. Thus the producer institutions would be formed for the members of the producer groups together may be called as "Producer Institution". It may not be out of place to add that a Block Level marketing Infrastructure has started to take place in the state of West Bengal along with such kind of infrastructure for SHG are already available in the district level.

Thus, network of women led groups & its institutions from village –GP & Block Level Federations will be capacitated & strengthened to build up an effective backward and forward linkage from village level to Block level & subsequently to the market – of the nearest town and onwards doing these, all efforts will be made before making the model a situational analysis study has to be made to go for a value-chain based market system for the purpose.

Strategies for disseminating knowledge including plans for skill up gradation among women:

- Intensive Capacity Building for development of skills and knowledge for women empowerment in all spheres of life both in theoretical and practical mode.
- Knowledge on applications of skill on farming technologies and skills for repairing & maintenance of the same will be imparted on a regular basis.
- Training on Group Management, sustainable agriculture, NPM practices, procurement and marketing etc. will be organized.
- Knowledge and information on health and hygiene, education and social issues related to women and issues regarding rights and entitlements would be dealt on regular basis, through group meetings and different publications and awareness materials in Audio, Video and Printing modes would be provided to them.
- Experts from different fields would also to be invited to share their knowledge on various sectors on livelihood and rights and entitlement issues.
- Providing updated information on agriculture related issues including weather information, disease outbreak & prevention etc through mobile technology directly to the women farmers disseminated by KVK- IARI programme in all the intervening districts
- Some special training programme may be organized by Setting up of village level Peoples Institution on *Farmers Field School, Equipment hub, Tailoring units*, Sanitary Napkin preparation, food processing, Knowledge of technicalities may be disseminated on Rules and Regulations of PRIs and Govt. Depts., Institutional frame work of SHG, clusters, village organizations, Block and district level federations etc., conflict redressal mechanisms, linkage with Govt. schemes and programmes like NREGA, TSC, etc. and forward Market development, backward financial management, micro enterprise, etc.

- Short courses on Healthy food, Healthy soil & Healthy life: Short training courses may also be organized on the basis of hands on experience in sustainable agricultural related NPM practices in batches.
- Knowledge will be disseminated to the SHGs through orientation programmes, workshops, exposure visits in addition to the IEC materials to be developed under this project.

Plans for increasing access of credit to women farmers and Women groups:

- Access to finance through mobilization of bank credit is crucial for which bank account of every SHG would be opened. To access the banking services, all MKSHGs will come under the practice of *Panchasutra*.
- Under MKSP, banks also have to come out and help MKs open the account to access credit and savings activity for enhancement of their income and livelihood.
- Micro investment plans (MIP) have to prepare for each SHG for financial assistance from the financial institutions.
- Every SHG would be made eligible for accessing Revolving Fund Support from NRLM as well as Capital Subsidy Fund.
- SHG- Bank credit linkage and repayment of loan would be enhanced. This will enhance creditworthiness which ultimately enables her of receiving further loan for productive purpose.
- Intensive training, handholding, continuous nurturing and CB has to be provided properly to the group as well as their federations to make them eligible for all supports and services available for them.
- Apart from these, CB and awareness programme for the CRPs/PPs as well as the bank functionaries (through Bank Level Bankers Committee) have to be arranged.
- Incremental increase in micro savings will also be facilitated utilization of inter loaning of group saving fund to the SHG members and also make loans available from the banks. While forming and orienting the SHGs under MKSP, the groups would be encouraged to undertake savings and credit activities. *Around 4000 groups are already engaged in this practice* with a reasonable amount of corpus fund already generated with them lying in their bank accounts.

Cropping Pattern with Major Crops

Block	Cropping pattern	Major Crops
Kalchini	Major area is covered under tea and forest. Agri. Cropping pattern: i) Rice - fallow ii) Maize – Maize iii) Maize – Vegetable iv) Rice – Wheat/Oil seeds Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	i) Plantation crops: Tea, Aeronaut ii) Food grain – Rice, Maize, Wheat. iii) Oil seeds: safflower, Mustered. iv) Seasonal veg: Colocasia, Flat bean, Long bean, Leafy vegs. (Mustered family) Cole crops, Gourds, Radish, Carrot etc. v) Collected: forest food & & herbal products.
Ithar & Goalpukur	i) Rice – Mustard - Mustard ii) Jute – Rice – Mustard iii) Rice – Wheat iv) Maize – Rice – Mustard/ Pulses v) Maize – Rice – Veg. vi) Veg – Rice – Veg. Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize. Oil seeds: Mustered, Seseme Pulses: Pigion pea. Seasonal Veg: Flat bean, Long bean, Different gourds. Fruits: Mango, Jack fruit, Aeronaut, Coconut, Pineapple, Banana, Guava etc.
Harirampur & Banshihari	i) Rice – Mustard - Mustard ii) Jute – Mustard – Mustard iii) Rice – Wheat iv) Maize – Rice – Mustard/ Mustard/Pulses v) Maize – Rice – Veg. vi) Veg – Rice – Veg. Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize. Oil seeds: Mustard, Sesame, Groundnut, Pulses: Pigion pea, Seasonal Veg: Flat bean, Long bean, Different gourds. Fruits: Mango, Jack fruit, Aerecanut, Coconut, Pineapple, Banana, Guava etc.
Illambazr, Md. Bazar & Khairasole	Rice – Fallow Rice – Mustard/Veg. Rice – Mustard Rice – Veg. Rice - Pulses Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Food grains: Rice, Wheat Seasonal Veg.: Colocasia, Leafy veg, Broad bean, Long bean, Potato, Gourds. Pulses: Gram, Black gram, Red gram, Sesemum. Fruits: Mango, Banana, Guava Papaya, Jack fruits, Moringa etc.
Jhalda -2 & Jaipur	Rice – Fallow Rice – Mustard/Veg. Rice – Mustard Rice – Veg. Rice – Pulses Agriculture pattern: Rain fed	Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Pulses: Black gram, Horse gram, Bengal gram. Seasonal Veg.: Colocasia, Leafy veg, Broad bean, Long bean, Potato, Gourds, Moringa. Fruits: Mango, Banana, Jackfruit, Papaya.

Direct incremental income (returns) to Mahila Kisan through project interventions

Sl. No.	Activity/Production enterprises	Target per family	Year wise income generation (Rs.)			Remarks
			Year -1	Year-2 (Growth 20%)	Year-3	
1.	Agro forestry plantation with inter crops (1 st 3 years). Inclusion of moringa is highly economic. Road, canal, river sides (CPRM)	a) 20 FFFFT b) Inter crop with pigeon pea etc pulses 10 kg c) production of agro forestry saplings 1000	a) – planted b) 400 c) 1500	a) Nil b) 480 c) 1800	a) 2000 from food, fodder, fuel b) NIL c) 1500	Adopted, replicable model, Due to shed of plantation - inter crop of pulses not possible 3 rd year on –ward due to dev. of tree canopy.
2.	Rabi pulses on seasonal fallows, field dikes	a) 20 kg @ Rs. 40	a) 800	880 (10% Growth)	968 (10% Growth)	Adopted replicable system in seasonal fallows on lease suits landless & share croppers.
3.	Oil seeds seasonal fallows, field dikes	a) 20 kg @ Rs. 40	a) 800	880 (10% Growth)	968 (10% Growth)	Adopted replicable system in seasonal fallows on lease lands. Model suits landless & share croppers.
4.	Cereals – rice, maize, wheat	1) 150 kg @ 20	a) 3000	3600	3960 (10% Growth)	Through SRI method. Adopted popularly by share croppers
5.	Seed production	a) Potato tuberlet from TPS 200 kg @ Rs. 30 per kg b) Green manuring crop seeds	a) 6000	6600 (10%) increase 100 b) 100	7260 (10% Growth) 100	High in demand. Successfully demonstrated and popularized 300 plants yield 220-240 kg tuberlets.
6.	Home/community kitchen garden – 1200-1300 sq. ft. per family	a) Vegetables 3 seasons – 750 kg @ Rs, 10 per kg	a) 7500	9000	9000	Compulsory activity. Community garden in lease

(36' X 36' model)							lands suits landless. Replicable model.
7.	Homestead short gestation fruit plants including mushroom production	a) 5 papaya plants, 5 Banana, plantain b) Mushroom 8 months – 10 kg per month @ Rs. 40/kg	a) 3500 b) 400	a) 4200 b) 528 (10% Growth)	a) 4620 b) 580 (10% Growth)		Compulsory activity. Community garden in lease lands suits landless. Replicable model.
8.	Back yard poultry (RIR chicks, KK ducks 10 Nos. (Additional stock)	a) 1200 eggs @ Rs. 3	a) 3600	3960 (10%) increase	4356 (10% Growth)		Production augmentation, varietal upgradation. Model for all.
9.	Small animals – Goat 2 (Black Bengal), Ship 2 (Galore) per family (Additional stock)	a) 4 kids @ Rs. 1000	a) 4000	4800	5760 (20% Growth)		Production augmentation, varietal upgradation. Model for all. More nos. of kids in 3 rd year onwards
10.	Making production input	a) Vermi compost 750 kg. @ 3 per kg b) Liqueate organic manure, bio-gas slurry, botanical pest repellants etc. for own use and for sale to big farmers.	a) 2250	2250 no increase 500	2475 (20% Growth) 500		Quantity increase with demand and popularization of organic farming system. (SA)
Total (Rs.)			34,350	39,482	44,047		

Probable income generation through micro enterprise has not been considered.

Assets & savings at the end of (3 years) project (20% yearly Growth assumed)

Activity/Production enterprises	Target per family	Value (Rs.)	Remarks
1. Grain Bank (Revolving Stock)	1 qt. per family @ Rs. 2000 per qt. (Revolving stock)	a) 2000	Grain saved for internal loaning at 10% interest, in practice, highly popular.
2. Generation of assets from plantation and animal resources	a) from FFFFT plantation 20 plants per family @ Rs. 300 per tree b) Animal mother stock – 2 goats, 2 ship @ Rs. 1500 c) Layers of hens & ducks 10 nos. @ Rs. 200	a) 6000 b) 6000 c) 2000	a) Harvesting of fruit, fodder, fuel (wood/leaf from lopping) starts from 3 rd year. b) To be renewed every 3 rd year from own produce. c) To be renewed every 18 th months from own hatch.
3. Cost reduction in production through SA techniques – using organic manures, green manuring farm waste recycling	a) Rs. 1500 (LS)	a) 1500	Farm use of own farm manure, green manure, vermin compost, botanical pest management materials etc.
4. Group Seed Bank	50 kg cereals, pulses, oil seeds, vegetable seeds per family @ Rs. 50 per kg (average)	a) 2500	Share of each SHG member in are group seed bank of 500 kg capacity
5. Group owned progeny orchard for fruit plants for production of quality plant propagules for local market – group entrepreneurship.	a) Production of grafts, layers, seedlings etc. of quality cultivars. b) Raising vegetable seedlings	a) 300 b) 200	1-2 units per GP. 20-25 SHG members may be involved.
	Total (Rs.)	20,500	

Plans for community contribution of any kind, be it in-kind or monetary or regular thrift

- **As per LKP's practice**, Self Help Groups will be facilitated to make their livelihood plans and activities by themselves and **integrating their demands and needs from village level to GP level**.
- The inputs for the same are envisaged to come through mainly from **three different sources** - own contribution, participatory input cost from the project and the line departments and GPs.
- **The participatory input cost** from the project will be taken back from the beneficiaries and be deposited in the normal bank account of GPLF/ VLFs. These can be **utilized as Revolving Fund** which may be utilized for the beneficiaries in the **form of loans at easy and soft interest rate**. This is **apart from the fund available from the government** as financial inclusion programmes.
- But the **initial contribution has to be made by the federations**; the Self Help Groups will be **facilitated for taking regular thrift** activities which can be utilized for sustainable agricultural practices as well as reducing their drudgeries including other families' requirement

Convergence with MGNREGA and other line departments

Success of the project will depend mostly on the success of the convergence with different programmes & schemes run by different departments of both the Central & State Government for the successful livelihood interventions for the people at large. Hence, co-operation from the district & block levels is essential for the fulfillment of the project objectives in this respect. **LKP has the advantage being a partner of CFT programme**- which will facilitate to create a strong base of sustainable infrastructure (**IBS**) for the PoP under our project area.

Training and Capacity building of communities:

Capacity building process is a core component under MKSP to strengthen women institutions (SHGs, Sub-cluster & Cluster). Various types of training and exposures are planned as follows:

- Staggered handholdin, **induction** / orientation programmes, training, workshops, exposure visits **outside and within the project area would be arranged for learning and sharing experiences**. In addition, **IEC materials would be developed (53 theme based training materials have already been developed by LKP)** under this project.
- **Social issues** related to women and issues in their **rights and entitlements** would also be dealt regularly. **Experts from different fields** would also to be invited to share their knowledge in this regard.
- Knowledge of technicalities may be disseminated on **Rules and Regulations of PRIs and Govt. Depts., Institutional frame work of SHG, clusters**, village organizations, Block and district level federations etc.,
- **MELA/fair participation** planned to build on learning and experience where they will get **positive interactions with versatile experiences**.
- **Need based training with valid training materials (print and audio-visual)** would be conducted on approved livelihood programme to develop conceptual clarity of the MKs.

- Guidance would be provided to **overcome the practical field level difficulties** encountered by Mahila Kisans at any stage of work.
- Some **specific areas of support** will be provided to prepare business development plan, community based management systems, forward and backward linkages, Financial management, Group management, to extend assistance etc.
- **Sustained campaign** programmes would be organized regularly on the **benefits of best practices** of sustainable agriculture and **other economic activities** as well as the **rights and entitlements of the women and access to lands by the landless etc.** desirable from the governmental sources.
- **Bottom-up planning process and several review meetings** at the SHG and VLF (Sub-cluster) level also have elements of capacity building for the participant Mahila Kisans.
- Programmes will be organized in such a manner by the women institutions that the **women members from the neighborhood villages may also participate in the programme.**
- **Training classes** would also be organized with the **help of practicing scientists and technologists networked with LKP** belonging to Universities and other technology generating institutions.
- **Control of CBOs over the fund flow mechanism -Fund management-LKP** will build up capacity of the CBOs for the same and make assessment through some **objective criteria** (leadership quality, experience of quantum of cash handled and its process, transparency, habit of book keeping, updating of minute books etc.).

Training and Capacity building of Community Professionals:

- Constant STAGGERED HAND HOLDING(MODULE BASED) for knowledge dissemination, communication and crop technology, handling of tools and equipment to enhance their knowledge and skills
- **A series of trainings and exposures** have been planned right from the stage of planning, on-going field implementation phase, post seasons review, process documentation, yield estimation, PRI system, convergence with line-departments & bottom-up planning process.
- Identification & selection of Training of Trainers (ToTs) as **MASTER TRAINER (KRISHI SAKHI & PRANI SAKHI)** on various aspects related to **SA & Livestock from amongst the experienced CRPs**
- 450 **CRPs** are expected to be trained within the project period and they are going to impart altogether in the project period.

Knowledge of use of various technologies and applications for farming and skills for repairing & maintenance of the same will be imparted on a regular basis. Training on **NRM, Livestock & Fishery (Based on our Module GTP 1-15); IB follows PANCHASUTRA (GMP 1-4); MDG related (GLP-MDG 1-5); NPM practices, procurement and marketing, learning PRA techniques, leadership skills, PRIs, bottom up planning process, convergence** with line departments, risk management etc related trainings will be organised so that the activities can fully run by the community itself.

Implementation Process

The preparatory stage starts with orientation & sensitization regarding MKSP program of the LKP's own functionaries including the experts available in LKP at the concern project areas & setting up of field level offices in all the blocks under all intervened districts. The element includes:

- Recruitment, deployment of Project staffs & identification of CRP & PPs.
- Selection of Local CSOs to be engaged under MKSP in two extensive areas namely, Shibpur GP of Banshihari block and Goagaon GP of Goalpokhor- I block in Dakhshin & Uttar Dinajpur respectively.
- Sensitization, orientation & establishing liaison with PRIs - starting from GP, Block & District level Government functionaries including line departments.
- The **next steps are as follows:**
 - **Baseline Survey** (including *Field survey & FGD*)
 - **Project Inception Workshop** at State, district and block level
 - sensitization of SHGs and other existing federations & various Stakeholders regarding the goal & objectives of MKSP
 - Sensitization, orientation and capacity building of the LKP's own functionaries, local CSO partners, IEC in the Project area and contact with the target families.
 - Liason with PRIs and field level Government functionaries, sensitization and orientation of these functionaries including elected representatives.
 - Mobilization of women agriculturists of the target families in to Self Help Groups, who are not member of any Group and the later phase formation of clusters/federations if / where required.
 - Preparation of action plan on every aspect of livelihood development activities as per project objectives & programmed detailed earlier
 - Capacity Building of all stake holders to be carried over through out the project period
 - Adoption of the sustainable agriculture practices by the women agriculturists intensively
 - Empowerment of MKs and their institutions in all respects (group management, access to finance, adoption of SA, linkage to markets, formation of PG etc.)
 - **Special emphasis will be given to** draw need based **BOTTOM UP PLAN** at the grass root level

- **Identification of issues** of planning through **FGD** at Para/ hamlet level.
- **Prioritization of issues** which should be addressed first (**need assessment**) and what would do locally to address those issues.
- **Identification of natural resources** available in the particular geographical area from public and private ownerships.
- **Preparation of group based plan** of probable activities for livelihood enhancement of PoPs.
- These group based plans are generated from the **individual members of the SHGs first and assimilated at the village level (sub-cluster) and finally consolidated at cluster level/GP level which ultimately incorporated in the Annual Plan of the Gram Panchayat.**

This **collaborative partnership** includes preparation of plan and **resource sharing** amongst the LKP, MKSHG federations and PRIs. LKP believes that right and entitlements of the poor on food, education, health and livelihood etc. could be realized through democratic and active participation of people especially PoPs in Local self Governance.

- **Monthly monitoring** of progress of implementation and reporting to the concerned authorities has been planned.
- **Documentation** of the entire process for records, evaluation and research.
- **A Project Implementation Body (PIB)** will be formed to facilitate programme implementation process at LKP level. Besides, **A Programme Advisory Committee** also will be formed with the participation of representative of the state Governments, Experts (managerial and mainly technical) from concerned fields of activities.
- **The Advisory Committee** will guide and extend assistance in technical matters and also in making liaison with Government departments, district administration and Technology generating Institutes.
- At the community level, the project would be implemented through **women led peoples Institutions** (SHGs and their federations).
- **LKP will regularly monitor, evaluate, finding gaps, and intervene** through the project management group on a regular basis.
- Guidance to overcome practical difficulties encountered by Mahila Kisans during field work would be provided to build up their confidence and improve quality at any stage of work.
- Some specific areas of support will be provided to the groups to prepare their business development plans , community based management systems, establish forward and backward marketing linkages including financial management, exposure visits, Group management, to extend assistance etc.

Preparation of micro plans

Every MKSHGs will prepare the **seasonal plans** of their own and make efforts to have it incorporated to the extent possible in **Annual GP plan** to avail of the benefits from various Government line departments/Panchayat schemes. In addition, strong convergence with the line departments, the PRIs would create a huge benefit for this purpose to the SHGs. Requirements of the SHGs would be incorporated in the GP planning the bottom up plan preparation as the **prevailing practice of Govt. of West Bengal (Revised Panchayat Rules, 1973, Govt. of West Bengal)**.

Appraisal of Plans:

The **Project Implementation Body (PIB)** through the project managers will immediately appraise the plans as per the guiding principle of the project objectivities, i.e. women empowerment, self-reliance, productivity, sustainability etc. and to see how best they are likely to fulfill the livelihood needs especially addressing the need of women farmers.

Capability Building & development support:

- Need based training, exposure trips, providing training materials (print and non-print, audio-visual) would be conducted to develop conceptual clarity of every Stakeholders on approved livelihood programme under the project.
- Guidance to overcome practical difficulties encountered by Mahila Kisans during field work would be provided to build up their confidence and improve quality at any stage of work.
- Some specific areas of support will be provided to the groups to prepare their business development plans , community based management systems, establish forward and backward marketing linkages including financial management, exposure visits, Group management, to extend assistance etc.

Implementation of Agriculture Development Plans:

- As per LKP practice, land can be made available to the selected PoPs in two ways- (i)- owned land (ii) leased land . Specific to landless MKs, **lease based partnership on sharing basis** is adopted on both **Pub-Pvt** and **Pvt-Pvt** mode & is executed through formal agreements between Panchayat and SHGs and the private owners and SHGs as the case may be.
- For livelihood security, our agricultural best practices based on **DNRM** initiatives will be replicated and promoted for small and marginal women farmers with an emphasis to priority **technology transfer on System-approaches like SRI, TPS, SWI and dry land farming, SMI, IFB (Production of fish spawn through induced Fish Breeding system)** along with other inputs required for natural farming.

It is proposed that the agro climatic region specific models in the district will be developed and accordingly those would be brought into practice as per the seasonal plans drawn by the mahila kisans under the project.

Activities of Agriculture & Livelihood would be undertaken as follows:

- Making of house hold level Home/ Community-nutrition gardens (with Mushroom cultivation) to ensure food availability round the year
- House hold/ Community level Mushroom production to secure round the year food security for landless Mahila kisan families. (specially in Tea garden areas)
- Group based Seed Bank promoting seed sovereignty.
- Group based Grain Bank promoting food security at the crisis moment.
- Introduction and popularization of new crops
- Introduction of **high yielding birds & small animals with improved varieties** (RIR chicks, khaki Campbell ducks, **Black Bengal Goats** etc).
- Participation in Animal Vaccination Camp.
- **Group based progeny farm, Hatchery**
- **Pond based fish farming**
- **Integrated Pond Management- Multi-tier** Agro based activities along the embankment of pond.
- **Intensification of pulses, oil seeds in cropping system** (pigeon peas, Soya been, horse grass, green grass, yam bean etc.)
- Special drive for fruit bearing trees, tree for **fodder- fuel** (from pruning/coppicing etc) **fertilizer** (leguminous trees) & **Timber** (Gumbhar, Sishu, Arjun, etc) in the road side, river side using **common property resources (CPRM)** intercropped with different kinds of legumes/pulses. This would be made possible through formal **collaboration with GPs**.

There is predominantly 3 seasons in West Bengal as following:

Agricultural activities will take place as per the crop calendar 9 (major indicative) is in existence and practices followed by the farmers in the state. The calendar may be presented here with season wise crop productions.

Type	Pre- Kharif Summer (Feb-May)	Kharif Rainy (June-Sep)	Rabi Winter (Oct-Jan)
Cereals & Fibre Pulses & oilseeds	Maize, Ragi, Minor Millets Jute (in North Bengal) Moong, Cowpea, Til, Black gram, Sesame, Groundnut	Rice (SRI), Maize (SMI), Ragi Redgram, Kulthi, Blackgram	wheat, maize Mustard, Bengal gram, Lentil pea, Niger Groundnut, Khesari,
Vegetables Spices & Condiments	Amaranthas, Papaya, Drumstick, Plantain, Elephant foot, Colocusia, Gourds, Spinnach, Leafy vegetables, Bhindi, pumpkin, turmeric, Onion, Ginger, cucumber, Chilli etc.	Brinjal, Papaya, Gourds, Bhindi, papaya, Ladies finger, Amaranthas etc.	French bean, Radish, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, brinjal, pumpkin, Potato (TPS), Garlic, Ginger, Turmeric, Onion, Beeans, Carrot, Beat, Brocoli, Spinach, Ladies finger, Cow-pea, Dhania, Fennel, Jeera, Methi, other leafy vegetables (Pakchoi) etc.

Note:-

- ❑ According to Agro-climatic zones in our intervened areas, we will prepare some “Models” of different category (.25/ .5 acre Model) for enhancement of Crop productivity & production on basis of status of Soil & other agri inputs & livestock.
- ❑ Our intention is to convert the traditional Paddey area into SRI area to increase around 30-35% production over traditional practices & to introduce of New-crops along with vegetables as well as improved breed of Livestock.
- ❑ Over & above as per our Baseline, we will cover 60000 MKs with 35000 Acre to be covered under our project period.

ULTRA POOR STRATEGY

Strategy: Enhancement of livelihood of the PoPs through a basket of activities with reduction of risks

- As per the project objective every poor household has to be supported on **at least 2 primary sector activities** i.e. **Agriculture and livestock** for their livelihood security, particularly food and nutrition security from the income stream created throughout the year by herself.
- Home and community nutrition garden will be developed for each household to secure household level food security.
- Every opportunity would also be utilized to enable her earn **some income from additional sources** like, **nursery, seed bank, grain bank, agro forestry, fisheries** etc., wherever available.
- Identification and mobilization of PoPs into groups and **access to finance** (micro credit planning) for them are to be done by the women institutions.
- **Women institutions** will take active role in the whole process (input, technology, production, marketing, convergence etc).
- **Capacity building and hand holding through CRP strategy** to scale up the production and productivity.
- **Introduction and replication 0.5 acre model** by sustainable agriculture practices on wherever the land is available for them in addition to her own land.
- Access and utilization of natural resources of various kind like fallow (seasonal and permanent), degraded land, land on embankment, road side, canal side etc., waste land, water bodies lying with public and private ownership
- Special focus on **indigenous NPM practices** and natural farming.
- Minimum 3 crops in seasons annually with SRI/SWI/ SMI etc. in half of the land followed by other crops (oil seeds etc) over there and half of the land may be utilized for year round vegetable cultivation to meet both for mitigation of family food security and availability of regular cash in hand.

The practice of rearing of goats, sheep, chicks and cattle in the backyard is common for the MKs particularly among the landless laborers, small and marginal farmers. The Mahila Kisans will be facilitated to rear a reasonable no. of small ruminants so as to earn a sustainable income from them through out the year. For this purpose, improved variety of birds (RIR chicks, Khaki Cambel ducks), small animals (black Bengal goats etc.). Mahila Kisan will be facilitated to participate in the Animal Vaccination camps for their animals jointly organized by ARD dept. and LKP regularly.

Income and generation of assets:

Income for each Mahila Kisan is targeted within the range of Rs. 35000 to Rs. 40000 p.a.

Assets will be generated amounting Rs. 20500/- for each MK at the end of project period.

Benefits to be accrued:

- Food consumption at house hold level- improvement of nutritional status and reduction of mal nutrition
- Reduction of cost of medicine and health hazards
- Improvement in animal health through vaccination camp on regular basis
- Achievement of seed sovereignty & reduction of cost of cultivation through SA practices
- Availability of chemical free nutritious food to students through School Nutrition Garden.

Core replication strategy:

- Strict adherence of sustainable agriculture practice through community based and with community driven approach
- Identified Best practices should be rigorously taken up for the rest of the beneficiaries a targeted approach
- Best practitioners are the CRPs and the Best Performer of the Mahila Kisan will be utilised
- The scaling up of activities may be taken with the help of financial support extended by Banks, funds available with SHGs and its Federations for their working capital
- Right kind of producers' groups accepted by the SHGs may be formed with required backward and forward linkages for marketing arrangements (shops,transport etc.)
- Federations will be strengthened to take up all functions for them
- CFCs are set up for reduction of drudgery reducing mechanism by the communities.
- All efforts should be made to link up with all sorts of facilities available for them from various Govt and Non Govt. sources

Role & Responsibilities of different actors in implementation

ACTORS	ROLE
CRP /PPs	The experienced & best practitioner SHG members shall act as CRPs and play the role for need assessment, motivation, experience sharing (knowledge dissemination), monitoring and handhold other SHG members to draw bottom up plan accordingly and support to adopt the technologies by the MKs which are region specific best practices developed by LKP for scaling up further by the communities.
Krisi, Prani sakhi /Village volunteers (Future master trainers)	The SHG members shall identify the best practitioners at the village level with certain set of skills in SA practices and animal rearing and is willing to extend him/her for supporting the groups in and around the village as service providers.
Project Staffs	Regular supervision ,Submission of monthly reports, Overall Need Assessment, Project Implementation Support, Motivation, Technical-Support, Network/Linkages, Facilitation, Photo-Documentation, Advocacy, Admin, Monitoring & periodic review.
Sub- cluster (Village level)	Preparation of seasonal plans for economic activities, Maintain PANCHASUTRA on regular basis, Execution of the plan and programme, Join Training and capacity building programmes on Sustainable Agricultural Practices & non-farm activities, Involve in Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the home garden, fallow-lands & other common property resources, Build up Micro enterprise as a secondary source of income generation.
Cluster (GP level)	Decision making at the group level, share experience and expertise with in the groups, extend cooperation and expertise for making forward linkage, Financial and physical auditing, Development of social audit mechanism, make problem analysis and planning for redressal, Formation of sub-committees for all sorts of functional and operational activities including socio-technical issues etc.

ACTORS	ROLE
Federation (Block level)	To cooperate, monitor and evaluate the sub-committee wise activities at all levels, Marketing plan and management, To oversee & monitor all activities of the village level and cluster level activities, Participatory monitoring evaluation, Overall management of the project at all tiers, Linkage with financial institutions and PRIs and Government departments.
Other Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIs, MoRD, WBSRLM, NMMU/DRDC, SIPRD, Line Departments, Political & Social leaders, PIA.

Social Audit:

An effective **Social Audit mechanism** will be developed to enable women institutions through a transparent self monitoring and review system internally to assess the developmental activities. **A village level sub committee will also be formed** solely for the purpose which will assess and make the audit of the groups at regular intervals. Besides, a mid term evaluation may be made by the representative / experts of the State Government. LKP will develop a separate audit/monitoring mechanism to monitor the activities.

Forward linkage initiatives

The project shall create platform for forward linkage for Producer Groups of Mahila Kisans . **The possibilities of forward linkage can be as follows:**

Institutions of Mahila Kisans	With whom forward linkage possible	For what purpose
SHGs	PRIs, Bank, NABARD, Government line dept	Financial Linkage for starting any micro Enterprise, availing Govt schemes meant for women and child welfare.
Producer Groups	Agriculture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Soil conservation, Forest, Animal Husbandry department of Govt. of WB, DRDCs ,NABARD, Private traders, KVK, WBCADC, Other research institutions	Availing subsidized inputs, production enhancement schemes, technical assistance ,market linkage with DRDC and private traders, Support for formation of Mahila Kisan's club from NABARD
Federation of Producer Groups at Cluster level	NABARD, Bank, CorporateCompanies, Govt dept	Availing bankable schemes, long term loans, market linkage etc.

RESULT FRAMEWORK:

Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
1.	Mobilisation & capacity building of MKs into institutional framework(MKSHG, Sub cluster, cluster etc.).	About 60000 MKs mobilized in to 6000 MKSHGs & their institutions upto GP level.	Baseline survey , identification through the women institution, mobilization into group& group activities (Panchasutra), formation & strengthening of their Federation	75% of 6000 SHGs are expected to be mobilized, federated & strengthened	MIS and SHG, Cluster and sub-cluster level record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of newly elected PRI members & other stakeholders • Ground level political situation • Change in composition of SHG / Cluster
2.	Access of additional land & water body under DNRM activities	24000 MK families will be come under partnership (pvt-pvt & pub-pvt) model on land, water & livestock based eco friendly DNRM initiatives to produce crops, vegetables, plantation of FFFFTs with special focus on Landless.	Orientation of MKs,, access to finance, access to additional land through agreement, training, hand holding, input support	40% of families engaged in partnerships in community garden, group farming, CPR management, seed & agro forestry, group trials on new crops & techniques.	Mahila Kisan Card (already 30000 cards distributed)), cluster record and MoU with PRI and private owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of newly elected PRI members & other stakeholders • Ground level political situation • Change in composition of SHG / Cluster • Uncertainty of weather
3	Attainment of food & nutritional security of MKs at house hold & community level through adoption of area specific, eco friendly SA practices	48000 families will be brought into eco friendly SA practices.	Home and community nutrition garden, Integrated land/ Pond based Management, group grain bank, group seed bank, vermi compost, bio compost, liquid manure, animal based livelihood interventions etc.	70% of the families from intensive action area & 50% from extensive area mobilized in groups respectively in area specific, need based, affordable livelihood development activities on S.A. Practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LKP record • GP records • GP level federation record • MKcards, MIS 	Only Entry Point Activity would be introduced in 5 GPs in 5 blocks under the extensive areas.
4	Orientation & sensitization on the	All the 11 Block level local governments (Panchayat	1. Holding orientation camp 2. organising awareness	100% of the 11 Panchayat Samities will be oriented to support	Panchayat Samity's	Assured full co operation

Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
	need to provide responsive technical & other support to provide responsive technical & other support to MK	Samities) would be oriented & sensitized on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to MKSHGs.	& sensitization meeting & advocacy 3. seminar/work shop at block level offices	MKSHGs to replicate established good practices in the project area.	Record, LKPs' own record	from PRIs
5	Orientation & sensitization on the need to provide responsive technical & other support to provide responsive technical & other support to MK	All the 48 GPs oriented, trained & facilitated on how to create linkages with GP & support them for economic development of the MKS.	1. Holding orientation camp 2. organising awareness meeting 3. Sensitisation meeting 4. seminar/workshop at PRI offices	75% of 50GPs will be covered to implement good practices through appropriate institutional processes.	GP official record	Do
6	Improved market access for remunerative prices	Formation of Producer Groups & market linkage from village level to Block level & upwards both governmental & non governmental agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation training • value chain analysis • mobilization and organizing Producer Groups • Basic infrastructure support, technology, market identification 	2 Producer Group /GP would be in place.	Records of producer groups, Records of the Producer Groups, MIS etc., LKPs' own record.	Hazards of weather situation, fluctuation of prices in the market, domination of market players (wholesalers) etc.
7	Enhancement of production & productivity as well as level of income	Each MKS will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000 P/M in Intensive Action area at the end of the project except Extensive Action area, where only some Entry-Point	SA practices- in minimum two primary sectors-agriculture & livestock clubbed with other income generating activities	50% of the mobilized families will be able to earn Rs.3500-4000 p.m in Intensive Action Area & in extensive area, 50% MKs are engaged in SA	MIS , MK card	Hazards of weather

Sl. no.	Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoF)	Risks and Assumptions (External factors)
		activities would be followed.		activities for attainment of food & nutrition security at the house hold level		
8	Physical assets worth Rs.20500 on an average per family will be created.	Asset generation activity has been initiated and indicative assessment will be under taken after the Rabi season	Various plants, crops, small animals like goat, sheeps, ducks, hen grain bank, seed bank, fruit orchard etc.	60% of the mobilized families will possess physical assets in terms of above mentioned	Do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards of weather • Local political situation • Lack of convergence with line departments
9	Drudgery reduction through gender friendly tools for the MKs	50 Common Facility Centre (Equipment Hub) will be established in 50GPs	Procurement of equipments like small tillers, paddle thresher, weeder, seed drill, drip irrigation machine , pump sets etc	50 Equipment Hubs with prescribed equipments are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical verification • official records 	Assumption: Beneficiary MKs will be able to use these within their own community.
10	Development of social capital from amongst the community to provide sustained support to MKs	450 local CRPs, PPs & Prani Sakhi would be developed & engaged to handle livelihood issues & extend support to local MKSHGs.	Identification of community best practitioners & development of their skill through intensified capacity building programmes	100% of the target Would be achieved & they will be able to handle livelihood issues for both action areas.	MIS records and official documents of LKP, Cluster record	It is assumed that they will be able to provide their service beyond the project area
11	Participation of MKs in the preparation of bottom up plan to incorporate those in the Annual GP plan .	75% (34 GPs) of the MKSHGs will participate in Bottom-up planning & its implementation process in intensive blocks.	House hold level demands assimilated at the SHG level and then integrated in the village level federation and Ultimately to GP level by the GP level federation.	Village level, GP level records	SHG, sub cluster, cluster record, MIS, GP record etc	Ground level political situation

Yearly distribution: Physical Target & Fund Flow Requirement:

Yearly Distribution of physical target and budget contributions				
Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES Description of budgetary items	Physical target	Physical target	Physical target
		Year-1	Year -2	Year-3
1	Activity-input support for target groups	15,000 Mahila Kisan in 1,500 groups in 11 Blocks (Intensive & Extensive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 groups of Year – 1 contd. • Inclusion of 25,000 Mahila Kisan in 2,500 groups in 11 Blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3500 groups of Year – 1 & 2 contd. • Inclusion of 20000 Mahila Kisan in 2000 groups in 11 Blocks
2	Capacity Building for target groups & stakeholders	15000 families under 1500 groups in 50 GPs under Intensive & Extensive 11 Blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 of Year – 1 contd. • 25000 families under 2500 groups in 50 GPs under 11 Blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4000 groups of Year – 1 & 2 contd. • 20000 families under 2000 groups in 50 GPs under 11 Blocks
3	Strengthening of Block CSO collaborative partner's capacity	2 Block level CSOs	2 Block level CSOs contd.	2 Block level CSOs contd.
4	Inventories (Rent / Leased)	9 Project Units	9 Project units contd.	9 Project units contd.
5	Administration & Overheads for PIA	3 District units established partnership through MOU with PRI & engaged	3 District units contd.	3 District units contd.
	Monitoring & evaluation	Yearly status report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly status report • Midterm evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly status report • Final term evaluation

Yearly Distribution of physical target and budget contributions

Sl. No.	ACTIVITIES Description of budgetary items	Physical target	Physical target	Physical target
		Year-1	Year -2	Year-3
			report	report
6	Monthly reporting system and Management Information Reports (MIS)	Designed and followed	Followed	Followed
7	Year wise fund requirement	Year-1 (Rs.)	Year-2 (Rs.)	Year-3 (Rs.)
	Govt. of India Contribution (75%)	25,325,000	50,650,000	25,325,000
	State Govt. Contribution (23%)	8,296,000	16,592,000	8,296,000
	PIA (2%)	1,54,000	3,08,000	1,54,000
	Total	33,775,000	67,550,000	33,775,000

MONITORING, EVALUATION & REVIEW MECHANISM

- MIS Automation System specifically developed as per our programme requirement is an integral part of monitoring to capture various information on progress, achievement from the block level field offices in a regular interval or other wise as & when required
- **The MIS** would generate report about the total Women farmers supported under each of the activity in a given time period.
- **Data** are collected from field office at block level about each family and entered at field/district level office wherever the **internet facility** is available. The analysis is done at all levels – block, district, as well as well as in state office level.
- **The project specific data** would be drawn from **manual reports** as well as **web- based MIS** so that progress of project activities can be visualized & reports can be prepared for further analysis & decision making.
- **Data Collection:** Specific formats (under **Mahil kisan Card**) are developed, circulated to all Block offices from Project Central office at Kolkata to have uniform information. Women institutions will also be strengthened through their skill building to enable them to participate into our MIS system.
- **Orientation, Clarification on the format:** All project staffs have been oriented on the formats. For example the individual Mahila Kisan Profiling, SHG data collection, Crop coverage & production, Livestock data collection formats etc were oriented to CRP, PPs and Project Managers.
- **MIS Consultant** at State level compiles the reports/ data received from all Block level and track the physical and financial progress.
- At state level Block/GP wise MK profile (basic information), their seasonal plan, physical progress, production, incremental income, success stories, best practices etc may be stored electronically and compiled document can be used as and when needed.
- Block coordinators shall submit the narrative progress report to the DPMs of the respective districts & DPMs would forward it to PD with a copy to Secretary-LKP.
- LKP shall submit the monthly progress report (physical) to WBSRLM by 10th of each month and physical & financial progress report on quarterly basis to NMMU & WBSRLM respectively.

- **M&E** would constantly review, access & learn from the qualitative & quantitative achievements of the progress on a phase to phase basis.
- **A computerized data base** will be prepared and updated as an ongoing process to capture these achievements.
- **Accountability in institutions (SHG, sub-cluster, Cluster etc)** will include institutional self monitoring, internal audit of process & local social auditing.

<p>Internal review mechanism at various levels will include</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Monthly /quarterly</u> planning review of progress, process reporting & internal review. 2. <u>Regular field visit</u> by the facilitators /community CRPs, PRPs & Project Manager & State/ District officials. 3. <u>Periodic visits</u> by the supervisory levels of officials from Head quarter to the grass root field level. 4. <u>Subject specific supervision</u> visits from time to time. 5. Joint half-yearly & annual review by the SRLM & NRLM officials through field visits 6. Review & consultation workshops with various stakeholders. 7. External Social audit & tracking of expenditure at the field level. 8. Impact assessment on the basis of the studies of progress on key result indicators. 9. <u>MIS</u>-based input-output monitoring system will be developed. 10. Expenditure statements & related audit reports will be submitted. 11. Progress reports will be uploaded on the LKP website annually. <p>These can be linked with the web based - MIS if developed at the State & the National level.</p>
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AUDIT:

Financial audit is to be carried out by the Chartered Accountant of LKP. The audit report together with action taken on the auditor's observations and physical progress under the project shall be submitted to MoRD and WBSRLM annually or as and when required by them. Financial progress reports will be submitted quarterly along with physical progress report to MoRD as well as to WBSRLM.

BUDGET:

Total Grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for the implementation of the project Rs.13.51 crore (Rs. Thirteen crore, fifty one lakh) only in three years which is to be funded by the central government to the extent of Rs. 10.13 crore, Rs. 3.3184 crore by the government of West Bengal & Rs. 0.0616 crore by LKP.

Analysis and Benchmarks of proposed costs

SI No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)	%
1	Project Inception	309,500	0.23
2	Institution Building	16,134,320	11.94
3	Capacity Building	60,292,680	44.63
4	Community Investment Support	50,400,000	37.31
5	Knowledge Management	577,500	0.43
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	631,000	0.47
7	Administration Exp	6,755,000	5.00
	Total	13,51,00,000	100.00
	* Over all cost per MK (Rs)	2,252	
	** Programme cost per MK (Rs)	2,139	
	*** Administrative cost per MK (Rs)	113	

MKSP Annual Action Plan (Physical)

	No.of mahila kisan		15,000	25,000	20,000	60,000
	No.of producer groups					90
	No.of villages (Revenue Mouja)					814
	No.of Blocks (Intensive & Extensive)		6+5	11	11	11
	No.of Districts		5	5	5	5
S.No	Activities		Physical Outlay (No.of units planned)			
		Unit Description	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total
1	Project Inception					
1.1	Mahila Kisan profiling (Identification of SHGs, Landless groups, SC, ST, Single Women, Widow & issue of Mahila Kishan Card etc)	Baseline Survey of MKSP families	60,000			60,000
1.2	Public information disclosure : Information dissemination - Public disclosure activities	50 GPs	50			
1.3	Field office establishment	Blocks	11			

2	Institution Building					
2.1	Mobilisation & Promotion of MK groups & advocacy : Staggard orientation and capacity, building day sessions of MKSP (Cluster , Subcluster , Federation) group leaders & community level stakeholders (land etc natural resource owners) in PRI processes to engage in DNRM for livelihood security (Awareness camps, discussion fora, training,Convergence & bottom up planning,partnership etc.) 30 persons average ~ 6-8 sessions for 48 GPs	No.of producer groups	6	18	50	74
2.2	Promotion of Producer group federation : Producer group facilitators Master trainer 2x6 intensive blocks x 24 months	No.of producer federations	6	6	6	6
2.3	Promotion of Producer group federation : Management support (Revolving & Operatioanl fund) to producer federation : Participatory cost support(as incentive) for development of marketing & market facilities for producers group enterprize over 3 years of project period	No.of producer federations which are given management support	0	45	45	90
2.4	Promotion of Producer group federation : Orientation exposure, emersion of lead CSOs/CBOs to best practices to intensive Blocks, state, & national level programmes		6	6	6	6
2.5	Promotion of MK federations : Advocacy , exposure in 11 Blocks		1	2	2	5

3	Capacity Building					
3.1	Training module development : Print / Video / Audio / Newsletter (MKSHG Managemnt, MK Federation development & management, Producer group development & management, Bottom up group plan & convergence, SA practices & NRM etc issues)	No.of training modules according to requirement 7-8 number for different stake holders.	5	5		10
3.2	Training to CRP & PP :Staggard training(learning by doing methodology) of 2 streams of 200 CRP's and 150 para-professionals and 12 Producer Group facilitators to provide NRM services and process & financial management services to community level MKSHG Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites ,GUS , 15 participants per batchx 2 courses	No.of Visits/ Mela Participation.	10	12	12	34
3.3	Training to Prani Bandhu :Staggard training (learning by doing methodology) of 100 Prani Bandhu to provide Animal Resource Development services to community level MKSHG Federations, exposure visit to immersion sites ,GUS. 7 batch X 2 session (including follow up)	Nos		80	20	100

3.4	Training to Mahila Kishans: Institutional mobilisation of Mahila Kishan into Groups to engage in Local Self Government processes & Advocacy of PRIs to adopt local self governance approach Rigths & Entitlements, MDG Issues (awareness, orientation, exposure, stakeholder meetings, elected peoples representative , cultural interventions, etc..) 10 programmes per GP /year	50 GP	500	500	500	1500
3.5	Training to Mahila Kishans: Food & livelihood security through decentralised NRM- Sustainable Agriculture Technology for enhancement of production & productivity in field crops, fruit & vegetables, small ruminants, etc domestic animals- Training of Trainers etc. 10 programmes per GP /year	50 GP	500	500	500	500
3.6	Training to Community leaders & PRI : Staggard orientation and Capacity building sessions (1 day) on DNRM (convergence & bottom up planning) of Gram Panchayat elected representatives & grassroot government functionaries ~ 48GPs x 3 sessions/yearly	50 GP	144	144	144	432
3.7	Institutionalisation of participation of MKSHG cluster/federation leaders in PRI activities - participation in 2nd & 4th Saturdays meetings : 2 meetings per month x 48GPs x 10 months	50 GP	960	960	960	2880
3.8	State, district and sub district levels worksops / seminars including engagement/sensitisation of opinion leaders (travel, communication, etc. for seminars, workshops, and discussion fora) 1 programme per Block per year x 6 Block		5	7	10	22

3.9	National level workshop - Participation quarterly review meets (MoRD,NIRD)	Lumpsum				
3.10	Trainings, Exposures & Participation in follow up & review sessions of LKP Project functionaries: LS					
3.11	Orientation & exposures for MKSHGs' institution,CSOs/CBOs to facilitate support and work in synergy with clusters , Federations & PRIs in project block/ 11 blocks x 1 sessions per year	MKSHG Federation	11	11	11	33
3.12	Staggard CB sessions & Handholding for CSO/CBOs /SHG institutions Collaborative partners' Programme Facilitators' - 1 CB sessions in a year for 40 heads for 3 days	48 GPs	1	1	1	3
3.13	Skill building of MK Federations- Training, hand holding support on computer literacy (Tarining support, equipment & tools)	MKSHG Federation leaders & CRPs of 48 GPs		3	2	5
3.15	Peer learning through exchange visits / exposure / fairs.2 programmes per year in 11 blocks.	Blocks	2	2	2	6
3.16	Reference materials for strengthening in house capacity (books, videos, software etc)	11 units				
4	Community Investment Support					
4.1	Community Infrastructure : Participatory cost support (<i>as incentive</i>) for development of village Level common facility centre equipped with drudgery reduction & safety tools & implements	1 number of CFC units per GP		30	20	50

4.2	Inputs to the mahila kisan (grant/subsidy/loan) : Participatory cost support(as incentive) for inputs like, fruit plants,seeds, fertilisers, chicks, ducks, feeds etc for 3 years	No.of mahila kisan: 60000	15000	25000	20000	60000
6	Monitoring & Evaluation					
6.1	Evaluation studies : Periodic internal review workshops two each year @ Rs 7,500/-	No. of Studies	2	2	2	6
6.2	Social Audit(mid term & final term) X 6 block X 2	48 GPS,	48	48	48	48
6.3	State &National level net working - National Women Empowerment Day, Panchayatiraj Day etc		1	1	1	3
6.4	Development of on line information & MIS system, development of appropriate software & capacity , website development etc	HQ & Block level				
