



Project Progress

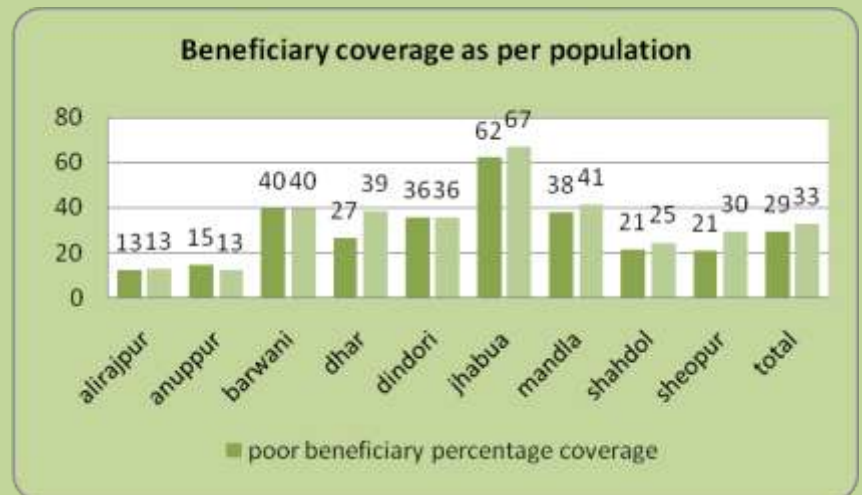
(July - 07 to January - 10)



DFID Supported

**Madhya Pradesh
Rural Livelihoods Project**

Phase- 2



Government of Madhya Pradesh
Department of Panchayat and Rural Development



Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project,
3rd Floor, Beej Bhawan, Arera Hills, Bhopal-462 004 (M.P.),
Ph.: (O) 0755-2766812-15 Fax: 0755-2766818,
e-mail: mprlp@mprlp.in



Table of contents

| | | |
|------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | PROJECT OVERVIEW | 4 |
| 2 | PROJECT APPROACH:..... | 4 |
| 3 | KEY OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT..... | 4 |
| 4 | RECOMMENDATIONS OF ANNUAL REVIEW MISSION 2009 | 4 |
| 5 | PROJECT PROGRESS DURING JULY'07 TO JANUARY' 10 | 5 |
| 5.1 | Selection of Project Villages..... | 5 |
| 5.2 | Benchmarking Exercise | 5 |
| 5.3 | Recruitment of the Staff for the Phase-2 | 6 |
| | Table 2: Staff categorisation | 6 |
| | Table 3: Status of staff | 6 |
| 5.4 | Induction of the new recruits | 6 |
| 5.5 | Progress against project outputs..... | 6 |
| 5.5.1 | Gram Sabha Strengthening..... | 6 |
| 5.5.2 | Livelihood Strengthening..... | 9 |
| 5.5.3 | Gender | 22 |
| 5.5.4 | Policy and Learning | 23 |
| 5.6 | Progress against Log Frame Indicators..... | 26 |



Project Data Sheet

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Title | Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods project (MPRLP) |
| Executing Agency | Madhya Pradesh Society for Rural Livelihoods Promotion (MPSRLP) |
| Funding Agency | Department for International Development (DFID), Govt. of U.K |
| Project Period | Phase 1 (30 June 2004 to 30 June 2007) Phase 2 (1 st July 2007 to 30 June 2012) |
| MOU between DFID and Gol | 08.06.07 |
| Sanction of setup by GoMP | June 30, 2004 |
| MPSRLP Registration | July, 6, 2004 |
| Project Outlay | FA Funds : £ 42 million TC funds : £ 3 million Total funds : £ 45 million |
| Goal | Livelihoods of poor rural people in Madhya Pradesh sustainably enhanced |
| Purpose | Effective programmes and policies that sustainably enhance the livelihoods of poor rural people implemented in tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh |
| Output | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enhanced capacities of GS to plan and manage resources in a transparent, effective and accountable manner in response to community driven demands▪ Improved access to assets, employment and services that support the livelihoods of over 3 million rural poor people▪ Effective mechanism for social protection which reduces vulnerability and builds assets of the poorest, and reduces constraints to productive activity.▪ Women and men have equitable access to and benefit from resources, decision making and opportunities to enhance livelihoods▪ Programme results, methodologies and structure inform State and central level programmes and policies |



1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project is a Government of Madhya Pradesh initiative with financial support from Department for International Development, Govt. of UK. The first phase of three years of MPRLP began in June 2004 and ended in June 07. Based on the progress towards meeting the overall objective of ensuring sustainable livelihoods of the poor households and learning towards working with the panchayati raj system, Government of Madhya Pradesh, GoI and DFID has approved the Phase 2 for the Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project which commenced in July 2007. £45 million has been allocated over 5 years (2007 – 2012) by DFID to support the Government of Madhya Pradesh in delivering positive livelihood outcomes for poor tribal communities. The Project's Purpose is to ensure sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of poor rural people in tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh. This programme supports Government of India and State policies laying increased emphasis on decentralised rural development. In Phase-2 project is working with 2901 villages which includes 815 villages of Phase-1.

Madhya Pradesh is one of the largest states of India. More than 37 percent of its population live in poverty. For Scheduled Tribes (20 percent of the State population) and Scheduled Castes (15 percent), the poverty levels are higher, at 57 percent and 40 percent respectively. Gender-based discrimination is reflected in the unequal sex ratio (916/1,000, against a national average of 933/1,000 in 2001) and lower human development indices for women. Within the state, there are significant regional inequalities, with extremely high poverty levels in tribal districts, where natural resource endowments are very poor and connectivity is not good. Phase Two targets this tribal area, the poorest villages and people within it.

Intensifying the leaning of Phase 1 of MPRLP design of Phase 2 was restructured with strong emphasis on social protection and Gram Sabha strengthening. The overall goal of the Phase 2 with improvised design is to address the livelihood needs of the poorest people in Madhya Pradesh, living in tribal areas. Project funds are being transferred directly to the village assemblies i.e. Gram Sabhas to support specific livelihoods enhancing and strengthening activities. These include livestock and crop support, soil and water conservation, improved management of key natural resources, promotion of rural enterprise, and financial services (including savings, credit, insurance and money transfers).

In addition, Phase 2 looks at ways of protecting and promoting livelihoods of the most vulnerable. It includes a strong emphasis on social protection, by improving people's awareness of their entitlements and improving access to assets, services and entitlements. It is designed to strengthen linkages to improve access to basic social services such as health, education and water, by building the capacity of the Gram Sabha to demand services. Phase 2 expands the scope for piloting, demonstrating and learning from new approaches, sharing these with the GoMP and working to ensure that they are mainstreamed within government programmes.

2 PROJECT APPROACH:

Gram Sabha is central to the entire development process, planning, implementation and overall monitoring of the development activities. Project only reinforce capacity building of the community members on a vast range of issues that includes management of natural resources, establishment of non farm based income generation activities, development of crop and animal husbandry and skill development for better employability. A lot of efforts has also been made underpinning the issues related to access to services, information and other entitlement which are critical to quality of life. Overall, the project is playing a role of facilitator to the Gram Sabha enabling it to work with a pro-poor attitude and addressing the livelihoods need of the resource poor.

3 KEY OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

- Pro-poor Agriculture and livestock management
- Agro-forestry and Watershed Management
- Micro-enterprise development
- Gender and Equity
- Social Security and
- Financial Services



4 PROJECT PROGRESS DURING JULY'07 TO JANUARY' 10

4.1 Selection of Project Villages

The project is operational in 9 tribal districts covering 2901 villages including 815 villages of Phase 1. The project districts are Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani and Alirajpur in the West of MP, Mandla, Dindori, Shahdol and Anuppur in the East of MP and Sheopur in the North. Villages selected on the basis of high % of ST and SC population and low women literacy as surrogate indicators. These villages are characterised by poor resources, poor connectivity, low income and other critical development indices. The District wise coverage of villages is given in Table -1.



Table 1: Detail of Project Villages

| District | Blocks covered under MPRLP | Total No. of villages in district | Total Clusters | Phase I | | Phase II | | Total | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | No. of Villages | No. of H.H. | No. of Villages | No. of H.H. | No. of Villages | No. of H.H. |
| Alirajpur | 6 | 548 | 14 | 63 | 8331 | 128 | 12517 | 191 | 20848 |
| Anuppur | 4 | 589 | 24 | 119 | 22498 | 265 | 52211 | 384 | 74709 |
| Barwani | 7 | 712 | 22 | 102 | 21743 | 213 | 51332 | 315 | 73075 |
| Dhar | 12 | 1474 | 28 | 118 | 15988 | 327 | 35396 | 445 | 51384 |
| Dindori | 7 | 927 | 32 | 100 | 17136 | 240 | 34945 | 340 | 52081 |
| Jhabua | 6 | 778 | 14 | 45 | 6038 | 166 | 28083 | 211 | 34121 |
| Mandla | 9 | 1247 | 30 | 102 | 12954 | 329 | 46241 | 431 | 59195 |
| Shahadol | 5 | 834 | 22 | 106 | 15056 | 244 | 50332 | 350 | 65388 |
| Sheopur | 3 | 528 | 13 | 60 | 7874 | 174 | 38387 | 234 | 46261 |
| Total | 59 | 7637 | 199 | 815 | 127618 | 2086 | 349444 | 2901 | 477062 |

4.2 Benchmarking Exercise

- Bench marking exercise was conceptualized to reinforce the efforts of the project team on marginalized section of the community. Set of indicators were developed and finalized to monitor the progress. Rounds of field visits and meeting were conducted and reviews were done jointly by DFID, TCPSU and SPMU. The process gave very good understanding on targeting issues in the project villages. As per schedule decided benchmarking exercise is conducted in the project and reports are generated and shared with DFID on quarter basis. Last joint review was done during Aug 09 in 4 districts covering 21 villages and funds were transferred to Gram Kosh based on the recommendation of the joint review team. After one year indicators decided for benchmarking should be reviewed and if required new indicators can be finalized.
- As a step forward we have initiated the process of reviewing the achievement of benchmarking indicator on a monthly basis to ensure closer monitoring and improvement.
- Status of bench marking indicators at end of Jan 2010 given in Annex 1.
- **Capacity Building:** for smooth implementation of bench marking training were imparted at various levels including Gram-Sabha functionaries. Special training is planned for Livelihoods Promoters as well so as to ensure sustainability even after the project ends. DPSU will impart this training programme.



4.3 Recruitment of the Staff for the Phase-2

It is hard learning of the project that recruitment is continuous process in the long run big project. Therefore vacancy at various levels is always there in the project and efforts are being made to fill those vacancies by the project team. The project has recruited over 971 professionals against the sanctioned positions at State, District and Cluster level. Details of project staff as per GAD instruction and current position of staff is elaborated in table 2 & 3.

Table 2: Staff categorisation

| | General | OBC | ST | SC |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| As per GAD's instruction | 50% | 14% | 16% | 20% |
| At present working | 40% | 23% | 14% | 10% |
| 5 | | | | |
| Female staff | 185 | | 18% | |

Table 3: Status of staff

| Particular | Sanctioned | Working | Vacant | Remark |
|------------|------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
| SPMU | 38 | 35 | 03 | As on January 2010 |
| SLF | 07 | 04 | 03 | |
| DPSU | 144 | 112 | 32 | |
| PFT | 930 | 820 | 110 | |
| | 1119 | 971 | 148 | |

5.1 Induction of the new recruits

Project has developed in-house induction programme for the new recruits to familiarise them on project approach, project outputs, working with Gram Sabha, understanding of sustainable rural livelihoods, human resources development, financial accountability and team work. The induction programme of newly recruited staff was organised at the State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) Jabalpur and Indore. Induction of newly recruited staff will be completed in the month of April 2010.

5.2 Progress against project outputs

5.2.1 Gram Sabha Strengthening

“Enhanced capacities of GS to plan and manage resources in a transparent, effective and accountable manner in response to community driven demands”

Key achievements:

- i. Overall Gram Sabha strengthening process was started with capacity building of project team. This team further worked closely with the Gram Panchayat representatives, Sarpanch and Secretary to strengthen their capacities by conducting training, inter face meetings, and exposure visits.
- ii. *Samarthan* is selected as resource organisation for hand holding support and capacity building of project team on gram sabha and village institutions to improve accountability and transparency in order to achieve long-term sustainability. *Samarthan* will also strengthen the capacity of project staff on following areas:-
 - Strengthening Village level Institutions
 - Management of Accounts by Gram Sabha
 - Legal Literacy for Gram Sabha strengthening and
 - Social Audits for ensuring Transparency and Accountability
- iii. Training of master trainers on Strengthening Village Level Institution is completed. These master trainers conducted 25 training programmes of PFT at district level covering 718 PFT members. As per plan only six such training programmes are remaining and will be conducted in this quarter.

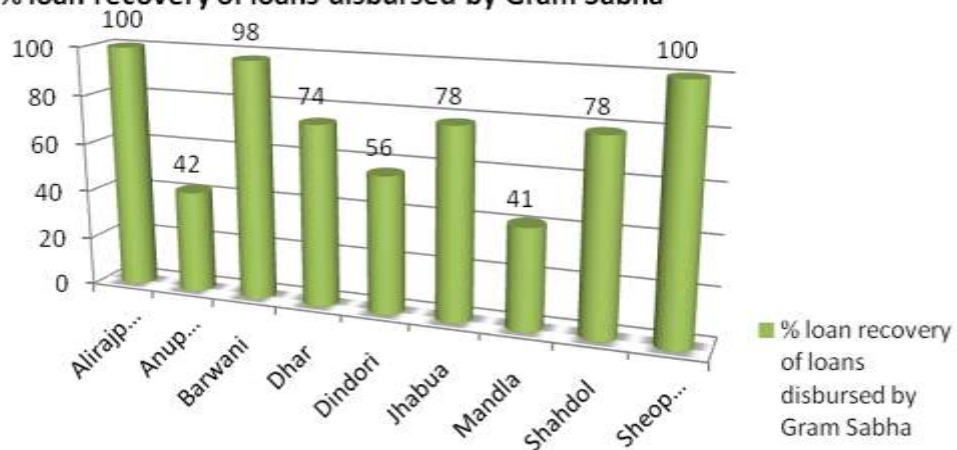




- iv. In all the districts Micro-plans have been prepared in all villages and approved by the Gram Sabha. Draft Formats for Capturing the status of implementation has been prepared and shared. On a sample basis, the formats are being tested in 2-3 villages in each district. In Barwani, Alirajpur and Mandla all micro plans have been reviewed and new plan for next year is discussed and finalized at Gram Sabha by PFT.
- v. As part of capacity building process of Gram Panchayat functionaries 555 community level trainings imparted empowering 21430 Panch, Sarpanch, Secretaries and Villagers on participatory micro planning process and Mdhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Adhinyam. This is continuous process and refreshers course will be conducted. For newly elected Gram Panchayat functionaries detailed training programme is planned and carried out in next quarter.
- vi. In almost all Phase II villages, village level training on Gram Sabha strengthening has been organised for Ward Panch and community members to explain them roles and responsibilities of Panchayat and Gram Sabha as per the Gram Swaraj Adhinyam. This has helped in improving the participation of women members in the GS meetings and the details are given in **Table – 1.** (see annex)
- vii. Total fund transferred to Gram Kosh in phase 2 period is Rs. **96.59 crore.** Details of expenditure is given in the budget part of the report.
- viii. Operational manual for project interventions is in place to guide the GS functionaries on implementation process in socially responsible manner.
- ix. The increased awareness of GS as a result of various training programmes including exposure visit is exhibited through an increase in the number of poor / very poor households receiving benefits through gram kosh and the details are given in **Table – 2.** (see annex)
- x. Gram Panchayat secretaries, livelihood promoters have been trained on the new financial management system and have started maintaining the records as per the new financial guidelines. 97 block level accountants have been appointed exclusively to support the Gram Sabha on financial management and the impact of this hand holding support has started producing result in better maintenance of Gram Kosh accounts and production of utilisation certificate as prescribed by the project. Internal Audit of Gram Kosh on sample basis completed for FY 2008-09.
- xi. Well being ranking exercise has been completed in all Phase II villages.
- xii. To ensure active participation of villagers' in Gram Sabha is big challenge. To address this issue Gram Sansad model has been developed in Sheopur district. Detailed note on need of Gram Sansad model is given in the annex 3.



% loan recovery of loans disbursed by Gram Sabha





Gram Kosh Management for Speedier Development

- 1. Synopsis of the Practice** – In order to benefit the most vulnerable groups, the MPRLP focused on working with Gram Sabha (village assembly). The Project money is transferred to the Gram Kosh allowing the Gram Sabha to efficiently and sensibly utilize the funds for greater common good of community at its own discretion. Trust in the wisdom and strengths of Gram Sabha is the core value of the practice. The MPRLP acts as motivator to the Gram Sabha facilitating it to manage and utilize the Gram Kosh for the livelihoods of resource-deficient.
- 2. Uniqueness of Practice** – No chance of fund misuse. Trust of rural masses in governance systems deepens as greater financial transparency prevails. Decisions regarding utilization of funds, identification of beneficiaries and also identification of activities are taken democratically in the Gram Sabhas. So most of villagers have knowledge of the status of Gram Kosh fund.
- 3. Tangible Gains** – Gram Sabha comes alive to culture of financial governance. Fullest utilization of funds. Confidence of the Gram Sabha increased manifold as it learns to manage Gram Kosh for securing livelihoods of the rural poor. Quality decision making on fund disbursement to the beneficiaries. This has led to a dent in age-old money lending system.
- 4. Cost Effective and Citizen Friendliness** – Electronic transaction of funds. Villagers know well about the status of Gram Kosh and pattern of spending. Wide range of livelihoods initiatives by people based on the peoples' strengths and local opportunity, thus return on investment is high.
- 5. Feed Back** – The feedback from the Project intervention area and experts including the DFID official in India and UK are extremely encouraging. It is beyond imagination of the focused groups to have such an ownership over the Project money. The positive feedback has led to the sanction of Phase II of the Project.
- 6. Sustainability** – The practice of direct fund transfer to Gram Kosh will sustain because there is no grassroots level institution except Gram Sabha in which any development project or programme can repose trust. The grassroots level governance through Panchayat Raj Institutions is gaining significance in India; the practice may be the only option. The culture and knowledge of good financial governance will sustain and would contribute to implementation of other programmes and schemes with identical goals.
- 7. Lessons Learnt** – Creation of transparent systems along with the respect for popular wisdom pays dividends. It is not only effective in delivery but also cost-effective. Energies of project management are saved once we trust the sense of responsibility of people. Rural people have many alternatives so we must listen to them attentively. Application of external knowledge should be the second stage.
- 8. Replicability** – The practice is easily replicable as many projects have clear mandate of reaching out to the rural masses. Without involving Gram Sabha in planning, management and execution processes, results will continue to elude.
- 9. Additional Information**– The three year first phase of MPRLP started in June 2004 and ended in June 2007. The first phase covered 815 villages in eight tribal districts – Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani, Mandla, Shahdol, Anuppur, Dindori, Mandla and Sheopur. Recently new Alirajpur district has been carved from Jhabua. Thus MPRLP covers nine districts. The second phase has started from July 2007 and will end in 2012.

The MPRLP's practice of working with Gram Sabha and funding through the Gram Kosh stems from the legal instrument of Panchayat Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas) and Madhya Pradesh Gram Swaraj and Panchayat Act and the concept of sustainable livelihoods. The practice of seeking alternatives and options of livelihoods from the target groups through facilitation was finally found best suited for the Project. The Gram Sabha is instrumental in planning and execution of livelihoods-centric activities.



5.2.2 Livelihood Strengthening

Improved access to assets, employment and services that support the livelihoods of the rural poor

Output 2.1

"Improved and sustained access of the poor, specially the poorest and women to a range of appropriate financial services, including saving, micro insurance, credit, micro pension and remittance services under equitable term".

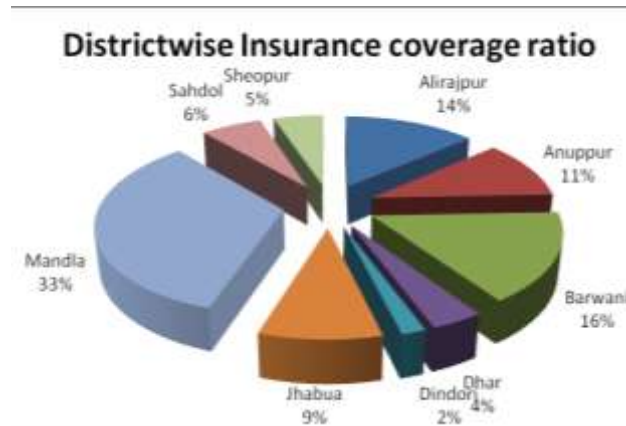
Key achievements:

- Financial services have been designed not only to give women and men an equitable access to savings and credit, but reach many others in the project area by bringing them together regularly in organized groups.
- Gram Sabha Financial Policy** has been developed to facilitate better targeting on poor & destitute, women and SHGs. It focuses on financial management of Gram Kosh with active participation of GS members. It also covers targeting issue, robust loan management system to ensure high repayment rate. Two orientation workshops have been organized in the month of May 09, in which sixty members of district micro finance core team had participated, and developed district plans to roll out financial policy.
- BASIX has done training need assessment exercise in different districts and develop training modules accordingly. Three different modules have been developed for micro finance core team, PFT micro finance point person and Samooh Prerak. Resource agency facilitated six training programs for micro finance core team and PFT point persons on agreed modules. Total 60 micro finance core team members and 145 PFT micro finance point person have been trained.
- To facilitate the process of micro finance in the project area a detailed Project's microfinance guideline is developed and operationalized. Two orientation workshops of district MF core team on the operational guideline have also been completed.
- The system of quarterly review of progress against plan has been placed accordingly and SPMU receives progress reports on a regular basis.
- Financial Service Core Team formed at district level. This includes members from district and PFT.
- Revival of Existing SHGs:** a database of existing SHGs formed by different agencies has been created to explore the possibility of further strengthening and revival of existing groups. These groups were divided into four category: A, B, C, and D. A total of 3276 potential groups have been identified by the project for further strengthening and establishing linkages with the Banks.
- As per the Gram Sabha financial policy capital fund support can be provided to the SHGs, with an objective of enabling SHGs to leverage fund from formal financial institutions by developing linkage with them. A total number of 601 SHGs have been graded under SGSY schemes for revolving fund. These groups received an amount of Rs. 95 lacs as loan from bank. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 159 lacs has been provided as loan to 708 groups from Gram Sabha
- In Phase-II, project has formed 2737 New SHGs out of which, 79% are women groups. Average 68% on-time loan recovery observed in individual and group loans at gram sabha level while it is 74% in group inter-loaning.
- 94% Gram Panchayat functionaries have been oriented on gram sabha financing guideline and norms.
- Samooh Prerak:** To ensure long term service support to SHGs, project has conceptualized *SAMOOH PRERAK* model to provide services at their doorstep. *Samooh Prerak* would initially get financial support from GS as well as project to nurture groups and establish linkages with banks. A total of 807 Samooh Prerak have been identified which includes 717 male SP and 90 female SP. Total 715 training have been imparted for Samooh Prerak.
- CBMFI registered under Macs cooperative act in Jhabua district covering 500 HHs.





- Insurance Coverage:** Till now Total 80808 families have been covered under various governments sponsored insurance schemes like *Aam Admi Beema Yojana*, *Janshree Yojana*, *Mukhya Mantri Kisan Majdoor Surksha Yojana* and *Birla Sun life* and 40 members joined *Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Beema Yojana*. District wise detail of SHG members linked with insurance scheme is given in the chart.



- Community Based Livelihood Support Program (CBLSP)**

- BISWA** – The contract has been signed with this organization for Dindori and Shahdol districts to provide pro-poor financial services. As per the contract, project will provide Rs. 20 lakhs and BISWA would leverage total amount of Rs. 704.70 lakhs from other sources to cover 2000 SHGs by October 2010. They have recruited about 65 staff members for this project and also established four branch offices in the project area. The organization has formed 654 new SHGs by 30th October 2009. There are 462 women SHGs and 192 men SHGs covering 8200 families out of which 2990 male and 5210 are female members.
- ACCESS** – A contract has been signed with this organization for developing Community based micro-finance institution (CBMFI) in Jhabua district. As per the contract, Project is to provide Rs.21 lakhs and organization in turn would leverage Rs.25 lakhs by the end of this contract. The organization has formed 86 new JLGs covering 470 members of different families. The application formalities have been started to register the CBMFI. Registration of this MFI is completed and operationalized.
- The contract has been signed with BISWA organization for **another** three districts viz. Alirajpur, Barwani & Sheopur to provide pro-poor financial services. The organisation will organise 22,000 poor women into Self Help Group. In each district 1800 SHGs will be formed. The organization will strengthen these groups link them with formal delivery system credit, savings and other financial services.
- Compendium on Financial Services is currently under preparation.

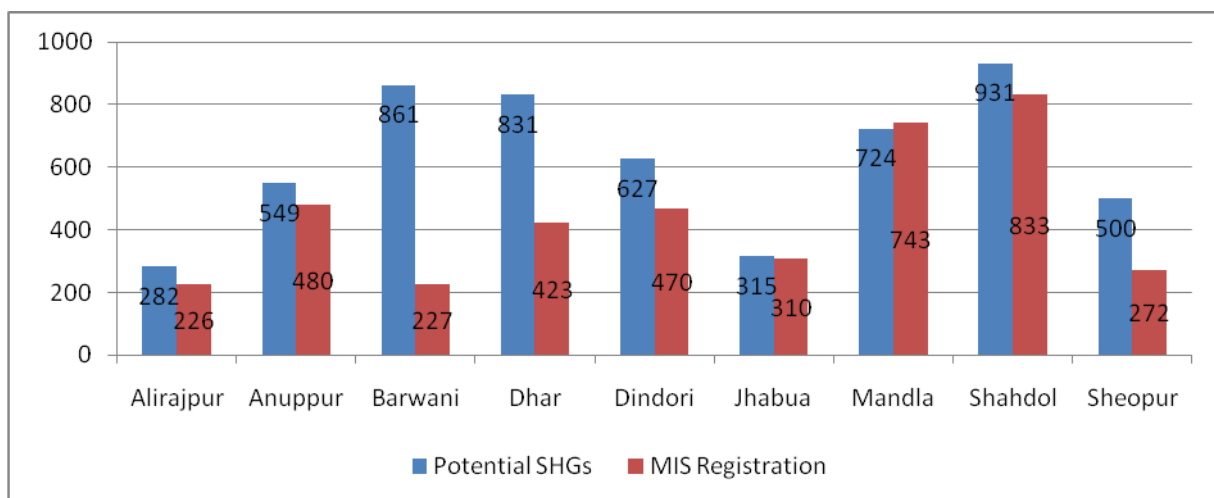




Table: Details of SHGs grading under SGSY

| S.N. | District | No. of SHG clear 1st Grading | No. of SHG got revolving fund | Received Amount from Bank/SGSY | No. of SHG cleared 2nd Grading | No. of SHG got loan | Received Amount from Bank/SGSY |
|------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Alirajpur | 3 | 0 | - | 102 | 2 | 10,000 |
| 2 | Anuppur | 30 | 12 | 3,78,000 | 34 | 22 | 14,33,868 |
| 3 | Barwani | 37 | 30 | 3,60,000 | 1 | 1 | 3,00,000 |
| 4 | Dhar | 27 | 9 | 1,01,000 | 2 | 0 | - |
| 5 | Dindori | 35 | 31 | 2,15,300 | 3 | 3 | 2,50,000 |
| 6 | Jhabua | 22 | 10 | 74,908 | 5 | 5 | 9,68,000 |
| 7 | Mandla | 228 | 131 | 23,02,101 | 28 | 22 | 30,30,000 |
| 8 | Shahdol | 31 | 16 | 41,270 | 4 | 0 | - |
| 9 | Sheopur | 9 | 6 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | Total | 422 | 245 | 35,22,579 | 179 | 55 | 59,91,868 |

Story of Change

Women's MFI brought smile on faces of Mangli Bai

Mangli Bai and her husband Walia Chauhan of village Chauraili, district Jhabua used to work as daily wagers for Rs 70 per day while having agricultural land of 10 Bigha. They were unable to take another crop due to unavailability of funds for meet out the irrigational expenses.

10 months back they sensed the hope around the corner when they came to know about Pragati (CBMFI) located at Para. Mangli Bai made a Joint Liability Group of 5 like-minded women and saved a small amount regularly. This not only inculcated a habit of saving regularly among the ladies but also helped them to receive an amount of Rs 1000 as first time loan to all the JLG members with mutual obligation.

This small amount of loan has helped them a lot in meeting their irrigational expenses and received a good return from agriculture in this season.

In words of Mangli Bai – "Pragati has come like a God own help to our family. Today we have earned Rs 1500/- from one Bigha after harvest of Chana whereas last year the total income from one Bigha of same crop was Rs 700/-. Pragati has helped us to double our earning and having a good amount of savings. Today we feel that we are much **more self-reliant, confident and can look forward to lead a much better life after having an association with Pragati.**"

Following calculation shows the extent of change in income of Mangli Bai that Pragati has brought about:

Last year cultivation of Chana crop –

- Total Land – 9 Bigha
- Total Output – 9*40 Kg = 360 Kg
- Total Income = 360 kg @ Rs 20 = Rs 7200/-

This year cultivation of Chana crop –

- Total land – 9 Bigha
- Total Output – 9*85 Kg = 765 Kg
- Total Income = 765 Kg @ Rs 20 = 15300/-

This increase in income is mainly due to improved irrigational facilities. Mangli Bai used the loan amount for meeting the irrigational expenses (diesel cost).

Thus, a small loan of Rs 1000/- has created a tremendous increase of Rs 8100 from a single crop of chana.



Output 2.2

- In Dindori district 32 traditional Baiga weavers identified and trained under Handloom Development Programme. Looking at the basic need of the weavers traditional Looms have been improved. These weavers also produced 400 meter good quality fabrics of different variety.. These weavers earned Rs. 8000 by selling this product. This is small amount but good start.
- Agarbatti making is now adopted by tribal women as additional source of income generation activity in Anuppur district. A total 869 women have been trained in Agarbatti making of which, 459 women have started commercial production. Women of this Agarbatti cluster produced 255 quintal of good quality of Agarbatti till Dec 09 with buy back agreement with Upkar Manav Kalyan Sanstha. Till date the members have received an income of Rs. 236353. Looking at the success another cluster is developed in Shahpura block of Dindori.
- As part of cluster development strategy wooden toy making started in Shahdol district and in Sheopur it is in process. Selected 100 wooden toy artisans were trained and organized by Apecs Cluster Development Services under Wooden Toys Cluster development initiative of MPRLP.
- In Mandla district 102 women are being trained for decorative glass pearl making in Mandla. Rs. 84/4 hrs. income is expected. AV & Associates a Bhopal based agency is working with these tribal women. This agency also assured about the buy back of the products for seven years. For initial credit support agency will link these women with local banks.
- Process of federating 500 producers of NTFP collectors is initiated. These collectors have been organised into 30 producer groups who will be federated into 1 producer company in Mandla district.
- In Mandla and Dindori, 100 families are engaged in Sisal Plantation and nursery development work. Prayas Women Empowerment Society, Jabalapur is the nodal agency for this activity at district level. Apart from this 140 women trained and 90 women started sisal craft production from July09. 3 handicraft centres established with the earning of Rs.50-80 per day (approx 4 hrs.) per woman under sisal craft promotion programme (bag, wall hanging, pen stand etc.) of which two, one each in Mandla and Dindori districts have started functioning.
- To develop and strengthen traditional practices of Mahua collection as an enterprise 497 Primary Mahua Collectors have been identified and organised in to small business groups. They were supported through gram Sabha to start their enterprise. A total of 28 groups are doing this business and they made net income of Rs. 5 lakh.
- **Cluster Development:**
 - a. A lac cluster of 753 producer established. These producers produced approx 40 tonne of shelac last year. They were provided exposure to Mediaras in Anuppur.
 - b. One commercial poultry cluster developed in Dhar with 84 production units. Each unit is supported with @100 birds/unit. Additional income of Rs. 1000/month created.
- **Job placement:** 110 students out of 360 are enrolled for vocational training programmes on electric, wire binding, hospitality and marketing in Dhamnod, Dhar. Two employment fairs/job camps have been organized in Alirajpur this year. 201 youths have been offered jobs and 96 have joined and still working. Monthly salary lies between 2000 and 7000. In total 507 village youths are still working with different agencies selected through employment fairs. 129 youths trained in Neurotherapy and 110 have professionally adopted it. Average monthly income ranges from 2000 to 10000. 5834 people have been trained and certified in different skills by corporate partners (L&T, CIDC, Neurotherapy, Rosy Blue, DRF, Anant Spinning Mill, Skill Pro etc.).
- **Ajivika Haat:** 8 new village haats were developed covering 106 villages in total. A total 19 haats promoted by MPRLP are functional in 9 districts.
- Mahul leaf collectors are organised in 20 SHGs. 400 Mahul leaf collectors trained and agreement with Raipur based agency is under process to establish machine-made leaf plate production unit in Dindori.





Renewable energy

- Demonstration of solar lights in selected villages of 7 districts completed to find out real demand and needs. Noble Energy Solar Technology will be conducting survey in Mandla and Barwani.. After survey, feasibility report on home-lighting is expected by March 2010. Home lighting in at least 15000 HHs will be lightened.
- A cluster of 13 villages in Sheopur district covering 1280 HHs developed by Urja Vikas Nigam under solar home lighting project. The process to cover additional 4 non-project villages is in process.
- A separate web-link will be launched by March 2010, having village wise list with name and full details of beneficiaries and biogas plant along with photographs.
- Draft of training material is prepared and will be distributed to districts in February 2010. This document is jointly prepared by MPRLP and Centre of Energy, Indore incorporating the learning from this year's experience of field, after 3 days workshops.
- TURN KEY JOB WORKER training, 21 days programme, was organized at Biogas Training Development Centre, Center of Energy, DAVV, Indore for the masons. These masons constructed highest number of biogas plants in their districts in first year. More TKJW trainings will be organized in next year.
- MNRE has agreed to provide 90% amount for our 689 non-electrified remote villages in principle for use of solar energy after submission of DPR.



Table 4: Status of Bio Gas

| Districts | Village entered | Achievement (Sep08-Sep09) | | Achievement (Oct09-Dec09) | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achieved | Target | Constructed | Under const. | |
| Shahdol | 135 | 500 | 656 | 500 | 110 | 183 | 293 |
| Anuppur | 086 | 500 | 512 | 500 | 027 | 060 | 087 |
| Dhar | 094 | 350 | 280 | 450 | 006 | 047 | 053 |
| Barwani | 114 | 350 | 154 | 450 | 111 | 115 | 226 |
| Mandla | 012 | 125 | 125 | 350 | 020 | 040 | 060 |
| Dindori | 040 | 125 | 126 | 350 | 030 | 180 | 210 |
| Alirajpur | 025 | 25 | 063 | 150 | 013 | 40 | 053 |
| Sheopur | 008 | 25 | 018 | 150 | 009 | 55 | 064 |
| Jhabua | - | - | - | 100 | 010 | 53 | 063 |
| TOTAL | 514 | 2000 | 1934 | 3000 | 336 | 773 | 1109 |

Output 2.4 : Crop and Livestock

Crop

- **Production Enhancement:** In agriculture sector production enhancement is big challenge. This issue needs to be addressed with well planned approach at field level. This includes activities like training of farmers on production aspect; exposure, demonstration, and regular follow up. As a result project brought 16552 ha. area under cultivation which was kept fallow because of various reasons. Secondly with our effort we also brought area of 12798 ha. under double cropping.
- **Seed Production:** In agriculture development seed was identified as crucial factor. Thus more focus was on promotion on quality seed at village level to ensure good crop production. Initially quality seed was provided at village level covering 19696 farmers supported with 1218 tonne quality crop seed. As next stage selected farmers were trained on seed production programme at village level. As a result 93 both individual farmers and groups are producing seed at village level. Seed production programme has been taken for Wheat, Soybean and Gram in five districts. At cluster level seed producer cooperative registration is in





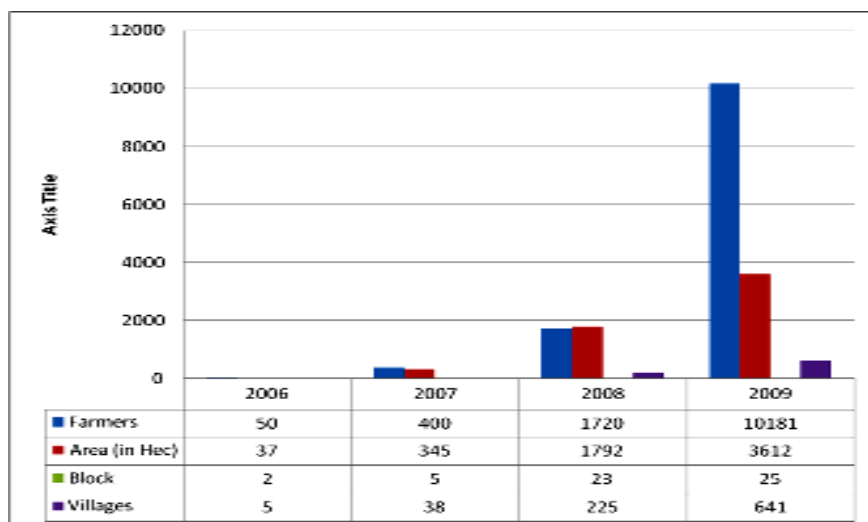
process. So far 8 seed production cooperative societies have been registered and functional. 28 such seed producer cooperatives will be registered by end of March 2010.

- **Organic farming:** Organic farming is promoted in 4 eastern project districts with 1407 farmers in 142 villages covering 2415 acres of land. Internal Control System as per APEDA norms is developed. Mainly paddy, wheat, maize, pigeon pea and Kodo/Kutki are taken for certification. Lacon India is authorised for certification of process. Lacon India trained farmers as per norms of APEDA, NPOP, HACCP, USDA and IFD. 635 acres land of 186 farmers of Mandla has already received certification and certification of remaining 1221 farmers and 3130 acres of land is under process.

Producer Company formation process is started in the project villages. Training with farmers on Producer Company concept is completed in two districts. Formation of Producer Company in Dindori district is in process. Draft bye laws have been prepared. Document is submitted for registration of Company. By end of February registration certificate will be issued. This company will do its business on organic products. Efforts for marketing the produce under the brand name “Gifts of Nature” are initiated already.

- **System of Rice Intensification:** A total 10181 farmers adopted SRI method covering 8924 acres of land in 4 eastern districts. Three case studies have been published in the 3rd National Symposium on SRI. A study revealed that 21 q/ha. production increased with additional net return of Rs.16430. SRI is introduced in Paddy Farming System area. Our recent study states that now SRI has become movement in this area and farmers are doing SRI as per their resources. This can be verified by growth of SRI as given in the table:

Graph 1: SRI in project villages



- **Vegetable production:** Backyard vegetable farming is now converted into commercial vegetable farming in the project villages. This process started with distribution of mini kits of vegetable seeds in convergence with agriculture department supported by structured training programmes. As a result more than 5119 farmers are growing vegetable commercially covering 18058 ha of land.
- **Capacity building:** Demonstration approach found useful to strengthen the farming system in the project villages. On site and off site training programme were conducted on various issues for farmer. A total of 1880 training programmes on different subject were conducted.
- **Infrastructure support:** “C” category farmers were supported with farm implement on priority basis. A total of 2556 farmers were provided improved farm implements and 2121 farmers were provided irrigation support items.
- **Convergence:** MPRLP signed agreement with Agriculture department to implement a flagship programme under “Extension Reform” which is commonly known as ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency). This project is implemented in 7 project districts covering 28 blocks. Activities executed under this programme are mainly demonstrations, training, exposure visit and Field School. In year 2009-10 Rs. 129 lakhs will be released to MPRLP. Out of this Rs22.96 lakh has been spent at field level this year only.





Table 6: ATMA

| S. No. | Activity | Number |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Field School | 54 |
| 2 | Demonstration | 928 (Rabi and Kharif) |
| | | Farmer to farmer technology transfer - 105 |
| 3 | Farmer's Training | Within District Level- 1564 |
| 4 | Exposure Visit | Inter State -5 |
| | | Within District- 384 |
| 5 | Farmer's Organisations | Capacity Building of these groups -6 |
| | | Revolving Fund- 1 |

- **Participatory Irrigation Management:** MPRLP in collaboration with NVDA is implementing PIM in two irrigation project Maan and Jobat. A model for integrated livelihood promotion in the command area of 15000 ha of 53 villages under Maan project and 9800 ha in 23 villages of Jobat project is under implementation. Based on the success it which will be replicated in other irrigation projects of the state Salient features of this are as follow:
 - a. WUAs are now doing repair and maintenance of minors and constructed field channels under NREGS "Sahstradhara Scheme". This is first experience in MP where funds of NREGS transferred in WUA account and they executed activities.
 - b. 10 WUAs in Maan irrigation project have decided for collecting farmers contribution @ Rs.60 for canal repairing and maintenance
 - c. The farmers of 8 WUAs including 6 of maan and 2 of Jobat providing cash contribution for emergency repair and maintenance during current rabi irrigation.
 - d. The WUAs have been monitoring the irrigation and they are maintaining day to day irrigation data at the minor canal level
 - e. Probably first time, the canal water reached up to 29 KM change of Jobat main canal. Similar results have been observed in Maan
 - f. Farmers are giving cash contribution in the form of membership fee indicate that the participation of WUA office bearers and the farmers has been accelerating in various project activities.
 - g. Almost all the WUAs have fixed dates for their monthly meetings and they have also formed subcommittee for decentralizing the management process

Table 7: Change in Crop sector

| Particulars | Area in hectare | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Area brought under Agriculture (Earlier non-agriculture land) | Area from Single crop to double crop | Area from double crop to double crop +vegetable | Area from double crop to double crop + Horticulture | Area from double Crop to double crop + Agro-Forestry |
| Dhar | 11 | 202.43 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Jhabua | 200 | 900 | 1390 | 1850 | 1550 |
| Barwani | 2025.44 | 309.46 | 26.22 | 4.91 | 19.67 |
| Alirajpur | 70.4 | 852.48 | 49.92 | 67.48 | 156.16 |
| Anuppur | 0 | 0 | 16222.27 | 16463.56 | 512.55 |
| Dindori | 3542.51 | 1012.15 | 44.53 | 0 | 60.73 |
| Shahdol | 4726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mandla | 54.91 | 5333.64 | 187.51 | 512.22 | 186.53 |
| Sheopur | 5921.86 | 4225.91 | 97.98 | 18.22 | 76.11 |
| Total | 16552.12 | 12836.07 | 18058.43 | 18916.39 | 2561.75 |



Farming has become a pleasurable business

Sukku Singh son of Roop Singh has been residing in village Mohgaon of block Samnapur, district Dindorri since his birth. There is a shine and glaze in his eye and face while talking on SRI technology. Without someone's intrusion, he just keeps on talking on the process of SRI with pride and boldness on his face. He narrated his glory with a pride that "I have got 2 acres of land, from which I never earned more than Rs. 10000 profit per year. When I heard about SRI and its benefit, I decided to take a chance with this



technique. A meeting was organized in MPRLP livelihood school, where the project staffs along with some experts came and explained about the technique. We were given a training afterwards and the day came in May 2008 when I finally came down to my one acre of land with SRI technology. Fear remained inside till I got the bumper harvest in October. I never believed that 2 kgs of seed would be sufficient but now I can say with confidence that it's a set of principle or practices rather than a technology which farmer should take on to enhance the income from same piece of land

He says" I never looked back" and now he has become a opinion leader and was able to convince 7

new farmers for SRI. This has become talk of the village and that area where many farmers showed their willingness for this technology. Despite of the attraction for SRI Sukku sing warns his fellow farmers to adopt 100% recommendations rather than going half heartedly like proper line sowing, maintenance of distance and plantation of seedling in time. At initial stage we were not encouraged to sow seeds, because of numbers of seed volume. But somewhere we had kept the benefits to be gained from SRI in kind and it paid off. After 10 days of sowing, plants grew with profuse tillering and whole agriculture land was looking green. Simultaneously distribution of water and other necessary processes were taken as discussed in training. I got 10 quintals of production in 1 acre of lands.

Whenever I compare SRI with conventional technology, I found no difference or snag in day to day routine work in SRI. Nursery is ordinarily developed at a corner of agriculture land and after seedling is developed, sowing is done without following particular methodology. I enjoy being a follower of SRI technique as it gives me immense pleasure while harvesting my crop.

Animal Husbandry

- Farming system approach is adopted in Phase 2. Objective is to strengthen the livestock as major contributor in the livelihood of poor people. Major focus of the project interventions is on how to increase return from livestock and how to reduce mortality to reduce economic losses.
- Small livestock keepers are on priority. With these groups project made efforts to ensure that they choose right breed, do proper feeding adopting appropriate management practices.
- To ensure quality services in the project villages BAIF is selected as Livestock Resource Organisation for phase2.
- With the project efforts change is visible on the issue related to vaccination, de-working and castration. Awareness level amongst livestock keepers is increased awareness. The output shows that mortality is in reducing trend.
- **Services at door step:** This was important input to strengthen the livestock sector. More focus was on timely vaccination. Every year vaccination camps were organised with the help of Animal Husbandry department. A total of 2625 veterinary camps organised.
- **Small ruminants:** To strengthen the livelihood of poor and very poor household goat rearing was taken on good scale. 7709 households involved in goat rearing. Amount spent under this intervention is Rs. 765.21 lacs.





- **Fisheries:** This was identified as low input high return intervention. Field analysis reveals that there is lacking of professional approach was missing. A detailed strategy was prepared to address fisheries related issues and activities started accordingly. Aquaculture related activities are promoted with 29.47 lakh fisheries seeds in 627 water bodies. 4 fishery groups of Dindori collectively sold fish worth Rs. 130000 this year.

Fish culture in a stop-dam

Stop-dams are small structures across local nalla to hold water for nistar purposes. However, at Koilar tola in Kunti Dadargaon village of Mandla district, the beneficiaries of MP Rural livelihoods project have proved the myth wrong and are successfully doing fish culture since 2008–09.

The PFT Ghughri motivated the people to form a SHG. They agreed to start fish culture by stocking 12 kg of catla, rohu mrigal and common carp fingerlings for Rs. 4,200/-. Regular feeding was done in morning and evening with a mixture of oil cake and rice bran @ 2-5% of body weight. The Group also put raw cow dung regularly to excellarate the growth of natural food of fishes. The group also kept watch to prevent poaching particularly in night time. In the month of April when the water level started receding in the stop dam, the Group started taking out fishes which had grown to 500-750 gms. The group sold the fishes in the village itself and in the nearby weekly markets. A total of 250 kg of fish was produced which fetched an income of Rs. 25,000/-. Encouraged with the result, the Group has again stocked the dam with 11 kg of fingerlings. The group now has a small dragnet to catch fishes and plans to breed Common carp in the month of March 2010. The group now wants to spread the message of fish culture in stop dams so that the local people may get employment and help in production of protein rich food like fish locally.

- **Poultry:** This activity was promoted at two levels: commercial poultry and back yard poultry. Both had different objectives. First one was promoted as supportive livelihood intervention which meet patty expenses and second as main livelihood source. Beneficiary's selection criteria and type of support was different in both interventions. Both the intervention met the nutritional requirement of the households. Commercial poultry is done with 395 households and back yard poultry is done with 994 households. Total amount spent in commercial poultry is Rs. 7.82 lacs and Rs. 72.68 lacs in backyard poultry.
- **Dairy:** It was not priority activity for the project. Where ever scope was available this activity was taken up. In 8 districts dairy activity was taken up with 371 households. Total amount spent on this activity is Rs. 43.18 lacs.
- **Piggery:** This activity was promoted with selected households only. Because this is traditionally done by a special community. This way it was also part of social inclusion category. Total household covered under this are 756 spending an amount of Rs. 50.22 lacs only.

Cooperative Poultry Farming

- Commercial poultry was first promoted in Dindori district in a structured manner in association with an NGO named PRADAN. A detailed process was followed to replicate PRADAN model of poultry farming. A total 134 household were selected through SHG. All beneficiaries are women. At present 87 women are doing commercial poultry production covering 6 villages of two blocks in Dindori district. This group is registered as cooperative society named Rani Durgavati Murga Palak Sahkarita under M.P.Swayatt Sahakarita Adhiniyam 1999. Apart from this, the society is also member of Producer Company promoted by PRADAN. This gives them sustainability and back up support to sustain their business. Till August 2009 this society has made profit of Rs. 2.7 lakh that was shared with the cooperative members. This activity gives an average income of producer - Rs. 10000-13000 per annum spending 4 hrs./day. Looking at the success of this model Zila Panchayat, Dindori sanctioned 188 sheds spread over 2 blocks of district and a feed mill under BRGF scheme. 100 sheds started production and 88 are under construction.



Water and Sanitation

- All project staff will be trained on water and sanitation issues in association with Water and Land Management Institute, Bhopal.



Gopal made changes in the life of Livestock keepers

The concept of promoting Gopal as a paravet in these villages was adopted by the project using the learning of various agencies working on livestock development in country and Madhya Pradesh.

Gopal model was new to project areas. Therefore sustainability of Gopal after project was big question amongst the project team. Learning of Phase I clearly spelt that continuity of Gopal is possible when they are controlled and managed by Gram Sabha with backup support from technical organisations like Veterinary Department or technical resource organisations like BAIF or JK Trust.

In Phase II of the project using the learning of phase I it was decided that all Gopal will provide their services through Gram Sabha and they will get paid for their services through Gram Sabha, if the Gram Sabha decides so and beneficiary directly. To pilot this concept a meeting with field team was organised and this structure was debated in the meeting. After internal arguments and logics it was decided to pilot this model in one district. If it works successfully, it will be implemented in all the districts.

Before going for trial we also had one day long discussion with Gopal who were providing their services in the project villages. We shared the concept of new model with the Gopal. Explained them why we want to move into this structure and what benefit they will get if they agree to work in this structure. They also shared some of their assumption like surety of payment from Gram Sabha and beneficiary on time. We gave them assurance and also told them that if they will provide quality services to villagers they will definitely get paid for the services. They also experienced it when they were working in Phase I.

New model was tried in Barwani district and results were very good. Then we had discussion with our team and decided to apply in all the districts. A code of conduct was prepared with team and shared with the teams at field level. They were asked to share this with Gopal and organise one meeting at district level and also inform it to the Animal Husbandry Department.

When we started implementing this model we faced lots of problem at field level. Gopal were not available, they were not having certificates with them and rapport building with villagers was not very good or nil. But once it was started it worked well in most of the village and clusters where they are providing their services. They have good relations with local government officials, providing services to villagers and also charging for the services and inputs.

Mr. Prahlad Chandel, one of the Gopal, working in Dindori district in Amarpur-3 cluster says that he is happy and villagers know him now. He charges for his services like Rs.10/- for vaccination, Rs. 10 to 15/- for castration, Rs. 5/- for de-worming etc. Apart from this he provides training to the villagers on how to rear goats and also exposes them to health management aspects. He took training from J. K. Trust and has certificate with him. He belongs to village Mohada, district Dindori. Now he is earning between three to four thousand rupees per month, which will go up definitely in near future. He is getting service charges @ 300/ village/month from 7 villages based on his service to the village from Gram Kosh.

Payment structure per Gopal is as given below

- Maximum Rs. 300/month/Gram Sabha including travel or as approved by the Gram Sabha
- Gopal will provide services to a cluster of minimum 15 villages for his/her own sustainability. Maximum distance of village will be 15 km from his/her headquarter so that he/she can provide better services.
- For his/her services a fixed service charge will be paid to Gopal by livestock keeper.
- He/she has to do regular follow up with minimum 10 households for project interventions
- Service charges will be fixed at village level in the Gram Sabha meeting
- He/she has to attend Gram Sabha meeting
- He/she has to visit each village at least twice in a month.
- If he fails to do above mentioned activities in a month Rs 50 will be deducted for each activity by the Gram Sabha.

This model will definitely address the issue of service delivery in remote villages for livestock development. We are confident that Gopal will prove their worth in these villages and also sustain their livelihood.



With MGNREGA

- MPRLP is appointed as implementing agency for MGNREGS in project districts. Net planning exercise and detailed planning process under watershed approach was carried out in the project villages. Based on this shelf of projects were prepared and incorporated in the district plans after approval from three tier PRI system. MPRLP is implementing NREGS in two different approaches. First is implementation of sub schemes crafted under MGNREGS and watershed development in selected clusters with the help of Technical Facilitation Team (see table 5c).
- Net planning of 41472 HH with proposal worth Rs. 152.4 crore for various sub-schemes of MGNREGA prepared, out of which Rs.2249 lacs received and 4485 HH covered so far. Details of activities executed under various sub schemes are as follows:
 - a. Under Shail Parn sub scheme of NREGS, land of total 103 no. of families is developed
 - b. Nandan Phalodyan (Orchard) – 232
 - c. Resham (Silk) – 316 households were supported for this activity. These families will be linked with the Sericulture department.
 - d. Sahastra Dhara (watercourse construction) Water courses built under NREGS to divert water from natural sources to agriculture field of 85 tribal families in Shahdol district. Total 150 HHs have been benefited.
 - e. Kapil Dhara – 1103 well constructed and water lifting devices were provided to these farmers and their land is brought under irrigation.
- Following watershed concept activities are executed in 122 villages of 15 cluster and blocks. Total project of Rs. 3250.16 is prepared for this area. Out of this Rs. 908.21 lacs have been released. Total expenditure is Rs. 467.93 lacs. Output of these activities will also address the issues emerging because of climate change.



Other convergence:

- Sheopur district administration sanctioned 234 lacs funds for renovation /construction of houses for 1009 beneficiaries under Saharia Development Agency support programme.
- In Dindori 2 sisal fiber extraction units and Rs. 2 lacs leveraged from forest department under CBLSP.
- A more focused approach has been initiated to promote on and off farm plantation activities and as a result big area brought under plantation mainly of bunds in all the project districts. Details are as give below in table 7. A detailed plan for next year is already prepared.

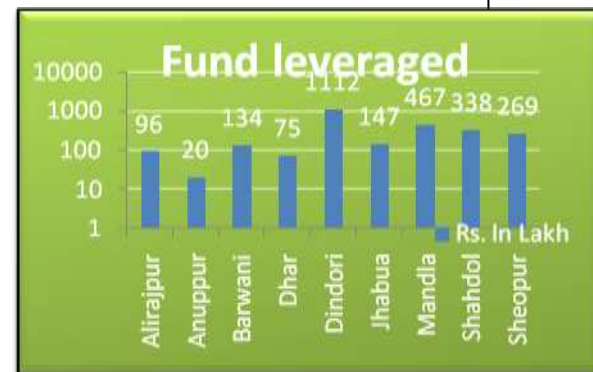


Table 7: details of plantation

| Sr. No. | Plant Species | No of Districts | Total plants |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Bamboo- plants | 5 | 1034125 |
| 2 | Bamboo - Rhizome | 5 | 2235095 |
| 3 | Awala | 9 | 680138 |
| 4 | Mango | 4 | 22891 |
| 5 | Guava | 5 | 45827 |
| 6 | Drum stick | 3 | 53000 |
| 7 | Teak | 2 | 25800 |
| 8 | Jatropha | 2 | 62112 |
| 9 | Eucalyptus | 2 | 60708 |
| 10 | Mulberry | 2 | 1182000 |
| 11 | Other | 9 | 125058 |



Social Protection

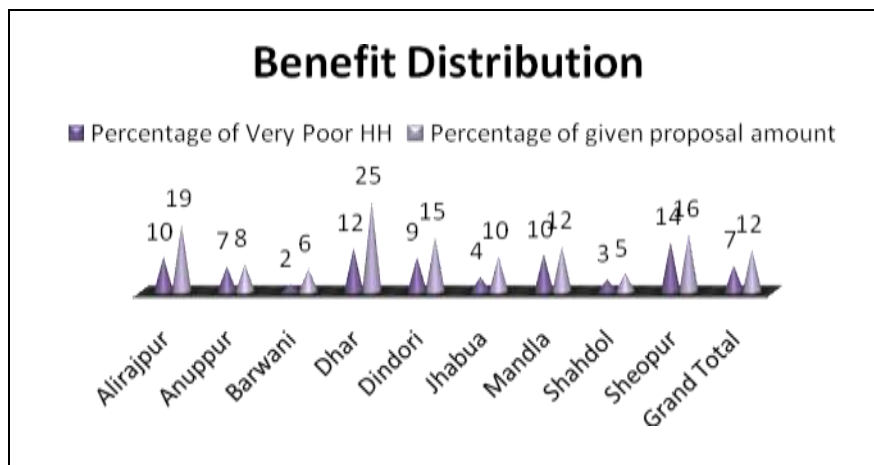
Effective mechanism for social protection which reduces vulnerability and builds assets of the poorest, and reduces constraints to productive activity

Key achievements

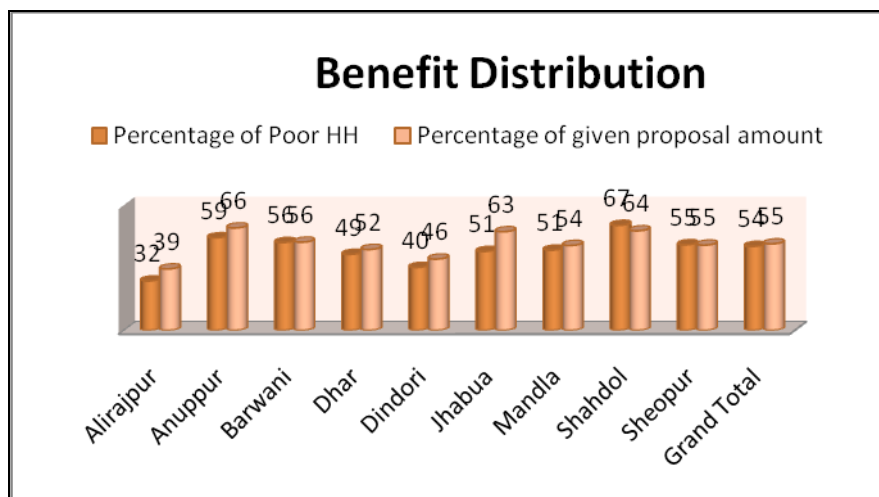
- Out of targeted 39639 HHs (D category), 33,568 households linked to SP schemes (ladli laxmi, janani suraksha, CM mazdoor suraksha, samajik suraksha etc.) including some C category HHs.
- Approx 68.6% (individual proposal) and 64.8% (group proposal) Gram Kosh fund disbursed to poor and very poor beneficiaries.
- To meet emergency financial requirement of the people 670 emergency funds (approx. 65 lakh) and 212 grain banks have been established. These are benefiting more than 9000 households in the project villages.
- A pilot on social protection concept is going on in selected 60 villages of three districts (Alirajpur, Dindori and Sheopur). After the review it can be implemented across all the project districts.
- Migration upto 36% is reported to be decreased. (MPRLP+other department interventions)
- Mata ki Rasoi was initiated by village community in 8 villages of Shahdol for meeting food requirements of destitute.
- Total of **20783** "D" category families and **94570** families from "C" category have received benefits from gram sabha. The details are given in **Table – 2**.



Benefits distribution to 'D' category families



Benefits distribution to 'C' category families



**Village Relief Fund Model for Immediate Relief**

1. **Synopsis of the Practice** – Mandla is predominantly tribal district in eastern Madhya Pradesh where the MPRLP is working in 431 out of 1247 villages. While implementing income generating activities through Gram Sabha for sustainable livelihoods, it was experienced that the village community needs an informal mechanism to support to meet emergency needs. In health sector, State Illness Fund has been created to help the poor who cannot afford expensive treatment.

The idea of Village Relief Fund is to help those who fall victim to emergency situations, borrow money and remain in debt for rest of life. The idea was discussed with the community and Tumegao in Nainpur block of the district became the first to have set up Village Relief Fund on January 20, 2008. Today the Project intervention villages have 275 Village Relief Funds operating successfully.

2. **Benefits:** The benefit of the VRF is that it is building up community ownership on development processes. Secondly, there is an easy access to money. Involvement in decision making processes and enthusiastic participation in strengthening of local governance are also beneficial for the people. The VRFs are going to be sustainable due to community ownership.
3. **VRF Rules:** The VRFs have been managed and governed by rules laid down by community itself. The VRFs are managed by a committee of villagers who are easily available and accessible to the community. Financial assistance could be repaid in six months time period. In some villages the poorest families have been exempted from repaying with common consensus. The rate of interest is decided by the VRF Management Committee in consultation with Gram Sabha on the basis of economic well-being of the families or individuals. The transactions in VRF are approved in the Gram Sabha for greater transparency.
4. **Impact:** Villagers are now assured of getting help during hard times. They have Gram Kosh to help themselves in normal days and the VRF for emergencies. Many families and individuals who suddenly faced challenging situations could have fallen on heavy debts. The VRFs have saved the loss their valuable assets for the sake paltry sum.
5. **Sustainability:** The VRF is a community initiative. Considering the socio-economic milieu, the VRF is a practically doable dispensation. Community response is enthusiastic. Appreciating the utility, accessibility and sustainability of Village Relief Fund, well-off families are voluntarily contributing to the Fund so that the needy can be helped in time.
6. **Accessibility:** The VRF is easily accessible. In remote rural areas accessibility to governance systems and facilities is difficult. In chronic poverty hit areas, such funds with easy access serve the needy in time. Availability of services serves no purpose if not so easily accessed. The VRF is people-centric and its managers are available and accessible.
7. **Case Studies**
 - **Rakhia Bai** – Age 56 - lives in Jaltara village with her daughter Meera Bai. She is a daily wage earner. Her daughter's marriage was fixed. She needed money for preparations. She approached members of management committee of VRF and got Rs. 1000 for arrangements. According to rules, Rakhia Bai has been exempted from repaying the amount.
 - **Vir Singh Uike** – Age 62 – a resident of Tikaria village suffered from paralytic attack. His wife Ramto Bai had not enough money for treatment of her husband. Ramto Bai met the members of Managing Committee of Village Relief Fund and immediately got Rs. 600 for initial treatment.
 - **Sukhdeo Maravi** – Age 42 – a resident of Mania village belongs to a poor family and somehow manages his family. He collects dead wood from nearest forests. One day he fell from a tree and got his leg fractured. Sukhdeo's wife Chhatto Bai had only Rs. 200. This small amount was not enough for treatment of Sukhdeo Maravi. Chhatto Bai approached the management committee members of Village Relief Fund and without any paper formality got Rs. 800. She took her husband Sukhdeo to community hospital. Sukhdeo can walk normally due to timely treatment.
8. **Help for Even Last Rites:** Balam Singh lives in Khohri village. His five year old son Anil was seriously ill. He gathered everything he had for Anil's treatment at Mandla district hospital. All efforts failed. He could not save Anil. All was lost. He returned with dead body. He was not having even a single penny to perform last rites. Immediately, requisite amount was sanctioned to him from Village Relief Fund.
9. **Addressing multi-dimensional Emergencies:** Santosh Tiwari, vice-president of Janapad Panchayat Nainpur – observes that emergencies in poverty-hit remote pockets have many dimensions. If poor farmers are without money during sowing is an emergency for them. Timely help can enable them have essential farm inputs and sustain families for entire year. The Village Relief Funds then assume greater importance. The Village Relief Funds provide an easy and approachable mechanism to address emergency situations.

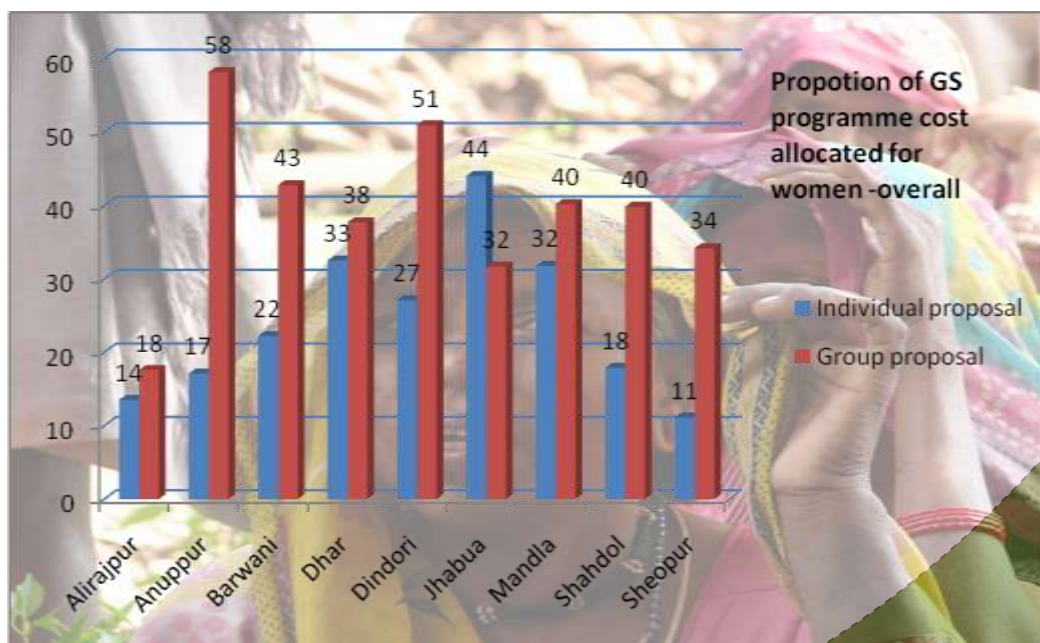


5.2.3 Gender

Women and men have equitable access to and benefit from resources, decision making and opportunities to enhance livelihoods

Key Achievements

- More focus is on Gender approach rather on women focused is required. These issues are discussed within team through detailed Gender guideline for project staff. The guideline is well defined and implemented in all the districts.
- Gender disaggregated data at all level is available with the project.
- 135 trainings cum orientation organised on gender sensitization issues covering around 3000 participants including project personnel, PRIs and Livelihoods promoters
- As a result of sensitization and awareness programmes at village level, more than 6000 women linked to government empowerment schemes (Janani Suraksha, Ladli Laxmi, Usha Kiran etc.)
- At gram sabha level, out of total beneficiaries, 42.6% women are benefited in group proposals while in individual proposals, it is 37.6%..
- At gram sabha level 42.5% of fund disbursed in individual proposals and 31.5% of fund disbursed in group proposals have been utilized for women for different type of livelihood based activities.
- The project has ensured 33% women participation in gram sabha meeting as well as the effective involvement of women PRIs.
- A range of activities for women members have been implemented, for example, training on Women Leadership Development, legal literacy camps organised to aware women about their legal rights, exposure visits organised for empowering women in the project villages, adolescent trainings programmes to aware adolescent boys and girls about gender and issues related to adolescence, awareness camps for women on their role in Gram Sabha and village development, and village and hamlet level meetings organised to encourage women to attend Gram Sabha meetings.
- Participation of women in Gram Sabha shows an increasing trend (Table – 3) as well as the number of proposal coming from women in the Gram Sabha shows that interest and concern of women are getting addressed in the Gram Sabha.





5.2.4 Policy and Learning

Programme results, methodologies and structure inform State and central level programmes and policies

Key Achievements

1. Documentation done –

- Job Fairs held in Rewa under state Employment Oriented Training Policy and by project
- Community property resources developed, managed in Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani districts
- Project experience of model village concept with solving the water scarcity in the village Mehroi, Shahdol District
- The micro finance model in the area of agribusiness in the district of Jhabua
- Tree based farming patch with fruit plantation in Dhar
- “An Assessment of MPRLP initiatives vis-à-vis climate change scenario” has been conducted for finding out the impact of project initiatives on climate.
- Convergence model between MPRLP, ATMA, NREGS, Forest Department & TRIFED in Dindori
- State level workshop on System of Rice Intensification organized with Agriculture Department
- Inter Cluster Peer Visits were facilitated in Feb09.
- Exposure visit of project functionaries and community are being organised in the DPIP villages for sharing the best practices.
- At the district level Ajivika Mitra/Sakhi Sammelans are being organised to assess their level of understanding about the project and it's objectives.
- Process documentation and office procedural trainings for PFT and DPSU officials has been organised in Dindori and Shahdol.
- A Knowledge Resource Center has been developed with regular interaction on reference needs & support to field functionaries through print, A/V and Web materials. Exchange visit in Dec08 organized for 161 field personnel of Forest, Horticulture, NREGS, Fisheries, Sericulture department integrated micro-plan process and the learning fed into relevant agencies.
- Project Management system and structure is in place as per the project document.
- The operational manual developed for the Phase-2 has been finalised and disseminated to districts and below.
- A baseline study of Phase II villages is in progress and impact assessment study of Phase I has been completed and draft report prepared.
- The project MIS has been installed in all project locations and reports are being generated.
- A draft procurement manual has been prepared and will be approved shortly.
- Funds transferred to three districts who have achieved a set of financial bench marking indicators. The rest will follow soon.
- A total of 29 NGOs are partnering with MPRLP, the details of which are given in Table - 7
- In the project districts, Memorandum-of-Understanding has been signed with the agricultural department and project is working as Agricultural Technology Management Agency in these districts.
- Learnings from the project have shaped implementation of NREGA across the state. The project approach for net-planning had been adopted for state wide implementation. The project has also developed the watershed development guidelines for NREGA.
- The project approach of skill-oriented trainings has been adopted as a policy imperative by the state.
- Project exit strategy developed and will be piloted in April 2009.
- An action plan for the learning forum has been developed for the period January 2009 to March 2010
- The steering committee was constituted with a mandate to provide strategic guidance to the forum and also to stimulate the inter project cross learning efforts at State / National Level. Keeping this in mind, it is planned to reconstitute the committee with clear TOR. The newly constituted Steering Committee would be placed before the Executive Committee of the Society for approval which likely to be happen in the month of Feb-09

▪ Policy and Learning

1. The project works mainly on five different outputs. The SLF coordinates learnings from these outputs and informs all stakeholders at various levels.



2. The best practices and innovative processes within and outside the project are documented and disseminated by the forum.
3. SLF provides space for issue based action research to understand the dimensions of rural poverty within and across the project.
4. SLF supports initiatives to develop mechanisms for effective convergence and policy advocacy with main delivery system for sustainability.
5. SLF provides a platform for cross learning & sharing of the experience amongst various agencies/projects/NGO /Institutions working in direction of poverty initiatives.
6. SLF works on four major topics :
 - A. Research, Documentation & Dissemination
 - B. Policy Debate and Cross Learning,
 - C. Strengthening Structures at State & District Level,
 - D. Initiating Mechanisms for Convergence.

A. Research, Documentation & Dissemination

1. Community property resources developed, managed by the community with effective facilitation of the project team in the district of Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani was documented and disseminated.
2. Project experience of model village concept for solving the water scarcity in the village Mehroi, Shahdol District was documented and shared within and beyond the project.
3. Action research on temporary/ permanent employment generation through job fair held in the project areas has been conducted to suggest for the future strategy.
4. Tree based farming as a demonstration model in Dhar, was documented and shared with other districts.
5. The micro finance model in the area of agribusiness in the district of Jhabua has also been documented presented at various forums.
6. A study on “An Assessment of MPRLP initiatives vis-à-vis climate change scenario” has been conducted for finding out the impact of project initiatives on climate.
7. PFTs and DPSUs have been equipped with relevant referral publications on project components. Journals of relevant areas are also made available regularly to them.
8. As per the instructions of the State Government, a study on Assessment of Change in Quality of Life of the MPRLP Beneficiaries has been awarded to the School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis M.P. (Work is going on)
9. A comparative study of micro plans between MPRLP & non MPRLP villages (content, process & execution) has been initiated with support of CEDMAP (Work is going on).
10. Compile and publish important messages in form brochures relating to MPRLP and distribute it to project staff for dissemination amongst beneficiaries.
11. Documentation (Print Brochure) of Kadaknath breed of poultry by Bhilala tribes of Alirajpur District and disseminate it.
12. Documentation (Print Brochure) of rearing of Kadaknath breed of poultry of Dhar District and disseminate it.
13. Documentation (Print Brochure) of Emergency Fund Scheme of Jhabua District and disseminate it.
14. Documentation (Print Brochure) of Poonam Ki Peti which is an emergency fund from savings of women in Ojhar cluster of Rajpur Tehsil of Barwani district and disseminate it.
15. Documentation (Print & A/V) of Village Relief Fund (Gram Rahat Kosh) of Mandla District and disseminate it.
16. Compilation and Documentation (Print & A/V) of Haath Bazaar Se Aayi Khushiyan of Barwani District and disseminate it.
17. Process documentation and office procedural trainings for PFT and DPSU officials has been organised in Dindori and Shahdol.
18. An action research on “Neurotherapy Training” is in progress.

B. Policy Debate and Cross Learning,

1. Inter Cluster Peer Visits are being organised with focus on process & practice. Learning is being shared with all the stake holders.
2. Exposure visit of project functionaries and community are being organised in the DPIP villages for sharing the best practices.
3. At the district level Ajivika Mitra/Sakhi Sammelans are being organised to assess their level of understanding about the project and it's objectives.
4. Exchange visit were organized for field personnels of departments of Forest, Horticulture, NREGS, Fisheries, Sericulture to study the integrated micro-plan process in the project villages.



5. A national workshop on “Role of Communication in livelihoods – Experience Sharing and Learning” was organized at IIFM, Bhopal. Various development practitioners from 10 states & relevant GoMP departments shared their learnings & experiences in the workshop.
6. Aajivika Samwad (Livelihoods Dialogue), a direct interaction opportunity between the community and national level eminent professionals was piloted at Agara Palpur, Sheopur district. Sh. Anupam Mishra of Gandhi Peace Foundation shared his experiences on watershed management with the villagers and officers of other departments.

C. Strengthening Structures at State & District Level

1. The Job Fair initiative in Rewa under state Employment Oriented Training Policy was documented & shared with project districts, relevant departments for further interventions in the similar field.
2. A Knowledge Resource Center has been developed with regular interaction on reference needs & support to field functionaries through print, A/V and Web materials.
3. For carrying out various activities from time to time a process of empanelment was been followed and leading organisations were shortlisted and empanelled. The major areas under which the organisations were empanelled are given below :
 - a. Documentation
 - b. Action Research
 - c. Content Development
 - d. Study
 - e. Event Management

D. Initiating Mechanisms for Convergence.

1. Convergence model between MPRLP, ATMA, NREGS & TRIFED in Dindori has been documented as an innovative approach and shared with the district and other stake holders.

▪ Budget and Expenditure

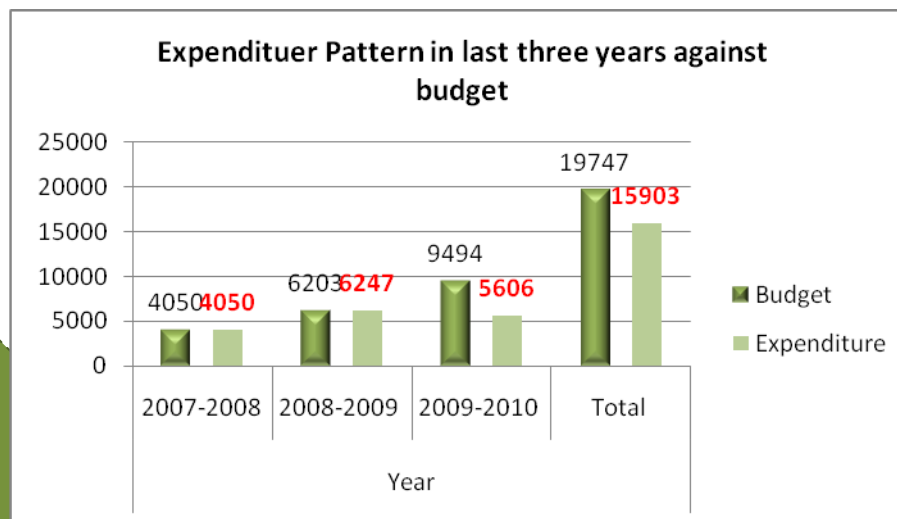
Budget for the Financial Year 2009 – 10 is Rs. 94.94 Crores, split into following heads.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Administration Expenses | : | Rs.23.90 Crores |
| Direct Programme expenses | : | Rs.19.43 Crores |
| Gram Kosh | : | <u>Rs.51.61</u> Crores |
| Total | : | <u>Rs.94.94</u> Crores |

Out of the above a sum of Rs.28 Crores (Rs.27.94 Crores) is proposed to be transferred to SGSY Schemes under NRLM, agreed between GoMP and DFID for SHG strengthening. As a result the budget of RLP project expenses stands reduced to Rs.67.18 Crores. Status of expenditure as on 31st Dec 09 against the budget is given below:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AGAINST REVISED BUDGET AS ON 31.01.10 (Amount in Lacs)

| Head | Revised Budget of FY 09-10 | Actual expenses up to Jan 10 | Variance (Difference) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gram Kosh Direct | 3687.42 | 3399.13 | 288.29 |
| Direct program exp | 989.57 | 500.88 | 488.69 |
| Admin exp | 2023.01 | 1706.60 | 316.41 |
| Total | 6700.00 | 5606.61 | 1093.39 |





Audit of Accounts

- Statutory audit for the Financial Year 2008-09 is completed. Statutory auditors and internal auditors for Financial Year 09-10 and 10-11 has been appointed.
- Following firms of chartered Accountants are appointed.

Statutory Auditors:

- M/s. R.M.Belani & Company, Bhopal.
- M/S. Mishra Tiwari and Associates, Bhopal for districts – Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur, Shehdol, SPMU and Learning Forum.
- M/s . A.K.Surana and Associates for districts – Dhar, Barwani, Jhabua and Sheopur.
- Status of Audit:. Internal audit for all districts and State offices up to Sept 09 is over and the audit report is awaited shortly.
- Re allocation of budget of f.y.08-09 in view of surrender of amount of rs.26 crores to gomp.
- During the Midterm review (MTR) of financial year 08-09 a budget of Rs.89.04 Crores was cut down to Rs.62.03 Crores by DFID. As a result difference amount had to be surrendered to GoMP.
- This amount of Rs.27 Crores (Rs. 89.04 – 62.04) was reallocated in the subsequent years to meet the total project cost of Rs. 336 crores as given below

Budget & Expenditure 2007- 08 to 2012-13 (Amount in Lacs)

| Particulars | 2007-2008 (July-March) | | 2008-2009 (April-March) | | 2009-2010 (April-Jan 10) | | 2010- 2011 (April- March) | 2011- 2012 (April- March) | 2012- 2013 (April - June) | Total | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| | Budget | Expenditure | Budget | Expenditure | Budget | Expenditure | Budget | Budget | Budget | Budget | Expenditure |
| Admin | 635 | 635 | 1999 | 2045 | 2390 | 3399 | 2792 | 2658 | 590 | 11065 | 6079 |
| Programme cost | 401 | 401 | 1001 | 1001 | 1943 | 501 | 1489 | 750 | 448 | 6033 | 1903 |
| Gram Kosh | 3014 | 3014 | 3201 | 3201 | 5161 | 1706 | 2989 | 1349 | 786 | 16502 | 7921 |
| | 4050 | 4050 | 6203 | 6247 | 9494 | 5606 | 7270 | 4757 | 1824 | 33600 | 15903 |

- The revised budget of phase 2 has been approved by General Body meeting. Same has also been taken into account by GoMP in their budget allocation. Letter to the effect has also been sent to DFID (India) for making necessary provisions in subsequent years.

5.3 Progress against Log Frame Indicators

Progress against Log Frame Indicators of the project outputs is attached as **Annex-.5**



Consolidated Bench Marking 2009-10

Bench Marking - State Level

data in %

| Internal audit completed | Management response received for State and District audits | Outstanding audit observations not to exceed: | | | Arrangements in place for internal audit of SPMU and DPMU at quarterly intervals | Training for the financial management and capacity-building undertaken and, timetable for further training established and rolled-out. |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | 10% of for December 08 (completed) | 25% of For March 09 (by August 09) | 50% for Sep 09 (by October 09) | | |
| Yes | Yes | Nil | 2.04 | Audit Complete. Report awaited | Yes | Yes |

Bench Marking - District Level (Phase 2 villages)

Data in %

| District | No of Village | Internal Audits covering accounts of DPSU, PFTs and, Gram Sabha on a sampling basis completed | | % of funds distributed to C & D category beneficiari es (at least 60% of fund disbursed to C&D categories (MIS) | % fo Funds to women beneficiari es | % of Utilization certificates submitted in the new format for the last quarter achieves 100% of Gram Sabhas | Gram Sabhas sensitized on Gram Sabha financing guidelines and norms (at least 80%) | % of Micro plans reviewed for of gram sabhas (at least 25%) |
|--------------|---------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Up to March, 09 | Up to Sep, 09 | | | | | |
| Alirajpur | 128 | 100 | Audit Completed | 61.97 | 35.89 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Anuppur | 265 | 100 | Audit Completed | 67.66 | 24.15 | 100 | 80.75 | 70.19 |
| Barwani | 213 | 100 | Audit Completed | 62.35 | 34.52 | 100 | 100 | 99.06 |
| Dhar | 327 | 100 | Audit Completed | 60.49 | 31.29 | 100 | 100 | 88.69 |
| Dindori | 240 | 100 | Audit Completed | 63.22 | 48.00 | 100 | 100 | 98.75 |
| Jhabua | 166 | 100 | Audit Completed | 69.70 | 45.42 | 100 | 100 | 53.01 |
| Mandla | 329 | 100 | Audit Completed | 66.22 | 34.40 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Shahdol | 244 | 100 | Audit Completed | 66.88 | 27.67 | 100 | 100 | 36.07 |
| Sheopur | 174 | 100 | Audit Completed | 53.95 | 33.07 | 100 | 100 | 43.10 |
| Total | 2086 | | | | | | | |



Bench Marking - Gram Sabha Level

| District | Total No of Village | | % of Gram Sabha is maintaining loan register in prescribed formats | % of Gram Panchayat functionaries sensitized on the way forward for Gram Sabha financing guidelines and norms | % of loans disbursed by Gram Sabha for Phase 2 villages are fully repaid by end due date (at least 60%) | Any new loans disbursed by Gram Sabha after 1 July 09 adhere to the project's Gram Sabha financing guidelines and norms. | % of Utilization of phase I funds received and % of Utilization Phase II funds received | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Phase -1 | Phase -2 | | | | | Phase - 1 at least 80% up to Dec., 09 Up to March 90%) | Phase-2 at least 60% up to Dec., 09 Up to March 10, 70%) |
| Alirajpur | 63 | 128 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 85.03 | 67.27 |
| Anuppur | 119 | 265 | 92.08 | 100 | 41.79 | 100 | 68.80 | 59.43 |
| Barwani | 102 | 213 | 100 | 100 | 97.53 | 100 | 83.39 | 66.04 |
| Dhar | 118 | 327 | 100 | 100 | 74.14 | 100 | 76.89 | 47.92 |
| Dindori | 100 | 240 | 100 | 100 | 56.10 | 100 | 62.05 | 60.89 |
| Jhabua | 45 | 166 | 100 | 100 | 77.82 | 100 | 69.80 | 61.35 |
| Mandla | 102 | 329 | 100 | 100 | 41.19 | 100 | 81.41 | 61.89 |
| Shahdol | 106 | 244 | 100 | 100 | 78.36 | 100 | 73.76 | 50.22 |
| Sheopur | 60 | 174 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 77.06 | 57.90 |
| Total | 815 | 2086 | | | | | | |

Balance in Gram Kosh

| District | Total No of Village | | Balance on Gramkosh Fund (G.K. Fund Tr. - UC Received) | | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Phase - 1 | Phase -2 | Phase - 1 | Phase -2 | |
| Alirajpur | 63 | 128 | 9975328.00 | 14023139.00 | 23998467.00 |
| Anuppur | 119 | 265 | 48846513.00 | 36617554.00 | 85464067.00 |
| Barwani | 102 | 213 | 21664826.00 | 40893734.00 | 62558560.00 |
| Dhar | 118 | 327 | 26116333.72 | 61996030.46 | 88112364.18 |
| Dindori | 100 | 240 | 49123876.00 | 37984067.00 | 87107943.00 |
| Jhabua | 45 | 166 | 19079770.00 | 24129682.50 | 43209452.50 |
| Mandla | 102 | 329 | 17828135.00 | 48875539.00 | 66703674.00 |
| Shahdol | 106 | 244 | 30888455.00 | 66266389.50 | 97154844.50 |
| Sheopur | 60 | 174 | 14205651.00 | 30884119.00 | 45089770.00 |
| Total | 815 | 2086 | 237728887.72 | 361670254.46 | 599399142.18 |

Percentage of fund utilized in Gram Kosh in Phase I village is 75.02% and in Phase II villages is 62.55% only. Average of expenditure in phase I & II villages is 68.78%.



Fund Transfer to Gramkosh

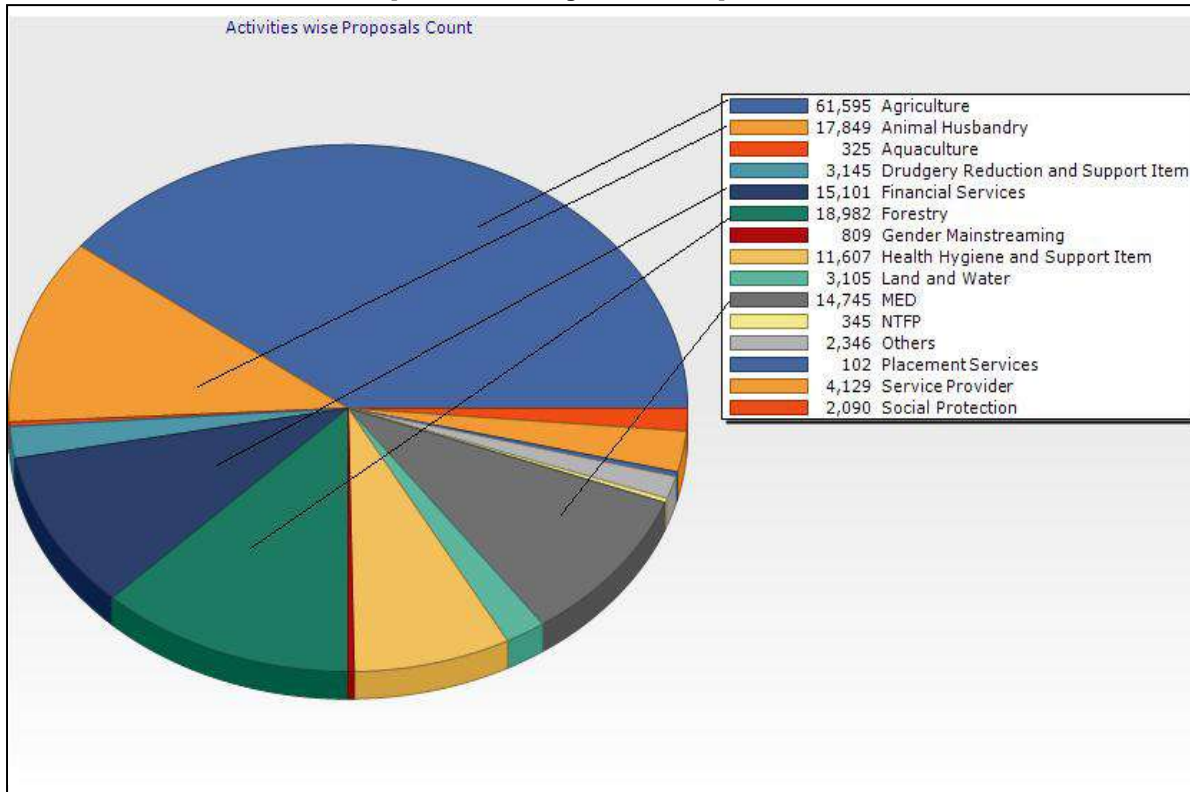
| District | Fund Transfer - Gramkosh | | | | Total Fund Transfer in Phase-2 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Phase - 1 | Phase - 2 | | | |
| | | July 07 to March 08 | Jan-08 to 31 Mar-09 | Apr-09 to Mar-10 (upto Jan 10) | |
| Alirajpur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 130.73 | 189.26 | 319.99 |
| Anuppur | 1575.50 | 491.00 | 436.00 | 106.52 | 1033.52 |
| Barwani | 1501.69 | 430.73 | 422.40 | 451.53 | 1304.66 |
| Dhar | 1132.41 | 326.80 | 489.08 | 494.14 | 1310.02 |
| Dindori | 1288.97 | 353.71 | 370.64 | 367.26 | 1091.61 |
| Jhabua | 1301.62 | 351.47 | 231.68 | 254.10 | 837.25 |
| Mandla | 958.58 | 513.72 | 408.64 | 644.37 | 1566.73 |
| Shahdol | 1173.74 | 417.90 | 456.34 | 512.44 | 1386.68 |
| Sheopur | 613.55 | 172.73 | 256.42 | 379.50 | 808.65 |
| Total Fund Transfer | 9546.06 | 3058.06 | 3201.93 | 3399.13 | 9659.11 |

Graph - 1:

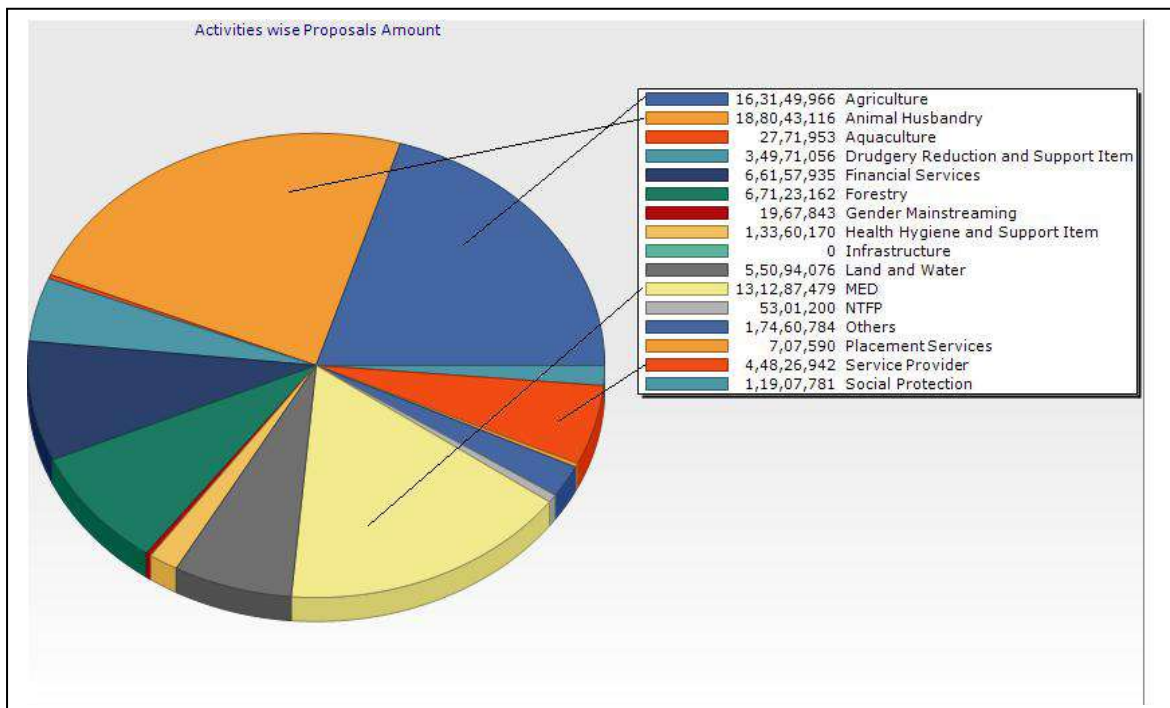




Graph 2: Activity wise Proposal Count



Graph 3: Activity wise Proposal Amount





REPORT GENERATED THROUGH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Table 1: Gram Sabha meeting detail

| District | 2008-09 | | | | 2009-10 | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | No. of meeting | average no. of meeting | Average annual no. of meeting | Women participation (%) | No. of meeting | average no. of meeting | Average annual no. of meeting | Women participation (%) |
| Alirajpur | 564 | 0.5 | 6 | 31 | 36 | 0.0 | 0 | 29 |
| Anuppur | 2052 | 0.9 | 11 | 33 | 523 | 0.3 | 3 | 33 |
| Barwani | 1671 | 0.9 | 11 | 31 | 1463 | 0.9 | 11 | 33 |
| Dhar | 2083 | 0.8 | 9 | 31 | 1983 | 0.9 | 11 | 36 |
| Dindori | 1796 | 0.9 | 11 | 30 | 1440 | 0.8 | 10 | 32 |
| Jhabua | 1015 | 0.8 | 10 | 32 | 889 | 0.8 | 10 | 34 |
| Mandla | 2733 | 1.1 | 13 | 29 | 2878 | 1.3 | 16 | 31 |
| Shahdol | 1626 | 0.8 | 9 | 30 | 992 | 0.6 | 7 | 33 |
| Sheopur | 589 | 0.4 | 5 | 34 | 293 | 0.3 | 3 | 32 |
| Total | 14129 | 0.8 | 10 | 31 | 10497 | 0.7 | 9 | 33 |

Note - this excludes the months of model code of conduct for elections

Table-2: District wise beneficiaries under different wellbeing class

| District | No. of Proposals | | | | No. of Beneficiary | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Grand Total | Individual | Group | Community | Total Beneficiary | Well Off | Manageable | Poor | Very Poor |
| Alirajpur | 2871 | 2401 | 154 | 316 | 3004 | 438 | 1006 | 1197 | 363 |
| Anuppur | 11188 | 10340 | 216 | 632 | 12408 | 912 | 3179 | 7657 | 660 |
| Barwani | 34019 | 29421 | 2493 | 2105 | 42909 | 5513 | 14016 | 21120 | 2260 |
| Dhar | 17353 | 15087 | 187 | 2079 | 16255 | 1773 | 3699 | 7830 | 2953 |
| Dindori | 15554 | 13852 | 1060 | 642 | 23507 | 2222 | 7068 | 10844 | 3373 |
| Jhabua | 27484 | 25892 | 92 | 1500 | 26808 | 3400 | 8345 | 13593 | 1470 |
| Mandla | 25174 | 21921 | 327 | 2926 | 24879 | 1394 | 5897 | 13386 | 4202 |
| Shahdol | 16921 | 16039 | 283 | 599 | 17685 | 1108 | 4214 | 11295 | 1068 |
| Sheopur | 8068 | 6719 | 798 | 551 | 16872 | 1615 | 3175 | 7648 | 4434 |
| Grand Total | 158632 | 141672 | 5610 | 11350 | 184327 | 18375 | 50599 | 94570 | 20783 |



Table – 3: NGO Partners under Outcome Based Partnership

| District 12 | Name of the Partner organisation | No. of Clusters | No. of villages |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Mandla | ACT | 2 | 35 |
| | NWYCID | 3 | 46 |
| | Tagore Shiksha Samiti | 2 | 27 |
| | BASIX | 3 | 36 |
| Dindori | CARD | 1 | 13 |
| | PRADAN | 2 | 29 |
| Dhar | SAMADHAN | 1 | 18 |
| | TAAL | 1 | 21 |
| Barwani | Asha Gram Trust | 2 | 29 |
| | BAIF | 2 | 37 |
| | NCHSE | 2 | 27 |
| Shahdol | Sadguru Mission | 1 | 17 |
| | Kshetriya Vikas | 1 | 20 |
| Sheopur | ----- | ---- | ---- |
| Anuppur | HARD | 1 | 11 |
| | JK Trust | 1 | 17 |
| | SRIJAN | 1 | 18 |
| Jhabua | Sampark Gram | 1 | 21 |
| | NCHSE | 1 | 15 |
| Alirajpur | NCHSE | 2 | 23 |
| | Kalyani | 2 | 35 |
| Total | | 32 | 495 |



Table – 4 NGO Partners under Community Based Livelihoods Program

| District | Name of the organisation | Sector/ subsector | Date of commencement | Coverage(No. of villages/HH) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Mandla | Access Development Services | NTFP | Dec-08 | 12 |
| | Prayas | Sisal based handicraft | Oct-08 | 2500 HH |
| Dindori | BISWA | Micro-finance | Oct-08 | 1000(100 vill) |
| | Prayas | Sisal based handicraft | Oct-08 | 2500 HH |
| | Today | Silk Handloom | Nov-08 | 100 HH |
| Dhar | Skill Pro | Employment | Feb 2009 | 360 Unemployed Youth |
| Barwani | BISWA | Micro-finance | November 2009 | 1800 SHG |
| Sahdol | BISWA | Micro-finance | Oct-08 | 1000(100 village) |
| Sheopur | BISWA | Micro-finance | November 2009 | 1800 SHG |
| Jhabua | Access Development Services | Micro-finance | Oct-08 | 20 |
| Alirajpur | BISWA | Micro-finance | November 2009 | 1800 SHG |



Table – 5.

NGO Partners under NREGS Watershed & Forestry Program

| S.No. | District | Name of Organisation | Name of Cluster |
|-------|-----------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Shahdol | Sahjivan Samiti | Jogibandh |
| 2 | Dhar | NCHSE | Sardarpur |
| 3 | Alirajpur | NCHSE | Alirajpur-South |
| 4 | Dindori | PRADAN | Amarpur -1 |
| 5 | Dindori | PRADAN | Samanapur -1 |
| 6 | Dindori | CARD | Shahpura-01 |
| 7 | Mandla | CARD | Salwah |
| 8 | Mandla | FES | Niwas |
| 9 | Mandla | FES | Orai |
| 10 | Barwani | AKRSP | Rajpur |
| 11 | Barwani | AKRSP | Niwani |
| 12 | Barwani | AKRSP | Dhanora |
| 13 | Barwani | ASA | Ojhar |
| 14 | Jhabua | N.M. Sadgura Water & Development Foundation | Thandla |



Note on Gram Sansad

The Gram Sabha symbolizes direct democracy in Madhya Pradesh. The philosophy of direct democracy allows more space for the community to participate in development process at village level and take collective decisions for composite growth of each household. With this vision, Gram Sabha was created as fourth tier in the Panchayat Raj in the state.

A number efforts have been made by the State Government to strengthen Panchayat Raj system through trainings, exposure visits, discussions and debates, rallies, street plays, road shows etc. Pilot interventions were taken up from time to time in various projects for the same. Outcome of these efforts was positive and changes are visible at village level.

In order to involve community in this system, it is extremely important to that they are aware of this system having a say in it with greater participation in the processes. The community involvement is possible only when decisions and interventions are related to their needs and they are directly involved in the implementation to receive benefits out of it in the form of income or the other way.

Gram Panchayats are supposed to act firstly as a governance organization and secondly a development organization. Field reviews and studies clearly point out that Gram Panchayats can not act in favour of the poor and disadvantaged sections of the community without direct involvement of community in decision making process and keeping transparency at all levels

At the initial stage of Panchayat Raj, the focus was on the Ward Sabha in each Gram Panchayat. As per circular, decisions taken in these Ward Sabhas has to be compiled at Gram Panchayat level and after prioritization action has to be taken. Resultantly, there was encouraging participation in the Ward Sabha and Gram Sabha in various Gram Panchayats. Unfortunately, it could not happen for a variety of reasons. Shortage of funds at Gram Panchayat level was one of the reasons. After regular follow ups in each Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha community gradually lost its trust in the Panchayat Raj system. Resultantly, a downfall in participation of the community in the meetings has been noticed. The thinning presence of community led to delays in decisions and there was no action on the ground. Gradually quasi presence became a strategy for approval of proposals of dominant communities in these meetings. This again deteriorated the quality of Gram Panchayat.

When this issue was discussed with the community during implementation of MPRLP Phase I, the following points were identified requiring immediate action:

- Develop a transparent decision mechanism at Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat level.
- Evolve information sharing mechanism on various govt. schemes and benefit seeking processes.
- Proper information mechanism for different types of meetings.
- Physical space for Gram Sabha members where they can physically assemble for discussions.
- Focus on participation of women.

It is important to work on all these issues. To get the feeling of the community these issues was discussed with community in different Gram Sabhas. Majority of the villagers were of the opinion that without physical space it is difficult to

When these issues were discussed with the communities asking them why thin presence in meetings, discussions and open dialogues, unavailability of proper space to conduct meetings in all seasons came out to be the main reason for low participation. Existing meeting places are too small to accommodate every member. Those coming first get chance to participate in the meeting effectively but late comers either wait outside or observe the proceedings silently. They even go back. In such a situation marginal and disadvantaged sections are always remain away from the decision making process. Views and opinions of better off or dominant people influence decisions on their behalf and they have to accept the decisions, which may not represent their voice.

Those who remain left out of such meetings were asked to give a solution to this. There was no readymade answer. When it





was debated with community and within the project team it was realized that providing physical space may be the best possible situation. The way out is developing a common place in the centre of the village, where an open theater type structure can be erected. This theater type structure should have the following infrastructure facilities to ensure maximum and qualitative participation:

- A room, which can be used as record room for the Gram Sabha. Backside of the room can be used as an open stage for holding meetings.
- Stage at the back of record room.
- Sitting arrangement in half circle where people can sit comfortably and participate in the meeting. This type of sitting arrangement will provide space to individual to actively contribute his inputs to the meeting and at the same time observe the entire process without any physical barriers.
- Basic infrastructure support items for the meeting are - *dari, gadda, almeera, stationery, musical instrument etc*

Having this facility in place would require a paltry sum because many of the investments are low cast items. It can be converged with present government programmes, which provide funds for infrastructures at village level. To develop **Gram Sansad two** pilot models have been created in Sheopur and it addressed most of issues related to active participation in the gram sabha.

