



# Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)

Loan No. -879-IN

Annual Progress Report  
(April, 2017 - March, 2018)



## Jharkhand Tribal Development Society

(Department of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand)

Dr. Ramdayal Munda Tribal Welfare Research Institute Campus, Tagore Hill Road,  
Morabadi, Ranchi – 834008, Phone + Fax No. : 0651-2552088, E-mail : [spd.jtlds@gmail.com](mailto:spd.jtlds@gmail.com)

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## Execitive Summary

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (JTELP) is working in the field since April 2015 and till 31/03/2017, it has covered 153333 hhs in 1254 villages spread across 30 blocks of 14 districts.

There are mainly four component of JTELP:

1. Community Empowerment: Under this component total 1254 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee had been established in 1254 villages and Village development fund was distributed @ Rs. 125000/- to 1076 villages and in 178 PVTG dominated villages VDF @ 250000/- was distributed. 5360 SHGs were formed and 4954 SHGs received seed capital. Among them 477 PVTG SHG received seed capital @ Rs.20000/- and rest were received @ Rs.10000/-. Total Cumulative saving of the SHG was Rs. 5.94 cr, Cumulative inter loaning was Rs. 3.56 cr and Cumulative loan repayment was Rs. 1.22 cr. Total YG formed is 641 and 556 YGs received seed capital. Among them 179 received seed capital @ Rs.40000/- and rest were recived @ Rs.20000/-. Total Cumulative saving of the YG was Rs. 31.70 lakhs, Cumulative inter loaning was Rs. 8.37 lakhs and Cumulative loan repayment was Rs. 5.27 lakhs.

2. Natural Resource management: Under this component total 1369 water harvesting structures were constructed and 297 structures were closed in incomplete stage due to various reasons. Total command area of the constructed structures is 2290 acre. These structures also helped the villagers to take up fishery activity. Total 1772 beneficiaries took up fisharies in FY 17-18 in 643 villages and total earning from the sell of 610 quintal fish was Rs. 79 lakhs.

No. of shallow well constructed in the low land is 641 and 50 were closed in incomplete stage. Total command area of the Shallow well is 323 acre.

Also SRI of paddy was demonstrated with 2854 beneficiaries in 1288 acres of land. Avarage production of paddy through SRI was 24.76 quintal/acre.

Also 24 Farmers Service Centres were established and agricultural equipments were distributed to the centres.



3. Income Generating Activities: Under this component for group beneficiaries 256 poultry shed, 223 goat shed and 219 pig sheds were constructed.

Under livestock intensification cluster 2203 poultry shed was constructed and 1006 sheds were populated. Total earning from the 495 shed constructed in FY 16-17 was Rs.16.48 lakhs. Under goat intervention total 2284 sheds were constructed and 1005 sheds were populated. Total earning from the 474 shed constructed in FY 16-17 was Rs. 95300/-. Under pig intervention total 1218 sheds were constructed and 662 sheds were populated with animals. Total earning from the 400 sheds constructed during FY 16-17 was Rs. 3.39 alkhs.

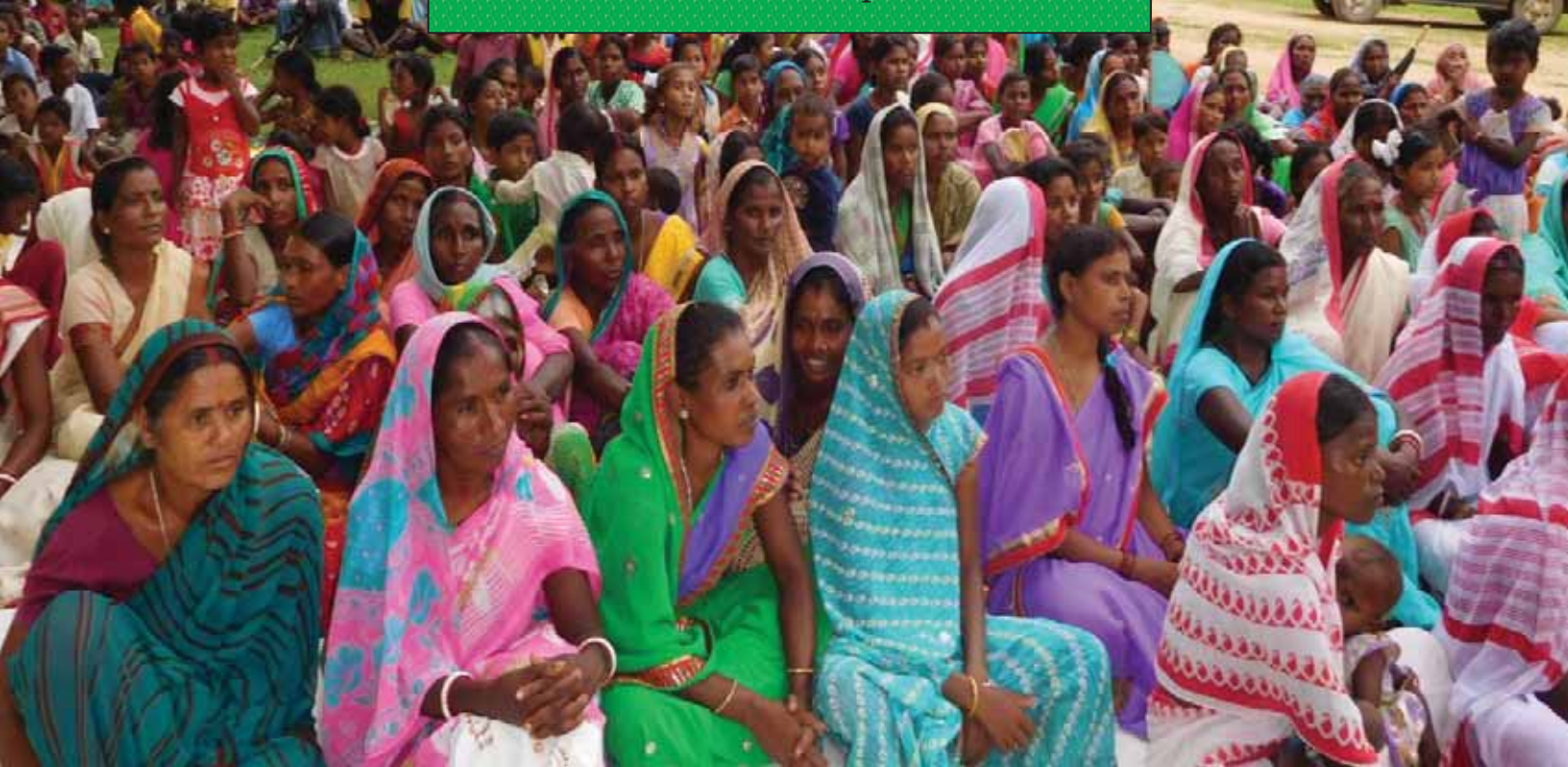
From 6 functional pig breeding centre total earning was Rs. 1.27 lakhs and 53 piglets were provided to the beneficiaries of Pig shed from these breeding centres.

Mango orchard was established in 144.5 acres of land with 144 beneficiaries.

Vegetable cluster was done with 4500 beneficiaries in 1125 acres of land. Cumulative earning from the vegetable cluster in kharif season was Rs.84.72 lakhs and in rabi season it was Rs. 2.15 cr.

Nutration garden was done for 12000 hh during the “Kharif” and for 20000 hh during the “Rabi” season.

4. Project management: Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) is the implementing agency of JTELP. JTDS has one state office (SPMU) and 14 District offices (DPMUs). In the block level facilitating NGOs implement the project work in the field. At present out of 30 blocks 29 blocks are having NGOs.



## Introduction

Removing rural poverty, estimated at 41.8% is the key challenge before India. Poverty is highest among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Central and East Indian plateau encompassing Jharkhand. The Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (JTELP) will build on the experience of the IFAD-supported Jharkhand Tribal Development Project (JTDP). Besides strengthening community-based institutions and improving natural resource management as in JTDP, the Project will emphasize productivity enhancement and up-scaling of proven, market-oriented production activities. JTELP will foster convergence with the on-going Tribal and rural development programmes of the Government of India.

JTDS has adopted the “community demand driven” approach, as it has found that the community’s response is always encouraging when the changes proposed are relevant to their needs. The past interventions which have included natural resources management, Agriculture and SHG based activities etc., for which funds are directly transferred to the Program Execution Committee which is elected by the Gram Sabha. In JTELP the same approach has been adapted to introduce productive and sustainable system of natural resources management and farming technologies in local level.

## Project Profile

Particulars	JTELP
<b>Program Profiles</b>	
Date of approval	APRIL, 2013 (BY GoJ)
Funding agency	International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) (44.1%), SCA to TSP (12.74%), MGNREGS (38.2%), Govt of Jharkhand (4.15%), Beneficiaries (0.8%)
Sponsoring Agency	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central –Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India.</li> <li>• State – Department of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand.</li> </ul>	
Date of loan agreement	04/10/2013
Date of loan effectiveness	04/10/2013
Actual date of commencement	04/10/2013
Formal launch of the program	28/04/2015
Program implementation started at field level	16/03/2015
Date of MTR	August - 2017
No of JRMs /supervision	Three
Program period	2013 – 2021 (December)
Program Cost (INR in crore)	Rs. 635 Crore
FNGOs engaged	20 for 29 Blocks
No. of District covered	14 TSP
No. of Blocks	30
No. of villages Covered	1254
No. of House Hold	1,53,333



**Table – Project Profile**

Country:	INDIA
Project Title:	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project(JTELP)
Project Number:	879-IN
Total project budget ( <i>in INR</i> ):	Rs. 635 crore
Total expenditures till 31/03/2018:	Rs. 234.78 crore
Present Exchnage rate	1\$ = 64.54 INR
Date of loan effectiveness:	4 <sup>th</sup> October, 2013
Project duration:	8 years
Date of project closing:	December 2021

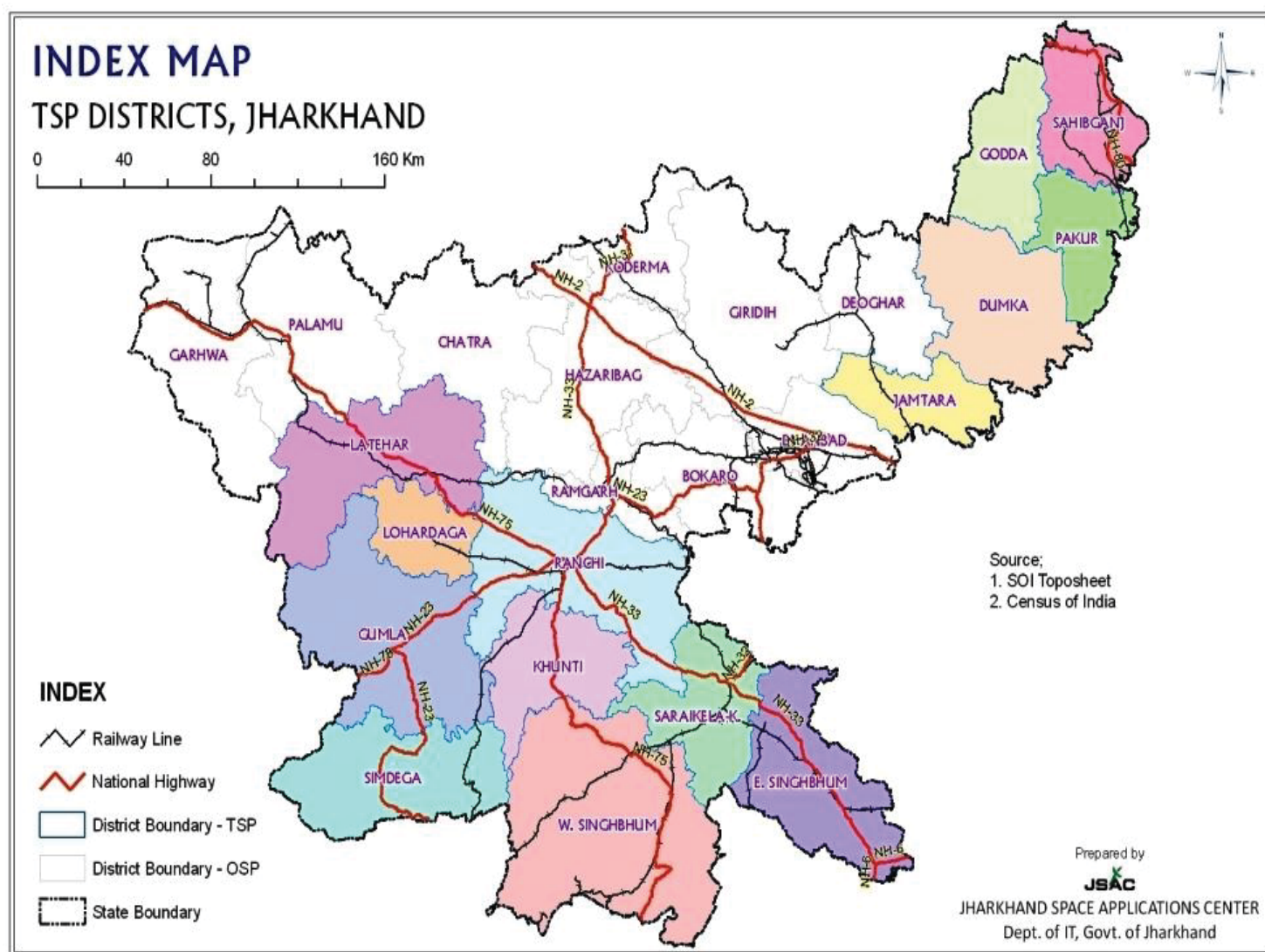


**Training of SHG members on Handi Crafts**

## Project area:

Project interventions has been done in Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega and Lohardaga districts in Ranchi Division, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan districts in Kolhan Division, Latehar in Palamau Division and Godda, Dumka, Pakur, Sahebganj and Jamtara in Santhal Pargana Division. These are all Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) districts. Within these districts the blocks (sub-districts) that have rural tribal population of more than 50% and population below poverty line (BPL) of at least 50% will be selected.

## Project Coverage Map:





## Target group:

Overall, the project is covering about 1,53,333 households, in 1,259 villages in 30 blocks falling under 14 TSP districts against targeted 1,36,000 HH and 1000 villages. While working with all households in project villages, STs targeting has been ensured by choosing Panchayats with higher ST concentration. At least 10% households have been from the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) as they are poorest even among the STs. The project target groups was included tribal households, including approximately 10,000 particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) households, women-headed households, and rural youth and Below Poverty Line households within selected Panchayats. The project has been ensured full participation of women in self-help groups, Tola and Gram Sabhas and producer organisations.

A matrix providing tribal, gender and poverty criteria to select beneficiaries for each of the activities of the project is provided below in Table.

## Table

Intervention	Target group
SHG Mobilization	All poor households as per NRLM guidelines comprising both BPL cardholders and BPL households identified through PRA. Only women will be the members of SHGs
YG Mobilization	All youth of the village both female and male-
Integrated Natural resource Management – Wage Employment under MGNREGS	All households interested to work under MGNREGS – Self selects only poor households
Integrated Natural resource Management – implementation of natural resource management activities on land patches	All land owners on selected land patch for treatment
Productivity enhancement and crop diversification	All households growing crops selected for demonstration.
Income generating activities	PTGs and other poorest tribal households
Integrated Production and Marketing Support	Tribal households and other households meeting the selection criteria (land, irrigation, etc.) for implementation of activities
Vocational training	Tribal youth
Community pattas under Forestry (FRA)	Tribal villages situated near Protected forests
Individual pattas – Forestry (FRA)	Tribal households meeting the requirement for issuance of individual pattas
Lac rearing	Tribal households
Habitat Planning	PTG villages

## Project Description:

The strategy to achieve the overall objective will be through empowering and enabling the communities to adopt livelihood options based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.

The project will have a project management component and three operational components, namely:







Distribution of Pump Set by Honorable Chief Minister of Jharkhand Mr. Raghubir Das in Pakur



Welcome speech by Honorable Minister of Welfare Dr Luis Marandi during “One Day Beneficiaries Sammelan” in Dumka



## 3. Achievement during the Period

### Community Empowerment

The first step towards implementation under Community Empowerment component is to strengthen the grass-root institutions (community based organizations) to develop and sustain participatory process at planning, management and decision making at the village level. In this process, 1244 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee (GSPEC), 5306 SHGs have been formed out of which 5061 SHGs have opened their bank account and 633 Youth Groups have been formed whereas 559 YGs have linked the bank. To strengthening the Gram Sabha at local village level there are 1254 GSPECs (Gram Sabha Project Executive Committee) which have been formed with around 50% participation of women and linked with bank account.



#### Formation and Meetings of Self Help Groups

formation and strengthening process on the project key indicators of JTELP and need of self help groups for empowering the community through successive Gram Sabha, GS-PEC, Gram Pradhan and other Stakeholders and series of community mobilizations by CFs and CRPs motivated communities to engage their women member in the SHGs. Such meeting and deliberation at the community level have led to increased women participation and rationalizing the formation of SHGs to steer the development process in the village. Each SHG selected their office bearers so as to function energetically to make a strong SHGs. In the FY 2015-16, altogether 4839 women SHGs formed with a member base of 58815 with an average of 12.15 members per group. But due to area expansion of JSLPS (NRLM) in some blocks; total 108 SHGs have been dissolved and the members have joined group promoted by JSSLPS. In FY 2016-17 total 441 new SHGs have been formed and till March 2018 total 5360 women SHGs have been formed with a member base of 64332. SHGs decided save in the range of Rs.10/- to Rs.50/- per month. All SHGs are conducting regular meetings with savings, older one have gone for inter-loaning and discussing new issues like hygiene and sanitation, child and pregnant women immunization, kitchen gardening etc. 5061 SHGs have opened Bank account and 4954 of them have received seed capital ranging from Rs.10000/- to Rs.20000/- till date.



**Table: Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the SHGs till March 2018**

SL. NO.	JTELP PROJECT DISTRICT	BLOCK	Total SHG Formed till 16-17	SHG formed during 17-18	Total SHG Formed	No. of SHG having A/c till 16-17	A/c opened during 17-18	Total no. of SHG having A/c
1	Dumka	Masaliya	210	0	210	109	56	165
		Gopikandar	225	0	225	156	59	215
2	East Singhbhum	Dumaria	161	3	164	161	3	164
		Potka	219	0	219	219	0	219
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	200	0	200	148	52	200
		Boarijor	225	0	225	126	99	225
4	Gumla	Bharno	208	0	208	165	25	190
		Sisai	341	0	341	318	20	338
5	Jamtara	Jamtara	126	0	126	111	15	126
		Fatehpur	148	0	148	116	21	137
6	Khunti	Erki	187	9	196	116	20	136
		Karra	204	4	208	174	27	201
7	Latehar	Manika	235	0	235	220	4	224
		Barwadih	113	0	113	76	0	76
8	Lohardaga	Bhandara	110	9	119	72	8	80
		Kairo	224	0	224	194	25	219
9	Pakur	Littipara	148	0	148	124	17	141
		Amrapara	193	1	194	110	78	188
10	Sahebganj	Borio	210	0	210	203	0	203
		Taljhari	224	0	224	206	16	222
11	Ranchi	Bundu	43	0	43	43	43	43
		Tamar	222	38	260	218	22	240
12	Simdega	Simdega Sadar	125	66	191	125	63	188
		Kurdeg	162	92	254	162	82	244
13	Saraikela kharsawan	Rajnagar	112	13	125	112	13	125
		Saraikela	163	0	163	163	0	163
		Kuchai	112	0	112	112	0	112
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	93	1	94	90	4	94
		Sonua	165	0	165	141	24	165
		Khuntpani	16	0	16	16	0	16
<b>Total</b>			<b>5124</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5360</b>	<b>4103</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>5016</b>



**Table: Total Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the SHGs till March 2018**

SL. NO.	JTELP PROJECT DISTRICT	BLOCK	Cumulative Saving till 16-17	Cumulative Inter Loan Amount till 16-17	Cumulative Saving during 17-18	Cumulative Inter Loan Amount during 17-18	Cumulative Saving	Cumalitive Inter loan amount	Cumalitive Loan Repayment
1	Dumka	Masaliya	735,440	664,700	514,234	125,725	1,249,674	790,425	
		Gopikandar	1,367,314	181,140	763,716	440,025	2,131,030	621,165	169,400
2	East Singhbhum	Dumaria	1,110,899	406,199	498,903	994,301	1,609,802	1,400,500	675,061
		Potka	2,762,258	1,462,419	626,326	662,048	3,388,584	2,124,467	1,230,850
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	241,470	2,500	673,671	435,710	915,141	438,210	284,900
		Boarijor	310,532	28,448	569,298	529,322	879,830	557,770	326,050
4	Gumla	Bharno	678,930	295,710	394,273	644,216	1,073,203	939,926	867,841
		Sisai	7,645,460	3,296,506	1,899,630	2,054,499	9,545,090	5,351,005	1,199,855
5	Jamtara	Jamtara	599,045	153,100	430,279	145,566	1,029,324	298,666	203,107
		Fatehpur	849,331	137,500	203,073	359,480	1,052,404	496,980	272,368
6	Khunti	Erki	536,020	390,895	840,563	316,885	1,376,583	707,780	238,456
		Karra	671,560	500,404	1,082,600	568,399	1,754,160	1,068,803	340,760
7	Latehar	Manika	1,723,780	961,400	736,465	2,258,280	2,460,245	3,219,680	1,482,030
		Barwadih	609,111	183,010	258,619	653,190	867,730	836,200	316,680
8	Lohardaga	Bhandara	205,225	71,940	1,688,975	1,521,960	1,894,200	1,593,900	10,230
		Kairo	1,879,246	876,747	1,978,027	2,370,656	3,857,273	3,247,403	22,420
9	Pakur	Littipara	583,544	138,930	469,096	67,737	1,052,640	206,667	62,594
		Amrapara	787,128	169,290	592,686	101,613	1,379,814	270,903	82,050
10	Sahebganj	Borio	884,695	95,450	646,308	236,300	1,531,003	331,750	78,065
		Taljhari	1,073,883	35,800	856,910	633,880	1,930,793	669,680	290,203
11	Ranchi	Bundu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Tamar	2,957,389	853,344	1,363,633	462,496	4,321,022	1,315,840	177,500
12	Simdega	Sadar	1,361,120	113,600	1,684,280	1,228,761	3,045,400	1,342,361	52,905
		Kurdeg	1,112,148	523,461	111,768	445,610	1,223,916	969,071	45,698
13	Saraikela kharsawan	Rajnagar	907,801	578,150	656,999	416,840	1,564,800	994,990	501,500
		Saraikela	1,197,274	561,510	1,425,703	2,461,080	2,622,977	3,022,590	1,533,272
		Kuchai	2,045,983	334,770	373,288	719,290	2,419,271	1,054,060	648,378
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	783	0	1,075,589	568,450	1,076,372	568,450	358,650
		Sonua	1,454	0	2,064,111	1,129,800	2,065,565	1,129,800	699,920
		Khuntpani	0	0	135,220	54,650	135,220	54,650	38,890
	<b>Total</b>		<b>34,838,823</b>	<b>13,016,923</b>	<b>24,614,243</b>	<b>22,606,769</b>	<b>59,453,066</b>	<b>35,623,692</b>	<b>12,209,633</b>



**Table: Avarage Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the SHGs till March 2018**

SL. NO.	JTELP PROJECT DISTRICT	BLOCK	No. of SHG formed	Saving/SHG	Inter Loan/SHG	Repaymet/SHG
1	Dumka	Masaliya	210	5951	3764	0
		Gopikandar	225	9471	2761	753
2	East Singhbhum	Dumaria	164	9816	8540	4116
		Potka	219	15473	9701	5620
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	200	4576	2191	1425
		Boarigor	225	3910	2479	1449
4	Gumla	Bharno	208	5160	4519	4172
		Sisai	341	27991	15692	3519
5	Jamtara	Jamtara	126	8169	2370	1612
		Fatehpur	148	7111	3358	1840
6	Khunti	Erki	196	7023	3611	1217
		Karra	208	8433	5138	1638
7	Latehar	Manika	235	10469	13701	6307
		Barwadih	113	7679	7400	2802
8	Lohardaga	Bhandara	119	15918	13394	86
		Kairo	224	17220	14497	100
9	Pakur	Littipara	148	7112	1396	423
		Amrapara	194	7112	1396	423
10	Sahebganj	Borio	210	7290	1580	372
		Taljhari	224	8620	2990	1296
11	Ranchi	Bundu	43	0	0	0
		Tamar	260	16619	5061	683
12	Simdega	Sadar	191	15945	7028	277
		Kurdeg	254	4819	3815	180
13	Saraikela kharsawan	Rajnagar	125	12518	7960	4012
		Saraikela	163	16092	18543	9407
		Kuchai	112	21601	9411	5789
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	94	11451	6047	3815
		Sonua	165	12519	6847	4242
		Khuntpani	16	8451	3416	2431
<b>Total</b>			<b>5360</b>	<b>11092</b>	<b>6646</b>	<b>2278</b>

**Table: Deatails of Seed Capital Distribution till March 2018:**

S.No	Name of District	Block	No. of General SHG Received Rs.10000/ Seed Capital	No. of PVTG SHG Received Rs.20000/ Seed Capital	Total No. of SHG received Seed Capital
1	Dumka	Masaliya	150	3	153
		Gopikandar	176	31	207
2	Jamtara	Jamtara	126	0	126
		Fatehpur	133	4	137
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	122	78	200
		Bowarijor	142	83	225
4	Pakur	Littipara	46	89	135
		Amrapara	106	78	184
5	Sahibganj	Borio	162	38	200
		Taljhari	174	47	221
6	Ranchi	Bundu			0
		Tamar	239	1	240
7	Khunti	Arki	136		136
		Karra	191		191
8	Simdega	Sadar	187	1	188
		Kurdeg	241	3	244
9	Lohardaga	Bhandra	80		80
		Kairo	219		219
10	Latehar	Manika	218	3	221
		Barwadih	57	12	69
11	Gumla	Sisai	330	0	330
		Bharno	190	0	190
12	East Singhbhum	Potka	219	0	219
		Dumariya	158	6	164
13	Sarikella Kharsawa	Rajnagar	125		125
		Sarikella	163		163
		Kuchai	112		112
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	94		94
		Sonua	165		165
		Khutpani	16		16
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4477</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>4954</b>

The seed capital was given to the SHGs to boost their corpus so that they could utilize it as revolving fund and start the inter lending. Most of the groups have utilized the seed capital given in FY 2016-17 & 2017-18 for interlending for the purpose of purchasing of seeds, fertilizers etc. for the cultivation in the "Kharif" season.

## SHGs Bookkeeping Training

In order to capacitate SHGs for effective bookkeeping and documentation, five day orientation training was provided to JTDS and FNGO staffs who in turn have trained the CRPs for the same. CRPs then provided bookkeeping training to SHGs at village level. This has helped them to write meeting register, entry in members pass book and recording loan, inter-loan accounts and other documentation.



Training of SHG Book Keepers at Sarikela-Kharswan

## Case Study:

### A new Beginning

“ We always wanted to do something in our life but we never acquired proper resource and guidance, JTELP gave us a new prospective to go forth. - Ramde Munada SHG member Deori is a village located in Tamar block of Ranchi district 60 km towards the south from the capital of Jharkhand, a place where JTELP initiated SHG 2 years ago.

15 women stepped forward with zeal to be united and work towards the development for their family and the village. These women came up with an idea to start up a small business of ‘Tent House’ for their earnings.

The idea of this business popped up in the mind of ‘Sangeeta Munda’ one of the 15 women. The idea took birth in her mind observing the place and the requirements of people.

The Village Deori is famous for the Temple; people from different places come to visit and perform many rituals and to celebrate their belief.







These 15 women are also part of the temple committee, being in the temple and observing the supplies of the people during their rituals or function furnished an idea to set up a 'Tent House' business which would also give all the women a good exposure in the village.

With a mutual discussion all the 15 women agreed to contribute an amount of Rs.1500/- each to do the preliminary work of the business.

In Dec 2014, they all collected a sum of Rs 22,500/- to purchase basic amenities for the set up. With some of their ideas and market survey, they prepared a list and with the collected amount they bought the following items:

- 20 Chairs
- 5 Tables
- 1 Big container
- 3 buckets
- 3 jugs

- 2 Drums
- 4 Big spoons (for cooking use)
- 5 serving spoons
- 1 big Trampoline
- 2 big Cooking Pots

In the month of January 2015 the women initiated their work, with the name of 'Maa Deori Mahila Samooh', they were in need of more utensils but with an objective to spring the startup they stepped forward with whatever they could procure.

They had to go through many difficulties in the initial point. With their limited resource their first motive was to earn back their invested money.

In the month of April JTELP held their hands and helped them with a seed capital of Rs 5000/- to purchase more equipment. This gave these women a great encouragement to go forth, JTELP then released a second amount of another Rs.5000/- . 'Maa Deori Mahila samooh' got their work rolling with the help of JTELP.

Now they are running their 'Tent house' business well, the women are able to see a steady improvement in their family and their finance.

**"We thank JTELP very much, it is just because of their support and encouragement women of the village have reached up to this level. Earlier we were not confident of doing any commercial work, but now we look forward to outshine 'Maa Deori Mahila Samooh' , this is like a new beginning for us " says Sangeeta Munda- Group member.**

## Youth Group Formation/Meeting

Most of the project area is heavily infested by the left wing extremism and lack of employment opportunity in the hinterland of Jharkhand makes the young people more vulnerable towards the ideology of extremism. To engage the youths mostly tribal with some kind of school/college education, 566 Youth Groups have been formed with 7306 male and 2616 female. YG members are also encouraged to take up saving activities and they have also started saving and inter loaning among the group members. In FY 2017-18 it is planned to provide them vocational training in collaboration with PAN IIT Gurukul. Presently most of the YGs are involved in sports and cultural activities in local level.



YG at members of East Singbhum with Tent House Materials

Encouraging participation are recorded in their monthly meetings and they generally discuss issues related to employment opportunities, scope of employment within district, state and outside state, livelihood training facility available for viable trade and other social issues and to address gender issues among the adolescent boys & girls and violence against women. In an average, there are 15-20 members in a group. The members unanimously selected 3 office bearers to run and manage Youth Group.

**Outcome of the meetings:** Knowledge dissemination, inclusion of more and more members in YG, opening of bank account, receiving seed capital and earning income along with share contribution in village development.

Some of them have started saving and developing saving habit among youth will be an enormous achievement for the project. They will involve in village development activities of the JTELP. 559 YG have opened bank accounts and 549 YGs have received Seed Capital ranging from Rs. 20000/- to Rs.40000/- till date.



Members of Youth Group at Karra, Khunti



**Table: Status of formation of the YGs till March 2018**

District	Total YG Formed till 16-17	YG Formed During 17-18	Total YG Formed	Total YG Having Bank A/c
Dumka	41	0	41	38
E.Singhbhum	51	0	51	51
Godda	36	4	40	40
Gumla	25	15	40	34
Jamtara	38	2	40	40
Khunti	35	6	41	34
Latehar	41	0	41	40
Lohardaga	38	2	40	27
Pakur	33	3	36	24
Ranchi	48	2	50	48
Sahebganj	29	11	40	33
Saraikela kharsawan	50	10	60	60
Simdega	47	13	60	40
W.Singhbhum	54	6	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>569</b>

**Table: Status of Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment of the YGs till March 2018**

District	Cumulative Saving till 16-17	Cumulative Inter Loan Amount till 16-17	Cumulative Saving during 17-18	Cumulative Inter Loan Amount during 17-18	Cumulative Saving	Cumulative Inter Loan Amount	Total Loan Repayment
Dumka	145770	36800	100,210	111,060	245,980	147,860	7,700
E.Singhbhum	48843	2900	112,232	60,090	161,075	62,990	49,330
Godda	9500	0	74,665	39,450	84,165	39,450	10,800
Gumla	61750	2000	250	9,000	62,000	11,000	0
Jamtara	13898	0	34,058	8,700	47,956	8,700	2,200
Khunti	0	0	62,320	17,730	62,320	17,730	1,860
Latehar	147610	61000	208,336	190,746	355,946	251,746	377,621
Lohardaga	113660	0	263,105	980	376,765	980	0
Pakur	5605	0	54,515	13,255	60,120	13,255	4,770
Ranchi	144923	19146	1,090,409	26,555	1,235,332	45,701	0
Sahebganj	36955	0	47,157	64,000	84,112	64,000	29,840
Saraikela kharsawan	22150	8000	90,470	45,900	112,620	53,900	16,900
Simdega	120020	17800	24,610	86,850	144,630	104,650	13,200
W.Singhbhum	35570	0	101,740	15,550	137,310	15,550	13,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>906254</b>	<b>147646</b>	<b>2264077</b>	<b>689866</b>	<b>3170331</b>	<b>837512</b>	<b>527721</b>



**Table: Status of Seed Capital provided to the YGs till March 2018**

S.No	Name of District	Block	No. of A/c Opened	No. of YG Received Rs.20000/ Seed Capital (only 1st Installment)	No. of YG Received Rs.40000/ Seed Capital (Both 1st & 2nd Installment)	Total YG received Seed Capital
1	Dumka	Masaliya	21	18	0	18
		Gopikandar	17	17	0	17
2	Jamtara	Jamtara	20	16	4	20
		Fatehpur	20	10	10	20
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	20	9	11	20
		Bowarijor	20	11	9	20
4	Pakur	Littipara	14	7	7	14
		Amrapara	10	4	6	10
5	Sahibganj	Borio	18	12	4	16
		Taljhari	15	10	5	15
6	Ranchi	Bundu				0
		Tamar	48	37	11	48
7	Khunti	Arki	16	15	1	16
		Karra	18	18		18
8	Simdega	Sadar	21	15	6	21
		Kurdeg	19	15	4	19
9	Lohardaga	Bhandra	12	12		12
		Kairo	15	15		15
10	Latehar	Manika	20	16	4	20
		Barwadih	20	15	5	20
1	Gumla	Sisai	22	14	8	22
		Bharno	12	11	0	11
12	East Singhbhum	Potka	32	24	8	32
		Dumariya	19	13	6	19
13	Sarikella Kharsawa	Rajnagar	25	21	4	25
		Sarikella	22	10	8	18
		Kuchai	13	4	6	10
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	18	2	16	18
		Sonua	18	2	16	18
		Khutpani	24	4	20	24
	<b>Total</b>		<b>569</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>556</b>

The seed capital provided to youth groups will be used for purchasing sports goods, musical instrument or some kind of agri equipment which will enable them to involve in some kind of constructive work and check the out migration of the youth.



*Confidence paved the way of success.....*

There is no elevator to success. You have to take the stairs....

Harda village is located in Dumaria Tehsil of Purbi Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, India. It is situated 7km away from sub-district headquarter Dumaria and 59km away from district headquarter Purbi Singhbhum. Kantashole is the gram panchayat of Harda village.

The total geographical area of village is 312 hectares. Harda has a total population of 855 peoples. There are about 154 houses in Harda village. Dumaria is nearest town to Harda village.

On the positive initiative of the youth of Harda village, Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS) formed the organized youth Group and Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP) stressed the need for working for the youth development in the group. Emphasis was given on youth empowerment through various schemes. The youth group – Alguru Pandith Raghunath Murmu Yuva Association (having 15 members both male and female) are mainly from the rural and tribal groups. These youth are extremely creative and filled with new ideas and initiatives. Earlier the group members are studying for their competitive Exam preparation in a small group of 8 students. They have no other supports



except having few competitive Examination books with themselves. However, their creativity does not come in the open since they neither have a platform for expressions nor have the required directions and motivations.

Therefore, under the banner of JTELP, on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2015 Alguru Pandith Raghunath Murmu

Yuva Association (APRMYA) was formed as the Youth Group under JTELP. Mr. Kunwar Murmoo was elected as the President of the Group, hence Mr. Raghunath Soren and Lakhn Murmu were chosen as the Secretary and Tresurar of the youth group respectively. Group members was oriented and trained by JTDS on Leadership and Book-keeping. They were guided on how to come up with effective activity plan to empower the youth group. Kumar Murmu said that we have done the group meeting and with the majority decided to open a library in the village for school going students and aspirants of competitive Examination. We



(YG members) have shared our plane to District Project Management Unit- E. Singhbhum. After the approval of the plan, APRMYA youth group has received the seed capital of Rs. 20,000/- (twenty thousand rupees). They have purchased Competitive Examination Books from the seed capital amount received from JTDS and starts village

library by putting its name “Alguru Pandith Raghunath Murmu Pustkalaya” Harda.



In total, they have purchased 102 Books of different subjects of different publisher. It was decided in the meeting that members or even a students from village can obtain a book by paying the amount of just Rs. 5/- (per book) for a week. The group members have maintained a register to record the information about their Books and the student-detail who is collecting/refunding the books. In the financial year 2016-17, there are 3 group members (Kumara Murmu – passed Railway Exam joining awaited , Ramdash Murmu – Join in Jharkhand Police ) and Raghunath Soren – passed SSC GD but joined CRPF & Babulal Murmu taking admission in ITI Chaibasa) since the library has started in the Harda village. They said that it was very helpful for us particularly and other village students in study and preparation of competition Examination since the library opened in the village.

The youth were impressive in their performance and were extremely thankful for being given an opportunity to undertake a social cause in a very creative and different manner.



### **Constitution and Meeting of GS-PEC**

For the implementation of activities undertaken by the Gram Sabha time to time, a Project Executing Committee has been constituted in each village having fairly uniform representation of men and women from each tola. At village level all activities are carried out by this committee. For committee's regular functioning, members becoming accountable to designated works Constituted GS-PEC organizes meeting every month. In the meetings, member discussed on their roles and responsibilities, rights and duties, issuing appointment letters to CRPs, construction of ponds, opening of bank accounts and operating procedure maintenance, maintaining roster sheet and payment sheet of labours. In later phase, they discussed on demand of advance fund for starting EPA works, demand of advance fund for IGA, disbursement of man days to recruited CRPs and payment of labour worked in ponds constructions.

**Outcome:** Gradually, with the understanding of works, GS-PEC members are becoming responsive and delivering their best. Most of them have opened bank account, submitted many projects related to ponds construction, have arranged community people for digging ponds, and released payments to labourers in their accounts.

In the Gram sabha, GSPECs discuss about various schemes of JTJELP and identify the suitable beneficiaries for distribution of pumps, solar lantern etc.

They have also submitted plan for IGA related works like Pig rearing, Goat rearing, Poultry firm, Mango orchard, SRI method of paddy cultivation etc and motivated the community for implementation of the same.



**GSPEC meeting at Gotompi, Dumaria, East Singhum**

## MOTIVATION.....A KEY TO SUCCESS

Harkatta, is one of the Project villages of JTELP in Boarijor Block of Godda District. It lies under Lilatari-1 Panchayat of the block. Total 124 Households are there with around population of 550. Out of 124 households, 92 Households belong to ST families. There are no PTG families.

This village has very unique story in its own when it comes to understanding of villagers about JTELP. It was one of the initial villages where the DPMU team started working along with the FNGO team in the area. During earlier time of the project, we had a Panchayat level meeting of all the Pradhans of the Lilatari panchayat at Panchayat Phavan. During the meeting DPMU team explained in details of the JTELP and Stages of the project. Among which formation of GSPEC in every village by respective Gram Sabha. The first Gram Sabha in this village in chairmanship of Mr. Dhanai Kisku, Pradhan of the village was organized for understanding of villagers about the project. After two-three meetings with the villagers, the GSPEC formed under which there are two Sub Committees namely Land & Water Management and Village Development cum Livelihood in the village with keeping all points according to the project i.e representation of all Tolas/ Community, the ratio of male and female in the committee is 50:50, female should be there as one of the office bearer of both the subcommittees etc.

The project activities was going very well inside the village that means the meeting with villagers, the meeting with female group for formation of SHG was doing well in the village. The villagers were very enthusiastic about the activities of JTELP. Both males and females of all age group showed their interest in project activities.

As we know, GSPEC bank account opening is one of the pillars of the activities to be happened in the village. When the time came for the account opening, the FNGO team found that



villagers are reluctant about it. They were not ready to go to bank for account opening as if they have lost their interest in the project. Time passes and the reluctance among the villagers was constant. It was a matter of concern for both FNGO and DPMU team.

After sometime, nearly in the month of October, when almost other GSPEC accounts had been

opened and EPA work started in Lilatari Panchayat. Some of the villagers of Harkatta went to nearby villages and saw EPA work under process and got motivated and discussed the same inside their village. In the mean time DPMU team along



with FNGO team took help of Mr. Shyam Soren, Mukhiya of Lilatari panchayat in counseling of villagers. Mr. Soren went to the village and discussed with Pradhan and other villagers about the project and made them understand about the benefits of the project. The effort was quite successful that within a week Bank account of GSPEC was opened by the committee members and today EPA work is also under progress.

Such kind of stories inside the project area is a learning element for both the FNGO and DPMU team that never get upset of any interruption. They are part and partial of work and we should move ahead with positive thinking and work.

## Special Intervention for PVTG:

### Status of SHG formed for PVTG beneficiaries in different districts

DISTRICT	BLOCK	No. of PVTG SHGs Formed	No. of PVTG SHGs A/C opened	No. of PVTG SHG Received Rs.20000/ Seed Capital
Dumka	Masaliya	11	11	3
Dumka	Gopikandar	32	31	31
E.Singhbhum	Dumaria	6	6	6
Godda	Sunderpahari	78	78	78
Godda	Boarjor	83	83	83
Jamtara	Jamtara	1	1	0
Jamtara	Fatehpur	9	8	4
Latehar	Manika	5	4	3
Latehar	Barwadih	12	12	12
Pakur	Littipara	105	89	89
Pakur	Amrapara	78	78	78
Ranchi	Tamar	1	1	1
Sahebganj	Borio	38	38	38
Sahebganj	Taljhari	48	48	47
Simdega	Simdega Sadar	1	1	1
Simdega	Kurdeg	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>511</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>477</b>



PVTG SHG meeting at Dumaria-Kasmar facilitated by CRP



## 2. Integrated Natural Resource Management

The most important component of the project is Integrated Natural Resource Management under which greater volume of fund is allocated. The objectives is that without destroying land, land, water, greenery and forest should be wisely developed, used and conserved. To begin with the activities followed are detailed below:



### **Component- Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM)**

As per AOS 2017; In JTELP villages 89% hh reported agriculture is their main source of income and among them 14% reported that agriculture is their only source of income. Under this component there are three sub components as 1. Community Mobilization, 2. Land and Water Resource development works, 3. Productivity Enhancement.

## **Sub Component- 1. Community Mobilization**

1. Rapport Building:- This should be done on starting of the project but In this Financial Year 2017-18 first quarter April to June 2017, System of Rice Intensification have been introduced with 3000 no of farmers with approx 800-1000 SHG members, each farmer will cultivate in 0.5 acre of land covering around 1500 acre. Trainings have been provided from BTM, ATMA Scientist and BAO etc.
2. Resource Reconnaissance: - There are various resources which are available in the villages as springs, mountains, perennial nalla, different types of land etc. FNGO provide information about the status of the resources available, and what are the condition which effect them to be handle by the villagers
3. Tolla Sabha: - After the recommendation by JRM team on previous year, Tolla Sabha are being done during the planning process of GSRMLP. There are few things which are noted as- community based SHG, YG, GS-PEC and Gram Sabha sharing about JTELP, mission, vision and discussion about their current natural resources available, their proposed uses, livelihood based income etc.
4. Exposure Visit: - Exposure visit had been done of GS-PEC, CRPs at PRADAN area of Gumla, Godda and old JTDP villages where successfully implemented INRM activities at a batch size of 35-40 persons. FNGO organized visits for selected people from Tola (elected representative of the natural village) to suitable NRM sites. From August to September 2016 exposure visit has been done to GS-PEC and CRPs at best possible sites within district or outside district within State.
5. Tola and Village Mapping:- During the month of Aug-2015, resource map and social map had been done, by using chart paper in which demarcating the physical features such as settlement, resource typology, drainage pattern, resource ownership, location of water bodies, streams, forests, present land use. During the month of May, June 2016 GSRMLP preparation for 5 years has been started with the help of Cadastral map- in which ownership mapping, land use and demarcation of patch within the natural village boundary are in progress till 31/3/2017 1153 GSRMLP have been completed.
6. Training on GSRMLP:- Several trainings (8 in JTDP area and 6 in JTELP area) have been done in association with Mr. Dinbandhu Karmakar (IFAD Consultant) to train the CRPs for preparation of the GSRMLP.
7. Training on INRM: - Three days ToT had been given to FNGO and DPMU staff in which various topics had been covered related to implementation of land and water related activities.
8. Periodic meeting of Gram Sabha: - FNGO facilitate GS meeting held monthly discussing about the Land and water development works, IGA works related, approval of the proposals of work which are submitted by GS-PEC.
9. Periodic meeting of GS-PEC: - FNGO facilitate GS-PEC meeting for sharing about the progress of work and withdrawal of amount from bank. There is a problem regarding withdrawal of amount from bank for work associated in their village, so there is delay in withdrawing amount from bank, many a times link of bank fails, so they return empty handed. So there should be provision some honorarium per month to GS-PEC office bearers.

Lessons Learnt: - For addressing the needs of the community, periodic meeting with GS-PEC is very helpful, As GS-PEC office bearers contribution towards the moitoring of the infrastructure construction work is not compensated with any kind of monitary benfits therefore sometimes project face difficulties to keep their motivation intact.



## **Sub Component- 2. Land and Water Resource Development**

### **Preparation of GSRMLP**

The backbone of land and water activity as well as livelihood activity is the “Gram Sabha Resource Management and Livelihood Plan” (GSRMLP). In the FY 2015-16 GSRMLP was prepared partially for two years for 1136 villages with main focus on the activities of land and water. In this process social mapping and resource mapping was also done. Based on the past experience and as per the advice of previous JRM team a workshop was organized by the JTDS for preparation of comprehensive GSRMLP for five years based on the patch demarcation, water availability, soil type, locally available resources etc. After that all the CFs and CRPs were trained on the field about preparation of the GSRMLP. Those trained CRPs were grouped together in a batch of 4-5 with hand holding support of DPMu teampeople and they have been preparing the GSRMLP for 4-5 villages under them.

A GSRMLP is having the following sub-plans: (1) Land and water resource Development sub-plan, (2) Productivity Enhancement, Crop Diversification and irrigation sub-plan, (3) Income Generating Activity sub-plan, (4) Livelihood up scaling sub-plan.

Till 31/3/2017; 1153 plans have been prepared and handholding support have also been done not only for JTELP villages but for JTDP villages also. Among the prepared GSRMLP, 497 have been adopted by the MGNREGA for implementation.

In the FY 2017-18 total 9429 plans were sanctioned under MGNREGA.



**Preparation of GSRMLP in West Singhum**

**Table: Status of GSRMLP till March, 2018**

S.No	Name of District	Name of Block	No of Villages	No of GSRMLP Prepared	No of Villages Incorporated	No of Plans/ Schemes taken under this FY 2017-18
1	East Singhbhum	Dumariya	37	37	24	156
		Potka	50	50	42	202
2	Lohardaga	Kairo	24	22	11	870
		Bhandra	26	5	0	0
3	Latehar	Manika	27	27	12	83
		Barwadih	23	23	13	619
4	Sarikella Kharsawan	Sarikella	65	65	46	268
		Rajnagar	41	41	41	502
		Kuchai	25	25	24	652
5	Sahibganj	Borio	55	53	15	21
		Taljhari	58	57	21	62
6	Simdega	Sadar	21	21	21	496
		Kurdeg	12	12	12	511
7	Ranchi	Tamar	26	26	4	287
		Bundu	24	24	1	35
8	Gumla	Bharno	27	17	16	268
		Sisai	29	25	5	110
9	Godda	Bowarijor	74	74	62	576
		Sunderpahari	73	67	55	143
10	Pakur	Littipara	124	124	28	66
		Amrapara	63	63	63	1708
11	West Singhbhum	Sonua	19	19	19	488
		Khutpani	30	30	30	121
		Tonto	15	15	13	397
12	Dumka	Masaliya	47	47	18	344
		Gopikandar	78	78	70	338
13	Khunti	Erki	30	29	14	NA
		Karra	43	38	NA	NA
14	Jamtara	Sadar	35	35	18	39
		Fathepur	53	53	39	67
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>9429</b>



**Table: District Wise details of Plan incorporated for implementation under MGNREGA in FY 2017-18**

S.No	Name of District	Name of Block	Pond	Dova	Land Levelling and Bunding	Plantation	Irrigation Well	Shallow Well	Goat Shed	Pig Shed	Poultry Shed
1	East Singhbhum	Dumariya	19	95			8	6			
		Potka	9	76	9		7			101	
2	Lohardaga	Kairo		25	91		310		262	55	55
		Bhandra									
3	Latehar	Manika	7	42		5	14		15		
		Barwadih	47	103	198	68	150	40	1	3	9
4	Sarikella Kharsawan	Sarikella	72	37	11	2	56	3			
		Rajnagar	107	20	232	49	12	15			
		Kuchai	140	53	26	10	55	1	192	101	
5	Sahibganj	Borio		17					4		
		Taljhari	9	27	15		6		1		
6	Simdega	Sadar	4		26	6	14	3	226	87	129
		Kurdeg							250	78	183
7	Ranchi	Tamar	12	38	39	12	47	7	49		
		Bundu	1	1			1		10	1	1
8	Gumla	Bharno	25	64			27		46		106
		Sisai	27	32			21		10	11	9
9	Godda	Bowarijor	99	74	29	6		61	240	49	14
		Sunderpahari	6		137						
10	Pakur	Littipara	19	15	18		3	1			
		Amrapara	87	32	339	74	61	14	468	113	187
11	West Singhbhum	Sonua	16	14	44	14	13		92	220	55
		Khutpani	18	22	23	12	4	21	6	2	
		Tonto	64	35	107	39	32		73		27
12	Dumka	Masaliya	64	38	93		125	14	4		
		Gopikandar	87	123	42	9	21	28			
13	Khunti	Erki									
		Karra									
14	Jamtara	Sadar	2	7	30						
		Fathepur	35	26	5						
		<b>Total</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1949</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>775</b>

**Land and Water Resource Development:** - As per AOS in project villages 54% of respondent had access to irrigation water & 22% had their own pump sets for irrigation. In Previous financial year 2015-16 under Entry Point Activity (EPA) about 1324 ponds were sanctioned in 1259 villages in which 329 ponds completed. In 2016-17 another 429 ponds have been sanctioned and another 835 ponds (including back-log of 2015-16) have been completed. All together 1164 ponds have been completed till March 2017. At the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, 1369 ponds were completed and another 297 ponds were closed in incomplete stage due to various reasons

Crop Water Requirement, Demand of water: -

Suppose For 1 acre of land (4000 m<sup>2</sup>), and farmer is willing to do Rabi crop with Tomato

Case 1:- method of irrigation is flood

Total water requirement is have to be calculated

On an average per 15 days 0.05 m is water required for base period of Tomato crop is 120 days,

Then no of irrigation frequency= 120/15= approx 8

Total Depth of Irrigation= 8\*0.05=0.40 m

Total water required= 4000\*0.40= 1600 M<sup>3</sup>

We know that in 1 M<sup>3</sup> = 1000 liter of water

Total water required= 16x10<sup>5</sup> litre

For this size of pond required is 23 M- Lengthx23- Breadthx3- Depth or we can say that 70x70x10 CFT is suitable for 1 acre of land

Case 2:- Furrow irrigation

Spacing of plant is 0.75 m x 0.75 m (row to row and plant to plant spacing)

No of Plants= 4000/ (0.75\*0.75) =7111, say 7000 plants (excluding some plants die or do not grow)

Per plant require 5 liter of irrigation at every 15 days for a base period of Tomato crop 120 days.

Depth of Irrigation water= 7000\*8\*5= 280000 liter or Say 280 M<sup>3</sup> so small dova can be a suitable structures for irrigating 1 acre of Tomato Plant during Rabi season.



Pond constructed at Sundarpahari, Godda



## Status of Pond Construction till 31<sup>st</sup> March – 2018

Sl no	District	Target (Including carry over of FY 15-16 & 16-17)	Achievement till 16-17	Achievement in 17-18	Total Completed	Closed in Incomplete Stage	Command Area (Acre)
1	Dumka	159	41	5	46	98	120.76
2	E.Singhbhum	124	99	19	118	5	186.58
3	Godda	196	125	-13	112	91	220.22
4	Gumla	102	84	17	101	0	157.56
5	Jamtara	171	95	61	156	4	245.36
6	Khunti	84	73	0	73	0	113.88
7	Latehar	67	57	9	66	0	102.96
8	Lohardaga	56	23	9	32	0	49.92
9	Pakur	189	70	24	94	56	175.58
10	Ranchi	77	64	13	77	3	122.39
11	Sahibganj	158	99	24	123	22	204.11
12	Saraikela kharsawan	216	183	22	205	7	325.35
13	Simdega	52	47	5	52	0	81.64
14	W.Singhbhum	130	104	10	114	11	184.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>1781</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2290.79</b>



**Pond constructed at Potka, East Singbhum**

In the completed ponds fisheries has also been practiced by the villagers and district wise utilization of the water bodies (constructed under JTCLP) for fishing purpose and income from fishery activity is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	No. of Beneficiary	No. of Villages	No. of fish stocking ponds	Total Production (In KG)	Total Consumed by own (in Kg)	Total sale (in Kg)	Total earning (in Rs)
1	Simdega	Kurdeg	26	8	11	362	202	160	24000
		Sadar	30	20	3	250	150	100	15000
2	Pakur	Littipara	13	13	13	3200	1300	1900	228000
		Amrapara	34	34	34	8500	3400	5100	612000
3	Latehar	Manika	153	9	26	2625	430	2195	219500
		Barwadih	32	13	32	5016	500	4516	587080
4	Lohardaga	Kairo	14	14	14	98	42	56	14700
		Bhandra							
5	Ranchi	Tamar	38	9		2026	208	1818	218160
		Bundu	24	15		2685	611	2074	245380
6	Dumka	Gopikandar	83	69	48	1005	455	550	22500
		Masaliya	132	33	33	1061	549	512	582270
7	East Singhbhum	Dumaria	101	21	88	7680	1280	6400	704000
		Pokta	138	20	122	10980	1830	9150	1098000
8	Godda	Boarijor	9	9	9	286	94	192	19200
		Sundarpahadi	22	22	22	2915	1030	1855	185500
9	Gumla	Sisai	26	14	3	1200	5000	7000	700000
		Bharno	38	17	38	728	160	568	113600
10	Jamtara	Fatehpur	51	51	51	5800	3600	2200	176000
		Jamtara	29	29	29	3200	1800	1400	112000
11	Khunti	Arki	30	25	0	1510	381	1046	122710
		Karra	26	26	28	312	68	244	35380
12	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Saraikela	51	25	51	2800	1423	1456	174720
		Rajnagar	43	14	12	7855	2421	5434	597740
		Kuchai	47	16	47	2740	617	2123	233530
13	Sahibganj	Taljhari	22	22	22	108	61	47	3550
		Borio	32	32	32	1867	1240	627	50800
14	West Singhbhum	Sonua	178	30	33	2436	581	1855	259700
		Tonto	251	18	45	3956	875	3081	431340
		Khuntpani	99	15	19	1322	407	915	118560
<b>Total</b>			<b>1772</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>84523</b>	<b>30715</b>	<b>64574</b>	<b>7904920</b>



**Lesson Learnt:-** Rate of payment is different in both MGNREGA works and works done utilizing the SCA to TSS fund; like in MGNREGA 1 mandays is calculated on 66 CFT (or say 6 inches- chowka) but in JTELP 1 mandays is calculated on 100 CFT (12 inches- chowka) which creates confusion in the minds of the beneficiaries. It has been observed that for tribal beneficiaries with small land holding - Contour stone bunding, small water harvesting tank, earthen dam, lift irrigation, shallow well for irrigation and drinking purpose are good options for enhancing their productions by introducing new techniques like SRI in Millets, Bazara, Raie etc.

**Construction of Shallow Well:** Shallow well (locally called as Chuwa) have been made 280 out of 623. Size of shallow well is 15 feet depth and 8 feet diameter, to 8 feet depth and 8 feet diameter. Apart from household works and irrigation purposes shallow well may be useful for PVTGs for drinking purpose also.

**Status of Shallow Well till 31/03/2017**

S. no	District	Target	Completed till 2016-17	Constructed during FY 2017-18	Total Constructed	Closed in incomplete stage	Command Area (Acre)
1	Dumka	28	7	26	33	0	17
2	E.Singhbhum	39	24	29	53	0	27
3	Godda	25	23	76	99	0	50
4	Gumla	53	13	0	13	0	7
5	Jamtara	74	25	27	52	4	26
6	Khunti	68	44	21	65	10	33
7	Latehar	60	36	15	51	0	23
8	Lohardaga	102	1	7	8	17	6
9	Pakur	45	9	8	17	0	8
10	Ranchi	41	25	5	30	25	18
11	Sahibganj	72	6	45	51	0	26
12	Saraike kharsawan	55	41	7	48	0	24
13	Simdega	118	11	20	31	0	16
14	W.Singhbhum	68	15	75	90	3	45
<b>Total</b>		<b>848</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>323</b>

Lesson Learnt: - For ST/PVTG families shallow well is a good structure made in a simple way, small pumpset has been given for small farmers for lifting water from the source, there is a one agenda now attached with SHG meetings about taking about SRI and willing to do it. In this CRPs training on agriculture had already been given by BTM, KVK Scientist, BAO etc For PTGs there should be exclusively planning depending upon their need which are being captured in GSRMLP.

As per the AOS 2017; In JTELP villages 71% of respondent had access to irrigation water & 40% had their own pump sets for irrigation (17% of the respondent received pump sets from the JTELP). In project villages 37% used irrigation for one season only, 27% used irrigation for two seasons and 7% used irrigation for all the three season.

**Wage Employment Generation:** As per AOS 2017, In JTLP villages 91% reported increase in HH wage income (30% reported significant increase and 61% reported moderate increase), whereas only 1 hh reported decrease in HH wage income. 9% HH reported no change.



**Shallow Well Constructed at Potka, East Singbhum**



**Shallow Well Constructed at Sisai, Gumla**



## Productivity Enhancement: SRI of Paddy

**In Crop demonstration-**In Jharkhand dominant method of paddy cultivation is broadcasting in which there is significant production loss due to uneven distribution of plants in the field. It has observed that by introduction SRI technology the production of the paddy can be enhanced by 150%.

Training for the same was conducted in the field with the help of ATMA and HYV seeds were distributed among the beneficiaries in subsidized rate through LAMS or local block office.

In this FY 2017-18, SRI have been introduced with around 3000 farmers with 1500 acres of land. Seed and Conoweeder is being provided through convergence from ATMA, KVK, BAU, LAMPS, DAO etc. Trainings are given by BTM, TSA or by FNGos staff to CRP and farmers. The production enhanced after adopting SRI technology in all the districts from where data is collected but the change is not uniform among the districts.

As per the AOS 2017; in JTELP villages 37% respondent used the SRI of Paddy and among them 93% thought that this technology is effective. 87% of the farmers who adopted SRI this year reported that they would continue this method in next year also and 82% reported significant increase in the production.



**Distrcit & Block wise Production of Paddy through SRI**

District	This year production (Q/Acre)	Total no of Farmers Done SRI	No of Villages	Land Area (Acre) under SRI	Variety Used In SRI	Grain Yield In SRI Qt/Acre	Variety Used in Traditional method	Grain Yield in traditional Qt/Acre
E. Singbhum	21.57	70	3	17.7	Naveen	22.81	Swarna	3.12
Jamtara	15.57	80	4	29.73	Naveen	22.83	Swarna	3.08
Latehar	15.7	50	6	25	Naveen	28.42	Balibhojna, Swarna	13.82
Ranchi	20.2	51	7	25.5	Sahabhagi	28.36	Balibhojna, Swarna	14.05
W. Singbhum	11.34	38	3	19	Naveen	26.12	Kashiphool, Balibhojna, Swarna	13.72
Pakur	26	56	4	28	Sahabhagi	29.3	Kashiphool, Swarna	14
Khunti	8.36	100	1	50	Swarna	22.1	Lal Dhan, Swarna, Kadamsr	15.72
Saraikela-Kharswan	25.86	50	1	24.8	Swarna	22.91	Swarna	15.5
Gumla	Bharno	100	3	25.3	Naveen	8.45	Lalat	6.86
	Sisai	100	5	37.05	Naveen	10.99	Pioneer, Lalat	5.9
Jamtara	Fatehpur	180	7	76.3	Abhishek	24.34	Swarna	17.36
	Jamtara	125	3	65.2	Abhishek	32.84	Swarna	17.5
Khunti	Arki	120	4	73.1	Naveen	22.73	Traditional	8.85
	Karra	100	2	50	IR 64	26.42	Traditional	10.31
Latehar	Barwadih	100	2	50	Naveen	14.69	Traditional	9.22
	Manika	100	1	50	Naveen	14.98	Traditional	13.21
Lohardaga	Kairo	155	4	77.5	Naveen	33.44	Traditional	15.69
Pakur	Amrapara	100	3	50	Sahabhagi	17.08	Traditional	8.6
	Littipara	100	2	50	Sahabhagi	17.08	Traditional	8.6
Ranchi	Bundu	100	1	13.72	Naveen	35.47	Lalat, Naveen	28.86
	Tamar	73	6	16.5	Naveen	34.58	Lalat, Naveen	21.21
Sahibganj	Borio	50	2	25	Swarna	34.86	Swarna	20.12
	Taljhari	100	5	50	Hybrid Swarna	35.45	Swarna	21.24



Simdega	Sadar	101	5	41.3	Sahabhagi	25.65	Lalat	12
	Kurdeg	100	6	40.8	Sahabhagi	23.67	Safri	12
Sarikella Kharsawa	Kuchai	77	13	28.45	Sahabhagi	23.56	Swarna/Lalat	18.7
	Rajnagar	100	10	48.6	Sahabhagi	16.96	Lakhi Moni, Lalat, Bhojna, Baliasu	9.97
	Sarikella	77	7	38.5	Sahabhagi	31.29	Swarna, Lalat	18.64
West Singhbhum	Khutpani	110	9	59.05	Sahabhagi	24.64	Bhojana, lalat, Kosum baba	18.82
	Sonua	91	4	49.85	Rajendar Mansuri	27.13	Lakhan Sali, Koinya Baba, Sal baba, Jarli, Tikur	17.98
	Tonto	100	9	52.25	Lalat	28.52	Traditional	24.53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1288.2</b>		<b>24.764</b>		<b>14.167</b>



SRI at Rajnagar, Saraikela-Kharswan



SRI at Erki, Khunti

## Case Study: SRI

### Systematic Root Intensification of Paddy at Alna village, Ranchi

In Jharkhand most of the farmers follow the traditional method of paddy cultivation in which they show the paddy at random in the field, resulting into production loss due to low yield. To overcome this problem in FY 2017-18 JTDS tried to propagate the SRI method of paddy cultivation among its beneficiaries. Alna village of Bundu block in Ranchi was selected for this purpose. After initial meeting 100 farmers came forward to try the SRI method in 0.5 acre of land for demonstration purpose. The result of the SRI method was astonishing for the farmers as the production was almost twice of the traditional method.



<b>With SRI</b>		<b>Without SRI</b>	
Total Area	13.72	Total Area	13.72
Seed Variety	Naveen	Seed Variety	Naveen
Value of Seed	1200	Value of Seed	2100
Land preparation cost	13000	Land preparation cost	10000
Fertiliser	15000	Fertiliser	10000
Pestiside	10000	Pestiside	7500
Labour cost	150000	Labour cost	100000
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>189200</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>129600</b>
Production (Quintal/Acre)	35.47	Production (Quintal/Acre)	20.14
Total Production	486.65	Total Production	276.32
Value	970000	Value	550000
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>820000</b>	<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>420400</b>



State	Jharkhand
District	Ranchi
Block	Bundu
Gram Panchayat	Kanchi
Village	Alna



**Farmers Service Centre:** In JTELP area to provide one stop solutions to the farmers regarding cultivation, two Farmers service centres wer planned in each intervention block. The building constructed would be used for storage of agricultural produce as well as agricultural implements. Progeressive SHG or YG will be selected to manage the day to day activity of the FSC. Already 24 FSC (out of 64) had been completed and provided with agricultural equipments.

Table: List of completed FSC with agriculturel equipments:

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	Conoweeder	Dry Land weeder	Line Marker	Peddal Paddy Thresher	Wheel Hoe	Seed Treatment Drum	Maize Sheller
Ranchi	Tamar	Kundla	Kuchru							
Ranchi	Tamar	Arahanga-	Kudda	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Ranchi	Bundu	Baruhatu	Redda	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Ranchi	Bundu	Kanchi	Burudih	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Gumla	Sisai	Nagar-	Gokhulpur	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Latehar	Manika	Jungur-	Jungur	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Khunti	Erki	Torang	Gitilbera	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Lohardaga	Kairo	Sadhabe	Eradon	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Seraikala Kharsawan	Seraikala	Chotadawana	Sinisidma	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Seraikala Kharsawan	Rajnagar	Potka	Barhi	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Seraikala Kharsawan	Kuchai	Arawan	Bayang	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
West Singhbhum	Tonto	Nim dih-	Sankuchiya	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
West Singhbhum	Sonua	Dewanbir-	Berasai	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
East Singhbhum	Potka	Rasunchopa-	Rahadjudi	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
East Singhbhum	Potka	Kowali	Kasihidih	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
East Singhbhum	Dumariya	Palasbani	Kalimati							
East Singhbhum	Dumariya	Kantasol	Harda	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Sahibganj	Taljhari	Bhatbhanga Santhali-	Bhatbhanga Santhali	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Sahibganj	Taljhari	Taljhari	Simaljori							
Sahibganj	Borio	Badaraxo	Kadama							
Pakur	Amrapara	Jaraki	Fatehpur	42	6	40	2	3	1	25
Godda	Sunderpahari	Tilabad	Tilabad	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Jamtara	Fatehpur	Baranacha-	Teliyabandhi	42	5	40	2	3	1	25
Dumka	Masaliya	Horaidih	Palasi	42	5	40	2	3	1	25

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	Kitchen Garden Tools	Tubular Hand Maize Sheller	Dutch Hoe	Grubber	Naveen Sickle	Peg Type Lac Sheller
Ranchi	Tamar	Kundla	Kuchru						
Ranchi	Tamar	Arahanga-	Kudda	2	20	2			
Ranchi	Bundu	Baruhatu	Redda	2	20	2			1
Ranchi	Bundu	Kanchi	Burudih	2	20	2	1	1	
Gumla	Sisai	Nagar-	Gokhulpur	2	20	2	1	1	
Latehar	Manika	Jungur-	Jungur	2	20	2	1	1	
Khunti	Erki	Torang	Gitilbera	2	20	2			1
Lohardaga	Kairo	Sadhabe	Eradon	2	20	2			
Seraikala Kharsawan	Seraikala	Chotadawan a	Sinisidma	2	20	2	1	1	
Seraikala Kharsawan	Rajnagar	Potka	Barhi	2	20	2			
Seraikala Kharsawan	Kuchai	Arawan	Bayang	2	20	2			
West Singhbhum	Tonto	Nimdih-	Sankuchiya	2	20	2			
West Singhbhum	Sonua	Dewanbir-	Berasai	2	20	2	1	1	
East Singhbhum	Potka	Rasunchopa-	Rahadjudi	2	20	2			
East Singhbhum	Potka	Kowali	Kasihidih	2	20	2	1	1	
East Singhbhum	Dumariya	Palasbani	Kalimati						
East Singhbhum	Dumariya	Kantasol	Harda	2	20	2			
Sahibganj	Taljhari	Bhatbhanga Santhali-	Bhatbhanga Santhali	2	20	2	1	1	
Sahibganj	Taljhari	Taljhari	Simaljori						
Sahibganj	Borio	Badaraxo	Kadama						
Pakur	Amrapara	Jaraki	Fatehpur	2	20	2	1	1	
Godda	Sunderpahari	Tilabad	Tilabad	2	20	2	1	1	
Jamtara	Fatehpur	Baranacha-	Teliyabandhi	2	20	2	1	1	
Dumka	Masaliya	Horaidih	Palasi	2	20	2			





FSC at Fatehpur village, Amrapara block, Pakur



FSC at Palasi village, Masaliya block, Dumka

### Release of Village Development Fund

In the FY 2015-16 total 1000 villages have been provided with "Village Development Fund" of Rs.100000/- each. In FY 2016-17 total 1231 villages have received seed capital ranging from 25000/- to 250000/-. In FY 2017-18 all the 1254 villages under JTELP received Village Development Fund. The utilization of VDF is barred for the time being as the strengthening of GSPEC is in process and when the proper guideline will develop in consultation with the gram sabha with facilitation from FNGO and DPMU; GSPEC will be allowed to utilize the fund for maintenance of common infrasyruture of the villages as well as utilizing the same as revolving fund.

Sl.No	Name of District	Block	No. of General Village received VDF Rs.125000	No. of PVTG Village received VDF Rs.250000
1	Dumka	Masaliya	47	0
		Gopikandar	70	8
2	Jamtara	Jamtara	35	
		Fatehpur	53	
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	40	33
		Bowarijor	50	24
4	Pakur	Littipara	58	66
		Amrapara	42	21
5	Sahibganj	Borio	48	7
		Taljhari	39	19
6	Ranchi	Bundu		
		Tamar	50	
7	Khunti	Arki	30	
		Karra	43	
8	Simdega	Sadar	21	0
		Kurdeg	12	0
9	Lohardaga	Bhandra	26	
		Kairo	24	
10	Latehar	Manika	27	-
		Barwadih	23	-
11	Gumla	Sisai	29	0
		Bharno	27	0
12	East Singhbhum	Potka	50	0
		Dumariya	37	0
13	Sarikella Kharsawa	Rajnagar	41	
		Sarikella	65	
		Kuchai	25	
14	West Singhbhum	Tonto	15	
		Sonua	19	
		Khutpani	30	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1076</b>	<b>178</b>



## Initiation of Water Harvesting Structure lend a hand to control Out Migration

Considering, Agriculture in rain fed conditions in Santal Pargana's, Jharkhand often is lagging behind due to lack of proper irrigation. Farmers follow traditional practices for cultivating a single crop i.e., paddy in small patches of land with water available during rainy season only. The rest of the year their lands remain unproductive. They suffer under acute poverty as their livelihood opportunity got seriously affected due to this situation. They often remained jobless and become victims of distress migration.

Water management is vital in fulfilling the demand of irrigation in rain fed areas. Storage of water in these areas is an integral part of any rain water harvesting system and it is necessary to harvest water from any source e.g. precipitation, perennial sources, roof water etc. in ponds and reservoirs for various domestic and agricultural purposes over a period of time.

In 2015-16, the project staff of JTDS in support of Badlao Foundation, have organised sensitization programme for villagers on various practices of Integrated Natural Resource Management. The



organization with then started to facilitate excavation of a farm pond measuring 10 feet deep and covering 60 x 60 square feet area as Entry Point Activity in 32 project villages of Jamtara Block.

65 years old Jatin Murmu belongs to village Jorbhita of Jamtara block. Being a small farmer and having 1.5 acres of agricultural land, he pursued cultivation of traditional monsoon paddy.. He has to support a large family of 7 members-, wife, son, and 3 grandsons and often faced acute shortage of food grains. His family lived in hand to mouth condition, as income from single crop was insufficient. He was desperately looking for additional income from agriculture to feed his family. Most of the families of the particular hamlet are facing similar sort of irrigational problem that results dependency on monocropping and out migration in lean season for earning the bread. This kind of small farm pond can help them to harvest the 2<sup>nd</sup> crop and as well as promote fishery.

People who have attended the Gram Sabha on 09/08/2015 also agreed to take the EPA on his land to improve some economical condition of the habitants of the hamlet. Based on the decision made in Gram Sabha , he has decided to excavate a small pond of 10 feet deep and 60x60sq.feet size by the approval of GSPEC of his village by support of JTELP on his medium Land.

After receiving Cheque of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment GSPEC members conducted a village level meeting to start the work. By hearing the work opportunity within the village, people, who are preparing to migrate or work as wage labour under MGNREGA were very happy. By the instruction of JE and supervision of GSPEC, labours have started



excavation work of this pond. But they were not excavating the earth in proper way. They were excavating 10\*10 square feet and 6 or 7 inches' depth instead of 10\*10\*1 feet for getting their wage according to wage rate of 168 INR for 100 cft excavated soil (wage rate of JTELP is 187 INR for 100 cft soil and labours have to donate 10% of their wages to Village Development Fund) . To

understand and resolve the problem, staff of Badlao Foundation have conducted an interface meeting with GSPEC and labours of Jorbhita village during the time of 1<sup>st</sup> labour payment. It was found that they were habituated with this kind of mal-practice in MGNREGA work because the labour payment in MGNREGA is irregular in this area and beside that contractor or mate usually took a percentage from their wage. Then the management staff have explained the difference between implementation process of JTELP and MGNREGA. i.e. In MGNREGA fund totally controls by the bureaucrat but in JTELP it has being controlled by the committee of their own and payment will be paid by GSPEC regularly without cutting any commission. After getting assurance and received actual payment as well as knowing about the utilization of VDF, the labours have started work in proper way next day onwards. Now they are excavating 10\*10 square feet area and 1 foot deep soil to receive 168 INR as wage. Labours of this tribal village is very happy by getting the work opportunity as well as regular wage during the time of their most famous festival 'Bandana'.

After completion of excavated work, Land Owner is planning to cultivate vegetables throughout the year on his 30 decimal lands beside the pond and also SHG members of this village are interested to practice fishery in this



pond. The excavation of farm pond will be helped Mr. Jatin (Land Owner) in getting regular income besides creating productive engagements for his family members. They will lead a life of dignity and comfort .Beside income generation vegetable growing will provide nutritional supplement to his family as a result of which, their health condition will be improved, medical expenses will come down .

The pond will also serves as a good source of irrigation for growing Rabi crops on the adjoining approximate 10-12 acres land of 11 H.H. Pond will also help to mitigate the problem of drinking water for livestock. Increased in crop harvest will be resulted in major changes in the life styles of the farmers of this village. The agriculture products will find adequate market linkages enhancing their income from sale of farm outputs.



## Success Story- A Sincere effort by villages of village Pandra brings Smile in Faces

**District: Khunti**

**Block: Karra**

**Gram Panchayat: Chatta**

**Village: Pandra**

Tribal Communities are highly dependent on natural resource base for their survival and their livelihood system revolves around NTFPs, agriculture, live Stock wage Labour etc. Village Pandra of Panchayat Chatta is also surrounded by forest and far fling far dazzling of town

At the initial stage of “Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project” a project launched by “Jharkhand Tribal Development Society” no one in the village believed that village dwellers dreams could be come true and sincere effort made by any external agency, which has not happened earlier in this village, project staffs initiated meeting in this village and the importance of forming Community Based Organizations named as Gram Sabha Project Executive Committee (GSPEC), women Self Help Groups (SHG) and Youth Groups (Y.G.) which are the basic component of this project through which whole project would be implemented and was shared among the village community. Initially crisis of water always striking points for the village Pandra , so the first move as an activity a pond size 70\*60\*10 Started under entry point activity

Village Pandra under Panchayat of Karra Block is predominantly Tribal Village Located 12 Km from Block headquarter, previous year JTELP project intervene in this village . Community Facilitator has visited this village to build rapport with community before organizing first time Tolla Sabha. The date of tola sabha was



finalized with village headmen and other but as on date meeting community not turned up .Simultaneously, second attempt was also fail due to low participation of the villagers. Then, DPMU team along with FNGO team have jointly visited the village and interacted with Gram Pradhan and



discussed with them the project gist and after a brief discussion, they have finalized a suitable date for Tolla sabha and gave the assurance for participation of male as well as women counterpart, he assured that this time definitely community turned up, And in tola sabha got the opportunity to interact with Gram sabha shared the project benefits and effectiveness of Gram sabha also shared about the project concept and empowerment real meaning, which arrived through rigorous effort of Gram sabha, whole things will be handled by Gram sabha and committee



pond.

Some concept of women's right and concept of women empowerment have been shared, giving example of success of JTDP project, Under the activity entry point activity the community positively and sincerely done excavation work of pond, near the pond only monocropping was in practice and vegetable cultivation was not in practice near the area of

The sincere effort took by a farmer named Bucha Munda and Jaipal lang, who were beneficiaries also of this pond, have break the eyes and he cultivated vegetables in 60decimal land, for irrigation used pond by lifting water. Peas cultivated in 25 decimal, tomato: 15decimal and Cauliflower around: 20 decimal, with this fractional of land both farmers were invested 3500/- and used organic fertilizer like cowdung etc. Jaipal Lang and Buchu Munda both farmers were rigorously workout on the field for reaping the good harvest, God has rightly said hard work never gets futile, and result start reflecting by their hard work at the land. . They both had jointly sell around 800 kg of vegetables and 8-10 round in local market after using for self consumption and also gifted their relatives who has visit to their home. Both has earned 28000-3000/- after selling vegetables in market. Both had said they never cultivated vegetables such before and a behavioral change and positive change comes within them. They have put the example for other farmers also.

Such positive changes found in village Pandra and vegetable intake has increased definitely as well as earning also enhanced in these families. So such source of income has been generated for the community of this village. Good and sincere effort of villagers bring changes in this village, it became possible with diligent effort in the land vegetable cultivation was not regular course.

## Success story on Shallow Well, Simri, Kope

### About Simri Village:

Simri village was established in 1800 century about three hundred years ago. Oroan social group of people found the village, and it consist numbers of groups such as Kherwar, Oroan, Muslim, Yadav, Landlord, and Kumhar. Mainly people survive with agriculture, government job, Barbar, retail business, and daily wages. There three languages are spoken Hindi, Sadari and Oroan in the village. The village is located south from NH 75, and it is about 6 km from Manika Block. Population of the village is about 1192 and 220 HH. Oraon group dominates in the village. But the entire groups live with peace and harmony.

By seeing water scarcity of the drought area in year 2016-2017, JTDS had implemented the shallow well activity through JTELP. The shallow well was to construct in low land where water sources are easily available there. This component is very useful and successful in the village. It is solved bit water scarcity of the villages.



Shallow well is constructed land of farmer, Mohan Oroan. He lives isolated from the village with wife and three children. In the same plot his kin live with his family about 40 meter yard away. North region of his house is surrounded trees. He owns 1.5 acre of land where he cultivates paddy and Rabi crops during rainy season; and rest of the seasons he wasn't do any crops, due to lack of water his land. His family and kin family used to starve for water. They were fetching water from distance about half km village. Due to this drought they used to migrate seasonally in bricks factories to Sasaram, Bihar.




Today Mohan Oraon and his kin have enough water for the family. They also can irrigate their land for paddy, rabi and even zaid crops, too. These families could irrigate about 1acre of the land. They have increased the irrigation, and families have income generating crops productivity today.



# 4. Livelihoods Support

One of the prime objectives of JTELP's the development initiatives in rural Jharkhand is helping the community establish a sustainable economy, driven by local enterprise. This has involved encouraging them to adopt a second crop, and exploring various off-farm income generation activities (IGAs) like Pigeon Pie, Chick-pea, Arhar cultivation, Backyard poultry, and piggery, goat-rearing, Lac-rearing etc. The past year had a remarkable increase in the number of farming families that have adopted these activities.

**Intervention**



Goat- rearing      Pig- rearing      Poultry      Nutrition Garden      Vegetable Cluster

*The livelihood Support component have four sub-components namely, support for IGAs, Integrated production and Marketing Support, Vocational Training and Innovative Interventions.*

## Changes in Project Implementation context and design

### Focus on livestock cluster

In project villages 77% hh owned any kind of livestock (AOS). As per initial design livestock related income generation activities were lilited to the beneficiaries belonging to PVTG, Women headed house holds, Widow, disabled and Land less families.

**The target group categories eligible for IGAs as per the IFAD design :**

SI. NO.	Target Group
1	HHs of PTGs
2	Poorest of the poor HH family based on wealth ranking
3	HHs of the Landless family (owning < 1 acre agril. Land)
4	HHs Artisans family
5	Women- headed family (Widow/Separated women)
6	HHs with differently disabled people
7	HHs of SHG Group

**Status of the the livestock units provided to the above mentioned HHs:**

District	Status of work sanctioned in FY 15-16											
	Poultry				Goat				Pig			
	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Birds Purchase	No. of birds procured	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured
Lohardaga	14	14	840	420	10	10	100	50	2	2	20	20
Gumla	14	14	840	140	10	10	100	30	2	2	20	20
Simdega	14	14	840	360	10	10	100	60	2	2	20	15
Latehar	14	14	840	840	10	10	100	100	2	2	20	20
Dumka	16	16	960	0	14	14	140	70	4	4	40	17
Jamtara	16	16	960	320	14	14	140	140	4	4	40	40
Pakur	16	16	960	0	14	14	140	140	4	4	40	0
Godda	16	16	960	0	14	14	140	140	4	4	40	20
Sahibganj	16	16	960	960	14	14	140	140	4	4	40	40
Ranchi	14	14	840	560	10	10	100	100	2	2	20	20
Khunti	13	12	780	460	10	9	100	90	2	2	20	20
East Singhbhum	14	14	840	840	10	10	100	100	2	2	20	20
West Singhbhum	21	21	1260	560	13	13	130	130	3	3	30	30
Saraikela kharsawan	21	21	1260	420	13	13	130	130	3	3	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>13140</b>	<b>5880</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>312</b>



District	Status of work sanctioned in FY 16-17											
	Poultry				Goat				Pig			
	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Birds Purchase	No. of birds procured	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured
Lohardaga	2	2	120	120	4	3	40	20	10	5	100	50
Gumla	4	2	240	0	5	3	50	0	17	7	170	20
Simdega	2	2	120	40	2	2	20	10	6	6	60	10
Latehar	0		0		5	5	50	30	27	13	270	130
Dumka	2	2	120	0	2	2	20	0	2	2	20	3
Jamtara	2	2	120	0	4	4	40	40	16	16	160	70
Pakur	2	2	120	0	2	2	20	20	8	8	80	0
Godda	4	2	240	0	6	4	60	0	29	23	290	0
Sahibganj	4	4	240	240	5	5	50	50	14	14	140	134
Ranchi	4	4	240	80	6	6	60	60	14	14	140	100
Khunti	2	2	120	120	3	3	30	30	15	11	150	20
East Singhbhum	2	2	120	80	5	5	50	50	18	18	180	180
West Singhbhum	6	6	360	40	7	7	70	70	21	21	210	170
Saraikela kharsawan	6	6	360	0	7	7	70	70	21	21	210	210
Total	42	38	2520	720	63	58	630	450	218	179	2180	1097

But this limited implementation was not enough to bring significant impact to the livelihood of the poor tribal families. Therefore, as per the direction of Deptt. of Welfare, GoJ, it was decided that from FY 2016-17 livestock activities specially Pig rearing, Goat rearing and poultry would be done in intensified manner and in a cluster of 100 house holds would be taken in a single or two/three villages (depending on the total no. of HH). In FY 2016-17 total 1400 livestock shed was constructed and In FY 2017-17 total 4828 livestock shed was prepared against the target of 5800.

In poultry sheds total 100 layer birds would be distributed in two installments of 50 birds each. The second installment would be distributed after the six month of providing the first batch.

In goat cluster each shed would be provided with 1 buck and 5 does. Similarly in pig cluster each shed would be provided with 2 boars and 4 sows.

## Status of Livestock intensification cluster of FY 2016-17 as on March 2017

**Poultry Cluster:** In FY 2016-17 total 495 poultry shed was constructed

Sl no	District	Poultry Cluster									
		Shed Construction	Bird Procurement	Mortality	No. of chicks replaced against mortality	Egg Produced	No. of Chicks (Own Consumption)	No. of Eggs (Own Consumption)	No. of Chicks sold	No. of Eggs sold	Income Earned
1	Lohardaga	100	5000	4510	500	1810	150	810	850	1000	176000
2	Simdega	100	5000	1585	0	3390	1504	1077	1835	1099	169259
3	Latehar	100	5000	434	133	3469	1299	1547	3232	1922	886680
4	Ranchi	100	5000	2216	0	636	667	328	2117	308	232870
5	Khunti	95	4825	3774	2200	1266	1730	718	837	508	184140
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>24825</b>	<b>12519</b>	<b>2833</b>	<b>10571</b>	<b>5350</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>8871</b>	<b>4837</b>	<b>1648949</b>



Poultry Cluster shed Village Dundu, Block Manika, District Latehar



## Case Study:

### Success story on poultry cluster by Jaynti Devi



Dundu village was established by social group Kherwar in 1850 century, about two hundred and half years ago. It consist numbers of groups such as Kherwar, Oroan, Muslim, Yadav, PTG, Landlord, and Kumhar. Mainly they survive with agriculture- government job, barbar, retail shop, and daily wages. There, three languages are spoken- Hindi, Sadari and Oroan in the village. The village is located north side of the NH 75. It is well spread and is divided into number of Tolas (streets). Population of the village is about

663 and 3544 HH. The village is Kherwar dominated, but all groups live with peace and harmony.

Through JTELP project, in year 2016-2017, there was 100 poultry cluster sheds were constructed in the Dundu village. First time the poultry farm was implemented in cluster by JTDS in this village. In the beginning this cluster project was in suspicious due to less budget and lack of motivation with the beneficiaries. Due to doubt 27 beneficiaries had withdrawn from the project. All these difficulties poultry cluster sheds construction were continued and completed. Birds were procured from Ranchi in different places BAU,(Jhasim variety) Poultry Farm Hotwar, and Ashtha Foundation. Training and orientation classes by JTDS the beneficiaries had learnt to raise and care of the birds. Today this poultry cluster is successful in Dundu Village.



Among the hundred beneficiaries, Jaynti Devi, W/o Pandu Singh and Bella SHG was the successful women to raise the chicken in the village, Dundu. She had received 50 chicks, feed and vaccination from JTDS. She was also received training from JTDS and Dr. Chadan Deo, to take care and feed the chicks. Due to her care and well feeding the chicks there was less mortality (2), hens had laid 255 eggs as well. So far she had sold 27 chickens and had earned about twelve thousand & six hundred rupee (Rs.12600) only. There are 14 chickens are remaining in her farm today. Now her income has increased, and business has improved. She wants to continue her farm and do better in future.



In FY 2017-18 total poultry shed constructed was 2198 but only 511 shed had been populated as there is supply constraints of layer birds in Jharkhand through Govt, agencies.

Sl no	District	Shed Construction - Target	Completed	Bird Procurement	Mortality	No. of chicks replaced against mortality	Egg Produced
1	Lohardaga	200	181	0	0	0	0
2	Gumla	200	154	0	0	0	0
3	Simdega	200	130	3950	380	0	0
4	Latehar	200	191	5000	10	0	1335
5	Dumka	200	124	0	0	0	0
6	Jamtara	200	158	0	0	0	0
7	Pakur	200	149	0	0	0	0
8	Godda	200	70	0	0	0	0
9	Sahibganj	200	200	4128	902	0	0
10	Ranchi	200	200	0	0	0	0
11	Khunti	200	177	0	0	0	0
12	E.Singhbhum	200	181	3974	758	0	0
13	W.Singhbhum	200	114	3500	347	0	0
14	Saraikela kharsawan	200	169	5000	1505	0	0
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>2800</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>25552</b>	<b>3902</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1335</b>



**Goat Cluster:** In FY 2016-17 total 472 goat shed was constructd

Sl no	District	Shed Construction	Goat Procurement	No. of Insured Goat	Mortality	No. of Goat replaced Against Mortality	No. of Kids Born	No. of Kids Mortality	No. of Animal (Own Consumption)	No. of Animal Sold	Income earned
1	Dumka	72	240	240	176	0	27	4			
2	Pakur	100	600	600	248	0	89	9	35		
3	East Singhbhum	100	600	480	127	2	106	24	4	7	18800
4	West Singhbhum	100	600	458	123	0	72	7	17	39	68500
5	Saraikela kharsawan	100	600	501	88	0	108	0		3	8000
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>472</b>	<b>2640</b>	<b>2279</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>95300</b>



Goat Cluster Shed at Village Janewgoda, block Dumaria, East Singhbhum

In FY 2017-18 total goat shed constructed was 1812 but only 532 shed had been populated with Goat.

Sl no	District	Shed Construction-Target	Completed	Goat Procurement	No. of Insured Goat	Mortality	No. of Goat replaced Against Mortality	No. of Kids Born	No. of Kids Mortality
1	Lohardaga	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Gumla	100	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Simdega	100	84	287	0	18	0	0	0
4	Latehar	100	97	300	120	12	0	0	0
5	Dumka	200	142	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Jamtara	100	97	0	0	0	0	4	0
7	Pakur	200	200	90	90	35	0	0	0
8	Godda	100	100	420	420	25	0	0	0
9	Sahibganj	100	100	360	180	11	0	4	0
10	Ranchi	200	200	433	0	95	0	44	0
11	Khunti	100	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	E.Singhbhum	200	200	590	371	103	0	40	2
13	W.Singhbhum	200	153	60	30	6	0	0	0
14	Saraikela kharsawan	200	200	648	523	63	48	45	0
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>2000</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>3188</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2</b>



**Pig Cluster:** In FY 2016-17 total 400 pig shed was constructed

Sl no	District	Shed Construction	Pig Procurement	No. of Insured Pig	Mortality	No. of pigs replaced against mortality	No. of Piglets born	No. of Piglets mortality	No. of Animal (Own Consumption)	No. of Animal Sold	Income earned
1	Gumla	100	600	300	300	0	157	52		33	178900
2	Jamtara	100	600	600	240	0	85	34			
3	Godda	100	600	600	299	102	59	0	4	92	139850
4	Sahibganj	100	600	488	331	0	39	8	14	7	20700
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>339450</b>



Pig cluster Shed at Raghunathpur village, Block Jamtara, District Jamtara

In FY 2017-18 total 818 shed was constructed but only 262 shed had been populated with piglets.

Sl no	District	Shed Construct ion	Comple ted	Pig Procurem ent	No. of Insur ed Pig	Mortali ty	No. of pigs replace d against mortali ty	No. of Pige lts born	No. of Piglets Mortali ty
1	Lohardaga	100	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Gumla	100	94	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Simdega	100	100	124	0	0	0	12	0
4	Latehar	100	99	84	24	0	0	0	0
5	Dumka	100	65	288	0	102	0	8	2
6	Jamtara	100	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Godda	100	100	348	300	35	0	0	0
8	Sahibganj	100	100	180	180	67	0	0	0
9	Khunti	100	65	240	128	98	0	0	0
10	W.Singhbhum	100	66	306	198	45	0	0	0
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>



**Pig Breeding Centre:** In FY 2017-18 total six pig breeding centre was established. In each breeding centre 4 female and 2 male matured pigs were distributed. Main reason to establish the pig breeding centre was to fulfil the gap between demand and supply of T&D variety of pigs for the constructed shed under JTCLP.

S.No	District	Staus till March 2018							Total Amount Earned (Rs.)
		No. of Pigs purchased (Actual)	No. of Piglets Born - Male	No. of Piglets Born - Female	No. of Piglets Died - Male	No. of Piglets Died - Female	No. of Pig/Piglets Sold (Male)	No. of Pig/Piglets Sold (Female)	
1	Gumla	6	17	29	14	13	5	12	46000
2	Latehar	6	14	13	0	0	0	0	0
3	Godda	6	18	19	4	9	10	8	36000
4	Ranchi	6	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
5	Sahibganj	6	9	18	3	5	4	6	25000
6	Saraikela-Kharswan	6	3	7	0	0	3	5	20000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>127000</b>



**Pig Breeding Centre - Village Kudra, Block Sisai, District Gumla**

## Mango Cluster

### Background & Rationale

Agro-climatically Jharkhand is highly suitable for horticulture. In the undulating terrain of the State, valleys are most suited for cultivation of paddy, the principal staple crop, as seepage water keeps the valleys wet once the monsoon sets in, the possibility of crop failure is low and valleys are most fertile. Indeed, valleys are not suited for cultivating vegetables and fruits as these crops, especially horticulture, require well drained soils and cannot withstand water logging. However, the uplands and homesteads are least suited for paddy as the water holding capacity of soils is low and risk of crop failure high given the nature of monsoon rains. While millets are one alternative, horticulture (and vegetables) are a more superior alternative for farmers who can spare the land and where the upland or homestead land has deep soils (especially for horticulture) as the returns are better. Horticulture also diversifies farming risk as tree crops are less affected by drought. It evens out labour demand during the year. Jharkhand is a net importer of fruits, with local production meeting only 31% of the demand<sup>1</sup>.

The State has the headquarters of the ICAR Research Center for the Eastern Region near Ranchi and it specialises in fruits and vegetables. It has facilities for training farmers and is capable of supplying quality seedlings and technical support. The Center is already collaborating with the State Government and NGOs engaged in promoting horticulture in the State. Successful mango orchards have been promoted over 1,000 ha among ST farmers by NGOs in five districts using the Wadi programme of NABARD, the prototype scheme of GoJ and MGNREGS.

Among all the fruits, mango can be most widely grown across Jharkhand except in a narrow, hilly stretch across Lohardaga and Gumla with low winter temperatures. It also has the widest possible market, including in villages and small towns and is a premium fruit.

### Constraints

#### The constraints presently faced by farmers in taking up horticulture are:

- Lack of know-how among farmers as commercial cultivation requires technical knowledge about planting and maintenance,
- Non-availability of planting material as quality saplings are not available in villages,
- Non-availability of inputs such as vermi-compost, bone meal, de-oiled neem cake and fertilizers,
- Lack of capital,
- Long (about 3 years) gestation period during which farmers need to invest labour and capital without any returns,
- Lack of irrigation facilities needed in the initial years to establish trees,
- Practice of free grazing which makes protection of plants difficult, and
- Lack of organisation needed to procure inputs, access good markets, regulate grazing, source technical know-how and inputs, especially planting material which has to be ordered from reliable nurseries.

### Mango Production Livelihood Model:

#### The Horticulture (Mango Cluster) production livelihood model has the following elements:

- A cluster in an area of 10 acre of 10 farmers, trained in scientific orchard management, each with a developed mango orchard of 1 acre,

<sup>1</sup> GoJ, Department of Agriculture & Cane Development, State Action Plans for National Food Security Mission.



- Irrigation facility either from wells or water lifted from a perennial stream and conveyed through buried PVC pipes to establish the plantation and to enable inter-cropping of vegetables on a part of the orchard,
- A producer collective to manage shared equipment, such as crates and to aggregate produce for marketing.

Mango cultivation has a gestation period of at least three years as the trees begin to bear fruit and farmers begin to earn returns only in the fourth year. Income increases every year as the tree canopy grows and reaches its peak around the tenth year. While the income from the fourth or fifth year is in the range of INR 12,000-15,000 per acre and is quite attractive in comparison to other crops that can be grown on uplands, lack of returns during the first three years can discourage farmers and lead to neglect of the plantation. It is therefore recommended that intercropping with pulses, especially pigeon pea as it has a longer growing period, and vegetables on a part of the land should be taken up. Besides providing regular income till the trees begin to bear fruit, intercropping also contributes to better care of the trees.

#### **The criteria for taking up mango orchards are:**

- Possibility to create a cluster of about 10 farmers of 10 acre terraced upland land in a contiguous patch,
- Presence of all weather road to facilitate transportation of planting material and later fruits,
- Each household willing to take up plantation on at least 1 acre of terraced upland ;
- The land chosen should have good soil depth (at least two meters is recommended) and it should not be prone to water logging,
- Homestead land where vegetables are being cultivated should be given preference so that vegetable cultivation can continue as an inter-crop in the initial stages to provide regular income as well as protection and care to the plantation,
- Preference should be given where interested farmers have land in contiguous patches, and
- The hamlet chosen should either have irrigation facilities or potential to develop irrigation.

Based on the preliminary proposals in the GSRMLP for taking up mango horticulture clusters, the Consultant will assist the FNGOs to prepare a detailed project report for implementation. These reports submitted to SPMU for appraisal and sanction, will be technically reviewed by a Technical Resource Group set up by JTDS. Based on the technical and financial evaluation and approval, the project will allocate funds for taking up implementation of mango growing clusters. Funding will be provided to FNGOs for implementation with the Consultant providing technical support.

**Implementation:** Implementation will be done by the FNGO. The activities to be carried out by the implementing agency are:

- Concept seeding in SHGs and Tola Sabhas,
- Selection of beneficiaries from among SHG members in Tola Sabhas,
- Selection of CRPs with the help of selected farmers,
- Exposure of selected farmers (both men and women) and CRPs to established mango clusters,
- Training of farmers in segments over three years (plantation lay-out, planting, maintenance, pruning and harvesting),
- Training of CRPs,
- Development of irrigation facilities if irrigation already does not exist,
- Designing plantation layouts with the help of CRPs,
- Sourcing saplings and other inputs,
- Supervising transplanting and post-transplanting operations,
- Supervising CRPs

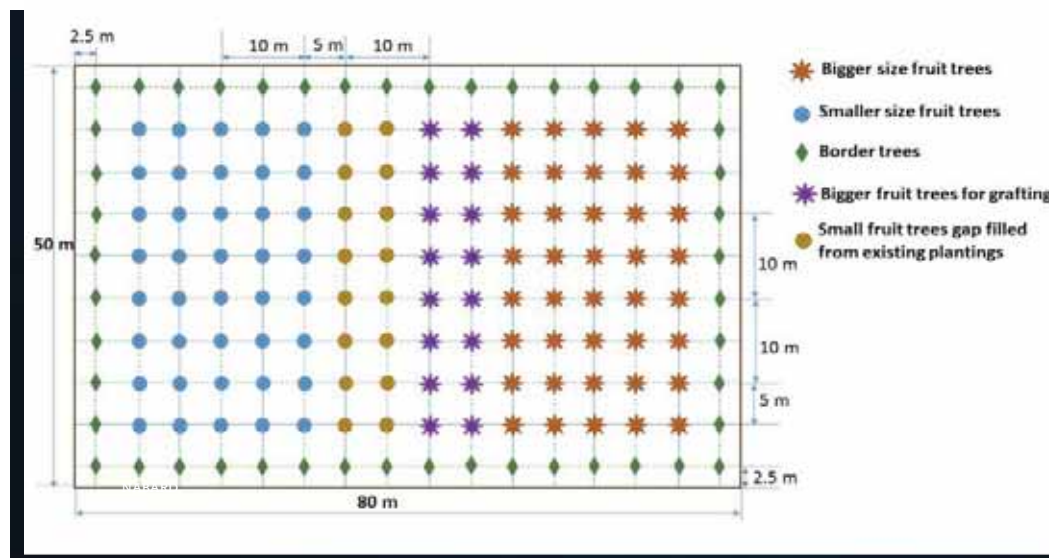
- Monitoring plantations and troubleshooting,
- Provision of crates for transporting fruits from the fields to the grading centre,
- Establishing market linkages with private traders, and
- Establishing a producer collective to manage the common infrastructure and marketing.

Besides mango plantations, an orchard would also have trees of farmers' choice, such as foraging trees, light timber trees and certain nitrogen fixing species along the fence. The cost estimates include the cost of planting and maintenance of such trees as well as the cost of fencing.

**Sustainability:** The implementing agency i.e. FNGO and CRPs will be supported by the project for a period of three years, by which time fruiting begins and income from the plantation begins to flow. The producer collective will levy a fee for the use of infrastructure and equipment on the basis of turnover and usage and will have a mark-up on the inputs. The revenues from these sources will be used for the upkeep of the infrastructure and the services of CRPs.

**Selection of Clusters:** The proposal for taking up mango clusters will be a part of the GSRMLP based on a preliminary feasibility study carried out by the consultant. All proposals from different GSRMLPs will be consolidated by the DPMU at the time of GSRMLP approval and sent to the SPMU.

### LAY OUT FOR OPTIMUM PLANT DENSITY



Mango 5x5m -72  
 Guava 5x5m -40  
 Boarder 5x5m-48  
 Shrubs 5x5m- 48  
 Total -----208

#### PLAN 1

5/7/2017 19



**Status of Mango Orchard planted during FY 2016-17 as on 31/03/2018:**

District	Plot Area (Acre)	No. of Farmers	Mango		Guava		Border Plants (Timber)	
			Planted	Survived	Planted	Survived	Planted	Survived
East Singbhum	5	6	360	12	200	2	240	30
Godda	15	15	859	457	243	182	275	172
Dumka	10	6	540	305	300	257	329	191
Khunti	10	11	792	208	440	35	480	82



**Mango Plantation in Khunti**



**Mango Plantation in Godda**

Name of the villages where Mango Plantation done during FY 2017-18

Sl No	District	Block	Village	Number of Households	Area (in Acre)	
					Target	Achievement
1	West Singhbhum	Tonto	Hersa Sunnia	10	10 Acre	10
2	Jamtara	Fatehpur	Asanberia	10	10 Acre	10
3	Godda	Sunderpahari	Bada Kalahjar	11	10 Acre	10
4	Godda	Boarigor	Bara Amarpur	11	10 Acre	10
5	Sahibganj	Borio	Chota Tetria	10	10 Acre	10
6	Sahibganj	Borio	Bara Rasko	10	10 Acre	10
7	Lohardagga	Kairo	Baghi	8	10 Acre	10
8	East Singhbhum	Dumaria	Rangamatia	8	10 Acre	8
9	Dumka	Gopikandar	Bara Pathar	3	2.5 Acre	1.5
10	Dumka	Gopikandar	Amladahi	5	7.5 Acre	5
11	Simdega	Simdega Sadar	Pithra	10	10 Acre	10
12	Simdega	Simdega Sadar	Goldo	10	10 Acre	10
<b>Total</b>				<b>106</b>	<b>110 Acre</b>	<b>104.5</b>

Status of Mango Orchard planted during FY 2017-18 as on 31/03/2018:

Sl no	District	Initially Planted			Total			Survival		
		Total no. of Saplings			mortality of saplings			Total no. of Saplings		
		Mango	Guava	Timber & Shrubs	Mango	Guava	Timber & Shrubs	Mango	Guava	Timber & Shrubs
1	Simdega	1440	800	1440	401	228	240	1039	572	1200
2	Dumka	688	580	277	688	580	273	0	0	4
3	Jamtara	720	400	960	52	33	345	668	367	615
4	Godda	1440	800	1920	210	55	220	1230	745	1700
5	Sahibganj	1440	800	1920	651	379	1197	789	421	723
6	E.Singhbhum	576	320	520	76	49	105	500	271	415
7	Lohardaga	720	400	960	85	115	190	635	285	770
8	West Singhbhum	720	400	960	162	75	164	558	325	796
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>7744</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>8957</b>	<b>2325</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>2734</b>	<b>5419</b>	<b>2986</b>	<b>6223</b>



### Vegetable Cluster:

In vegetable cluster 50 progressive farmers having 0.25 acre of land were selected for commercial cultivation of vegetables. Total 4500 farmers were provided inputs like training on improved and scientific method of agriculture, seeds and fertiliser for the three major cropping season namely “Khaif”, “Rabi” and “Garma/Zaid”. Input cost (As per AWPB 2017-18) for each cluster is as follows:

#### Cost of Vegetable Cluster

Activity	Cost (in Rs.)
Equipment, fertilizers	150000
seeds	175000
Capacity Building	100000
Contingency	25000
<b>Total</b>	<b>450000</b>



Vegetable Cluster at Meha village - Khunti

Type of Vegetables sown in the "Kharif - 17-18"

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Sown Area in Decimal						
			Veg 1 (Brinjal)	Veg 2 (Beans)	Veg 3 (Jhinga)	Veg 4 (Barbati)	Veg 5 (Karaila)	Veg 6 (Loki)	Veg 7 (Chilli)
1	Dumka	300	2525	775	0	0	0	0	1000
2	E.Singhbhum	400	1990	1050	1025	760	0	0	680
3	Godda	300	3000	0	1500	600	0	1500	900
4	Gumla	300	212	238	186	171	0	174	0
5	Jamtara	300	1875	0	75	1100	0	0	1200
6	Khunti	300	0	550	125	0	300	0	425
7	Latehar	300	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lohardaga	300	200	1400	560	850	0	0	0
9	Pakur	200	1000	1600	200	1000	0	200	300
10	Ranchi	300	75	60	40	92	15	70	60
11	Sahibganj	300	186	0	0	185	0	181	0
12	Saraike kharsawan	450	1800	2700	450	2250	450	450	0
13	Simdega	300	1200	245	960	250	250	250	0
14	W.Singhbhum	450	1200	650	800	1700	1400	500	700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>15313</b>	<b>9268</b>	<b>5921</b>	<b>8958</b>	<b>2415</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>5265</b>

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Sown Area in Decimal					
			Veg 8 (Pumpkin)	Veg 09 (Cucumber)	Veg 10 (Nenua)	Veg 11 (Tomato)	Veg 12 (Pole Beans)	Veg 13 (Bhindi)
1	Dumka	300	0	0	0	800		
2	E.Singhbhum	400	0	0	870	1375		
3	Godda	300	0	0	0	0		
4	Gumla	300	0	0	170	209		
5	Jamtara	300	0	0	1350	1500		
6	Khunti	300	0	0	0	270		
7	Latehar	300	0	0	0	250		
8	Lohardaga	300	0	0	595	0.55		
9	Pakur	200	200	200	200	100		
10	Ranchi	300	0	0	60	145		
11	Sahibganj	300	0	0	198	210		
12	Saraike kharsawan	450	900	900	450	450		
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	0		
14	W.Singhbhum	450	750	100	500	1500	200	1300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>4393</b>	<b>6809.55</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1300</b>



Production data for Kharif 2017-18

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Production (in Kg)						
			Veg 1 (Brinjal)	Veg 2 (Beans)	Veg 3 (Jhinga)	Veg 4 (Barbati)	Veg 5 (Karaila)	Veg 6 (Loki)	Veg 7 (Chilli)
1	Dumka	300	3020	15	0	0	0	0	185
2	E.Singhbhum	400	14500	2800	2150	2750	0	0	2400
3	Godda	300	10874	0	12187	3662	0	12803	1785
4	Gumla	300	1282	808	390	0	0	0	0
5	Jamtara	300	5053	0	2660	0	0	0	1697
6	Khunti	300	0	240	355	0	465	180	609
7	Latehar	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Lohardaga	300	1620	1060	468	864.5	0	0	0
9	Pakur	200	13580	0	1395	0	863	1397	0
10	Ranchi	300	5278.5	0	0	1081.5	903.5	3187.5	399.8
11	Sahibganj	300	2723.5	0	0	994.5	0	1814.5	0
12	Saraikela kharsawan	450	16172	1800	2082	339	1472	2435	0
13	Simdega	300	11083	5127	7239	5836	3238	6159	0
14	W.Singhbhum	450	21587	11401	11735	10234	14952	34234	12819
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>106773</b>	<b>23251</b>	<b>40661</b>	<b>25761.5</b>	<b>21893.5</b>	<b>62210</b>	<b>19894.8</b>

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Production (in Kg)						Income (in Rs.)
			Veg 8 (Pump kin)	Veg 09 (Cucumber)	Veg 10 (Nenua)	Veg 11 (Tomato)	Veg 12 (Pole Beans)	Veg 13 (Bhindi)	
1	Dumka	300	0	0	0	756	0	0	131343
2	E.Singhbhum	400	0	0	3160	6200	68650	0	419850
3	Godda	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	285865
4	Gumla	300	0	0	838.5	678	0	0	82179
5	Jamtara	300	0	0	5177	1618	0	0	424794
6	Khunti	300	0	0	0	3460	5300	0	310125
7	Latehar	300	0	0	0	35198	0	0	1218430
8	Lohardaga	300	0	0	558	242	672	0	210092
9	Pakur	200	1861	850	1101	0	2767	6226	595350
10	Ranchi	300	22.3	0	1400	5813	0	7.5	308179
11	Sahibganj	300	0	0	1252	0	0	0	88540
12	Saraikela kharsawan	450	1961	1087	932	2666	0	2992	1001903
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	0	0	4189	845638
14	W.Singhbhum	450	33815	10647	14081	17690	10889	15510	2550560
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>37659.3</b>	<b>12584</b>	<b>28499.5</b>	<b>74321</b>	<b>88278</b>	<b>28924.5</b>	<b>8472848</b>

**Type of Vegetables sown in the "Rabi – 17-18"**

SI No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Sown Area in Decimal								
			Veg 1 (Brinjal)	Veg 2 (Beans)	Veg 3 (Tomato)	Veg 4 (Corinder)	Veg 5 (Raddish)	Veg 6 (Carrot)	Veg 7 (Peas)	Veg 8 (Cabbage)	
1	Dumka	300		15						258.5	
2	E.Singhbhum	400	2030	1380	2690	1060					
3	Godda	300		1200					300	6000	
4	Gumla	300									
5	Jamtara	300								4500	
6	Khunti	300	1975	1325	1520						
7	Latehar	300		13.25				7	25	7.5	10.75
8	Lohardaga	300			1000					2570	1840
9	Pakur	200				833	833	833	833	833	833
10	Ranchi	300		4400						400	
11	Sahibganj	300	7.5	12.65	0	0	0	0	0	1255.8	0
12	Saraikela Kharsawan	450	5.74	20	2.49	10	0	0	0	0	0
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	0.1	0.002	0	0	12	0.15
14	W.Singhbhum	450	19	0	4.7	0	0	0.1	0	0	4.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>4037.24</b>	<b>8365.9</b>	<b>5217.19</b>	<b>1903.1</b>	<b>840.002</b>	<b>1158.1</b>	<b>15836.8</b>	<b>2688.4</b>	

SI No	District		Sown Area in Decimal								
			Veg 09 (Cauliflower)	Veg 10 (Spinach)	Veg 11 (Nenua)	Veg 12 (Ladies Finger)	Veg 13 (Chilli)	Veg 14 (Broccoli)	Veg 15 (Onion)		
1	Dumka	300		12							
2	E.Singhbhum	400		1700							1020
3	Godda	300									7826
4	Gumla	300									
5	Jamtara	300		3000							
6	Khunti	300			250						2275
7	Latehar	300	9								
8	Lohardaga	300	1780					280			
9	Pakur	200	833								
10	Ranchi	300									
11	Sahibganj	300	0	0	0	0	0	8.78			
12	Saraikela kharsawan	450	0	10	0	1.5	1.02				
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	0	0	0			
14	W.Singhbhum	450	4.2	0	0	30.2	0	250			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>2626.2</b>	<b>4722</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>11121</b>		



Production data for Rabi 2017-18

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Production (in Kg)							
			Veg 1 (Brinjal)	Veg 2 (Beans)	Veg 3 (Tomato)	Veg 4 (Corinder)	Veg 5 (Raddish)	Veg 6 (Carrot)	Veg 7 (Peas)	Veg 8 (Cabbage)
1	Dumka	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	4833	
2	E.Singhbhum	400	74927	7120	51034	1165	8734			
3	Godda	300				2535	24456			
4	Gumla	300			14518				13640	
5	Jamtara	300							39361	
6	Khunti	300	14088	9440	13062					
7	Latehar	300		1187			1060	65	3021	705
8	Lohardaga	300			86450				34970	56390
9	Pakur	200				3330	4455	7160	10290	11360
10	Ranchi	300		3250					220	
11	Sahibganj	300	1893	243	2348	0	0	226	888	0
12	Saraikela kharsawan	450	342970	19830	97430	9640	0	0	0	0
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	514	2394	0	12563	4938
14	W.Singhbhum	450	22995	0	26710	0	0	3157	0	22306
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>456873</b>	<b>41370</b>	<b>291552</b>	<b>17184</b>	<b>41099</b>	<b>10608</b>	<b>119786</b>	<b>95699</b>

Sl No	District	No of Beneficiaries	Production (in Kg)							Income (in Rs.)
			Veg 09 (Cauliflower)	Veg 10 (Spinach)	Veg 11 (Nenua)	Veg 12 (Ladies Finger)	Veg 13 (Chilli)	Veg 14 (Broccoli)	Veg 16 (Onion)	
1	Dumka	300				1700				155694
2	E.Singhbhum	400		8734					4314	3400127
3	Godda	300					487380			487380
4	Gumla	300	34							401737
5	Jamtara	300		22086						1056670
6	Khunti	300			1130				4137	2352790
7	Latehar	300	1111							155830
8	Lohardaga	300	62370				6370			3858150
9	Pakur	200	9210	8640						1415327
10	Ranchi	300								104800
11	Sahibganj	300	0	0	0	243	0	0		86310
12	Saraikela kharsawan	450	0	10	0	4621	0	0		4736833
13	Simdega	300	0	0	0	0	0	0		578947
14	W.Singhbhum	450	22185	0	0	12195	4832	1695		2791480
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4500</b>	<b>94910</b>	<b>39470</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>18759</b>	<b>498582</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>21582075</b>

## Case Study:

### Ray of hope through veg cluster activity

Onion is one of the most important commercial crops which can improve livelihood of farmers. They also play a crucial role in food and nutritional security of tribal's. The main focus of Jharkhand Tribal development project (JTELP) was increase the income levels of the tribal's and give food security to them. Focusing these objective promotions of vegetable cluster is one of the key activity in FY-2107-18.

State	Jharkhand
District	Khunti
Block	Karra
village	Palsa



In FY 2017-18 total 50 farmers are selected from palsa village for doing vegetable cluster. In them 37 farmers are cultivate onion and rest 13 farmers cultivated lady finger, bottle gourd, sponge gourd etc.

### Major activities done through this project for increase production:

- Formation of Farmers' groups, cluster groups at village level. Monthly meetings of these groups are conducted .
- Training programmes on onion cultivation through scientific approach, objective of the project and role of the project are provided
- Field demonstrations of improved technologies through improved seed distribution, knowledge dissemination, capacity building and entrepreneurship building and exposure visit are also done in premiere institutions Jharkhand(like ICAR ,Palandu)





Mangru Oraon, a farmer from Palsa village, is reaping the benefit of adopting new farming techniques with a bumper onion crop this season. He is among the thirty seven farmers from Palsa village, who have gained through the activity of vegetable cluster under Jharkhand Tribal Development.

**Details of production:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>FY 201-18</b>
<b>Crop</b>	<b>onion</b>
<b>Duration of the crop</b>	<b>130 days</b>
<b>Area/no.of HH involved</b>	<b>56 acre(37 farmer)</b>
<b>Input cost(seed,land preparetio etc)</b>	<b>93000/-</b>
<b>Production</b>	<b>18500/- kg</b>
<b>Average selling cost</b>	<b>Rs. 20/-kg</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>Rs.370000/-</b>
<b>Net profit/loss</b>	<b>Rs. 227000/-</b>
<b>Average income farmer</b>	<b>Rs.6135/-</b>

**An Alternative Means of Livelihood**



<b>State</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Latehar</b>
<b>Block</b>	<b>Manika</b>
<b>Village</b>	<b>Ambatikkar</b>
<b>Gram Panchayat</b>	<b>Badkadih</b>

An agriculture practice is the main occupation of the community in the area. Promoting vegetable cluster among the community was highly encouraged through JTELP.

The Objective behind promotion of vegetable cluster was focusing in increase in income through vegetable production.



Village Ambatkar in Manika Block of Latehar district is one of the village where vegetable cluster has been promoted among tribal (10 HH in 4 acre area) various seeds were distributed to the community during Rabi season.

The interested beneficiaries were selected through effective GSPEC and were provided different seeds.

Harvests of around 27 quintal were the result of the

combined effort of the community and are still continuing.



<b>Year</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
<b>Crop</b>	Lady's Finger, Pumkin, Jhingi, Bottle guard, Cucumber, Kakdi, Spinach
<b>Duration of the Crop/ Intervention</b>	70 Days
<b>Area / No of HH Involved</b>	4 Acre/10HHs
<b>Input Cost (Seed, Land Preparation, Labour, Pesticides and chemical fertilizers)</b>	Rs. 15200.00
<b>Production</b>	27 Quintal
<b>Average selling Cost</b>	Rs 30/- kg
<b>Total Income</b>	Rs 81000.00
<b>Net Profit / Loss</b>	Rs 65800.00
<b>Average Income Per Farmer</b>	Rs 6580 in 2 months time



## Producer to entrepreneur



State	Jharkhand
District	East Singhbhum
Block	Potka
Village	Tiksiring
Gram Panchayat	Janumdih

Promotion of vegetable cluster is one of the key compounds under Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Program (JTELP). The basic objective of the intervention is to increase the return from agriculture by promoting high value crops (Shifting from subsistence agriculture to return based agriculture).

The Program was initiated in the year 2017-2018 with 4500 beneficiary across 14 district.



Tiksiring at Potka block in East Singhbhum is one of the village where vegetable cluster has been promoted in the first year. In Garma season 15 Tribal (av land 0.25 acres) beneficiary was selected for different crops in which bitter Gourd is one of the main crop shown by each farmer . Right from concept sharing to training and hand holding support was provided by the

implementation agency. The PEC/Gram Sabha took the driving sheet and motivated the farmers to pull all efforts and that too in a time bond manner. A very impressive harvest of around 42 quintals is the result of the combined efforts & its produced continuously)

Year	FY 2017-18
Crop	Bitter Gourd
Duration of the crop/intervention	120 Days
Area /Number of HH involved	3.75 acre (15 HH)
Input Cost (Seed Land Preparation Labour pesticide & chemical Fertilizer)	Rs 120300
Production	42 Qt
Average Selling cost	Rs. 35/Kg.
Total Income	Rs . 147000
Net Profit/Loss	Rs. 120300
Average income/Farmar	Rs 9800 in 4 Month's time



### Promotion of homestead nutrition garden-

Most of the tribal families own a small piece of land but are unaware of proper methods of cropping with available resources. These gardens have an established tradition and offer great potential for improving household food security and alleviating micronutrient deficiencies. Gardening can enhance food security in several ways, most importantly through: 1) direct access to a diversity of nutritionally-rich foods, 2) increased purchasing power from savings on food bills and income from sales of garden products, and 3) fall-back food provision during seasonal lean periods.



One of the easiest ways of ensuring access to a healthy diet that contains adequate macro- and micronutrients is to produce many different kinds of foods in the home garden. This is especially important in rural areas where people have limited income-earning opportunities and poor access to markets. Home gardens are also becoming an increasingly important source of food and income for poor households.

### Status of Nutrition Garden taken up during FY 2016-17 & 2017-18

S.No.	District	Target (Cumulative 15-16 & 16-17)	Achievement (Cumulative 15-16 & 16-17)
1	Lohardaga	350	160
2	Gumla	350	0
3	Simdega	350	150
4	Latehar	350	349
5	Dumka	350	67
6	Jamtara	350	0
7	Pakur	350	170
8	Godda	350	0
9	Sahibganj	350	178
10	Ranchi	350	148
11	Khunti	350	149
12	E.Singhbhum	350	269
13	W.Singhbhum	350	0
14	Saraikela kharsawan	350	259
<b>Total:-</b>		<b>4900</b>	<b>1899</b>

In the FY 2017-18 in the kharif season total 12000 hh was covered under Nutrition Gardden and in the Rabi season addition 8000 hh were added. Therefore total hh brought under Nutrition garden activity was 20000. Under this activity each beneficiary was provided with 10 types of vegetables in a mix of root, leafyand tublar etc. During the selection of vegetables, it was considered that beneficiary should get requisite vitamins and minerals through the intake of vegetables.

Cost per beneficiary for this activity is as follows:

Cost per farmer	For 1 Season	For 3 season
Item	Cost (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)
seeds	200	600
Tray	40	120
Coco Pit	60	180
Bio pestiside	140	420
Hand sprayer	60	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1500</b>

### Baseline study on the status of Nutrition of the beneficiaries:

Objective of the Study:

- To assess the impact of nutrition garden on the nutritional status of women, adolescent girls and children (0-6 yrs)
- Impact of nutrition garden on income levels at family level
- To gain insights for strengthening the intervention

Background:

#### Status of malnutrition among children under 5 years

- India – 35.7%
- Jharkhand – 47.8%

#### Status of anemia among women (15-49 years)

- India – 53%
- Jharkhand-65.2%

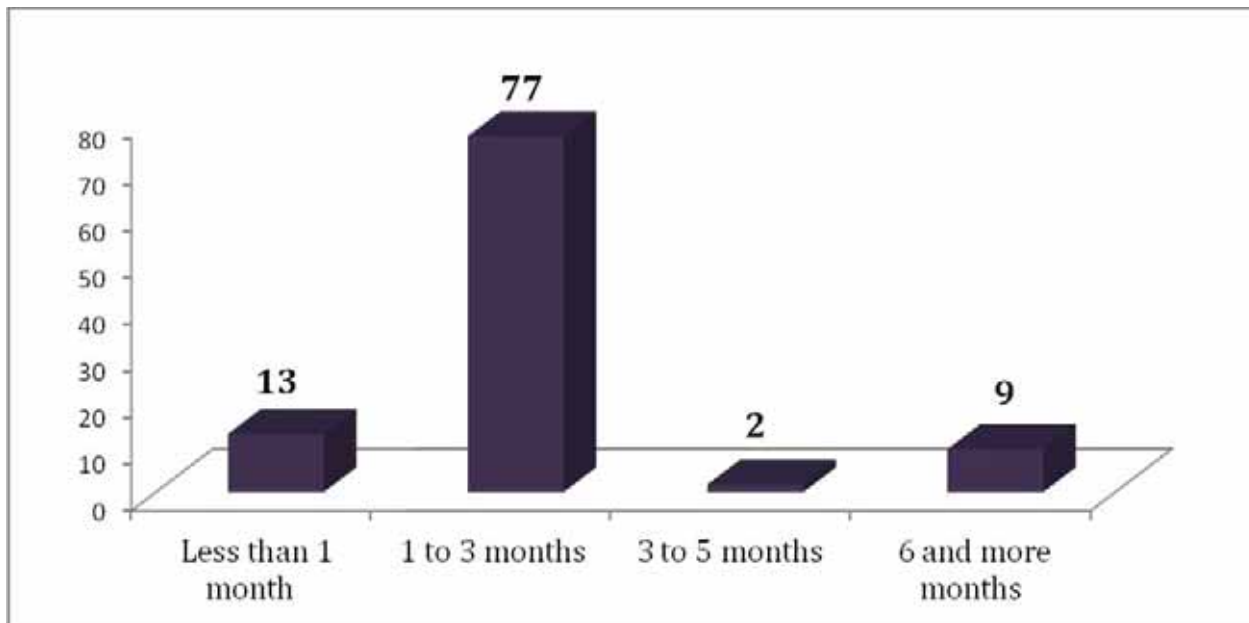
#### Study Methodology and Coverage:

- A **purposive random sampling** technique was adopted
- The study covers children of the age group 0-6 years, adolescent girls (10-14 years) and reproductive women (15-49 years) from sample households.

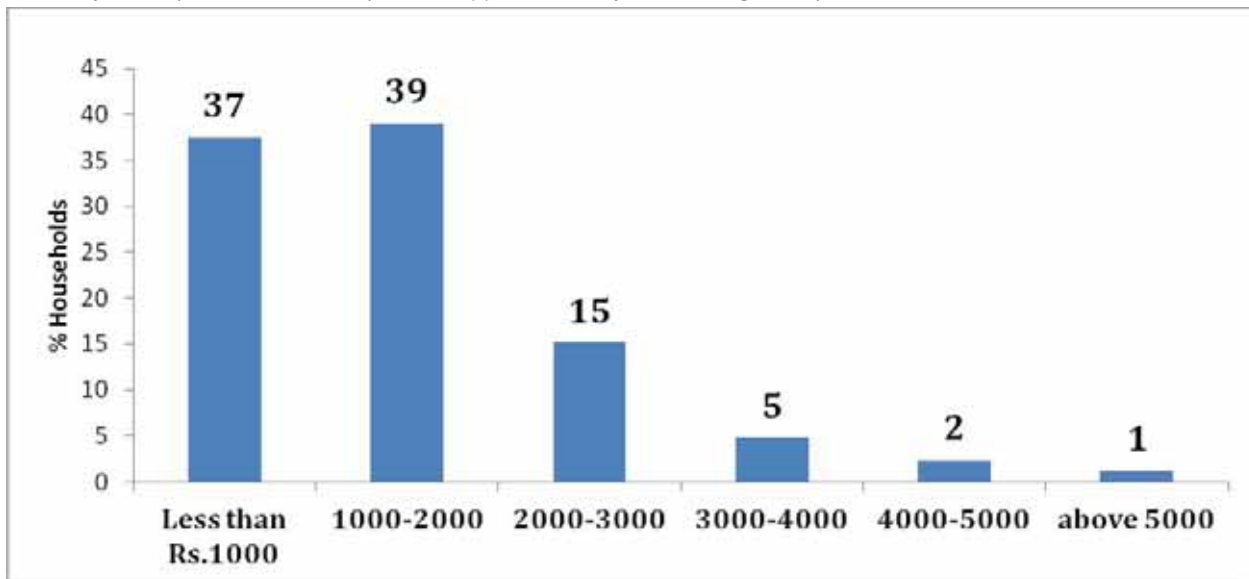
- Total members from sample households: **9307**
- Number of children (0-6 years) : **2030**
- Number of adolescent girls: **695**
- Number of reproductive women(15-49 years): **2548**







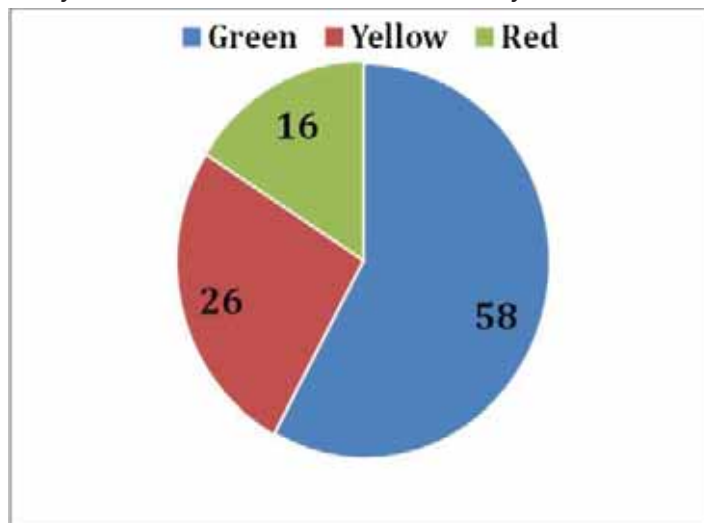
Nearly 77% of the households, food is supplemented by nutrition garden for 1-3 months in a season



- Nearly 76% of the households saves amount ranging from Rs. 100-2000 in cash as vegetables were supplemented by nutrition garden and not bought from market.
- A total amount of Rs.23,53,930 is saved by all 1219 households.
- Average amount of Rs.1931 per household has been saved after raising nutrition garden in one season (3 months).
- The amount saved has been utilised in domestic purpose.

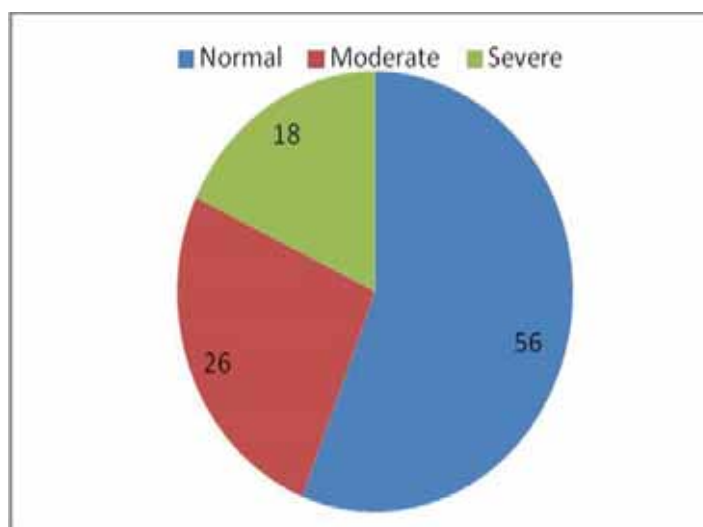
*Status of malnutrition among children (in%)*

- As per MUAC measurement of children of the age group 1-6 years **58% children are normal, 26% children are moderately malnourished and 16% are severely malnourished**



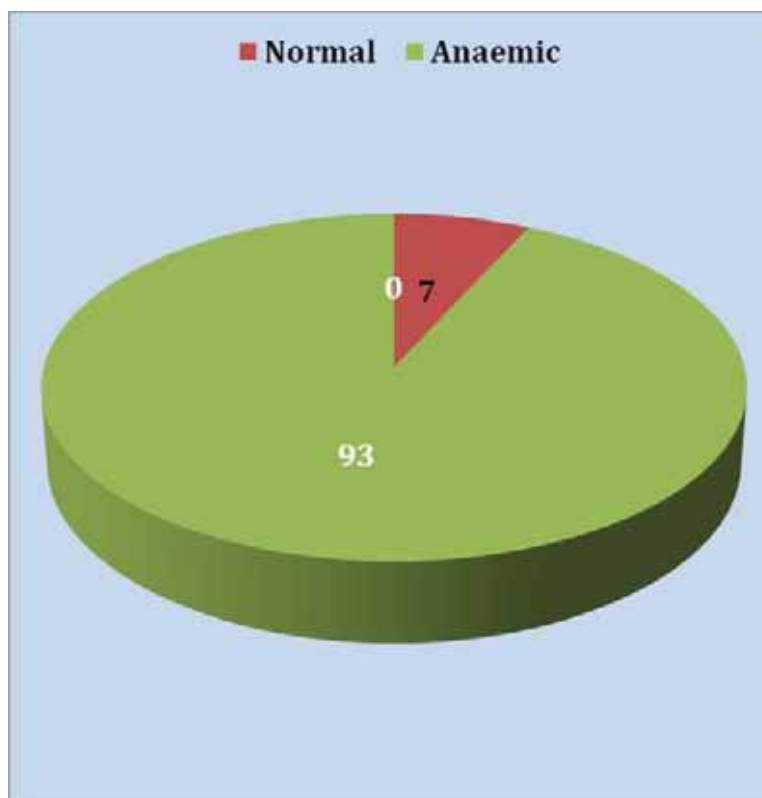
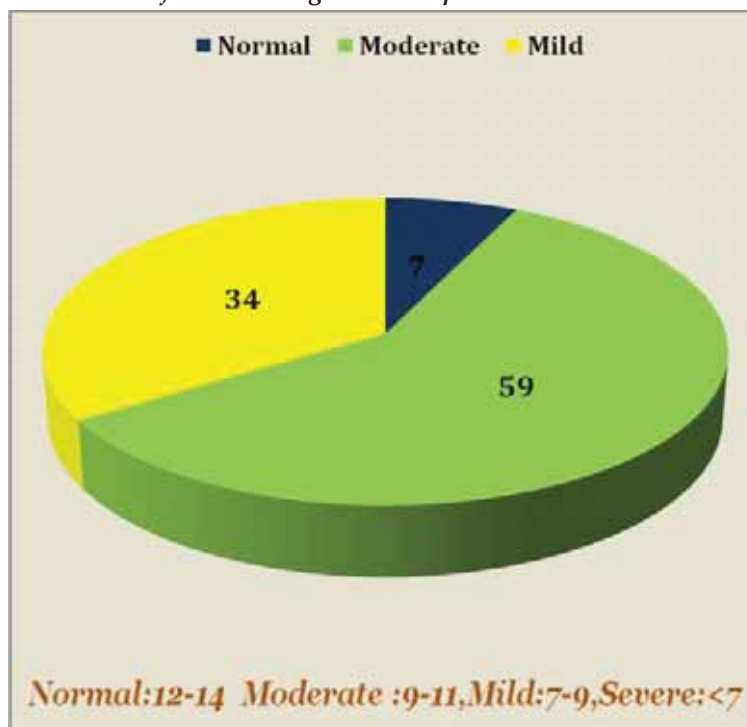
*Weight by age measurement*

- As per Weight by Age measurement of children of the age group 1-6 years **56% children are normal, 26% children are moderately malnourished and 18% are severely malnourished**





*Level of Haemoglobin and anaemic of adolescent girls and reproductive women:*



### Case Study:

Enhancement of food security & reduction of Mal nutrition are two major outcomes for the JTELP. Nutrition Garden can improve food security and nutritional diversity even with the dwindling land resource small areas around house as small as one decimal can make the difference in the lives of villagers. Despite of seed & fertilizer distribution and training in

& off the field, encouragement was lacking in the initial year which creates low output in Nutritional Garden except few people may be called either progressive or needy. But, they have utilized the scope and services offered to snick best possible outcome from it for her family.

Villagers of Harirakha are generally active in taking new interventions; Nutrition Garden is one of those. Mrs



Badani Tudu, having two children and in Laws, have been suffering in acute poverty as only 6months food security was there in the village. They are having small upland which was remained unproductive throughout the season and they had to purchase vegetables from market. Due to unavailability of hard cash, variety in daily meals was missing. During gram Sabha in the village, when agriculturist told the usefulness of Kitchen Garden, she came forward to take experiment in her land and in kharif she got marvelous production of brinjal, Chilli, rich guard, bottle gourd, corolla, ladies finger and tomato. After consuming about 85% within the family, she has marketed rest vegetables for earning hard cash (Rs. 2125/-). As she has little irrigation facility from shallow well, she has cultivated kitchen

garden in the Rabi Season too and got even better production. Now, she has migrated just for 1.5 months to Bengal in Zaid season that is 4 month less from previous year. Now, Animal shed is being constructed in her land too that will help her to stop migration even in Zaid season. This year she has produced total 410 kg vegetables and the market value is Rs. 10250/-. This was added in her daily plate as supplementary nutrition. .

Though 49 other H.H. have adopted nutrition garden in the same village but, she is a milestone, leader among them just because of her true hearted effort and production will be increased this season as intervention is planned and time bound. Here is glimpse of Cost benefit analysis though it can be measured through Nutritional intake, growth and Anemia level. Separate study is being conducted as impact analysis of Nutrition Garden in broader level.





<b>Cost-Benefit Analysis of Nutrition Garden of Fulmuni Kisku in the FY 17-18 (Kharip &amp; Rabi)</b>		
<b>Head</b>	<b>Kharip</b>	<b>Rabi</b>
Area	0.10 Acre	0.10 Acre
Quantity of Seed	100 gm	100Kg
Variety of Seed Support	Jhinga, Nenua, Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Bottle gourd, Spinach, ridge Gourd	Jhinga, Nenua, Chilli, Tomato, Brinjal, Bottle gourd, Spinach, ridge Gourd, green pea, Cucumber
Cost of Seed	Rs. 200	Rs. 200
Cost of Fertilizer (Bio fertilizer)	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
Cost of Pesticide	Rs. 100	Rs. 150
Cost of Labor	Rs. 824	Rs. 824
Total Production	190kg	220kg
Total Consumption	160kg	165kg
Total value of vegetables cosumed	Rs.4000/-	Rs. 4125/-
Money earned by Selling	Rs.750/-	Rs. 1375/-
Cumulative income of farmer in the Kharip & Rabi (including project support and consumption)	<b>Rs. 10250/-</b>	

### Papaya Demonstration:



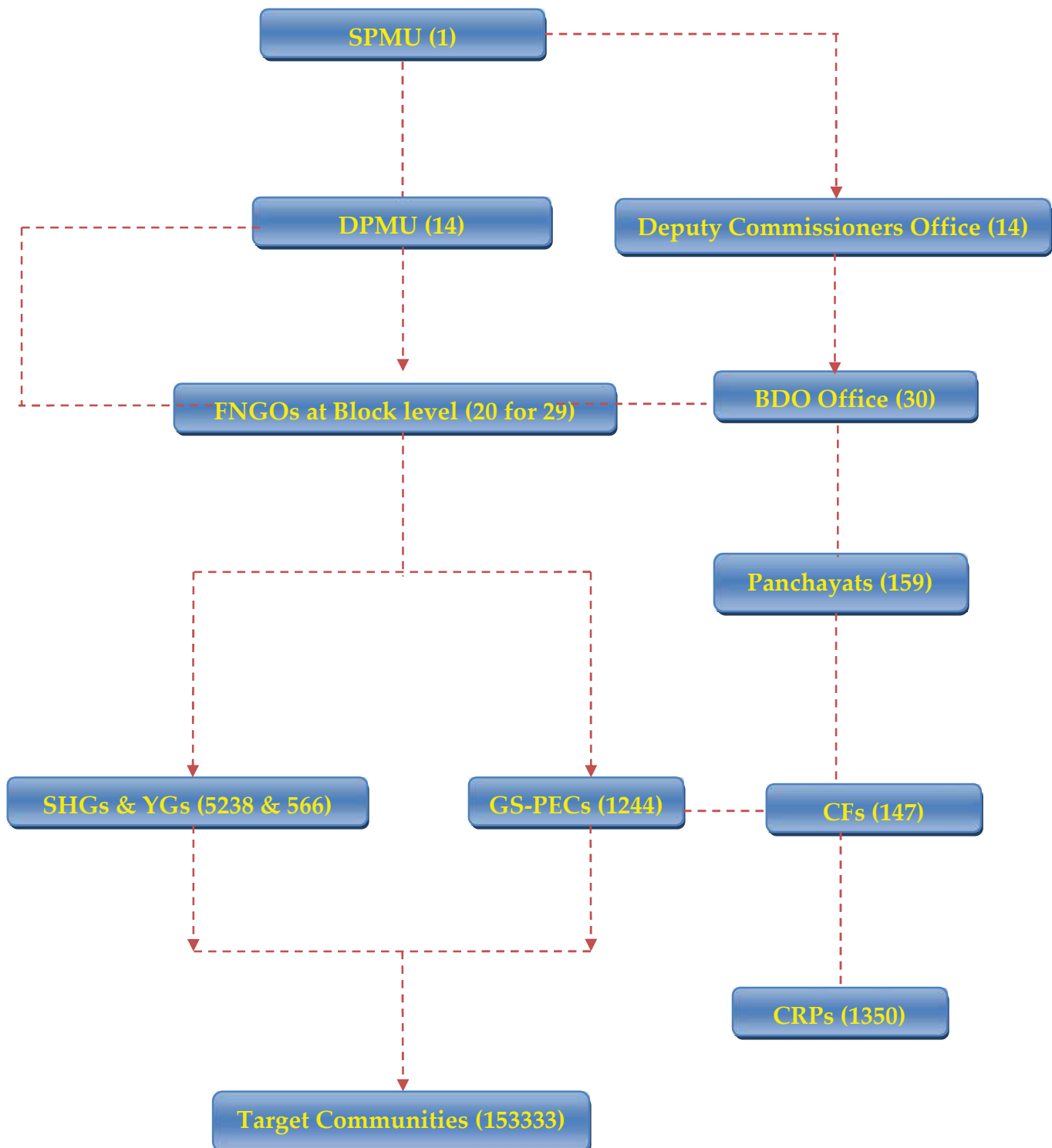
In the month of March 2018 in khunti and Dumka districts 5 acre of land were identified for the demonstration of papaya plantation. As per the design, in 1 acre of land 1000 papaya plant will be implanted with a spacing of 2 m X 2m. In the Meha village of Khunti plantation work has been completed.

In Dumka district two villages namely Golpur (3 acre) and Laharjoria (2 acre) were selected for papaya plantation where all the preparatory works had been completed like Pits digging, filling, fencing etc. Plantation will be done in the month of August 2018, just after the monsoon season is over.



# 5. Project Management:

JTELP Project Management Structure:





## Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Reporting format in excel has been prepared and provided to DPMUs for reporting and the DPMUs are sending the reports in given format to SPMU on daily & weekly basis on SHG, PEC YG, EPA etc.
- Online MIS of JTELP has been operationlised and functional. DPMUs update the information in JTELP online MIS periodically.
- The training on M&E has been held in various regions and covered all JTELP districts with the participation of PMEEO, NRMO and PC of FNGO.
- Regular state level review meeting conducted for speed up of program implementation along with DPMs and SPMU personnel.
- Annual Outcome survey for FY 2017 had been completed and report submitted to IFAD.
- The district level monthly review meeting are conducted regularly by DPMU with FNGO .
- As per the feedback from the districts; data capturing format has been updated periodically.
- As per the requirement of GoJ daily and weekly reports of various activities are being prepared and sent for regular monitoring and evaluation.
- As per the requirebnt of IFAD half yearly, Annual reports, RIMS repots etc. have been prepared and submitted within the given time frame.

## Knowledge Management

Knowledge management (KM) is the process of capturing, developing, sharing, and effectively using organisational knowledge. It refers to a multi-disciplined approach to achieving organisational objectives by making the best use of knowledge. Knowledge management efforts typically focus on organisational objectives are: ~ Improved Performance; ~ Competitive advantage, ~ Innovation; ~ Sharing of lessons learned; ~ Integration; and ~ Continuous Improvement of the organization. Under IEC , apart from Brochure on JTELP in both the languages i.e. English and Hindi, the leaflet prepared in Hindi on JTELP which has been distributed on the occasion of Foundation Day of Jharkhand. The copy of the same has been sent to all the 14 DPMUs for the purpose of its distribution in the Block, Panchayat and village level for awareness creation and knowledge sharing. Apart from this, IEC material prepared in Hindi on the following topic: ~Cultivation of Paddy- SRI Technique; ~ Package of Practices of Pigeon pea; Package of Practices of Groundnut ~ Package of practices of Gram; ~ Leaflet on Lac Rearing; Rearing instruction for Pultry, Goat and Pig.

With collaboration with Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi Birsa Kisan Diary has been prepared which contains valuable information on agriculture and livestock farming and distributed among the GSPECs. A Six pages matter on JTELP and directory of SPMU personnel, DPMU personnel, FNGO staffs has been also included in the diary so that the villagers can directly talk with JTDS personnel if required.

Whats App is being effectively used to disseminate message among the JTDS personnel.

## Gender Strategy:

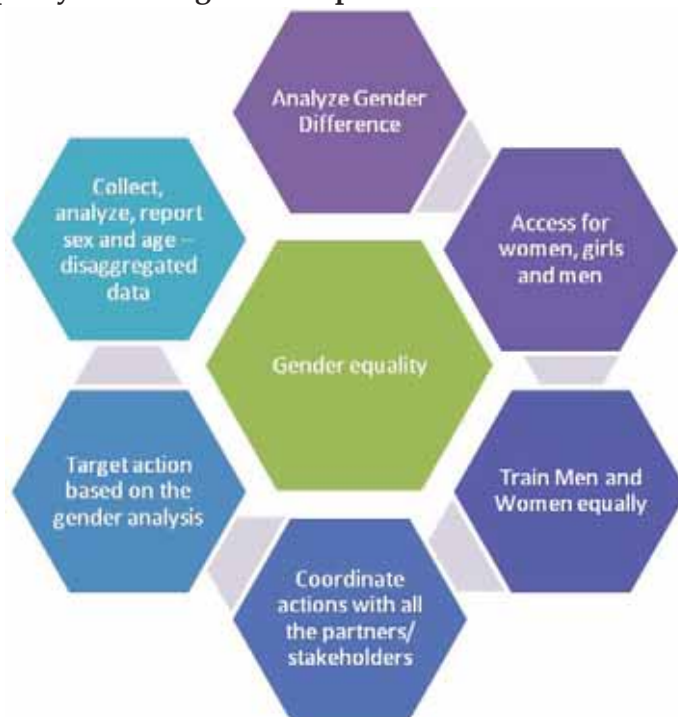
### Gender Mainstreaming within project activities

Gender mainstreaming ensures that policy-making and legislative work is of higher quality and has a greater relevance for society, because it makes policies respond more effectively to the needs of all citizens – women and men, girls and boys. Gender mainstreaming makes public interventions more effective and ensures that inequalities are not perpetuated.

Gender mainstreaming does not only aim to avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities, which can have adverse effects on both women and men. It also implies analysing the existing situation, with the purpose of identifying inequalities, and developing policies which aim to redress these inequalities and undo the mechanisms that caused them.

Commitment for gender equality and a compatible legal framework are the basic conditions for the development of a successful gender mainstreaming strategy. In addition to concrete objectives and targets in the strategy, gender mainstreaming requires a clear action plan. Such plan should take into account the context, satisfy the necessary conditions, cover all the relevant dimensions, foresee the use of concrete methods and tools, set out the responsibilities and make sure that the necessary competences exist to achieve the anticipated results within a planned time frame.

### Framework for Gender Equality in the Programme implementation





Action areas	Advocacy, partnerships and knowledge management on gender equality	Capacity-strengthening of partners to address gender issues under JTELP project	Approaches and procedures to support gender and diversity
What needs to be done	FNGO consultation, develop IEC Materials, update rule books with gender in perspectives, HR alignment with gender perspectives, etc.	Organise capacity building and sensitization programme for Community cadres, field staff, FNGO, Staff from DPMU and SPMU	Develop operational guidelines which is context specific, etc.
Responsibility	SPMU, DPMU	SPMU, DPMU	SPMU, DPMU

### 1. Gender mainstreaming at the organizational level

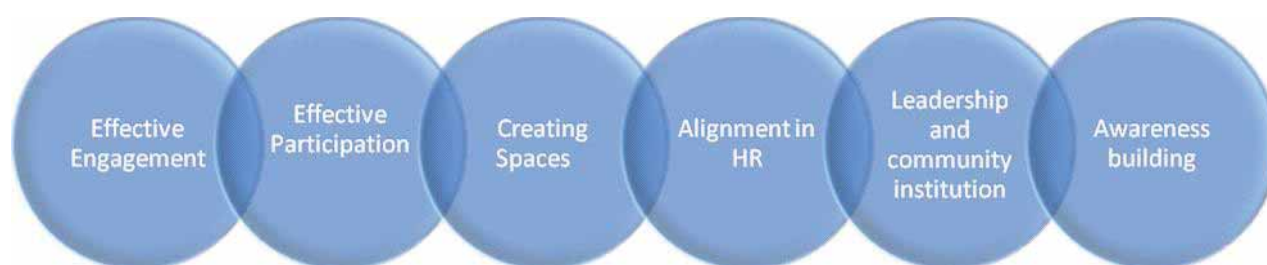
The Organisation is the key driver of taking up initiatives on gender mainstreaming. The design of the programme must be in such a manner which promotes gender equality in all its endeavours both at community and organizational level. Therefore, a collective commitment, understanding and vision towards gender equality should remain for long terms sustainability of the programmes, which implies that:

- Programme objectives and strategies explicitly seek to change unequal gender power relations, and describe the different changes they seek to achieve for women and men
- Operational plans and budget allocations (grants, capacity development, advocacy, staff time) reflect the strategic focus on gender – in every programme, there are some projects/ activities explicitly and directly addressing gender dynamics.
- Programme monitoring and review/evaluation explicitly look at changes (or not!) in gender dynamics, as well as different results achieved for women and men
- Each programme has at least one person with gender expertise who can carry out work to challenge gender dynamics and provide support to the team.
- We must ensure that women participate in all these processes of analysis, planning/decision-making and review, and that the perspectives of poor and marginalised women are explicitly included (depending on the context, this may mean involving them directly in the process, consulting them separately, carrying out research with women etc.).
- Every FNGO must have their Gender strategies at the organizational level. Implementation of VISHAKHA Guidelines must be in place in each office run by the FNGO.
- Every office under JTDS – JTELP (SPMU and DPMU) must implement HR policies in line with gender strategy. All of the offices should implement VISHAKHA Guidelines.

- Ensure 50% women staffing at every level (Position) of the organization (JTDS, FNGO) that are implementing JTELP project.
- Defining partner selection from gender lenses (preference given to those who have gender strategies in place, women led organisations, etc.).

## 2. Implementation Strategies

It involves identifying and addressing key *gender dynamics* – the power relations between women and men that perpetuate exclusion and inequality in a particular context. These gender dynamics don't stand alone. In order to bring gender equality one has to work through following key strategies:



### Strategy A : Effective engagement

It involves recognizing and taking account of these power and gender dynamics, in order to *avoid reinforcing inequality* – and this does apply to all our work.

All JTDS supported programme work, including policy and development projects, and all partners, must recognise the key differences between the situations of women and men, and take care not to make them any worse. This means:

- Involving women in developing, managing and reviewing projects
- Ensuring that women as well as men share in material benefits from projects
- Ensuring that the timing and location of project activities does not expose women and girls to greater risk of violence or abuse
- Ensuring that project activities and results do not reinforce existing unequal power relationships (e.g. by giving control over more resources to village headmen, or increasing women's daily burden of labour)
- Disaggregating project objectives/indicators and reports on activities and results by gender (and where appropriate, by other categories of exclusion/marginalisation) – both quantitative and

qualitative information (i.e. reflecting on how a project has affected women and men differently, not just counting the numbers of women and men involved)

### **Strategy B : Effective Participation**

Participation focuses on our own and partners' organisations and *ways of working*. Across all JTDS programmes and partners, we seek a shared commitment to ensuring meaningful participation by women, especially women from disadvantaged groups. This means:

- Ensuring that women have a voice in decision-making (both as “beneficiaries” and as staff), by creating safe spaces/opportunities for them to speak and explicitly incorporating their perspectives
- Supporting women to move into leadership positions: through recruitment, retention, staff development and promotion policies and practices within organisations; and through training/learning opportunities and other support to women leaders within communities
- Enabling full participation of women and men in the organisation by addressing their specific needs and perspectives re e.g. childcare/family responsibilities, vulnerability to gender-based violence, and discrimination within the workplace.
- Ensure equal and active representation of women in statutory bodies, CBOs (SHGs, YGs, PECs, etc.).

Appropriate policies and ways of working will vary in different contexts, so getting this right depends on having and maintaining a good understanding of gender dynamics.

### **Strategy C : Create Institutional spaces**

Institutional spaces should be created in a manner which facilitate commitment *to strengthen their gender work*. This means:

- Facilitate representation from women equally in all the decision making body at the CBO, Panchayat and Block levels
- Clear action plans, with adequate allocation of resources (money and time), to move towards these standards
- Investment in capacity development and joint learning on gender from expert partners, good practice and partners' own efforts/experiences
- Regular reviews/updates of the programme's power analysis by JTDS staff and partners, to deepen our shared understanding as well as tracking changes over time

### **Strategy D: Gender strategy and implementation from HR Perspectives**

- Every FNGO must have their Gender strategies at the organizational level. Implementation of VISHAKHA Guidelines must be in place in each office run by the FNGO.
- Every office under JTDS – JTELP (SPMU and DPMU) must implement HR policies in line with gender strategy. All of the offices should implement VISHAKHA Guidelines.
- Ensure 50% women staffing at every level (Position) of the organization (JTDS, FNGO) that are implementing JTELP project.



### **Strategy E : Leadership and community institution**

- All the Community based organisations (SHGs, PEC, Youth group, VDF, etc.) must have minimum 50% women representation and leadership.
- Under all the statutory committees under various government programmes, JTELP must facilitate participation and leadership from women so that gender gaps in planning and management is being addressed.

### **Strategy F : Capacity building and exposure on the best practices of Gender equality**

- Regular capacity building on gender sensitive indicators to stakeholders under JTELP is undertaken in a timely manner.
- Exposure is given to the women more on the larger development agenda at various levels (CBOs, DPMU, SPMU and FNGO levels).

### **Strategy G : Community awareness and sensitization on various Acts, Policies, etc.**

JTDS would undertake various measures to educate the community, FNGO, and JTDS staff on various legal provisions under various acts and guidelines – Constitutional provisions such as:

#### **Constitutional Privileges**

- (i) Equality before law for **women (Article 14)**
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, **sex**, place of birth or any of them **(Article 15 (i))**
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of **women** and children **(Article 15 (3))**
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State **(Article 16)**
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and **women** equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood **(Article 39(a))**; and equal pay for equal work for both men and **women (Article 39(d))**
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities **(Article 39 A)**
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief **(Article 42)**
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation **(Article 46)**
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people **(Article 47)**

- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of **women (Article 51(A) (e))**
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Panchayat** to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))**
- (xii) Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the **Panchayats** at each level to be reserved for **women (Article 243 D (4))**
- (ix) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Municipality** to be reserved for **women** and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Municipality(Article 243 T (3))**
- (x) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in **Municipalities** for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and **women** in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide **(Article 243 T (4))**

#### Other legal privileges

- (1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
  - (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
  - (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes ( Sec. 363-373)
  - (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
  - (iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
  - (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
  - (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
  - (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)
- (2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

- (iii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iv) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (v) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (vi) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- (vii) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

### 3. Costs and financing (2 pages)

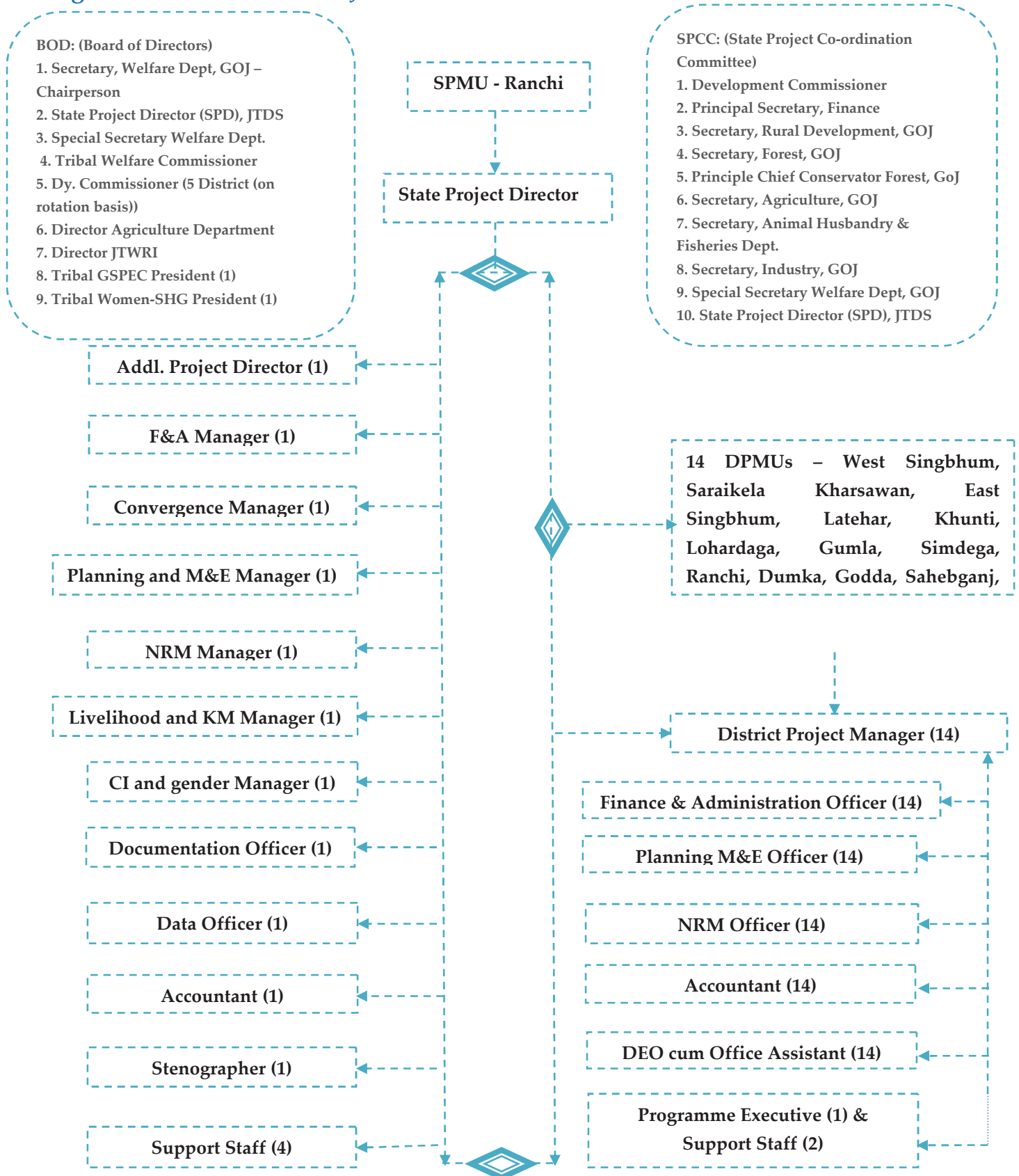
*This section should include an estimate of how much you expect it to cost to implement your strategy within the specific time frame, and how you will cover those costs. It should indicate whether costs will be covered through project financing, in-kind contributions, extra-budgetary resources, or other.*

### 4. Risk Management

Risks	Low	High	Mitigation Plans
Reducing focus on Gender equality related intervention in long run by the government (changeover of the authority at higher level)		X	Obtain clear ToR with time frame for institutionalization of the process
Staff Turn Over		X	Review the incentive structure periodically
Male dominance over the community engagement processes – spaces for emerging women leadership		X	Undertake sensitization programmes for make male folk to seek their confidence and participation in enabling towards building women leadership
Left Wing Extremism	X		Strategic community engagement



## Organizational Structure of JTDS



**List of JTDS Personnel**

<b>State Project Management Unit (SPMU) Ranchi 0651- 2552088, Email-ID:- <a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@gmail.com">spd.jtlds@gmail.com</a>, <a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com">spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com</a></b>				
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Employee (Mr/Ms)</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Bhujendra Baski	State Project Director	9431101574	<a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@gmail.com">spd.jtlds@gmail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com">spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com</a>
2	Manoj Sinha	Addl. Project Director	9431103615/ 7250821036	<a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@gmail.com">spd.jtlds@gmail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com">spd.jtlds@rediffmail.com</a>
3	Anjan Kumar Verma	Manager - Finance & Administration	9470195871	<a href="mailto:mfa.jtlds@gmail.com">mfa.jtlds@gmail.com</a>
4	Debajyoti Kundu	Manager - Planning Monitoring & Evaluation	7209679994	<a href="mailto:convergencejtlds@gmail.com">convergencejtlds@gmail.com</a>
5	Ramesh Shankar Prasad	Manager - Livelihood & Knowledge Management	7782078767	<a href="mailto:rs.pdjsr4@gmail.com">rs.pdjsr4@gmail.com</a>
6	Ved Prakash Srivastava	Manager – Convergence	9955174356	<a href="mailto:ved.srivastava6@gmail.com">ved.srivastava6@gmail.com</a>
7	Niraj Kumar Singh	Manager - Natural Resources Management	7677095878	<a href="mailto:niraj_agengg@yahoo.co.in">niraj_agengg@yahoo.co.in</a>
8	Ranjana Topno	Manager - Community Institutions & Gender	9471583627	<a href="mailto:ranjtopno@yahoo.co.in">ranjtopno@yahoo.co.in</a>
9	Vacant	Documentation Officer		
10	Dilip Kumar Singh	Data Officer	9939146911/ 7050052145	<a href="mailto:dk_singh2001@rediffmail.com">dk_singh2001@rediffmail.com</a>
11	Pankaj Kumar Srivastava	Accountant	9693444148	<a href="mailto:pankaj_sri23@rediffmail.com">pankaj_sri23@rediffmail.com</a>
12	Siddharth Prasad	Steno	9931503861	<a href="mailto:sidharth_jharkhand@yahoo.com">sidharth_jharkhand@yahoo.com</a>
13	Sushila Tigga	Office Assistant	8521427535	
14	Umesh Kr. Srivastava	Office Assistant	9431772028	
15	Mangal Bhagat	Driver	9006752180	
16	Haradhan Das	Driver	8102843387/ 7050245574	

**[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Khunti, Email-ID:- jtdsdpmu.khunti@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmu.khunti@gmail.com)**

<b>SNO.</b>	<b>Name of Employee</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Keshav Kishore Mallik	District Project Manager	8294519329	<a href="mailto:keshav.tst@gmail.com">keshav.tst@gmail.com</a>
2	Rakesh Kumar	Finance & Administration Officer	9199109931	<a href="mailto:rakesh.kgvk@gmail.com">rakesh.kgvk@gmail.com</a>
3	Sanchita Mukhopadhyaya	Planning M&E Officer	9470928748	<a href="mailto:sanchitacini@gmail.com">sanchitacini@gmail.com</a>
4	Aditya Prabhakar	Natural Resources Management Officer	8757410638	<a href="mailto:buntyadi@gmail.com">buntyadi@gmail.com</a>
5	Pankaj Kr.	Accountant	7870434310	<a href="mailto:srivpankaj@rediffmail.com">srivpankaj@rediffmail.com</a>

	Srivastava			
6	Neha Verma	DEO cum Office Asst.	8797372312	<a href="mailto:khankhushbu90@gmail.com">khankhushbu90@gmail.com</a>

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Ranchi , Email-ID:- [jtdsdpmu.ranchi@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmu.ranchi@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Prakash Kumar Xalxo	District Project Manager	9934488049	<a href="mailto:xalxoprakash@yahoo.com">xalxoprakash@yahoo.com</a>
2	Rakesh Kumar	Finance & Administration Officer	9199109931	<a href="mailto:rakesh.kgvk@gmail.com">rakesh.kgvk@gmail.com</a>
3	Kavita Kumari	Planning M&E Officer	9431355624	<a href="mailto:kk2kavita@gmail.com">kk2kavita@gmail.com</a>
4	Aditya Prabhakar	Natural Resources Management Officer	8757410638	<a href="mailto:buntyadi@gmail.com">buntyadi@gmail.com</a>
5	Rajesh Kumar Rajak	Accountant	8757628375	<a href="mailto:rajesh.iibs2011@gmail.com">rajesh.iibs2011@gmail.com</a>
6	Sankar Giri	DEO cum Office Asst.	9472710651	<a href="mailto:snkr_giri@rediffmail.com">snkr_giri@rediffmail.com</a>

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Lohardaga 0652- 6222255, Email-ID:- [jtdsdpmu.lohardaga@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmu.lohardaga@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Keshav Kishore Mallik	District Project Manager	8294519329	<a href="mailto:keshav.tst@gmail.com">keshav.tst@gmail.com</a>
2	Manindra Kr. Tiwary	Finance & Administration Officer	9431355514	<a href="mailto:tiwarymkran@gmail.com">tiwarymkran@gmail.com</a>
3	Vijay Bhushan Ekka	Planning M&E Officer	9835115050	<a href="mailto:vj_ekka@yahoo.co.in">vj_ekka@yahoo.co.in</a>
4	Anwar Hassan	Natural Resources Management Officer	7209598498	<a href="mailto:anwar.hassan.ce@gmail.com">anwar.hassan.ce@gmail.com</a>
5		Accountant		-
6	Godliya Kispotta	DEO cum Office Asst.	7549080242	<a href="mailto:godliya13@gmail.com">godliya13@gmail.com</a>

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Gumla 06524-221292, Email-ID:- [jtdsdpmu.gumla@rediffmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmu.gumla@rediffmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Pramodit Dungdung	District Project Manager	94 31 901999	<a href="mailto:pramuditdungdung@rediffmail.com">pramuditdungdung@rediffmail.com</a>
2	Rajiv Ranjan	Finance & Administration Officer	8797779251	<a href="mailto:Rajiv10111@gmail.com">Rajiv10111@gmail.com</a>
3	Bomshankar Sah	Planning M&E Officer	9162891272/ 8409486560	<a href="mailto:bomdumka@gmail.com">bomdumka@gmail.com</a>
4	Amit Kumar Singh	Natural Resources Management Officer	7419892011	<a href="mailto:amitwrmd@gmail.com">amitwrmd@gmail.com</a>
5	Mohit Emmanuel Kerketta	Accountant	7739463948	<a href="mailto:mohit_mohini09@rediffmail.com">mohit_mohini09@rediffmail.com</a>
6	Raphael Minj	DEO cum Office Asst.	9798218557	<a href="mailto:minjchan@rediff.com">minjchan@rediff.com</a>

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Simdega 06525-225084, Email-ID:- [dpmusimdega@gmail.com](mailto:dpmusimdega@gmail.com)



<b>SNO.</b>	<b>Name of Employee</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Adi Dev	District Project Manager	9431975376	<a href="mailto:sonudev.dev99@gmail.com">sonudev.dev99@gmail.com</a>
2		Finance & Administration Officer		-
3	Swati Bhengra	Planning M&E Officer	8757582203	<a href="mailto:swati.bhengra@gmail.com">swati.bhengra@gmail.com</a>
4	Amit Himanshu Minz	Natural Resources Management Officer	8757962436	<a href="mailto:amithimanshuminz@gmail.com">amithimanshuminz@gmail.com</a>
5	Chandan Kumar	Accountant	9472749167	-
6	Sadique Eqbal	DEO cum Office Asst.	9308337088	<a href="mailto:sadsms2743@gmail.com">sadsms2743@gmail.com</a>
<a href="mailto:jtdsdpmu.latehar@gmail.com">District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Latehar 06565-247348, Email-ID:- jtdsdpmu.latehar@gmail.com</a>				
<b>SNO.</b>	<b>Name of Employee</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Lakhindra Mahato	District Project Manager	9431374195	<a href="mailto:lakhindranathmahto@gmail.com">lakhindranathmahto@gmail.com</a>
2	Seema Hoda	Finance & Administration Officer	9576560880	<a href="mailto:shodda@gmail.com">shodda@gmail.com</a>
3	Madhulika	Planning M&E Officer	9852419922	<a href="mailto:madhulikasingh1001@gmail.com">madhulikasingh1001@gmail.com</a>
4	Bijay Kumkal	Natural Resources Management Officer	9939174017	<a href="mailto:kumkalbijay@rediffmail.com">kumkalbijay@rediffmail.com</a>
5		Accountant		-
6	Swati Kachchap	DEO cum Office Asst.	8092488718	<a href="mailto:kumariswati545@gmail.com">kumariswati545@gmail.com</a>
<a href="mailto:dpmuesinghbhum@gmail.com">District Project Management Unit (DPMU) East Singhbhum 0657-2230640, Email-ID:- dpmuesinghbhum@gmail.com</a>				
<b>SNO.</b>	<b>Name of Employee</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Atonu Sen	District Project Manager	8809402298	<a href="mailto:atonusen@yahoo.co.in">atonusen@yahoo.co.in</a>
2	Uttam Kumar	Finance & Administration Officer	7903061676	<a href="mailto:uttam.ku01@gmail.com">uttam.ku01@gmail.com</a>
3	Dilip Kumar Singh	Planning M&E Officer	9934587071	<a href="mailto:sdilipkumar14@yahoo.in">sdilipkumar14@yahoo.in</a>
4	Pradeep Kumar	Natural Resources Management Officer	8271333368	<a href="mailto:prdpkumar06@gmail.com">prdpkumar06@gmail.com</a>
5	Subhashini Kujur	Accountant	8092111845	<a href="mailto:subashinikujur@gmail.com">subashinikujur@gmail.com</a>
6	Tehsin Fatima	DEO cum Office Asst.	7295907480	
<a href="mailto:jtds_dpiuchb@rediffmail.com">District Project Management Unit (DPMU) West Singhbhum 06582-257980, Email-ID:- jtds_dpiuchb@rediffmail.com</a>				
<b>SNO.</b>	<b>Name of Employee</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Contact No</b>	<b>Email ID</b>
1	Anita Manju Hassa	District Project Manager	9431341744	<a href="mailto:amanjuhassa@gmail.com">amanjuhassa@gmail.com</a>

2	Pankaj Kr. Singh	Finance & Administration Officer	9470339353	<a href="mailto:pankaj22165@rediffmail.com">pankaj22165@rediffmail.com</a>
3	Sushanta Roy	Planning M&E Officer	9801173088	<a href="mailto:susksn@gmail.com">susksn@gmail.com</a>
4	Obed Barla	Natural Resources Management Officer	7870353129	<a href="mailto:obed.jsr@gmail.com">obed.jsr@gmail.com</a>
5		Accountant		
6	Amit Kumar Verma	DEO cum Office Asst.	9939779533	<a href="mailto:amit9955verma@rediffmail.com">amit9955verma@rediffmail.com</a>
7	Raju Das	Driver	7033381862	-

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Saraikeela Kharswan 06597-234056, Email-ID:-  
jtdsdpmusk@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmusk@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Neeraj Nayan	District Project Manager	9234221905	<a href="mailto:nirajnayan12@gmail.com">nirajnayan12@gmail.com</a>
2	Manoj Marshal Hans	Finance & Administration Officer	7677608448	<a href="mailto:manoj.hans1983@gmail.com">manoj.hans1983@gmail.com</a>
3	Shambhu Kr. Gupta	Planning M&E Officer	8674984855	<a href="mailto:shamcbsa@gmail.com">shamcbsa@gmail.com</a>
4	Komal Tirki	Natural Resources Management Officer	9931111871	<a href="mailto:komaltirki.2010@rediffmail.com">komaltirki.2010@rediffmail.com</a>
5	P Ram Krishna Rao	Accountant	9263707023	<a href="mailto:p.ramkrishnarao@yahoo.com">p.ramkrishnarao@yahoo.com</a>
6	Kamla Kant Singh	DEO cum Office Asst.	8084089440	
7	Manik Chandra Mahato	Driver	7858003627	

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Dumka -06434-236015, Email-ID:- jtdsdpmudumka@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmudumka@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Rakesh Kumar Anand	District Project Manager	9570184988	<a href="mailto:rkanand.hr@gmail.com">rkanand.hr@gmail.com</a>
2	Farooque Saifullah	Finance & Administration Officer	7209864684	<a href="mailto:tahsin15dec@gmail.com">tahsin15dec@gmail.com</a>
3	Rupesh Ram	Planning M&E Officer	9431359652	<a href="mailto:rupeshram2012@gmail.com">rupeshram2012@gmail.com</a>
4	Arun M. Minz	Natural Resources Management Officer	9934660042	<a href="mailto:kpprasadkunal@gmail.com">kpprasadkunal@gmail.com</a>
5		Accountant		-
7	Chhathu Kumar Das	DEO cum Office Asst.	9955759816	<a href="mailto:chhathu1.ku@gmail.com">chhathu1.ku@gmail.com</a>
6	Ravi Prakash	Programm Executive	9934652801	<a href="mailto:binay3175@gmail.com">binay3175@gmail.com</a>

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Jamtara, Email-ID:- jtdsdpmu.jamtara@gmail.com](mailto:jtdsdpmu.jamtara@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
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1	Rakesh Kumar Anand	District Project Manager	9570184988	<a href="mailto:rkanand.hr@gmail.com">rkanand.hr@gmail.com</a>
2	Vijay Kumar	Finance & Administration Officer	9431320300	
3	Pritam Bhattacharyya	Planning M&E Officer	8809154528	<a href="mailto:pbpb.pritam@gmail.com">pbpb.pritam@gmail.com</a>
4	Chandan Kumar	Natural Resources Management Officer	9570037837	<a href="mailto:kumarchandan388@gmail.com">kumarchandan388@gmail.com</a>
5	Niraj Kumar	Accountant	9708552853	<a href="mailto:kumar.lotusniraj.niraj483@gmail.com">kumar.lotusniraj.niraj483@gmail.com</a>
6	Amit Kumar Thakur	DEO cum Office Asst.	7070140481; 8877020905	<a href="mailto:amit.kumar071a@gmail.com">amit.kumar071a@gmail.com</a>

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Godda 0642-220091, Email-ID:- dpmugodda@gmail.com](mailto:dpmugodda@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Hema Ekka	District Project Manager	9431341743	<a href="mailto:dpmukhunti.jtlds@gmail.com">dpmukhunti.jtlds@gmail.com</a>
2	Nawneet Kumar Tiwary	Finance & Administration Officer	9471339175	<a href="mailto:ntiwary84@gmail.com">ntiwary84@gmail.com</a>
3	Abhay Dungdung	Planning M&E Officer	7903475048	<a href="mailto:abhayec1001@gmail.com">abhayec1001@gmail.com</a>
4	Bhupendra Kumar	Natural Resources Management Officer	7970509241/70045 23308	<a href="mailto:kbhupendara@gmail.com">kbhupendara@gmail.com</a>
5	Md. Salim Ansari	Accountant		
6	Deepak Kumar Sinha	DEO cum Office Asst.	8873033552	<a href="mailto:deepakkumarsinha78@gmail.com">deepakkumarsinha78@gmail.com</a>

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Pakur, Email-ID:- dpmjtdspiupakur@gmail.com](mailto:dpmjtdspiupakur@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
1	Suanand Barla	District Project Manager	9431546244	<a href="mailto:sbarla76@rediffmail.com">sbarla76@rediffmail.com</a>
2	Rituraj Kumar	Finance & Administration Officer	9798761933	<a href="mailto:riturajca86@gmail.com">riturajca86@gmail.com</a>
3	Abhay Dungdung	Planning M&E Officer		-
4	Arunava Chatterjee	Natural Resources Management Officer	860917479	<a href="mailto:hiamran@gmail.com">hiamran@gmail.com</a>
5	Pankaj Verma	Accountant	9304916386	<a href="mailto:verma_ckp@yahoo.co.in">verma_ckp@yahoo.co.in</a>
6	Binay Kumar Ram	DEO cum Office Asst.	9608976065	<a href="mailto:kumarbinay616@gmail.com">kumarbinay616@gmail.com</a>
7	Binay Kullu	Programm Executive	9583385333	<a href="mailto:binaykullu011@gmail.com">binaykullu011@gmail.com</a>

[District Project Management Unit \(DPMU\) Sahibganj 06436-222181, Email-ID:- jttdsdpmu.sahibganj@gmail.com](mailto:jttdsdpmu.sahibganj@gmail.com)

SNO.	Name of Employee	Post	Contact No	Email ID
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1	Rana Avanindra Singh	District Project Manager	7484900851	<a href="mailto:avanindra_rana@yahoo.com">avanindra_rana@yahoo.com</a>
2	B. V. S. Sharma	Finance & Administration Officer	9006770771	<a href="mailto:bvs_sharma@rediffmail.com">bvs_sharma@rediffmail.com</a>
3	Ravishankar Mahto	Planning M&E Officer	9835567386	<a href="mailto:ravikumar.kasmar@gmail.com">ravikumar.kasmar@gmail.com</a>
4	Pankaj Kr. Ray	Natural Resources Management Officer	7779875099	<a href="mailto:pankajsports81@gmail.com">pankajsports81@gmail.com</a>
5	Biswanath Samad	Accountant	9693280747	<a href="mailto:samadsachin@gmail.com">samadsachin@gmail.com</a>
6	Pappa Dutta	DEO cum Office Asst.	9122131709	<a href="mailto:pappadutta63@gmail.com">pappadutta63@gmail.com</a>

### Review meeting with Chief Secretary, GoJ:

In the FY 2017-18 total eight review meetings were held under the Chair Person ship of the Chief Secretary, GoJ about the project progress of JTELP in the month of April, June, July, August, September, November, December and January. In the meeting, Chief Secretary provided necessary guideline for effectiveness convergence of JTELP with other ongoing developmental projects/schemes run by the other Govt. Deptt/Agencies. Also as per the advice of Chief Secretary, JTELP has taken up activities of 14 Goat breeding centre and Papaya Plantation in 155 acre of land in FY 2018-19. For providing Drinking water to the 50 PVTG villages' budgetary allocation had been done for Rs. 5 cr. Also 1.5 cr has been provisioned in FY 2018-19 for development of fallow land from SCA to TSS financing.

## FNGOs involved in JTELP Area

Table – JTELP Coverage area along with FNGOs engaged in allocated Blocks

Division	District	Block	Engaged	Total No. of		
			FNGOs	Panchayat	Villages	HH
Kolhan	West Singbhum	Khuntpani	JSP	6	30	3440
		Sonua	SVP	4	19	3492
		Tonto	SHARE	4	15	3257
	Saraikela Kharsawan	Rajnagar	SM	7	41	3634
		Kuchai	JSP	3	25	3591
		Saraikela	YUVA	5	65	5593
	East Singbhum	Dumaria	Kala Mandir	5	37	4236
Potka		KGVK	9	50	4837	
Palamu	Latehar	Manika	RGMT	5	27	5585
		Barwadih	BLKS	5	23	6121
South Chotanagpur	Khunti	Erki	JJK	9	30	4348
		Karra	SGVS	5	43	5293
	Lohardaga	Bhandra	-	5	26	6183
		Kairo	KGVK	5	24	6037
	Gumla	Sisai	CCDS	5	29	5810
		Bharno	SVP	4	27	5504
	Simdega	Sadar Simdega	MJS	4	21	5167
		Kurdeg	YUVA	6	12	5995
	Ranchi	Bundu	JJK	7	24	3772
		Tamar	MJS	7	26	5670
Santhal Paragana	Dumka	Masalia	Support	5	47	5613
		Gopikandar	JSP	6	78	5682
	Godda	Sundar Pahari	GVT	5	73	5715
		Boarijor	Nirdesh	5	74	5662
	Sahebganj	Borio	CF	5	55	5499
		Taljhari	Nirdesh	5	58	5343
	Pakur	Littipara	GVT	4	124	5418
		Amrapara	BLKS	4	63	5711
	Jamtara	Jamtara	BF	5	35	5425
		Fatehpur	LCYM	5	53	5700
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,53,333</b>

## Convergence:

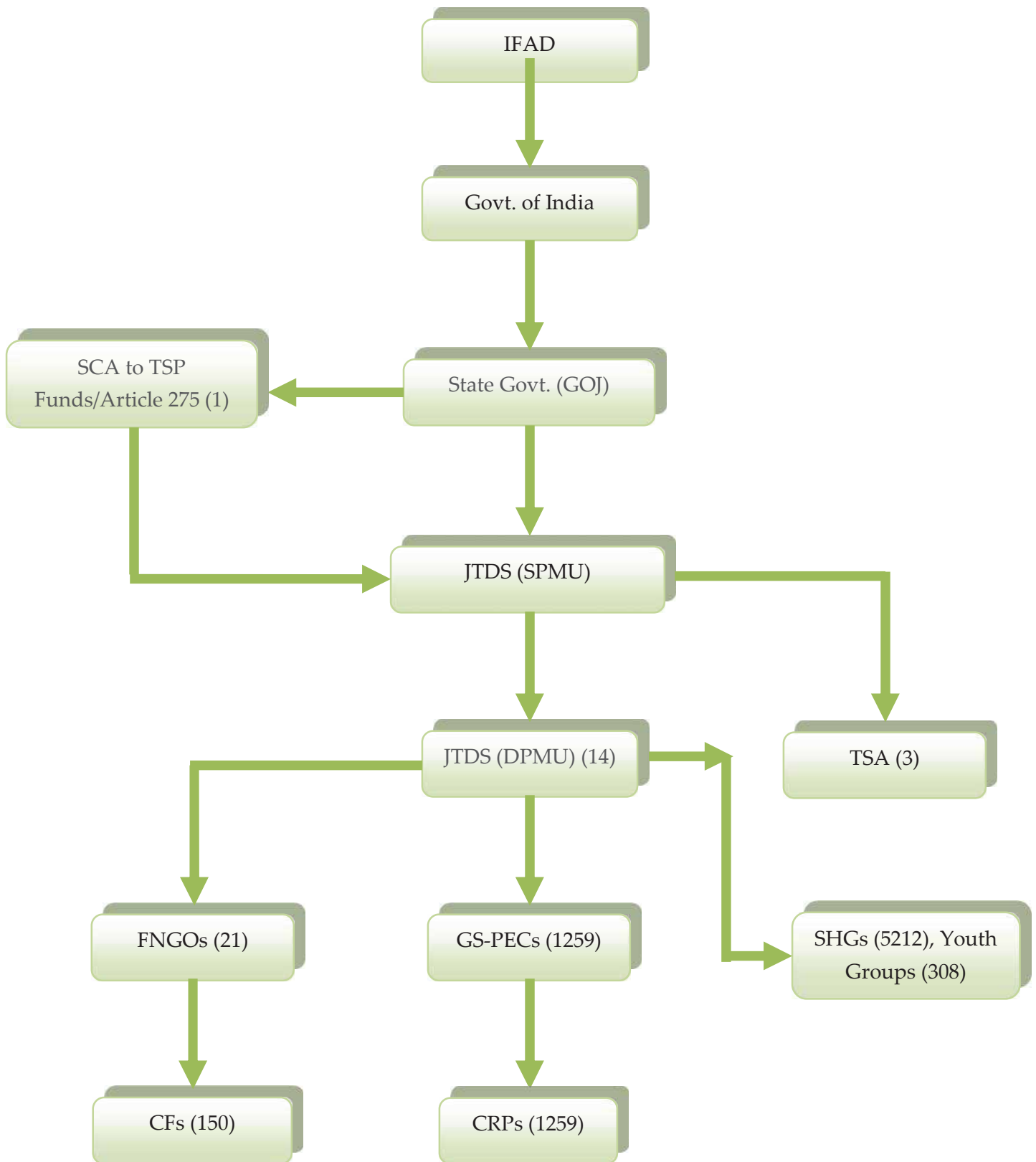
Activity	Total investment (INR)	IFAD Loan contribution (INR)	Government Scheme/Programme Contribution (INR)	Percentage of Convergence from Government Schemes (%)
Land & Water Development work-SCA to TSP (Carry fwd of 2016-17)	31672082		31672082	100
Land & Water Development work-MGNREGA	503600000		503600000	100
Irrigation Facilities	12788155	6394078	6394078	50
Shallow well	5314435	2657218	2657218	50
Carry Forward Shallow well (2016-17)	3621403		3621403	100
Backyard Poultry	68957810	41374686	24135233	35
Backyard Poultry (carry fwd of 2016-17)	1386195	831717	485168	35
Pig-Rearing	55108477	33065086	19287967	35
Pig-Rearing (carry fwd of 2016-17)	10476612	6285967	3666814	35
Goat Rearing	74054472	44432683	25919065	35
Goat Rearing (carry fwd of 2016-17)	6727762	4036657	2354717	35
Pig Breeding Centre (TSP)	2459271		2459271	100
Vegetable Cluster	14005128	4668376	9336752	67
Nutrition garden	5290704	1763568	3527136	67
Mango (JTLP)	2940382		2940382	100



**MGNREGA Convergence workshop in Simdega**



## Fund Flow Pattern



## Project cost and Financial Details



**Table – Project Cost:**

Agency	Cost by Financiers		
	In US\$ '000	In Rs. '000	Percentage
IFAD	51001	2803658	44.1
State Govt.	4800	264000	4.15
SCA-TSP	14683	810417.5	12.74
MGNREGA	44182	2428565	38.2
Beneficiary contribution	925	50860	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>115591</b>	<b>6357510</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table – Total Project Cost by Project Component**

S. No.	Components	Component cost		Percentage of Total Cost
		In US\$ '000	In Rs. '000	
1.	Community Empowerment	11.74	645,562	12%
2.	Integrated Natural Resource Management	58.03	3,191,375	59%
3.	Livelihood Support	16.29	895,861	16%
4.	Project Management	13.06	718,137	13%
<b>Total Base line Cost</b>		<b>99,108</b>	<b>5,450,935</b>	<b>100%</b>
5.	Contingencies	16.48	906,574	13%
<b>Total</b>		<b>115,591</b>	<b>6,357,510</b>	<b>113%</b>



**Table – Details of expenditure against fund received (Amount in Lakh)**

Financial Year	Financer	Opening Balance (Amount in Lakh)	Fund Received Amount (in Lakh)	Total (Amount in Lakh)	Expenditure (Amount in Lakh)	Closing Balance (Amount in Lakh)
2013-2014	IFAD	-	500.00	500.00	6.76	493.24
	GoJ	-	400.00	400.00	2.90	397.10
	SCA to TSP	-	-	-	-	-
	Article 275 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>890.34</b>
2014-2015	IFAD	493.24	400.00	893.24	129.21	764.03
	GoJ	397.10	-	397.10	56.87	340.23
	SCA to TSP	-	3,143.22	3,143.22	193.43	2,949.79
	Article 275 (1)	-	69.67	69.67	-	69.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>890.34</b>	<b>3,612.89</b>	<b>4,503.23</b>	<b>379.51</b>	<b>4,123.72</b>
2015-2016	IFAD	764.03	1,892.80	2,656.83	2,135.53	521.30
	GoJ	340.23	281.00	621.23	238.90	382.33
	SCA to TSP	2,949.79	-	2,949.79	1,319.31	1,630.48
	Article 275 (1)	69.67	-	69.67	57.54	12.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,123.72</b>	<b>2,173.80</b>	<b>6,297.52</b>	<b>3,751.28</b>	<b>2,546.24</b>
2016-2017	IFAD	521.30	3,500.00	4,021.30	3,074.63	946.67
	GoJ	382.33	400.00	782.33	307.70	474.63
	SCA to TSP	1,630.48	-	1,630.48	1,107.46	523.02



	Article 275 (1)	12.13	-	12.13	-	12.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,546.24</b>	<b>3,900.00</b>	<b>6,446.24</b>	<b>4,489.79</b>	<b>1,956.45</b>
2017-2018	IFAD	946.67	4,300.00	5,246.67	3,314.25	1,932.42
	GoJ	474.63	600.00	1,074.63	245.63	829.00
	SCA to TSP	523.02	1,020.00	1,543.02	1,437.07	105.95
	Article 275 (1)	12.13	-	12.13	-	12.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,956.45</b>	<b>5,920.00</b>	<b>7,876.45</b>	<b>4,996.95</b>	<b>2,879.50</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16,506.69</b>		<b>13,627.19</b>	

## B. Details of Expenditure of FY 2017-18 (Rs. In Lakhs)- Unaudited

S. No.	Component	Budget	Expenditure (Amount in Lakhs)					Beneficiary Contribution	Total	% Achievement
			IFAD	GoJ	SCA to TSP	MGNREGA				
1	Component I	1,267.52	823.60	76.04	-	-	-	899.64	71	
2	Component II	7,263.24	520.26	3.18	531.67	5,036.00	-	6,091.11	84	
3	Component III	4,764.21	1,556.76	-	905.40	44.66	129.34	2,636.16	55	
4	Component IV	913.69	413.63	166.41	-		-	580.04	63	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,208.66</b>	<b>3,314.25</b>	<b>245.63</b>	<b>1,437.07</b>	<b>5,080.66</b>	<b>129.34</b>	<b>10,206.95</b>	<b>72</b>	

**Table - Details of Fund received by JTDS**

Details of Fund received by JTDS				
S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Date	Remarks
1	IFAD/GoJ	500.00	28/3/2014	JTELP
2	IFAD/GoJ	400.00	31/3/2014	JTELP
3	IFAD/GoJ	400.00	8/1/2015	JTELP
4	IFAD/GoJ	263.80	16/05/2015	JTELP
5	IFAD/GoJ	1910.00	22/01/2016	JTELP
6	IFAD/GoJ	3900.00	02/02/2017	JTELP
7	IFAD/GoJ	3900.00	16/09/2017	JTELP
8	IFAD/GoJ	1000.00	12/02/2018	JTELP
9	SCA to TSP (EPA)	1194.93	7/5/2014	JTELP
10	SCA to TSP ( Pig Rearing)	344.29	3/7/2014	JTELP
11	SCA to TSP ( Livelihood Prototype)	1604.00	11/2/2015	JTELP
12	SCA to TSP	1020.00	19/01/2018	JTELP
13	Article 275 (1)	69.67	18/10/2014	JTELP
<b>Total</b>		<b>16506.69</b>		

Status of Withdrawal Application / Statement of Expenditure			
S. No.	Period	Reimbursable Amount (in Lakhs)	Status
1	04.10.2013 to 31.03.2014	6.76	Completed
2	01.04.2014 to 31.08.2014	50.89	Completed
3	01.09.2014 to 31.03.2015	78.32	Completed
4	01.04.2015 to 30.06.2015	121.59	Completed
5	01.07.2015 to 30.09.2015	155.21	Completed
6	01/10/2015 to 31/12/2015	158.94	Completed
7	01/01/2016 to 31/03/2016	1708.84	Completed
8	01.04.2016 to 30.06.2016	390.14	Completed
9	01.07.2016 to 30.09.2016	266.26	Completed
10	01/10/2016 to 31/12/2016	359.15	Completed
11	01/01/2017 to 31/03/2017	2059.08	Completed
12	01.04.2017 to 30.06.2017	330.87	Completed
13	01.07.2017 to 30.09.2017	773.76	Completed
14	01/10/2017 to 31/12/2017	719.03	Completed
15	01/01/2018 to 31/03/2018	1435.42	Completed

**Procurement Report:**

<b>SL No.</b>	<b>Description of Goods</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (Local Currency)</b>	<b>Procurement Status</b>
1	1000 Improved Cook Stove	2,000,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
2	5000 Solar Laltern	3,000,000.00	Advance released to JREDA but not delivered by the agency
3	15 Solar Pump	3,000,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
4	Kit to Para Vet (Syringes (various sizes), Needles (various sizes), Ambu bag, Emergency drugs etc. )	224,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19 through BAU
5	2 for SPMU and 14 for DPMU High Resolution Camera	640,000.00	Procured
6	Wi-Fi Device 8 Nos.	16,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
7	Bio Metric Attendance 15 Nos.	300,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
8	2 Printer for SPMU & 14 for DPMUs	160,000.00	Procured
9	GSPEC Audit 1589 GSPEC units	1,589,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
10	HR Agency	720,000.00	Procured
11	Hard Core Poor Consultant	70,200,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19



12	Appointment of TSA	40,000,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
13	Appointment of FNGO	1,665,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
14	Social Audit of JTELP intervention	1,500,000.00	Procured
15	National Consultant 1 no.s for IGA	125,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
16	Legal Consultant	125,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
17	External Statutory Audit	500,000.00	Procured
18	YG Consultant (UNV)	6,000,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19
19	PVTG Consultant	495,000.00	Procured
20	Internal Audit	560,000.00	Not Procured in FY 2017-18. Planed for FY 2018-19

**Audit 2017-18:** Audit for FY 2016-17 which was due on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017 has been completed and submitted within stipulated time. No serious observation has been reported by the auditor. For Audit of FY 2017- 18, concurrence from IFAD ICO received for reappointment of previous auditor.

**Action Taken Report on the Mid-term Review Report of IFAD's MTR Team (16 – 28 August, 2017)**

S.No	Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date	Remarks/ Status
1.	Shift project implementation from supply-led approach to a "end to end approach" integrating NRM and livelihood improvement in one package	Welfare Dept	Immediate	Steps taken
2.	Discontinue the current livestock clusters as the activity is expensive and not yielding intended results. For existing clusters, invest in development of Pashu Sakhi, supply of feed and other inputs along JSLPS practice	Welfare Dept	Immediate	Cost effective low cost shed constructions initiated and Pashu Mitra training initiated
3.	Expand project area to cover all villages in participating GP. This would mean increasing coverage by 450 villages <sup>2</sup> to a total of 2,039 villages with an expected total population of 243,000 HH	SPD & APD	From AWP&B of 2018-19	Total 1756 villages with around 190000 hh will be covered from 2018-19
4.	Form new SHG to fully cover poor HH in non intensive NRLM Blocks	JTELP	From AWP&B of 2018-19	As SHGs formed (5275) will be handed over to JSLPS and most of the JTELP blocks are also Covered by JSLPS therefore scope of formation of new SHG is limited. In addition to 5275 SHG formed under JTELP there is another 1800 SHG existed in the JTELP villages formed by different agencies.
5.	Develop and sign a MoU with JSLPS, outlining a step-by-step methodology of migration of SHGs to JSLPS, division of roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and accessing MIS data.	SPMU	30 Sept 2017	MoU has been signed with JSLPS and Hand over will be completed by June-July 2018
6.	Revise outreach targets, number of villages covered and number of SHG and GS-PEC	SPMU, DPMU, FNGOs	31 Dec 2017	Revised Outreach Target: No. of Block 32. No. of Village- 1756, No. of HH - 190000
7.	Develop and sign a MoU with NYKS for bringing YGs to NYKS fold and JTELP to convene consultation on youth	SPMU	31 Oct 2017	325 YGs formed by JTDS have been registered under NYKS.
8.	Recruit Youth Development officers at regional level to support YG	SPMU	31 Dec 2017	Matter pending with UNV
9.	Complete study of PVTG communities to develop implementation strategy and mainstream RET in PVTG habitat development	SPMU	30 Nov 2017	Study is going on. Mr. Soumik Banerjee has conducted the study and final report has been submitted in June 2018.
10.	Train JTELP staff on self-driven development of tribal communities	APD	December	Planned in last quarter of FY 2018-19

			2017	
11.	Revise FNGO ToR and staffing, and amend their contracts accordingly	SPMU	31 Dec 2017	In process
12.	For the 2 Blocks of <u>Goerkela and Angada</u> , <u>proceed to hire FNGOs through single sourcing and submit to IFAD for prior review</u>	SPMU	31 Dec 2017	Agreement has been signed with both RKMA and TSRDS for Angara and Goilkera respectively in April 2018.
13.	Implement end to end approach with NGO operating in 4 blocks as per para 34. The cost specific to valorisation of the NR asset/ productivity enhancement/ market access will be paid by JTELP.	NRM and Livelihood Managers	Immediate	Discussed with Pradan for end to end approach but they did not show any interest.
14.	In remaining blocks, JTELP will support convergence with MGNREGA for land and water development as well as with line departments for productivity enhancement.	Convergence manager	Continuous	On going
15.	Conduct <i>Tola Sabhas</i> on a quarterly basis, ensuring participation of women to review plans and implementation	DPMU & FNGOs	31 Oct 2017 & on-going	In process
16.	Adopt the JSLPS modality of training community-based extension workers as <i>Krishi Sakhis</i> and <i>Pashu Sakhis</i> for crop and livestock productivity enhancement	PMU & DPMU	31 Oct and on-going	Training has been conducted through Birsa agricultural University and Ram Krishna Mission. 158 master trainers have been trained on SRI, Ag. & Horticulture. 150 Pashu Sakhi has been trained from BAU and also 200 master trainer have been trained on fodder production.
17.	Develop detailed implementation plans for the FSCs already constructed, including management systems and stop construction of new FSCs other than those already committed under IFAD funds.	PMU & DPMU	31 Dec 2017	Management committee from YG and SHG members have been formed to run the FSC and detailed guideline was prepared.
18.	For villages where GSRMLP is incomplete and for additional 450 villages, village plans will be done along model of “Yojana Banao Abhiyaam” of MGNREGS	Convergence Manager	Immediate	In Process
19.	Drop tasar plantation and lac rearing activities; as well as vocational training sub-component	SPMU	30 Sept 2017	Complied
20.	End to end approach will be promoted in 4 blocks of Boarjor and Sundarpahari (Godda district), Sonua and Tonto (West Singbhum district) , as follows: (i) irrigation + high value crops; (ii) in situ soil and water conservation + wadi model; and (iii) livestock husbandry + marketing jointly with livestock watering points and range rehabilitation. In	SPMU & DPMU	30 Sept 2017 & on-going	In Process



	all the end to end sub-projects, RET will be mainstreamed.			
21.	Include MGNREGS Commissioner, NRLM mission Director as well Director Animal Husbandry and Director Fisheries Department as full members of BOD and be invited for all BOD meetings	Welfare Dept	Next BOD meeting	Put for their inclusion before BoD of JTDS meeting scheduled on 3/7/2018
22.	Recruit a HR Manager at PMU level as well as livelihood officers and Youth Development Officers at DPMU levels	BOD of JTDS	As of Sep 2017	Administrative officer recruited. Post of livelihood officer has been included in the ToR of TSA. Recruitment of Youth Development Officer is pending with UNV.
23.	Hire a Management Advisor to provide guidance to PMU	ICO, IFAD & WD	1 Oct 2017	In Process
24.	Carry out a performance appraisal of all JTELP staff and provide remedial measures as required	Welfare Dept	31 Oct 2017	In Process
25.	Fill all vacant positions and provide adequate staff support for implementing any additional works other than those contained in AWP&B	PMU, Welfare Department	30 Nov 2017	On going and most of the vacant positions are filled. Only few posts are vacant due to unavailability of suitable candidates. Fresh advertisement Published for filling up the same.
26.	Complete the revisions of scales of pay for all JTELP staff, ensure that last pay drawn by JTDS staff are protected and all support staff are adequately remunerated	PMU, Welfare Department	31 October 2017	Salary survey conducted and the agency submitted the report.
27.	Revise the "Core Indicators" (CI) as per new RIMS guidelines for reporting from 2017 (to be reported in January 2018); also maintain all the old RIMS indicators for reporting in January 2018.	Manager (PME)	15 Jan 2018	Complied and RIMS report has been sent to IFAD as per the timeline.
28.	Revise the AOS questionnaire to include additional outcome indicators such as use of renewable energy, climate resilient crops (millets, legumes, etc),	Manager (PME)	30 Oct 2017	Complied and AOS report has been sent to IFAD as per the timeline.
29.	Re-train the staffs at DPMUs and FNGOs responsible for M&E particularly for data collection and entry.	SPD/APD & Manager (PME)	30 Nov 2017	Complied
30.	Explore the use of tablets for data collection at Panchayat level for improved M&E functions (given problems of electricity, need for training CRPs or CFs in the use of tablets, software customization, etc.).	SPD/ADP & Manager (PME)	30 Oct 2017	Provisions has been made in AWPB 2018-19 for procurement of Tab for M&E purpose.
31.	Revise and disseminate gender strategy and rollout <i>Vishaka</i> committees at state, district and Blocks levels	SPD and Gender Manager	Oct 2017	In Process
32.	Monitor social inclusion of poorer groups	M&E Manager	Continuous	Ongoing

		and Officers		
33.	Conduct KM training on documentation and case study writing following Ex-Cap experiences under IFAD KM Grant of CTA.	Manager (KM)	30 Dec 2017	Planned in 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of FY 2018-19
34.	Reconcile all old outstanding entries for cheques which have become stale and issue fresh cheques/ transfer online for the amounts so reversed.	FAOs/ FAM	31 Oct 2017	Complied
35.	Reconcile books of accounts with the claims submitted and adjust the excess claims in the subsequent	FAOs/ FAM	31 Oct 2017	Complied
36.	Ensure that the budgeted amount is released by the GoJ at the beginning of fiscal year.	SPD/APD/GoJ	31 Dec 2017	Complied
37.	Initiate the process of internal audit as agreed upon in the MOU between the GoJ and JTDS	SPMU	31 Oct 2017	In Process. Technical bid has been opened and evaluated.
38	Comply with the agreed actions of the Procurement Review Mission and submit compliance report to ICO, IFAD. Formalize the support from PMU of Welfare Dept on all JTJELP procurement matters.	SPMU/ FAM	31 Oct 2017	Complied
39	Prepare the PFS in accordance with the prescribed formats and ensure that the audit report is in accordance with the IFAD Guidelines on Project Audit (certification of SOEs)	FAM	31 Oct 2017	Submitted to IFAD ICO within timeframe
40	Submit to DEA request for re-allocation of loan proceeds	SPMU/FAM	30 Nov 2017	--
	Proposed Follow-up			
1	Shift project implementation from supply-led approach to a "end to end approach" integrating NRM and livelihood improvement in one package	Welfare Dept	Immediate	Steps Taken
2	Discontinue the current livestock clusters as the activity is expensive and not yielding intended results. For existing clusters, invest in development of Pashu Sakhi, supply of feed and other inputs along JSLPS practices	Welfare Dept	Immediate	Cost effective low cost shed constructions initiated and Pashu Mitra training initiated
3	Expand project area to cover all villages in participating GP. This would mean increasing coverage by 450 villages to a total of 2,039 villages with an expected total	SPD & APD	From AWP&B of 2018-19	Complied and formation of New GSPEC is going on from April 2018

	population of 243,000 households			
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**TPRM Compliance:**

Sl No	Agreed Action	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
1	Ensure that project is developing required support services at community level and that these are sustainable	JTELP PMU	Immediate	For developing cimmunity cadre training has been conducted through Birsa agricultural University and Ram Krishna Mission. 158 master trainers have been trained on SRI, Ag. & Horticulture. 150 Pashu Sakhi has been trained from BAU and also 200 master trainer have been trained on fodder production.
2	Undertake cross learning with Tejaswini MP which has good initiative to address malnutrition	PD JTELP	Immediate	In process



## Ways Forward:

In the component one i.e. community empowerment JTDS has already formed 5360 SHG and Seed capital was distributed to 4954 SHG group till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018. Rest of the SHGs will be provided with the Seed capital before handing over to them to National Rural Livelihood Mission -NRLM (In case of Jharkhand i.e. JSLPS). Among the SHG formed 492 are exclusively PVTG SHG. JTDS has imparted the initial skill of book keeping, thrift habit and zeal to take up some income generating activities among the members of SHG and the Seed capital provided to them act as the venture capital for many women to take up the small scale IGAs. But with handing over to NRLM the SHG group will be able to access the large fund available with NRLM to further scale up their IGAs.

Also JTDS has formed 641 YG and provided seed capital to 556 YG. Some YGs have started some IGAs like tent house, group farming, DTP centre etc. in a small scale with the available seed capital. But these YGs need more attention from the project. But the present staff structure of JTDS is a hindrance for focused YG activities. In the previous financial year JTDS initiated collaboration with NYKS for training of the youths. But the support of NYKS is not adequate and limited to training only. For focused YG oriented activities JTDS need dedicated staff at the district level.

Till last FY, for PVTG no separate activity was taken up except distribution of Solar Lantern. But regular activities like pond & shallow well construction, live stock (poultry, goat & pig) sheds, vegetable cluster, nutrition garden etc. was also done with the PVTG households. To address the special need of PVTG from FY 2018-19 budgetary provisioned has been made for drinking water facility, improved cook stove distribution, Barbatti (Cowpea) cultivation and fruit tree (Jack fruit, wood apple, Guava, Custard apple and Elephant foot yam) plantation.

As per the recommendation of the MTR to saturate the Gram Panchayats JTDS is also going to take up around additional 500 villages in which formation of GSPEC and YG will be taken as entry point activity.

Under component two i.e. Natural Resource Management, last year 100 villages were identified for providing irrigation facilities and work of construction of irrigation wells were taken up. These activities will be completed in this year and another 96 villages have been identified for providing irrigation facility in this FY. Apart from irrigation well where perennial source of water is available, lift irrigation facility can also be constructed.

As it was found that average production has gone up significantly through SRI of Paddy from 14 q/acre to 25 q/acre, therefore to promote SRI another 20000 farmers have been identified in 14 districts.

Also construction of pond has helped farmers to take up additional crop in the rabi season and it is reflected through AOS. Compare to 52% in 2016 77% in 2017 has reported access to irrigation and 52% reported excess sellable production compare to 33% in 2016.

Another advantage of pond construction is the fishery done by the beneficiaries. In last financial year through fish farming total earning was around Rs. 80 lakhs against the input cost of Rs. 8.31 lakhs by the project. This activity will also continue this year with increased beneficiaries.

Farmers Service Centre (FSC) constructed by JTDS also get notice from the Chief Secretaries office and it was instructed to use the facility as extension counter of KVK by the agriculture department. Also for the PVTGs another 20 such FSCs have been proposed through SCA to TSS for the Barbatti (Cow pea) cluster planned for 4000 farmers.

Convergence with MGNREGA has also achieved great success in planning process and total 9429 plans for 1202 villages were incorporated in MGNREGA scheme through “Yojna Banao Abhijan” and same will be continued in this financial year also.

In the Income generating activities focus was mainly on shed construction and animal/bird distribution among the beneficiaries and somehow proper veterinary care was not got adequate attention. The failure is mainly due to lack of knowledgeable staff for this activity. In JTDS team no person is from veterinary back ground and large scale implementation of this activity results into high mortality in the initial stage. Therefore to address this issue JTDS is now focusing in the development of community based cadres. In FY 2018-19 various training programmes have been planned for Pashu Mitra. The earning data from the livestock cluster is not very attractive and need further pondering about the heard size. In case of poultry (Layer) present heard size of 100 (50+50) is not very much economically attractive. Heard size of goat of 6 (5+1) is somehow ok. But as per guideline for 25 doe one buck is enough. Also for Heard size 6 T&D pig is quite large when we compare the feed requirement of the pigs and allocation made by the projects. Even supply of T&D pig is not adequate in the state and many of the sheds are still vacant due to unavailability of T&D pigs from govt. agencies. Therefore the heard size must be reduced (3 to 4) and if possible local variety of pigs should also be provided to the community.

Vegetable cluster activity has provided good return. In last FY total 4500 farmers were involved in this activity in 1125 acre of land and total earning from this activity was Rs.3 cr against the total investment of 1.4 cr (as per physical financial 17-18) by the project. Therefore this year another 4500 farmers have been identified for this activity and all together 9000 farmers will be involved in vegetable cluster.

Mango plantation was done in 144.5 acre of land during the last FY i.e. 2016-17 and 2017-18. But survival rate of the plants are not very encouraging and also beneficiaries can expect any kind of income only from the third year of plantation. Therefore in the FY 2018-19 papaya plantation have been planned for 155 acres of land (55 acre from IFAD financing and 100 acre from SCA to TSS financing) as farmers will start getting benefits from the very first year.

Also to address the prevalent malnutrition among the target of beneficiaries in JTELP area, from FY 2017-18 large scale nutrition garden activities was taken up and 20000 hh got benefit of the same. The

baseline survey done by the JTDS justify the need of nutrition garden among the beneficiaries and in 2017-18 total 48000 hh have been targeted for providing benefits of nutrition garden.

JTDS is involved in different kind of activities, but in district level there is no specialist staff available for livestock or agriculture. This causes problem in emergency situation and staffs form district or from NGO or not in a position to provide solutions to the beneficiaries. Also reporting requirement of both IFAD and Govt. requires lots of time but due to absence of specialist staffs, PM&EOs are involved in implementation of livestock and agricultural activities. This results in less focus in the evaluation part from the district level. Though project has tried to address the problem by deviding time for PM&EOs for different activities but it is only crisis management. To fulfill the enhanced reporting requirement dedicated staff for monitoring and evaluation is very much required in district level.

### Major Activities to be taken up in the FY 2018-19

Sr.No	Major Activities	Unit	Annual Targets (In lakh.)
1	Targeting Hardcore Poor - PVTG	2600 HH	351
2	Developing Solar Based Drinking water System	50 Village	500
3	Plantation of fruit trees for PVTG HH	1700 HH	34
4	Barbatti (Cowpea) Cultivation for PVTG	4000 HH	480
5	Land & Water Development work- MGNREGA	1254 Village	5,036
6	Land & Water Development work- SCA to TSP (Development of Fallow Land)	300 Village	150
7	Development of Irrigation facilities	100 Village	800
8	Goat breeding cum resource centre	10 unit	42
9	Pig Breeding Centre	2 unit	10
10	Construction of Farmers Service Centre fr PVTG	20 unit	167
11	Vegetable Cluster	9000 HH	630
12	Nutrition Garden	48000 HH	720
13	Papaya Plantation	155 Acre	209.09
14	Bio Gas Digester	20 Village	16
15	Solar based Irrigation Pump	15 unit	30
16	Livestock Intensification Cluster (Poultry, Gpat and Pig)	3500 HH	1065.47



## Physical Financial 2017-18 against the AWPB

Component	Activity	AS per AWPB 2017-18		Achievement	
		No. of Unit	Amount	Phy	Fin
<b>Component: 1 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT</b>					
<b>Subcomponent:1.1 Promotion of SHGs &amp; Youth Groups</b>					
<b>Community Empowerment</b>	<b>Promotion of SHG &amp; youth group</b>				
	Seed capital to women SHG	1742	<b>8,710,000.00</b>	827	8885000
	Support to youth groups	483	9660000	226	4940000
	Youth group competition			0	0
	Audit of SHG Account			0	0
	Audit of Youth group Accounts			0	0
	<b>Sub total support to SHGs &amp; YGs</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>18370000</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>13825000</b>
	<b>D. Kala jatha (street plays)</b>				
	<b>E. Service Providers contracts</b>				
	FNGO services	384	61440000	348	50400570
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>61440000</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>50400570</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2609</b>	<b>79810000</b>	<b>1401</b>	<b>64225570</b>
	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>			
<b>A. Training</b>					
PEC leadership Training (1 day NR) (Book keeping and Financial Mgmt)		450	540000	469	680344
SHG Leadership training (5 day R)		150	12000000	127	8053392
PEC Leadership training (3 day R)		60	2880000	48	1590382
YG Leadership training (3 day R)		30	1440000	27	1056176
TOT on SHG & PEC: Book Keeping Training for CFs and FNGO staff (3 day Residential)		14	1050000	12	1125306
Book keeping training of SHG/PEC/YG Book keepers (2 day NR)		150	300000	124	522261
SHG Book keeping for book keepers (5 day R)		60	4800000	61	4093477
YG Book keeping for book keepers (2 day R)		14	581000	16	425205
GSPEC Book keeping for book keepers (3 day R)		40	1920000	31	1253471
Training on IGA at panchayat level (2 day NR)		42	171360	3	1400
Training for Youth Group (1 day NR Awareness generation)		20	20000	62	77924
Developing Master Trainer for SHG (10 day R)		10	3750000	10	3459381

	Developing Master Trainer for YG (5 day R)	0	0	0	0
	Developing Master Trainer for GSPEC (5 day R)	10	2000000	10	1247858
	<b>SubTotal Training</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>31452360</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>23586577</b>
	<b>B. JTDS/NGO Staff training</b>				
	Exposure visits to other projects	2	800000	2	244952
	JTDS exhibition, fair and meeting	1	1000000	1	193170
	Annual Beneficiary Sammalon	1	3000000	0	0
	Exposure visits for SHG/YG/PEC members	30	600000	4	36975
	Training of NRMO and JE	4	80000	0	0
	Overseas visits	25	750000	0	0
	<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6230000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>475097</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>37682360</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>24061674</b>
	<b>B.Support facilities</b>				
	Solar Lantern	5000	3000000	0	0
	Medicated Mosquito Net	0	0	0	0
	Seed Capital to PVTG SHG	391	3910000	156	1560000
	Consultant for PVTG development	1	350000	1	148500
	Improved cook stoves	1000	2000000	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6392</b>	<b>9260000</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1708500</b>
	<b>Component Total:</b>	<b>10114</b>	<b>126752360</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>89995744</b>
<b>Component: 2 Integrated Natural Resources Management</b>					
<b>Subcomponent:2.1 Community Mobilisation</b>					
	<b>Community Mobilisation</b>				
	<b>B. TSA</b>				
	TSA			0	98500
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>98500</b>
	<b>C. Training</b>				
	State level INRM methodology harmonisation/ GSRMLP training for FNGO/JTDS staff (3 day residential Training)	1	150000	1	89786
	Regional level Training of FNGO/NRMO/PMEO on GSRMLP (3 day residential Training)	3	180000	3	73975
	ToT FNGO/JTDS staffs on INRM (2 day residential)	3	120000	3	159254
	Technical Training/Workshop of PEC/ CRPs on INRM (1 day non-residential)	30	90000	11	101808
	Exposure visits for PEC & PRI	60	1800000	44	879951
	Documentatin of GSRMLP	0	0	208	73815
	Preparation of GSRMLP (4 days)	0	0	0	0

	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2340000</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1378589</b>
	<b>D. Part time CRPs &amp; Master CRP</b>				
	Payment to CRPs	22368	44,736,000.00	12117	24234189
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>22368</b>	<b>44736000</b>	<b>12117</b>	<b>24234189</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>22465</b>	<b>47076000</b>	<b>12387</b>	<b>25612778</b>
Land & Water Resources Development	Land & Water Resources Development				
	<b>Land &amp; Water Development</b>				
	Land & Water Development work- MGNREGA	1259	503600000	1254	503600000
	Land & Water Development work- SCA to TSP (Carry fwd of 2016-17)	400	30000000	400	31672082
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>533600000</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>535272082</b>
	VDF to other village	13	1625000	14	1875000
	Audit of GS-PEC account			0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1625000</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1875000</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>535225000</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>537147082</b>
Productivity Enhancement	<b>INRM</b>				
	Irrigation Facilities	96	96000000	80	12788155
	Shallow well	150	5331750	150	5314435
	Carry Forward Shallow well (2016-17)	403	8595990	170	3621403
	Training of CRPs in agriculture 1 day non-residential	60	90000	16	25736
	Establishment of FSC	30	25041000	30	19931669
	Equipment to FSC	20	6000000	13	1708180
	Crop demonstration	3000	3000000	1697	1421639
	<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>144058740</b>	<b>2156</b>	<b>44811217</b>
	<b>Component Total:</b>	<b>27896</b>	<b>726359740</b>	<b>16211</b>	<b>607571077</b>
<b>Component: 3 Livelihood Support</b>					
<b>Subcomponent:3.1 Support for income generating activity</b>					
Support for income generating activity	<b>Support to IGA</b>				
	<b>1. Investment Costs</b>				
	<b>Livestock Cluser - MGNREGA</b>				
	Backyard Poultry Shed	25	1601000	0	0
	Backyard Poultry Birds	25	275000	0	0
	Backyard Poultry feed, Vaccine, healthcare and contingency	25	312500	0	0
	Pig-Rearing Shed	10	627500	0	0
	Pig-Rearing Animal	10	297000	0	0
	Feed, Vaccine, healthcare and contingency	10	323000	0	0



	Goat Rearing Shed	20	1262000	0	0
	Goat Rearing Animal	20	660000	0	0
	Feed, Vaccine, healthcare and contingency	20	544000	0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5902000</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>
	Backyard Poultry (Intensification-TSP)	28	145600000	28	68957810
	Backyard Poultry (Intensification-TSP; carry fwd of 2016-17)	5		5	1386195
	Pig-Rearing (Intensification-TSP)	10	88000000	10	55108477
	Pig-Rearing (Intensification-TSP; carry fwd of 2016-17)	4		4	10476612
	Goat Rearing (intensification-TSP)	20	156000000	20	74054472
	Goat Rearing (intensification-TSP; carry fwd of 2016-17)	5		5	6727762
	Pig Breeding Centre (TSP)	6	2700000	7	2459271
	Goat Breeding Centre	4	1660000	0	0
	Livestock Feed Unit	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>393960000</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>219170598</b>
	Training to beneficiaries				
	Beneficiary Training	7460	2984000	1625	401781
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>7460</b>	<b>2984000</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>401781</b>
	Development of cadre of paravet				
	Training & Kit to Para Vet	3	3600000	1	107765
	Service charges to Paravet	480	1440000	0	0
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>5040000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107765</b>
	<b>Pisciculture</b>				
	Fish farming	900	3600000	642	831260
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3600000</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>831260</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9090</b>	<b>411486000</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>220511404</b>
<b>Integrated Production &amp; Market Support</b>	Intigrated Production & Market Support				
	Vegetable Cluster	90	40500000	90	14005128
	Nutrition garden	120	18000000	120	5290704
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>58500000</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>19295832</b>
	<b>b.Mango Cluster</b>				
	Mango (JTELP)	11	3850000	11	2940382
	Mango (MGNREGA)	3	975000	1	4200
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4825000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2944582</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>63325000</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>22240414</b>

<b>Innovative Interventions</b>	<b>Innovative Interventions</b>				
	Bio Gas	20	1610000	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1610000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Component Total:</b>	<b>9334</b>	<b>476421000</b>	<b>2628</b>	<b>242751818</b>
<b>Component: 4</b>	<b>Project Management</b>				
<b>Subcomponent:4.1</b>	<b>Project management Unit(Investment Cost)</b>				
<b>Project Management</b>	<b>Equipment SPMU</b>				
	Printer	2	20000	2	19300
	Biometric Attendance	15	300000	0	1972
	Pico projector	0	0	0	0
	High resolution Camera	2	80000	2	50950
	Office Furnishing	0	0	0	326892
	Wifi Device	8	16000	0	0
	Cash book and Minutes book for GSPEC	0	0	0	0
	Cash book and Minutes and Loan register for YG	0	0	0	13000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>416000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>412114</b>
	<b>Equipment DPMU</b>				
	Office Furnishing	0	0	0	0
	Laptop			0	0
	Desktop			0	0
	Printer	14	140000	12	115800
	High resolution Camera	14	560000	12	356650
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>700000</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>472450</b>
	MTR Survey & Thematic Study	1	500000	1	63747
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>63747</b>
	<b>G. Annual audits</b>				
	Internal audit	56	560000	0	28302
	Statutory audit	1	500000	0	309165
	Social Audit	1	1500000	0	21770
	Spl Bank Audit	1	250000	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2810000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>359237</b>
	<b>Consultants</b>				
	National Consultants (Livelihood)	1	125000	0	96000
	Legal consultants	1	125000	0	0
	HR Agency/Consultant	1	720000	0	99420
	Third Party Evaluation/Appraisal	0	0	1	235052

	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>970000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>430472</b>
	<b>A.SPMU Staff Salary &amp; allowences</b>		11822561.4		14543460
	<b>B.SPMU Other Operating Expenses</b>				
	Travel Allowences	12	3000000	12	755425
	Utilities	12	1500000	12	1303570
	Office Operating Expenses	12	2700000	12	677361
	Vechile O & M and Fuel	12	4200000	12	710734
	<b>Sub Total SPMU:Other Operating Expenses</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23222561</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17990550</b>
	<b>C.DPMU Staff Salary &amp; allowences</b>		<b>38843480</b>		25524147
	<b>C. DPMU Operating Cost</b>				
	Office Rent/h	0	0	0	0
	Office Operating Expenses	168	5040000	168	2699473
	Travel Allowences	168	8400000	168	3134056
	Vechile rentals	168	6720000	168	5217149
	<b>Sub Total DPMU:Other Operating Expenses</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>59003480</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>36574825</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>87122041</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>56303394</b>
<b>Monitoring &amp; Knoweldge Management</b>	<b>Monitoring Evaluation &amp; Knoweldge Management</b>				
	<b>A.Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>				
	<b>2.Monthly Review meetings</b>				
	At District Level by DPMU	168	840000	168	319539
	At State level by SPMU with DPMU/FNGO/TSA	12	240000	12	132344
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1080000</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>451883</b>
	<b>3.Learnings &amp; Sharing Workshop</b>				
	Half yearly Workshop at GP level (NR)	326	978000	13	37436
	Qtly Workshop at District level (NR)	56	280000	16	95864
	Qtly Workshop at State level (NR)	4	120000	4	101636
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1378000</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>234936</b>
	<b>4.Review Workshop</b>				
	Mid-term review	1	280000	1	83117
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>280000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83117</b>
	<b>5.RIMS and M&amp;E Training</b>				
	State level training (1 day NR)	1	20000	0	0
	Regional level training (3 day residential)	3	90000	3	15580
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>110000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15580</b>	
<b>6.Surveys &amp; Studies</b>					



	Annual Outcome Survey	1	25000	0	0
	Annual Outcome Survey Training (1 day non residential)	14	119000	14	65728
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>144000</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>65728</b>
	<b>7. ME Support &amp; out Sourcing</b>				
	M & E Support and MIS Maintenance	0	0	0	0
	MIS-software Design	1	100000	1	77505
	Participatory M&E Consultant	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77505</b>
	<b>8.Knowledge Management</b>				
	Publication of News letter	1	25000	0	0
	Study Reports	1	50000	0	0
	Website development of JTDS	0	0	0	0
	WEB site maintenance	0	0	0	0
	IEC Materials	1	350000	1	628259
	KM trainings & Workshop	1	50000	1	9590
	Documentation/Documentry	1	125000	1	75000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>600000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>712849</b>
	<b>Gender Sensatisation</b>				
	Staff Workshop/training	1	50000	0	0
	Staff training of Gender officer and CF	1	20000	0	0
	Legal literacy TOT	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Convergence</b>				
	State level inter deptt. Convegence Workshop	1	50000	0	0
	District level inter deptt. Convegence Workshop	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total:M&amp;E and KM</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3812000</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1641598</b>
	<b>Component Total:</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>90934041</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>57944992</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>48608</b>	<b>1420467141</b>	<b>22221</b>	<b>998263631</b>

### Details of Year-wise, Financer-wise Fund and Expenditure upto 31.03.2018 against Budget (Unaudited):

Financial Year	Financer	Budget (Amount in Lakh)	Fund Received (Amount in Lakh)	Expenditure (Amount in Lakh)	% of Achievement over Budget
2013-2014	IFAD	1,436.53	500.00	6.76	0.47
	GoJ	328.29	400.00	2.90	0.88
	SCA to TSP	81.71	-	-	-
	MGNREGA	-	-	-	-
	Beneficiary	12.17	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,858.70</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>0.52</b>
2014-2015	IFAD	654.56	400.00	129.21	19.74
	GoJ	218.91	-	56.87	25.98
	SCA to TSP	2,089.19	3,212.89	193.43	9.26
	MGNREGA	-	-	-	-
	Beneficiary	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,962.66</b>	<b>3,612.89</b>	<b>379.51</b>	<b>12.81</b>
2015-2016	IFAD	3,518.56	1,892.80	2,135.53	60.69
	GoJ	409.54	281.00	238.90	58.33
	SCA to TSP	1,652.27	-	1,376.85	83.33
	MGNREGA	-	-	-	-
	Beneficiary	186.55	-	72.47	38.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,766.92</b>	<b>2,173.80</b>	<b>3,823.75</b>	<b>66.30</b>
2016-2017	IFAD	3,297.74	3,500.00	3,074.63	93.23
	GoJ	470.66	400.00	307.70	65.38
	SCA to TSP	1,552.47	-	1,107.46	71.34
	MGNREGA				

		4,532.40	-	4,532.40	100.00
	Beneficiary	66.36	-	35.90	54.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,919.63</b>	<b>3,900.00</b>	<b>9,058.09</b>	<b>91.31</b>
2017-2018	IFAD	5,554.80	4,300.00	3,314.25	59.66
	GoJ	416.32	600.00	245.63	59.00
	SCA to TSP	2,952.85	1,020.00	1,437.07	48.67
	MGNREGA	5,080.66	-	5,080.66	100.00
	Beneficiary	204.04	-	129.34	63.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,208.67</b>	<b>5,920.00</b>	<b>10,206.95</b>	<b>71.84</b>



## Summary of Annual RIMS Report:

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Project Yr (2017)		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Year Targets	Year Results	Cumulative
Outreach	<b>1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members</b>						
	Household members - Number of people			510000			
	<b>1.a Corresponding number of households reached</b>						
	PVTG HH			8245	4900	681	5881
	Other Tribal HH			108288	26040	22521	102321
	Non-women-headed households - Number			136000	30386	25310	148257
	Women-headed households - Number						
	<b>1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project</b>						
	PVTG people - Number				9000	5881	5881
	Other Tribal people					70837	70837
	Non-Tribal people - Number					9538	9538
	Males - Number					18556	54309
	Females - Number					67700	67700
	Young - Number						
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people			136000	136000	86256	86256
	<b>Groups receiving project services</b>						
	No. of groups - Number			5828	6100	5914	5914
	<b>Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (men/women)</b>						
	No. of household members - Number of people				18000	15930	24421
	Project Goal Improve living conditions of the Tribal communities and in particular, particularly	<b>At least 75% of households with improvement in household asset ownership index</b>					
% HHs improved household asset - Percentage (%)				75		15	15
<b>Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition by gender</b>							

vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs) in the Tribal Scheduled Area districts in Jharkhand.	<b>% reduction child malnutrition - Percentage (%)</b>						
	<b>At least 75% of households that have improved food security and incomes</b>						
	Households - Percentage (%)			75		68	68
	<b>Reduction in IMR from 67 and increases in % of child immunization from 34%</b>						
	<b>% increase child immunization - Percentage (%)</b>			34			
<b>Development Objective</b> Empower and enable 136,000 tribal households including 10,000 PTGs households to take up livelihood opportunities based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in 164 village Panchayats falling in 30 Blocks of 14 TSP districts	<b>122,400 households report income increases from rainfed agriculture from INR 483 to INR 2035</b>						
	Households - Number			122400			
	<b>136,000 households report increases in total incomes</b>						
	Households - Number			136000		65933	
	<b>Average household food production increases from 644 kg to 813 kg/year</b>						
	<b>Kg increase average production per year - Number</b>			813			
	<b>84,000 women SHGs report improvement in decision making, assets, mobility etc.</b>						
	<b>Females - Number</b>			84000		64332	64332
	<b>4,920 youth groups report benefits from the projects</b>						
	No. of youth groups - Number			4920	10263	5572	5572
<b>10,000 PTG households report increases in incomes from livelihood activities averaging INR 13,749</b>							
Households - Number			10000				
<b>164 gram sabha PECs report effective functioning</b>							
No. of gram sabha - Number			1254	10	10	1254	
<b>Outcome</b> 122,400 tribal households from highland benefit from increased food production, greater participation and returns from improved rainfed	<b>122,400 highland and upland farmers adopt improved technology and in situ water-harvesting measures</b>						
	No. of farmers - Number of people			122400	18000	18000	25424
	<b>income increase from INR 483 to INR 2075 household / year</b>						
	<b>INR currency increase income per year - Number</b>			2075			

farming practices	<b>average yield increases from 1,624 kg/ha to 2,070 kg/ha</b>					
	KG average yield increases - Number		2070			
	<b>average cropping intensity increase of 75% to 105%</b>					
	% average cropping increase - Percentage (%)		105			
	<b>1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices</b>					
	Households - Number			25310	20470	20470
	PVTG HH - Number				681	681
	Other Tribal HH - Number				18853	18853
	Non Tribal HH - Number				936	936
	Women-headed households - Number					
	<b>1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production</b>					
	Households - Number			6000	5579	5579
	PVTG HH - Number				559	137
	Other Tribal HH - Number				4485	4485
	Non Tribal HH - Number				535	188
Women-headed households - Number						
<b>Output</b> Increased community awareness, strengthened Gram sabha PECs, women's groups, youth's groups and PTGs households	<b>5000 new women SHGs formed, trained and capacitated and 328 youth groups organised, trained and capacitated</b>					
	No. of youth groups - Number		328	34	73	639
	No. of new women SHGs groups - Number		5000	220	0	5280
	<b>1000 community facilitators and 328 CRPs trained</b>					
	No. of CRPs trained - Number		328	1529	1326	1326
	No. of community facilitators trained - Number of people		1000	158	150	150
	<b>Exposure visit organised for 164 Panchayat groups</b>					
	No. of Panchayat groups - Number		164	60	18	158
<b>For PTG villages 68 CRPs, VHVs and VAHVs and 55 TBAs trained</b>						



No. of TBAs trained - Number			55			
No. of CRPs, VHWs and VAHWs trained - Number			68	1984	1649	1649
<b>10,126 solar lanterns and medicated mosquito nets distributed to PTG households</b>						
No. of solar lanterns and medicated mosquito nets - Number			10126	3900	0	3500
<b>People trained in community management topics</b>						
Women trained - Number				10000	7781	29726
Men trained - Number				7000	4990	11176
<b>Community groups formed/strengthened</b>						
No. of community groups - Number			1300		178	5924
<b>Community groups with women in leadership positions</b>						
No. of community groups - Number			5828	318	45	5555
<b>People in community groups formed/strengthened</b>						
Females - Number					9972	73244
Males - Number					970	14894
<b>Community workers/volunteers trained</b>						
Males - Number				1000	879	1825
Females - Number				529	447	927
<b>1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages</b>						
PVTG people - Number					681	681
Other Tribal people					18853	18853
Non-Tribal people - Number					936	936
Males - Number					9003	9003
Females - Number					11467	11467
Young - Number						
Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people				25310	20470	20470
<b>1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies</b>						
Total persons trained in crop - Number of people				18000	14856	14856

	Total persons trained in forestry - Number of people						
	Total persons trained in livestock - Number of people				7460	1560	1560
	Total persons trained in fishery - Number of people					60	60
	Women trained in livestock - Number					897	897
	Women trained in forestry - Number						
	Women trained in fishery - Number						
	Women trained in crops - Number					10580	10580
<b>Outcome</b> 26,640 households in lowland benefit from improved village irrigation facilities	<b>26,640 lowland households adopt irrigated agriculture and improved farming practices each with average area of 0.2 ha</b>						
	Households - Number			26640	8420	6374	6374
	<b>Farmers report increased farm yields ranging between 25% and 40% and increases in cropping intensity from 84% to 123% and income increases from INR 13,955 to INR 36,091</b>						
	% increase farm yields - Percentage (%)			40			
	INR currency increase income - Number			36091			
	% increase in cropping intensity - Percentage (%)			123			
	<b>1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs</b>						
	Households - Number				15770	12181	12181
	PVTG HH - Number						
	Other Tribal HH - Number						
Non Tribal HH - Number							
Women-headed households - Number							
<b>Output</b> Land and water	<b>164 CRPs trained in INRM and exposure visits for 164 PECs</b>						

resources conserved and used sustainably for the benefit of tribal communities	No. of CRPs trained - Number			164	158	150	150
	<b>1350 new and old villages covered under INRM</b>						
	No. of villages - Number			1350	1254	1244	1244
	<b>1230 mates trained in record-keeping</b>						
	No. of mates trained - Number of people			1230			
	<b>VDF provided to 1,000 villages</b>						
	No. of villages - Number			1000	254	244	1244
	<b>1,330 village irrigation infrastructure is constructed</b>						
	No. of villages - Number			1330	175	123	1202
	<b>164 farmer service centres designed and constructed</b>						
	No. of farmer service centres - Number			164	50	21	21
	<b>17,200 crop demonstrations conducted</b>						
	No. of demonstration conducted - Number			17200	3000	2783	8308
	<b>Groups managing social infrastructure formed/strengthened</b>						
	No. of groups - Number				10	10	2717
	<b>Rainwater harvesting systems constructed / rehabilitated</b>						
	No. of rainwater systems - Number				409	101	1452
	<b>Other productive infrastructure constructed / rehabilitated</b>						
	No. of infrastructure - Number				292	29	566
	<b>People trained in NRM watershed management</b>						
	Males - Number				1500	1221	2167
	Females - Number				400	332	812
	<b>People trained in livestock production practices and technologies</b>						
	Males - Number				3460	506	1295
	Females - Number				4500	894	2802
	<b>Land under irrigation scheme constructed / rehabilitated</b>						
	Hectares of land - Area (ha)				1209	571	2522
	<b>People trained in crop production practices and technologies</b>						
	Males - Number				4500	5644	
	Females - Number				13500	10573	
<b>1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated</b>							



	Hectares of land - Area (ha)				80	67	66
<b>Outcome</b> 42,650 households benefit from market-linked, commercial production and livelihoods activities	<b>25,150 households benefit from cluster-based commercial production of vegetables, mango, tasar cocoons, lac and goat and reporting net incomes of INR 11,000 and 31,000 a year</b>						
	Households - Number			25150			
	<b>Income from vegetable cultivation from INR 21,693 to INR 35,063 per year per household</b>						
	INR currency increase income - Number			35063			
	<b>Income from mango cultivation at INR 85,769 per household per year from 2.3 ton of mango</b>						
	INR currency income - Number			85769			
	<b>Income from Tasar cocoon production at INR 21,688 per household per year ( from sale of 12,500 cocoon per hh)</b>						
	INR currency income - Number			21688			
	<b>Income from lac production at INR 10,966 per household per year (55 kg of lac per hh)</b>						
	INR currency income - Number			10966			
	<b>Income from goat keeping at INR 41,125 per household/year from sale of 22 goats</b>						
	INR currency income - Number			41125			
	<b>17,500 households benefit household-based income generating activities and getting an average net income of INR 13,749 a year</b>						
	Households - Number			17500			
	INR currency income - Number			13749			
<b>2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit</b>							
Number of enterprises - Number							
<b>Output</b> Improved food security and increased incomes from use of natural resources and off-farm employment	<b>17,500 hh provided training in IGA activities</b>						
	Households - Number			17500	7460	2470	4846
	<b>5,000 hh supported in setting up of backyard poultry units, 1000 hh in pig-rearing units; 5500 hh in goat-rearing units 6000 hh in rural artisan;</b>						
No. of HHs in rural artisan - Number			6000				

No. of HHs supporting poultry units - Number			5000	3300	914	1874
No. of HHs goat-rearing units - Number			5500	2500	878	1770
No. of HHs supporting pig-rearing units - Number			1000	1400	679	1203
<b>14 vegetable growers clusters, 7 tasar clusters, 14 mango clusters, 60 goat clusters and 110 lac clusters supported</b>						
No. of goat clusters - Number			60	33	9	9
No. of supported vegetable growers clusters - Number			14	90	90	90
No. of mango clusters - Number			14	11	11	11
No. of lac clusters - Number			110			
No. of Tasar clusters - Number			7			
<b>420 rural youth received long-term vocational training</b>						
No. of rural youth - Number of people			420			
<b>Under innovative interventions 200 ha covered under community forestry, ten PTG villages selected for habitat improvement and 10 clusters for lac rearing on Semialata</b>						
Hectares of land - Area (ha)			200			
No. of clusters - Number			10			
No. of PTGs villages selected for habitat improvement - Number			10			
<b>People receiving vocational training</b>						
Males - Number						
Females - Number						
<b>People trained in business/entrepreneurship</b>						
Males - Number						
Females - Number						
<b>Fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated</b>						
No. of fish ponds - Number			1384	596	287	1451

### 1. Summary of Annual Outcome Survey 2017

As per IFAD Guideline, Annual Outcome Survey is to conduct every year for monitoring outcome level result and effectiveness of project implementation. For year 2016, AOS has been carried out during the period December-2016 – January 2017.

#### Objectives of Annual Outcome Survey:-

- (i) To measure changes happening at the household level in terms of livelihoods and food security during the project life
- (ii) To assess targeting efficiency
- (iii) To provide evidence of project success or failure
- (iv) To provide timely performance information necessary to undertake corrective actions.

#### SURVEY FINDINGS:-

#### 2. DEMOGRAPHY & INCOME GROUPS:

Under the sample, size 79% household area headed by male in project and 76% in control villages.

Caste wise percentage of the respondent:

Caste	% in Project	% in Control
Gen	0	0
OBC	0.5	4
PTG	5	7
SC	0.5	1
ST	94	88

In project village's 16% respondent told that they have monthly average income of below Rs.1700/- where as in control villages 35% respondent told the same. 58% of the household is having income of Rs. 1701-5000 both in project villages and control villages. 25% of project villages reported income of Rs. 5001-9000 and only 7% of control village reported same. Only 1 hh reported income of more than Rs.9000 in project villages and none in the treatment village.

In project villages 64% reported increase in income whereas 2% reported decrease and 34% told of no change. In control villages 10% reported increase in income whereas 6% reported decrease and 84% told no change.

#### 3. Household Identification:

In project villages 83% hh reported that they are part of the SHG; in control villages 62% hh reported the same..



In Project Villages 55% hh received training on Livestock Production, 70% hh received training on improved agricultural practise, 36% hh received training on Natural Resource Management and 42% hh received training on Social issues, health & hygiene, empowerment.

**Highest level of education attained by the household head:**

	No Schooling	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Interme diate	Bachelors
<b>Project (%)</b>	22	23	28	17	8	2
<b>Control (%)</b>	30	21	23	13	9	2

In both project and control villages significant percentage of HH head did not attend any formal schooling.

**4. Wage Employment Generation**

In project villages 91% reported increase in HH wage income (30% reported significant increase and 61% reported moderate increase), whereas only 1 hh reported decrease in HH wage income. 9% HH reported no change.

In control villages only 8% reported increase in wage income but only 1 HH reported decrease in wage income. Rest of the respondent reported no change.

With respect to women participation in wage employment, in project villages 85% reported increase in HH wage income (20% reported significant increase and 65% reported moderate increase), whereas only 1 hh reported decrease in HH wage income, 15% HH reported no change. In control villages 5% reported increase and rest reported no change.

**5. Involvement in Project Activity:**

In project villages 81% reported engagement with SHG and Youth Group, 69% reported engagement with improved and scientific crop production, 45% with livestock rearing, 39% reported involvement with NRM activity, 28% with fish farming, 15% with NTFP and 5% with non- farm enterprise.

90% of the respondent reported satisfaction (68% very satisfied and 22% moderately satisfied) with the project activities. When asked about the regularity of contact with the project staffs; 64% reported frequent, 21% reported occasional and 15% reported rear.

**Type of training received:**

In project villages 65% hh received training on SHG management (25% at least once and 30% more than once), 70% on Crop and Horticulture (33% at least once and 37% more than once), 71% on livestock rearing (42% at least once and 29% more than once), 32% on Social Empowerment & Health, 27% on Natural Resource Management and 3% received training on enterprise development.

**6. Main source of income:**

In project villages 89% hh reported agriculture is their main source of income and among them 14% reported that agriculture is their only source of income. 6% of hh reported daily wage as main source of income whereas 4% reported livestock rearing/fish farming as main source of income. 83% hh was having multiple source of income.

In control villages 86% hh reported agriculture as their main source of income among them 27% reported that agriculture is their only source of income. 11% of hh reported daily wage and only 1% reported livestock rearing as main source of income. 66% hh was having multiple source of income.

#### **7. Use of New Agricultural technology:**

**SRI:** In project villages 37% respondent used the SRI and among them 82% reported significant increase in the production. and would continue to use the technology in future.

In control villages 7% respondent used the SRI method.

**Improved Vegetable Cultivation:** In project villages 54% respondent cultivated vegetable with improved scientific technology and among them 95% thought that this technology is effective. 94% reported significant increase in the production.

**Improved Housing for Livestock:** In project villages 44% respondent used Improved Housing for Livestock and among them 48% reported increase in the production.

#### **8. Availability of Irrigation:**

In project villages 71% of respondent had access to irrigation water & 40% had their own pump sets for irrigation; in comparison, 34% in control villages having access to irrigation and 13% having pump- sets.

In project villages 37% used irrigation for one season only, 27% used irrigation for two seasons and 7% used irrigation for all the three season.

In control villages 28% used irrigation for one season only, 6% used irrigation for two seasons.

#### **9. Land Tenure & Crop Production:**

In Project villages 50% hh reported cultivable land of less than 3 acre, 42% hh reported cultivable land of more than 3 acre and 8% hh did not own any cultivable land.

In control villages 49% hh reported cultivable land of less than 3 acre, 41% hh reported cultivable land of more than 3 acre and 10% hh did not own any cultivable land.

In project villages 89% cultivated paddy and 52% had surplus production for sell and rest used the produce for consumption only. 42% respondent cultivated Maize but only 23% had sellable surplus. 37% respondent cultivated oil seed but only 19% had sellable surplus. 40% respondent involved in commercial vegetable production but only 29% had reported substantial sellable surplus.

In project villages 40% hh cultivated at least two crops and 22% hh cultivated at least three crops where as 31% in control villages cultivated two crops and 13% hh cultivated at least three crops in a year.

#### **10. Livestock & Fish Production:**

In control villages 66% hh owned any kind of livestock. Type of livestock owned by the hh in project and control villages is shown as follows:

Income earned from Livestock	Project (in %)		Control (in %)
	Livestock received from Project	Own Livestock	
Poultry	10	13	8
Goat	5	15	10
Pig	1	5	6
Other		3	3

Only 37% of the livestock owner reported increase in income from livestock in project area and 4% from control reported any increase. In project villages 22% hh involved in fish farming and 13% reported increase in production

#### 11. Access to Forest:

In project villages 35% hh replied that they had access to the forest. 22% used the forest for fuel wood collection, 15% used for NTFP collection, 9% for lac rearing and 1% for tasar cocoon rearing.

In control villages 19% hh replied that they had access to the forest. 14% used the forest for fuel wood collection, 13% used for NTFP collection, 1% for lac rearing and 1 hh for tasar cocoon rearing.

#### 12. Access to formal financial services and Savings:

The below Table & graph is showing different mode of savings for hh in project as well as control villages:

	Bank	SHG	Post Office	Other Agency	Cash
<b>Project (%)</b>	87	76	21	7	36
<b>Control (%)</b>	54	39	10	0	20

#### 13. Access to Loan and utilization:

Different sources of loan are as follows:

	Bank	SHG	Post Office	Informal
Project	6	27	1	1
Control	8	11	3	1

Activity wise utilisation of loan for project and control villages is as follows:

	IGA	Agriculture	House repair	Health	Education	Wedding/ Social events	Investment	Other Consumption	Repayment of Other Loan
<b>Project (%)</b>	6	13	2	6	3	1	7	1	1
<b>Control (%)</b>	0,5	5	0.5	8	1	1	0.5	0.5	1

#### 14. Food Security:



23% of the project hh and 29% of the control hh reported food insecurity.

49% of project hh reported increase in the availability of foods for consumption compare to last year; only 8% hh of the control villages reported the same.

In both project villages and control villages 4% hh reported decline in the availability of foods for consumption compare to last year.

#### 15. Type of Dwelling:

	Traditional	Semi Improved	Improved
<b>Project (%)</b>	86	14	0
<b>Control (%)</b>	82	18	0

#### 16: Purchase of new asset:

In project villages 29% hh and in control villages 15% hh reported purchase of new asset during the last 12 months. Types of asset purchased by the hh were as follows:

	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Television	Gold/Silver Jewelry	Others
<b>Project (%)</b>	16	7	3	4	5
<b>Control (%)</b>	9	6	1	2	4

#### 17. Migration:

20% of the project hh and 22% of control hh migrated during the last 12 months for earning their livelihood.

The following table shows the outcome of some key indicators between project and non project villages:

Sl no	Indicators	Outcome Comparison in Key Indicators (in %)			
		AOS-2016		AOS-2017	
		Project	Control	Project	Control
<b>1</b>	<b>Household Indicators</b>				
	Male Headed HH	86	84	79	76

	Female Headed HH	14	16	21	24
	HH having income < 1700	31	39	16	35
	HH having income 1700-5000	66	60	58	58
	HH having income 5001-9000	2	1	25	7
	HH having income > 9000	1	0	1	0
<b>2</b>	<b>Wage Employment Generation</b>				
	Increase in wage income (HH)	44	1	91	8
	Increase in wage income (Female)	29	0	85	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Source of Income</b>				
	Agriculture as main source	89	80	89	86
	Daily wage as main source	4	6	6	11
	Multiple source of Income	59	47	83	66
<b>4</b>	<b>Land Tenure</b>				
	HH having cultivable land	86	77	92	90
	Landless HH	16	23	8	10
<b>5</b>	<b>Crop Production</b>				
	Access to Irrigation	54	38	71	34
	Paddy as major crop	75	67	89	77
	Excess sellable production of crop	33	28	52	22
	Increase in income from Crops	18	9	54	6
<b>6</b>	<b>Livestock Production</b>				
	HH having own livestock	77	66	80	66
	Increase in income from livestock	4	0	37	4
<b>7</b>	<b>Access to Forest</b>				
	HH having access to forest	56	49	35	19
<b>8</b>	<b>Access to financial services</b>				
	Access to Bank a/c	79	81	89	80
	Access to loan (Bank/SHG)	26	12	32	21
<b>9</b>	<b>Food security</b>				
	HH having 12 months food security	68	74	77	71
<b>10</b>	<b>New asset</b>				
	Purchase of New Asset	15	8	29	15
<b>11</b>	<b>Migration</b>				
	Migrated at least once in a year for livelihood	16	17	20	22