



Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP)

Loan No. -879-IN
Annual Progress Report
(April, 2019 - March, 2020)



Jharkhand Tribal Development Society

(Department of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand)

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Executive Summary

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project (JTLP) is working in the field since April 2015 and till 31/03/2020, it has covered 211000 HHs in 1779 villages spread across 32 blocks of 14 districts. There are mainly four component of JTLP:

1. Community Empowerment: Under this component total 1733 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee had been established and in 1779 villages, Village development fund was distributed (@ Rs. 125000/- to 1222 villages and in 244 PVTG dominated villages VDF @ 250000/- was distributed).

5265 SHGs were formed and received seed capital. Among them 523 PVTG SHG received seed capital @ Rs.20000/- and rest were received @ Rs.10000/-. Total Cumulative saving of the SHG was Rs. 7.98 cr, Cumulative inter loaning was Rs. 4.48 cr and Cumulative loan repayment was Rs. 1.95 cr.

Total YG formed is 811 and 768 YGs received seed capital. Total Cumulative saving of the YG was Rs. 58.88 lakhs, Cumulative inter loaning was Rs. 20.14 lakhs and Cumulative loan repayment was Rs. 5.26 lakhs.

With the PVTG community Cowpea cultivation was done with 8000 beneficiaries and total sell value was Rs.3.97 crore. Also fruit tree (like Wood apple, Custard apple, Guava and Jack fruit) plantation was done with 8000 PVTG beneficiaries. Through Kharif crop intervention total 6350 Ha of land cultivated with estimated production value of Rs. 19.71 cr. The crops taken were Pigeon Pea, Maize and Sarghum. Also 5000 PVTG HHs received inputs to start small business activity both farm and non farm under Targeting Hardcore Poor project.

2. Natural Resource management: Under this component total 1426 water harvesting structures were constructed and 141 structures were closed in incomplete stage due to various reasons. These structures also helped the villagers to take up fishery activity. Total 601 groups (362 SHG & 239 YG) took up fisheries in FY 19-20 in 601 villages and total earning from the sell of 59 MT of fish was Rs. 86.64 lakh.

No. of shallow well constructed in the low land is 740 and Irrigation well constructed is 220.

Also 67 Farmers Service Centres were established and agricultural equipments were distributed to 63 centres.

3. Income Generating Activities: Under this component for group beneficiaries 258 poultry shed, 224 goat shed and 253 pig sheds were constructed and 223 poultry sheds, 206 goat shed and 225 pig sheds were populated. Total income earned from livestock was 88.29 lakh.

Under livestock intensification cluster 3876 poultry shed was constructed and 2541 sheds were populated. Total earning from the sheds was Rs. 113.55 lakhs. Under goat intervention total 4860 sheds were constructed and 3941 sheds were populated. Total earning from the sheds was Rs. 36.42 lakhs. Under pig intervention total 1700

sheds were constructed and 1243 sheds were populated with animals. Total earning from the sheds was Rs. 44.74 lakhs.

From 18 functional pig breeding centre total earning was Rs. 9.84 lakhs and 164 piglets were provided to the beneficiaries of Pig shed from these breeding centres.

Papaya plantation was done in around 40 acre land, earning from harvesting was Rs. 4.41 lakh.

Crop and vegetable cultivation was done in 83000 Ha land in three seasons. The main crops were Paddy, Pigeon pea, maize, gram, lentils, khesari, wheat, mustard, linseed, potato etc. Total estimated production was Rs.397 crore.

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.



[The goal of the JTELP program is to empower the local community, to promote sustainable improvement for livelihood security and to improve general quality of life of the tribal and other poor families.]

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.

Objective and Strategy: The overall goal of JTELP is to improve the living conditions of tribal people in general and PTGs in particular. This is sought to be achieved by “organising and enabling the communities to adopt sustainable and productive natural resource management regimes, adopt market-oriented production systems and learn the skills and gain the experience of planning and implementing development plans relevant to their villages”.

JTELP is working to foster strong community-based institutions that empower local communities, especially women, introduce productive and sustainable systems of natural resource management and enhance

food and nutrition security and cash incomes, respectively, by introducing more productive farming technologies and promoting locally proven production technologies. Taken as a set of interventions the proposed activities begin to build community and ecological resilience to climate change. The JTELP is having four components, namely (i) Community Empowerment; (ii) Integrated Natural Resource Management; (iii) Livelihoods Support; and (iv) Project Management.

Component 1 - Community Empowerment: This component has three sub-components: (i) Promotion of SHGs and Youth Groups and engaging the services of FNGOs; (ii) Building the capacity of community resource persons (CRPs), Project Execution Committees (PECs) at each Gram Sabha and partner FNGO staff; and (iii) Special support to PTG households to have access to their entitlements such as Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) food rations and midday meals to all eligible children, Birsa Munda Awas Yojana (Birsa Munda Housing Scheme), etc.; training Village Health Workers, Village Livestock Workers and Traditional Birth Attendants; providing seed capital to their SHGs to reduce dependence on exploitative relationships to tide over household budget deficits; and providing solar lantern and two large mosquito nets to each PTG household coupled with related learning events on their use and maintenance.

Component 2 - Integrated Natural Resource Management: This component will have three sub-components, namely (i) Community Mobilization; (ii) Land and Water Resource Development; and (iii) Productivity Enhancement and Crop Diversification.

Community Mobilization: SHG members are the focal point to organize meetings of Tola and Gram Sabhas. The initial planning phase aimed at readying the community as a whole, through a series of meetings and exposure visits, to fully participate in preparing and implementing a Gram Sabha Resource Management and Livelihoods Plan (GSRMLP). Each Gram Sabha established a GSPEC to guide the preparation of the GSRMLP, seek necessary government approvals, manage funds and supervise GSRMLP implementation.

Land and Water Resource Development: GSPECs with support from FNGOs and in consultation with Gram Sabhas and Panchayats prepared annual plans based on the approved GSRMLP. These plans taken up for implementation which included: in-situ rainwater harvesting systems, large diameter irrigation wells and seepage tanks in lowlands; land husbandry activities such as land levelling, terracing, gully-plugging, small check dams, lowland drainage systems; village access roads and pathways and forestry related activities such as afforestation, grazing land management, etc.

Productivity Enhancement and Crop Diversification: A Productivity Enhancement and Crop Diversification sub-plan has been prepared, linked to activities proposed under the land and water resource development sub-plan for each village. The key activities included: (i) introduction of improved techniques of paddy cultivation and best practices for other cereal crops cultivation; (ii) cultivation of winter crops such as wheat, mustard and lentils and cultivation of maize, millets, oilseeds and pulses in uplands and mid-lands areas; (iii) cultivation of tuber crops, (iv) soil fertility enhancement through green manuring and use of vermi-compost and liquid organic fertilizers; (v) construction of small-scale lift and diversion irrigation schemes, installing irrigation systems from wells, tanks and farm ponds; and establishing micro-irrigation systems with water tanks and drip irrigation pipes in homesteads for vegetable cultivation.

Component 3 – Livelihood Support: Under the Livelihood Support component, the project is having four sub-components, namely: (i) Support for Income Generating Activities to PTGs and the poorest households; (ii) Introducing market-oriented production activities by providing integrated production and marketing support for vegetable production, mango orchards, and livestock rearing cluster; (iii) Innovative interventions such as (a) Bio gas digester and low smoke cook stoves for PVTG hhs.

Component 4-Project Management: JTELP is being implemented by JTDS, an independent Society established by the State Government to implement JTELP. Headed by a full time State Project Director and aided by a State Project Management Unit (SPMU), the State level organisation structure will be responsible for consolidating annual work plan and budget, funds flow, M&E and KM. There is a DPMU in 14 project district.

Project Profile

Particulars	JTELP
Program Profiles	
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"> • Central –Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India. • State – Department of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand. 	
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	Five
Program period	2013 – 2021 (December)
Program Cost (INR in crore)	Rs. 635 Crore
FNGOs engaged	21 for 32 Blocks
No. of District covered	14 TSP
No. of Blocks	32
No. of villages Covered	1779
No. of House Hold	2,11,000

Table – Project Profile

Country:	INDIA
Project Title:	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project(JTELP)
Project Number:	879-IN
Total project budget (in INR):	Rs. 635 crore
Total expenditures till 31/03/2020:	Rs. 478.19 crore
Present Exchnage rate	1\$ = 76.20 INR as on 1 st April 2020
Date of loan effectiveness:	4 th October, 2013
Project duration:	8 years
Date of project closing:	December 2021

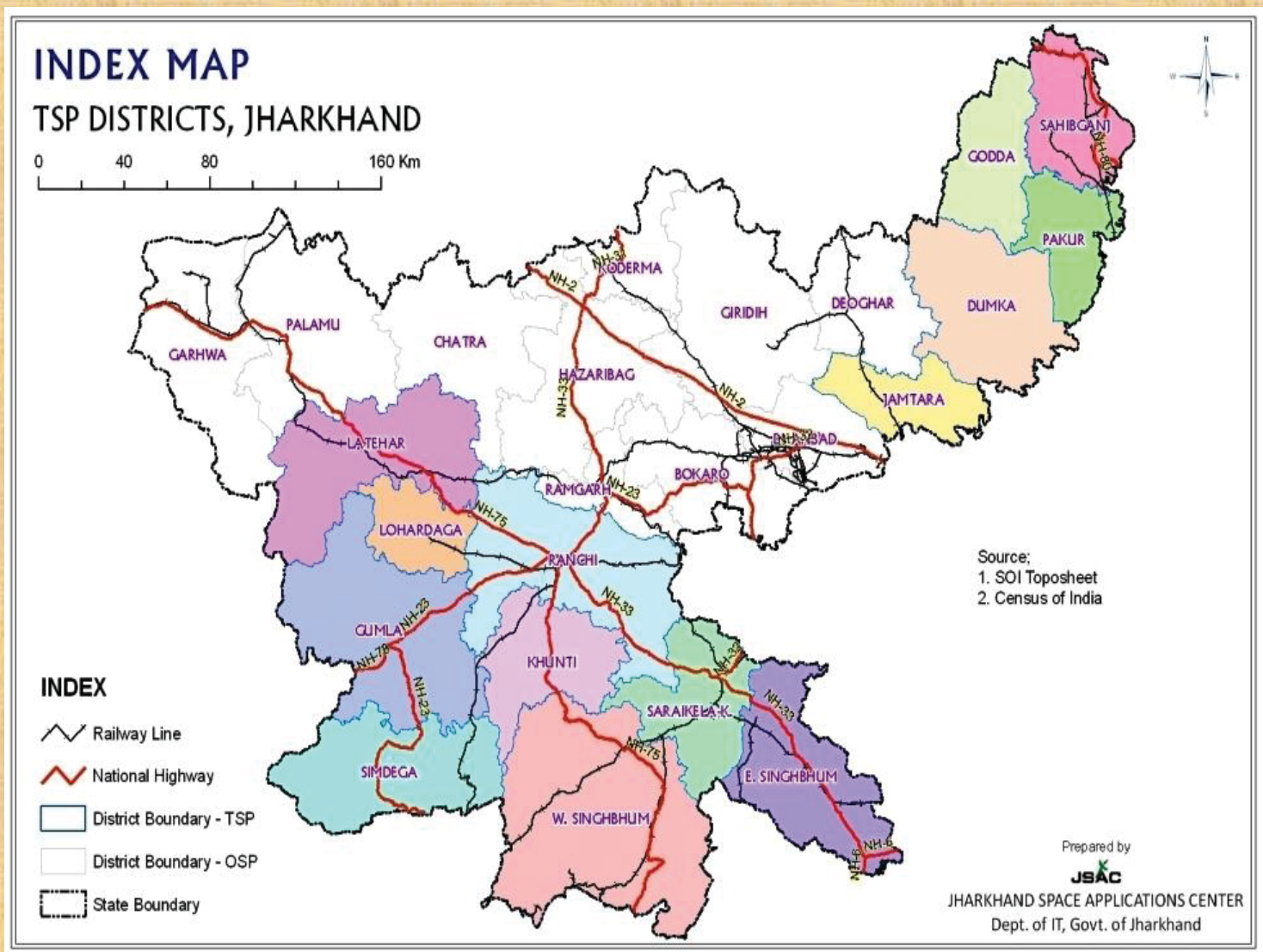


Training of SHG members on Empowerment

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 Palamu 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% have been selected.

Project Coverage Map:



Target group:

Overall, the project is covering about 211,000 households, in 1,779 villages in 32 blocks falling under 14 TSP districts against initially targeted 1,36,000 HHs and 1000 villages. While working with all households in project villages, STs targeting has been ensured by choosing Panchayats with higher ST concentration. Around 10,000 households have been from the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) as they are poorest even among the STs. The project target groups included tribal households, including approximately 10,000 particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) 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 MGNREGA – 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:



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, 1733 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee (GSPEC), 5265 SHGs have been formed and received seed capital. As on 31st March 2020, 4440 SHGs have been handed over to JSLPS and rest will be handed over soon. Total 811 Youth Groups have been formed and 768 YGs have received seed capital. To strengthening the Gram Sabha at local village level GSPECs (Gram Sabha Project Executive Committee) have been formed with around 50% participation of women and 1731 have been linked with bank account.



Under Community empowerment JTCLP established 1733 GSPEC, 5265 SHG and 818 YG till 31/03/2020. Year wise progress of formation is as follows

Year	GSPEC	SHG	YG
2015-16	1241	3693	297
2016-17	1254	4839	566
2017-18	1254	5228	640
2018-19	1662	5229	708
2019-20	1733	5265	811

Formation and Meetings of Self Help Groups

Since the initial starting of the project, JTDS has been supporting the rural communities to develop skills that can bring up the women of the society to handle their saving, expenses and institutional strengthening during their ups and down. In this the women of the community came forward with the support from JTCLP and constituted SHG. The SHG in their initial formation were trained to handle their books of accounts, loan and repayment methods and saving to a common account. All the SHGs have the provision of getting seed capital under JTCLP. Each SHG was to provide with a total of Rs. 10,000 (ST & Others SHGs) and Rs. 20,000 (PVTGs SHGs) in order to promote inter loaning and for the small business activity for women in group as well as individual. Altogether 5265 women SHGs formed with a member base of 64332 with an average of 12 members per group. SHGs members have decided to 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.

Table: Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the SHGs till March 2020

SI No.	District	SHG Formed	A/C Opened	Savings	Interloaning	Loan Repayment
1	Lohardaga	334	334	5,961,968.00	4,874,543.00	1,893,795.00
2	Gumla	555	555	13,110,663.00	7,755,913.00	2,612,006.00
3	Simdega	445	445	4,300,166.00	2,331,132.00	98,603.00
4	Latehar	312	312	6,242,065.00	4,909,816.00	1,878,520.00
5	Dumka	435	435	5,885,870.00	3,222,440.00	1,451,420.00
6	Jamtara	274	274	2,181,828.00	824,546.00	507,525.00
7	Pakur	342	333	2,534,854.00	492,680.00	152,694.00
8	Godda	425	425	2,199,594.00	1,230,840.00	752,620.00
9	Sahibganj	435	435	5,409,329.00	1,428,275.00	592,762.00
10	Ranchi	260	260	4,646,712.00	1,434,060.00	256,750.00
11	Khunti	390	390	5,688,397.00	2,045,235.00	1,348,165.00
12	E.Singhbhum	383	383	5,806,776.00	4,474,817.00	2,578,461.00
13	W.Singhbhum	275	275	4,304,802.00	2,211,635.00	1,468,785.00
14	Saraikela kharsawan	400	400	11,533,772.00	7,568,040.00	3,949,315.00
Total:-		5265	5256	79806796.00	44803972.00	19541421.00

Table: Average Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the SHGs till March 2020

SI No.	District	SHG Formed	Average Saving	Average Interloaning	Average Loan Repayment
1	Lohardaga	334	17,850.20	14,594.44	5,670.04
2	Gumla	555	23,622.82	13,974.62	4,706.32
3	Simdega	445	9,663.29	5,238.50	221.57978
4	Latehar	312	20,006.62	15,736.59	6,020.90
5	Dumka	435	13,530.74	7,407.91	3,336.60
6	Jamtara	274	7,962.88	3,009.29	1,852.28
7	Pakur	342	7,411.85	1,440.58	446.47368
8	Godda	425	5,175.52	2,896.09	1,770.87
9	Sahibganj	435	12,435.24	3,283.39	1,362.67
10	Ranchi	260	17,871.97	5,515.62	987.5
11	Khunti	390	14,585.63	5,244.19	3,456.83
12	E.Singhbhum	383	15,161.30	11,683.60	6,732.27
13	W.Singhbhum	275	15,653.83	8,042.31	5,341.04
14	Saraikela kharsawan	400	28,834.43	18,920.10	9,873.29
Total:-		5265	13,645.75	8,204.39	3,247.52

Table: Deatails of Seed Capital Distribution till March 2020:

SI No.	District	SHG Formed	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	Lohardaga	334	334		334
2	Gumla	555	555		555
3	Simdega	445	441	4	445
4	Latehar	312	303	9	312
5	Dumka	435	375	60	435
6	Jamtara	274	271	3	274
7	Pakur	342	161	181	342
8	Godda	425	258	167	425
9	Sahibganj	435	344	91	435
10	Ranchi	260	258	2	260
11	Khunti	390	390		390
12	E.Singhbhum	383	377	6	383
13	W.Singhbhum	275	275		275
14	Saraikela kharsawan	400	400		400
Total:-		5265	4742	523	5265

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 for interlending with the purpose of purchasing of seeds, fertilizers etc. for the cultivation in the “Kharif” season.

Status of Seed Capital Utilization

Sl. No	District	Total Formed	Received Seed Capital	Utilizing the Seed Capital
1	Ranchi	260	260	241
2	Khunti	390	390	155
3	Gumla	555	555	555
4	Lohardaga	334	334	211
5	Latehar	312	312	188
6	Simdega	445	445	404
7	Sahibganj	435	435	247
8	Godda	425	425	281
9	Pakur	342	342	70
10	Jamtara	274	274	187
11	Dumka	435	435	166
12	E.Singhbhum	383	383	342
13	W.Singhbhum	275	275	101
14	Saraikeela	400	400	199
Total		5265	5265	3347

At present 3347 SHGs are utilizing their seed capital amount:

- 2993 No. of SHGs is utilizing the seed capital for Inter-loaning purpose for Agriculture allied activities, Medical, Children Education, Housing Repair and Livestock.
- 35 SHGs are in Tent House Business.
- 103 SHGs are running Grocery Shop, Ladies Corner & Traditional Cloth Shop.
- 81 SHG are engaged in Livestock rearing (Goat, Poultry, Pig & Duck)
- 23 SHGs are in Seasonal NTFP Product business
- 49 SHGs are doing Collective farming (Vegetable, Mushroom)
- 4 SHGs are engaged in Tailoring
- 16 SHGs No. of SHGs procured , Power tiller, Huller, Motor Pump, Paddy Thresher & Centering Materials for rent out purpose
- 40 No of SHGs involve in Bamboo craft (Tokari, Roap, Coat & Pattal Plate)
- 13 No of SHGs involve in Puffed rice making, Haldi Powder making, Organic Manure making, Ayurvedic medicine making business
- 32 No. of SHGs in Crop aggregation & sale purchase
- 38 No. of SHGs Running hotel in the weekly Hatt
- 4 No. of SHGs Engaged Aanganwadi Food Supply

- 4 No. of SHGs are involved in Fish Farming
- 4 No. of SHGs are running PDS

Case Study:

Together we can bring change.....

Alcoholism and superstition is one of the major loopholes found in Indian society since ages. There has been a several initiatives taken by different people regarding this issue but still it exists in various parts of the country providing its ill effects towards the community. This case is of a village named Badriof Angara block, Ranchi district, where there has been one of the pioneer villages in which women has taken up the responsibility for bringing desirable positive change in their village. Here women of Badrivillage has taken many initiatives in varied areas among which one of the major issues was to eradicate most hazardous bad practices like- alcoholism and superstition. Community tried to come



together along with help of the local police administration, Ramakrishna Mission and other government department several initiative have been taken by the village women to make their village alcohol free. For achieving this goal a meeting was conducted between, village Pradhan and villagers where all agreed to make their village alcohol free. As women are the one who suffer most because of the

prevalent culture of alcoholism in men so, women where in the forefront for this initiative. Village Organization of women- BadriAajeeviakMahila Gram Sangathna played a curtail role in organizing women for this initiative. Several rallies were taken out the village by women regarding spreading awareness about the ill effects of alcoholism. They were always accompanied by local police officials, JTDS and RamkrishnaKrishna Mission staff and other government officials . Women went to each household and spread awareness about the ill effects of alcoholism. But even after several efforts some families in the villages were still making and selling alcohol. For dealing with such elements they took the help of police and destroyed all the equipment and materials used for alcohol making and also warned the families for never repeating their mistake again. As a result of which now Badri village has been able to overcome the problem alcoholism. Cleanness has always been the domain of women.

Women of the Badri village has actively participated in Sawach Bharat Abhiyan. Women of Badri have made the villagers aware about the importance of cleanness and have several times collectively taken up cleanness activity in the village. Women of Badri village have actively participated in implementation of several agriculture related activities. They have encouraged farmers for adopting organic farming, new improved practices of farming. As a result of which some members of SHG have also made organic liquid manure and made it available to the farmers in village itself at nominal rate. Women have also come out in supporting the water conservation project of JSLPS and BDO and have made soak pit near hand pumps.



Fighting for Dignity...

SHG formation through JTELP intervention in Simdega District of Jharkhand state has transformed the lives of many women from low income household. It not only gave them recognition but also has increased their self-confidence. The village named Sewai, block sadar is situated 25Km away from the Simdega district Head quarter consists of 19 small hamlets with 943 household and among this from Goriyabahar hamlet "*Akriti SHG*" has set a fine example of socially empowered women. This case is a best example of women empowerment. Maintaining health and hygiene is one of the crucial points to be focused when we talk about development. It has its major component being access to toilet. Which is associated with women dignity and basic need and rights of every woman. It's matter of hygiene and health, which is often neglected and some time ignored in totality. It is well known that sense of dignity grows with the ability to say no to injustice. Such was the case in this small hamlet, where most

of the women didn't have toilets at their home, and were forced to compromise with their dignity and faced many health and hygiene issues. Hence in one of their daily discussion during SHG meeting, a major point was raised with demanding for toilets for each household. The issue seemed to be very much authentic by all and then the SHG members reached to the "Mukhiya" (the local governance head), with the demand to have toilet within their homestead area and consider it as the utmost indicator of development. However they were suggested to talk to the District collector, since the village didn't had enough fund for building toilets for each household. They were directed to demand for toilet under the "Swachh Bharat Mission scheme". Having felt the need and confidence gained through various capacity building programs such as leadership training, Book keeping training provided by JTDS, made them reach to have conversion with the District Collector. Having seeing the confidence of these women the fund under "Swachh Bharat Mission Scheme" was given to the SHG group rather than to the village fund.



A sum of Rupees 30,10,000 (thirty lakhs and ten thousand) was allotted to the SHG to build toilets in their hamlet. Few of the women were also trained in mason work, breaking the conception of men doing skill based difficult task in any construction. These women mason were named as "Rani Mistri". With strong will power and confidence the group was able to construct 250 (two hundred and fifty) toilets in their village. All the process in construction, starting from material purchase to allocating man power, labour payment and all money related transaction were managed by the SHG women. Taking the lead women of **Akriti SHG** have provided the quality of being worthy of honour for themselves and many other women in their village. Today women of "Goriyabaha" village are a perfect example of socially aware of their rights and also know to make use of their rights for their own and societies wellbeing.

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 income generating activity 811 Youth Groups have been formed with 9230 male and 2545 female. In which there are 585 Male YG, 157 Kishori YG and 69 Mix YG. Category wise there are 709 Schedule Tribe YG, 50 PVTG YG and 52 others

OBC, SC, General Etc.) YG. YG members are also

(encouraged to take up saving activities and they have also started saving and inter loaning among the group members. Presently some of the YGs are involved in sports and cultural activities in local level. Others are engaged in income generating activities.

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 10-15 members in a group. The members unanimously selected 3 office bearers to run and manage Youth Group.

As most of the groups 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. 794 YG have opened bank accounts and 768 YGs have received Seed Capital ranging from Rs. 20000/- to Rs.40000/- till date.



YG Convergence meeting with NYK

Table: Status of Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment of the YGs till March 2020

SI No.	District	YG	YG A/C Opened	Savings	Interloaning	Loan Repayment
1	Lohardaga	45	45	393,402.00	5,615.00	5,030.00
2	Gumla	46	46	127,154.00	304,200.00	0
3	Simdega	66	66	144,630.00	104,650.00	13,200.00
4	Latehar	46	46	357,896.00	252,646.00	0.00
5	Dumka	52	52	369,010.00	242,835.00	107,375.00
6	Jamtara	50	50	49,156.00	8,700.00	2,200.00
7	Pakur	45	28	76,800.00	18,655.00	7,080.00
8	Godda	45	45	136,380.00	96,050.00	24,570.00
9	Sahibganj	58	58	200,912.00	327,000.00	58,920.00
10	Ranchi	70	70	1,255,606.00	47,631.00	6,690.00
11	Khunti	45	45	1,788,327.00	148,845.00	94,730.00
12	E.Singhbhum	82	82	256,395.00	130,990.00	93,230.00
13	W.Singhbhum	90	90	255,740.00	16,100.00	13,620.00
14	Saraikela kharsawan	71	71	476,990.00	310,220.00	99,550.00
Total:-		811	794	5,888,398.00	2,014,137.00	526,195.00

Table: Average Savings, Inter Loaning and Loan Repayment Status of the YGs till March 2020

SI No.	District	YG	Average Saving	Average Interloaning	Average Loan Repayment
1	Lohardaga	45	8,742.27	124.78	111.78
2	Gumla	46	2,764.22	6613.04	0.00
3	Simdega	66	2,191.36	1585.61	200.00
4	Latehar	46	7,780.35	5492.30	0.00
5	Dumka	52	7,096.35	4669.90	2064.90
6	Jamtara	50	983.12	174.00	44.00
7	Pakur	45	1,706.67	414.56	157.33
8	Godda	45	3,030.67	2134.44	546.00
9	Sahibganj	58	3,464.00	5637.93	1015.86
10	Ranchi	70	17,937.23	680.44	95.57
11	Khunti	45	39,740.60	3307.67	2105.11
12	E.Singhbhum	82	3,126.77	1597.44	1136.95
13	W.Singhbhum	90	2,841.56	178.89	151.33
14	Saraikela kharsawan	71	6,718.17	4369.30	1402.11
Total:-		708	7,605.00	2,091.44	1,006.91

Table: Status of YG using Seed Capital till March 2020

Sl. No.	District	Total YG	Received Seed Capital	Not received Seed Capital	Utilizing the Seed Capital
1	Ranchi	70	61	9	33
2	Khunti	45	45	0	11
3	Gumla	46	46	0	25
4	Lohardaga	45	45	0	10
5	Latehar	46	46	0	35
6	Simdega	66	66	0	26
7	Sahibganj	58	58	0	23
8	Godda	45	42	3	33
9	Pakur	45	25	20	21
10	Jamtara	50	40	10	9
11	Dumka	52	52	0	13
12	E.Singhbhum	82	82	0	45
13	W.Singhbhum	90	90	0	54
14	Saraikela	71	70	1	45
Total		811	768	43	383

All total 383 YGs are utilizing their seed capital. And the main activities are as follows –

- 9 No. of YGs using the seed capital in Inter-loaning purpose for Agriculture allied activities, Medical, Children Education, Housing Repair and Livestock.
- 80 No. of YG in Tent House Business
- 34 YG are engaged in Livestock rearing (Goat, Poultry, Pig & Duck) and trading.
- 9 No. of YG in Fish Farming
- No. of YG in Paddy & Barbatti aggregation & sale purchase
- 50 No. of YG in Seasonal NTFP product business
- 36 No. of Female YG engaged in Tailoring
- 23 No. of YG in Papaya Nursery
- 18 No. of YG in Chicken & Pork cutting and selling meat
- 20 No. of YG Running Grocery Shop, Ladies Corner, Traditional Cloth & selling toys in the weekly hatt
- 6 No. of YG organizing Tournament of hockey & Football Match
- 6 No. of YG Running hotel in the weekly Hatt & Fast food centre
- 19 No. of YG in Collective Farming/Trading (Vegetable, Water melon)
- 16 No. of YG having Computer Centre/Photo Copy & Videography Shop

- 8 No. of YG having DJ Sound System & Tasha Party Business
- 20 No. of YG procured Huller, Projector, Paddy Thresher, Welding Machine for rent out purpose
- 1.No. of YG is in Cot Making and selling
- 2 No. of YG in Puffed rice making business
- 1 No. of YG are involved in Bicycle Stand
- 1 No. of YG are involved in Tasar Cultivation
- 4 No. of YG involved in Brick Kiln
- 3 No. of YG in Centering
- 1 No. of YG making Leaf Plates with Sal leaf
- 1 No. of YG in making Low cost Feed Material

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 JTCLP 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.



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	79
Godda	Boarjor	83	83	82
Jamtara	Jamtara	1	1	0
Jamtara	Fatehpur	9	8	4
Latehar	Manika	5	4	4
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
Total		511	492	478

Also 5000 Solar Lanterns and 1000 Cook Stoves were distributed among the PVTG beneficiaries.

District	Cook Stove	Solar Lantern
Pakur	400	1707
Godda	300	1600
Sahibganj	200	1356
Dumka	100	337
Total	1000	5000

Intervention in Barbatti (Cow Pea) cultivation with PVTGs:



JTDS is working with the PVTGs particularly in four districts of Santhal Pargana. Apart from intervention in land and water conservation, animal intensification program with special focus on goat rearing, backyard poultry and piggery; the project also emphasis of the food security and additional cash income at family level. Barbatti (cow-pea) is being in cultivation since generations on the hills of *“Santhal Pargana”* by the *“Paharia Community”* (one of the primitive tribes in Jharkhand). The cultivation follows the traditional method of *JHOOM CULTIVATION*. The whole chain (production to market linkage) is dominated by the traditional practices and the money landers play an important role right from support for bush cutting and clearing to ultimately selling of final produce.

Barbatti cultivation is crucial for the livelihood of *“Paharia Community”* as this is one of the major food security and income generation activities (paddy cultivation is very miniscule as there is no /very less low land available with them on the other hand Barbatti is not only used as vegetable when green but also as Dal once ripen and harvested).

While revisiting the annual plan the team emphasised on working with the PVTGs particularly on the food security and cash income theme. Barbatti considered being local and promising, the team planned to initiate the intervention in the crop initially with 4000 families (impacting 20,000 lives) in the very first year.

Following broad strategies were kept in mind while designing the program:

- Hand holding support in term of support in crucial pre-sowing operations like bush cutting/clearing, intercultural activities (application of bio-pesticide/insecticide if required) and seed arrangement to restrict falling into the hands of money landers.
- Focus on production enhancement through better packages of practices.
- Concentrated effort on brand promotion and marketing (Forward linkages to get maximum returns)

The intervention focuses 4000 beneficiaries from 4 districts of Santhal Pargana region of the state Jharkhand.

District	Beneficiary	Total Production (In Qt)	Sold (Qt)	Sell Value (Rs. In Lakh)
Pakur	3100	5074	3298	131
Godda	2200	3781	2710	107
Sahibganj	2000	3905	2695	120
Dumka	700	1292	982	39
Total	8000	14052	9685	397

Earning of each beneficiary is Rs.4962/-

Fruit Tree Plantation with PVTG:



No. of Plants distributed

	Godda	Pakur	Sahibganj
Guava	3000	3000	3000
Jack Fruit	3000	3000	3000
Wood Apple	3000		3000
Custard Apple	3000	1235	3000

Crop Intervention for PVTG

In the year 2019-20, 8000 PVTG HHs were provided with the seeds of kharif crops like maize, pigeon pea and jowar (Sorghum). Though most of the PVTGs do not have much cultivable land, but they generally broadcast the seeds in the nearby hill steps for “Jhoom cultivation”. Distribution of seeds enabled them to take up these crops in much larger area and the return was also substantial considering the somehow low yield due to poor soil quality and limitations regarding implementation of proper practices to maximize the yield.

PVTG Kharif Crop

Crop	Area in Ha	Average Productivity (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	Estimated Value as per MSP (Rs. In Cr)
Arhar (Pigeon Pea)	3240	0.62	2008.8	11.65
Maize	1920	1.72	3302.4	5.81
Jowar (Sorghum)	1190	0.74	880.6	2.25
Total	6350		6191.8	19.71

Targeting Hardcore Poor Project

To bring in transformational changes in the lives of the poorest- particularly women & their dependent families among the Primarily Vulnerable Tribal Groups, in terms of livelihood security and social mainstreaming by inspiring self-reliance, offering enterprise support, accessing welfare provisions, enabling financial inclusion and social capital a targetted scheme was launched in the month of April 2019 in collaboration with Dept. of ST,SC, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Deptt. Govt. of Jharkhand and Bandhan, Konnagar. Jpal (South Asia) was also part of the project for monitoring and evaluation.

Objective:

The primary objective of the THP programme is to help sustainable sources of income generation and enable the beneficiary to graduate out of extreme poverty in 24 months.

The THP programme uses a combination of carefully sequenced supports to help the poorest of the poor women-headed households, belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) in rural communities. The program will enable the selected beneficiaries/ households to become self-reliant with food security, social inclusion, and livelihood development and possible scale up further by all players in the development arena particularly in the project state.

The 24-month programme combines:

- i) Beneficiary selection through a participatory process
- ii) Transfer of a productive asset with temporary consumption support
- iii) Training to manage the asset
- iv) Weekly training in self-employment skills and coaching at the home or village
- v) Savings encouragement
- vi) Health and/or education services, and
- vii) Graduation to transition women out of extreme poverty and into self-sufficiency

Implementation Activities for 1st Milestone:

1. Selection of 5000 Beneficiary from the PVTGs in the four districts of Santhal Paragana namely Dumka, Godda, Pakur and Sahibganj
2. Complete transfer of asset to the selected Beneficiaries

Activities in detail:

Activity 1: Village Committee/ ADSC monthly meeting:

The purpose of the Village Advisory Committee (VAC) is twofold: to engage the local leaders and village community in supporting ultra-poor women graduate out of poverty, and to enlist their support after the programme beneficiaries have graduated. VAC meetings attempt to connect the local community with the problems being faced by beneficiaries. The discussion is relatively unstructured and tends to include motivational and advisory notes provided by the Branch in-charge and voicing of solutions by all the members to the problems raised by beneficiaries.



Total ADSC formed 165. During the reporting month 148 meetings were held with the previously formed VAC; cumulative meeting figure now stands **1009**.

Activity 2: Beneficiary Refresher training

Refresher training is arranged quarterly in respective branch offices for the beneficiaries who have received assets and have already started their enterprises. Beneficiaries attend this training to improve their knowledge or skills on managing their assets, record keeping, and learn about new developments that are related to their enterprises. Sharing of experiences like customer dealings, regular savings, cash handling and issues is also a major highlight of the programme. This platform is also used for brushing up health and gender related issues which are commonly discussed in periodical meetings.

During the reporting month, **1156** beneficiaries (514 from Phase I & 642 from Phase II) received refresher training arranged at branches.

Activity 3: Weekly Group Meeting:

This phase of the programme begins after the enterprise and confidence building trainings have been conducted and the first tranche of assets have been transferred to the beneficiary. The weekly support provided by Bandhan-Konnagar staff to beneficiaries is composed of two components: a. Group meeting and b. Household visit for asset verification



The group meetings are conducted by a CO (sometimes with the assistance of a COI) and consist of five to ten beneficiaries that live in close geographical proximity. Meetings take place at the house of one of the present beneficiaries, and the time and day of the meetings are fixed. Meetings are composed of the following relatively structured components-

- i. Enquiry about the wellbeing of the beneficiaries' present in the meeting
- ii. Distribution of Consumption Stipend
- iii. Basic business literacy and numerical practice
- iv. Motivation for building regular savings habits, as well as general reiteration of concepts of poverty, entrepreneurship and self-respect.
- v. Encouragement for savings at bank
- vi. Revision of the social issues discussed in the previous week, as well as the pre-identified issues of social & health awareness for the current week.

During the reporting month all **5000** beneficiaries reached through scheduled group meetings.

Activity 4: Weekly mentoring & consumption support and Asset follow up

Consumption support is provided to the beneficiaries until their asset starts generating enough income to meet the immediate consumption needs of the household. Beneficiaries with farm assets are provided consumption support for a longer duration since farm assets take a longer time to start generating income compared to non-farm assets.

Bandhan-Konnagar provides consumption support through a cash stipend of Rs 2,000 for a farm asset



Over a period of 14 weeks and Rs 900 for a non-farm/ mixed asset over a period of 7 weeks, typically

Rs 140 per week; after the asset is transferred. Household visit for asset verification

Farm assets: The CO visits the beneficiary's house, reviews the monitoring records, and understands if she is facing any challenges with her farm assets. He then checks and provides feedback on the shed/shelter that has been constructed for the farm asset. Finally, the health and growth of the livestock is checked, and any increase in number of livestock is noted. All observations, including asset capitalization, are recorded in the information book.

☑ Non-farm assets: The CO visits the beneficiary's house and goes through her information book, stock record and daily expenditure record. He observes the purchases made during the last week. Finally, he notes the entire stock (including rate and quantity), including new items purchased in the stock record. He also checks the condition of the shop and motivates her to develop asset value.

☑ Mixed assets: Both farm and non-farm assets are checked in the process mentioned above. During the reporting month all 5000 beneficiaries reached through individual home visits.

Beneficiary enterprise details:

Block Name:	Gopikandar	Littipara	Amrapara	Sundarpahari	Boarijor	Taljhari	Borio	Total
A-Non Farm	0	29	67	40	15	8	2	161
B- Mixed	66	455	306	424	456	315	109	2131
C- Farm	156	816	705	306	359	277	89	2708
Total	222	1300	1078	770	830	600	200	5000
A- Non Farm – Details								
Ready-made garments	0	4	15	7	2	1	0	29
Cosmetics / Stationery	0	0	5	8	0	2	0	15
Tailoring & cloths	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	7
Shoe vending	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	7
Sweet Shop/Fast Food			3	1				4
Shoe vending+ Ready-made			3		4			7
Fastfood			1					
Tailoring + Fast Food			1					1
Grocery shop / Fastfood	0	25	32	23	7	2	2	91
Sub-total Non-farm	0	29	67	40	16	8	2	161
B-Mixed-Details								
Tailoring + Hen		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rice+Goat+Hen		7						7
Rice+Goat		0	1	14	0	1	0	16
Grossery+Hen		6				1		7
Grossery+Goat	10	12	17	16	48	58	1	162
Sal leaf + Goat		36	20	0	0	0	0	56

Steel+Goat+Hen		52						52
Tailoring + Goat+Hen	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	11
Surf+Goat		6	0	8	0	0	0	14
Fiber + Goat+Hen		4	2	0	0	0	0	6
Meat Shop+Goat		5	9	1	9	0	2	26
Goat+Khatiya/Jharu	2	0	0	0	56	46	0	104
Patiya+Goat+Pig		0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Tailoring + Goat	3	11	2	1	0	0	2	19
Fast Food/Vegetable+Goat/Hen/Sheep	13	57	31	97	115	64	18	395
Goat+Molassess		17	56	85	31	46		235
Cosmetics/stationery + Goat		13	4	23	46	1	0	87
Fast food/Varieties + Goat+sheep	4	0	40	0	0	0		44
Fast food/Varieties/Tea Stall + Pig								0
Goat+Egg		5	20	0	0	4	5	34
Readymade+ Goat+Hen	4	5						9
Readymade+ Goat		21	7	61	0	4	0	93
Wood/Jharu/Mat+Goat+Hen		10	0	3	26	0	12	51
Fast food/Varieties + Goat	8	36	25	30	12	0	5	116
puffed Rice+goat		0	20	2	2	0	0	24
Puffed Rice+Egg		6	20					26
Puffed rice + Goat+Hen		38			38	34		110
Shoe+Goat+Hen		2						2
Shoe +goat		17	0	21	3	22	0	63
Molesses+Sheep/Goat+Hen	7	16			49		22	94
dry fish + Goat+Hen		1						1
dry fish + Goat		13	1	0	0	2	0	16
Sal leaf /Patiya/Bamboo + Goat+Hen	14	58	15	41	21	32	22	203
Meat Shop + Hen		0	6	21	0	0	0	27
Sub-total – Mixed enterprise	66	455	306	424	456	315	109	2131
C- Farm Details								

Goat + Hen	79	647	466	176	140	172	41	1721
Pig	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Pig + Goat	20	33	76	117	89	21	32	388
Goat + Pig + Hen	13	95	102	1	76	69	9	366
Goat + Duck	0	0	15	0	21	0	0	36
Pig + Hen	6	41	41	12	15	0	7	122
Goat + Sheep + Hen	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Goat + Sheep	14	0	2	0	17	15	0	48
Sub-total -Farm	156	816	705	306	358	277	89	2708
Total	222	1300	1078	770	830	600	200	5000



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 2019; In JTELP villages 94% HHs reported agriculture is their main source of income and 71% of the HHs reported to have some kind of secondary source of income, which means in tribal areas people depends on mixed bag of livelihoods for their survival. Land utilization for cultivation is not at the optimum level because of lack of irrigation facilities. The main objective of this component is to reduce the dependency on the wage employment in the lean agricultural season and increase the cropping intensity by providing irrigation and new technology in the agricultural practices.

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:- In this Financial Year 2019-20 System of DSR method of Paddy cultivation have been introduced and trainings have been provided through the TSA “Pradan Development Service”.
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 Gumia, Godda and old JTDV 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 monitoring of the infrastructure construction work is not compensated with any kind of monetary benefits therefore sometimes project face difficulties to keep their motivation intact.

Sub Component- 2. Land and Water Resource Development

Land and Water Resource Development: - As per AOS in project villages 45% of respondent had access to irrigation water. But the available irrigation water is very limited and can be used for only 55 days in average in a year.

Under this component JTELP has constructed Ponds (WHT), Shallow Well and Irrigation well and year wise cumulative progress is as follows

Year	Pond	Sallow Well	Irrigation Well	Additional Land brought under irrigation (Ha)
2015-16	329			1146
2016-17	1164	280		4298
2017-18	1369	593		5108
2018-19	1431	670	140	5477
2019-20	1567	740	220	6080

Apart from that another 12332 Ha of land was also brought under cultivation under convergence through MGNREGA.



Status of district wise completion of pond is as follows:

SI no	District	Pond Completed	Pond Closed in Incomplete stage
1	Dumka	54	36
2	E.Singhbhum	119	5
3	Godda	142	24
4	Gumla	101	0
5	Jamtara	162	9
6	Khunti	78	4
7	Latehar	66	0
8	Lohardaga	32	0
9	Pakur	94	26
10	Ranchi	77	0
11	Sahibganj	124	19
12	Saraikela kharsawan	208	8
13	Simdega	55	0
14	W.Singhbhum	114	10
Total:-		1426	141

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

District	No. of SHG	No. of Member	No. of YG	No. of Member	Total Group	Total Member	No. of Pond
Lohardaga	33	357	16	229	49	586	49
Gumla	30	402	19	257	49	659	50
Simdega	25	290	7	115	32	405	32
Latehar	10	110	16	206	26	316	26
Jamtara	44	425	5	52	49	477	49
Pakur	74	363	49	217	123	580	123
Godda			12	149	12	149	12
Sahibganj	21	236	3	37	24	273	24
Ranchi			22	264	22	264	22
Khunti	17	179	8	116	25	295	25
E.Singhbhum			23	344	23	344	33
W.Singhbhum	7	95	30	408	37	503	37
Saraikela kharsawan	101	880	29	233	130	1113	130
Grand Total	362	3337	239	2627	601	5964	612

District	Total Production in KG	Own Consumption In KG	Quantity Sold in KG	Amount Earned in Rs.
Lohardaga	8052	2415.6	5636.4	1,127,280.00
Gumla	7936	2271	5665	906,400.00
Simdega	12070	2414	9656	1,931,200.00
Latehar	1843	1015	828	124,200.00
Jamtara	1637	474.9	1161.6	139,392.00
Pakur	10908	3812	7096	816,040.00
Godda	813	298	515	103,000.00
Sahibganj	192	32	160	28,800.00
Ranchi	1383	658	725	119,415.00
Khunti	6870	1650	5220	522,000.00
E.Singhbhum	1513	340	1195	169,540.00
W.Singhbhum	4459	319	4140	753,300.00
Saraikela kharsawan	26237	9541	16724	1,923,140.00
Grand Total	83913	25240.5	58722	8,663,707.00



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 for drinking purposes also.

Status of Shallow Well till 31/03/2020

S. no	District	Target	Completed till 2018-19	Constructed during FY 2019-20	Total Constructed	Closed in incomplete stage
1	Dumka	42	11	0	11	0
2	E.Singhbhum	49	56	5	61	5
3	Godda	36	74	8	82	0
4	Gumla	65	34	0	34	0
5	Jamtara	85	52	9	61	21
6	Khunti	74	64	6	70	16
7	Latehar	68	54	6	60	0
8	Lohardaga	115	20	0	20	16
9	Pakur	49	17	0	17	2
10	Ranchi	47	38	5	43	3
11	Sahibganj	81	56	0	56	55
12	Saraikela kharsawan	68	66	12	78	0
13	Simdega	131	31	10	41	0
14	W.Singhbhum	81	97	6	103	3
Total		991	670	67	737	121

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 an 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.

Wage Employment Generation: In the year 2019-20 the major activity taken was crop intensification therefore in wage employment there was significant decrease and only 28% respondent in the project area reported some income from wage for INRM activities under JTELP in last AOS.



Shallow Well Constructed at Toto, Bhandra, Lohardaga



Irrigation Well Constructed at Baihatu, Tonto, West Singbhum

Status of Irrigation Well Construction till March 2020:

District	Target	Completed till 2018-19	Constructed during FY 2019-20	Total Constructed	Closed in incomplete stage
Lohardaga	39	12	5	17	1
Gumla	39	9	0	9	1
Simdega	39	7	4	11	4
Latehar	39	7	5	12	0
Dumka	36	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	39	10	10	20	0
Pakur	18	0	0	0	0
Godda	36	7	1	8	7
Sahibganj	42	19	3	22	1
Ranchi	39	7	5	12	0
Khunti	39	10	3	13	3
E.Singhbhum	45	12	4	16	2
W.Singhbhum	57	15	4	19	0
Saraikela kharsawan	57	25	33	58	0
Total	564	140	77	217	19

Case Study:

Sri Paiki Hembram father of TuramHembram of Kat Katakati Village of Dumaria Block of East Singhbhum District (Jharkhand). He belongs to tribal caste community. Before JTDS intervention he was in low income category farmer. In his family total 5 member and their livelihood depends in farming but due to no access to irrigation facility and lack of working capital, his agriculture activity was limited to kharif session . Dyring Kharif he used to cultivate 50 decimal land for paddy . During other session agriculture intervention could not be done due to lack of proper irrigation facility .

The irrigation well construction work was 2017-18, JTDS provided irrigation well (size 12*35) from JTELP Project . The local people were involved in monitoring in each stage . There are around involve within local labor . Earlier Paiki Hembram used to grow paddy depending on

the season, then he started practicing agriculture three season through mixed cropping technique . In the year FY 2019-20 JTDS DPMU surveyed the village for Kharif and rabi session season, during survey they found farmers of paikiHembram and introduce about crop. However as JTELP kick started , he received seeds from JTELP project. then he increased land for agriculture Like Paddy 80 dismal , Mustard ,1 acre . Now during summer season he cultivated Bitter guard , cucumber ,water melon in the border of the field of showing. Now the farmer being closest to the source of water, these farmer have enjoyed the benefit of assured irrigation water as well as percolation from irrigation well. In fact other farmers used to water for agriculture .



He Has harvested 10 quintals paddy from 80 decimal of land . Mustard 10 bag from 1 acre of land . He has initially saved Rs 40000/- .Till now he is very happy to see the production which was possible due to construction of the irrigation well . Also he thanked to the JTELP project .Now he is waiting for the second phase summer season harvest.

YEAR	2019-20
Crop	Paddy , Mustard , Green gram
Duration of irrigation well construction	
Area	80 dismal,
Input(land preparation, pesticide and fertilizer , compost ,harvest	Support from JTELP project.
Production	Paddy 10qt, Mustard-10 beg
Average selling cost	30/-
Income	40000/-

Farmers Service Centre: Farmers Service Centre has been constructed to cater the need of mechanization and to reduce the human labour for cultivation. These centers are equipped with small farm implements and managed by the YG/SHG. The farmers of the neighboring villages can hire the implements after providing the fees as decided. Year wise cumulative progress of SHGs is as follows:

Year	FSC
2016-17	4
2017-18	22
2018-19	45
2019-20	67

Total 67 FSCs have been completed against the target of 98

Table: List of FSC with status and agricultur el equipments:

SL No.	Ditri ct	Block	FSC Name (Village)	FSC Status	General/PVTG	Equipments available in FSC
1	God da	Boarijore	Dahuwa	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Marker-40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-2
2	God da	Boarijore	Tamliamdanda	Complete	PVTG	
3	God da	Boarijore	Lohatamba	Incomplete	PVTG	
4	God da	Boarijore	Chetan Pahad	Complete	PVTG	
5	God da	Boarijore	Jolo Pahad	Complete	General	
6	God da	Sunderpahadi	Tilabad	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Marker-40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-2
7	God da	Sunderpahadi	Bada Sindri	Complete	General	
8	God da	Sunderpahadi	Tilapada	Complete	PVTG	
9	God da	Sunderpahadi	Ratnapada	Incomplete	PVTG	
10	God da	Sunderpahadi	Kote	Incomplete	PVTG	
11	God da	Sunderpahadi	Chandana	Incomplete	General	
12	SK	Seraikella	Sinisidma	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
13	SK	Rajnagar	Barhi	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
14	SK	Kuchai	Arwan	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20

15	SK	Seraikella	Pandra	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
16	SK	Rajnarar	Katanga	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
17	SK	Kuchai	Chotasegoi	Completed	General	Cono Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Line Marker-40, Peddal Paddy Thresher-2, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
18	SK	Seraikella	Badabana	Physical Completed	General	Irrigation Machines -2, Irrigation Pipes-20
19	SIMDEGA	SIMDEGA	SEWAI	Complete	General	Paddy Thresher-2, Conoweeder-40, Marker-40, Dryweeder-5, maiz thresher-25, kitchen tools-2, and waterpump petrol operated- 1
20	SIMDEGA	SIMDEGA	PITHRA	Complete	General	waterpump petrol operated- 1
21	SIMDEGA	KURDEG	BARKIBURA	Complete	General	waterpump petrol operated- 1
22	SIMDEGA	SIMDEGA	GARJA	Incomplete	General	NA
23	SIMDEGA	KURDEG	HETMA	Incomplete	General	NA
24	Dumka	Masaliya	Palasi	Complete	General	No
25	Dumka	Masaliya	Kolarkonda	Complete	General	No
26	Dumka	Masaliya	Golbandha	Incomplete	General	No
27	Dumka	Masaliya	Taldagal	Incomplete	PVTG	No
28	Dumka	Gopikander	Chatarchuya	Complete	General	No
29	Dumka	Gopikander	Roldih	Incomplete	General	No
30	Dumka	Gopikander	Pindargaria	Incomplete	PVTG	No

31	E.SINGHBHUM	POTKA	RAHARJURI	Complete	General	Conoweeder-100,Dry land weeder-105,SRI line marker-40,Paddy thresher-2,Maize seller-25,Kithen garden tools--2,Seed treatment Drum-1,Wheel HO-3,Rain pipe-100 mtr.,Pump set-2,Hand sprayer-10, Bush cutter -02.
32	E.SINGHBHUM	POTKA	KASHIDIH	Complete	General	Conoweeder-100,Dry land weeder-105,SRI line marker-40,Paddy thresher-2,Maize seller-25,Kithen garden tools--2,Seed treatment Drum-1,Wheel HO-3,Rain pipe-100 mtr.,Pump set-2,Hand sprayer-10, Bush cutter -02.
33	E.SINGHBHUM	POTKA	CHOTA HARIYAN	Complete	General	Conoweeder-100,Dry land weeder-105,SRI line marker-40,Paddy thresher-2,Maize seller-25,Kithen garden tools--2,Seed treatment Drum-1,Wheel HO-3,Rain pipe-100 mtr.,Pump set-2,Hand sprayer-10, Bush cutter -02.
34	E.SINGHBHUM	POTKA	TENTLA	Incomplete	General	
35	E.SINGHBHUM	DUMARIYA	HARDA	Complete	General	Conoweeder-100,Dry land weeder-105,SRI line marker-40,Paddy thresher-2,Maize seller-25,Kithen garden tools--2,Seed treatment Drum-1,Wheel HO-3,Rain pipe-100 mtr.,Pump set-2,Hand sprayer-10, Bush cutter -03.
36	E.SINGHBHUM	DUMARIYA	KALIMATI	Complete	General	Conoweeder-100,Dry land weeder-105,SRI line marker-40,Paddy thresher-2,Maize seller-25,Kithen garden tools--2,Seed treatment Drum-1,Wheel HO-3,Rain pipe-

						100 mtr. ,Pump set-2, Hand sprayer-10, Bush cutter -02, Mini Dal mill-1.
37	Latehar	Manika	Jungur	Complete	General	Cono Weeder-93, Dry land weeder-26, Line Marker-40, Maize Sheller-45, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-7, Diesel Pump-3, Dal Mill-1, Naveen Sickle-1, Grubber=1, Dutch Hoe-1, Wheel Hoe AV4-1, Seed Dressing Drum AV4-1
38	Latehar	Manika	Matlong	Complete	General	Cono Weeder-90, Dry land weeder-25, Line Marker-40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-5, Diesel Pump-2, Naveen Sickle-1, Grubber=1, Dutch Hoe-1, Wheel Hoe AV4-1
39	Latehar	Manika	Bichlidag	Incomplete	General	
40	Latehar	Barwadih	FSC Mangra	Complete	General	Cono weeder-40, Dry land weeder-5, Paddy thresher-5, Kitchen garden set -2, Line marker machine-40, Rotary maize sheller-25, Spray machine- 10, Pump set 2HP-2, Pump set 3HP-10
41	Latehar	Barwadih	FSC Chhipadohar	Complete	PVTG	Cono weeder-50, Dry land weeder-30, Paddy thresher-3, Dalmil-1, Ricemill-1, Zero tiller-1, Spray machine -10, Pump set 2HP-2, Pump set 3HP-10
42	WS	Khuntpani	Telaisud	Completed	General	Seed Treatment Drum
						Wheel Hoe
						Pedal Paddy Thresher
						SRI Line Marker
						Dry Land Weeder

						Maize Sheller
						Kitchen Garden Kit
						Shed Net - 1
						Pump Set
						Zero Tillage machine
43	WS	Khuntpani	Singijari	Completed	General	
44	WS	Khuntpani	Mojodimba	Incomplete	General	Oil Extracter Machine
						Rain pipe
45	WS	Sonua	Berasai	Completed	General	Seed Treatment Drum
						Wheel Hoe
						Pedal Paddy Thresher
						SRI Line Marker
						SRI Paddy Weeder
						Dry Land Weeder
						Maize Sheller
						Kitchen Garden Kit
						Pedal Operated Paddy Thresher (Manual)
						Shed Net - 1
						Pump Set
46	WS	Sonua	Sarandiyapose	Completed	General	Seed Treatment Drum
						Wheel Hoe
						Pedal Paddy Thresher
						SRI Line Marker
						SRI Paddy Weeder
						Dry Land Weeder
						Maize Sheller
						Kitchen Garden Kit
						Shed Net - 1
						Pump Set
47	WS	Sonua	Roghai	Incomplete	General	
48	WS	Tonto	Sankuchiya	Completed	General	Seed Treatment Drum
						Wheel Hoe
						Pedal Paddy Thresher
						SRI Line Marker
						SRI Paddy Weeder
						Dry Land Weeder
						Maize Sheller
						Kitchen Garden Kit
						Pedal Operated Paddy Thresher (Manual)
						Shed Net - 1
						Pump Set

49	WS	Tonto	Gotampi	Completed	General	
50	WS	Tonto	Kenjra	Completed	General	
51	Khunti	Karra	Pargaon	Complete	ST	Cono Weeder-40 Dry weeder- 20 Line marker - 40 Maize seller 25 Kitchen garden tool-2 set Paddy Thresher-2 Pump Set -2 seed marker- 1
52	Khunti	Karra	Kurse	Incomplete	ST	Pumpset-2
53	Khunti	Arki	Dolda	Complete	ST	Cono weeder-40, Dry Line weeder-5 Line Marker- 40, Maize Sheller- 25Kitchen garden tool- 2 set Paddy Thresar- 2 Seed Marker-1 Pump set-2
54	Khunti	Arki	Gitilbera	Complete	ST	Conoweeder-40 Dry Land weeder-5 Line Marker - 40, Maize Sheller- 25 Kitchen Garden set -2 set, Paddy thresher- 4 Seed Marker-1 Pumpset-2
55	Khunti	Arki	Gorahapa	Incomplete	General	Pumpset-2
56	Jamtara	Fatehpur	Asanberia	Complete	General(ST)	Dry Land Weeder - 22, Honda Pumsets-14, Battery Sprayer- 17, Cono Weeder-22, Seed Driller-1
57	Jamtara	Fatehpur	Teliabandhi	Complete	General(ST)	Dry Land Weeder - 05, Honda Pumsets-13, Battery Sprayer- 18, Cono Weeder-40, Line Marker- 40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tools-02, UPVC Polly house-01, Paddy Thresure- 02,
58	Jamtara	Jamtara	Neeldaha	Complete	General(ST)	Paddy Weeder-25, Dry land weeder-25, Paddy thresher-10, Mannul Sprayer -10, Battery Sprayer - 5, Pump set -12, Seeds Driller -1
59	Jamtara	Jamtara	Nityadih	Complete	General(ST)	Paddy Weeder-25, Dry land weeder-25, Paddy thresher-10, Mannul Sprayer -10, Battery Sprayer - 30, Pump set -1, Seeds Driller -1
60	Jamtara	Jamtara	Rampurchasewk	Incomplete	General(ST)	

61	Gumla	Sisai	FSC Gokhulpur	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder - 40, Dry land Weeder - 5, Marker-40, Maize Sheller - 25, Kitchen Garden Toll Set - 2, Paddy thresher - 4, Pump set-2, Kurpi-4, Pappy cutter-3, Grass weeder-2, Chair-2.
62	Gumla	Sisai	FSC Jaira	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder - 40, Dry Weeder -30.
63	Gumla	Bharno	FSC Dumbo	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder - 40, Seed Cum fertiliser drill -3, Pump set - 2, Dry Weeder -20
64	Gumla	Bharno	FSC Konjali	Front Paint Left	General	Paddy Weeder - 40, Dry Weeder -20, Pump set-1
65	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Simaljori	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-40, Line Marker-40, Pump set -2, Seed Drum -1, Paddy thresher-2, Paddy -wheeler -1
66	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Bhatbanga Santhali	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-40, Dry land weeder-40, Line Marker-40, Pump set -2, Seed Drum -1, Paddy thresher-2, Seed drill-1
67	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Boga Pahar	Complete	PVTG	Pump set -2
68	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Dangatok Pahar	Complete	PVTG	Pump set -2
69	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Bhursi Pahar	Complete	PVTG	Pump set -2
70	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Chatra Dhogda	Complete	PVTG	Paddy Weeder-24, Dry land weeder-44, Pump set -2
71	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Kadma	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-45, Dry land weeder-40, Line Marker-40, Pump set -2, Seed Drum -1, Paddy thresher-2, Kitchen garden Tools - 25
72	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Kamugodda	Complete	PVTG	Pump set -2
73	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Ranjhan	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-24, Dry land weeder-44, Pump set -2
74	Sahibganj	Taljhari	FSC Chaldhowa	Complete	General	No equipment

75	Ranchi	Bundu	Burudih	completed	General	Conoweeder (SRI Paddy Weeder)=40,Dry land weeder=5, SRI line marker=40, Paddle paddy thresher=2, Wheel Hoe=3, Seed Treatment Drum=1, Maize seller :25 Kitchen Garden tools=2. Hollar Mechine:1, pump set -2, Paddy threser:6, Rain pipe:5, Conoweeder:4, Dryland weeder:4 ,Dal meal;1, Oil explorer mechine: 1
76	Ranchi	Bundu	Reda	completed	General	Conoweeder (SRI Paddy Weeder)=40,Dry land weeder=5, SRI line marker=40, Paddle paddy thresher=2, Wheel Hoe=3, Seed Treatment Drum=1, Maize seller :25 Kitchen Garden tools=2. Hollar Mechine:1, Pump set:2, Paddy threser:6, Rain pipe: 15
77	Ranchi	Tamar	Kuchru	completed	General	Conoweeder (SRI Paddy Weeder)=40,Dry land weeder=5, SRI line marker=40, Paddle paddy thresher=2, Wheel Hoe=3, Seed Treatment Drum=1, Maize seller :25 Kitchen Garden tools=2, Hollar Mechine:1, Dal Meal;1 pumpset:2,, Paddy threser:6, Rain pipe;15
78	Ranchi	Tamar	Kudda	completed	General	Conoweeder (SRI Paddy Weeder)=40,Dry land weeder=5, SRI line marker=40, Paddle paddy thresher=2, Wheel Hoe=3, Seed Treatment Drum=1, Maize seller :25 Kitchen Garden tools=2, Hollar Mechine:1, Pumpset:2,, Paddy threser:6,,, Rain pipe: 10

79	Ranchi	Angara	Jaradih	Incomplete	General	Hollar Mechine:1, Pumpset :2, Paddy threser:4,Dry land weeder:13, Conoweeder:15,Rain pipe-10,MB PLOUGH: 3, Dutch hoe: 50, Grubber: 10
80	Ranchi	Angara	Sitadih	Incomplete	General	Hollar Mechine:1, Paddy threser:4,Dry land weeder:13, Conoweeder:16, Rain pipe:10 , Rain pipe:10 ,,MB PLOUGH: 3,Dutch hoe: 50,Grubber: 10
81	Ranchi	Angara	Rangamati	Incomplete	General	Hollar Mechine:1,Paddy threser:4,,Dry land weeder:9, Conoweeder:13,,MB PLOUGH: 4,Dutch hoe: 50,Grubber: 10
82	Pakur	Littipara	Haripur	Complete	General	
83	Pakur	Littipara	Bada Chatkam	Complete	PVTG	
84	Pakur	Littipara	Kairabani	Complete	PVTG	
85	Pakur	Littipara	Bada Ghaghri	Complete	General	Cono weeder-40, Dry land weeder- 5, Marker- 40, Kitchen garden tool- 2 set, Paddy sheller - 2
86	Pakur	Littipara	Dandakudiya	Complete	PVTG	
87	Pakur	Littipara	Lilatari	Incomplete	General	
88	Pakur	Littipara	Pakadiya	Complete	General	
89	Pakur	Amrapara	Sajnipara	Complete	PVTG	
90	Pakur	Amrapara	Tutrapahar	Complete	PVTG	
91	Pakur	Amrapara	Margama	Incomplete	PVTG	
92	Pakur	Amrapara	Fatehpur	Complete	General	Cono weeder-40, Dry land weeder- 5, Marker- 40, Kitchen garden tool- 2 set, Paddy sheller - 2
93	Pakur	Amrapara	Kundamatia	Complete	General	Cono weeder-40, Dry land weeder- 5, Marker- 40, Kitchen garden tool- 2 set, Paddy sheller - 2
94	Lohardaga	Bhandra	Kachmachi	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-320, Dry land weeder-20, Mini Dal Mill-1, Paddy Hauller-1, Power Tiller-1, Power Weeder-1, Power

						operated Bush Cutter-1, Sprayer-5, Pumpset-2.
95	Lohardaga	Kairo	Eradon	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-186, Dry land weeder-25, Marker-40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-2, Mini Dal Mill-1, Paddy Hauller-25, Power Weeder-1, Power operated Bush Cutter-1, Sprayer-5, Pumpset-2.
96	Lohardaga	Kairo	Baghi	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-186, Dry land weeder-25, Marker-40, Maize Sheller-25, Kitchen Garden Tool set-2, Paddy thresher-2, Mini Dal Mill-1, Power Tiller-1, Power Weeder-1, Power operated Bush Cutter-1, Sprayer-5, Pumpset-2.
97	Lohardaga	Kairo	Nagjua	Complete	General	Paddy Weeder-148, Dry land weeder-20, Power Weeder-1, Power operated Bush Cutter-1, Paddy Hauller-1, Sprayer-5, Pumpset-2.
98	Lohardaga	Kairo	Hanhat	Incomplete	General	Power Weeder-1, Power operated Bush Cutter-1, Sprayer-5, Pumpset-2.



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 90% hh owned any kind of livestock (AOS-2019). As per initial design livestock related income generation activities were lillited 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	FY 15-16											
	Poultry				Goat				Pig			
	Target	Target for Birds Purchase	No. of birds procure d	Income Earned (Rs.)	Target	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured	Income Earned (Rs.)	Target	Target for Animals Purchase	No. of animals procured	Income Earned (Rs.)
Lohardaga	14	840	420	8650	10	100	80	35000	2	20	20	55000
Gumla	14	840	280	2500	10	70	50	9500	2	20	20	24000
Simdega	14	840	300	32615	10	100	90	148000	2	20	15	42000
Latehar	14	840	840	52550	10	100	100	197000	2	20	20	35400
Dumka	16	960	0	0	14	140	80	68000	4	40	34	22600
Jamtara	16	960	320	1200	14	140	140	12500	4	40	40	14800
Pakur	16	960	0		14	140	140		4	40	0	
Godda	16	960	120	0	14	140	140	90500	4	40	40	75400
Sahibganj	16	960	960	15700	14	140	140	223500	4	40	40	53200
Ranchi	14	840	840	25850	10	100	100	90620	2	20	20	43200
Khunti	13	780	460	21120	10	100	100	237000	2	20	20	276500
East Singhbhum	14	840	840	120500	10	100	100	253100	2	20	20	77000
West Singhbhum	21	1260	1260	214775	13	130	130	238000	3	30	30	111400
Saraikela kharsawan	21	1260	1260	114590	13	130	130	316650	3	30	30	110200
Total	219	13140	7900	610050	166	1630	1520	1919370	40	400	349	940700



District	FY 16-17											
	Poultry				Goat				Pig			
	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	No. of birds procured	Income Earned (Rs.)	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	No. of animals procured	Income Earned (Rs.)	Target	No. of Shed Constructed	No. of animals procured	Income Earned (Rs.)
Lohardaga	2	2	120	900	4	3	20	47000	10	7	70	74000
Gumla	4	4	140	11500	5	5	50	86500	17	16	160	150000
Simdega	2	2	40	13710	2	2	10	0	6	6	40	66300
Latehar	0	0	0		5	5	50	62600	27	27	270	522960
Dumka	2	2	120	0	2	2	20	0	2	2	20	21500
Jamtara	2	2	0	0	4	4	40	17500	16	16	70	3450
Pakur	2	2	0		2	2	20		8	8	0	
Godda	4	3	60	0	6	6	10	12500	29	29	250	183800
Sahibganj	4	4	240	3550	5	5	50	60000	14	14	134	138100
Ranchi	4	4	200	12320	6	6	50	49410	14	14	140	82120
Khunti	2	2	120	11700	3	3	30	52750	15	14	140	638000
East Singhbhum	2	2	120	8500	5	5	50	155000	18	18	180	738000
West Singhbhum	6	6	360	65300	7	7	70	148000	21	21	210	829600
Saraikela kharsawan	6	6	360	28440	7	7	70	144550	21	21	210	918900
Total	42	41	1880	155920	63	62	540	835810	218	213	1894	4366730



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 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 as on 31/03/2020

Status of Shed & Livestock	Total No. of Constructed Sheds as on Closing date of Mar'20	10436
	No. of Populated sheds as on Closing date of Mar'20	7725
	% Populated	74.02
	% Increase in Populated shed from Last FY	21.8
	Total Standing Livestock as on Closing date of Mar'20	43386
	Average Herd Size Per HH as on Closing date of Mar'20	5.6
Mortality	cummulative Number of Mortality from beginning till Mar'20	68146
	Overall Mortality rate	27.2
Cummulative Income & Consumption	Overall Cummulative No. of HH Under Consideration	5918
	Total Income Earned till March-2020	₹ 19,472,578.00
	Average Income Per Household	₹ 3,290.00
	Self Consumption of Animals and birds(Cummulative Number)	25149

Year wise cumulative progress of Livestock Intensification cluster is as follows:

Activity	Target	Year	Shed Construction	Shed Populated	Income Earned (Rs. In Lakh)
Goat Rearing	5000	2017-18	2284	971	0.95
		2018-19	3990	2041	17.86
		2019-20	4860	3941	36.42
Poultry Rearing	4000	2017-18	2693	1006	16.49
		2018-19	3711	2085	85.27
		2019-20	3876	2541	113.55
Pig Rearing	1700	2017-18	1218	662	3.39
		2018-19	1664	845	30.61
		2019-20	1700	1243	44.74

From the first batch of poultry birds Rs.94,10,918 is reported as income whereas from 2nd batch Rs.19,44,590 is being earned till March 2020. Cumulatively Rs. 1,135,508 is being earned through both the batches of poultry till now.

District wise status of Livestock intensification cluster as on 31/03/20

Districts	Type of Cluster	Target	Total No. of Constructed Sheds as on Mar'20	No. of Populated sheds as on Mar'20	No. of shed Under Consideration for Income	Sum of Income Earned till March-2020	Average Income Per Shed
Dumka	Goatery	400	400	320	87	15900	183
	Poultry	200	173	151	65	15365	236
	Swine	100	100	92	60	88465	1474
E.Singhbhum	Goatery	400	400	400	301	881600	2929
	Poultry	200	200	182	182	1460750	8026
	Swine	100	100	101	101	131700	1304
Godda	Goatery	600	592	515	128	233600	1825
	Poultry	200	159	120	0	0	0
	Swine	300	300	229	229	746500	3260
Gumla	Goatery	100	100	101	100	23900	239
	Poultry	400	384	221	157	605036	3854
	Swine	200	200	115	159	1757810	11055
Jamtara	Goatery	200	189	111	60	466000	7767
	Poultry	300	276	249	249	101324	407
	Swine	200	200	118	100	722000	7220
Khunti	Goatery	200	177	92	22	39900	1814
	Poultry	400	384	58	95	496682	5228
	Swine	100	100	47	46	42300	920
Latehar	Goatery	300	300	260	170	283645	1669
	Poultry	300	300	100	300	2823295	9411
	Swine	100	100	98	98	238650	2435
Lohardaga	Goatery	100	100	101	101	175605	1739
	Poultry	400	400	300	193	995950	5160
	Swine	100	100	47	0	0	0
Pakur	Goatery	800	703	476	320	367200	1148
	Poultry	200	200	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	Goatery	400	400	351	223	155200	696
	Poultry	300	300	300	300	977544	3258
Sahibganj	Goatery	400	400	272	221	79150	358
	Poultry	200	200	120	60	14560	243
	Swine	300	300	280	145	299400	2065
Seraikela	Goatery	500	500	439	439	721045	1642

Kharsawan							
	Poultry	300	300	259	300	1777589	5925
Simdega	Goatery	100	100	83	82	46200	563
	Poultry	400	400	300	300	1008293	3361
	Swine	100	100	64	64	84500	1320
W.Singhbhum	Goatery	500	499	420	255	153600	602
	Poultry	200	200	181	155	1079120	6962
	Swine	100	100	52	51	363200	7122
Grand Total		10700	10436	7725	5918	19472578	3290

- As per reported data, 10436 sheds have been constructed so far out of which 7725(74.02%) sheds have been populated with livestock. There is an increase of 21.8% in populated sheds as compare with last financial year.
- As per analysis of reported data, overall total standing stock of livestock is 43386 as on closing date of Mar'2020. In above mentioned data, 35 is goats, 56 % is Poultry and remaining 9% is of pig.
- In observed number it has been found that 3.9 goat per shed and 3.4 swine per shed has been present across the project intervention area.

Breeding Centers: To cater the need of clusters for piglets and kid JTELP started construction of breeding centers as T&D variety of piglets are in short supply. Also goat breeding centers were developed to introduce better variety of breed in the villages. Year wise cumulative progress is as follows:

Year	Breeding Centre	Shed Construction	Shed Populated	Income Earned (Rs. In lakh)
2017-18	Pig	6	6	1.27
2018-19	Pig	16	13	4.49
	Goat	12	4	
2019-20	Pig	18	18	9.84
	Goat	14	14	0.02

District wise status of Breeding Centre

S. No	District	Pig Breeding Centre				Goat Breeding Centre			
		No. of Shed	Offspring Born	Offspring Sold	Income Earned (Rs.)	No. of Shed	Offspring Born	Offspring Sold	Income Earned (Rs.)
1	Lohardaga	1	5	0	0	1	24	0	0
2	Gumla	2	136	47	103400	1	7	0	0
3	Simdega	1	30	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Latehar	1	77	43	167000	1	0	0	0
5	Dumka	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6	Jamtara	1	8	0	0	1	7	0	0
7	Godda	2	92	66	175000	1	4	0	0

8	Sahibganj	2	61	38	116500	1	1	0	0
9	Ranchi	1	71	25	85690	1	5	0	0
10	Khunti	1	41	0	0	1	33	0	0
11	Pakur	1	6	0	0	1	12	0	0
12	E.Singhbhum	1	69	33	96000	1	15	0	0
13	W.Singhbhum	1	15	1	10000	1	5	0	0
14	Saraikela kharsawan	2	89	83	230000	1	33	2	2000
	Total	18	700	336	983590	14	146	2	2000

Papaya Plantation:



Horticulture: In the state Jharkhand, nearly 40% of the total cultivable land is upland/Tran. Only kharif crop that too with low productivity is being cultivated in these tarn lands. For more productive use of the Tanr (Up) land horticulture activity was taken up to augment the livelihood basket of the poor tribal farmers. Most of the tribal HHS are having land in “Tanr” area means in the upland and most of the time this land remains unutilized. Therefore it was decided to plant fruit plant to utilize these lands and helped the farmer to get some additional income. While planning for the upland numbers of options were discussed on different parameters like:

1. Potential crops with continous return.
2. Market scenario in terms of gap between demand and supply.
3. Skills required Vs skills with the community.
4. Sustainability and others.

Initially plants like Mango & Guava were selected but due to high mortality rate and long gestation period for return plant like Papaya was introduced. The advantage of papaya plant is it starts giving return from the very first year of plantation. Red Lady variety of papaya was introduced for this purpose. Cost of production per acre is around Rs.134900/-.

The following table shows the year wise progress of horticulture works:

Year	Plant	No. of Plantation	Area in acre	No. of Beneficiary	Income Earned in Rs.
2016 -17	Mango	2551	40	38	
	Guava	1183			
	Boarder Plant (Timber)	1324			
2017-18	Mango	7744	106	104.5	
	Guava	4500			
	Boarder Plant (Timber & Shrubs)	8957			
2018-19	Papaya	4790	5	8	57000
2019-20	Papaya	39930	40	142	441914

District wise status of Papaya plantation as on 31/03/20

S.No.	District	Target	Papaya Plantation	Mortality	Total production	Sold	Income earned
		(Acre)	No	No	Kg	Kg	Rs.
1	Ranchi	15	3780	2032	0	0	0
2	Gumla	10	5000	717	11961	11961	247920
3	Lohardaga	15	3500	375	0	0	24000
4	Latehar	5	3400	1509	920	615	18450
5	Simdega	10	5000	1080	8033	7133	106995
6	E. Singhbhum	10	5000	1500	2170	1841	24899
7	W.Singhbhum	10	2000	750	0	0	0
8	Saraikela-Kharsawan	15	4600	4600	0	0	0
9	Jamtara	15	2650	60	650	450	9000
10	Dumka	10	5000	2853	1210	710	10650
	G.Total	115	39930	15476	24944	22710	441914

Crop Intervention:

Kharif Intervention under JTDS for FY 2019-20

Kharif Intervention 2019-20

Background:

Agriculture in Jharkhand is majorly rain-fed. The total cultivable area in the state is about 38 lakh (which is 47.67% of the total geographical area of the State) hectare. 82% of the total rainfall is received during the four months of June, July, August and September. The state is a mono-cropping state i.e. most of the farmers here follow the practice of growing a single crop year after year. Farming activities are confined mainly to the Kharif Season, from month of June to the months of November or December. According to Department of Agriculture and Sugarcane Development, the State has only 12.73% land under irrigated condition and therefore most of the agriculture is rainfed in nature where farmers grow paddy, maize, pigeon pea during kharif season. Not much of agriculture activity is taken up during the Rabi season and the workers migrate to other parts of the country to get work.

Moreover, the land surface is undulating causing soil erosion on a rampant scale every year due to swift run-off of rainwater during monsoon season. About 23 lakh hectares (28.9% of the geographical area) is affected by severe soil erosion, while total area affected by moderate to severe soil erosion is 32 lakh hectares (40% of the geographical area). This perhaps is one of the major reasons that cultivation is majorly done in lowlands by the farmers than in highlands in most of the districts of Jharkhand.

Nearly three fourth of the population of Jharkhand is involved in agriculture and allied activities, yet it contributes less than 20% of the state GDP. Evidently, the productivity is low. The reasons can be various.

The Kharif 2019-20:

It was the success of last rabi season that boosted the morale of the teams. While introspecting, the need of localised planning and implementation strategy was realised. Twenty four villages from each district were selected for the localised planning process. It was also felt that technical handholding and day to day follow-up is equally important at grassroots level.

To boost up the technical expertise, PRADAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (PDS) has been engaged as TSA.

To start with, PDS carried out need assessment of major stakeholders including DPMU, FNGOs staff & community cadres during March-April 2019 and have presented their findings on 1st May 2019 before the DPMUs and SPMU team.

Once again the belief got strengthen that without capacitating communities nothing bigger and sustainable can be achieved. Well capacitated communities are more empowered with their enhanced knowledge and sense of responsibility.

Weather based localized planning & Implementation Strategy: Why?

1. Each village is different in terms of resources.
2. Inter cropping/mixed cropping works as coping mechanism particularly for small & Marginal farmer
3. Opportunity for multiple crops throughout the year based on the available moisture at the land
4. Varied agro climatic condition across state
5. Identification of micro & macro gaps and strategy fore hand.

Acting at Ground Zero:

1. Consultation at Grass roots - 233 planning meeting conducted across locations in which around 20,970 beneficiaries were consulted directly. Apart from the planning meeting, direct consultation was also facilitated through GSPEC, SHG and Gram Sabha to implement the kharif agriculture in a better way. These meetings were different from the earlier planning meeting where the focus was more on indenting but this time tools like resource mapping, social mapping has been done to identify the resources available at villages as well as identified the poor HHs.at village. Discussions were held with the farmer to understand the present cropping pattern and issues associated with agriculture.
2. Selection of crops and variety - Land & season based variety & crop selection
3. Training & Handholding - 47321 Farmers being impacted through this program directly
4. Resource deployments - Preparation of crop calendar, Standard packages of practices of each crop, inputs & training planning in advance
5. Delegation of responsibility - Selection, training & deployment of village champions in each village

Some challenges which were shared by the farmers are listed below:

The farmer shared that monsoon is not that predictable and there is a slight delay in onset. We are transplanting older seedling as monsoon doesn't hit on time; there by our yields are low. This forces us to migrate.

Some crops like Maize, Pigeon pea, Black gram are performing well even in case of less rainfall. Our earlier broadcasted direct seeded method is a promising method for paddy cultivation. Availability of Short duration paddy variety is a concern.

We are unable to manage vegetable crops like tomatoes in kharif due to heavy infestation of disease and pest.

This has given following insights:

With the uncertain monsoon direct seeded rice needs to be promoted in place of transplantation.

Short and medium duration paddy needs to be brought in and some seed promotion in selected village to be taken up.

Linking agriculture with nutrition so the pulses and oilseeds need to be promoted along with cereals. Crop prioritization to support maximum household of the village

Based on the inputs JTDS adopted the following bed rock strategies for the year 2019-20

- Supporting up to 1.5 acre per household to cover maximum farmers in the village
- Inclusion of total household from each selected village.
- Promotion of DSR paddy to combat the climate change.
- Nutrition sensitive and responsible cropping practices.
- Advisory services to farmers through Community cadres and FNGOs staff
- Technical & Handholding support by TSA PDS.
- Refresher training for Disease and Pest management for Kharif crop
- Market linkages (if surplus).

During the last kharif, Jharkhand state was 81% of long period average(LPA) that means there was a shortfall of 19% rainfall during this period. This year Jharkhand has received monsoon on 21st June (11 days after its normal date 10 June) and thereafter monsoon covered the entire Jharkhand by 22 June (7 days after its normal date 15 June).

Out of the total 14 districts under JTDS project only one district (Sahibganj) received excess(46%) rainfall, 3 districts (Simdega, Dumka, East Singhbhum) received nearly normal rainfall and rest of 10 districts(Ranchi,Khunti, Gumla, Jamtara, Pakur, Lohardaga, West Singhbhum,Godda,latehar,Sariakella) received quite poor rainfall varying between 10%to 44% during kharif season.

Monthly rainfall received over the state as a whole was 45% of Long PeriodAverage (LPA) in June, 75% of LPA in July, 87% of LPA in August and 113% ofLPA in September of respective months.Monthly rainfall departure over the state as a whole was -55% of LPA in June, -25% of LPA in July, -13% of LPA in August and +13% of LPA in September.



Therefore this kharif season witness erratic rainfall this year. During initial season there was very less rainfall while during the latter stage there was heavy rainfall.Due to untimely rainfall many of the crops were either sown or transplanted late. The late crop & the older seedlings started attracting diseases and pest. Though TSA has given training for disease

and pest for the Kharif crops but again they started giving refresher training to the FNGOs staff as well as CRPs. On the field in many of the cases like the late sown maize were attacked by Fall Army worm while in some of the cases like Gumla, Khunti and Lohardaga the Swarna Sub 1 was infested by Blast. Organic methods as well as chemical methods were used to control the pest and the fungal attack. Though pod borer attack in Arhar has not been reported till date but refresher training around management of the pod borer has been started.

Due to seed treatment and proper package of practices we were able to grow good crops and the disease & pest attack were less.

Handholding support by TSA

TSA has provided timely and adequate handholding support to the FNGOs staff, CRPs & farmers. The field visit helped FNGOs staff & CRPs building their technical capacity as well as enhancing their confidence to engage with agriculture theme. During the field visit, farmer supported on ensuring POP & sorting out the disease & pest attack.



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Process demonstration by PDS

PDS demonstrated processes on crop raising in some of the villages of every targeted blocks which helped in better understanding by the farmer. Process demonstration like seed sorting, seed treatment, Line sowing/transplanting and other critical aspect of POPs. Class room &field level demonstration has helped in better grounding of practices.

Field visit by SPD

Many field visit has been done by SPD and other SPMU member which has motivated DPMU & FNGO staff to engage with the village on continuous manner. The plan and the achievement by thoroughly reviewed by the SPD in each of the visit. Focus was to see if inclusion was done or not, saturation of the village in the intervention as well as diversity of crops. Focus was kept on DSR method of paddy cultivation.

Crop cutting for mapping yield

This kharif we decided to focus on taking yield systematically. It was decided that TSA would train FNGOs staff & CRPs and they would gradually do crop cutting and report yield to DPMU. In every district PDS has given training and demonstrated this in villages.



How different was this Kharif Intervention?

1. Continuous support of Dr V.P.Singh during this kharif season.
2. We have planned our outreach in scale. Compare to the last year the plan was quite higher this time.
3. To plug the technical gaps, TSA for agriculture was introduced.
4. Quality & timely availability of seeds from reputed company like NSC and from local market too.
5. Regional meetings at Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, and West Singhbhum & Ranchi under the leadership of SPD for kharif planning and facilitating farmers & staffs on DSR brought seriousness to the program.
6. Regular field visit by SPMU for review, monitoring & handholding support.

Yield Assessment report of Kharif Crop

Saraikela-Kharswan:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total nine types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 1263.16 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, MTU 1010, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, Chiranj Sub I, BRRI 71, BRRI 75, DRR 44 and Goda dhan.

In Tand land Goda dhan (traditional variety) was directly sown through random broadcasting method and average yield was 2.99 MT/Ha.

In Don 3 Sahabhagi was cultivated through DSR as well as transplantation method whereas Goda dhan was only sown through DSR. Average yield for different variety through different process are as follows:

Variety	DSR(MT/Ha)	Transplantation(MT/Ha)
Goda Dhan	3.68	
Sahabhagi	4.07	5.35

In Don 3 Sahabhagi is the most suitable for both DSR and transplantation.

In Don 2 total eight types of paddy was cultivated and average yield for different variety through different process are as follows:

Variety	DSR(MT/Ha)	Transplantation(MT/Ha)
Bina-11	4.72	5.87
Chiranj Sub-1	3.34	6.46
BRRI-71	5.96	5.56
BRRI-75	4.9	6.25
DRR-44	4.66	4.55
Sahabhagi	4.33	5.18

Swarna Sub-1		5.72
MTU 1010		6.27

In Don 2 BRRI 71 is the most suitable variety followed by Bina –II, DRR-44 and Sahabhazi for DSR method. For transplantation method Chiranj Sub – 1 has the highest yield followed by MTU 1010, BRRI-75, Bina 11, Swarna Sub 1, BRRI 71, Sahabhazi and lastly DRR 44.

In Don 1 Chiranj Sub 1, Swarna Sub 1 and Sahabhazi were cultivated through transplantation method. The average yield for different varieties is as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Chiranj Sub-1	4.93
Sahabhazi	4.81
Swarna Sub-1	5.57

Swarna Sub 1 has the highest yield and it is also the longest duration paddy among the above three.

Sahabhazi is a relatively shorter duration variety (105-110 days) and if it could transplant in Don1 and then there would be a good chance to take another rabi crop quite easily.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize, Black Gram and Green Gram was sown in Don 3, Tanr and Homestead land. Maize was sown in 91.5 ha land and Black & Green Gram were sown in 14 ha land. Variety was production was as follows:

Crop	Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Maize	Swariya	1.25
	Kanchan	2.64
Black Gram	PU31	0.75

Particularly in this district due to poor rainfall in the initial period germination hampered a lot. At the same time affect of pest at the knee high stage affect the yield.

West Singhum:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total seven types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 1089 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, Chiranj Sub I, BRRI 71, BRRI 75 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 only Sahabhagi was cultivated through DSR and Yield was 3.22 MT/Ha.

In Don 2 five types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Chiranj sub-1	3.12
DRR-44	3.08
Bina 11	3.02
BRRI-71	2.96
BRRI-75	2.95

In Don 1 Swarna Sub 1 was cultivated through transplantation and yield was 3.47 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize, Black Gram and Green Gram was sown in Tanr land. Maize was sown in 180 ha land and Black & Green Gram were sown in 73 ha and 29 Ha of land respectively. Crop and Variety was production was as follows:

Crop	Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Maize	Sona Farm	3.37
Black Gram	PU31	1.09
Green Gram	Local	0.78

Irrespective of erratic rainfall (14% less rainfall) due to good management practices the yield data of the crops were up to the mark.

East Singbhum:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total nine types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 950 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, MTU 1010, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, Chiranj Sub I, BRRI 71, BRRI 75, DRR 44 and Goda dhan.

In Tand land Goda dhan (traditional variety) was directly sown through random broadcasting method and average yield was 1.47 MT/Ha.

In Don 3 MTU1010 was cultivated through DSR as well as transplantation method whereas Bina 11, BRRI 71 & DRR 44 were only sown through Transplantation. Average yield for different variety through different process are as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
MTU 1010	6.53	6.33
BRRI-71		5.57
DRR-44		4.4
Bina-11		6.5

The yield through DSR was highest for MTU 1010. For transplantation, yield of Bina 11 is slightly higher than MTU 1010.

In Don 2 total eight types of paddy was cultivated and average yield for different variety through different process are as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Bina-11		6.18
Swarna Sub-1		5.3
MTU-1010	5.78	6.67
Sahabhgi		4.84
BRRI-71	5.82	
BRRI-75	5.16	
Chironj Sub 1		5.94
DRR-44	5.52	

In DSR yield is highest for BRRI 71 followed by MTU 1010, DRR 44 and BRRI 75. MTU 1010 was having the highest yield through transplantation whereas Sahabhagi was the least.

In Don 1 Swarna Sub 1 was cultivated through transplantation and yield was 6.35 MT/Ha.

In this year a nearly normal rainfall helped a lot to get a good yield for paddy crop in this district

In other crop Maize and Black Gram was sown in Homestead land. Maize was sown in 59 ha land and Black Gram was sown in 121 ha land. Variety was production was as follows:

Crop	Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Maize	Swarn	0.95
	Kanchan	0.62
Black Gram	PU31	1.19

In maize farmers planted the seed at the onset of the monsoon, but due to lack of favourable climate the germination percentage was quite low. In that situation farmers ploughed the field and planted the seeds again during late June/early July but unfortunately just after germination they got a flush rain at the end of July. At this adverse condition the maize could not survive and it leads to poor yield.

Ranchi:

Four types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 536.4 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, MTU 1010 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 Sahbhagi was cultivated by DSR as well as transplantation method.

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	4.53	3.58

In Don 2 MTU 1010 was transplanted and average yield was 6.37 MT/Ha.

In Don 1 MTU 1010, Swrna Sub 1 and DRR 44 were transplanted and variety was average yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Swrna Sub 1	5.13
DRR 44	6.16
MTU 1010	5.44

Yield Assessment of other crop:

Maize, Black Gram and Kulthi were other crops cultivated in 424 ha of land.

Yield of different crops were as follows:

Crop	Variety	Area (Ha)	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Black Gram	PU 31	261	0.74
Maize	Farm Sona	132	5.4
Kulthi	BK1	31	0.5

Khunti:

Three types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 260 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, MTU 1010 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 MTU 1010 was cultivated by DSR method with average yield of 4.48 MT/Ha.

In Don 2 MTU 1010 and DRR 44 was cultivated, while MTU 1010 was cultivated through DSR as well as transplantation method, DRR 44 was cultivated by DSR only. Method and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
DRR 44	4.83	
MTU 1010	5.63	5.48

In Don 1 Swrna Sub 1 was transplanted and average yield was 3.64 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

Finger millet, Maize, Black Gram and Ground Nut were other crops cultivated in 300 ha of land.

Yield of different crops were as follows:

Crop	Variety	Area (Ha)	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Maize	Survi Gold	59	2.96
Finger Millet	A- 404	114	0.98
Ground Nut	AK-1214	70	1.22
Black Gram	T-9	57	0.63

The rainfall deficit of this district was 39% and it affects heavily in case of Don1

Lohardaga:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total six types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 296.36 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, MTU 1010, BRR 71, BRR 75 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 only MTU 1010 was cultivated through DSR method with average yield of 2.24 MT/Ha.

In Don 2 five types of paddy were cultivated and method wise & variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
BRR-71	2.51	
DRR-44		3.6
MTU 1010	2.12	4.67
Sahabhagi	3.59	5.33
BRR-75		5.78

Sahabhagi had the highest yield for DSR and MTU 1010 has the highest yield for Transplantation.

In Don 1 Swarna Sub 1 and MTU 1010 were cultivated method wise & variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
MTU 1010		5.67
Swarna Sub-1		4.01

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop maize was cultivated in 180 ha, ground nut in 169 Ha and Finger Millet in 53.44 Ha.

Crop	Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Maize	JK Surabhi Gold	4.8
Crop	Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Finger Millet		0.75
Ground Nut	AK 1214	1.1

Gumla:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Three types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 707.28 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, and DRR 44.

In Don 3 Sahbhagi was cultivated by DSR as well as Transplantation method and method wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	3.17	4.63

In Don 2 Sahbhagi and DR 44 were cultivated and method and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	3.52	3.87
DRR 44		4.9

In Don 1 Swrna Sub 1 was transplanted and average yield was 4.89 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

Finger millet, Maize, Black Gram and Ground Nut were other crops cultivated in 582 ha of land.

Yield of different crops were as follows:

Crop	Variety	Area (Ha)	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Finger Millet	KMR 301	187	0.894
Ground Nut	K6 Dharni	69	0.994
Maize	Rashi 3591	123	2.22
Black Gram	PU 31	203	0.43

This year the rainfall was below the mark but still the performance of crop was significant due to timely intervention of the crop cycle.

Simdega:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Five types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 537 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub 1, Sahabhazi, MTU 1010, Bina 11 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 Bina 11 was cultivated by DSR method with average yield of 4.5 MT/Ha.

In Don 2 Sahabhazi was sown through DSR, but MTU1010, DRR 44 and sahabhazi also transplanted in Don 2. Method and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhazi	3.5	3.9
DRR 44		4.43
MTU 1010		3.9

In Don 1 Swrna Sub 1 was transplanted and average yield was 5.57 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

Finger millet, Black Gram and Ground Nut were other crops cultivated in 738 ha of land.

Yield of different crops were as follows:

Crop	Variety	Area (Ha)	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Finger Millet		78	1.01
Ground Nut		333	1.17
Black Gram	PU 31	327	0.98

Crop production was quite stable in this district due to timely intervention like seed sowing, transplantation and inter culture operation.

Latehar -

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total seven types of paddy variety were tried in the field in total area of 425.3Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub 1, MTU 1010, Sahabhazi, Bina 11, BRRI 71, BRRI 75 and DRR 44. Swarna Sub 1 was sown only in the Don 1, whereas rest of the varieties was sown in both Don 2 and Don 3.

DSR method was applied for MTU 1010 in Don 3 and average yield was 2.41 MT/Ha.

In transplantation method the average productions of the different varieties are as follows in Don 3:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Bina-11	2.04
BRRRI -71	3.65
DRR-44	2.58
MTU-1010	3.09
BRRRI-75	2.13

In Don 3 BRRRI 71 was having highest average yield.

In Don 2 the average productions through transplantation method for various paddy varieties are as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Bina-11	2.35
BRRRI -71	3.07
DRR-44	3.15
MTU-1010	5.62
Sahabhgi	3.35
BRRRI-75	3.04

In Don 2 MTU 1010 was the most successful variety.

In Don 1 the average production of Sawrna Sub 1 through transplantation was 3.5 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize was the major crop which was sown in 278.36Ha of land. It was mainly cultivated in the homestead land and variety was production was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Farm Sona 9544	5.79

Pioneer 3502	8.08
Kanchan	4.03

Here the farmers are taking mostly the hybrid seeds for maize cultivation, as well as maize is now becoming a cash crop for this district. Application of fertilizer dose was also up to the mark.

Here in most of the plants bear two mature cobs per plant, the grain filling was also good, and all these factors lead to get a good yield in case of maize.

In case of Maize, Pioneer 3502 (hybrid) was the variety with highest yield.

Godda:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total five types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 510 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, BRRI 71 and BRRI 75.

In Don 3 only Sahabhagi was cultivated through DSR as well as transplantation method and average production for different methods are as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	3.24	2.93

In Godda yield through DSR method is higher than the transplantation in Don 3.

DSR of Sahabhagi has been done on time and inter culture operation has also been taken place where as in transplanted situation due late rainfall the yield was not up to the mark

In DON 2, five types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation method. The average productions of the different varieties are as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Sahabhagi	3.04
Swarna Sub-1	2.81
BRRI-71	3.47
BRRI-75	3.6
Bina 11	2.73

SS-1 which is a long duration variety (140 days) is not suitable for Don-2 particularly in rainfall deficit area (44% less rainfall has been received this year)

In Don 2 BRRI 75 has the highest yield per Ha.

In Don 1 Swarna Sub 1 and BRRI 71 were cultivated in Don 1 through transplantation and average yield is as follows

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Swarna Sub-1	3.02
BRRI-71	3.33

In Don 1 BRRI 71 has the highest yield per Ha.

In other crop Maize was the major crop which was sown in 328 Ha of land. It was mainly cultivated in the homestead land and variety was production was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Kanchan K-25	0.49
Kohinoor Deluxe	0.57
Tiger T-25	0.41

This time due to late rainfall the overall maize production of this district was quite poor. Just after sowing, due to lack of moisture seed germination affected a lot. During earthing up stage lack of rainfall, farmers couldn't perform it properly. Apart from that attack of Fall Army Worm (FAW) at the knee height stage affected the growth of Maize significantly.

Dumka:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total eight types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 1188 Ha. The varieties are Abhisek, Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, Chiranj Sub I, BRRI 71, BRRI 75 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 six types of paddy were cultivated. Variety wise and method wise yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahbhagi	3.1	3.55

DRR-44	3.73	
Chironj Sub 1		2.71
Bina 11		2.21
BRR-71	2	
BRR-75	2.28	

Only Sahabhagi was cultivated through DSR as well as Transplantation. In Transplantation Sahabhagi was the highest yield per Ha whereas in DSR DRR 44 was the highest. Being the medium duration variety (110-115 days) both Sahabhagi and DRR-44 could perform well in Don-3 and 2

In Don 2 five types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Abhishek	3.95
Sahabhagi	4.87
DRR-44	4.88
Bina 11	3.04
BRR-75	3.7

In Don 2 both and DRR 44 were similar type of yield.

In Don 1 three types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Swarna Sub 1	4.72
Bina 11	4.35
BRR-75	4.34

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize was the major crop which was sown in 450.42 Ha of land. The variety used was "Robinhood" with average yield of 2.95 MT/Ha.

This year, Dumka has received nearly a normal rainfall and it reflects in the yield performance of the crop. Along with that available of small tools on time for inter culture operation also helped the farmers to attend such yield.

Pakur:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Total five types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 921.45 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, BRR1 71, BRR1 75 and DRR 44.

In Don 3 Sahbhagi was transplanted with average yield of 4.64 MT/Ha.

In Don 2 four types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Sahabhagi	5.22
DRR-44	3.42
BRR1-71	3.53
BRR1-75	3.73

In Don 1 Swrna Sub 1 was transplanted and average yield was 5.7 MT/Ha.

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Local verity of Maize was sown in 222.67 Ha of land. It was mainly cultivated in the homestead land and average production was 2.91 MT/Ha.

Jamtara:

Yield Assessment of Paddy:

Six types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 882 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, Bina 11, BRR1 75, Abhishek and DRR 44.

In Don 3 two types of paddy were sown and method wise and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	2.7	
Abhisek		2.29

Yield through DSR method is higher.

In Don 2 five types of paddy were sown and method wise and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahbhagi	3.52	
DRR-44	3.37	
Bina 11		3.41
BRRI-71		3.32
Abhishek		2.43

In Don 2 Sahbhagi had the highest yield of 3.52 MT/Ha

In Don 1 two types of paddy were sown and method wise and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahabhagi	2.61	
Swarna Sub-1		5.74

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize was the major crop which was sown in 278.36 Ha of land. It was mainly cultivated in the homestead land and variety was production was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Trimurti(Hybrid)	2.22
Kanchan	2.42

The shortfall in rainfall did not help to attend a good result from any type of land not only for paddy but also for other crops. Performance of the crops were mediocre irrespective of good effort from the farmers' side.

Sahibganj:

Five types of paddy varieties were tried in the field in total area of 1142 Ha. The varieties are Swarna Sub I, Sahabhagi, Abhisek, Chiranj Sub 1 and BRRI 75.

In Don 3 two types of paddy were sown and method wise and variety wise average yield was as follows:

Variety	DSR (MT/Ha)	Transplantation (MT/Ha)
Sahbhagi	3.84	3.4
Abhisek		2.58

In Don 2 three types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation. Variety wise yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Sahbhagi	4.05
BRRI 75	3
BRRI 71	2.77

In Don 1 two types of paddy were cultivated through transplantation. Variety wise yield was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
Chiranj Sub-1	4.41
Swarna Sub-1	5.35

Yield Assessment of other crop:

In other crop Maize was the major crop which was sown in 120 Ha of land. It was mainly cultivated in the homestead land and variety wise production was as follows:

Variety	Average Yield - MT/Ha
HAPL999	0.54
Local	0.46

This time Sahibganj received 46% excess rainfall and it hampered the good growth of the crop. Farmers could not get time to do proper inter culture operation. Apart from that attack of Fall Army Worm (FAW) at the knee height stage affected the growth of Maize significantly.

It is observed that in most of the districts mainly three types of paddy were cultivated by the farmers with support from JTDS. They were Swarna Sub -1 in Don 1 i.e. low land, Sahabhagi and MTU 1010 mainly in Don 2 and also in some extent in Don 3 (Mainly mid and up land).

District wise comparison of Swran Sub -1 along with rainfall is depicted in the following table:

Type of Land	Process Followed	Sahibganj	Ranchi	Khunti	Simdega	Gumla	Jamtara	Pakur
Rainfall% (+/-)		+46%	-30%	-39%	-4%	-14%	-10%	-42%
Don-2	Transplanted							
Don-1	DSR							
Don-1	Transplanted	5.35	5.13	3.64	5.57	4.89	5.74	5.7

Type of Land	Process Followed	Lohardaga	Dumka	West Singhbhum	East Singhbhum	Godda	Latehar	Saraike Ila
Rainfall% (+/-)		+11%	-7%	-14%	-6%	-44%	-39%	-26%
Don-2	Transplanted					2.81		
Don-1	DSR	2.99						
Don-1	Transplanted	4.01	4.72	3.47	6.35	3.02	3.5	5.57

Sarwna Sub-1 is a long duration variety (around 145 days) and quite suitable for Don-1 under transplanted method. In almost all the districts, the average yield of this variety was around 5MT/ha which is quite good. The interculture operation is very crucial to get a good yield of such long duration variety.

District wise comparison of Sahbhagi along with rainfall is depicted in the following table:

Type of Land	Process Followed	Sahibganj	Ranchi	Khunti	Simdega	Gumla	Jamtara	Pakur
Rainfall% (+/-)		46%	-30%	-39%	-4%	-14%	-10%	-42%
Don-3	DSR	3.84	4.53			3.17	2.7	
Don-3	Transplanted	3.4	3.58			4.63		4.64
Don-2	DSR				3.5	3.52	3.52	
Don-2	Transplanted	4.05	6.38		3.9	3.87		5.22
Don-1	DSR						2.61	
Don-1	Transplanted	5.44						

Type of Land	Process Followed	Lohardaga	Dumka	West Singhbhum	East Singhbhum	Godda	Latehar	Saraikella
Rainfall% (+/-)		11%	-7%	-14%	-6%	-44%	-39%	-26%
Don-3	DSR		3.1	3.22		3.24		4.07
Don-3	Transplanted		3.55			2.93		5.35
Don-2	DSR	3.59						4.33
Don-2	Transplanted	5.33	4.87		4.84	3.04	3.35	5.18
Don-1	DSR							
Don-1	Transplanted							

Sahabhagi is a medium duration(110-115 days) variety and quite suitable for Don-3 land particularly under DSR method during erratic or poor rainfall situation. This variety also allowed the farmers to take up a predictable second crop with the existing soil moisture during rabi season.

District wise comparison of MTU 1010 along with rainfall is depicted in the following table:

Type of Land	Process Followed	Sahibganj	Ranchi	Khunti	Simdega	Gumla	Jamtara	Pakur
Rainfall% (+/-)		46%	-30%	-39%	-4%	-14%	-10%	-42%
Don-3	DSR			4.48				
Don-3	Transplanted							
Don-2	DSR			5.63				
Don-2	Transplanted		6.38	5.48				
Don-1	DSR							
Don-1	Transplanted		5.44					

Type of Land	Process Followed	Lohardaga	Dumka	West Singhbhum	East Singhbhum	Godda	Latehar	Saraikella
Rainfall% (+/-)		11%	-7%	-14%	-6%	-44%	-39%	-26%
Don-3	DSR	2.34			6.53		2.41	
Don-3	Transplanted				6.33		3.09	
Don-2	DSR	2.12			5.78			
Don-2	Transplanted	4.67					5.62	6.27
Don-1	DSR							
Don-1	Transplanted	5.67						

The performance of MTU 1010 (duration 120-125 days) was quite good in Don 2 (East Singhbhum, Ranchi, Latehar, Saraikella) land under transplanted method. On the other hand under DSR, it also performed well in Don-3 (Khunti).



Challenges faced during this kharif season:

In -Here

1. Though we wanted to support every farmer in 1.5 acre of land with crops for every land type but in few cases it lasted in only paddy. It seems that in those cases the DPMs were unable to capture the exact message.
2. Yield data was not taken as per the target by the FNGOs and CRPs despite of training given by PDS.
3. Many of the CRPs were involved in many other tasks other than agriculture which affected the program deliverable on time.

Out-There

4. Since fertilizer were to be purchased by the GSPEC but timely purchase was not ensured and in some cases application according to the POP was not done.
5. Since in pulses Rhizobium treatment was to be done but it was done in only few cases as these were to be purchased by the GSPEC but timely purchase was not ensured.
6. Since pesticide were to be purchased by the GSPEC but timely purchase was not ensured which affected the crop.
7. At every places dry land paddy weeder was not ensured as a result the DSR crop were infested by weeds ultimately affecting yield.
8. During harvesting of black gram, a heavy downpour led splitting of pods in the field itself affecting yield.

Learning and way forward

1. Timely planning helped in achievement of the plan.
2. Timely and quality supply of seeds translated plan into reality
3. Some of the farmer as they are poor don't have spraying machine so one may think of providing spray machine to them.
4. Separate CRP for agriculture need to be promoted to improve quality of programs.
5. To reach the next year plan, the number of villages needs to be increased.

District wise and crop wise sowing area was as follows.

Kharif Intervention 2019 – District wise			
SI No.	District	Target (Ha)	Achievement (Ha)
1	Dumka	2227	1884
2	E.Singhbhum	1417	1318
3	Godda	1701	1172
4	Gumla	1215	1335
5	Jamtara	1417	1360
6	Khunti	822	731
7	Latehar	1229	1116
8	Lohardaga	1012	775
9	Pakur	1619	1293
10	Ranchi	1620	1347
11	Sahibganj	1417	1462
12	Saraikela kharsawan	1741	1441
13	Simdega	1462	1456
14	W.Singhbhum	1822	1702
Total		20720	18392

crop wise sowing area and estimated value was as follows

Sl. No.		Name of Crop	Achievement (Ha)	Average Productivity (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	Estimated Value as per MSP (Rs. In Crore)
1	Cereals	Paddy	10807	3.98	43012	75.27
2		Marua (Finger Millet)	491	0.9	442	1.2
3		Maize	2519	3.79	10116	17.19
4	Pulses	Pigeon Pea (Arhar)	2429	0.62	1506	8.73
5		Black Gram (Urad)	1100	0.83	913	5.11
6		Kulthi	250	0.65	163	0.73
7		Mung	31	0.82	25	0.20
8	Oil Seeds	Ground nut	642	1.12	719	3.51
9		Sarguja	122	0.49	60	0.30
Total			18392		56955	112

Rabi Intervention under JTDS for FY 2019-20

JTDS under JTELP has worked on integrated approach of Land and Water Management for increasing the cropping intensity as well as introducing suitable crop/vegetable variety to enhance the productivity of the different crop. Over the last four years JTDS through its own effort and through convergence with MGNREGA has successfully increased the irrigated areas across the JTELP intervention area. The below table shows the increase in the irrigated area for different districts:

District	Irrigated Area increased Due to Direct Intervention of JTELP (Ha)	Irrigated Area increased Due to convergence with MGNREGA (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Dumka	568	732	1300
E.Singhbhum	415	69	484
Godda	560	280	840
Gumla	327	995	1322
Jamtara	618	1600	2218
Khunti	288	693	980
Latehar	232	483	714
Lohardaga	136	371	506
Pakur	653	18	670
Ranchi	280	1241	1521
Sahibganj	540	1445	1985
Saraikela kharsawan	728	2089	2817
Simdega	202	1415	1618
W.Singhbhum	533	901	1434
Total	6080	12332	18412

With the availability of increased irrigation facilities, during the Rabi season in FY 2019-20 JTDS tried to promote different crops like pulses, cereals and oilseeds suitable for different type of land as well as could grow under residual soil moisture or required low irrigation. In the financial year 2019-20 JTELP has intervened in a large way for enhancing the cropping area under Rabi.

JTDS has provided inputs (Seeds and Fertilizers) along with small tools for intercultural operation to the tribal farmers. Most of the seeds have been procured from National Seed Corporation (NSC) a national level Government body to provide quality seeds for the farmers. After getting training from TSA for village level plan, Kishan Mitra (KM) and FNGO staff prepared the probable list of the farmers of the villages and area to be covered under different crops with the help from DPMU personnel.

In the operational area of JTDS, usually, villagers prefer to go for migration rather than doing rabi agriculture, but due to continuous engagement from JTDS end, villagers agreed upon to continue the Rabi agriculture in large scale. (in fact the area under rabi intervention has been increased in comparison to Kharif from 27125 ha to 43597 ha).

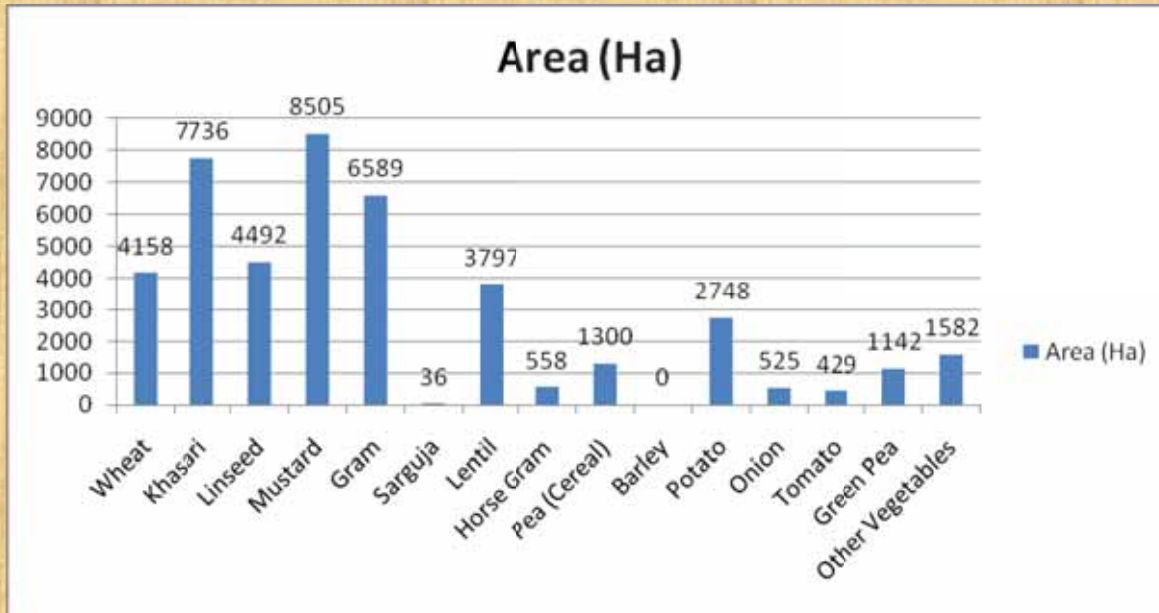
The below table shows the additional area which was brought under cultivation during the Rabi:

District	Total Area under Rabi Cultivation (Ha)	Area under Rabi cultivation for the first time (Ha)	% Increase
Dumka	2937	735	25
E.Singhbhum	2864	1043	36
Godda	3210	767	24
Gumla	4071	1455	36
Jamtara	3091	1302	42
Khunti	2446	961	39
Latehar	3225	1353	42
Lohardaga	2436	926	38
Pakur	3349	1323	40
Ranchi	2333	838	36
Sahibganj	3391	972	29
Saraikela kharsawan	3217	1245	39
Simdega	3254	1349	41
W.Singhbhum	3774	1560	41
Total	43598	15828	36

As per the intervention plan The below Table shows the actual sowing area for different districts in Rabi

SI No.	District	No. of Villages	No. of Farmers	Sowing Area in Ha
1	Dumka	63	5639	2937
2	E.Singhbhum	89	5212	2864
3	Godda	71	5517	3210
4	Gumla	53	6063	4071
5	Jamtara	79	6600	3091
6	Khunti	50	5040	2446
7	Latehar	50	9480	3225
8	Lohardaga	33	4899	2436
9	Pakur	77	5771	3349
10	Ranchi	81	9396	2333
11	Sahibganj	91	6162	3391
12	Saraikela kharsawan	116	7787	3217
12	Simdega	39	8398	3254
14	W.Singhbhum	108	6284	3774
Total:-		1000	92248	43597

Crop wise distribution of area is given under



The area increase was almost 22 times comparing to the area of intervention in the Rabi during FY 2018-19 (1032 Ha). Farmers wise, there are 6 fold jump compare to previous year (around 16000).

Analysis of district wise production of different crops:

Oil Seeds - Mustard:

National Productivity: 1.3 MT/Ha & State Productivity 0.7 MT/Ha

Under oilseeds, JTDS identified PM-30 variety of Mustard with a maturity of 130-140 days for the tribal farmers. This is a bold seeded variety (1000 seeds weight 5.38gm) and has an oil content of 37.7%.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Mustard

Sl. No	District	Average Productivity (MT/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Value in INR Cr
1	Dumka	0.81	900	3.23
2	E.Singhbhum	0.71	244	0.77
3	Godda	1.2	888	4.72
4	Gumla	0.81	360	1.29
5	Jamtara	1.4	1336	8.28
6	Khunti	0.78	334	1.15

7	Latehar	0.77	794	2.71
8	Lohardaga	1.12	187	0.93
9	Pakur	1.2	1302	6.92
10	Ranchi	0.95	757	3.18
11	Sahibganj	0.96	511	2.17
12	Saraikela kharsawan	0.95	432	1.82
13	Simdega	0.5	126	0.28
14	W.Singhbhum	1.25	334	1.85
Total			8505	39.27

So, in this year the average yield of mustard is at par or more with State average for most of the districts except Simdega and in case of few districts like Jamtara, West Singbhum and Lohardaga the average yield is nearer to national average. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.39.27 cr (MSP Rs.44.25/-per KG).

Linseed:

National Productivity: 0.57 MT/Ha & State Productivity 0.61 MT/Ha

Under oilseeds, JTDS identified JLS-79 variety of Linseed as it is suitable for rainfed farming, maturity: 113-133 days, resistant to rust and moderately resistant to wilt.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Linseed

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	0.61	432	1.19
2	E.Singhbhum	0.66	970	2.88
3	Godda	0.84	144	0.54
4	Gumla	0.79	293	1.04
5	Khunti	0.51	72	0.17
6	Lohardaga	0.74	126	0.42
7	Pakur	0.49	95	0.21
8	Ranchi	0.85	130	0.50
9	Sahibganj	0.53	548	1.31
10	Saraikela kharsawan	0.48	604	1.30
11	Simdega	0.52	236	0.55
12	W.Singhbhum	0.49	842	1.86
Total			4492	11.96

In this year average yield was near to state average for almost all the districts except Pakur, Sarikela-Kharswan and West Singbhum where yield is slight lower than state average. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.11.96 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.45.00/-per KG).

Sarguja:

National Productivity: 0.33 MT/Ha & State Productivity 0.70 MT/Ha

Under oilseeds, JTDS identified BN-195 variety of Sarguja as it is suitable for rainfed farming and cultivated in two districts namely Ranchi and West Singbhum.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Linseed

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Ranchi	0.34	107	0.18
2	W.Singhbhum	0.63	36	0.11
Total			143	0.30

In Ranchi productivity is close to national average whereas in West Singbhum that is close to state average. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.0.3 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.50.00/-per KG).

Pulses - Lathyrus:

National Productivity: 1.5 MT/Ha & State Productivity 1.2 MT/Ha

Under pulses, JTDS identified RATAN variety of Lathyrus for its short duration for the tribal farmers. It requires only one irrigation in case of moisture deficiency and mostly grows under rainfed condition.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Lathyrus

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	1.45	502	2.91
2	E.Singhbhum	1	1008	4.03
3	Godda	1.22	102	0.50
4	Gumla	0.8	485	1.55
5	Khunti	0.77	574	1.77
6	Latehar	0.42	181	0.30
7	Lohardaga	0.74	156	0.46

8	Pakur	0.89	715	2.55
9	Ranchi	0.95	220	0.83
10	Sahibganj	1.43	431	2.47
11	Saraikela kharsawan	1.19	682	3.25
12	Simdega	0.84	1004	3.37
13	W.Singhbhum	1.1	628	2.76
Total			6687	26.75

In this year average yield was near to state average for West Singbhum, Saraikela-Kharswan and Godda and for Sahibganj and Dumka it was near to national average. In Jamtara district due to unseasonal heavy rain just after sowing; the crop got destroyed though it was sown in around 1000 Ha. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.26.75 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.40.00/-per KG).

Bengal (Red) Gram:

National Productivity: 0.96 MT/Ha & State Productivity 1.17 MT/Ha

Under pulses, JTDS identified JAKI-9218 & DAC 19249 variety suitable for Jharkhand. JAKI-9218 variety of Gram has short maturity period of 112 days, Seed yield 18-20 q/ha, resistant to lodging shattering, and suitable for both rainfed & irrigated conditions.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Gram

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	0.9	283	1.24
2	E.Singhbhum	1.12	321	1.76
3	Godda	1.39	813	5.51
4	Gumla	1.02	204	1.02
5	Khunti	0.92	482	2.16
6	Latehar	1.21	674	3.98
7	Lohardaga	1.11	252	1.36
8	Pakur	0.99	428	2.07
9	Ranchi	1.06	755	3.90
10	Sahibganj	0.68	752	2.49
11	Saraikela kharsawan	1.09	378	2.01
12	Simdega	0.8	467	1.82
13	W.Singhbhum	1.34	768	5.02
Total			6579	34.34

In this year average yield was near to state average or national average for most of the districts except Sahibganj and Simdega. In Sahibganj the initial growth of the plants were good but at the time fruit formation continuous rain affected the yield. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.34.34 cr (MSP Rs.48.75/-per KG).

Lentils:

National Productivity: 0.80 MT/Ha & State Productivity 1.12 MT/Ha

Under pulses, JTDS identified PL-8 variety of Lentil as it has short maturity period and suitable for rainfed conditions.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Lentils

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	0.96	364	1.68
2	E.Singhbhum	0.79	177	0.67
3	Godda	1.44	445	3.07
4	Gumla	0.85	157	0.64
5	Jamtara	0.7	146	0.49
6	Khunti	1.02	16	0.08
7	Latehar	1.05	297	1.5
8	Lohardaga	0.89	123	0.53
9	Pakur	0.9	426	1.84
10	Ranchi	1.04	89	0.45
11	Sahibganj	0.84	586	2.36
12	Saraikela kharsawan	0.89	185	0.79
13	Simdega	0.5	179	0.43
14	W.Singhbhum	1.23	607	3.59
Total			3797	18.11

In this year average yield was near to national average for most of the districts. In West Singbhum, and Godda it was more than state average. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.18.11 cr (MSP Rs.48.00/-per KG).

Horse Gram:

National Productivity: 0.46 MT/Ha & State Productivity 0.61 MT/Ha

Under pulses, JTDS identified BK-1 variety of Horse Gram as it has short maturity period and suitable for rainfed conditions.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of Horse Gram

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Godda	0.73	384	1.40
2	W.Singhbhum	0.87	67	0.29
3	Saraikela kharsawan	1.16	107	0.62
Total			558	2.31

In all the three districts productivity is more than national as well as state average. The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.2.31 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.50.00/-per KG).

Fieldpea (Pulses):

National Productivity: 1.10 MT/Ha & State Productivity 1.81 MT/Ha

Under fieldpea, JTDS identified Aman variety of fieldpea as it has Powdery mildew resistance, tolerant to rust.

The following table depicts district wise coverage and average yield of fieldpea

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
2	Gumla	0.75	108	0.40
4	Latehar	1.24	423	2.62
1	Lohardaga	0.98	121	0.59
7	Pakur	1.04	219	1.14
9	Sahibganj	0.7	47	0.17
13	W.Singhbhum	1.26	383	2.41
Total			1300	7.33

Except Pakur, West Singbhum and Latehar productivity was less as in most of the districts, farmers used some of the produce in green stage as vegetable for household consumption. The cultivation of Fieldpea as pulse crop is not in a practice in Jharkhand in general and for the tribal farmers in particular. Therefore, consumption of pea pulse in their dietary is rare, so being the first-time cultivator of such crop in all most all of the places, farmers preferred to consume pea as a vegetable. The initial favorable climate was in favor of the crop growth but during maturity a series of torrential rain in consecutive fortnight damaged the ripen crop. So, in one hand due to lack of dietary preference as well as rough climate at the ripen stage, that may result into less productivity.

The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.7.33 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.50.00/-per KG).

Vegetables – Potato:

National Productivity: 21.51 MT/Ha & State Productivity 13.95 MT/Ha

Due to late rainy season, last Rabi season was quite favourable for potato cultivation. Farmers has preferred to grow potato under Tanr-3 and Don-3 (mostly the homestead land) and Don-2 land. In all the places, due to late rainy season, soil moisture and water availability at the irrigation well were high. JTDS supported the planting materials and chemical fertilizers to the farmers.

The following table depicts the district wise coverage and average yield of potato

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	12.07	226	5.19
2	E.Singhbhum	10.56	16	0.32
3	Godda	22	244	10.20
4	Gumla	3.93	543	4.06
5	Jamtara	14.23	16	0.44
6	Khunti	8.72	328	5.43
7	Latehar	6.98	332	4.40
8	Lohardaga	10.86	262	5.40
9	Ranchi	8.92	171	2.90
10	Sahibganj	13.53	32	0.82
11	Saraikela kharsawan	13.17	69	1.72
12	Simdega	16.42	473	14.75
13	W.Singhbhum	15.8	36	1.09
Total			2748	56.71

Farmers, who could sow the potato early, they could manage to get a good yield varying between 12 MT to 14 MT per hectare (State Average is 13.95 MT/Ha as per Department of Agriculture and Cooperation). Exceptionally the yield of Godda district was around 22 MT/Ha. District like Gumla, Latehar, Ranchi, Khunti where cultivation started late, faced a huge lost due to heavy rain followed by prolonged foggy weather (last week of January to second week of February) during the maturity that led to high infestation of late blight. In these districts the average yield was hovering between 3.93 MT to 8.72 MT per hectare. Due to huge loss in potato cultivation across the State, this year, the price of potato in the local retail market is varying between Rs20-25 per kg and it could fetch a significant amount to the farmers who could able to get some production out of this adverse situation.

The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.56.71 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.19.00/-per KG).

Green pea:

National Productivity: 9.99 MT/Ha & State Productivity 13.88 MT/Ha

Under green peas, JTDS identified NSC Pea 10 variety as it is suitable for JTELP area. In Khunti GS 10 variety of seeds were used which is also having good yield.

The following table depicts the district wise coverage and average yield of Green Pea

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Lohardaga	11.22	280	7.86
2	Gumla	13	335	10.87
3	Simdega	4.94	274	3.38
6	Jamtara	11.19	8	0.23
10	Ranchi	9.5	10	0.23
11	Khunti	11.66	194	5.67
12	E.Singhbhum	6.2	1	0.01
13	W.Singhbhum	4.05	5	0.05
14	Saraikela kharsawan	11.23	36	1.00
Total			1142	29.29

In 60% of the districts productivity is near about state average. In four districts namely Ranchi, E. Singbhum, W. Singbhum and Simdega farmers suffered production loss as they could collect only two plucking of their produces. Due to untimely rain and hailstorm the vegetables productions was badly affected and third plucking was not possible. Due to foggy weather in the month of December and January the productivity also affected and therefore all of the districts reported less productivity then the state average.

The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.29.29 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.25.00/-per KG).

Onion:

National Productivity: 16.97 MT/Ha & State Productivity 17.13 MT/Ha

Under Onion, JTDS identified NSC301B, Nasik N-53, Jirath and Agrifound Dark Red variety as they are suitable for JTCLP area. Nasik N-53 has short duration of 90-100 days.

The following table depicts the district wise coverage and average yield of Onion

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Lohardaga	12.5*	122	3.81
2	Gumla	14.38	190	6.83
3	Simdega	15.4	126	4.86
8	Godda	13.22	5	0.18
11	Khunti	17.24	45	1.95
12	E.Singhbhum	8.96	1	0.03
13	W.Singhbhum	13.84	8	0.27

14	Saraikela Kharsawan	14.25	27	0.97
Total			525	18.90

* Data has been extrapolated by comparing with other districts

Only Khunti has reported production equal to that of state average. Rest of the districts has reported somehow less production as most of the farmers were cultivating the crop for the first time and there was slight delay in transplantation due to untimely rain in the month of January 2020.

The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.18.9 cr (Avg Mkt Price Rs.25.00/-per KG).

Cereals – Wheat:

National Productivity: 3.2 MT/Ha & State Productivity 2.01 MT/Ha

Under pulses, JTDS identified HD-2967 and HD 2189 variety suitable for local conditions of Jharkahnd. HD-2967 is a double dwarf variety with an average plant height of 101 cm. It has profuse tillering. Ears are medium dense and tapering in shape with white glumes. Its grains are amber, medium bold, hard and lustrous.

It is moderately resistant to yellow rust and resistant to brown rust and less susceptible to Karnal bunt and loose smut diseases. It takes about 157 days to mature.

The following table depicts the district wise coverage and average yield of wheat

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average Productivity (MT/Ha)</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Value in INR Cr</i>
1	Dumka	2.14	205	0.85
2	E.Singhbhum	2.71	41	0.21
3	Godda	2.55	88	0.43
4	Gumla	2.05	385	1.52
5	Jamtara	3.1	526	3.14
6	Khunti	2.75	373	1.97
7	Latehar	2.07	524	2.09
8	Lohardaga	2.33	717	3.21
9	Pakur	1.75	106	0.36
10	Ranchi	3.29	201	1.27
11	Sahibganj	3.08	484	2.87
12	Saraikela kharsawan	2.04	344	1.35
13	Simdega	2.14	147	0.60
14	W.Singhbhum	2.05	18	0.07
Total			4158	19.95

In most of the districts productivity is more than the state average except Pakur only because in Pakur sowing was done very late in some places sowing was done in the 1st week and 2nd week of January. In Sahibganj, Jamtara and Ranchi the productivity was more than the national average.

The monetary value of the yield is around Rs.19.95 cr (MSP Rs.19.25/-per KG).

Crop wise total production and estimated value:

Crop/Vegetable	Average Production (MT/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Value in INR Cr
Khesari	1.07	6687.28	26.75
Linseed	0.61	4491.92	11.96
Mustard	1.00	8505.35	39.27
Gram	1.07	6579.26	34.34
Sarguja	0.49	143.00	0.30
Lentils	1.02	3797.12	18.11
Field Pea	1.00	1300.23	7.33
Horse Gram	0.92	557.73	2.31
Wheat	2.53	4157.89	19.95
Potato	13.24	2747.67	56.71
Green Pea	8.53	1141.68	29.29
Onion	13.50	525.20	19.92
Other Vegetables	7.75	1582.13	19.31
Grand Total		42216.48	285.56



Zaid (summer) Intervention:

District	No. of Farmers	Sowing Area in Acre						Elephant Foot	
		Green Gram		Cucur bits		Melons		Target (HH)	Planted (HH)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
Lohardaga	21942	2100	2100	400	400	100	100	3500	3500
Gumla	5013	2000	2000	400	408	100	102	3500	3500
Simdega	5132	2000	2000	300	300			3000	3000
Latehar	6674	2000	2000	250	250	80	80	5000	5000
Dumka	7502	3000	3003	350	352	150	152	4000	4000
Jamtara	3570	1600	1543	400	374	80	94	3500	3254
Saraikela kharsawan	9243	2000	2000	400	400	100	100	4000	4000
Godda	13177	2500	2398	400	387	100	95	3000	2997
Ranchi	9976	2600	2512	400	395	100	94	3500	3390
Khunti	4306	1600	1600	275	275	115	115	5000	4995
E.Singhbhum	4415	2000	2000	400	400	100	98	3500	3500
W.Singhbhum	9481	2600	2600	400	400	100	100	5000	5000
Total	100431	26000	25756	4375	4341	1125	1130	46500	46136
		Green Gram		Cucur bits & Water Melon				Elephant Foot	
Sahibganj	5392	2000	1966	500		500		4000	4000
Pakur	10212	1600	1600	300		291		4000	4000
Total	15604	3600	3566	800		791		8000	8000
		Green Gram		Cucur bits & Water Melon				Elephant Foot	
Grand Total	116035	29600	29322	6300		6262		54500	54136

Against the target of 35900 acre actual sowing was done for 35584 acre (99%). At the time of reporting production and earning was not realized.

Vocational Training:

This financial year training on Apiculture (Bee Keeping) was conducted and against the target of 500 beneficiaries total 452 tribal youth got training on the same. Among them around 268 beneficiaries also received inputs like box, bees etc to start the activity.

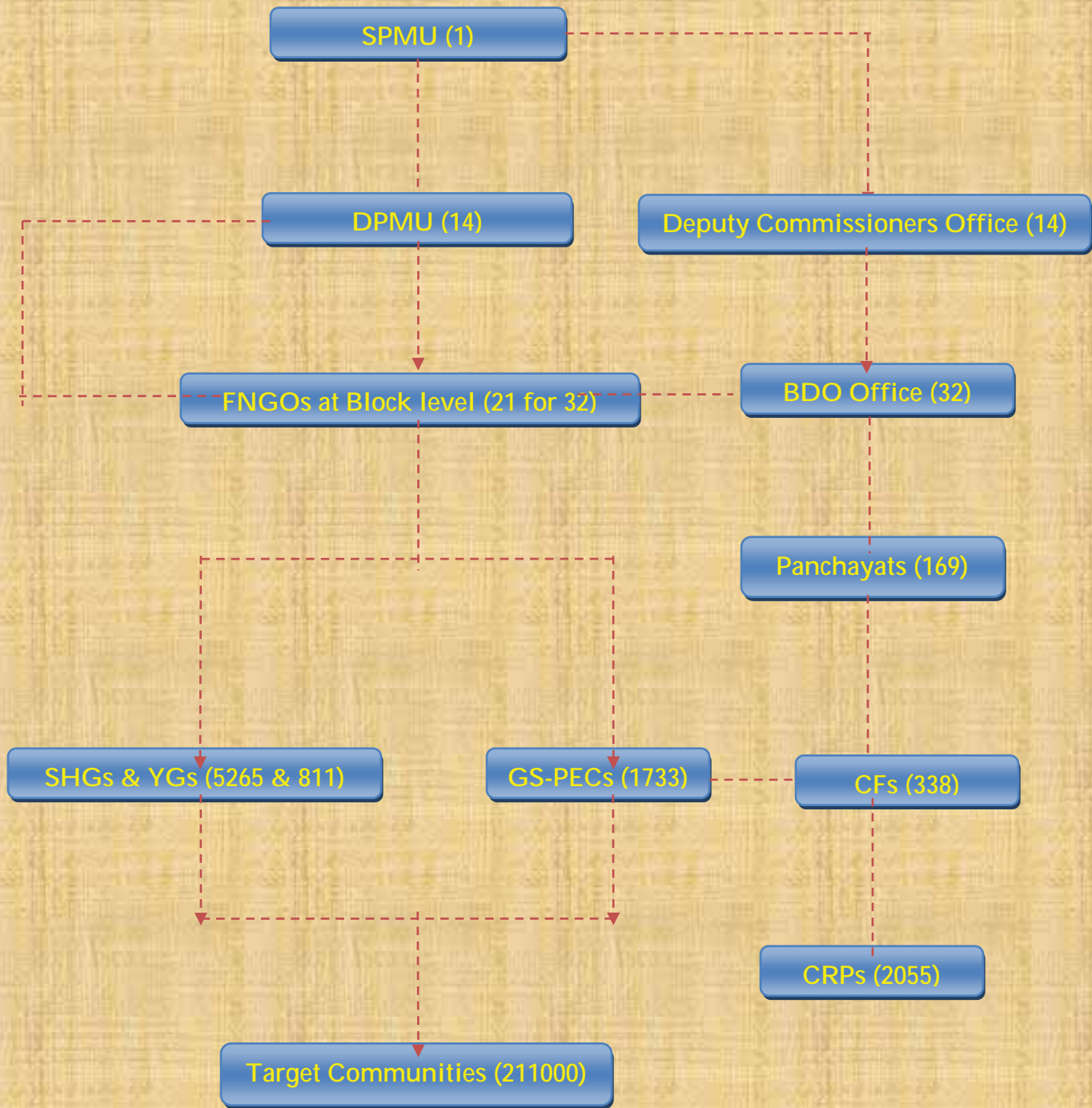


District wise no. of trines is as follows:

District	No. of Trainees
Ranchi	204
Latehar	132
Lohardaga	67
Khunti	49
Total	452

5. Project Management:

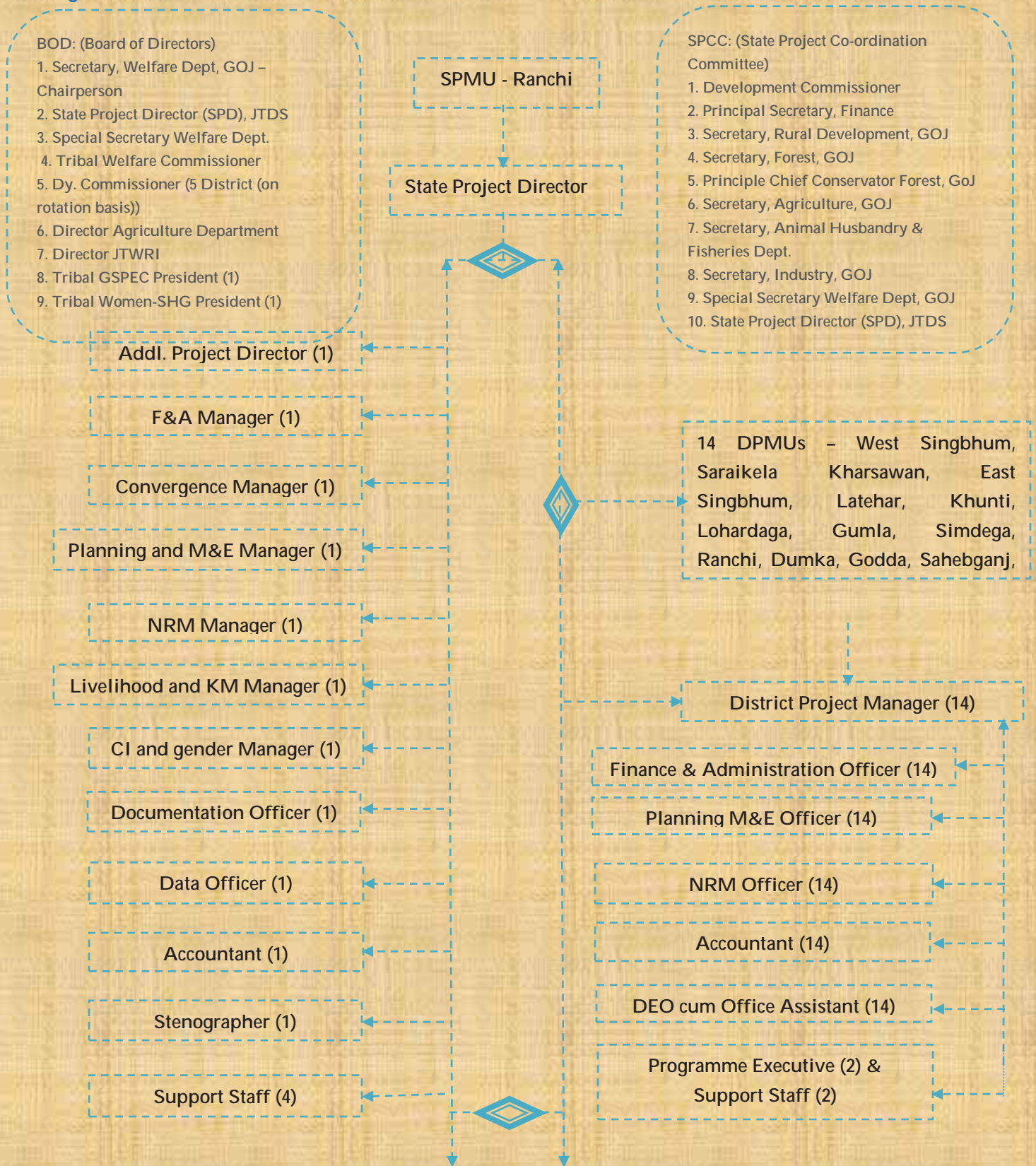
JTELP Project Management Structure:



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 operationalised 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 PMEO, 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 2019 had been completed and draft report submitted to IFAD.
- The district level 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 requirement of IFAD half yearly, Annual reports, RIMS reports etc. have been prepared and submitted within the given time frame.

Organizational Structure of JTDS



Staff Details - State Project Management Unit (SPMU) Ranchi

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	State Project Director	Bhishma Kumar	9431182632
2	Addl. Project Director	Ashish Anand	7773011701
3	Specialist – Income generation and Livelihoods	Basil Xess	9470300374
4	Specialist – Agriculture	Vacant	
5	Manager - Finance & Administration	Siddhartha Burman	9631825892/6201063633
6	Manager - Planning Monitoring & Evaluation	Debajyoti Kundu	7209679994/8294082018
7	Manager - Community Institutions & Gender	Ranjana Topno	9471583627
8	Manager – Convergence	Ved Prakash Srivastava	9955174356
9	Administrative Officer	Sudhir Kujur	9709027357
10	Documentation Officer	Smita Das Gupta	9835342899
11	Accountant	Chandreshwar Prasad	9430365800
12	Accountant	Md Umar Rayees	9709238656
13	Data Officer	Dilip Kumar Singh	9939146911/7050052145
14	Steno	Siddharth Prasad	9931503861
15	Office Assistant	Sushila Tigga	8521427535
16	Office Assistant	Umesh Kumar Srivastava	9431772028
17	Driver	Mangal Bhagat	9006752180
18	Driver	Haradhan Das	8102843387/7050245574

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Khunti

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Keshav Kishore Mallik	8294519329
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Seema Hoda	9576560880
3	Planning M&E Officer	Vijay Bhushan Ekka	9835115050
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Narayan Bedia	6207990603
5	Accountant	Pankaj Kr. Srivastava	7870434310
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Neha Verma	8797372312

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Ranchi

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Prakash Kumar Xalxo	9934488049
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Rakesh Kumar	9199109931
3	Planning M&E Officer	Kavita Kumari	9431355624
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Jane Sindhu Dang	9102849490
5	Accountant	Niraj Kumar	9708552853
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Sankar Giri	9472710651

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Lohardaga

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Atonu Sen	8809402298/ 7549403975
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Manindra Kr. Tiwary	8340166155
3	Planning M&E Officer	Neha Helen Hemrom	7033282941
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Anwar Hassan	7209598498
5	Accountant	Md. Salim Ansari	9471172029
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Godliya Kispotta	7549080242

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Gumla

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Pramodit Dungdung	9431901999
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Rajiv Ranjan	9570858702
3	Planning M&E Officer	Bomshankar Sah	9162891272/ 6200203309
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Amit Kumar Singh	7491892011
5	Accountant	Basant Kumar	7004577088
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Raphael Minj	9798218557/8789173796

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Simdega

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Adi Dev	9934769703
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Vijay Kumar	9431320300
3	Planning M&E Officer	Swati Bhengra	8757582203
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Chandan Kumar	9570037837
5	Accountant	Chandan Kumar	7979096976
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Sadique Eqbal	9308337088

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Latehar

S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Lakhindra Nath Mahato	9431374195
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Nawneet Kumar Tiwary	9471339175
3	Planning M&E Officer	Madhulika	9852419922
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Bijay Kumkal	9939174017
5	Accountant	Mohit Emmanuel Kerketta	7739463948
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Swati Kachchap	8092488718

District Project Management Unit (DPMU) East Singhbhum			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Md. Rustam Ansari	9955352284/7903691006
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Uttam Kumar	9334469468/7903061676
3	Planning M&E Officer	Dilip Kumar Singh	7667349896/ 9934587071
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Pradeep Kumar	8271333368
5	Accountant	Subhashini Kujur	8092111845
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Tehsin Fatima	8789860416
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) West Singhbhum			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Anita Manju Hassa	9431341744
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Pankaj Kr. Singh	9470339353
3	Planning M&E Officer	Sushanta Roy	9801173088
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Obed Barla	7870776160
5	Accountant	Rakesh Kumar Bakshi	6203190685
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Amit Kumar Verma	9939779533
7	Programme Executive	Ravi Prakash	9934652801
8	Driver	Raju Das	7033381862
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Saraikela Kharswan			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Niraj Nayan	9234221905
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Manoj Marshal Hans	7677608448
3	Planning M&E Officer	Shambhu Kr. Gupta	8674984855
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Komal Tirkey	9931111871
5	Accountant	P Ram Krishna Rao	9263707023
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Amita Celine Bara	8789716660/7070126669
7	Driver	Manik Chandra Mahato	7858003627
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Dumka			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Krishna Ram Manjhi	7781892377
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Farooque Saifullah	7209864684
3	Planning M&E Officer	Subhabhesh Ghosh	7003537022/7367973776
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Hareom Pandey	7763836706
5	Accountant	Jimmy Sushant Hembrom	9430389383

6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Chhathu Kumar Das	9955759816
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Jamtara			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Vacant	8697034301
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Vacant	8757628375
3	Planning M&E Officer	Sachchidanand	
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Aditya Prabhakar	9794494584
5	Accountant	Rajesh Kumar Rajak	8757628375
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Amit Kumar Thakur	7070140481/8877020905
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Godda			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Hema Ekka	9431341743
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Vacant	7209864684
3	Planning M&E Officer	Abhay Dumdung	7903475048
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Bhupendra Kumar	7970509241/7004523308
5	Accountant	Ashish Kumar Singh	9534006154
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Deepak Kumar Sinha	8873033552
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Pakur			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Suanand Barla	9431546244
2	Finance & Administration Officer	Vacant	9693280747
3	Planning M&E Officer	Vacant	9583385333
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Arunava Chatterjee	860917479
5	Accountant	Pankaj Verma	9304916386
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Binay Kumar Ram	9608976065
7	Program Executive	Binay Kullu	9583385333
District Project Management Unit (DPMU) Sahibganj			
S.NO.	Post	Name of Employee	Contact No
1	District Project Manager	Rana Avanindra Singh	7484900851
2	Finance & Administration Officer	B. V. S. Sharma	9006770771
3	Planning M&E Officer	Ravishankar Mahto	9835567386
4	Natural Resources Management Officer	Pankaj Kr. Ray	7779875099
5	Accountant		9006770771
6	DEO cum Office Asst.	Pappa Dutta	9122131709

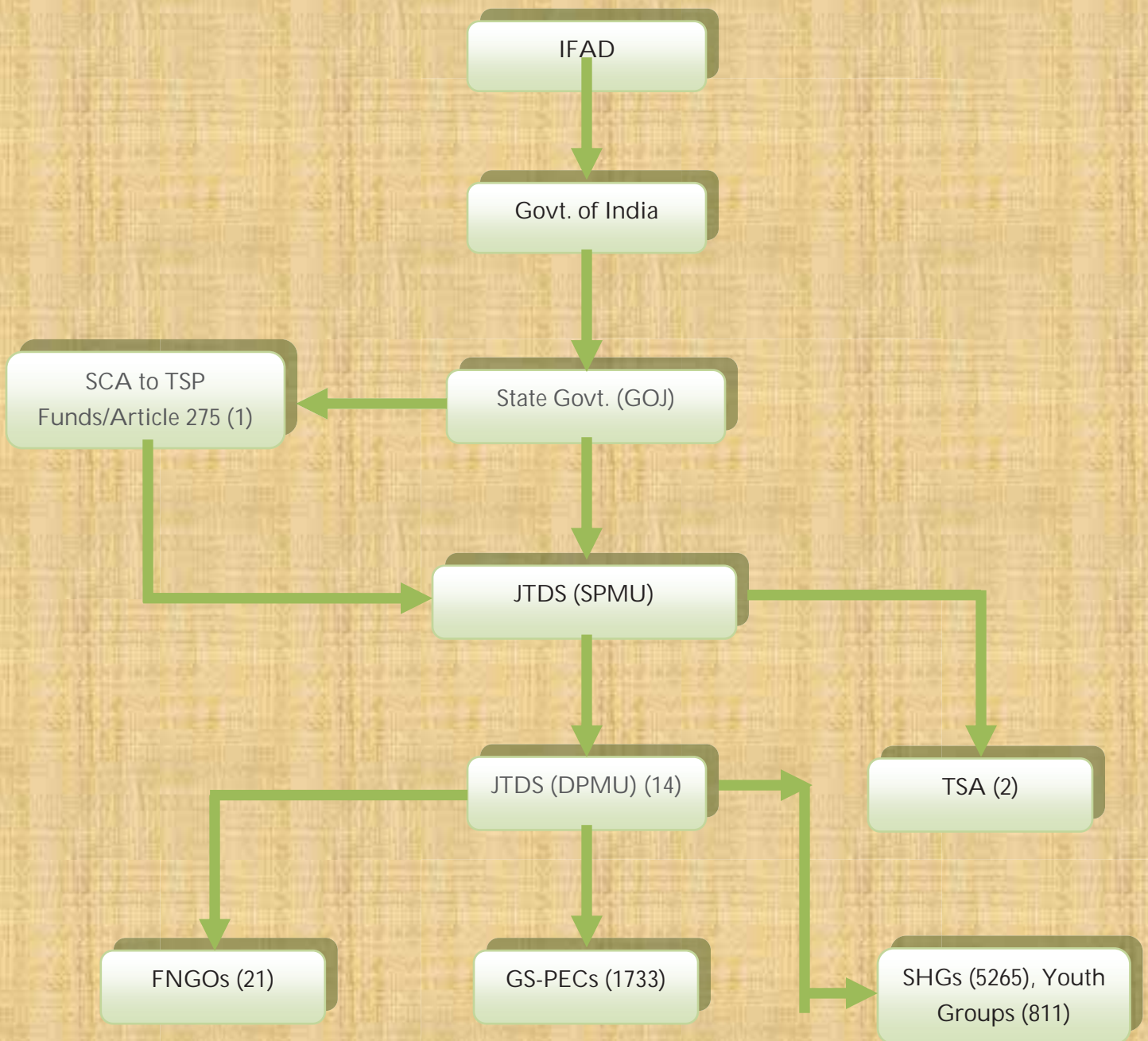
FNGOs involved in JTLP Area

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

Division	District	Block	FNGOs	Panchayat	Villages
Kolhan	West Singbhum	Khuntpani	JSP	6	56
		Sonua	SVP	4	34
		Tonto	SHARE	4	27
		Goilkera	TSRDS	3	32
	Saraikela Kharsawan	Rajnagar	SM	7	85
		Kuchai	JSP	3	31
		Saraikela	YUVA	5	66
	East Singbhum	Dumaria	Kala Mandir	5	54
Potka		KGVK	9	107	
Palamu	Latehar	Manika	RGMT	5	27
		Barwadih	BLKS	5	23
South Chotanagpur	Khunti	Erki	JJK	9	72
		Karra	SGVS	5	43
	Lohardaga	Bhandra	CF	5	26
		Kairo	KGVK	5	24
	Gumla	Sisai	CCDS	5	29
		Bharno	SVP	4	28
	Simdega	Sadar Simdega	MJS	4	21
		Kurdeg	YUVA	6	18
		Bundu	JJK	7	61
	Ranchi	Tamar	MJS	7	52
		Angara	RKM	7	35
		Masalia	Support	5	60
	Santhal Paragana	Dumka	Gopikandar	JSP	6
Sundar Pahari			GVT	5	74
Godda		Boarijor	Nirdesh	5	115
		Borio	CF	5	99
Sahebganj		Taljhari	Nirdesh	5	88

		Littipara	GVT	4	135
	Pakur	Amrapara	BLKS	4	63
		Jamtara	BF	5	35
	Jamtara	Fatehpur	LCYM	5	59
Total	14	32	23	169	1,781

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
Total	115591	6357510	100



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%
Total Base line Cost		99,108	5,450,935	100%
5.	Contingencies	16.48	906,574	13%
Total		115,591	6,357,510	113%



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

A. Details of Expenditure of FY 2019-20 (Rs. In Lakhs)- Unaudited

S. No.	Component	Budget								Total	% Achievement
			IFAD	GoJ	SCA to TSP	CCD	State Scheme-GoJ	MGNR EGA	Beneficiary Contribution		
1	Component I	3906.57	984.05	101.45		759.17	165.44			2010.11	51.45
2	Component II	7841.30	1263.58	75.49	445.66			4,986.80		6771.53	86.36
3	Component III	5888.65	5210.08	0.45	545.05				276.39	6031.97	102.43
4	Component IV	1236.5	480.29	228.01						708.3	57.28
	Total	18873.02	7938.00	405.40	990.71	759.17	165.44	4986.80	276.39	15521.91	82.24

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	28/3/2014	JTELP
2	IFAD/GoJ	400	31/3/2014	JTELP
3	IFAD/GoJ	400	8/1/2015	JTELP
4	IFAD/GoJ	263.8	16/05/2015	JTELP
5	IFAD/GoJ	1910	22/01/2016	JTELP
6	IFAD/GoJ	3900	2/2/2017	JTELP
7	IFAD/GoJ	3900	16/09/2017	JTELP
8	IFAD/GoJ	1000	12/2/2018	JTELP
9	IFAD/GoJ	5700	5/9/2018	JTELP
10	IFAD/GoJ	3800	12/6/2019	JTELP

10	SCA to TSP (EPA)	1194.93	7/5/2014	JTELP
11	SCA to TSP (Pig Rearing)	344.29	3/7/2014	JTELP
12	SCA to TSP (Livelihood Prototype)	1604	11/2/2015	JTELP
13	SCA to TSP	1020	19/01/2018	JTELP
14	Article 275 (1)	69.67	18/10/2014	JTELP
15	CCD	368.7	15/12/2018	JTELP
16	SCA to TSP	132.00	28/10/2019	
17	SCA to TSP	2088.7	28/10/2019	
18	SCA to TSP	300	4/2/2020	
19	SCA to TSP	290	3/3/2020	
20	SCA to TSP	550	21/03/2020	
21	THP	300	12/11/2019	
22	CCD	425.55	16/10/2019	
23	CCD	296.45	12/11/2019	
24	CCD	1407.77	29/11/2019	
Total		32165.86		

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
16	01.04.2018 to 30.06.2018	325.13	Completed
17	01.07.2018 to 31.12.2018	935.72	Completed
18	01.01.2019 to 31.03.2019	872.78	Completed
19	01.04.2019 to 30.06.2019	274.08	Completed
20	01.07.2019 to 30.09.2019	963.99	Completed
21	01.10.2019 to 31/12/2019	1979.23	Completed

Procurement Report:

Description of Goods	Estimated Cost (Local Currency)	Status
Purchase of Equipments for FSC (Oil expeller etc.)	600000	Procured
Kit to Pashu Mitra	300000	Procured
Purchase of Seeds (Khariff Season)	16150000	Procured
Purchase of Seeds (Rabi Season)	138165310	Procured
Purchase of Seeds (Zaid Season)	19971000	Procured
Low Cost Cook Stoves	500000	Not Procured
Powerloom for PVTG YG (1 No.)	1000000	Not Procured
Printer 15 Nos. (SPMU-03, DPMUs-14)	284000	Procured
Printing of IEC Material	5000000	Partially Procured
GSPEC Audit (1781 GSPEC)	3562000	Procured
Third Party Evaluation	1700000	Procured
Annual Outcome Survey	500000	Procured
Documentry	1500000	Procured
Consultant (MIS)	250000	Not Procured
Procurement Consultant	100000	Procured
Legal Consultant	20000	Not Procured
External Statutory Audit	400000	Procured
Internal Audit	450000	Not Procured
TSA for Potato (for Two years)	18000000	Not Procured

TPRM Compliance:

SI No	Agreed Action	Responsibility	Status/Remarks
1	IFAD to work with the State Government to assess extent of cancellation required and share the estimate with DEA	IFAD & GoJ	WIP
2	DEA to write to GoJ to surrender the amount for partial cancellation	DEA	
3	Identify possible projects to which the cancelled amount could be reallocated.	DEA	

Ways Forward:

In the component one i.e. community empowerment JTDS has already formed 1733 GSPEC for 1779 villages. GEPEC is a informal body established by the project for execution of the project activities. For sustainability of GSPEC it should get recognition at the Local Govt. body. For this purpose convergence of the Panchayati Raj Department is very much required. For example as per the Panchayati Raj Act of Jharkhand in Village there are some statutory committees like water and sanitation Committee, health Committee etc. and they are well recognised by the Local Govt. In the same modek GSPEC should be recognized formally by the local govt and it will ensure its stability and sustainability.

5265SHG and Seed capital was distributed to the SHG groups. Also around 4600 SHGs have been handed over 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 able to access the large fund available with NRLM to further scale up their IGAs.

Also JTDS has formed 811 YG and provided seed capital to 767 YG, among them 571 groups had also received seed capital of Rs.20000/- from CM fund. Around 383 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. Therefore adequate provisions have been made for imparting Leadership skill & Capacity Building on Various Government Schemes/ Programmes and entrepreneurship training among the YG members. For sustainability of the Youth Groups imparting proper empresourship skill is the most important factor as out migration is rampant in almost all the project districts. If YG members are able to earn livelihood from their respective villages then the outmigration can be checked to the large extent. Therefore main focus of the JTDS for the remaining period is strengthening the YGs and nurtures some of the members as entrepreneurs.

In the FY 2020-21, to address the special need of PVTG budgetary provisioned had been made Barbatti (Cowpea) cultivation and THP. Barbatti was successfully implemented and in the current FY and activitiy continued with larger no. of beneficiaries. Also through THP PVTG beneficiaries will be encouraged to take up the smallbusiness activity both farm and non farm and will be getting hand holding support to run the same successfully.

Under component two i.e. Natural Resource Management, last year 320 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 169 villages have been identified for providing solar based irrigation facilities.

Farmers Service Centre (FSC)constructed by JTDS also got 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, JTDS has built another 20 such FSCs through CCD fund for the Barbatti (Cow pea) farmers. This FY also another 64 FSCs have been planned from the funding of SCA to TSP.

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 has engaged livestock TSA "ASSET&W" during the March 2019 and also focused in the development of community based cadres. In FY 2020-21 various refresher training programmes have been planned for Pashu Mitra to further strengthen the community level resource persons. Main focus of this year will be completion of procuring livestock and making Pashu Sakhis self sustainable.

In the last FY, for kharif, rabi and Garma total 83000 ha of land was brought under cultivation through intervention related to cereals, pulses and oil seeds. In this financial year it is planned to cover another 85000 ha of land under cultivation combining of three seasons kharif, rabi and garma.

Papaya plantation was done in around 18 Ha of land during the last FY and income earned was Rs. 4.42 lakh. In this FY another 28 Ha of land will be covered under papaya plantation across the 14 districts..

The project is in the penultimate year of its project period and major focus for any activity is to make the activity sustainable, be it community empowerment, INRM or Livelihood support. In a lucid language, **Sustainability** means to focus on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The principles of sustainability are the foundations of what this concept represents. Therefore, .

Sustainability of Agriculture Activity: Sustainability is made up of three pillars: economy, society, and the environment.

Economy: This is an important aspect of sustainability and for stabilization of livelihood security, crop production, market stabilization and linkages with different stakeholders are some components. In case of crop production, under this project, suitable crops as well as varieties has been selected to enhance the production of the crops based on the suitability of the local area. At the same time, to improve the crop production, different suitable crop enhancement interventions like seed sorting, grading, treatment, germination test, line sowing, inter-culture operation, Pest and Disease management based on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and proper seed storage technology has been shared with the farmers. Most of such steps are quite critical and significantly contributing the production enhancement of the crops. The impact of such steps is quite evitable in the last few crop cycle. Farmers are gradually picking up such steps but different series of training module like printed pictorial, audio based, skit form would be helpful to adopt such steps in their cropping practices.

Though farmers are trying to initiate the cropping season at the onset of monsoon but still there is a **big challenge to initiate the proper cropping cycle on time** otherwise it would be difficult for the farmers to increase the cropping intensity.

The farmers have to select the duration of the variety based on the water/moisture availability at field level. In the last couple of seasons, particularly for Don-3 and Don-2, farmers are trying to practice Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) for paddy cultivation with shorter duration variety. This is a very good sign to catch for the next season as well as to adopt the climate resiliency. The same practices are now being adopted for other crops also.

Market is another important aspect towards the sustainability of the project. In the present situation, there is no significant marketable surplus of pulse, cereals and oilseeds. These are kept at farmers home for consumption and to cope with crisis situation of fund scarcity. On the other hand, still the input procurement like seed,

fertilizer and pesticides are heavily dependent on market and many a times due to lack of proper connectivity, lack of knowledge around market etc. creates a hurdle in front of farmers. To reduce the market dependency at input side, the project is considering on organic way of crop production as well as seed production (whenever possible) at the village level itself. There is a fair amount of chance to produce the quality seeds of the selected crops in house itself and it would help the farmers for less dependency on market.

At the same time, though, hybrid seeds have introduced for some crops, but to get more sustainability, focus should be given on composite variety, high yielding variety and even some good local variety also. All such seeds are little bit cheap in comparison to hybrid one and farmers can also produce and preserve such seeds at their end for future use.

Linkage with other Stakeholders like ATMA, Agriculture Research Station, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) etc. are very much required towards sustainability of the project. In this regard from the FY 20-21 JTELP has planned to create a link with these institutes and the beneficiaries so that they can avail their service for inputs as well as technical knowledge based on the local area for better crop production. Different short film, clippings of good practices already developed and also planned for near future for Krishi Mitras (KMs) to update the technology part for improved agriculture.

Society: In the project area, each village has GSPEC, SHGs and Youth Group (one in 4 to 5 GSPEC) to address different needs of the village society. While SHGs are acting as source of credits from the members' saved money and also taking part in different development activities like transplanting papaya sapling, maintaining the plantations etc. It is also ensuring women's participation in development work, decision making in village development.

GSPEC is an important institution and similarly joint decision on selecting crops in different seasons (Kharif, Rabi and zaid), discussion around different facilitating factors for participation in agriculture and resolve the conflicts among members may be the primary focus/responsibility of the GSPEC members. They have experienced how mass decision/ community decision of going for Rabi crops by all farmers had reduced the conflict related to free grazing (they undertook control grazing). Same case was also observed by them in case of Zaid crops. So strengthen the GSPEC in this role, a series of trainings has planned to organize at field level.

In the meeting of the GSPEC, members listen to the issues of KMs, CRPs, they take stock of the progress of the project activities. Now a days, these are being run from the direction of CFs. In the sustained situation, each GESPEC will take the lead and get these done by KM by their initiation / instruction to get the agricultural inputs in time and with bargained price. They also will provide support to the YG in raising nursery of fruit crops like papaya, or vegetable like cucumber, brinjal, Cole crops in nursery on tray etc, accumulating the produce like cowpea, taking care of drying, storing and marketing in the local market or far away big market. The KM being hosted and nested in the GSPEC, will also generates sufficient surplus income to get remunerated by the GSPEC.

GSPEC being the pivotal structure in a village will also take care the livestock being introduced or improved by the project. With all these present day activities, it will also show interest to undertake different other projects related to improving the drinking water, sanitation, health hygiene, education, irrigation structure creation, entrepreneurships etc to bring all round development. They will find meaningful engagement for these KMs to carry on further development. Though different information

related to technology, quality inputs like seeds, subsidized tools etc today is being catered either by CF or FNGO or DPMU, gradually, with enhanced confidence (after few visits to the KVK, Research centers), these KMs will build a connect between the villagers and these institutions.

The farmers Service Centres created through the project act as the centre for accessing different agricultural tools required for that village/s. Proper maintenance of these tools as well as keeping record of accounts of fund generated from renting charges (from pipes, sprayers, threshers etc) will help in replacing the older tools, bringing newly innovated tools. It will also contribute to hosting and nesting the KMs. Some innovative idea to add some new venture related to input storage, output grading can be done on the open drying floor will add importance of this FSCs.

The trained and skilled members of YGs with the input received through papaya nursery raising (in trays), selling saplings and building reputation can use these in further raising of saplings for villagers. They also can raise other nurseries of quality seeds after taking decisions from different nearby GSPECs and run the business of saplings of fruits and vegetables. For this these members need to be trained the technical aspects of nursery raising for different plants. KMs or skilled members who have seen the benefits of organic manures / fertilizers, and organic pesticides, in post project phase, can prepare these in scale to supply to the farmers of the same village as well as nearby villages. These skilled members' / KM's enterprising ability will sustain the effort of the project to get things at doorsteps. The VDF received by the GSPEC can be used as capital to generate surplus and to again add the part of surplus into the VDF can ensure sustainability of the VDF. Collective procurement of input for farmers will ensure economy due to scale as well as bargaining power to get replacing inputs (if found of bad quality). Similar will be the case while selling the produce after accumulating the produce from the farmers, besides the other benefit it has the benefit of not engaging everybody in marketing. Besides giving more time in production activities they will be able to give more time in family wellbeing. To maintain the enthusiasm of the farmers, GSPEC may organize different promotional events at the panchayat level to felicitate the farmers.

Environment: This is another integral part of sustainability. Under this component, project should focus on optimum uses of resources and adopt a balancing practice of organic and inorganic way of agriculture activity in a large scale. Large scale conservation of soil and water may be another way to conserve the environment. In many project villages, to get an enhanced cropping intensity, farmers are using fossil fuel to irrigate the land, but for getting environmental sustainability, solar operated lifting devices are more preferred option for farmers. At the same time, at different point of time, deforestation has been taken place, so large-scale plantation of different major and minor fruit trees would be another good option to replenish the environment.

Sustanibility of Livestock Intervention:

For the sustainability of Livestock activity JTDS has planned to strengthen the Pashu Sakhi/Mitra by taking the following measures

1. **Diversification in service portfolio** – as per plan each PashuSakhi will be trained and technically equipped to handle and provide service to all 3 species (i.e. Goat, Swine and Poultry) broadly available in rural Jharkhand. In this way Pashusakhi/mitra can provide his/her fee based service outside the

village/cluster premise and their income will be directly proportional to the number of livestock they serve as service providers.

2. **Two way supply chain agents** – In later stage Pashusakhi/Mitra can act as a two way supply chain agents. Outside market players who want to penetrate the rural market with their service/product can use the already trained cadre for rural market penetration. Similarly Pashusakhi/mitra can institutionalize themselves to aggregate and sale whatever livestock in produced in the villages to urban market ensuring the economies of scale.

Sustainability plan for low cost feed: Affordability of commercial concentrate feed is a big issue, while working with the poorest of the poor community and it puts the initiative of livestock-based enterprise of the family in danger.

To overcome this issue JTDS believes in the use of locally available raw materials like maize, rice, oil cake-based products and by-products. These agricultural products and by-products try to bridge the gap of nutritional requirement and current feeding practices at a lower cost. However, one thing should be kept in mind that locally prepared concentrate feed using the local raw material cannot be termed as the absolute replacement for the commercial feed, however it makes the existing livestock enterprise more sustainable and remunerative. This also develops a practice of regularly feeding concentrate feed to the animals for better growth and gives the farmer an opportunity to take informed decision to switch for commercial feeds.

As per calculation, on an average minimum quantity required is approximately 10 tonnes/ month (10000 kg) in each district.

1. **GSPEC as producers of low cost feed** –In every operational village GSPEC is functional and well equipped. GSPEC could be trained on the importance of feed and its production process and with support from PashuSakhi each GSPEC can assess the demand every month, collect money from interested beneficiaries and prepare the feed as per demand.

GSPEC can take a token amount per kg as margin and can keep one part as GSPEC corpus and remaining can be given to respective Pashusakhi as service fee every month.

2. **Part Subsidy model** –since all the beneficiaries are not in the same production stage providing them initial subsidy during concentrated feed production could be beneficial,
 - As the gestation period is comparatively low, poultry growers can be encouraged to reinvest some portion of their profit which they got from selling of eggs and birds in feed formulation.
 - Part subsidy for new beneficiaries for initial 6 months for goat and pig – considering the gestation period involved with goat and swine rearing, selected beneficiaries may get subsidy for initial 6 months of production and rest amount will be contributed from beneficiary. After 6 months beneficiary may encouraged to take care of their monthly feed requirement.
3. **PashuSakhi as production and sales agents** –The above said model can be tried considering pashusakhi as production and sales agent for low cost concentrated feed. PashuSakhi as the protagonist of livestock wellbeing in the village is very well aware about the monthly feed requirement against each house hold.

During her regular house hold visit s/he can collect the amount and prepare feed on monthly basis based on the demand. This will also reduce the chances wastage of feed. S/he can fix per kg charge as her fee which will support her in a long run.

Sustainability plan for green fodder - For maintaining a healthy herd and profitable livestock farming, we cannot ignore the impact of green fodder on livestock health. Green fodder provides vitamins, minerals & some other essential nutrients that are required for improving the productive & reproductive status of the livestock. Azolla, Berseem and Moringa are some of the green fodder which were piloted successfully during last 6 months. Green fodders are rich in vital supplements that are required to the animals. Following are the advantages of cultivating green fodder at village level.

- Low cost of cultivation.
 - Low man power investment.
 - Can be easily grown at village condition.
 - No extra fertilizer is required.
 - Contain loads of nutrients.
 - Most palatable.
 - Adoptable by community.
 - Minimize the feed cost.
1. **Cut and carry method for Moringa** – Moringa is fast growing and easily available plant and can sustain for longer duration. In recent past beneficiaries and Pashusakhis have been trained to adopt stem cutting method in which a stems of 5 feet length with minimum of 2 inches radius and buds on it were cut in 2 halves and planted around the sheds. Beneficiaries have been trained to maintain the maximum height of the plant to 5-6 feet and cut the plant from the top plant whenever it reaches to 5-6 feet. In this way this can be done with minimum input cost and can be good source of nutrients particularly for Goat and pig.
 2. **PashuSakhi as maintenance agent for Azolla and Berseem**-Azolla and Berseem are another green fodder initiated by JTDS and ASSET & W.

For Azollatimely change of water, availability of SSP powder, availability of azolla seed (one time) are some crucial inputs which are needed for its sustenance. Similarly for Berseem, timely availability of seed is the major factor.

PashuSakhi can charge Rs. 10 per Azolla bed or Berseem plot for ensuring periodic maintenance of the same. S/he can also encourage the producers for the optimum utilization of Azolla and Berseem for the benefit of their livestock.

Sustainability plan for maintaining the profitable herd size – for any of the 3 species i.e. Poultry, Goat and Swine a profitable herd size is required to ensure sustainable income. No one expect better returns from a very small herd size so along with proper medical support, maintenance of a profitable herd size is very essential.

1. **Reinvestment is the key** –for any enterprise or livelihood activity periodic reinvestment is required for sustainable growth. At this stage of the program JTDS and ASSET & W are trying to inculcate reinvestment concept among the producers. During IAM trainings, concept of cost benefit analysis and reinvestment are being taught to the producers.
2. **Visioning exercise and business planning for breeding units** –It has been planned to impart and conduct visioning exercise and business planning with each and every breeding units. This will help the groups (SHG and YG) to understand the importance and probable scale of their enterprise.

Sustainability plan for backward and forward market linkage –Both backward as well as forward market linkage is essential to ensure better income for the beneficiaries. Proper market linkage will not only fetch better price to the beneficiary but this will also enable the beneficiaries to negotiate for their product in a long run.

1. **Involvement of GSPEC and community during every market linkage** – this is already in practice as per the well-defined procurement norms created by JTDS. GSPEC and community are the decision makers during procurement, this need to be strengthened a bit. Each GSPEC may have a complete data base of each market player with whom they can contact for any procurement or sales.
2. **Promotion and strengthening existing of breeding units to reduce dependency on outside vendors** – Particularly in the case of Goat and Swine it would be better if we can strengthen the existing breeding units to provide quality livestock to beneficiaries. In this way beneficiaries will get quality livestock (good health, dewormed, vaccinated) who have already adopted the existing geographical and topological environment.
3. **Promotion of inter cluster procurement** – JTDS has created multiple clusters which are served by trained Pashusakhis. Instead of doing procurement from outside vendors inter cluster procurement can be promoted.
4. **Promotion of collective procurement and marketing enabling beneficiaries to avail economies of scale** –till now very few beneficiaries are selling their products collectively as a result of which they lose the bargaining power because they don't have the scale. If they can collectivize their product through GSPEC or Pashusakhi then they might get better options to bargain with the buyer. Similarly if GSPEC or Pashusakhi can collectively procure livestock then quality as well as price can be ensured.

Major Activities to be taken up in the FY 2020-21

Sr.No	Major Activities	Annual Targets in INR
1.	Crop Intervention in Kharif, Rabi and Garma	48.95 cr
2.	Development of Irrigation facility with Solar Pump	9.29 cr
3.	Establishment of 64 no. of FSC	6.40 cr
4.	Development of Orchard (papaya)	0.70 cr
5.	Apiculture	3.90 cr
6.	Promotion of 30 Oyster Mushroom cluster with Tribal women	1.80 cr
7.	Low smoke cook stove and Bio gas digester	1.60 cr
8.	Targeting Hard Core Poor (PVTG)	5.78 cr
9.	Targeting Hard Core Poor 2 nd Phase for extremely poor ST hh	6.75 cr
	Planned Budget for 2020-21	182.42 cr

Glimpse of Activity by JTDS



Farmer Service Center



Papaya Plantation



Pond Construction



Pump set distributed in SCA to TSP scheme



SHG & GSPEC



Photos of Piggery & Poultry Intensification



Photos of Goatry Intensification



Crop Intervention



Crop Intervention

Summary of Annual RIMS Report:

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Project Yr 7 (2019)		
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Year Targets	Year Results	Cumulative
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members						
	Household members - Number of people			726000	72000	52522	503732
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached						
	Women-headed households - Number						
	Non-women-headed households - Number			9000			
	Households - Number			136000	15000	10942	104944
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project						
	Females - Number				12000	8754	96932
	Males - Number				3000	2188	46931
	Young - Number						
	Not Young - Number						
	Indigenous people - Number				15000	10942	101349
	Non-Indigenous people - Number						42514
	Total number of persons receiving services - Number of people				15000	10942	143863
	Groups receiving project services						

	No. of groups - Number			5828	122	68	6006
	Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (men/women)						
	No. of household members - Number of people				10000	7147	47321
Project Goal Improve living conditions of the Tribal communities and in particular, particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs) in the Tribal Scheduled Area districts in Jharkhand.	At least 75% of households with improvement in household asset ownership index						
	% HHs improved household asset - Percentage (%)			75	50		29
	Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition by gender						
	% reduction child malnutrition - Percentage (%)						
	At least 75% of households that have improved food security and incomes						
	Households - Percentage (%)			75	75		77
	Reduction in IMR from 67 and increases in % of child immunization from 34%						
	% increase child immunization - Percentage (%)			34	100		100
Development Objective 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	122,400 households report income increases from rainfed agriculture from INR 483 to INR 2035						
	Households - Number			122400	50000	47321	47321
	136,000 households report increases in total incomes						
	Households - Number			136000	100000	47321	146200
	Average household food production increases from 644 kg to 813 kg/year						
	Kg increase average production per year - Number			813		943	943
	65,000 women from SHGs report improvement in decision						

in 30 Blocks of 14 TSP districts	making, assets, mobility etc.					
	Female - Number		65000	65000		64332
	4,920 youth from youth groups report benefits from the projects					
	No. of youth groups - Number		4920	1500	819	12131
	10,000 PTG households report increases in incomes from livelihood activities averaging INR 13,749					
	Households - Number		10000	5000	4000	4000
	1780 gram sabha PECs report effective functioning					
	No. of gram sabha - Number		1780	136	76	1720
Outcome 122,400 tribal households from highland benefit from increased food production, greater participation and returns from improved rainfed farming practices	122,400 highland and upland farmers adopt improved technology and in situ water-harvesting measures					
	No. of farmers - Number of people		122400	100000	87158	87158
	income increase from INR 483 to INR 2075 household / year					
	INR currency increase income per year - Number		2075	2075		5445
	average yield increases from 1,624 kg/ha to 2,070 kg/ha					
	KG average yield increases - Number		2070	2070		1987
	average cropping intensity increase of 75% to 105%					
	% average cropping increase - Percentage (%)		105	100		75
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices					
	Households - Percentage (%)			50	41	41
	Males - Number			50000	40093	40093
	Females - Number			50000	47065	47065
	Young - Number			25000	18303	18303
Not Young - Number			75000	68855	68855	

	Indigenous people - Number				85000	75827	75827
	Non-Indigenous people - Number				15000	11331	11331
	Women-headed households - Number				10000	4360	4360
	Non-women-headed households - Number				90000	82798	82798
	Households - Number				100000	87158	87158
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production						
	Households - Percentage (%)				50		46
	Total number of household members - Number of people				100000		98900
	Males - Number				25000		30660
	Females - Number				75000		68240
	Young - Number				25000		21758
	Not Young - Number				75000		77142
	Indigenous people - Number				85000		88021
	Non-Indigenous people - Number				15000		10879
	Women-headed households - Number				10000		5440
	Non-women-headed households - Number				90000		93460
	Households - Number				100000		98900
Out put 122,400 households provided with	No. of person received input for agriculture						
	Males - Number				50000	40093	40093

input and improved technologies	Females - Number				50000	47065	47065
	Young - Number				25000	18303	18303
	Not Young - Number				75000	68855	68855
	Indigenous people - Number				85000	75827	75827
	Non-Indigenous people - Number				15000	11331	11331
	Women-headed households - Number				10000	4360	4360
	Non-women-headed households - Number				90000	82798	82798
	Households - Number				100000	87158	87158
	No. of person received training for agriculture				50000	43700	43700
	Males - Number				25000	20102	20102
	Females - Number				25000	23598	23598
	Young - Number				10000	9180	9180
	Not Young - Number				40000	34520	34520
	Indigenous people - Number				40000	38020	38020
	Non-Indigenous people - Number				10000	5680	5680
	Women-headed households - Number						
	Non-women-headed households - Number						
	Households - Number				50000	43700	43700

Outcome 5500 functional community groups created including Gram sabha PECs, women's groups, youth's groups and PTGs households	5500 No. of groups functioning properly and maintaining books regularly				5500	427	6006
Output Increased community awareness, strengthened Gram sabha PECs, women's groups, youth's groups and PTGs households	5000 new women SHGs formed, trained and capacitated and 328 youth groups organised, trained and capacitated						
	No. of new women SHGs groups - Number		5000				5265
	No. of youth groups - Number		328	93	34		741
	169 community facilitators and 2400 CRPs trained						
	No. of community facilitators trained - Number of people		169	169			160
	No. of CRPs trained - Number		2400	1000	980		1397
	Exposure visit organised for 164 Panchayat groups						
	No. of Panchayat groups - Number		164	50	2		168
	For PTG villages 68 CRPs, VHWs and VAHWs and 55 TBAs trained						
	No. of CRPs, VHWs and VAHWs trained - Number		68	179	179		179
	People trained in community management topics						
	Men trained in other - Number			750	620		13846
	Women trained in other - Number			500	308		36188
	Community groups formed/strengthened						
No. of community groups - Number		1300	1780	466		1720	

Community groups with women in leadership positions						
No. of community groups - Number			5828	500	500	7177
People in community groups formed/strengthened						
Males - Number				3000	2730	20664
Females - Number				3000	2310	78094
Community workers/volunteers trained						
Males - Number						2055
Females - Number						947
1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages						
Females - Number				25000	23598	23598
Males - Number				25000	20102	20102
Young - Number				10000	9180	9180
Not Young - Number				40000	34520	34520
Indigenous people - Number				40000	38020	38020
Non-Indigenous people - Number				10000	5680	5680
1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies						
Men trained in crop - Number				25000	20102	20102
Women trained in crop - Number				25000	23598	23598
Young people trained in crop - Number				10000	9180	9180
Not young people trained in crop - Number				40000	34520	34520
Indigenous people trained in crop - Number				40000	38020	38020
Non indigenous people trained in				10000	5680	5680

	crop - Number						
	Men trained in livestock - Number				2700	1295	1793
	Women trained in livestock - Number				8000	1905	5256
	Young people trained in livestock - Number				2500	946	2111
	Not young people trained in livestock - Number				8200	2254	4938
	Indigenous people trained in livestock - Number				9500	3034	6493
	Non indigenous people trained in livestock - Number				1200	166	556
	Total persons trained in crop - Number of people				50000	43700	43700
	Total persons trained in livestock - Number of people				10700	3200	7049
Outcome 26,640 households in lowland benefit from improved village irrigation facilities	26,640 lowland households adopt irrigated agriculture and improved farming practices each with average area of 0.2 ha						
	Households - Number			26640	15000	77344	87158
	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						
	% increase farm yields - Percentage (%)			40	40		27
	% increase in cropping intensity - Percentage (%)			123			
	INR currency increase income -			36091	20000		7950

	Number					
	1.2.3 Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs					
	Households - Number					
	Households - Percentage (%)			50		42
	Total number of household members - Number of people			500000		455077
	Young - Number			25000		20730
	Not Young - Number			75000		73489
	Indigenous people - Number			75000		69722
	Non-Indigenous people - Number			25000		24497
	Women-headed households - Number			10000		5653
	Non-women-headed households - Number			90000		88566
Output Land and water resources conserved and used sustainably for the benefit of tribal communities	1780 CRPs trained in INRM and exposure visits for 1780 PECs					
	No. of CRPs trained - Number			1780		800
	1350 new and old villages covered under INRM					
	No. of villages - Number			1350		1244
	VDF provided to 1,000 villages					
	No. of villages - Number			1000	150	1254
	1,330 village irrigation infrastructure is constructed					
	No. of villages - Number			1330	150	1202
	164 farmer service centres designed and constructed					
No. of farmer service centres -			164	34	19	60

	Number					
	17,200 crop demonstrations conducted					
	No. of demonstration conducted - Number		17200	2500	2185	9818
	Groups managing social infrastructure formed/strengthened					
	No. of groups - Number			525		1254
	Rainwater harvesting systems constructed / rehabilitated					
	No. of rainwater systems - Number				7048	8750
	Other productive infrastructure constructed / rehabilitated					
	No. of infrastructure - Number				4311	5136
	People trained in NRM watershed management					
	Males - Number					3007
	Females - Number					1468
	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated					
	Acre of land - Area (Acre)				42255	45477
Outcome 25150 households benefit from market-linked, commercial production and livelihoods activities	25,150 households benefit from cluster-based commercial production of vegetables and livestock and reporting net incomes of INR 30,000 and INR 15000 respectively a year					
	Households - Number		25150	20000		15200
	Income from vegetable cultivation from INR 21,693 to INR 30,000 per year per household					
	INR currency increase income - Number		30000	30000		16897
	Income from Livestock from INR 12000 to INR 15,000 per household/year from sale of Livestock					
	INR currency income - Number		15000	15000		6214

Output Improved food security and increased incomes from use of livestock and off-farm employment	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;						
	No. of HHs supporting poultry units - Number			5000	5000	309	3310
	No. of HHs supporting pig-rearing units - Number			1000	1700		1324
	No. of HHs goat-rearing units - Number			5500	4000	388	3148
	15000 vegetable growers and 107 livestock clusters supported						
	No. of supported vegetable growers - Number			15000	15000	28216	28216
	No. of Livestock clusters - Number			107	107	53	74
	420 rural youth received long-term vocational training						
	No. of rural youth - Number of people			420			
	People receiving vocational training						
	Males - Number				1000	707	1167
	Females - Number				500	232	262
	Fish ponds constructed/rehabilitated						
	No. of fish ponds - Number			1384		7048	8750
	2.1.2 Persons trained in livestock rearing or business management						
	Females - Number			10000			781
Males - Number			2000			4935	

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

SI No	Indicator	Values in %									
		Key outcome indicator comparison									
		AOS 2015		AOS 2016		AOS 2017		AOS 2018		AOS 2019	
		Treatme nt	Contro l	Treatm ent	Cont rol	Treatm ent	Cont rol	Treatm ent	Contro l	Treatme nt	Contro l
1	Household indicators										
	Male headed HH	92	91	86	84	79	76	88	86	88	87
	Female headed HH	8	9	14	16	21	24	12	14	12	13
	HH having income < 1700	53	33	31	39	16	35	18	47	45	1
	HH having income 1700-5000	45	46	66	60	58	58	55	47	14	9
	HH having income 5001-9000	2	18	2	1	25	7	21	5	10	14
	HH having income > 9000	0	3	1	0	1	0	6	0	31	26
2	Wage Employment Generation										
	Increase in wage income (HH)			44	1	91	8	91	4	32	28
	Increase in wage income (Female)			29	0	85	5	85	0.5		
3	Source of Income										
	Agriculture as main source	54	55	89	80	89	86	93	89	94	90
	Daily wage as main source	34	29	4	6	6	11	4	7	1	4
	Multiple source of Income			59	47	83	66	98	94	71	82
4	Land Tenure										
	HH having cultivation land	74	80	86	77	92	90	97	96	99	94
	Landless household	26	20	14	23	8	10	3	4	1	6
5	Crop Production										
	Access to irrigation			54	38	71	34	84	45	65	79
	Paddy as major crop			75	67	89	77	99	95	97	93
	Excess sellable production of crop	25	20	33	28	52	22	64	35	29	20
	Increase in Income from Crops			18	9	54	6	52	3	59	55
6	Livestock Production										
	HH having own livestock	78	80	77	66	80	66	93	77	90	83
	Increase in income from livestock			4	0	37	4	46	6	43	38
7	Access to Forest										
	HH having access to forest			56	49	35	19	57	37	32	49
8	Access to financial services										

		<i>Values in %</i>									
SI No	Indicator	Key outcome indicator comparison									
		AOS 2015		AOS 2016		AOS 2017		AOS 2018		AOS 2019	
		Treatme nt	Contro l	Treatm ent	Cont rol	Treatm ent	Cont rol	Treatm ent	Contro l	Treatme nt	Contro l
	Access to Bank a/c			79	81	89	80	98	85	95	92
	Access to loan (Bank/SHG)			26	12	32	21	45	26	8	12
9	Food security										
	HH having 12 months of food security	65	72	68	74	77	71	88	66	83	76
10	New asset										
	Purchase of new asset			15	8	29	15	48	25	98	99
11	Migration										
	Migrated at least once in a year for livelihood			16	17	20	22	21	38	25	28