DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

For the project: Enhancing status of small women farmers by improving their strategic role in agriculture through building two tier women led collectives, increased agriculture productivity and ensuring efficient backward & forward market linkage systems in Purnia, Khagaria & Jamui district of Bihar

Submitted by (Name of the PIA): Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

An ISO 9001:2008 Organization

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Submitted to:

The NRLM (MKSP Division)
Ministry of Rural Development,
Government of India

Through:

The Principal Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Bihar
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Chapter 1:

1.1 Project background, context and rationale

a. The purpose of the project is to collectivize women farmers at various levels for creating strategic role for them in agriculture and creating sustainable agriculture based livelihood for them.

b. The major components of the project thus would include- (a) Building and nurturing women farmers’ groups at the primary and apex level, (b) Planning and implementation of agriculture based livelihood initiatives, (c) Formation and development of Mahila Kisan Producer Company for market linkage and obtaining extension and knowledge services.

c. The project will be implemented with 10000 small and marginal women farmers spread over in 67 villages. There will be in total 5 Cluster of villages, each with 10-15 villages and 2000-2200 women farmers. In Purnea and Khagaria there would be two clusters each and in Jamui there will be one cluster.

d. In Purnia and Khagaria the project will be implemented in the villages where BRLPS has been working for sometimes and ASA has been providing technical support for agriculture. Hence, for these villages the existing SHGs and other primary groups (PGs) will be the main vehicle for the project implementation.

e. In Jamui where ASA has been working in 25 villages for over a year has promoted more than 60 women SHGs and has demonstrated good livelihood interventions like water harvesting measures, developing small group based lift irrigations, SRI and notably promoting vegetable cluster by utilizing waste land in a good scale. This cluster of 25 villages will be taken up for the MKSP to intensify these existing agri-based livelihood interventions. Point worth mention that the villages in Jamui are 100% tribal and livelihood security is very fragile.

It is planned that about 90-100 women farmers per village representing equal number of families belonging to the small and marginal category of farmers would be participating in the project.

f. Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be a “Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP)” (a localized version of the farmer field school), in each village in which the members from the PG will participate. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach while conducting MKP.

g. The proposed project addresses the issues of – (a) unorganized and poorly recognized status of women farmers despite their significant contribution in agriculture, (b) low productivity in agriculture due to insignificant extension activities and poor status of resource base (poor soil health, high dependency on rainfall, etc.), (c) poor market linkages for backward and forward linkages, and (d) poor extension system, (e) disadvantaged areas in terms of incidence of poverty and backwardness.

h. The proposed project addresses the above issues by – (a) organizing women farmers at primary level and subsequently at the apex level to ensure sustenance, (b) invest heavily on the capacity building of the WI’s to put them in leadership role and building social capital in the villages, (c) introducing, validating and disseminating various agriculture based livelihood initiatives to create asset base at the family level to enhance their income and food security, (d) WFPC to integrate small holders with the market and knowledge resources to obtain farm inputs and services of high quality and fair price for their produce. The WFPC would be an effective platform to carry out an alternative system of extension
mechanism, and (e) the fleet of LRPs who would be developed will continue to provide services on revenue generation basis. All of these together would address most of the MKSP project objectives.

1.2 Demographic Profile of the area

The districts chosen for the project are the poorest in India and has higher percentage of marginalised community. In Purnea and Khagaria it is domintaed by SC and OBC. While Jamui is a pre-dominantly tribal dominant district. In the following table some key data of the districts are given.

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Purnia: Purnia has an area of 3,202 square km. It is a level, depressed tract of country, consisting for the most part of a rich, loamy soil of alluvial formation. It is traversed by several rivers flowing from the Himalayas, which afford great advantages of irrigation and water-carriage. Its major rivers are the Kosi, the Mahananda, the Suwara Kali and the Koli. In the west the soil is thickly covered with sand deposited by changes in the course of the Kosi. Among other rivers are the Mahananda and the Panar. Its major agricultural products are jute and banana.

It has a total population of 2,543,942 of which 1,720,743 are rural and 158,142 urban. It had 1,185,356 electors in the 2005. The literacy Rate is 35.10% Purnia district has four subdivisions: Purnea , Baisee , Banmankhi and Dhumdaha and they are further composed of fourteen blocks namely East Purnea,Krityanand Nagar, Banmankhi, Kaswa, Amaur, Bainsi, Baisa, Dhamdaha, Barhara Kothi, Rupauli, Bhawanipur, Dagarua, Jalalgarh and Srinagar.
Jamui: Jamui was formed as a District on 21st February, 1991 as a result of its separation from Munger. It is located at a Longitude of 86°-13'E and the latitude is 24°-55'N. Jamui occupies a total of 3,122.80 sq. kms.

The topography of the district is of diverse nature. Some parts are hilly and some are plain areas. Chakai, Sono, Jhajha, Khaira, Giddhour and Jamui Blocks are having a bulk of hilly terrain. The total geographical area of the district is 3,122.80 square km. The cultivable land is 3,05,289 hectare out of which, 76,955 hectare is under cultivation. The non cultivable land is 1,49,602 hectare, whereas the forest cover is 38,685.49 hectare.

The climate of the district is also of diverse nature because in some parts, it is very healthy and pleasant whereas some areas face extremes of the climate. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1,102.9 mm. In summer, the average maximum temperature is 41°C and avg. minimum is 28°C and in winters it is 27°C and 13°C respectively.

The major rivers flowing in the district are Kiul, Burnar, Sukhnar, Nagi, Nakti, Ulai and Bunbuni. Kuil and Ulai River are the chief rivers of the district. Beside these rivers, tributaries and sub tributaries, rainy rivers flow in scattered way.

There are two irrigation dams Nagi & Nakti Dam situated in the southern hilly terrain of the district. Both Dam are declared as Bird Sanctuary.
The monsoon usually breaks in the second half of June and lasts till September. The average rainfall in the district is approximately 1000 mm. The average maximum rainfall is usually recorded in August. Chakai, Sono and Jhajha get rainfall more than the district average.

Jamui has a typical topography. The soil pattern of the district differs widely due to topography of the region. Important soil are sandy soils and alluvial soil of heavy texture having natural or alkaline reaction. Jhajha, Khaira, Sono, Chakai & Laxmipur block contain forest soil. A sizeable part of the plain of northern side of the district lies in the Basin of Kiul River & its tributaries.

As above-mentioned Jamui has variable nature of topography, according to 1981 only 58.49% area is cultivable. Following table shows total area cultivable area and growing main staple food in the district:

However, the district has no big irrigation project. Small irrigation dam and natural Water reservoir like Garhi Dam & Naki Dam are the main source of irrigation Water of Kiul, Ulai, Anjan and Ajay rivers and other tributaries are also used for irrigation. Tube wells are also being used for irrigation. Open boring surface percolation wells and tube wells are also being used for irrigation by peasants. Kukurjhap Dam on Anjan River, lower Kiul Jalasaya scheme, and Gidheshwar payeen are some of another important irrigation project of the district.

The rearing of milch animal has been a traditional occupation in this area. Cattle like Cows, Bulls, Bullock, Sheep, Goat, pig etc has great importance in farmer’s life. Voluminous size of population is engaged in rearing of above-mentioned cattle for their economical needs.
Khagaria: Purnia has an area of 1,486 square km & Extended Length and Width of the District in North to South 23 Km & East to west 48 Km. The major crops of the district are Paddy, Wheat, Maize & Jute. The main rivers are Ganga & koshi. The district is situated Latitude - 86º 28' 27" E & Longitude - 25º 30' 30" N. The neighboring Districts are Saharsa in North, Munger & Begusaraiin in North, Bhagalpur & Madhepura in East & Begusarai & Samastipur in West of the district.
Cluster wise detail of villages is as follows:

Village list: District: Jamui, Block & Cluster: Chakai

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Village list: District: Purnea, Block – Bhawanipur, Cluster : Bhawanipur-1 & 2

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<th>Cluster 02</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Navtolia</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Saraiya</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1.3 Rural Poverty Context in the area

a. Poverty and Human Development:

In the specific context of rural poverty ratios in Bihar, the latest estimate, relating to the year 1999-2000, shows it to be 44.3 percent, compared to 27.1 percent for India as a whole. This level of rural poverty is only second highest in the country. This is of course no comfort for Bihar because, being a part of the Gangetic plains, its soil fertility and water resources are much higher than those of Orissa, where a substantial part of which falls in
the relatively infertile Deccan plateau. In absolute terms, the above poverty ratio implies that about 32 million people live below the poverty line in rural Bihar.

From the district wise information on 4 different indices of poverty in following table, it is quite apparent that no single index is able to capture the extent of poverty across the state in a comprehensive manner. For example, the 'percentage of population living below poverty line' is not very high in Khagaria (34.4 percent, as against the state average of 42.3 percent), but the living conditions are very poor there with respect to both possession of consumer durables and number of living rooms. Similarly, in Jamui district, the percentage of population living below poverty line is rather low (25.1 percent), but every fifth rural women there is a marginal worker, a sign of extreme poverty. It is for this reason that the Combined Index of poverty is a more reliable base for judging the overall level of poverty in a district. The ranks of the three districts based on this Combined Index of poverty are as below:

Farming is the primary occupation in both districts. It generates 82.6% of employment in Chhatarpur and 86.4% in Tikamgarh, while the secondary and tertiary sectors are in the rudimentary stages and their share in employment generation is ranged from 6% to 11.5%. Jamui, Khagaria and Purnia are ranked 13th, 2nd and 6th respectively out of Bihar’s 38 districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division / District</th>
<th>Rural Population below poverty (%)</th>
<th>Percentage of Rural hhs. with no consumer durables</th>
<th>Percentage of rural hhs. living in one room</th>
<th>Work participation rate for females as marginal workers</th>
<th>Rank with respect to combined Poverty Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamui</td>
<td>25.1 (34)</td>
<td>63.8 (6)</td>
<td>42.5 (20)</td>
<td>20.0 (2)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khagaria</td>
<td>34.4 (23)</td>
<td>66.4 (4)</td>
<td>73.2 (2)</td>
<td>14.1 (9)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purnia</td>
<td>44.9 (4)</td>
<td>58.6 (10)</td>
<td>61.5 (7)</td>
<td>10.4 (21)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure is Bracket Represents the Rank of that particular district in the selected column

Source: Poverty & social assessment study for GOB & BRLPS

b. Vulnerabilities

Over 80% of the population is depended on agriculture. The average holding size is as low as 0.01 Ha. Since irrigation facility is rare the agriculture is mainly dependent on rain. Incidence of failure of monsoon is quite high leading to crop failure. Such uncertainties in agriculture result in (a) poor agriculture productivity and food insecurity. Coupled with this fact is poor investment on land and agriculture technologies by the farmers; (b) high level of borrowing from moneylenders to supplement livelihood deficits, and consequently high levels of debt, (c) high level of seasonal distress migration, particularly for debt service and due to deficit in employment opportunities.

So in nutshell there is a cycle of absolute poverty with uncertainty in livelihood with majority of the people living in this area. The problem is further agrivated by low literacy level, lack of awareness on various isues including good agricultral practices, poor infrastructural facility and civic amecities and unorganised status of small farmers, particularly women farmers.

Fortunately, women’s participation in small groups for social and economic activities are increasingly getting social acceptance in selected area. Food security is still a bigg issue in the most of the remote villages of the district. Food is generally avilable maximum up to
ten months in a year with majority of the rural people that forced them for huge distress migration.

1.4 Livelihood Context

a. Agriculture and allied activities:
The principal base for earning livelihood in rural Bihar is land. However, the utilization of this critical resource is not uniform in all the districts; it varies depending upon the availability of irrigation facilities, which allow for higher cropping intensity, and also wider use of modern 12 agricultural inputs leading to higher land productivity. As regards land-related potential, it is interesting to note that the per household availability of cultivable land varies widely in Bihar — from 0.23 hectares in Sitamarhi to 0.86 hectare in Kaimur. These varying land endowments are, however, partially offset by relatively higher cropping intensities in many of the land-poor districts.

Agriculture of three districts is lag behind in all aspects in compare to the state and national agriculture status. Whereas plain land, normal topography, fertile black and loamy soil, suitable weather, good rainfall and improved transport connectivity of the villages, makes these districts very conducive for better crop production and suitable for agribusiness activities. Therefore Purnia, Khagaria and Jamui have tremendous potential for agricultural development. Out of total geographical, 95.83% in Purnia, 61.93% in Khagaria & 31.44% in Jamui is net sown area. 19.29% in Purnia, 45.98% in Khagaria and 10% in Jamui of the total area has irrigation facility. Net area sown of Purnia 2.10 lakh, Khagaria 0.92 lakh and Jamui 0.96 lakh hectares. The average rainfall is little over 2113 mm in Purnia, 1607 mm in Khagaria and 1314 mm in Jamui. The major crops are wheat, gram in Rabi, and Lentil, Arhar, Khesari, Peas, Rice, Barley & Maize in Kharif, however the productivity of most crops falls below state average with some exceptions like in Maize & Arhar.

Table 1: Comparative status of productivity of Purnia, Khagaria and Jamui districts vis-à-vis state and national averages in major crops: (Kg/ha) (Year 2009-10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Gram</th>
<th>Arhar</th>
<th>Lentil</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2608</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>1516</td>
<td>702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khagaria</td>
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<td>2951</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>1212</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamui</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>3080</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>2307</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<td>1513</td>
<td>880</td>
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<td>2109</td>
<td>2730</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of statistics & evaluation, year-2009-10.

There were 11.7 million rural households in Bihar in 2002-03. 29% (~3.4 million HHs) of them did not cultivate any land—own or leased— in 2002-03. Another 15% (1.8 million HHs) operated holdings smaller than 400 sq. meters. Altogether, seventy-five percent of rural households in Bihar did not cultivate any land or cultivated holdings smaller than 0.5 hectares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Landholding Pattern in Bihar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size (ha)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 11
According to a World Bank survey in 1998, “nearly 25% of cultivated land in Bihar was leased-in. For small landholders (0.2-0.4 ha), leased-in land was as much as half the size of their average cultivable land; for SC/ST households around 80% of cultivated land was leased-in”. The percentage of landless is estimated to be around 25-30% in district selected for MKSP project.

b. Irrigation
To free agriculture from the uncertainties of monsoon, it is extremely important to provide assured irrigation facilities to the sector. Not only does it provide stability of agricultural production, assured irrigation is also a necessary pre-requisite for adoption of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds. In view of the abundant water resources in the state, the provision of adequate irrigation facilities should not be a major challenge in Bihar, but unfortunately, only about 60 percent of the cultivated area is endowed with some irrigation facility in the state. During the period 2000-01 to 2007-08, the total irrigation area in Bihar has increased from 28.20 lakh hectares to 32.24 lakh hectares (Table 2.10). This implies a growth of 14.3 percent, over a period of 7 years. One of the major constraints in the spread of irrigation is that tube wells are now the major source of irrigation and, in the absence of adequate supply of electricity; the tubewells are often run on diesel, an expensive input for the farmers. With some expected improvement in the power sector, because of recent initiatives of the state government, the situation is likely to improve. As regards the contribution of different sources towards irrigation facilities, it is observed that tubewell irrigation is the most important source, accounting for over 80 percent of the irrigated area in Purnia & khagaria while in jamui the major sources are tanks, wells and canals in very limited scale.

c. Livestock
Livestock are those domestic animals which are reared to make use of them for some food, fibre or some kind of work. Today livestock is an important part of agriculture and Bihar being an agricultural state, livestock is slowly and steadily grabbing its share in Bihar's economy. The livestock in Bihar are used for both sustenance and profit. Till date people in Bihar are rear livestock to make a living. Many of them use the domesticated beasts for transport or for agricultural purpose in their farms. Hence livestock implies to animals, which are kept by human beings for useful and even commercial purpose. They can be fully domestic, semi domestic or captive wild animals. Livestock in Bihar serve various purposes like meat, dairy products, fibre, fertilizer & field work.

Total livestock population in the state, according to Census 2003, is 407.83 lakh. Of this, 39.8 percent are milch animals with population of cows being 104.7 lakhs, and that of buffaloes being 57.66 lakhs (Table 2.19). The state also has a substantive number of goats (96.06 lakhs), which are known as the poor man’s cow. The strength of poultry in the state
is quite large at 139.68 lakhs. With such a huge livestock wealth, there is abundant growth potential of livestock products in the state. Though livestock income forms an important component of rural income in Bihar, its character is that of subsistence rather than of prosperity. The development of livestock wealth and higher production from this sector can provide a very sound base of economic prosperity in the villages of Bihar. As regards the district wise endowment of livestock wealth (Table 2.19), it can be observed that there is considerable variation among the districts with respect to their respective share in total livestock wealth of the state. For bovine population (cows and buffaloes), the districts with relatively larger livestock wealth are — Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Madhubani and Purnea. For goats and poultry animals, the north-eastern region of the state is seen to be particularly suitable and their concentration in the districts of Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar very high. The major feed resource available for livestock feeding is coming from the crop residues of wheat, rice, Maize and legume straw. Individual concentrate ingredients like wheat bhusa and oil cakes are given only to the cows and buffaloes which are producing milk and practice of feeding balanced compounded feed are very limited. Interaction with cross-section of livestock owning farmers made during field visit of affected areas, revealed that the present stock of dry fodder (mainly paddy straw/wheat/gram) stored by the farmers could last up to middle or at best till the end of March month.

### Livestock population in the Districts of Purnia, Khagaria & Jamui Districts of Madhya Pradesh

(Year 2003) (Figures in 000’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Lambs</th>
<th>Goat</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purnia</td>
<td>413.4</td>
<td>192.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>433.9</td>
<td>895.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khagaria</td>
<td>174.5</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>191.9</td>
<td>130.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamui</td>
<td>388.3</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>299.0</td>
<td>266.4</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Govt. of Bihar, Finance Department, Economic Survey, Feb, 2008 – 09

C. Non-Farm/NTFPs

Mahua (Madhuka Indica), Tendu Leaves are the common NTFP produces found in Jamui District of selected cluster in Bihar. These NTFPs are the secondary sources of the local people but not the primary sources of people’s livelihoods. Farmers are selling these produces in the local market & by Bihar Government through Bihar Forest Produce (Regulation & Trade) act; 1984. Government appoints agents on its behalf for the collection of specified forest produce. There is very limited scope of processing or value adding as both produces has selected use.

1.5 PIA’s prior experience in developing the prototype for proposed interventions

1. Past experience in forming / nurturing women based groups and /or collectives. Please also elaborate on experience of promotion of agriculture based livelihoods with existing women groups.

At the outset it is important to understand the institutional model that ASA promotes for agriculture based livelihood initiative for small holders. In every operation area primary
groups (both men and women separately) formed depending upon the nature of interventions, such as Water Users’ Group, Watershed Development Group, Producers’ Group (seed, vegetables, dairy, responsible soy bean, Better cotton, SRI, SWI), Farmers’ Field School for agriculture technology introduction and extension, SHGs and JLGs for institutional credit and livelihood initiatives. All these primary groups are nurtured to meet their objectives. For an area of 20-25 villages all these primary groups (PG) are federated into a Farmer Producer Company (FPC) once the PGs are stabilized. About 1000-1200 small holders become the equity holders of the FPC keeping the identity of their PG intact. A trained team of agribusiness professionals are recruited to help the BoDs of the FPC to plan and implement business plan related to agribusiness and agriculture extension services. This is the generic model that ASA follows in each area.

ASA has promoted more than 1000 SHGs and >3000 JLGs for micro credit in the rural areas directly (83% women). Also, ASA has promoted another 8-900 primary groups like WUGs, PGs, FFS, FPC (19 nos, 2 exclusively for and by women farmers). Among all PGs about 50% are women.

Specific to the women’s groups following are the experiences:

(i) Organised and nurtured nearly 17000 women farmers from the rural areas (over 50% tribal, nearly 30% Dalits and rest from general caste) into SHGs and JLGs for micro credit, micro insurance services and livelihood initiatives in M.P. Besides credit and insurance these SHGs and JLGs platforms are also used for the programme implementation of watershed, FFS, Kitchen garden, SRI, SWI, women based lift irrigation, women owned dug well promotion, compost pits, etc.

(ii) In Bihar, as a technical support organization for agriculture for BRLP* we have been working with nearly 1200 Women SHGs for promotion of SRI, SWI and improved agriculture practices. Also we have been providing technical support for formation of two exclusive Women’s Farmer Producer Companies in Purnia and Khagaria. In Bihar again, in Jamui district we have promoted women owned group lift irrigation schemes.

(iii) In M.P, we have promoted exclusive FFS group with women, kitchen garden programme with women SHGs and JLGs, promoted part of our dug well programme with women’s SHGs and JLGs, backyard poultry with women’s SHGs, seed production with women groups, etc.

(iv) There are about 50% of the members of the FPC in M.P are women and they have significant presence in the BoDs of FPC.

(v) There is a good number of women LRPs who are trained and working with FPCs. There are women Video Developer (LRPs) working with us.

(vi) As per policy of ASA in all community training / exposure programmes of ASA there should be at least 50% participation of women.

Agriculture based livelihood initiatives remained the key while functioning with the primary groups including women’s group. Some of the key interventions taken are:

(i) Land development (field bund, leveling, pasture dev, drainage treatment, etc.)
(ii) Water harvesting structures (Talav, stop dam, dug well, lift irrigation)
(iii) Selection & promotion of farmers’ preferred varieties from basket of choice
(iv) Seed production & sell of preferred varieties
(v) SRI and SWI
(vi) Production of Responsible Soybean and Better cotton under certification programme

*Bihar Rural Livelihood Project, a World bank funded project of GoB promoting agriculture based livelihoods amongst small holders through the vehicle of women SHGs
(vii) Kitchen garden
(viii) FFS for technology introduction and adoption (INM, IPM, Good Agri. Practices
(ix) Video enabled agriculture extension method
(x) Farmer Producer Companies for market linkage

Chapter 2: Detailed intervention strategy and phasing

2.1 Objectives of the project

This section should include

a. Vision of Success

The vision of success can be narrated as – that women’s institutions led agriculture extension system established and livelihood of women improved. The model is replicable in similar socio-economic and agro-climatic context.

b. Goals

The goals or objectives and the key outputs of the project are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Description of objectives</th>
<th>Key Outputs /Verification Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Collectivization of poor women farmers into Primary groups (PG) & enhance skills & knowledge to facilitate plan and implement agriculture based livelihood initiatives | 1.1. Poor women farmers are organized into PGs  
1.2 skill building thru handhold support & training for planning & implementing agriculture based livelihood initiatives | 1.1.a. 10000 poor women farmers organized into nearly 300 PG; over 60% are with SC, Tribal and OBC women  
1.2.a Each PG has developed and implemented livelihood initiatives |
| 2. Local Resource Persons (LRPs) developed to provide handhold and technical support to Mahila Kishan in agriculture | 2.1 LRPs will be trained on various agriculture technologies and group management aspects | 2.1.a. Approximately 60 LRPs will be trained and engaged for providing agriculture based livelihood services |
| 3. Increased crop productivity of Mahila Kisans through appropriate agriculture technology introduction and adoption. | 3.1 Agriculture technologies related to varietal replacement, SRI, SWI, INM, IPM, Kitchen garden, land development, micro irrigation, etc will be introduced | 3.1.a Cropping intensity increased by min. 50% for min. 80% of Mahila Kisan |
| 4. Mahila Kishan Producer Company (MKPC) developed, market linkage developed, alternative extension services established | 4.1.a MKPC will be developed with the PGs to link with competitive mkt.  
4.1.b MKPC will be the platform to establish alternative agri. extension system with the help of the LRPs. It will also link with the existing knowledge and technical institutions in public and private domain | 4.1.a Each MKPC has at least 900-1000 Mahila Kisan as equity holders/members  
4.1.a1. Each MKPC has developed business plan and implemented  
4.1.a2. Each MKPC has an annual business turnover of at least Rs.1 crore by 3rd yr.  
4.1.a3. At least 80% of the MKPCs have reached break even by 3rd year  
4.1.a4 Financial & non-financial benefits at the member level is at least Rs.3000/year at the end of 3rd year  
4.1.a5. At least 80% of the MKPC has obtained grade – A for institutional assessment |
Objectives | Description of objectives | Key Outputs /Verification Indicators
---|---|---
4.1.b Systems & Procedures for agri extension services established
4.1.b1 At least 50% of the Mahila kisan reported satisfactory services from MKPC

2.2 Project Strategy

(a) Proposed strategies to ensure implementation of the project community processes including use of community resource persons and enhancement of their capacities

The MKSP project is proposed for 5 Cluster of villages in 3 districts of Bihar. Each cluster will have 25 villages. In Purnea and Khagaria there will be two clusters each and ASA will be working with the SHGs and PGs which have been promoted by the BRLPS. In Jamui there will be one cluster where the women led SHGs are functioning with agri-based livelihood interventions. These SHGs and other PGs like water users group and vegetable producers groups have been promoted by ASA. Hence, in total there will be 5 Clusters and 125 villages where the project will be implemented. In is anticipated that about 90-100 women farmers per village representing equal number of families would be participating in the project. Hence, for a cluster of 25 villages about 2000-2200 women farmers would be participating amounting to about 10000 women farmers in total would be involved in the project.

Project villages are those where ASA has been working in livelihood promotion for 1-3 years and there exists primary groups (PG) of women in the form of SHG, Water Users’ Group and Producer groups (viz. SRI / SWI groups), etc. It is envisaged that there will be a minimum of two such groups or about 40-50 women farmers will be the target group of the proposed project for every village. Since these PGs are already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. These PG shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project.

For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be a “Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP)” (a localized version of the farmer field school), in each village in which the members from the PG will participate. Typically one such MKP will be conducted twice a year (two main cropping seasons) for the entire cropping season. About 20 women farmers from the PGs on rotational basis will participate in the MKP. They will be called the Agrani Mahila Kisan (AMK) and will play the lead farmer’s role. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach while conducting MKP. It is therefore envisaged that the AMK and the MKP will be the main carrier of technology diffusion in the villages.

Once the PGs are stabilized they will be federated under a Mahila Kisan Producer Company (MKPC), where the members of the PGs will become equity holder. About 1000 women farmers are envisaged to be under one MKPC as members. The MKPC will eventually become the formalized local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension. A trained team of Agribusiness professional, recruited by the MKPC shall help the MKPC and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement the business plan.

Broad basing of information about the project amongst the targeted community. Since the project area is such where ASA has been already working for sometime and the primary women’s groups are in place this will work for an advantage of the project. The awareness about the project, implementation strategy, role of LRPs and women’s institutions, role of ASA, etc. would help women and their institution visualize their role in the project.
It is quite obvious that initially the role of ASA would be more of a doer in order to demonstrate development actions on the ground, however the role will change with the increasing number and capacity of the women’s institutions. There would be intensive focus on the capacity building activities of the women and their institutions to enable them to take the lead role.

It is understood that the expansion (both vertical and horizontal) of the project would largely depend upon the strength of the women’s institutions, their leadership and the capacity of the fleet of LRPs. As a strategy the project would invest heavily on these three key aspects initially to gain speedy expansion in the subsequent years of the project.

(b) Proposed Plans/Strategies as part of the Project

The villages are those where ASA has been working for land, water and agriculture based livelihood promotion for over 3 years and where primary groups (PG) of women are already existing to some extent in the form of SHG/JLG, Producer Groups, Watershed Groups, Water Users’ Group, etc.

4. Since these PGs are already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. These PG shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project.

5. Once the PGs are stabilized they will be federated under a Mahila Kisan Producer Company (MKPC) in each Cluster, where the members of the PGs will become equity holder. About 1000-1500 women farmers are envisaged to be under one MKPC as members. The MKPC will eventually become the formalized local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension. A trained team of Agribusiness professional, recruited by the MKPC shall help the MKPC and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement the business plan.

8. Agriculture based technology introduction, validation and adoption will be the key to bring in positive change in the livelihood status of women and change in asset base. For introduction and validation of agriculture technologies there will be a “Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP)” (a localized version of the farmer field school), in each village in which the members from the PG will participate. The method of PTD (Participatory Technology Development) will be the key approach while conducting MKP.
2. Describe strategies undertaken in the past in enabling access to credit and markets through the women groups/federations?

To address the issue of institutional credit in the agriculture sector following approaches/strategies were taken:

(i) SHGs and JLGs are financed through the micro finance services and with the bank linkages. Since the bank linkage scheme was not very prudent due to problem with the banks mostly, the MFI services were brought into the picture with reasonable rate of interest which can cover the cost of capital and operational cost. Point to be noted that ASA is a not for profit MFI and is not into the business of profiteering through MFI services. The MFI service is purely for rural women where ASA works mainly to fill the gap of institutional credit. The informal sector borrowing costs the rural women about 150-200% in the operational area of ASA, which are very interior rural pockets where formal banking services is extremely poor or non-existent.

(ii) At the producer companies level the requirement for working capital loan and capital asset loan are met through borrowing from the banking institutions either by direct term loan or through pledging of warehouse receipts.
Chapter 3  Detailed Program Components

3.1 Detail of Proposed Action

a) training, exposure and several capacity building interventions for the PG and LRPs, (b) agriculture based livelihood interventions such as – trial and demonstration of Good Agriculture Practices (replacement of varieties, SRI, SWI, vegetable garden, seed production and dissemination, INM, IPM, etc.), Land and water resources development (viz. field bund, Leveling, stop dam, Talav, dug wells, lift irrigation, sprinkler, etc.); and (c) formation and development of Mahila Kisan Producer Company (MKPC), for which activities will include awareness building, federate the PGs into company, drafting constitution, registration of the company, develop and establish system and procedures related to admin, accounts, HR, develop business plan and implementation, statutory compliance, etc.

3.2 Convergence with MGNREGA and other line departments:

PIA is already involved in implementation of MGNREGA in the project districts mainly in Tikamgrah and shall be started in Chhatarpur very soon. These types of convergences with MGNREGA shall be done through the help of local PRIs mainly for land and water resource development work. Convergence shall be also made with concern line department mainly department of Agriculture and horticulture for ensuring the benefits of the different schemes like National Horticulture Mission, National Pulses Schemes, RKVY, NFSM and micro irrigation schemes.

3.3 Training and Capacity building of communities

Local Resource Persons (LRPs), men and women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area.

7. Training, exposure and constant handholding to the Women’s institutions and LRPs will be the key strategy of the project. The WIs and the LRPs are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff.

3.4 Training and Capacity building of Community Professionals

Various kind of trainings and exposure visits shall be conducted for the capacity building of community professionals it includes training on resource mapping, PRA, preparation of livelihood plans, community based natural resources management (CBNR) village level livelihood options and challenges, land and agriculture based livelihood options, community based land and water resources management, methods and practices of productivity enhancement, good agriculture practices like PVSP, SWI, IPM, INM, Biological & indigenous methods of pest control, vegetable gardening, promotion and strengthening of primary groups, Organizational Development options and comparative benefit etc. Here we are illustrating an example of training module that
will be used for such training which is based on institutional development. Such modules will have the following:

i. Objectives of the proposed training:

The key objectives of the training is to develop basic understanding and knowledge on the issues of institution building, different form of farmers institutions like producer Company & Cooperative, Comparative benefits of Producer Company Vs. Cooperative, SWOT Analysis on Farmers Institution, basic requirements of producer company,

ii. Course Content

- Need & Types of Institutional Framework at village level
- Institution
- Need of institution under livelihood projects
- Kinds of institutions
- Comparative advantages of different type of institutions
- Activity based federations (Formal/Informal)
- New generation commercially viable producers’ institution
- Producer Company Vs Cooperative Institutional model
- Formation of Producer Company
- Requirement for formation of Producer Company
- Steps involves in incorporation of a company
- Basic terminologies of Producer Company like Primary Producers, Withheld price, Patronage bonus, member, active member

iii. Intended learning outcomes:

After finished module participant will know the issues of institution framework required and suitable at village level. Understanding developed on formation and management of Cooperative & Producer Company, Comparative advantages of different type of institutional framework, agribusiness and agriculture marketing, legal aspects of Agri and Seed business, seed production, organizational and business development. Farmers shall also know about market competitors’ market development strategies, product development and promotion methods, product and sell promotion strategies, market positioning, market networking, get information’s about seed inspection and certification process required under seed production programme.

iv. Learning and teaching methods:

- Training methods will comprises simple interactive sessions in farmer friendly languages, tutorial, audiovisual aids, group discussion, group and individual exercises and fieldwork. It shall be as follows:
  Interactive discussions to share basic concepts and hypotheses with the participants;
  Individual tutorial and work groups dealing with real life problems through case studies and individual presentation and sharing;
- Field visit and highlighting experiments and laboratory practical;
- Interactive sessions with multimedia support like power point presentations, short films and other audio visual aids;
- Classroom exercise and exercises, which require individual work and group works, visit of one of the live projects;
• Use of case study for solving practical

Chapter 4  Implementation Arrangements

The project management structure will be as following:

• For each cluster there will be two professional staff with the skill mix of agronomist and sociologies/engineering. In a district there will be 2 Clusters and hence four professional staff. This team of four will be coordinated by a Team leader based in the district/block.

• A team of 10 LRPs will be working for one cluster (one LRP for 2-3 villages) whose work will be coordinated by the professional and by the WIs.

• There will be an exclusive team of one professional and two para-professional working as full time staff for one MKPC per cluster. They will be in the roll of the MKPC.

• To coordinate the overall project there will be a Project Coordinator based ASA head office at Bhopal.

Since these PGs are already into the agriculture sector their core functioning will remain same however will be further strengthened by providing inputs in regard to organizational development and agriculture based livelihood interventions. These PG shall be the pivotal point for planning and implementation of the initiatives planned in the project.

1. Once the PGs are stabilized they will be federated under a Mahila Kisan Producer Company (MKPC) in each Cluster, where the members of the PGs will become equity holder. About 1000-1500 women farmers are envisaged to be under one MKPC as members. The MKPC will eventually become the formalized local institution of women farmers to address the issues of agribusiness and agriculture extension. A trained team of Agribusiness professional, recruited by the MKPC shall help the MKPC and their BoDs (Board of Directors) to plan and implement the business plan.

2. Local Resource Persons (LRPs), men and women, will be groomed on institutional and technical aspects with a view that they will be serving as service providers in the local area.

3. Training, exposure and constant handholding to the Women’s institutions and LRPs will be the key strategy of the project. The WIs and the LRPs are expected to be leading the project implementation with facilitation support by the project staff.
### Chapter 5 Implementation schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective/Activities</th>
<th>Y1 (Apr-Mar)</th>
<th>Y2 (Apr-Mar)</th>
<th>Y3 (Apr-Mar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Objective 1: to collectivize women farmers at various levels covering 10000 small and marginal women farmers and enhance skills and knowledge to facilitate them to plan and implement agriculture based livelihood plans.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1: Conduct of awareness camps &amp; training</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2: Organizing exposure visit</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3: Handhold support to the PGs</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2: to groom Local Resource Persons (LRPs) to provide handholding technical support to Mahila Kisans in agriculture.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1: Specialized technical training for LRPs</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.2: Monthly review meeting of LRPs</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 3: to enhance crop productivity of Mahila Kisans through appropriate agriculture technology introduction and adoption.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.1: Organize Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP) for Front Line Demonstration</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.2: Demonstration on INM &amp; IPM ( on Major crops )</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.3: SRI &amp; SWI promotion</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.4: Trial on Participatory Selection of varieties &amp; dissemination</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.5: Trial on small Veg. garden</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.6: Demonstration on safe use of Agrochemicals and safe disposal of empty containers</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.7: Construction of micro Lift Irrigation system</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.8: Construction of Dug wells</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.9: Land improvement ( Leveling &amp; Bunding)</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 3.10: Community managed Stop dams</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3.11: Trial on Micro irrigation system (Sprinklers)</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 4: to promote Mahila Kisan Producers Company for delivery of agriculture extension services and linkage with competitive market.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.1: Awareness and mobilization of women farmers for MKPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.2: Registration of MKPC</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.3: Skill building of GB</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 4.4: Development of Business plan &amp; Implementation</td>
<td>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6 Results Framework

Detail of Proposed Action

Following are the activities implemented in the project which will ensure food and nutritional security of not only women farmers but also their families. This matrix will also answer to the question # 2, about the strategies for sustainable agriculture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities to promote sustainable agriculture</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outputs/Verification Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organize Mahila Kisan Pathshala (MKP) for Front Line Demonstration</td>
<td>FLDs of agriculture technologies will be done for main crops through Farmer Field school mode.</td>
<td>At least 60-75% of Mahila kisan has adopted technologies demonstrated thru FLDs</td>
<td>360 FLDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration on INM &amp; IPM (on Major crops)</td>
<td>INM &amp; IPM demonstration trial will be conducted</td>
<td>At least 50-60% of Mahila kisan has adopted INM &amp; IPM</td>
<td>3600 trials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination of SRI &amp; SWI</td>
<td>SRI and SWI are tested technologies which will be disseminated with large number of women farmers</td>
<td>At least 70-80 of Mahila Kisan has adopted SRI and SWI</td>
<td>4200 dissemination trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial on Participatory Selection of varieties &amp; dissemination</td>
<td>Farmers’ preferred varieties would be selected through participatory process and once selected they will be disseminated through localized seed production and dissemination of seeds</td>
<td>At least 70-80 of Mahila Kisan has adopted farmers’ preferred varieties</td>
<td>2700 introductory &amp; dissemination trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial on small Vegetable Garden</td>
<td>Small vegetable garden of 10-12 decimal will be taken up</td>
<td>At least 70-80 of Mahila Kisan has adopted the practices of veg. garden</td>
<td>810 V. garden trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration on safe use of Agrochemicals and safe disposal of empty containers</td>
<td>Demonstration on balanced and safe use of agrochemicals to reduce hazardous impact on health</td>
<td>At least 70-80 of Mahila Kisan families have adopted the practices of safe use of agrochemicals and disposal of empty containers</td>
<td>6000 trials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of micro Lift Irrigation system</td>
<td>Small group based (5-10 farmers) LIs will be set up based on perennial water sources. This will be done with very poor women farmers</td>
<td>Area under irrigation increased</td>
<td>10 LIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Dug wells</td>
<td>group based (2-3 farmers) dug wells will be constructed for irrigation purposes mainly for This will be done with very poor women farmers</td>
<td>Area under irrigation increased</td>
<td>360 Dug wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land improvement (Leveling &amp; Bunding)</td>
<td>Land bunding &amp; leveling will be done to check soil erosion and to improve condition of resources</td>
<td>Productivity of land increased</td>
<td>1200 farmers for nearly 1000 ha. land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community managed Stop dams</td>
<td>Community level water harvesting measures to improve irrigation and ground water recharge. About 8-10 farmers or about 8-10 ha. of land under</td>
<td>Area under irrigation increased</td>
<td>12 Stop dams will be built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Activities to promote sustainable agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outputs/Verification Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irrigation per SD</td>
<td>Demand for sprinkler increased</td>
<td>50 sprinkler system introduced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 7 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

At every level i.e. PG and at MKPC, the project would help women’s institutions to develop deliverable matrix and the tasks and sub-tasks associated with it. Tasks would be like the number of meetings, financial transactions in the group, area planned under a crop, details of crops sown, yield and profit at farmers’ level, etc. Further the project team would help WIs preparing job chart for LRPs clearly specifying tasks to be performed, timeliness, expected output and payment. This deliverable matrix would be the basis of monitoring in the meetings of the WI’s, at least once a month facilitated by the project staff.

The method of social audit, peer group review will be adopted by the WIs to establish a transparent process of implementation.

At the MKPC level, the Board of Directors (BoDs) would review the progress of the company against the business plan on a monthly basis. The professional team at MKPC would facilitate the process. The Annual General body meeting, once in a year, will review the performance of the company, finances and statutory compliances. There will be an internal audit system and activity process audit mechanisms in place.

### 7.2 Review Mechanism

The framework for overall project review at ASA Team level would be as follows:

a) Tracking progress: this will be done by data/reports generated by MIS, periodic review, field visits by the senior staffs. A quarterly progress report on the target and achievement on the physical progress would be shared with the trust.

b) Tracking outputs and outcomes: several internal and external short studies are proposed to capture the processes and impact of the project.

c) Project quality monitoring: ASA has a project monitoring and learning system, through this the quality compliances to the project processes are monitored and the learning is shared across. Also there is internal audit system done every quarter.

However at community level review shall be done through regular monthly meeting at group level along with practice of Social Audits (two in a year) while at Mahila Kissan Company level it shall be done through bimonthly meeting, to be organized by Board of Directors of the FPC based on the business plan prepared and accepted by the MKC.
Chapter 8

Budget Narrative

The total project cost is INR 1316.83 Lacs of which 55% which is INR 719.33 Lacs is requested from the MKSP and INR 360.56 Lacs (27%) will be borne by ASA, and INR 236.94 Lacs (18%) by the community. The total project cost is INR 1335.07 Lacs of which 58% is requested from the MKSP and INR 336.39 Lacs (25%) will be borne by ASA, and INR 222.83 Lacs (17%) by the community. The project will leverage fund from the government sources mainly IMP, NREGS and other Foundations such as NRLM/ NREGS/ RKVY/ NFSM/ NABARD/ NHM/ Donors, etc. for selective elements shown under the contribution of ASA in the budget sheet. Expenditure on capacity building and organizational development of women farmers is 27% of the budget

Budget of three District Purnia, Khagaria & Jamui of Bihar are illustrated in following mentioned tables:
## Overall Budget Allocation for Purnia, Khagaria & Jamui District

**Budget of the MKSP Project, PIA: Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal**

### Parameters/Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Yr-1</th>
<th>Yr-2</th>
<th>Yr-3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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### INR Lacs

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<th>Unit cost</th>
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<th>Financial Target</th>
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<td>Organisation &amp; Strengthening</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>Registration &amp; incorporation of MKPC #3</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>0 0 20</td>
<td>Each MKS will have min 20-25 women and each samooh will get min 1-2 trainings in a year</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>0 0 5.04</td>
<td>It will include programmes like Rallies, Cluster level Consultation workshops, Seminars / Sangosthi and Mahila Sammelan etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0 0 2.5</td>
<td>It includes formal registration of Producer Companies under Producers Companies Amendment Act 2002</td>
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<td>Organising ToTs &amp; Exposure visits for AMK # 4</td>
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<td>Development of Training Tools Kits for all AMK # 5</td>
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<td>MKPC Organisational support cost #6</td>
<td>Cost/ MKPC</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>Management Training to Governing Body of MKPC #7</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
<td>Establishment of Basic Infrastructure for MKPC like seed grading machines, Electric Motors / DG Sets, Gravity Separator #8</td>
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<td>Construction of medium size Godown at MKPC for storage purpose #9</td>
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### 1.10 Documentati on/ record keeping at Samooh & Farmer’s level #10

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Each Mahila Kisan Samooh will maintain a meeting Register, pass books, Box for record keeping.

### 1.11 Remunerati on of Local Resource Persons (LRP)

| Per 150 farmers/ LRP/ mont h | 0.03 | 480 | 500 | 500 | 14.4 | 2.16 | 3.6 | 8.64 | 15 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 9 | 15 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 9 | 44.40 | 6.66 | 11.1 | 26.64 |

Community will start paying service charges from Yr-2 onward.

### 1.12 ToT and Exposures of LRP #11

| No. of events | 0.4 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 0.8 | 0 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 1.28 | 0 | 5.12 | 4 | 0.8 | 0 | 3.2 | 14.40 | 2.88 | 0 | 11.52 |

Sub Total | 128.9 | 7 | 2.96 | 3.6 | 122.41 | 145.7 | 4 | 3.53 | 3.75 | 138.4 | 6 | 69.36 | 3.05 | 3.75 | 62.56 | 344.07 | 9.54 | 11.1 | 323.43 |

### 2 Agriculture Development programmes

#### 2.1 Organising From line Demonstrations with MKP #13

| Cost/ FFS/ Yr | 0.15 | 100 | 110 | 110 | 15 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 9 | 16.5 | 4.95 | 1.65 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 4.95 | 1.65 | 9.9 | 48.00 | 14.4 | 4.8 | 28.8 |

These demo. shall be conducted at MKP’s lead farmers field (AMK). Such demo. are having all components of GAP intended to demo.in the given crop. It is an ideal type of demo. used for on-farm training purpose in FFS. Cost of FLDs is high compared to other demo.

#### 2.2 Demo. on on INM, IPM, NPM ( On Major crops #14

| Cost/ trials | 0.012 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 12 | 3 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 1.32 | 0.58 | 14.4 | 3.6 | 1.44 | 9.36 | 39.60 | 9.9 | 3.96 | 25.74 |

#### 2.1 Promotion of SRI & SWI #15

| Cost/ Farmers | 0.004 | 1000 | 1400 | 1400 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.56 | 3.64 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.56 | 3.64 | 15.20 | 3.8 | 1.52 | 9.88 |

Seeds & Seed Treatment, Rs 100, Weeder, 200, Fertilizers 100
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Samll Videos on Good Agronomic Practices & Showcasing
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Sub Total                                                                 | 175.6   | 46.2 | 56.76| 72.64| 208 | 53.22| 72.54| 82.24| 207.8| 50.82| 72.52| 84.46| 591.40| 150.24| 201.82| 239.34|

4 Programme Management Cost (with 10% yearly escalation)

| 4.1 Programme Coordinator (Overall)                           | 0.5     | 12   | 12   | 6    | 4.8 | 0    | 1.2  | 6.6  | 0    | 1.32 | 7.26| 5.808| 0    | 1.452| 19.86| 15.888| 0    | 3.972|
| 4.2 Team Leader (District Level)                              | 0.35    | 36   | 36   | 12.6 | 10.08| 0    | 2.52 | 13.86| 11.09| 0    | 2.772| 15.24| 6    | 12.19| 15.888| 0    | 8.3412|
| 4.3 Project Executive/SM (Agri/Engg/Social)                   | 0.5     | 60   | 60   | 60   | 30  | 18   | 0    | 12   | 33   | 19.8 | 0    | 13.2 | 36.30| 21.78| 0    | 14.52| 99.30| 59.58| 0    | 39.72|
| 4.4 Staff Travel                                              | 0.2     | 60   | 60   | 60   | 12  | 8.4  | 0    | 3.6  | 13.2 | 9.24 | 0    | 3.96 | 14.52| 10.16| 4    | 4.356| 39.72| 27.804| 0    | 11.916|

Page 31
### Rent, electricity, telephone of the Team office (Part cost)

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<td>Agriculture based livelihood interventions</td>
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<td>Average Investment per village for 3 years</td>
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<td>Average Investment per women farmer for 3 years by MKSP</td>
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<td>Average Investment per women farmer for 3 years total cost</td>
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## Budget Allocation for Purnia District

### Parameters/Targets

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<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>Nr-1</th>
<th>Nr-2</th>
<th>Nr-3</th>
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<th>Nr-2</th>
<th>Nr-3</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit description</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Y1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Promotion &amp; nurturing of Mahila Kissan Samooh (MKS) # 1</td>
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<td>Organising TeIs &amp; Exposure visits for Agrani Mahila Kissans (AMK) # 4</td>
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<td>Development of Training Tools Kits for all Agrani Mahila Kissans # 5</td>
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<td>MKPC Organisational support cost #6</td>
<td>Cost/M KPC</td>
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**Remarks**
- Each MKS will have min 20-25 women and each samooh will get min 1-2 trainings in a year.
- It will include programmes like Rallies, Cluster level Consultation workshops, Seminars / Sangosthi and Mahila Sammelan etc.
- It includes formal registration of Producer Companies under Producers Companies Amendment Act 2002.
- Agrani Mahila Kissan will run MKP for introduction, validation and extension of good agricultural practices.
- They will use this kit during training of their member farmers at on-farm or off farm classroom sessions.
| 1.7 | Management Training to Governing Body of MKPC #7 | No. of events | 0.3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 3.00 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Training on OD issues, Training on conflicts management, basic training on book keeping & Accounts, Training on business management |
| 1.8 | Establishment of Basic Infrastructure for MKPC like seed grading machines, Electric Motors / DG Sets, Gravity Separator # 8 | No. of sets | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0 | 0 | 20 | Seed grading plant will help MKPC to take up seed production business in a large scale and would be able to compete with local traders. The seed suppy by MKPC will ensure quality seeds in the area |
| 1.9 | Construction of medium size Godown at MKPC for storage purpose #9 | No. of godowns | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.00 | 0 | 0 | 28 | there is very poor go-down facilities in the project area. This would be a primary requirement for MKPC to take up agribusiness and to give price benefits to its members. Unless store for few weeks the price benefits can not be obtained |
| 1.10 | Documentation/ record keeping at Samooh & Farmer’s level (Group Register, Box & Kissan Pustika etc) #10 | Set of records | 0.0065 | 120 | 80 | 0 | 0.78 | 0 | 0 | 0.78 | 0.52 | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.30 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | Each Mahila Kissan Samooh will maintain a meeting Register, pass books, Box for record keeping |
| 1.11 | Remuneration of Local Resource Persons (LRP) | Per 150 farmers/ LRP/mo nth | 0.03 | 192 | 200 | 200 | 5.76 | 0.86 | 1.44 | 3.456 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 17.76 | 2.66 | 4.44 | 10.65 | Community will start paying service charges from Yr-2 onward |
| 1.12 | ToF and Exposures of LRP #11 | No. of events | 0.2 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 1.6 | 0.32 | 0 | 1.28 | 2.4 | 0.48 | 0 | 1.92 | 1.6 | 0.32 | 0 | 1.28 | 5.60 | 1.12 | 0 | 4.48 | These demo shall be conducted at MKP's lead farmers field (AMK). Such demo are having all components of GAP intended to demonstrate in the given crop. It is an ideal type of demo used for on-farm training purpose in FFS. Cost of FLDs is high compared to other demo |
| 2 | Agriculture Development programme | Sub Total | 0 | 56.34 | 1.18 | 1.44 | 53.716 | 53.41 | 1.38 | 1.50 | 50.53 | 27.9 | 9 | 1.22 | 1.50 | 25.27 | 137.73 | 3.78 | 4 | 4.44 | 129.51 |
| 2.1 | Organising From line Demonstrations with MKP #13 | Cost / FFS / Yr | 0.03 | 200 | 220 | 220 | 6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 1.98 | 0.66 | 3.96 | 6.6 | 1.98 | 0.66 | 3.96 | 19.20 | 5.76 | 1.92 | 11.52 | These demo shall be conducted at MKP's lead farmers field (AMK). Such demo are having all components of GAP intended to demonstrate in the given crop. It is an ideal type of demo used for on-farm training purpose in FFS. Cost of FLDs is high compared to other demo |
| 2.2 | Demonstration on INM, IPM, NPM (On Major crops) | Cost/ Trial | 0.006 | 800 | 880 | 960 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 0.48 | 3.12 | 5.28 | 1.32 | 0.52 | 3.432 | 5.76 | 1.44 | 0.58 | 3.744 | 15.84 | 3.96 | 1.58 | 10.29 |
| 2.3 | Promotion of SRI & SWI | Cost/Far mers | 0.002 | 800 | 1120 | 1120 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.16 | 1.04 | 2.24 | 0.56 | 0.22 | 1.456 | 2.24 | 0.56 | 0.22 | 1.456 | 6.08 | 1.52 | 0.61 | 3.95 |
| 2.4 | Participatory Selection of varieties & dissemination | Cost / Trial | 0.0015 | 560 | 720 | 720 | 0.84 | 0.25 | 0.084 | 0.504 | 1.08 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.648 | 1.08 | 0.32 | 0.11 | 0.648 | 3.00 | 0.9 | 0.31 | 1.8 |
| 2.5 | Promotion of Vegetable Garden | Cost / V.Garden | 0.02 | 160 | 224 | 224 | 3.2 | 0.64 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 4.48 | 0.9 | 1.79 | 1.792 | 4.48 | 0.9 | 1.79 | 1.792 | 12.16 | 2.43 | 2 | 4.86 |
| 2.6 | Demonstrations on sale use of Agrochemicals | Cost/ farmer (HG & Musk) | 0.0015 | 600 | 720 | 880 | 0.9 | 0.27 | 0.09 | 0.54 | 1.08 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.648 | 1.32 | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.792 | 3.30 | 0.99 | 0.33 | 1.98 |
| 2.7 | Development of trainings modules, training materials & Audio Visuals Aids | Lump sum | 0.1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0.8 | 0.32 | 0 | 0.48 | 0.8 | 0.32 | 0 | 0.48 | 0.8 | 0.32 | 0 | 0.48 | 2.40 | 0.96 | 0 | 1.44 |
| Sub Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Land & Water Resource Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | Women Managed Micro Lift Irrigation Systems | Per LI | 7.8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.78 | 7.02 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.78 | 7.02 | 15.60 | 0 | 1.56 | 14.04 |
| 3.2 | A. Dugwells/ Tubewell Micro Lift Irrigation | Per Dugwell / Tubewell 1Micro Lift Irrigatio n | 0.9 | 35 | 45 | 45 | 31.5 | 8.75 | 17.5 | 5.25 | 40.5 | 11.3 | 22.5 | 6.75 | 40.5 | 11.3 | 22.5 | 6.75 | 112.50 | 31.2 | 5 | 62.50 | 18.75 |
| 3.3 | A. Land improvement (land Lelling/Field bunding) | Per farmers | 0.05 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.125 | 0.625 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.12 | 0.62 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.13 | 0.625 | 3.75 | 1.5 | 0.38 | 1.875 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Notes:**
- Seeds & Seed Treatment, Rs 100, Weed, 200, Fertilizers 100
- Vegetable Gardens: Seed Cost 750, Micro nutrient 500, Plant Protectant 500, Farm Tools 250, Harvesting Basket 500, Safety net 750, Vermi Compost 750
- Group Dug well sub-project where min.2-3 families will be benefited. Cost includes digging and making pucca structure.
- without land improvement the small farmers will not have much productive land (asset).
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<th>B. Nalah Renovation &amp; field bunding</th>
<th>100 cum</th>
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<th>50</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>50</th>
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<td>3.4 Community Managed Water harvesting Structure like Stop dams/tank Renovation</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>4.6 Stationary &amp; Other Consumable Cost</td>
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## Budget of the MKSP Project. PIA: Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal

<table>
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<th>Yr-3</th>
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### Sr. No. Items

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<th>Physical Target</th>
<th>Financial Target</th>
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<th>Budget Sharing Remarks</th>
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<td>Y1 Y2 Y3</td>
<td>Y1 ASA Com MKSP</td>
<td>Y2 ASA Com MKSP</td>
<td>Y3 ASA Com MKSP</td>
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<td>Mobilization &amp; Formation of Group’s Federation as Mahila Kisan Producer Companies (MKPC)#2</td>
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<td>Establishment of Basic Infrastructure for MKPC like seed grading machines, Electric Motors / DG Sets, Gravity Separator #8</td>
<td>No. of sets</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>Construction of medium size Godown at MKPC for storage purpose #9</td>
<td>No. of godown</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Remuneration of Local Resource Persons (LRP)</td>
<td>PER 150 farmer/s/LRP/month</td>
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<td>96.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<td>Participatory Selection of varieties &amp; dissemination #16</td>
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<td>0.0015</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Page 39
| 2.5 | Promotion of Vegetable Garden #17 | Cost / V. Garden | 0.02 | 80.00 | 112.00 | 112.00 | 1.60 | 0.32 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 2.24 | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 2.24 | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 6.08 | 1.22 | 2.43 | 2.43 |
| 2.6 | Demonstrations on safe use of Agricultural Chemicals #18 | Cost / farmer (H G & Mush) | 0.0015 | 300.00 | 360.00 | 440.00 | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.54 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.32 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.40 | 1.65 | 0.50 | 0.17 | 0.99 |
| 2.7 | Development of trainings modules, training materials & Audio Visuals Aids #19 | Lump sum | 0.1 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 1.20 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.72 |

Sub Total

| 9.07 | 2.44 | 1.35 | 0.28 | 10.78 | 2.86 | 1.71 | 6.21 | 11.14 | 2.96 | 1.75 | 6.44 | 30.99 | 8.26 | 4.80 | 17.93 |

3 Land & Water Resource Development

| 3.1 | Women Managed Micro Lift Irrigation Systems #20 | Per LI | 7.8 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 7.80 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 15.60 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 14.04 | 15.60 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 14.04 | 15.60 | 0.00 | 0.78 |

Group Dug well sub-project where min.2-3 families will be benefited. Cost includes digging and making pucca structure.

| 3.2 | A. Dugwells/ Tubewell Micro Lift Irrigation | Per Dugwell/Tubewell MLI | 0.9 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 27.00 | 3.50 | 15.00 | 4.50 | 36.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 99.00 | 27.50 | 55.00 | 16.50 |

| 3.3 | A. Land improvement (land Lelling/Field bunding) | Per farmer | 0.05 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 3.75 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 3.75 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 3.75 | 22.50 | 9.00 | 2.25 | 11.25 |

without land improvement the small farmers will not have much productive land (asset).

| 3.4 | Community Managed Water harvesting Structure like Stop dams/tank Renovation | No. of SD/tank Renovation | 8 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 16.00 | 4.80 | 1.60 | 0.60 | 16.00 | 4.80 | 1.60 | 0.60 | 16.00 | 4.80 | 1.60 | 0.60 | 48.00 | 14.40 | 4.80 | 28.80 |

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<th>1.20</th>
<th>4.80</th>
<th>0.96</th>
<th>3.84</th>
<th>4.80</th>
<th>0.96</th>
<th>3.84</th>
<th>15.60</th>
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<th>0.00</th>
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<td>GIS based planning &amp; monitoring of Land, water &amp; agri development by Agrani Mahila (Pilot)</td>
<td>Per village</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<td>19.00</td>
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<td>3.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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### Parameters/ Targets

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<tr>
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### Organisational Development & Strengthening

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<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They will use this kit during training of their member farmers at on- farm or off farm classroom sessions</td>
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<td>Training on OD issues, Training on conflics managemnt, basic training on book keeping &amp; Accounts, Training on business management</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seed grading plant will help MKPC to take up seed production business in a large scale and would be able to compete with local traders. The seed supply by MKPC will ensure quality seeds in the area</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Construction of medium size Godown at MKPC for storage purpose #9</td>
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<td>As mentioned in previous table on point nos1.9</td>
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<td>Remuneration of Local Resource Persons (LRP)</td>
<td>Per 150 farmers/ LRP/mo</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community will start paying service charges from Yr-2 onward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>ToT and Exposures of LRP #11</td>
<td>No. of events</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture Development programme</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>Organising Front line Demonstrations with MKP #13</td>
<td>Cost / FFS / Yr</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td>Demonstration on INM, IPM, NPM (On Major crops #14</td>
<td>Cost/tries</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>960</td>
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<td>Promotion of SRI &amp; SWI #15</td>
<td>Cost/Farmer</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1120</td>
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<td>Participatory Selection of varieties &amp; dissemination #16</td>
<td>Cost/Trial</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>Promotion of Vegetable Garden #17</td>
<td>Cost/V.Garden</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>224</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>Demonstrations on safe use of Agrochemicals #18</td>
<td>Cost/Manager (Hand glove &amp; Mask)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
<td>Development of trainings modules, training materials &amp; Audio Visuals Aids #19</td>
<td>Lamp sum</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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</table>

3 Land & Water Resource Development

<p>| 3.1 | Women Managed Micro LIS #20 | Per LI | 7.8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.78 | 7.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.78 | 7.02 | 15.60 | 0 | 1.56 | 14.0 | 4 |
| 3.2 | A.Dugwells/ Tubewell Micro Lift Irrigation | Per Dugwell / Tubewell Micro LIS | 0.9 | 35 | 45 | 45 | 31 | 8.75 | 17.5 | 5.25 | 40 | 5 | 11.25 | 22.5 | 6.75 | 40.5 | 11.25 | 22.5 | 6.75 | 112.5 | 0 | 31.25 | 62.50 | 18.7 | 5 |
| 3.3 | A. Land improvement (land Lelling/Field bunding) | Per farmers | 0.05 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.125 | 0.625 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.125 | 0.625 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.125 | 0.625 | 3.75 | 1.5 | 0.375 | 1.87 | 5 |
|       | B. Nahal Renovation &amp; field bunding | 100 cum | 0.06 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 9.00 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 4.5 |</p>
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<th>C. Canal Restoration</th>
<th>RM</th>
<th>0.02</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>0.8</th>
<th>0.2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>0.8</th>
<th>0.2</th>
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<th>1</th>
<th>6.00</th>
<th>2.4</th>
<th>0.6</th>
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<td>No. of SD/tank Renovation</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
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<td>3.5 Micro irrigations (Sprinklers &amp; Drop irrigations)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>6.24</td>
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<td>3.6 GIS based planning &amp; monitoring of Land, water &amp; agri development by AGP/PIlot</td>
<td>Per village</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.92</td>
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<td>0.48</td>
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<td>1.92</td>
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<td>Sub Total</td>
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<td>14.73</td>
<td>19.70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24.515</td>
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<td>17.11</td>
<td>23.92</td>
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<td>18.515</td>
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<td>4 Programme Management Cost (with 10% yearly escalation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1 Programme Coordinator (Overall)</td>
<td>Cost/Month</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<td>4.2 Team Leader (District Level)</td>
<td>Cost/Month</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>0.924</td>
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<td>4.3 Project Executive/ SMS (Agri engg/Social)</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.28</td>
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<td>0.58</td>
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<td>Cost/Month/Cluster</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>4.8</td>
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<td>15.89</td>
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<td>4.5 Rent, electricity, telephone of the Team office (Part cost)</td>
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<td>7.94</td>
<td>7.944</td>
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<td>4.6 Stationary &amp; Other Consumable Cost</td>
<td>Cost/month/dist. Team office</td>
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<td>5 Grand Total</td>
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<td>160.05</td>
<td>39.47</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>96.735</td>
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<td>27.42</td>
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Page 45
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<th></th>
<th>Name of PIA</th>
<th>Action for Social Advancement (ASA)</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>If Network NGO, number of partners being supported?</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Registration No. &amp; Date of Registration</td>
<td>F-801-PMS /20 May 1996 /Gujarat GJ.835.PMS /20 May 1996 /Gujarat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5 | Name of Donors in the past 3 years, if any (give max3) | a. Department of Panchayat & Rural Development, GoMP & GoI  
b. Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society, GoB  
c. National Agriculture Innovation Project, ICAR (see Annex-2 for details) |
| 6 | Name with Size (Budget in INR) of relevant projects handled in the past 3 years (give max 3) | a. Integrated Watershed Development Project in various districts of M.P; Size: INR 40 cr. (approx.)  
b. Technical Support to Bihar Rural Livelihood Project for Agriculture development (SRL, SWI, Varietal replacement, Composting, Kitchen garden) of women SHG farmers & development of Farmer Producer Companies of women farmers for market linkages in Bihar; Size : 3 Cr  
c. Integrated Farming System Modules to ensure sustainable Livelihood Security for the Peasants of disadvantaged districts of M.P; Size: 1.81 Cr. (see Annex-2 for details) |
| 7 | Annual Revenue of PIA for the most recent audited financial year | Average annual turnover is INR-20 cr. in past three years. A significant amount of which is routed through the community institutions promoted by ASA where Govt. watershed program fund goes directly, implemented by the CIs under our technical guidance. (see Annex-2 for details) |
| 8 | List ongoing projects (max 3.) and their Size (INR) | 21 on-going projects with size of INR 55 Cr. (Approx.). (see Annex-2, col-4 for details) |
| 9 | Completion of last project (MM/YY) | (see Annex-2, col-6) |
| 10 | Total value of assets available with the PIA? | INR 6.76 Crore (2009-10 Balance Sheet) |
| 11 | Experience of working with  
(i) Women SHGs/Groups (Y/N)  
(ii) Agriculture based livelihood with existing women groups (Y/N) | (i) Yes.  
(ii) Yes. |
| 12 | In the proposed project, how much % of the implementation is undertaken by your existing capacities and how much % is leveraged from external community based organizations in the project area? | It is difficult to make a distinction in terms of percentage. The approach of ASA is deeply rooted in the community led project implementation. ASA would take the approach of building the women’s institutions and build their capacity and bring them in the centre stage of implementation as the project progresses. This is better explained in Section - B. |
13. **Human Resource (Fulltime) – See annex-3**  
(Give details of staff with relevant experience proposed for deployment towards the proposed project. Details should also include availability of Community Resource Persons with relevant knowledge deployed under the project. Answer to this question may be put as Annexure).

<table>
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<th>14</th>
<th>Attachments (Annexes)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(i) Last three years audited financial statements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>(ii) Description of training resources and infrastructure available with the organization which is proposed to be deployed for the MKSP project e.g. brochure, training material, training hall, trainers etc</td>
<td>(i) See annex-4 (A,B,C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.a) ASA has over fifty senior professionals in the areas of agriculture, agribusiness, watershed who conduct community training on regular basis. A section of this resource will be deployed to meet the training need of MKSP project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii.b) ASA has a vast resources of tested training modules and materials (at least 200 videos made capturing the best practices by farmers, flip chart, field manual, etc.) which will be used for the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(iic.) ASA does not have its own training hall. Most of the training is done at the village level/local area using the Govt./private facilities.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

End of DPR