

GRAMIN VIKAS TRUST
EASTERN INDIA RAINFED FARMING PROJECT

ग्रामीण विकास ट्रस्ट GRAMIN VIKAS TRUST

(Established and supported by KRIBHCO-GOI, DFID)



PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT 2004-05

EASTERN INDIAN RAINFED FARMING PROJECT

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ESTABLISHED AND SUPPORTED

**KRISHAK BHARATI COOPERATIVE LIMITED
(KRIBHCO)**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(UK)**

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Section 1: PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Project: Eastern India Rainfed Farming Project	Implementing Agency : KRIBHCO / Gramin Vikas Trust
Start Date: 01.04.1995	End Date: 31/03/2005

GOAL STATEMENT : Livelihoods of poor men and women of the Eastern plateau improved.

OVIs	
Decline in the percentage BPL population from x to y between 1995 and 2010.	
Increase in per capita income from x to y rupees between 1995 and 2010.	
Decline in child malnutrition from x per 1000 to y per between 1995 and 2010.	

PURPOSE : Replicable project methodology established and achieving sustainable improvements in livelihoods of people in project villages and beyond (2005)

OVIs	
1. 75 % of deficit households and 50 % of 'between life and death' households in PY1 in villages, report improvements in livelihoods as a result of the project activities by EOP.	66.4% deficit households and 66.7% BLAD households achieved full food security, which has risen from 11.7% to 66.4% and Zero to 66.7% respectively at the end of project.
2. Revised financial and economic rates of return of project at EOP of over 15%	NA
3. Sustainable spread of livelihood benefits to dissemination villages and beyond.	Benefits of EIRFP in terms of Livelihoods, spreading in dissemination villages and beyond. 63.4 % household in Dissemination villages feel partly / fully self reliant after EIRFP.
4. X Gos and Y NGOs have action plans in place, to replicate all or particular aspects of EIRFP approach by EOP.	JTDS, JWDS, WORLP, ORTAL, DRS, CCA, NABARD-W.B., Watershed Programme – Jharkhand besides NACA –STREAM (DFID funded regional Project, Bangkok), Participatory Plant Breeding programme (PPB) are the key example for incorporating EIRFP learning in their projects.

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<p>5. Project experience based pro-poor policy change recommendations for livelihood improvement, documented and presented to respective State governments, DFIDI and others by EOP.</p>	<p>Project experience documented and discussed at various level in National level/ state level / DFID level for policy change.</p>
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OUTPUT [1]: Improved approach to participatory planning and local Institutional development evolved and implemented

OVIs	Progress
<p>1.1 Participatory work plans exist for all villages or hamlets within one year of project entry into village or hamlet.</p>	<p>Participatory work plan implemented in all the 252 villages. Gradually project withdrawn its support from all the 252 villages based on the participatory exit strategy developed with the technical support of BAXIS.</p>
<p>1.2 50% of deficit and lower deficit households in all core villages are members of a group</p>	<p>More than 70% of deficit and lower deficit households from core villages are the members of a group.</p>
<p>1.3 Women form 50% of overall members of groups formed by EOP.</p>	<p>Women form 46% of overall groups at the end of project period.</p>
<p>1.4 Average of 5 jankars trained in group management and technical skills in each village, 40% of whom are women, by end PY8.</p>	<p>Average 6 jankar trained in group management and technical skills in each village, 47 % of whom are women.</p> <p>Keeping in the view of sustainability of the Jankars - a cadre of community resource persons developed. Following measurea have been taken as a part of consolidation strategy,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training of trainers organised on Book keeping & Financial Management, MF/ME and specialised training on different components. ● Provided Identity Card to the Jankars for their recognition. ● Jankar profile duly printed and distributed to various departments for their recognition and use in various schemes and programmes. ● Jankar equipped with Jankar's handbook (Jankar's Pustika), IEC materials etc.

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<p>1.5 75% of male and female groups over 3 years old are classified 'strong' or 'very strong' by end PY8.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 81% male and female groups are classified as "strong" or "very strong". ● A part of Consolidation strategy effort has been made to upgrade the status of relatively poor groups especially on financial and non-financial aspect as per the technical guidance of the Basix i.e proper maintenance of financial record in new register, Action plan for rotation of group funds through skill and capacity building etc. ● Sharing of the SHG database to nearest bank and Block
<p>1.6 50% of groups diversify into new activities without the facilitation of project staff by end PY8.</p>	<p>74% of the group reported fairly good group plan vision and have diversified into new activities without facilitation of project.</p>
<p>1.7 Groups develop links among themselves and make plans for future village development by end PY 8.</p>	<p>More than 75% of the groups linked themselves and make plans for future village development.</p>
<p>1.8 At least 8 no of federations involving 100 groups operating effectively by EOP.</p>	<p>9 nos of federation involving 120 nos group is operating mainly for sharing the experiences, internal lending , Group development and social development activities.</p>
<p>1.9 Systems for participatory monitoring and impact assessment evolved and tested by end PY2.</p>	<p>SHG rating system based on NABARD guidelines and Experiences of EIRFP developed.</p>
<p>Dissemination Villages 2.0 Groups formed in all dissemination villages by Jankars from core villages using project strategies and approaches.</p>	<p>682 group formed in dissemination villages by Jankars from core villages using project strategy, participatory approach and further linked with Financial Institutions for undertaking different activities as per of their needs and priority. Two third of the SHGs in dissemination have become self reliant as far as institutional governance and financial health is concerned.</p>

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**OUTPUT- 2 : New and /or appropriate technology adopted by farmers and RNR
productive capacity sustainable enhanced**

Core villages	
2.1. Over 20% of the gross cropped area of project villages under improved cropping system within three years of entry	<p>Coverage under improved/HYV increased to 67% of gross cropped area.</p> <p>68% Of households are using improved/HYV seeds against 8% at project entry.</p> <p>54% increase in productivity has been recorded.</p> <p>Gross cropped area to the tune of 53% has been increased because of double/multiple cropping and reclamation wasteland through SWC works.</p> <p>Cropping intensity increased up to 47% because use of short duration varieties. Increased use of FYM(50%), chemical fertilizer 50%) and plant protection measure(40%) has been recorded.</p>
2.2 Over 50% increase in household tree ownership in project villages within three years of entry	195 percent increases in HH tree ownership has been recorded. Tree plantation programme in waste lands (62%) helped for increase in cropping intensity of the village because of Agro-forestry system mostly with pulses, oilseeds and <i>sabai</i> grass.
2.3 Over 15% treatable areas of watershed treated for SWC and 3% of cultivable area brought under irrigation in project villages within three years of entry.	<p>72% of the treatable area has been treated by various SWC measures like field bunding, gully plugging and various agronomic measures.</p> <p>Increase in area under irrigation has been estimated 12% of the total cultivable area through check dam, pumpsets and water harvesting structure.</p> <p>Increase in water availability for two months in open wells reported after taking swc measures</p>
2.4 Over 20% of households report improved productivity of livestock within three years of village entry	<p>42% o house hold reported increase in productivity in respect of cow, buffalo, bullocks, and small ruminant</p> <p>Livestock mortality in respect of different domestic animals/ birds reduced varying from 9% (in sheep and goats) to 31% in poultry birds</p>

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<p>2.5 Over 50% of perennial ponds in project villages used for aquaculture by end PY8.</p>	<p>Aquaculture programme has been undertaken in 72% of ponds in project villages either as mono or multiple cultures Pisciculture research in project has generated technology for culture of fast growing species.</p>
<p>2.6 Over 30% of project core villages have JFM schemes and 50% have FPCs by end PY8.</p>	<p>30% of project core villages have JFM and 50% have FPC.</p>
<p>2.7 By end PY8, project villages achieve self-sufficiency in crop seed and vegetable seedling supplies and in procuring fertilisers and veterinary attention and in accessing knowledge</p>	<p>60% of project villages have achieved self-sufficiency in crop, vegetable seeds.</p>
<p>2.8 By end PY8, all project villages using improved threshers, winnowers, micro irrigation and women's carts with local manufacturing, servicing and repairing arrangements; and five others technologies proven and ready to disseminate.</p>	<p>The project villages using improved paddy threshers (33%), improved wheat threshers (11%), winnower (12%), women's cart designed & 15 nos prototype are under demonstration phase for three states. Micro irrigation (8%) and five other technology proven and ready for dissemination.</p>
<p>Dissemination villages</p> <p>2.9 Average of 10 no. Farming system technologies successfully disseminated from each of 250 core villages to 550 surrounding villages by end PY8</p>	<p>In dissemination villages project has adopted a different strategy for dissemination of project learning using participatory approach. Jankar have been facilitated for mobilization of the community in dissemination villages for SHG formation and development of village plan and further linked with financial institutions for undertaking different activities as per their needs and priorities. Community and Jankar of dissemination villages have been trained by project.. Project provided direct support to start only one /two activities in these villages.</p>

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OUTPUT- 3 : Villagers skills, capacity and networking with others enhanced for improved livelihoods.

Core villages	
3.1. Over 50% of group members are trained in skills for income generation/expenditure reduction by end PY5.	60% of group member are trained in skill development for income generation activity. Keeping in the view of sustainability, to optimally utilize its internal resources and external linkages, a series of training has been organized on book keeping & Financial management as well as specialized training on MF/ME , and technical aspect to 427 participant as a part of consolidation strategy.
3.2. Over 50% of groups are involved in income generation activities and report increases in annual household incomes of at least 5% by PY8.	82.4% of the groups of core villages are involved in Income generation activities and reported increased annual income. 51% groups reported increase in annual income of more than Rs. 5000/- and 31.4% had earned an annual income of less than Rs. 5000/-.
3.3. At least 50% of functioning groups have strong savings and credit systems by end PY8.	100% of the groups have strong saving and 86% have inter loaning (credit) system at the end of project.
3.4 50% of strong groups have effective linkages with GOs / NGOs/ PRIs / FIs and other businesses, and report improved access to their resources/ services.	94% of the groups are having linkages with out side agencies Gos /NGOs/ PRIs /Fis. Out of which 52 % groups have established linkages for getting loan from Bank / SGSY.
Dissemination villages	
3.5 20% of dissemination villages have effective linkages with GOs / NGOs/ PRIs / FIs and other businesses, and report improved access to their resources/ services.	53% of the dissemination groups have linkages with different government departments/ NGOs/PRIs. 33.8 % groups under dissemination villages have established linkages with Financial Institution/Bank and have taken Bank loan/ SGSY at the end of project.

OUTPUT –4 : Project achievements disseminated and experience shared with other agencies with a view to adoption, wider uptake, and pro-poor policy change.

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4.1 State specific project strategies and work plans for working with others (GOs/ Panchayats/ NGO's) operational by 30 th September 2001.	The state specific project strategy has been developed and operationalised.
4.2 Strategies and work plans for WWO reviewed and revised through discussions and analysis with DFIDI by June 2002, and lessons disseminated by EOP.	The strategy for working with Gos/PRI/NGOs has been developed and action plan has been prepared and operationalised for dissemination of project learnings at the end of project.
4.3 At least 8 key policy changes introduced by state governments as a result of project experience and dissemination.	JTDS, JWDS, WORLP, ORTAL, DRS, CCA, NABARD-W.B., Watershed Programme – Jharkhand are the key example for incorporation of EIRFP learning in their projects.

OUTPUT- 5 : GVT-E established as financially viable and sustaining development organisation.

self-

5.1 Strategic business plan indicating long-term viability of GVT-East in place by end of PY9 , reviewed every six months and being implemented.	Keeping in view the Business opportunity in GVT (East) a new human resource strategy has been developed and piloted beyond the period of 31 st March 2005.
5.2 GVT-East has sufficient contracts in hand to cover costs for years 2005-06 and 2006-07, with essential overheads covered by income from GVT corpus funds.	At present GVT- East has actualised 17 projects (Period ranging from one to 5 years) and engaged 79 staff. Income from these projects covering the cost of 25 office / Managerial staff and essential overhead cost.

OUTPUT- 6 : Effective project management system established and operational.

6.1 Project delivers outputs (1-5 above) to budget and on time with appropriate staffing.	Outputs (1-5) delivered with 124 numbers of staff and now all staff are withdrawn from EIRFP project after 31 st
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	March 2005.
6.2 PMU manages process and participatory aspects of project effectively.	PMU successfully managed the participatory aspect of project and consolidation work as per given timeframe.
6.3. All project staff received appropriate training and development.	HR Consultant - Strategic Alliance, conducted the skill audit. The training list developed as per the key competencies of staff and priority for new assignment beyond end of EIRFP.
6.4. At least 5 technical manuals / guidelines	Documentation of 6 number of Manual and guide based on project learning has been developed.
6.5. Project learning system established by end of PY1 and used effectively to manage the project.	Project learnings are being replicated in different projects undertaken with the support of different stakeholders. This is being appreciated widely.

Section 2 : Details of grant and Utilization

1. Date of Commencement : 01.04.1995
2. Duration of the Project : 5 Yrs (April1995–March 2000) but extended to March 2003 and final upto 31 March 2005.
3. Total Project Cost (Local Cost) : Rs. 38.65 Crores (£8.591m)
4. KRIBHCO Contribution* : Rs 2.25 Crores (£0.50M)
5. DFID Contribution * : Rs. 27.41 Crores (£6.091m)

GRANT AS PER PGA

(£ in million)

DFID Fund Allotment	Original Grant	Revised Grant	In INR in Lakhs	Net Fund Available in INR in lakhs
1. Reimbursable Cost (Local Cost)	£6.631	£ 6.091	2740.95	2740.95
2. Technical Cost	£ 1.460	£ 2.000	899.45	To be borne by DFID
3. Sub Total	£ 8.091	£ 8.091	3640.40	

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4. KRIBHCO Contribution	£ 0.500	£ 0.500	225.00	225.00
5. Grand Total	£ 8.591	£8.591	3865.40	2965.95

Considering fixed cost at £ 1= Rs. 45

GRANT-IN-AID RECEIVED FROM GOI & UTILIZATION

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Grant received from GOI	Expenditure / Claims to GOI
<i>F.Y.1995 –1996</i>	75.85	74.43
<i>F.Y.1996 –1997</i>	167.34	140.34
<i>F.Y.1997 –1998</i>	226.02	251.16
<i>F.Y.1998 –1999</i>	524.48	363.04
<i>F.Y.1999 –2000</i>	432.74	441.78
<i>F.Y. 2000 – 2001</i>	390.51	437.77
<i>F.Y. 2001 – 2002</i>	495.50	491.57
<i>F.Y 2002-2003</i>	400.93	511.54
<i>F.Y 2003-2004</i>	521.27	443.45
<i>F.Y 2004-2005</i>	283.77	363.33
GRAND TOTAL	3518.41	3518.41