

Annual Progress Report (April 2022- March 2023)

The 'Yearly Progress Report' should focus on the project activities conducted during the financial year (2022 – 23) as per following sections.

Section I – Project Summary

Section II – Project Progress

Section III – Future Plans

Section IV – Case studies of innovative approaches

Section I:

A. Project Summary:

Date of Submission: 20/05/2023

Name of Project: Ensuring sustainable livelihood for tribal communities through Forest Right Act, agronomic intervention and watershed based development in Damoh District of Madhya Pradesh.

Name of Organization: Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti, Katni – (MJVS)

Reporting Period: April 2022 to March 2023

Project Location: (Please furnish the detail in the below mentioned table)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Name of the Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of the Villages	No. of HHs covered
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Tendukheda	25	60	9000

B. Please give a brief description of the project: (Please furnish the detail in below mentioned table)

Project Objectives	Major interventions planned	Expected outputs	Expected outcomes
Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducting a survey on status of selected government schemes/programs/reach related to land and livelihood of tribes in operational areas.• Advocacy meeting with District level administration on land Rights under FRA.• State level Advocacy meeting on land Rights under FRA.• Refresher training for staff members on forest rights and government schemes.• Aware and motivate to community on Covid-19 prevention and Vaccination through the CBO's and village level meetings.• Organizing Shibir (Camps) at Panchayat level for submission of application of government schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4221 claims submitted for land entitlement under FRA it is anticipated that 3000 claims will get settled and land entitlement is awarded.• Claim for Community Forest Rights has submitted to 23 villages it is anticipated that 20 claims will get settled.• Better accessibility and delivery of government funds and services –	It is anticipated that by engaging in different livelihood interventions, annual income of per household will get increased by Rs. 25000-30000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide handholding support to families for fill up the form of government schemes. 	through MGNREGS and other government schemes	
Strengthening to village level institutions for sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-help with improved governance and convergence of funds from different government departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise Gram Sabha for democratic decision making and accessing entitlement through government schemes. • Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner. • Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities. • Establish 4 Processing unit of NPM produce. • Link to village level institution with KVK for starting the income generation activities. • Exposure for FOP members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established democratic norms for good governance - regular <i>Gram Sabhas</i> in 60 villages with more than 60% participation, 50% participation of women • 550 SHG's members started income generation activities. • FPO will start processing unit of spices and Promote to farmers for cluster based production and marketing 	
Natural resource management and economic development through convergence on watershed development principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy meeting with gram panchayat for implementation of approved Micro level work plan. • Convergence with government schemes for implementation of watershed based activities. • Securing lifesaving irrigation through construction Farm pond, community pond, check dam/stap dam dug well etc. • Block level consultation for convergence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved availability of water for irrigation with 1500 family in the villages having access to irrigation. • Implementation of land development related works. 	
Enhance food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions and collective Marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating agronomic interventions like organic farming, SCI, kitchen garden etc. and piloting non-pest management • Developing pulse production clusters through the support of village level institution and sell it in market through the support of FPO. • Promotion of organic farming - Mataka Khad, Agniastra, Bhu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agriculture productivity of 3000 targeted families through Land development, watershed based development activities and agronomic interventions. 	

	<p>NADEP and Vermi compost etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting traditional seed bank through the support of SHG's. • Demonstration of NPM in 60 villages • Input Support for Promotion of commercial vegetable cultivation and/or Kitchen garden. • Developing vegetable production clusters by village level institution through the support of Horticulture and agriculture department. • Developing Aggregation centre at village level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4500 households are trained and have adopted improved and NPM based agriculture practices. 	
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Section II:

A. Project Progress:

A.1. Outcome Progress: - Please mention all outcomes and its details envisioned in the project. *(Please include more tables as per the requirement and ensure that all outcomes whose related activities have been performed in the given reporting period are included)*

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
1.	Capacity building of villagers for accessing rights and entitlements under FRA and other government schemes.	Ensure land rights to 50% targeted families	Tribal households will be getting individual land rights under FRA.	2933	676	23
			At least 20 villages CFR claims will be settled.	20	0	0
		Linking villagers with different schemes for risk mitigation	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1470	1470	100
			Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	1320	1320	100
			Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	1320	1320	100
			Soil Health Card	1757	570	32
			Widow pension	44	33	75
			Old age pension	90	120	133
			PMJAY (Ayushman)	1278	1278	100
			Kisan Credit card	565	426	75
			Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana.	346	1133	327
			Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana	4300	4300	100

***Progress Narrative:** - MJVS has already registered 2933 FRA cases of Tendukheda Block in MP Van Mitra Portal. In which 676 families have got pattas during the month under review due to the efforts of MJVS team, MJVS organized several consultation and advocacy meetings at block level, district level and state level to get pattas. Along with this, we gave several written applications to the SDM, Collector and Minister, as a result of which the families have received their entitlement certificates Under the FRA. 2257 families are still left, whose process is still going on, it is expected that soon the remaining families will also get their land rights certificates. 20 C.F.R. applications are also registered in MP Van Mitra portal, whose process of obtaining lease is going on. Now it is the job of the government to give its feedback on these registered claims and send it to the concerned department for process. To speed up the process of these registered claims, MJVS has advocated at the District and state levels. During the reporting period we have conducted seven district level and one state level consultation program with administration and gave written application to Collector, DFO, MLA and Minister for the fast process of registered FRA claims of mpvan mitra portal. Along with this we have also submitted the memorandum on FRA issues in Mukhya Mantri Jan sewa abhiyan. We filed the RTI with tribal welfare department and received information about the current status of MP Vanmitra Portal FRA claims and process.

One of the objectives of the project is to take the benefits of government schemes to the people and for this; Various activities have been done by the organization to make people aware and connect with the government such as interface meeting with government department, block level consultation program, district level consultation, participation in gram sabha meetings and Mukhyamantri Jan Sewa Abhiyan etc. To sensitize the community we conducted 41 interface meeting with village level institution (SHG and VDC) and government department, 3 block level consultation and we participated in gram sabha and Mukhyamantri Jan Sewa Abhiyan with community. Along with this we have also provided handholding support to the community for getting the benefits of government department.

Due to these efforts of MJVS team. During the reporting period many families got the benefits of government schemes in which involved are Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana **1470** families, Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana **1320** families, Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana **1320** families, soil health card **570**, Widow pension **33** Women, Old age pension **120** People, PMJAY (Ayushyman Bharat) **1278** families, Pradhaan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana **1133** families and Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana **4300** families.

Challenges faced during implementation:

- Despite our tireless efforts, no action is being taken by the government on an issue like FRA.

Future plan:

- Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Advocacy Meeting with State Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- We will encourage the community to participate in the Gram Sabha meeting and submit written proposals on issues related to FRA.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement (Achieved/Target *100 in %)
	Strengthening to village level institutions for sustain self-reliant development and good governance. The project will combine self-	Village level institutions like – Gram Sabha in Panchayats	Mobilizing Gram Sabhas Meetings	25	25	100
			Mukhyamantri Jan seva abhiyan	25	25	100
		Strengthening of Mahila Manch and SHGs & other need based institutions like VDC and FPOs etc.	Monthly Meetings of VDC	60	60	100
			Meeting with NRLM	0	6	600
			Monthly meetings and Strengthening	181	181	100

2.		of SHG			
		Meeting with FPO Members	10	35	350
		Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary department) for promoting income generation Activities.	30	41	136
		NGS Group	50	50	100

***Progress Narrative:** - Presently MJVS has 181 SHGs, 60 VDCs, 50 NGS groups and one FPO at village level. To strengthen these institutions, MJVS team is continuously organizing monthly meetings, trainings and also providing support. VDC meeting was held in every village to prepare the plan to be presented in the Gram Sabha meeting. Along with this, regular communication was held with the Panchayat and block officials for relationship building. We have conducted 41 interfaces meeting with SHGs and Government Department (PRI, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and KVK) to link village institutions with government scheme, NPM promotion and income generation activities. To strengthen the FPO and increase the shareholding, we organized a team orientation workshop on FPO Promotion. Along with this we have also organized 35 meetings at village level to strengthen FPO members, increase shareholding and plan for agriculture promotion and marketing of NPM product. In which we discussed with farmers about collective agriculture production and collective marketing.

NGS group is a NPM promotion group. Through the NGS (NPM guarantee system) group we trained to farmers for doing NPM crop certification process. Under the NGS certification process total 500 farmers are linked through the 50 NGS group. Mukhyamantri Jan Sewa Abhiyan was conducted in all the Gram Panchayats of the project area, in which the people of the village gave applications to solve their problems and getting the benefits of government schemes. Regular interaction and capacity building was done with SHGs regarding promotion of Kitchen garden, NPM farming, Bio inputs, commercial level vegetable production and conservation of traditional seed at village level. SHG members are trained on technologies of agriculture, need of NPM, and regular handholding done in implementation of kitchen garden for nutrition aspect, preparation of different organic manure, and process of SCI, commercial level vegetable cultivation and grading and processing of farm produce. During the reporting period **665** SHG members are engaged in commercial level vegetable production, **1820** SHG members are engaged in kitchen garden intervention and **1008 SHG** members have done tuar production in **504 acar** of land. **6 SHG's** are operating Bio input processing unit, **30 SHG's** are operating traditional seed bank and ALIVE FPO operating the processing unit of Spices, tuar and millet.

Challenges faced during implementation:

- It was realized we need regular interaction with community to understand problems of the village.
- Farmers have faced the problem in maintaining of buffer zone under the NGS practice.
- Marketing through the FPO is very difficult without enough money.

Future plan:

- Livelihood enchantment trainings to SHG like goat rearing, poultry and vegetable production.
- Interface meeting with government representatives.
- Promotion of commercial level vegetable production through the SHG
- Promotion of NGS through the SHG and VDC.
- Promotion and branding of Bio input unit.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
3	Natural resource management and economic development through convergence on watershed development principles. Micro-planning based on watershed development principles.	Implementation of Watershed and land development related works	Earthen Dam	22	26	118
			Check Dam/Stop dam	2	9	450
			Community Pond	5	15	300
			Farm pond	30	25	83
			Construction of well	25	52	208
			Bori Bund/Drum Bund/Any other Bund	20	17	85
			Plantation	100	325	325
			Contoor trench	19	11	58
			Land development (land levelling/Field bunding	342	283	82

***Progress Narrative:** - Soil and water conservation is also a main objective of the project. If we see that all the thematic area are interconnected because if we did work on soil and water conservation so agriculture and livestock development is also increased automatically. During the reporting period we have organised many activities for team and community like capacity building workshop for team members, interface meeting with PRI members, consultation with block level and district level administration. We have also participated with community in gram sabha meeting and mukhya mantri jan seva abhiyan and submitted many proposal and application on village development and government schemes. Many work related to soil and water conservation has been done through the Gram Panchayat Under the MGNREGA schemes. Which includes work of Field Bunding, Land Leveling, Well deepening, Plantation, Earthen dam, farm pond, community pond, cantor trench and Bori Bandhan etc? All these works have been done on the basis of the MLP plan submitted by the MJVS team to the Gram Sabha.

Through the support of village development committee. We have also submitted new work proposal also of every villages in gram sabh meetings. During the reporting period MJVS team constructed 26 earthen Dam, 9 Check dam/Stop dam 25 farm pond and 15 community pond, 17 bori bandhan, 283 field bunding, 325 plantations and Contoor trench in 11 villages through the support of Gram panchayat, community contribution and Co-finance. During the reporting period, a total of 144 watershed structures were constructed at village level with the help of MJVS and Gram Panchayat, which will irrigate about 3000 acres of land of 1515 families and raise the water level of wells and bore wells in that village. This year MJVS has also constructed a community pond in Sasnakhurd village with its own funds, which will irrigate a total of 50 hectares of land of 35 farmers and increase the water level of 15 wells.

Future plan:

- We will organize block and district level convergence meetings to build clarity on different schemes and strategy formation to speed up work implementation.
- We will submit new proposals in gram sabha meetings through the support of village level institutions.
- Follow-up and monitoring of approved plan by grampanchayat.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement (Achieved/Target *100 in %)
4	Enhanced food, nutrition and livelihood security through agronomic interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased agriculture productivity of 3000 targeted families through Land development, watershed based development activities and agronomic interventions. 4500 households are trained and have adopted improved and NPM based agriculture practices. 	SRI/SWI	1375	1575	114
			Promotion Pulse cultivation	500	1008	201
			Promotion of oilseed cultivation	300	475	158
			Niche agri-produce (Millets)	200	245	122
			Promotion of Ginger	200	215	107
			Promotion of Tomato	300	880	293
			Promotion of Brinjal	300	880	293
			Increase the shareholders of FPO	1000	1518	151
			Kitchen Garden	1000	2554	255
			Fencing	250	308	123
			Commercial Vegetable Cultivation	600	945	157
			Sprinkler	50	62	124
			Bio pesticides	2000	2882	144
			Bhu NADEP	1000	1876	187
			Vermi Compost	50	332	664
		Any other input program	0	1006	1006	
		Livestock Development	Vaccination to animals	1300	1919	147
			Goat rearing	50	50	100
			Azola (Dairy promotion)	500	567	113
			Poultry Promotion	200	275	137
Fisheries	50		56	112		

***Progress Narrative:** - Agriculture is the main source of income of the farmers. Keeping these objectives in mind under BRLF project, we are working with farmers on NPM based farming. During the reporting period we have organised refresher training to team on promotion of NPM based farming, NGS promotion, grading, processing and marketing of NPM produce. After getting the training Project team members provided the trainings to farmers and village level institutions. During the reporting period MJVS team focused on promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI), SWI, System of Crop Intensification technique in Pulse, Oilseed, Vegetable, and Non-Pesticide Management (NPM) techniques. Also, kitchen garden was promoted for addressing nutrition aspect of families. Through the support of MJVS and horticulture department currently 945 farmers are doing vegetable cultivation at commercial level, Due to this, his income has increased from 3 to 4 lakhs annually.

For the better implementation of the agricultural activities at grass root level, Regular handholding at field level was done by field staffs as well as agriculture experts in time of cultivation to ensure proper technique and steps of cultivation methods. We have always facilitated women to participate in every training and activity. Special orientation was done with SHG members and VDC for promotion of kitchen garden and NPM. For the promotion of commercial level vegetable cultivation we have linked to farmers with horticulture and agriculture department schemes like drip system, poly mulching and modern agricultural techniques. We have organised the exposure of farmers at KVK Damoh for the capacity building. Through the efforts of MJVS team 1273 farmers got the training from KVK, agriculture, horticulture and fisheries department on different- different subjects, which improved their agriculture. Many government schemes are available for the farmers, but due to lack of information, the farmers were not able to get the benefits of those schemes. But during the reporting period, with the support of MJVS team and BRLF project, 2231 farmers got benefits of different-different schemes of KVK, agriculture and horticulture department like training, exposure, crop demonstration, farm equipment, vermin bed, sprinkler and drip system etc. the details are given below..

Particular	Number	Beneficiary
Trainings and Exposure		
Training by agriculture department	24	625
Interstate Exposure by agriculture dep.	1	15
Training by Horticulture department	12	265
Training by KVK-	14	368
Plot demonstration by agriculture dep.		
Tuar		32
Urad		287
Mustard		174
Lentil		103
Vermi Bed		45
Bee keeping -		5
Grass cutter machine to farmers		9
Spray pump to farmers		3
Plot demonstration by KVK		
Urad		32
Satawar		5
Garlic		25
Plot Demonstration by Horticulture dep.		
Plantation		98
Vegetable production		65
Vermi Bed		35
Sokh pit Construction by gram panchayat		40

In the project area for the promotion of NPM we have open 6 bio pesticides unit through the support of SHG'S, where SHG's prepare organic pesticides and fertilisers and sell to farmers. Till March 2023 total 75000 rupees bio pesticides has been sold. Along with this we have organized separate training events to create awareness about adverse effect of chemicals used in time of cultivation, prepared maps to identify pattern of utilization of chemical fertilizer and insecticide, and also natural substitute to address the gap. Training was given in MMDs and SHGs on preparation of organic manures like Matka Khad, Bhu Nadeb, and organic insecticide like Agniastara, Mathastra etc. Currently 7131 farmers are doing NPM Farming. Through the support of N+3F 500 farmers are adopting the NPM crop certification process under the NPM guaranty system (NGS). We have promoted seed bank also in 30 villages to preserve local traditional seed which have much more resistant capacity to disease and also to ensure availability of variety of seeds to villagers at time of cultivation. In the Kharif season of the financial year 2022-23, a total of 1542 farmers received various seeds from the Community Seed Bank. These numbers reflect the collective efforts of community and village level organizations like SHGs, VDCs and FPOs.

S. #	Particular	Number
1	Traditional seed bank established	30
2	Number of SHG involved in operation of seed Bank	20
3	Number of VDC involved in operation of seed Bank	10
4	Number of type seeds available in the seed Bank	18
5	Number of varieties of seeds available in the seed Bank	47
6	Total grain seeds in seed banks in financial year 2022-2023	185 Quintal
7	Total oil seeds in financial year 2022-2023	5.25 Quintal
8	Total pulses seeds in financial year 2022-2023	10.5 Quintal
9	Total vegetable seeds in seed banks in financial year 2022-2023	93 kg
10	Number of farmers benefited from the seed bank in financial year	1542

2022-2023

Technology Resource Centre (TRC) also promoted in all villages. Purpose of TRC is for create scope of easy access for tools which is helpful in implementation of agriculture. We are also promoting TRC committees for maintenance and management of TRCs and equipment in it. Also, internal exposure was organized to reach to large number of farmers about creating awareness of feasibility of SRI/SWI/SCI techniques and Modern agriculture techniques.

Livestock is a part of agriculture. If we talk about NPM based farming or natural farming then the role of livestock is clearly visible. Animals are a part of agriculture on one hand and on the other hand they are a huge source of income. During the period under review, we have taken up the task of providing training to the farmers about Government schemes of Goat rearing, Poultry, Fisheries, Fodder Management and Animal Husbandry Department to promote livestock. As a result of which a total 1919 household benefited through the vaccination schemes of vet nary department, 56 families have adopted fisheries through the support of organisation and fisheries department, 50 families adopted goat rearing and 275 families adopted backyard poultry through the support of backyard poultry schemes of veterinary department. If we talk about feed management of livestock, we have implemented Azolla intervention at household level; we have provided training and demonstration to farmers for propagation of Azolla grass, as a result of these activities during the reporting period total 567 families Started production of Azolla. Some families have also started using Azolla in paddy cultivation as Azolla works for nitrogen fixation as well as weed control.

Challenges faced during implementation

- lack of small farm machinery leads to more time and labour; lack of fund for demonstrating controlled conditioned plots at village level; attacks from wild and stray animals and frost damage the crop;
- Crop has been affected due to delayed and less rainfall.

Future plan:

- Promote to farmers for preparation of Azola pit and Bhu Nadep.
- Promotion of commercial level vegetable production
- Aggregation of agricultural produce like tuar, Bingil, tomato, turmeric and coriander.
- Processing and marketing spices and Tuar.
- Promotion and branding of Bio pesticide unit at Block level and District level also.

S.N.	Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Schedule	Target as Planned	Achieved	Achievement in %
5	Others	Piloting innovation	NPM Guarantee System (NGS) for group certification	500	500	100
			Developing Tuar production clusters through the support of village level institution and sell it in market through the support of FPO.	1000	1008	100
			Stabilize Processing Unit of NPM Produce (Bio pesticides)	4	6	150
			Started Processing unit of spices, tuar and kodo millet	2	3	150
			Started marketing of NPM produce in local market through the support of electric vending cart	0	1	100

***Progress Narrative:** - Currently we are doing NGS with 500 farmers. NGS is an NPM certification process. We have started promoting the NPM certification process NGS since last year with 250 farmers as a demo; This year we have started a single intervention with 500 farmers. Under these activities we have formed 50 NPM clusters. We have maintained a Farm Diary as part of the NPM certification process in which all the information is mentioned. All NPM groups are monitored by the team and periodically by group members. Along with this we developed tuar and vegetable production cluster with the help of SHG members in which 1008 members of the group cultivated tuar in 504 acres of land and 880 members cultivated vegetable in 632 acres of land. 6 SHGs with the support of MJVS and N+3F organization are running Bio Resource Centres to promote NPM based farming and income generation activities. The SHG members prepare the bio inputs and are sold to the needy farmers with the help of MJVS team and other sources. Last two years we have started the processing and packaging of spices and tuar. And from this year we have also started the processing and packaging unit of kodo millet. For the promotion and marketing of NPM products, we have started marketing through Electric Vending Cart, which is proving to be very effective.

Challenges faced during implementation

- We are facing the problem in branding and marketing of the bio inputs.
- There are problems in maintaining the buffer zone under NGS incentive because the farmers' fields are far away.

Future plan:

- Promotion and branding of bio pesticide unit at village level.
- Promotion of NGS.
- NPM demonstration.
- Promotion of processing unit of spices, Tuar and kodo millet.
- Prepared proper business plan for BRC and processing unit.

A.2 Output Progress: Please mention all output and their details envisioned for the current reporting period of the project. *(Please include more rows in the tables as per the requirement)*

Consolidated at Project level

S.N.	Output	Output Indicators	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)
1.	Strengthening of village institution	Monthly Meetings of VDC	60	60	100
		Monthly meetings and Strengthening of SHG	181	181	100
		Meeting with FPO Members	10	35	350
2	Productivity enhancement of Cereal Crop	SRI / SWI	1375	1575	114.5
3	Productivity enhancement of Pulses	Promotion Pulse cultivation	500	1008	200
4	Productivity enhancement of oilseed	Promotion of oilseed cultivation	300	475	158
5	Promotion of Other Crops	Niche agri-produce (Millets)	200	245	122
		Promotion of Ginger	200	215	107
		Promotion of Tomato	300	880	147
		Promotion of Brinjal	300	880	184
6	Value Chain	Increase the	1000	1518	151

	Development for agriculture	shareholders of FPO			
7	Other input equipment in agriculture	Kitchen Garden	1000	2554	255
		Fencing	250	308	123
		Sprinkler	50	62	124
		Any other input program	0	985	985
8	Promotion of Climate Resilient Agriculture	Bio pesticides	2000	2882	144
		Vermi Compost	50	332	
		Bhu NADEP/NADEP	1000	1876	187
9	Small Ruminant	Goat Rearing	50	32	64
		Poultry Promotion	200	275	137
10	Cattles	Azola (Dairy promotion)	500	567	113
11	Other	Vaccination to animals	1300	1919	147
		Fisheries	50	56	112
12	Construction of Water Harvesting Structure	Earthen Dam	22	26	118
		Check Dam/Stop dam	2	9	450
		Community Pond)	5	15	300
		Farm pond	30	25	83
		Construction of well	25	52	208
13	Drainage line treatment and development	Bori Bund/Drum Bund/ Any other Bund	20	17	85
14	Soil Conservation	Contour trench	19	11	57
15	Bio-mass Conservation	Plantation	100	325	325
16	Land Development	Land development (land levelling/Field bunding	342	283	82
17	Land Rights	At least 20 villages CFR claims will be settled.	2933	676	23
		No. of FRA Claim Settled	20	0	0
18	PM Flagship Program	Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Yojana	1470	1470	100
		Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana	1320	1320	100
		Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	1320	1320	100
		PMJAY	1278	1278	100

		(Ayushyman)			
		Kisan Credit card	565	426	75
		Soil Health Card scheme	1757	1320	75
		Pradhaan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana.	346	1133	330
		Mukhya Mantri Kisan Kalyaan Yojana	4300	4300	100
19	State Level social welfare scheme	Widow pension	44	33	75
		Old age pension	90	120	133
20	Awareness Generation and capacity building				
		Block level Consultation	2	3	150
		Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA)	1	6	600
		Advocacy Meeting with State Level ADMN on Land right (FRA)	1	1	100
		Interface meeting with SHG's and PRI members for promoting discussion and decision making in democratic manner.	30	41	136
		Training & Exposure by KVK	0	15	1500
		Training on natural farming and Bee keeping by agriculture department	0	24	2400
		Interstate exposure by agriculture department	0	1	1
		Training by Horticulture department	0	12	1200
		Field visit and monitoring by KVK	0	4	400
		Field visit and monitoring by agriculture department	0	14	1400
		Plot demonstration by	0	568	568

		agriculture department of tuar, urad, lentil, mustard, vermin bed and bee keeping			
		Plot demonstration of Urad, Satawar and garlic by KVK at project area	0	72	7200
		Plot demonstration by horticulture department on	0	198	19800
		Field School	0	10	1000
		Refresher Training for all Staff Members on Govt. schemes ,FRA , Agronomic Intervention & PRI	1	2	200
		Capacity building of team on FPO by N+3F	1	1	100
		Capacity building of FPO members	10	8	80
		Training and Demonstration of medicinal plant to farmers	0	5	500
		NPM and NGS Promotion for Project team	2	2	100
		Training to team and Farmers on NGS promotion	50	55	110
		Training to farmers on SRI promotion	0	180	1800
		Training to project team on POP, FFS and INS	2	2	100
		Training to master trainer on POP, FFS and INS	2	2	100
		Training to farmers on Poultry promotion	0	15	1500
		Training to farmers on	0	5	

		fisheries promotion			
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B. Overall Households Coverage: (Households should not be overlapped)

S.N.	Name of the state	Name of livelihood interventions/income generation activities	No. of HHs covered	Cost of investment	Name of Schemes/Donor
1	Madhya Pradesh	SRI	1575	9450000	Community Contribution, BRLF
2		Other Crops	2268	10844900	Community Contribution, BRLF, agriculture department, KVK and horticulture department
3		Kitchen Garden	2554	4542350	Community Contribution, BRLF
4		Commercial level Vegetable Cultivation	808	1680000	Community Contribution, BRLF, Co-finance and Horticulture
5		NPM (Cost saving)	3214	2461000	Community Contribution, BRLF and Co-Finance
6		Fisheries	56	132000	Individual funding, Fisheries department and community contribution
7		Plantation	325	4500000	Community Contribution, BRLF, Co-Finance and Forest
8		Poultry	275	1445000	Veterinary department, Community Contribution and co-finance
9		Goatary	50	525000	Community Contribution
10		Soil and water conservation work	3409	27396300	Community Contribution, BRLF and Gram Panchayat

C. System Level Outcomes (SLO) (If any of the SLOs have been achieved during the reporting period, please specify in detail the visible change, wider impact, processes adopted to achieve the SLO, challenges faced during the process, its sustainability and plans to scale up.)

SLO	Visible changes	Wider impact	Process adopted	Challenges faced	Sustainability plans for scale up
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Developed good relation with government department	The presence of government departments will be visible at the village level.	The benefits of government schemes will reach more and more families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue interaction with department. To do the work given by the departments with honesty and quality 		Village level institution will sustain the process in the future. Because now gradually there is a friendly behavior between the farmers and the government departments, now the farmers themselves have started talking directly to the government officials and by going to the government departments they have started taking benefits of the schemes.
Training and Field visit by KVK, agriculture and horticulture department at village level.	Village level communities are making aware about the KVK, agriculture and horticulture department and its schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers have been started to adopt modern agriculture techniques and services of KVK, agriculture and horticulture department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue interaction with department. Interface meeting with government department and farmers at village level. Innovation at village level. 	Problem in taking the details of convergence because some department do not support for this.	We will aware to community and village level institution about government department and its services more and more.
Establishment of Bio Input unit in 6 village	During the reporting period total 2024 farmers purchased the bio pesticides from these units	Area of NPM Farming has been increase and dependency on the market has been decrease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All bio input units are operating by SHG'S. Capacity building of SHG's Provided Financial and technical support Promotion and advertising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper maintenance. Marketing of the produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Branding and publicity of the product. Maintain Quality of product etc.

D. Mention the major challenges faced during the reporting period. (For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)

Name of State	Challenges Faced	Action taken to overcome or mitigate risk
Madhya	Crop production has decreased due to delay and less rainfall in the project area.	Since this is a natural scenario, the staff focussed on motivating the famers to adopt alternative livelihood methods such as livestock development, micro enterprise, etc. Some farmers have shown interest in poultry, fisheries and goat rearing. The team is trying to help them in this, through the support of government department.
	Despite our tireless	We have conducted four district level and one state level consultation program with administration and gave written

Pradesh	efforts, no action is being taken by the government on an issue like FRA.	application to Collector, DFO, MLA and Minister for the fast process of registered FRA claims of mpvan mitra portal. Along with this we have also submitted the memorandum on FRA issues in Mukhya Mantri Jan sewa abhiyan. We filed the RTI with tribal welfare department and received information about the current status of MP Vanmitra Portal FRA claims and process.
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E. Outline key learning's during the reporting period.(For multi-state projects, state specific information should be highlighted)

Name of State	Key learning's	Briefly discuss any subsequent changes proposed to the implementation plan in view of these learning's
Madhya Pradesh	Need collective effort from community to influence government for large scale implementation.	Institution building based on need is done.
	For getting the benefits of any government schemes continuously follow up is more necessary	Through the support of MJVS team during the period under review, many families got the benefits of the government department schemes, including 430 families from KVK, 275 from Veterinary Department, 1298 from Agriculture Department and 463 farmers from Horticulture Department. Along with this, KVK, Agriculture, Horticulture agriculture KVK and Veterinary Department also visited the MJVS project area 38 times and organized training at village level.
	MJVS team learned about the proper implementation of NGS	Through the support of N+3F organisation currently we have working with 500 farmers on NGS promotion with 50 groups.
	MJVS team learned about the FPO its functioning and marketing process	We have planned to open two aggregation centres for collection and marketing of the produce. We are also promoting to farmer for taking the membership of the FPO.

F. Mention the key highlights of interventions and strategies undertaken that define your focus on tribal, women and other vulnerable communities.

Since the project area has a maximum population of tribal community, the interventions has a larger effect on them. Poultry, Kitchen gardens, bio produce and commercial level vegetable production are promoted by training women. The objective of involving women in Poultry, Kitchen gardens, bio produce and commercial level vegetable production are to ensure livelihood security and nutritional diet to them. For NPM demonstration, maximum ingredients are needed from the house, thus automatically the women get involved. And since they also spend maximum time farming, this method interests them as the things they use daily can be used to make organic pesticides.

Sl. No	Key highlights of intervention	Strategies undertaken to focus on development of Tribal community
1	The project area has a maximum population of tribal community	Thus the interventions have a larger effect on them.
2	Ensuring women participation in agriculture intervention	Trainings and Handholding were provided in SHGs and VDC on Kitchen Garden, NPM. Through the support of TRC those instruments are promoted which are women friendly.

3	Participation of women in village level meetings and gram sabha has increased.	MJVS team Motivated to women for participate in gram shabha and village level meetings through the Mahila Mangal Dal.
4	SHG's are operating the TRC and Seed Bank.	Trained to SHG about the operating of TRC and Seed Bank.
5	SHG's are operating 6 Bio resource centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of SHG's about that. • Provided Financial and technical support • Promotion and advertising of bio produce.
6	Promotion of backyard poultry through the SHG. Currently 733 SHG members are doing backyard poultry through the support of MJVS and veterinary department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of SHG's about backyard poultry poultry. • Provided poultry chiks and handholding support to SHG's members.

G. Briefly outline any capacity building efforts conducted during the reporting period (please provide details for staff, PRIs, SHGs, CBOs, CRP cadre building, and Government officials).

Name of the topic	No. of staff members trained	No. of SHGs trained	No. of PRI members trained	No. of CBOs (Other than SHGs) trained	No. of CRP (Other than SHG and Staff) trained	No. of Govt. Official participated/trained
Refresher Training for all Staff Members on Govt. schemes ,FRA , Agronomic Intervention & PRI	18	0	0	0	0	0
NPM, Kitchen garden and other agronomic interventions (235 such training)	0	105	24	34	60	18
Interface meeting with village level Institution and Government department (Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary department and PRI) for promoting income generation Activities. (72 Interface meeting	16	1008	42	634	120	92
Training to team members and farmers on FPO Promotion	18	0	5	12	23	0
Training to farmers on FPO	0	11	16	31	12	0
Virtual training on Field school	5	0	0	0	0	0
Virtual training on	5	0	0	0	0	0

POP Formation						
Training to farmers on natural farming by agriculture department. (24)	16	265	18	224	72	30
Interstate Exposure to farmers on promotion of natural farming and livelihood promotion	0	0	0	7	8	0
Virtual training on legal compliances of FPO by Seeds	2	0	0	0	0	0
Training on NGS promotion	16	0	0	50	25	0
KVK training and Exposure for farmers (14 training and exposure)	14	109	12	192	36	5
Training to farmers on poultry promotion	0	42	0	30	0	0
Training to farmers on promotion of medicinal plant at village level by KVK	2	0	0	2	0	0
Field school	0	0	0	8	0	0
Refresher training to team on NPM and NGS promotion	16	0	0	0	0	0
Training to farmers by horticulture department on promotion of horticulture crops and schemes (12 Trainings)	10	67	15	132	30	5
Training to farmers on soil testing (10)	0	165	14	244	14	0
Training to team on FPO compliances (FSSAI license)	4	0	0	0	0	0
Trace Agtech - NP3F training (4)	10	0	0	0	0	0
Training to team on rolling out plan for internal audit of Rabi crops	16	0	0	0	0	0
Training to farmers on utilisation of POP's (60)	0	416	19	640	62	0

Training to team on NGS implementation and farm dairy fill-up	16	0	0	0	0	0
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H. Outline any key innovative ideas, practices or approach undertaken during the reporting period and key learning's out of that.(Innovation can be in terms of technology, processes, approach, MIS, MEL processes etc.)

- Establishment of bio pesticides unit at village level. Pervious year through the support of MJVS total 6 bio input unit has been started. These all bio input unit are operated by the SHG'S with which a total 2024 farmers have been benefited till March 2023.
- If we are doing vegetable cultivation at commercial level so drip system and poly mulching is the best option for irrigation and weed control. During the reporting period through the support of MJVS and Horticulture department total 52 farmers have done commercial level vegetable cultivation from mulching techniques. With which they have sold vegetables worth more than 6 lakhs so far. Seeing this method, other farmers are also taking interest for adopting this method for the vegetable cultivation.

I. Progress on Pilots:

I.1. NPM

1. NPM pilot

A. Progress Narrative

Currently 6869 families of 60 villages have adopted NPM practices. Training to staff and community members are provided on regular intervals. The major activities adopted are preparation of bio repellents like Amrit pani, Agni astra, Mathaasthra, mahuaasthra, Uplaamrit and use of yellow sticky traps and trap crop of Marigold. Other inputs like matkakhad NADEP, Bhunadep and Vermi compost are also promoted through the support of Horticulture, co-finance and BRLF. Natural farming is a national level campaign. Government and many non- government organisation are promoting to farmers for doing natural farming. Through the efforts of MJVS team 8 trainings on natural farming was organised by agriculture department and KVK in the MJVS project area. Along with this for the promotion of natural farming KVK and Agriculture department provided plot demonstration of urda, tuar, mustard lentil, garlic and satawar to 821 farmers for 525 acar of land. For the promotion of NPM during the reporting month we have opened 6 bio input unit, which are operating by SHG's. Currently total 6869 farmers doing NPM based agriculture in 6869 acar of land.

B. Progress around NPM:

Name of gram Panchayat	Name of village	No of HHS covered	Area covered under NPM (acr)	Name of the crops covered under NPM
Sasanakalan	Sasanakalan	122	122	
Bhaisa	Bhaisa	134	134	
	Fular	110	110	
	Majhagwan	60	60	
Kudpura	Kudpura	135	135	
	DevariShankar	55	55	
Sarrra	Sarrra	115	115	
	Madho (Mado)	78	78	
Boriya	Boriya	86	86	
	Sanai	102	102	
	Sarsela Mal	95	95	
	Sarsela Raiyat	115	115	
Samdai	Samdai	136	136	

	Pateriyamal	135	135	Paddy, Maize,Urad, Moong,Till, Arhar, Kodo, Kutki, Gram, wheat, mustard, lentil, Coriander and Vegetables
	Pareriyachak	37	37	
Chhirkona	Chhirkona	62	62	
	Dhondha	90	90	
Dhangour Kalan	Dhangour Kalan	146	146	
	Baheriya	115	115	
	Baheriya Raiyat	28	28	
Bamhori	Bamhori	124	124	
	Ramadehi	141	141	
Bamnouda	Bamnouda	185	185	
	Satapairee	70	70	
	Dahara	110	110	
	Kevlaree	157	157	
Khamhariya kalan	Khamhariya kalan	155	155	
	Devari Nijam	145	145	
Ajeetpur	Ajeetpur	80	80	
	Dalpatpur	60	60	
Kotkheda	Kotkheda	178	178	
	Kosmada	31	31	
Khamhariya Shivilal	Khamhariya Shivilal	165	165	
	Pidrai	173	173	
Dhaneta	Dhaneta	187	187	
	Oriyamal	165	165	
Bisana khedee	Bisanakhedee	140	140	
	Sasanakhurd	122	122	
	Harduaa	166	166	
Bagdaree	Bagdaree	104	104	
	Tipanee	100	100	
	Ghutaria	110	110	
	Gubara	102	102	
	Dukarsata	124	124	
Chandana	Chandana	136	136	
	Harai	156	156	
	Palwa	98	98	
Jhaloun	Jhaloun	78	78	
Magdupura	Magdupura	173	173	
	Anchalpura	70	70	
Sehari	Sehari	188	188	
Jamun	Jamun	168	168	
	Pidrai	92	92	
	Hanumatbago	65	65	
Podee	Podee	94	94	
	Jaitgarh	72	72	
Mahagua kala	Mahaguakala	130	130	
	Richkudee	125	125	
Harrai Sigourgarh	Harrai Singourgarh	82	82	

	Harrai	92	92	
Total		6869	6869	

Topic of training	No. of staff participated	No. of farmers participated	Type of local resource fertilizer and pesticides	No. of farmers are following best practices in NPM	No. of staff capacitated
NPM (363)	16	6869	Amrit pani, Agni astra, Mathaastra, mahuaastra, Uplaamrit, NADEP, Bbhu Nadeb and agniastra	6869	16
NGS Promotion (110)	16	500	NGS practices, farm dairy fill up and internal audit and documentation	500	16

C. Challenges faced during implementation:

- Lack of instruments or mechanization – Unavailability of small and women friendly instruments for agriculture works like seed sowing, transplanted, etc. leads to more time and labour in field
- Uncertain situation of monsoon & unexpected gap in rain creates problem in weeding and transplantation.
- Lack of physical as well as financial resource for establishment of controlled demonstration plot.

D. Future Plans(Please include a detailed plan of action with timeline, interventions & coverage):

- Promotion and branding of Bio resource center.
- NPM demonstration.
- Promotion of NGS.
- Processing and marketing of NPM based produce.

J. Partnership with Panchayats:

(Resolutions from Gram Panchayat and/or Gram Sabhas and/or PalliSabhas from the new areas where programme expands need to be submitted within the respective years. Upload the resolutions obtained in the reporting year)

J.1 Mention the name of the community organization you propose to work with (GP/GS/PS):

J.2 Gram Panchayat (GP) OR GS OR Pallisabha (PS) resolutions obtained (please add more columns, if required):

Particulars	Madhya pradesh	State name	State Name
	1	Numbers	Numbers
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs planned to be included in the Project	25		
Total number of GPs/GSs/PSs included in the project till date (cumulative)	25		
Total number of resolutions obtained till date (cumulative)	25		
Cumulative balance remaining	0		
Number of new GPs/GSs/PSs where work was planned for the reporting year	0		

Number of Resolutions obtained from new GPs/GSs/PSs included in the reporting year	0		
Number of activities completed through GPs/GSs/PSs	2603		
Amount leveraged during the reporting period	30691559		

J.3 Describe your partnership with GPs; briefly discuss the nature of partnership and associated outcomes/ achievement? (For multi-state projects, please provide information specific to each State, if different)

During the reporting period we have organised many activities for team and community like capacity building workshop for team members, interface meeting with PRI members, consultation with block level representative. We have also participated with community in gram sabha meeting and mukhya mantri jan seva abhiyan and submitted many proposal and application on village development and government schemes. Many work related to soil and water conservation has been done through the Gram Panchayat under the MGNREGA schemes. Which includes work of Field Bunding, Land Leveling, Well deepening, Plantation, Earthen dam, farm pond, community pond, cantor trench and Bori Bandhan etc? All these works have been done on the basis of the MLP plan submitted by the MJVS team to the Gram Sabha. Through the support of village development comity we have also submitted new work proposal also of every villages in gram sabh meetings. During the reporting period MJVS team constructed 26 earthen Dam, 9 Check dam/Stop dam 25 farm pond and 15 community pond, 17 bori bandhan 52 Dug well, 283 field bunding, 325 plantations and in 10 villages Contoor trench through the support of Gram panchayat, community contribution and Co-finance. During the reporting period **total 30691559 Rs** fund leveraged from the gram panchayat. During the reporting period MJVS team also organised 41 interfaces meeting with community members and gram panchayat at village level for aware to community about the gram panchayat level schemes.

J.4 what were the major challenges faced in enabling participation of GPs? Provide details of action(s) taken to overcome these challenges. (For multi-state projects, please provide information specific to each State, if different)

Major challenges	Action(s) taken to overcome
Lack of interest of Panchayat functionaries	The MJVS team continuously visits in gram panchayat and try to contact with panchayat officials.
Unavailability of Sarpanch and Secretary in the Gram panchayat	

K. What would be your recommendation (if any) for changes in government flagship programmes/policies (reporting on PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, SBM is mandatory) and banking practices for better resolving the livelihoods problems of the tribal, women beneficiaries and other vulnerable communities. Please discuss with reference to your experience of interventions in each program (as directed in the template below) undertaken during the project period in target regions.

#1

Name of the program/ scheme: PMSBY/ PMJJBY

Process of engagement with program/ scheme: Awareness generation among villagers through gram sabha meeting, interaction with bankers to understand present situation.

Your Theory of change: As per our understanding, proper data tracking mechanism is needed. Also it is recommended to provide some certificate for villagers to properly recognize their participation in the schemes. After starting of the any schemes Government should make the community aware about those schemes.

Proposed Impact pathway: We are creating awareness through Institutions regarding these schemes. Awareness would result into more people taking up insurance schemes. Along with this, the government should also organize awareness camps in the village for awareness about the schemes.

#2

Name of the program/ scheme: MGNREGA

Process of engagement with program/ scheme: Awareness generation among villagers through gam sabha meeting, interaction with panchayat and block officials to understand present situation, discussion in interface meeting, help villagers in planning and submission of plan in Gram Sabha.

Your Theory of change: Targets of national interest schemes divert attention from soil and water conservation works. Also each district was following their own fixed design/ model of schemes which is not suitable for all villagers. MGNREGA if implemented right can bring solutions to area's water crisis. Awareness regarding scheme, its benefits and work that can be done under it is important. Before implementation of MGNREGA work proper planning is more important.

Proposed Impact pathway: In this area, more numbers of schemes related to soil and water harvesting and irrigation is required, implementation of which increase chance of getting better production. Also MGNREGA will help villagers in earning from home and which creates healthy income opportunities and also stops distress migration.

L. Resource Leveraging for the Reporting Year (Money that does not enter into the book of accounts of the organization):

State	Name of Scheme/Program/Mission	Type of agency (Ref Article 8 of Grant Agreement)	Purpose/Objective	Household covered/benefited	Amount (In Lakh INR)	Average cost of investment for each HHs (INR)
Madhya Pradesh	MGNREGA	Govt.	Soil and water conservation, plantation Nadep, irrigation, Fencing and crop protection	4134	306.9156	7424
Madhya Pradesh	Agriculture and Horticulture Department	Govt.	Sprinkler, Vermi compost bags and demonstration	2211	26.71491	1208
Madhya Pradesh	Veterinary	Govt.	Livestock development and poultry promotion	2194	12.8941	587
Madhya Pradesh	Fisheries	Govt.	Fisheries development	56	0.39875	712
Madhya Pradesh	MPSRLM	Govt.	MPSRLM	40	9.1	22750
	Total			8635	356.0234	0

L.1. Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in leveraging of resources:

- MJVS provides benefits of different schemes from different departments to the people but some government departments do not give the details of leverage and they are afraid to seal and sign in the supporting documents of the organization.
- Lack of formal space in government forum hinders scope of influence.
- Lack of information/Inconsistency in information at different departments.
- Regular updating of plan and continue networking with government department is very much required.

L.2. Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken, if any:

- Properly following of approved village development plan and constantly contacting with Panchayat representatives.
- Convergence meeting was organized for strengthening partnership.
- Made field visit plan with government officials to show the work of the organization at village level.

M.Co-finance(Co-finance includes: Resources mobilized from Donors, philanthropies, foreign contribution, private individual contributions, organizations own resources, Government sources, Banks (e.g NABARD), which enter the books of accounts of the CSO, portions of which are for the same objectives, geographies and within the project duration of BRLF, will be accounted as co-finance. These can be for the HR, operations, capacity building costs and cost of pilots as well as programme costs as per Article 7 of the Grant Agreement.)

Please upload a document supporting the source and amount of co-finance							
Name of the Donor	Type of agency (Please refer to Article 7 of Grant Agreement)	Purpose/objective	Household covered	Amount (In Lakh INR)	Support cost (HR, operations, CB and pilots)	Program me cost	Average cost of investment for each HHs
The Ford Foundation	Foundation	Program and HR	1021	9.52327	6.61200	2.91127	932
Total				9.52327	6.61200	2.91127	

M.1. Lessons learnt / Challenges/ Issues faced in raising co-finance for the project:

- We learned that if organisation work is good at grass root level so other agency will also taking interest for doing work with your organisation.

M.2. Proposed solutions/ action(s) taken:

- There are we have some Individual funders, who are taking interest for supporting to tribal community on livelihood and watershed work. So we can also approach them for work in tribal area.
- On the basis of BRLF project work. Currently we have received the livelihood project from the ford foundation for the tendukheda block of Damoh District.

Section III:

A. Future Plans:

A.1 Summary (Give a brief description of the main work to be carried out in the following year and any proposed significant changes to the overall project programme)

- Advocacy Meeting with District Level ADMN on Land right (FRA).
- Giving collective written application on the issue of FRA through villagers in Gram Sabha.
- Capacity building and vision building training of SHGs, VDC and FPO will be done for strengthening of institutions.
- Livelihood enchantment trainings to SHG like goat rearing, poultry and vegetable production.
- Interface meeting with government representatives.
- Promotion of commercial level vegetable production through the SHG
- Promotion of NGS through the SHG and VDC.
- Internal exposure of SHG'S for the promotion of cameral level vegetable cultivation and NPM promotion.
- Promotion and branding of Bio input unit.
- Promote to farmers for preparation of Azola pit and Bhu Nadep.
- Aggregation of agricultural produce like tuar, Bingil, tomato and turmeric.
- Processing and marketing of spices, Tuar and Millet.
- Training to farmers on millet promotion.

A.2 Changes in context (Have there been changes in the context, internally within the organisation or externally in the broader context, which affect implementation? Describe and comment on the impact of these and describe in detail, any changes made to the next year's project plan. The same changes have to be incorporated in AID 360 plans)

A.3 Inter-dependencies and relationships (If any change to the project stakeholders' (institutions and/or communities) relationships and/or existing partnerships is forecast, within the project, these should be detailed here)

A.4 How do you propose to make your future project activities more inclusive, based on your learning's from implementation activities during the reporting period? (Please describe in detail on specific outputs and indicators on women's participation, intended access / benefits from the project, and specific targets on participatory processes organization has planned for the coming year. This could also be done for specific target groups of women – tribal/ women headed households/ unemployed/ economically independent/... and so on. (If you developed Gender Action Plan (GAP), please share & attach as an annexure.)

- We will do proper follow up and monitoring of the activities.
- Capacity building of team and volunteer is also very important for the better implementation of the project activities.
- Continue visit in government department and making good relation with government officials.
- We will provide handholding support to village level institution generating awareness and promotion of village development activities like NPM based agriculture, soil and water conservation and livestock management.

A.5 what strategic support would you require from BRLF in the coming project period?
(Please mention your requirements over and above the existing project plan submitted to BRLF (if any))

Section IV:

A. Case studies of innovative approaches:

A.1 Key observations in execution of any flagship schemes/ programs of the government during the reporting period. Outline any best practices and/ or specific intervention that might facilitate enhanced convergence amongst the stakeholders (PRIs and CBOs/ government departments/ schemes/etc.) (Please include cases only from the target region of intervention covered under the current project) Please ensure that you report results against intervention under both the national and state level schemes of Government. If any documentation/ detailed analytical report were done, please append.

A.2 Key observations in execution of specific project components during the reporting period. Briefly outline any specific case study(s) that showcase innovative approaches/ strategies pursued in the project including interventions on innovative pilots, community institutions, access to resources, value chain development, etc. Please include cases only from the target region of intervention covered under the current project.

Case Study on Seed Bank

Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti is working on NPM based farming with 9000 families through the support from BRLF from last 4 year. Under the NPM based farming we work with farmers on water conservation, land development, plantation, livestock management, promotion & conservation of traditional seeds and awareness on modern agriculture techniques.

We are seeing that farmers are slowly becoming dependent on the market, from plowing the land to the storage of grain, the farmer has to spend money, out of which one of the expenses is also for seeds. At present, more than 80 percent of the farmers buy seeds from the market in every season at expensive prices, sometimes due to non-availability of seeds in the market, the sowing of the crop is also delayed, which also affects the production.

Indigenous seeds are slowly becoming extinct, the biggest reason for which is the dependence of the farmers on the market.

To resolve these problems, farmers were made aware of the conservation of indigenous seeds in village-village by the MJVS and established 30 traditional seed bank at village level which is operating by self-help groups (SHG) and village development committees VDC.

Process of Seed Bank

All seed banks are set up in community homes, basically in the homes of SHG and VDC members, for which no fee is charged by the community. All the seed banks are being run by Self Help Groups and VDCs. To accomplish this task, MJVS trained the SHG and VDC members about the procedures and rules of seed bank, how to collect the seed from the farmers, whether the seed is correct or not, how to store the seed and documentation. As per seed Bank rules determining how much seed are to be given to the farmer so that the seed reaches as many farmers as possible. If a farmer has taken the seed and does not return it at the right time, then what will be the fine for him etc.? Rules are set in each seed bank and on the basis of this the members of the group work. In all seed banks have a register in which all the information related to seeds and farmers is filled on the basis of the prescribed format by the members of the group.



Process of Seed collection and storage

When a farmer comes to taken seeds from the seed bank, he is already told that whenever you deposit the seed, the seed should be clean and dry, if not, and then the seed will be returned. Before giving seeds to the farmer, all the rules of the seed bank are told and complete information is written in the prescribed format and the farmer's signature is made so that the seed can be withdrawn in future on the basis of these documents. After receiving the seeds from the farmer, it is the responsibility of the members of the group to pack the different- different seeds in different- different drums, cartons and sacks through the determine organic methods so that the seeds do not get spoiled. Airtight plastic drums, airtight plastic bins and airtight sacks have been provided by the organization for storage, in which the seeds are stored.

Format for collection and distribution of seeds

S. #	Outward								Inward			
	Village	Farmers Name	Seeds Name	Variety of seeds	Quantity in kg	Date	Signature	Stock	Quantity in kg	Date	Signature	Remark
1												
2												

Details and achievements of traditional Seed Bank (Financial year 2022-2023)

In the Kharif season of the financial year 2022-23, a total of 835 farmers received various seeds from the Community Seed Bank. These numbers reflect the collective efforts of community and village level organizations like SHGs, VDCs and FPOs.

S. No.	Particular	Number
1	Traditional seed bank established	30
2	Number of SHG involved in operation of seed Bank	20
3	Number of VDC involved in operation of seed Bank	10
4	Number of type seeds available in the seed Bank	18
5	Number of varieties of seeds available in the seed Bank	47
6	Total grain seeds in seed banks in financial year 2022-2023	185 Quintal
7	Total oil seeds in financial year 2022-2023	3.5 Quintal

8	Total pulses seeds in financial year 2022-2023	9.5 Quintal
9	Total vegetable seeds in seed banks in financial year 2022-2023	93 kg
10	Number of farmers benefited from the seed bank in financial year 2022-2023	835



Case Study of Halle Singh

MJVS is working in dhoda village of chirkona gram panchayat of Tendukheda block from last four year on livelihood enhancement. We have organized multiple meeting and training events on improved agriculture practices in Dhoda village. After attending initial training, many farmers have showed their interest on SRI techniques and adopted the same. One of them was Halle singh gond. There are 5 members in his family himself, mother, wife and two children. He has 2 acres of land, in which on half an acre of land doing vegetable and remaining land he growing grains and pulses crop. He said before implementation of the BRLF project he was doing only chemical based farming and he was using chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the crops.



He said that on May 2020, he was trained by khelan singh Gond (Panchayat Sahayak) on NPM based agriculture and SRI techniques. Inspired by this, he had practiced paddy cultivation in one bigha of land through the SRI techniques. In which they got more production than before and the cost of farming also came reduce due to NPM based farming. Based on previous years' experience, this year (2022-23) he has done SRI in 1.5 acre of land in the guidance of Mr. Khelan singh. This year Halle singh also used weeder to remove weeds along with organic manure and organic pesticides. **Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti has created a TRC (technical resource center) in the middle of every 3 villages where IEC material, organic manure and some agricultural equipment (weeder, spry pump and tipan) are available, which all farmers can take advantage of.**

Halle singh said that we have got more benefits from the use of weeder, the cost and time spent in weeding has been saved, this technique is very good to all of us. In the month of October 2022 Block coordinator Mr. Naresh Khatik visited in the Dhoda village and meet with Mr. Halle singh and asked to him about the experience of SRI method and production of paddy, so he said that Naresh ji, this year we got about 30 quintals of paddy, which is 15 quintals more than before and this advantage we have got due to the SRI method. He said that we have got two main benefits from the SRI method first the production of paddy has increased and second the cost of the farming has decreased.



Case Study of Anandi Yadav

Mr Anandi yadav Father Soni singh yadav is a small farmer. He lives in Mehangua kala village of Mehangua kala gram panchayat of tendukheda block. Mehanguakala village is about 40 km from Tendukheda block. There are 6 members in his family himself, wife, mother, father and two children. He has 2.5 acres of land. In which he used to do seasonal farming, apart from farming, he also worked as a laborer. Still the problem was not taking the name of diminishing.

Anandi is also a member of the Village Development Committee. During the monthly meeting of the Village Development Committee, a discussion was held with the Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti worker Avalesh regarding the problem of water. Anandi said that I want to cultivate vegetables but due to water problem, I am not able to do this work. On this Avlesh said that there is a plan to build a well through Gram Panchayat, if you want, we can apply in it. On this, Anandi said that absolutely we want to apply. After this, with the help of Avlesh, Anandi applied for the construction of the well in the Gram Sabha and after 6 months the construction of the well was done with the help of the Gram Panchayat.



Now the level of water in the farmer's field has become correct, due to that, under the guidance of Avlesh, the farmer started cultivating vegetables in an organic way in .5 acres of land. Along with this, he prepared vermi compost for organic manure and organic pest controller for pest control, using which he got a profit of up to 28 thousand in 2 months in the cultivation of vegetables, which was not less than a wonder for the farmer. Farming of vegetables improved the economic condition of the farmer. Now the farmer is nurturing his family by doing farming with diligence and hard work, now he will not have to go to other's place for work.

Aadhunik Kheti Bani Sahara

Mr. Badde patel Father Mr. Sone singh patel is a small farmer. He lives in Magdupura village of Tendukheda Block and he has 3 akar own land. His family has 5 members himself, his wife and three children. All members are depended on agriculture. He is also a member of VDC and shareholder of ALIVE FPO. His all agricultural land is irrigated and he is a NPM Farmer. One year ago, he used to grow only cereal crops and used to cultivate vegetables near home for domestic use only like kitchen garden.

Previous year he visited with MJVS worker Mr. Milan Dhurve in the land of santosh patel of magdupura and see the poly mulching and drip irrigation system in vegetable production and very impressed with that system. He told Milan Dhurve that we are also interested in producing vegetables through such types of techniques, please guide us about it. After that she told him about the schemes of horticulture department and motivated him for doing vegetable cultivation at commercial level. She told to him that horticulture department is providing subsidy in drip system, poli mulching and vegetable seeds for the promotion of commercial level vegetable cultivation she said that if you are interested so firstly you will have to register in online portal of horticulture department.



Badde patel said that madam I have interested for that please suggest us for further process. Panchayat sahayak said that for the registration you have to need of Adhar Card, Bank pass Book, khata bahi and passport size photo. By taking all these documents you meet me tomorrow in the Jhalon market. We will get you registered. The next day as per the scheduled time, he met the Panchayat Assistant with all the necessary documents and went to the MP online shop and got them registered. The Panchayat Assistant said that when your application is approved, the Horticulture Department will contact you. In the month of May 2022 the horticulture departments block officer contact with Mr. Badde patel and said that your application for drip system with poli mulching for one acar of land has been approved. There is a total 56 thousands goods in which you have to deposit 28000 rupees. In which you will get drip system, poli mulching, vegetable seeds and vermi ved material. After completing all the necessary procedures, Badde patel received the material and training from the Horticulture Department. After getting material from horticulture he grew vegetable in one acre land with the help of horticulture and MJVS team.



Mr. Badde patel told that this is his first experience of cultivating vegetables in a modern way which is very good; he say that a lot of their work has become easier with drip, poly mulching and modern agriculture techniques, it saves time and also improves crop production. He told that in one month he earned 50000 Rupees form vegetable cultivation. Panchayat sahayak told that many farmers have been inspired after seeing Santosh Patel's farming and technology and they also want to do farming with this technique. This year total 45 farmers are doing vegetable cultivation from this this type of techniques.

Azolla Grass is proving to be a Boon for the Farmers

अजोला घास किसानों के लिए वरदान साबित हो रही है

Kanchhedi Gond is a farmer. He lives in Sehri village of Sehri gram panchayat of Tendukheda block of District Damoh. There are 4 members in his family. He has 3 acres of land and 7 animals. The livestock includes 3 cows, 2 buffaloes and 2 bullocks. Agriculture is the main occupation of Kanchhedi, along with it he also does animal husbandry. Agriculture and animal husbandry both are their source of income. He is a target household of the MJVS. He is also an active member of VDC and NGS group. He is doing NPM farming in one acar of land. In the month of October 2021 Panchayat Sahayak Mrs. Milan Dhurve visited in Kanchhedi Gond gond home and meet him. During the visit panchayat sahayak discussed with him about the preparation of AZOLA pit and told him about benefits of AZOLA grass. Panchayak sahayak asked to him that currently your cow and buffalo how much milk is producing. So he said cow 500 grams and buffalo 1.5 litres. On this, the Panchayat assistant said that if you feed Azolla grass to the animals, then the milk production of your animal can increase, along with this it works as a fertilizer for paddy cultivation, it fulfills the deficiency of nitrogen.



On this Kanchhedi said that it is a matter of great pleasure for us. If milk production of animals increases, please tell us what to do. Panchayat assistant told that you have to make a 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep cement tank, in which Azolla seeds are put, water, soil and cow dung are necessary for Azolla. Azolla is a type of grass that floats on water. Kanchhedi said that we don't have enough money right now to make a cemented tank; please let us know if there is any other solution. Panchayat assistant said that yes there is a solution which will be cheap but will not be very durable, for this you need 12 feet long and 6 feet wide thick foil, so that we can make a tank by digging a pit above the ground or in the ground. Kanchhedi said that madam, today I go to the market and bring the foil, and you come tomorrow and get the Azolla tank made. The next day, the panchayat assistant went to Kanchhedi's house and made an ajola tank with the help of foil and put ajola seeds in it and also told the farmer how to feed it to the animals.



Since then Kanchhedi has been continuously feeding Azolla to his cattle.

In the month of December 2022 Project coordinator Mr. Chandrapal kushwaha visited in the sehri Village and meet with kanchhedi Gond and ask to him about the Azola and its benefits so kanchhedi said that we have a lot of benefited the use of Azola grass. Animals Milk which was producing 1 liter milk in summer last year, those animals are giving 1.5-2 liters of milk this year. Through the use of Azola grass 1- 1.5 liters milk production of animals has increased, which is very happy for us and our family. Kanchhedi also told that earlier he did not sell milk, used it at home, but at present he sells milk in the market, which earns him Rs 300-400 per day. Like Kanchedi, there are more than 1500 farmers in the entire project area who are using Azolla.

Collective Efforts Shows Solidarity in the Society

Story of Collective Poultry Farming

Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti is working in 60 villages of Tendukheda block, out of which Richkudi village is one. Richkudi is a village in Mahangwa Gram Panchayat. Richkadi village is about 50 km from Tendukheda block and 100 km from Damoh District. This is a tribal based village, 80% of the population here is tribal. The main occupation of the families of Richhakudi village is agriculture, animal husbandry and collection of forest produce. 30% of the families here get only one seasonal crop because irrigation facilities are not available here. These 30% families depend on livestock, MNREGA and forest produce. The main objective of the BRLF project is to ensure the livelihood of the community through various resources and to extend the benefits of government schemes to the eligible beneficiaries. Keeping these objectives in mind, the MJVS team helps by networking with the government departments to take the benefits of the schemes of the departments to the people. In which backyard poultry schemes of Animal Husbandry Department are also included.



During the VDC meeting in April 2022, Panchayat Assistant Mr. Avlesh Gond told everyone that under the Veterinary Department's Backyard Poultry Scheme, 45-45 chickens are being given to interested families for Rs.450, out of which you have to pay Rs.225. Will be and the remaining Rs 225 will be given by the MJVS organization; each beneficiary will also get Rs 1100 for building a hen house and feeding them. Members interested in poultry farming can apply. On this Mr. Nanhebbhai Gond said that we are ready to do poultry farming, but the problem is who will



protect them, if the chickens are not taken care of properly then the animals can harm them. Poultry farming will be successful only when arrangements are made for their protection. On this, MJVS worker Mr. Avalesh said that you can also do collective poultry farming, but for this everyone's consent is necessary and it is also necessary to have the right place and the right person who will take care of the chickens. For this, we should form a poultry group, in which only those people will be interested in poultry farming, on this all the participants said that it is right, first form the group, then decide what to

do next. After this, poultry farming group was formed with consensus, in which the following beneficiaries are included.

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Nanhe Bhai Gond	President
2	Asharani/ Bhujwal	Secretary
3	Desvsingh/ Tilak singh	Members
4	Rajju singh/ Gulab singh	Members
5	Dhansingh/ Sarju	Members
6	Sukhchain/Gulab	Members
7	Durjan/Bindu	Members
8	Nandlal/Baisakhu	Members
9	Gomti/Chinja	Members
10	Chandra kumar	Members
11	Ranjana/lakhan	Members

After Poultry farming group formation, everyone's responsibilities were determined and with the help of MJVS worker Avlesh Gond, forms were filled for poultry farming. Avalesh said that we will submit all these farms to the Veterinary Department and when the chickens come, we will inform to you, till then you decide the place and make a poultry farm so that when the chickens come, they can be kept organized. Please also decide who will take care of them and how the expenses and benefits will be divided. So all the members said that we will divide all the expenses and profit equally, we will pay Rs.100 per day to the one who will take care of the chicks and management of the poultry farm.

In the month of October, with the cooperation of all the members, a poultry farm was prepared in the Halle Bhai land and arrangements were made for the hens to stay. After one month, they got 495 chicks of 1 month of Narmada Nidhi and Kadaknath breed from the veterinary department, all the chicks were kept in collective poultry farm, which at present have grown from half kg to 1 kg and are being sold. So far a total of 7500 rupees chicken has been sold and gradually the weight of the chickens is increasing, due to which after 2 months a chicken will be sold for 1200 to 1500 rupees. This type of innovation is the first for the villagers, which is very much liked by the people. Through the support of MJVS and veterinary department currently 915 families are doing poultry in entire project village in which in 10 village's farmers are doing collective poultry farming. This is innovation and wonder for the entire Tendukheda block.



With the help of Gram Panchayat and KVK, Gangajal BRC Centre Became Ideal

SHG Name- Ganga Jal

Village- Pateria

Gram Panchayat- Samdai

Block- Tendukheda

District- Damoh



Ganga Jal SHG had formed under the BRLF project in the January moth of 2021 by MJVS in which are 10 members. This is located in pateria village of samdai Gram panchayat of tendukheda block. This is a very active SHG of the project. Till date total savings of the SHG is 3000 rupees. All SHG's members are engaged in NPM farming and they are also motivating to other families members also for doing NPM based farming. During the monthly meeting of SHGs in the month of November, Panchayat Assistant Mr. Khel Singh Gond and Block Coordinator Mr. Naresh Khateek discussed with the SHG members that our group has become 10 months old now we should plan for some income generating activities also. SHG members said that all of us members are engaged in agricultural activities, we

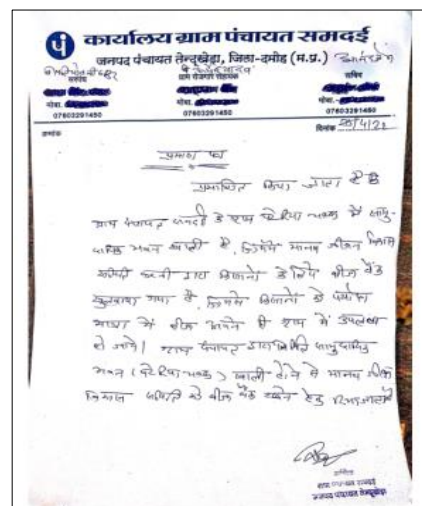


are all willing to do agricultural activities, if there is any work related to farming, it will be good and we will also feel like it, on this the block coordinator said that we all are doing NPM based agriculture and it is our effort that more and more people should start doing this type of farming, but many farmers are unable to prepare bio pesticides and fertilizers due to some reason, we can prepare bio pestici des and fertilizers and we can sell it to farmers at low prices. There will be two benefits from this, organic pesticides and fertilizers will be easily available to the farmers and Second one the members of the SHG group

will get work, which will increase their income. If you are ready for this work, then the MJVS can also help to you for this work like storage equipment's, bottle and drum etc. On this woman's said that we are ready to do this work, after that block coordinator said that ok in the next meeting we will decided the rules and regulation of the Bio Input

unit and we will also discussed about the necessary material and equipment's. After one week MJVS team again meet with SHG members and decided the rules and regulation of the unit and distributed the responsibilities between SHG members, after that prepared a list of necessary material and equipment's. Block coordinator said that we will provide all material to SHG within one week after discussion with Project coordinator and secretary. As per discussed in the before meeting MJVS team purchased all necessary material and handover to SHG and inaugurated the unit in presence of all SHG members and village communities. All the SHG members worked diligently and sold bio pesticides and fertilizers worth Rs 11000 in 4 months. In order to promote the bio pesticide unit, MJVS did wall paintings at village level and block level so that information can reach more and more people about bio pesticide unit.

Damoh KVK Director and Samdai Gram Panchayat Secretary and Sarpanch visited Ganga Jal BRC unit and Seed Bank on April 2022 and were highly impressed by the efforts of SHG women. SHG members told that till now we have sold organic pesticides and organic fertilizers worth more than Rs.12000, and 25 types of vegetable and grain seeds are available in our seed bank, whose quantity is about 10 quintals. On this the sarpanch said that the BRC centre and seed bank should be in a public place where many people visit daily so that the promotion of BRC and seed bank can be done easily. Sarpanch said that we have gram panchayat building in Samdai village which is vacant if you are interested then you can use it for seed bank and promotion of bio inputs. On this MJVS block coordinator said that it is okay sir, please give us permission in writing so that we can start BRC centre and seed bank in Panchayat Bhavan as soon as possible. KVK Director Dr Manoj Ahirwar said that for the promotion of bio inputs, you can put up hoarding boards with branding in KVK and also keep some samples of organic pesticides and fertilizers in KVK.



In May 2022, the team of MJVS established BRC and Seed Bank in Panchayat Bhavan and did wall painting and branding for publicity. Along with this, MJVS team has put up hoarding boards in KVK with branding to promote organic pesticide and fertilizer, and sample of every organic pesticide and fertilizer is also kept in KVK for the promotion. A total of 6 BRCs are running in the entire project area with the support of MJVS, BRLF and N+3F, a total of Rs 72,000 worth of organic fertilizers and organic pesticides have been sold from all the BRCs so far



देवी, गंगा, दुर्गा एवं जय माता दी स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा निर्मित जैव उत्पाद		
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तकनीकी सहयोग एवं मार्गदर्शन - मानव जीवन विकास समिति एवं कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र दमोह ब्रांडिंग एवं विपणन सहयोग- एलाइव किसान उत्पादक संगठन (ALIVEFPO) पता- दमोह रोड तारादेवी निगडख के पास, ब्लॉक तेंदुखेडा, जिला दमोह (म.प्र.) संपर्क नं. - 9929410788, 6265430645, 9753136762 Email: aliveindia25@gmail.com		

Fishing can also be a Part of Income Generation for Farmers at the Village Level

Mr. Satyanarayan, son of Jagdish, is a small farmer. He lives in Pateria village of Samdai gram panchayat of Tendukheda block. Pateria village is about 30 km away from Tendukheda block. He himself has 4 members in his family, wife and two children. He has 2 acres of land in which they do farming. Before the BRLF project was implemented in the village, Satyanarayan used to do chemical based farming, along with this, he also used to do wages in MNREGA and surrounding areas to earn a living for his family. After the implementation of BRLF project, MJVS team formed VDC, SHG and NPM groups at village level and capacity building of all village level institutions

(VDC, SHG and NPM groups) and farmers on various subjects. Satyanarayan is also a member of VDC and NPM group. He is an active NPM farmer. He is doing NPM farming in one acre of land.



In the monthly meeting of VDC in June 2021, MJVS Block Coordinator Mr. Naresh Khatik told all the participants that you can also do fisheries; this is also a great source of income generation at the village level. The government also gives subsidy to the families interested in taking up fish farming. If you have farm pond or other pond then you can do fish farming. Naresh told that if someone does not have a pond, then he can do fish farming in the community pond also, for this permission will have to be taken from the Gram Panchayat or the Forest Department.

On this Mr. Satyanarayan said that Sir, I am interested for fish farming but I do not have a pond, can we do fish farming in the community pond? He said that there is a pond in our village but it belongs to the Forest Department, on this Naresh said that we can talk to the Forest Department about this. On the second day, Satyanarayan, MJVS worker Khilan Singh and block coordinator Naresh Khatik went to the forest department and talked to the officials regarding fish farming in the pond. The Forest Department official said that you can do fish farming but for this you have to pay an annual fee of Rs.5000. For this, you have to make an agreement with the forest department for how many years you want to take the pond on lease. Satyanarayan said that Sir, I want the pond for fish farming on lease for five years. After that the forest department officer prepared a five-year lease agreement with Satyanarayan's approval and gave the pond to Satyanarayan for 5 years.



After that in the month of August MJVS team gave Satyanarayan proper training about fish farming and 10000 fish seeds from Damoh fisheries department. After getting the fish seeds and training, he took proper care of the fishes from time to time. After six months, in the month of March 2022, when the water of the pond started decreasing. Satyanarayan started selling the fish slowly, at that time the fish had grown 500 grams to 700 grams. In the first year itself, Satyanarayan sold fish worth 46 thousand. Satyanarayan was very happy with the success of the first year and decided to put more fish seed in the pond in next year.

Next year again in August 2022, he purchased fish seeds from the fisheries department of Damoh in collaboration with MJVS. This year he put 20000 seeds in the pond. According to the experience of the first year, he took good care of the fishes. Satyanarayan told that this year till March 2023 he has sold fish worth 43 thousand rupees, he said that water is available in the pond this year, so the whole fish has not yet been taken out from the pond, they are slowly coming out and selling it, at present about Rs 50000 Fish up to will be in the pond. Satyanarayan thanks the BRLF project and MJVS that if this project and MJVS had not come to our village, we would not have got this type of employment and benefits. Like Satyanarayan, there are a total of 96 families in the entire project village who have started fish farming with the help of the BRLF project.



Bee keeping Started for the First Time in Tendukheda Block

Mr Govind son of Mr Ram prasad is a small farmer. He lives in Dhangor village of Tendukheda Block and he has 4 acar own land. His family has 5 members himself, his wife and three children. He is totally depended on agriculture and livestock. He is also a member of VDC and shareholder of ALIVE FPO. His all agricultural land is irrigated and he is a NPM Farmer.

In the month of June 2020 he joined the work of MJVS during village level meeting with the support of MJVS team member Mr. Bhagwan Singh, after that Bhagwan Singh explained him in detail about MJVS project and its activities. Govind told MJVS worker Bhagwan Singh that Sir we are also a farmer and we have about 4 acres of land and I am interested in doing organic farming please guide us too.

Presently he is doing 100% NPM based farming in 4 acres of land. He is also doing vegetable production on a commercial scale in collaboration with MJVS. Keeping organic farming in mind, he has planted 4 vermi beds near his house, due to which this year he has produced 120 quintal vermi compost and used it in his field, which has increased his production and also reduced the cost of crop production. Govind also does animal husbandry; he has 3 buffaloes and 3 cows. He has prepared an Azolla unit by which he produces Azolla grass and feeds the animals, which has increased the milk of animals from half a liter to 1 liter. With the help of MJVS team and veterinary department, Govind has also started poultry farming from this year. He got 45 chicks of Narmada Nidhi breed and Rs.1100 from MJVS and veterinary department. He has set up a small poultry farm for proper care and monitoring of the chicks. At present, he has 40 chickens of about 1 kg; the weight of the chickens has increased quickly because he feeds Azolla grass to the chickens.

Beekeeping was a wonder for Tendukheda block, people thought that beekeeping could not be done here, nor did people know about it. But MJVS has changed this concept, with the cooperation of MJVS and Agriculture Department, in November 2022, 5 farmers from Tendukheda block have started beekeeping, one of them is Govind. In September 2022, Govind had applied for beekeeping in the Agriculture Department in collaboration with the MJVS team. See the interest of Govind in Agriculture and animal husbandry sector agriculture department accepted the application of Bee keeping. Before giving the Bee keeping box agriculture department give three day residential training to all beneficiary about the bee keeping when all beneficiary has been trained about the bee keeping then in the month of November provide 2-2 bee keeping box to all. Presently in the Dhangor village 3 farmers are doing bee keeping and entire project area total 5 farmers are doing bee keeping. Govind is a model farmer of MJVS who is a source of inspiration for many farmers; many farmers have changed after seeing his works and innovation.



NPM Vegetable Production





Vermi compost and Bhu Nadep

Azola and Poultry Farming



Bee Keeping

Please attach the following annexure:

Annex 1 – News Coverage.

Annex 2 - Pictorial evidence (visual progress monitoring of key interventions) with caption details (location, nature of intervention, timeline)

Annex 3 – YPO with physical and financial data.

Annex 4- Letters related to government and nongovernment department.

Annex 5- Appreciation Letter of government department