

ANNEX 9

NATIVE REPORT (FINAL COMPLETION -2015)

Sl	Theme	Details
1	Title of the Project	Enhancing Livelihoods through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Latehar, Jharkhand, India
2	Project Period	01.11.2011 to 31.12.2014
3	Location of the Project	11 villages of the Latehar Block in Latehar District of Jharkhand, India
4	Implementing NGO (Address, Person Responsible)	VEDICSOCIETY At – Mako, Latehar, PIN – 829206, Jharkhand, India Person Responsible 1. Mr. Chandrasekhar Singh, Secretary (Phone 09431135220)
5	Reporting period	1.11.2011 to 31.3.2015

A. NARRATIVE REPORT

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Project Summary (Objectives, Planned Measures/Activities, Target Group, achievements)

Budget (Total /FC/LC/%LC)	Total - Rs. 1,31,11,200/- FC - Rs.1,11,44,520/- LC - Rs. 19,66,680/- % LC - 15%
Current Spending by the End of reporting period (Total /FC/LC/%LC)	Total - Rs FC - Rs. LC - Rs. % LC -
Objectives of the Project	<p>a) Over all Objectives</p> <p>✓ The overall objectives of the project is to make an active contribution to combating poverty and improving the livelihood of 820 socially and economically disadvantaged indigenous small farmers in Latehar, Jharkhand. The project contributes with this objectives to decimate the millennium development goals: 1(poverty & hunger) 3 (Gender Equality) & 7 (Environmental Sustainability).</p> <p>b) Specific Objective</p> <p>✓ 820 farmers in 11 villages of Latehar District are cultivating their land in resource-conserving way with adapted sustainable ecological methods. They manage to feed their families year-round & increase their household income due to better & more stable crop yields.</p> <p>Specific Sub Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The participating farmers are practicing & adjusted cultivation so to increase the natural potential of their land in an eco-friendly way and to ensure their livelihood. 2. Agricultural infrastructural measures for improving products and diversification of smallholders have been implemented

	and allow a higher production 3. 820 families of farmers are organized in SHGs and are adequate qualified for carrying the initiated measures in a sustainable way.
Target Group(s)	600 poor small scale farmers 220 poor families of farmers. (Especially the Women)
Final Beneficiaries	4000 people from 11 targeted villages.
Estimated Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Better knowledge about soil quality (about nutrient changes) and use of Organic manure & pesticide. <i>(300 small farmers using their soil for growing diversified agricultural crops.)</i> ✓ Water of small streams stored and used for watering of field. Irrigation system improved. <i>(Water and soil conserving measures are used by at least 300 farmers i.e. compost, green manure, measures against soil erosion, planting.)</i> ✓ Farmers used agricultural equipments that ensured prompt and cost efficient management of agriculture <i>(250 farmers are using common agriculture machines like Tractor and Rotary Cutter and are thus able to work prompt and cost efficient)</i> ✓ Trained & aware farmers practiced sustainable agriculture <i>(measures of adjusted ecological farming are used by 500 small farmers. Their farm is converted to ecological oriented agriculture. They are using learned measures.)</i> ✓ Leadership and functional proficiency of SHG/Farmer Club members improved. <i>(600 farmers are organized in 11 Farmers Club. They are organized in Farmers Cluster Federation. They are managing federation, commonly using agricultural machines, equipments and seed banks. 220 women are organized in 22 SHGs. They are strengthened & conducting income generating measures.)</i>
Main Activities (For this period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Baseline Survey ✓ Construction of Bio Laboratory – 1 No. ✓ Construction/Renovation of Ponds – 6 Nos. ✓ Renovation of Well – 10 Nos. ✓ Construction of Lift Irrigation – 9 Nos. ✓ Construction of Check Dam – 2 Nos. ✓ Development of Agri Seed Banks – 8 Nos. ✓ Construction of Vermi and Azola Pits – 35 Nos. ✓ Smokeless Chullah for Farmers Families – 100 Nos. ✓ Capacity Building of Farmers (Kishan Club members) – 28 Nos. ✓ Capacity Building of Women (SHG members) – 13 Nos. ✓ Capacity Building of Staff(training, orientation, exposure) - 3 Nos.

1.2 Project reporting period and information on the preparation of the report (persons involved in reporting, sources of information used for report i.e. project monitoring system, base line, internal assessment/Evaluation, External Evaluation, secondary data etc.)

Over the years, the process of project reporting – i.e. collection of requisite data/information as well as preparation of the same in proper manner as per the requirement of KKS has always been a challenge for the organization – since experience over the year Counts. Moreover, ever since inception of the project, documentation related to Preparation of Report has rightly been a sensible

experience all along. And this has been due to allowing inclusion of and ensuring participation of different stakeholders in the entire process in an ongoing manner. Undoubtedly, in this context, VEDIC Society conveys its heartfelt gratitude to all the stakeholders of KKS project including beneficiaries, SHG and Farmers Club members, local level Resource Persons, Subject Matter Specialists like Civil Engineers and Trainers on Ecological Agriculture

The KKID Team whose supervision, monitoring and timely advice has been a source of tremendous support, not only enabled the Project Holder to be always in tune with the stakeholders but also could enable it to continue its efforts in true development spirit keeping eye on its goal and objectives. In fact, till date, following aspects were found quite tangible towards the continued process, over the project period – during this year, till date:

- ✓ The spirit of coordination & good will among stakeholders (more particularly with beneficiaries) has meanwhile ensured an environment of good reciprocation amongst them and thus helped in proper communication among them with every scope for proper flow of suggestions, recommendations, theme of case studies and other vital matters related to MIS. Over the years, this has been a matter of learning for project staff – especially the personnel who are associated with the documentation and report preparation process of the organization from time to time.
- ✓ Even though there was no change in the process of project implementation and supervision at various relevant levels, the practice of adjudging the development in terms of environment congeniality, economic uplift of the beneficiaries, coordination with stakeholders and rapport with convergence departments and the officials including local authority etc. were matters of concern while preparing report with continued process keeping in view the goal and specific objectives of project.
- ✓ The continuous effort of following up the ongoing activities and effort of to ensure convergence and pursuing the coordination and guidance of line department personnel has improved the knowledge, skill and output process in the context of regular MIS and documentation.
- ✓ The Training, motivation, periodic analysis of project activities have improved understanding among stakeholders & has resulted in obtaining area specific & beneficiary centric developments from time to time that has helped a lot in preparing Case Studies & preparing MIS as well.
- ✓ The trained farmers who had been empowered on Ecological and Sustainable Farming practices could be able to train other farmers at grass roots level and could enable other farmers to understand the concept, adopt the process and accelerate the learning and adoption process in a fairly better manner at grass roots level in a sustainable manner.
This practice has not only enabled the entire process to be self sufficient to learn further and continue to ensure best practice – that could be encouraged and recorded as the integral part of continued effort of documentation by the project holder as yet.
- ✓ The process of supervision taken up in an ongoing manner in coordination with stakeholders including the beneficiaries has resulted in proper replication of thoughts and knowledge at field level that helped in proper recording of project based developments at village level.
- ✓ In this context, timely supervision and guidance of the project level seniors and that of KKID Coimbatore has enabled the project implementation process quite well regulated and also helped realizing the state and standard of internalization among project stakeholders. This could help to ensure a process of self assessment that helped in development of MIS in more practical manner.
- ✓ A batch of 15 farmers from the voluntary organization SEROC of Madhya Pradesh had made visit to the project villages (11 villages) for 3 days from 25-27.9.2014 who visited all activities of

project and expressed their satisfaction on activities related to Water Harvesting Systems, Vermi Compost, Organic Farming practices and Role of Women SHGs & Kishan Clubs and conveyed that they are quite Impressed with the performance of farmers in this process of livelihood promotion thro' optimal use of available resources.

- ✓ Project Coordinator Mr. Dharanidhar Prasad had been to KKID Coimbatore to attend Training on Food and Nutrition Security. This training could improve knowledge on the growing concern over this Global issue and was really an eye opener for a field level worker.
- ✓ Madam. Helga Wilkendof of KKS Germany and Mr. Soumyendra Ray of KKID Coimbatore had paid a monitoring visit to VEDIC Society during September (20-22.9.2014). They visited field, discussed with beneficiaries, shared with project staff and provided feedback to the organization for further strengthening the regular monitoring of project activities at field level and regulating the performance of project staff.
- ✓ The coordinating support of NABARD and Vananchal Gramin Bank, Latehar on the issue of Bank Scheme and Improved public relation held through Public Sharing at Nindir (on 16.12.2014) could prove to be essentially a matter of improved documentation of public relation and need of stakeholders in a well known manner.
- ✓ People of nearby villages have shown interest in the field level Agro Promotion and soil and water management practices and many of them have started observing the construction and training activities at field and organization level. Some of them also have started sharing their ideas and views on various aspects of project implementation which has become a plus point on the part of the project holder to pursue further action at field level and to concentrate on further plan at office level.
- ✓ Field level observations on aspects of creating learning and involving environment of children towards the currently adopted eco-friendly sustainable agriculture and the community level effort of adopting the same in congenial manner has inspired and induced the children to learn the benefits of such practices and have enabled them to develop their interest and spirit to learn – whatever happens around them. This trend of change among the children has been observed and been documented in formation of Policy documents including Child Protection Policy, Whistle Blower Policy etc.
- ✓ The regular feedback of field staff and the guidance as well as instructions provided by the visiting team of KKS has enabled the organization to take up requisite action and document the changes in the attitude of people (the users) and the benefits derived – in a well versed manner.
- ✓ Mr. Soumyendra Roy of KKF had paid a visit to the organization who monitored the project development and focused on finding out the closure strategy and follow up mechanism, if any determined by the organization. He verified on aspects like – Handing over the social assets to the Community, Follow up Plan and verification of the documents of SHGs etc.

2. PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

Has the project been implemented as planned? Have there been change in the concept (Target group, Project Location, Core problem to be addressed by the Project etc.)

Over the year till date, the project implementation has not witnessed any change and has been taken up in conformity to the Original Plan of Action. And moreover, there has neither been any change in the areas of intervention nor there do any change in the number, type and composition of the target group in any form. As such, the project is being implemented till date – on the basis of its original concept.

Even though the project has not yet witnessed any change in its concept, and even though the core issues that needed to be addressed (The Goal as well as Purpose) have not yet been changed in any form, yet it is worth mentioning here that the Maoist Threat still persists as a core problem of project area.

The role and impact of Maoist Threat on day to day life of beneficiary villagers cannot be overlooked and undermined, yet consistent efforts of promoting good will among the stakeholders and the role play of field workers of KKS project has been a matter of experiment till date – even though fortunately, all efforts of soothing up and patching up the situation has proved successful that has been taken up in peaceful manner.

Even though during the last quarter of this year, there was no such event, yet from the sporadic events witnessed till date in different parts of the project area clearly indicates that the presence and the role of Maoists are still prominent in many parts of the project area. The existing state of rift and tussle among Maoist groups of Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh which is prominent in many parts of the project area is an added botheration in this context. Sometimes people use to be baffled with the appearance of Maoist team.

Even though the organization has been able to pursue good will and rapport among the community members, yet the event of sudden appearance of Maoists belonging to Chhatisgarh area creates a state of discontent and sense of insecurity among the people. And those people are also interrupting development works at many places to create havoc among people.

Even though such events are sporadic and even though these events are appearing sometimes, yet the impact of havoc remains as a hangover in the minds of community members all along. The organization still remembers the event that it could witnessed at Hosir during the well renovation work. The Well Renovation work undertaken at Hosir was undertaken as per plan and was carried on with the support of local people. But during the process of work (while approx. 50% work has been completed) a team of Local Contractors came and threatened the field workers of VEDIC Society to stop the work with the plea that the same work has been entrusted to them by the Panchayat.

In fact, the local contractors are still annoyed with VEDIC Society since their profit seeking business is disturbed and rather been brought to a stop due to development works (including construction works like Rainwater Harvesting Structure) by the organization. While observing prevalence of stress and strain among the beneficiaries due to the role of Maoists, yet people have developed a sense of tolerance and have retained their reliance and confidence on VEDIC Society in well coordinated manner.

During period under reference, the Donor intimated VEDIC Society to take up some of additional tasks, that it felt essential for beneficiary.

And it has been agreed upon that such additional works cannot be completed within the current stipulation of project period. And as such, the necessity of increasing the project period could be felt both by the Donor agency as well as the Project Implementing Agency.

Accordingly, the organization developed plan of action and sent that to KKS for approval. Meanwhile, the same has been duly approved by KKS Germany and thus project will continue till 31.3.2015.

Of course, from time to time, Project Director visits field and use to inter act with villagers as per their convenience. More particularly with people like Mukhiya, the interaction and sharing of public issues could rather help in peace building

process and could help promoting congenial environment for the field level staffs and volunteers who use to ensure stocktaking of the status of implementing project through interaction with villagers and beneficiaries during project activities. This has been able to boost the morale of people

and they develop positive attitude towards the organization with the feeling that “Organization is with them”. As such, even though the threat of MCC (Maoist) groups still persists, villagers are quite positive/patient in their attitude to cope with their present situation and to coordinate the VEDIC Society in proper manner. They are more motivated to continue the development process undertaken through this project.

2.1. Changes of project content (e.g. change of political and/or legal frame work during reporting period.)

The change in the Political set up in Jharkhand was eventual during the last quarter of 2014 which was really expected by the people. In fact, the political change was in process through state level election – that initiated through voting during 25th of Nov to 20th of Dec 2014.

After the result of Election, Mr. Raghuwar Das of Bharatiya Janata Party was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Jharkhand on 27.12.2014. By the way, meanwhile the Ministry under Chief Ministership of Mr. Raghuwar Das has started working in Jharkhand.

2.2. Project Staff changes – No.

2.3. Adjustment/Changes in Target Group, Project Objectives/Activities, Log Frame. - No.

ADJUSTMENT IN ACTIVITY (Extension of Project up to 31.3.2015)

During the year 2014, the Donor intimated VEDIC Society to take up some of additional tasks, that it felt essential for beneficiary. And it has been agreed upon that such additional works cannot be completed within the current stipulation of project period. And as such, the necessity of increasing the project period could be felt both by Donor agency and Project Implementing Agency.

Accordingly, the organization developed plan of action and sent that to KKS for approval. Meanwhile, same has been approved by KKS Germany and thus project will continue till 31.3.2015.

Worth mentioning here it is that – there was a change in the in a Particular Activity of the Project – that has been subject to be taken up during **Jan 2015 to Mar 2015** on the basis of additional grant from KKS. Keeping in view need of area – provision of Solar Lantern has been introduced in place of provision for Construction of Smokeless Chullah. This has been agreed upon by the beneficiaries as well as KKS authority.

2.4. Institutional Issues & Development (e.g. Board Meetings, General Assembly, New Projects of Other Donors, Legal Issues, Changes in Composition of Governance Structures.)

A. New Projects of Other Donors

Since the beginning of 2014 – the organization has been awarded extension of the **Child Protection project by NEG FIRE, New Delhi.**

This project intervention initiated since April 2011 on Vulnerable Children undertaken in Nawagarh and Tarwadih Panchayat of Latehar Block had come to an end during June 2013. The project has been extended for a further period of 3 years since March 2014.

Meanwhile, since October 2014 – the organization has started implementing following projects:

1. Project on Child Marriage (To combat Child Marriage)

Period – October 2014 to April 2015 (Total tenure – 6 months)

Intervention Area – Latehar Block
Supported by – Development Focus, Netherlands

2. Project on Child Protection (Protection of Vulnerable Children)

Period – October 2014 to April 2015 (Total tenure – 6 months)

Intervention Area – Latehar, Manika and Mahuwadand Blocks (Covering 50 villages)

Supported by – CINI, Ranchi, Jharkhand

B. Change in the Governing Body Structure

The organization has arranged its Governing Body meeting during August 2014 and as per the decision of majority, a change in the post of Treasurer of the VEDIS Society has been effected since 1.9.2014. Details as below:

Treasurer (Old)

Mr. Gafur Alam

Treasurer (New)

Mr. C.D.Singh

Relinquishment and Assumption of charge has duly been effected under intimation to all the Board Members of the organization.

✓ **Changes in Governance Structure of State**

The change in the Governance structure of the State could happen due to change in the Political Set up in Jharkhand – that was eventual during the last quarter of 2014. In fact, that was appearing possible since political change was expected in the State with anticipated change due to State level election – that initiated through voting during 25th of Nov to 20th of Dec 2014.

Mr. Raghuwar Das of Bharatiya Janata Party was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Jharkhand on 27.12.2014. By the way, meanwhile the Ministry under the Chief Ministership of Mr. Raghuwar Das has taken over the responsibility of Governance of the State of Jharkhand from the previous Govt.

2.5. Report on your Institutional Process of Developing/Implementation of your Code of Conduct for the protection of children (compulsory for all Project Holders).

Over the years, keeping in view its social responsibility and involvement with people of grass roots and more particularly the tribals has already been a matter of experience and experimentation for ensuring unity and integrity among the stakeholders and promote awareness, skill and knowledge among people. To strengthen this process, VEDIC Society has developed following policies:

1. Human Resource Policy
2. Finance Policy
3. Gender Policy
4. Child Protection Policy
5. Whistle Blower's Policy

The aforesaid policies and its implications have been linked to the day to day activities of this project with reference to the Personnel Management, supporting the Environment for Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Women and Children, Pursuing Gender Justice and Adhering to the Guiding Principles of BMZ with reference to utilization of grants in proper manner in conformity to the Finance Policy of the organization.

Over the years, since the inception of the project – the organization has two round discussions with staff as well as field level volunteers to ascertain on the aspects of promotion and protection of the rights of child with specific reference to the beneficiary families. The focus is on following aspects:

- ✓ Education of girl child
- ✓ Equal treatment of male child and female child

- ✓ Enabling the eligible children to join education
- ✓ Promoting community consciousness on child rights (to reduce the risk of child abuse)

Basing upon its experience of sharing views, ideas, queries and grievances related to misconceptions and good faith of different stakeholders and looking in to its experience/expertise of settling up & resolving those matters, organization has meanwhile developed Whistle Blower's Policy.

In fact, over the years, with the growing involvement with stakeholders and with increased of being, remaining and developing a transparent and sensible as well as answerable Practice of Management, there was a need of such a Policy that will not only act as a guiding principle but also act a guide to work upon in a fair manner with positive scope for all involved with and associated with – in entire process of project administration & development process pursuant to all project level interventions.

As a specific policy – this particular policy do have some positive impact on the issue of Child Protection. As a matter of fact, proper implementation of the basics of the policy can create a long standing impact on the process of various sporadic efforts of child protection, combating child abuse, atrocities by creating sense and aptitude of the stakeholders to expose such cases of infringement to the rights of protection of children and creating enabling environment both for the victim child as well as the child rights protection adheres to raise voice and put them in the right platform without any fear or threat.

Moreover, this will also help the staff members of the organization to curb their harsh and uncared for attitude (if any, intentional and(or) unintentional) towards children and rather prompt them to be more attentive to children and sensitive to child rights issues.

In fact, this policy, along with their understanding of Gender and Child Protection Policy, the organization level understanding towards protection and promotion of child rights has become full-fledged.

It is expected that – with the continued process of understanding and good will developed among community members at village level, the organization can continued and promote sustainable efforts towards protection and promotion of child rights.

While recapitulating the benefits to the staff and to the environment – VEDIC Society clearly visualizes the current impact and can foresee the future benefits of ALL THESE POLICIES in a very fair manner – which will not only enable the organization to work more particularly as a Transparent Voluntary Organization but also enumerate its Development Perspective in true humanitarian spirit.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS)

3.1. Target/actual comparison of initially planned activities and accomplishments with the achieved activities and accomplishments for the reporting period and cumulative. Use quantitative evidence *(Fill Table Annex 1 with justifications of relevant deviations and Annex 3 Trainings conducted) Report on reasons for delays and problems during implementation (if any) and measures initiated to catch up with delays and to resolve problems.*

Details narrated in Annex 1 and Annex 3.

3.2. Report on implementing recommendations of evaluations (if any) or justify non implementation

Suggestion of the Financial Audit towards deducting tax at source from all eligible payments has been adhered to and the organization will also act upon in future on the basis of that suggestion.

3.3. Report on the use and outcome of financing instruments (i.e. revolving funds, collective insurance etc.) if any.

Nothing.

3.4. Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/stakeholders

- ✓ As a result of growing rapport and continuous effort of promoting liaison with NABARD, organization had been advised by NABARD to submit project on Foundation Seed Development among farmers. Project has been finalized and is being implemented since June 2014. On the basis of that project organization had mobilized 50 farmers in 4 villages namely Rehiya, Nindir, Ichak & Hundru towards production & conservation of Foundation Seeds.

Till December 2014, those farmers have produced Foundation Seeds to the tune of 750 Quintals. For proper certification of these Crops, the organization arranged inspection visit of the delegates from Jharkhand Seed Development Corporation that has meanwhile, certified the seeds. Ongoing efforts are still carried on to ensure the processing and tagging of these seeds.

3.5. Comment on the financial efficiency of the project (Presentation of technical and methodological alternatives and justification of choices, report on procurement procedures and decisions)

- ✓ Over the years, the consistency in performances of the project has duly been acknowledged to consistency in provision of fund by the project donor and the inherent benefit of the financial efficiency of the project.
- ✓ In fact, this refers to the proper management of the fund provided – that starts with and accrues to the financial plan for the implementation and execution of the project.
- ✓ By the way, over & above initial financial plan (e.g. fund provision), regular monitoring & guidance by KKS Team has been one of the most cognizable factors of enabling this project – Financially viable and efficient.

Other than this – there are certain factors in the current project that comes out eventually from time to time through the process of project implementation with certain definite outcomes

That clearly indicates - How this project is financially efficient?

- ✓ This project has been accepted by the Project Holder with a commitment to act in conformity to the Financial Norms of the Donor. And on the basis of that - the organization regulates all its financial transactions.

It is pertinent to note that the organization has its own Procurement Policy. Purchase of items and decisions towards that is done as per that principle. Goods and materials purchased from the market have to undergo a process of requisition, obtaining quotations from market, discussion in Purchasing Committee Meeting and finalization by the Purchasing Committee to purchase the chosen material from the decided seller.

- ✓ The very concept of adopting the Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture is one of the most viable means of ensuring cost effective survival on the part of people who, not only have faced the abrupt impact of their current practice but also have realized the essence and benefit of adopting the eco-friendly agricultural practices – that is quite cost effective and environment friendly. Thus – the project is based on a concept which is financial efficient.
- ✓ While considering basic aspects of Livelihood Promotion through community based participatory methods, the context of Sustainable Agriculture and acting upon introducing SRI and Eco supporting organic manure and pesticide (repellant) etc. in project activities and action-learning experimentation process with scope of assured income gain through cost effectiveness management of resources – especially Inputs, Land and Soil Management etc. reveals financial efficiency of the project.
- ✓ The continued efforts of promoting sustainable agriculture has improved the quality of output and increased income of the project beneficiaries from time to time during the project till date with increase in output and scope for double crop in “developed land” and “irrigated land”. Tangible effects of such endeavor have been found in many parts of intervention areas. Undoubtedly, this is one of the best features of financial feasibility and efficiency of the project.
- ✓ Through a continuous process of mainstreaming the beneficiaries – number of Women SHG members, Farmers Club members has been linked to bank that ensured fund linkage to promote improved agriculture, invest in livestock related business resulting definite income gain for them. This clearly indicates that the basic feature (One of the objectives) of the project “Organizing the Unorganized” has proven to be fruitful and has thus duly ensured and rendered the project financially efficient.
- ✓ Meanwhile, the organization has been implementing NABARD supported Seed Production Programme (Foundation Seeds) through its Kishan Clubs. That has developed an added advantage of promoting community level efforts in well regulated manner to ensure optimal output in eco-friendly manner. Till December 2014, record shows a production of Foundation Seeds to the tune of 750 Quintals.

For proper certification of these Crops, organization arranged inspection visit of delegates from Jharkhand State Seed Corporation that has meanwhile, certified the seeds. Ongoing efforts are still carried on to ensure the processing and tagging of these seeds by Jharkhand State Seeds Corporation. After obtaining that – farmers get authorized to sell those seeds in open market.

- ✓ This guarantees the ultimate benefit of ensuring the Circle of Producing, Retaining, Using and Producing Foundation Seeds. But the most obvious and financially efficient effect of this process is “Development of Foundation Seeds and Local Seeds leading to adoption of same in place of Hybrid Seeds & thus ensures production of same quantum of output in less input cost.
- ✓ The process of imparting Training, Orientation and ensuring scope for Exposure through visits to fields within and outside the State of Jharkhand need to be considered a positive aspect that viably speaks about the financial efficiency. It is pertinent to note that – “all possible knowledge on cost effective eco-friendly management of project” was provided to hundreds of farmers and SHG members at their village and in some cases – even at their door step.

This obviously saved a lot of money of the community and even of the interested farmers who were keen to adopt eco-friendly sustainable methods of agriculture but could not do that due to financial and mobility constraints other than lack of knowledge.

- ✓ Land Development aspect - Unproductive cultivable waste land turned agricultural productive land. Acres of land, benefits to Number of Farmers and promotion of financial well up on the part of the beneficial farmers.
- ✓ Promotion of Water Harvesting Structures. Those developed social assets have now proves to be quite beneficial currently turning unproductive lands to be productive, ensuring live savings crop and has enabled the farmers to develop, maintain and continue the management of available local resources in optimal manner but in a cost effective manner.
- ✓ Ensuring Life Saving Crop – Survival of Crop during the drought like situation could ensure the definite gain over – on the part of the farmers who could have faced a lot of financial stress and have rather opted for loan from the local level moneylenders by further strengthening their present state of being and remaining trapped by the vicious circle of poverty and debt.
- ✓ Promotion of Management Committees of Social Assets by water user groups at village level has ensured Cost Effective Management and Rather Efficient Management of Social Assets ensuring definite support to the existing farmers groups will certainly ensure financial gain to farmers by the definite benefit of reducing the financial pressure of hiring pump set etc. to water their crop and vegetable fields from hired sources.
- ✓ Exposure of Staff on Project Concept & other issues of National and International Importance could not only enabled them to learn more relevant aspects in a cost effective manner but also promoted scope for better sharing and recognizing better scopes for proper management of knowledge and best practices for better management of project.
- ✓ Ensuring Availability and use of Agricultural Equipments like Tractor and Cono Weeder, Rotary Cutter etc. could ensure availability of those necessary equipments in readily and cheaply. As realized during Base line – only two households out of 507 sample families were found to be engaged in hiring out tractor and earn additional livelihood including that from the Agriculture.

But this provision has meanwhile ensure availability of the same to 131 farmers (cultivated in 163 acres) during 2013 and 80 farmers (cultivated in 96 acres) during 2014 as per their convenience and that too in cheaper rate without any drudgery of contacting for Tractor and other allied equipments – that is provided in this project with a motto to improve agricultural productivity of land and thus ensure more output and more income gain – resultantly. This is what the financial efficiency of the project is?

- ✓ During 2014, saplings of Fruit bearing and Wood bearing plants been distributed to 252 families (SHG members) of 10 villages during the month of August 2014. Each family was given 7 Nos. plants that included 2 Mango, 2 Sisham (Wood Variety) , One Jack Fruit, One Lemon and One Guava. Through this – homestead plantation will be promoted. This will have direct support towards the food security of the concerned families – both in terms of availability of consumable food items as well as nutritional support for their families.

[Further details – in SUSTAINABILITY ASPECT – narrated in following paragraph.]

3.6. Utilization of the contingency funds (if any, prior approval by KKS)

Nothing.

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND IMPACTS

(Compulsory for Annual and Final Reports, For Quarterly Reports if monitoring activities had been planned or were implemented)

With eye on the planned aspects and remaining vigilant of the proposed outcome (achievements) of the project the organization has been meticulous all along to monitor activities from time to time through following process of action

- ✓ 115 members of 12 SHG been linked to bank under Swarnajayanti Gram Sworojagar Yojana (SGSY) scheme and National Rural Livelihood Mission – Rs. 7,95,000/-
- ✓ Rapport and liaison with Govt. and Line Departments improved – especially with NABARD that provided support for Formation of Kisan Clubs in 10 villages. NABARD extended support to all the Kisan Clubs @ Rs.7,000/- for agro promotion and Rs.30,000/- to VEDIC Society towards its supervision.
- ✓ Production of Foundation Seed involving 50 farmers in 50 acres of land was started since June 2014. NABARD extended support of Rs. 6,21,600/- towards this.
- ✓ These farmers have produced 750 Quintals of Foundation Seeds till December 2014. For proper certification of these Crops, organization arranged inspection visit of delegates from Jharkhand State Seed Corporation that has meanwhile, certified the seeds. Efforts are on to ensure the processing and tagging of these seeds by Jharkhand State Seeds Corporation. After obtaining that – farmers get authorized to sell those seeds in open market and to Agriculture Department of the state of Jharkhand.

The project has objective of reducing the use of hybrid seed and promote local Foundation Seeds. That has been achieved. In fact, this quantity of production can ensure Seeds for paddy cultivation in 2000 acres of land in future.

- ✓ Proper monitoring and evaluation of the project is been done in regular interval both by the Project Team as well as the team deployed by KKS i.e. KKID, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. This has ensured proper management of all sorts of resources as per project plan.
- ✓ Added to the above, organization is providing EPF, Accident Insurance and Medical Insurance to staff of organization that not only boosts the morale but also meets some of their standing needs. This has been added advantage on the part of the Project Holder to keep all project staffs in tune to work with satisfaction and reliance.
- ✓ During this period the Foundation Seed has been sowed and the growth of crop plant is quite satisfactory. The Kisan Club members have meanwhile applied to Jharkhand State Seeds Corporation to certify their Foundation Seeds. (Field visit of the competent authority is meanwhile been intimated to the organization. District Soil Testing Office of the Deptt. of Agriculture has been authorized to visit field and submit a report to the Seeds Corporation)
- ✓ Bio Fertilizer Laboratory is established that produced Bio Fertilizer and enabled farmers to use the same and continue Eco-friendly Bio Fertilizer shifting to a great extent from Chemical Fertilizer. Till December 2014 the Laboratory has the record of producing bio fertilizers namely **Azotobactor** 128 Kgs & **PSB-112** Kgs. and **Ryzo** 26 Kgs. It has the increasing trend of benefiting farmers from 12 Nos. (of One village) during 2012 to 91 Nos. (of 4 villages) during 2013 and 143 Nos. (of all the 11 villages) during 2014.

**(Further details in following paragraph under caption
“Changes in Life and Livelihood of Beneficiaries”)**

4.1. Were the target groups reached as planned? How did the target group benefit from the project? How did the project change the live and/or the livelihoods of the target group?

It is pertinent to note here that the context of change in the life and livelihood of the project beneficiaries has been a matter of constant observation and community level persuasion during the entire project period till date which was directly related to the following aspects:

- ✓ The sense of realization that is directly related to the attitude of any person has really changed among the stakeholders and especially among the beneficiaries who were at the outset not even ready to accept the concept of Beneficiary Contribution in development/construction of social assets at community level.
- ✓ The organization has succeeded to reach to all those beneficiaries as per the project plan.
- ✓ Since the involvement of people has been getting more and more – the matter of beneficiaries availing the benefits has really be witnessed and understood. Over the years, while continuing the process of intervention the organization has been able to bring attitudinal change among people and ensure congenial variation in the practices to achieve the project goal.

At this stage of project – the project holder does have a watch - “over the process(s) of changes” been able to reach the requisite target groups as planned. It has helped the unorganized people to work in an organized manner and has rather focused their attention and work towards development works in their own localities in coordination with the communities.

Changes witnessed in the life and livelihood of project beneficiaries:

1. The unorganized vulnerable people became organized. More and more unorganized women are being organized in project area.
 - ✓ The formation of 31 SHGs (as against the target of 22 Nos.) in Hosir, Nindir, Rehiya, Kudag, Patratu, Ichak, Bhusur, Hundru, Rehaldag and Demu villages is a burning example in this context.
 - ✓ Total members 332 Nos.(as against the target of 220 Nos.).
 - ✓ Total savings accumulated to the tune of Rs. 3,18,540/-.
 - ✓ 115 members of 12 SHG been linked to bank under Swarnajayanti Gram Sworojagar Yojana (SGSY) scheme and National Rural Livelihood Mission – Rs. 7,95,000/-
2. All SHG members are now well organized, actively participating in village level development works and carrying on monthly meetings of SHGs in regular manner and handling transactions of SHGs in proper manner till date.
3. Change in attitude among the people (from individual centric thought to community based efforts.). It is observed in the village level coordination meeting held by VEDIC Society (against the Maoist disadvantage) that suggestions on pro-action by community members has increased.
4. 546 farmers (as against target of 500 farmers of 11 villages of project intervention area) have adopted eco-friendly sustainable agriculture technology (includes – Seed treatment, Bed system, Insect Management, Water Management (Skip system for Potato cultivation), Organic Manure/Repellant preparation and use, Vermi compost, Organic Compost etc.) In fact, 546 farmers adopted the eco-friendly agriculture, improved natural potential of their land and promoted their livelihood:
5. Local Seeds Protection (i.e. Preservation and Regeneration) with focus on Quality Seed.
[The farmers adopted Preservation of Local seeds and even sold the same to local farmers at reasonable price.]
When the effort incepted during year 2013 total sales was 280 Kgs. to 160 farmers of different villages including farmers other than the beneficiaries also. This rather has developed a trend of preserving and using local seed. It is worth noting here that these local variety seeds are available at village level @ Rs. 20/- per Kg. whereas the Hybrid variety available at local market varies from Rs.200/- to 250/- per Kg. In fact, through adoption of local variety seed (e.g. Lal Ganga, Jingashall, Mahuajhili, Ramdhani and Chengoda etc.) are ensuring better result as witnessed in case of Paddy cultivated till date through SRI.

During 2014 year to face monsoon irregularity organization distributed 7 Quintals of Drought Resistant Foundation Seed (Abhishek) which is tested by Birsa Agriculture University, Ranchi. This has been distributed to 50 farmers of 4 villages namely Hundru, Rehiya, Nindir & Ichak.

Till date the farmers groups have been able to conserve 14 types of Local Varieties of Paddy and Vegetable seeds as well as Foundation Seeds of Paddy. This will not only enable the farmers to ensure command over the supply and use of vegetable and paddy seeds during the drought period since they have been part and parcel of Kheti Badi Sahayog Kendra, Developed Seed Banks and have organized in Groups. Meanwhile, their association and rapport with NABARD will also help them to work in a broader periphery in terms of experimentation for scaling up and adopting technological developments in terms of knowhow and equipments.

6. 297 Acres of land (including 117 Acres) developed during last year for 2nd crop like wheat, mustered and vegetable as well as 180 acres developed during the beginning of 2014)
7. Life saving irrigation done in 115 Acres in 2013 and 228 acres of land during 2014 (Families 235)
8. 59 Acres of barren land in 4 villages (Rehiya, Turidih, Hosir Demu) turned cultivable due to water availability and the trained farmers used that for sustainable agriculture.
9. Lift irrigation system pursued provision of irrigated water till Dec 2014 – **600** (this includes 440 acres of land [200 (Rehiya 100, Turidih 50 and Hosir 50)+240 i.e. Hundru (60 Acres), Patraru (80 Acres) and Ichak (100 Acres) during 2013 and 160 acres through 3 lifts in Nindir (50 acres), Demu (60 acres) and Teliatand (Ichak) (50 acres) during 2014] acres of land
This ensured benefit to 286 including 206 farmers [106 Nos. (Rehiya, Turidih and Hosir during 2012) + 100 (Hundru, Patraru and Ichak] during 2013 and 80 farmers i.e. 25 in Nindir, 30 in Demu and 25 in Ichak] during 2014) with scope for irrigation as needed.
10. 36 Acres of land been irrigated through Well renovation (including 9 Acres irrigated through in 2013 and 27 acres during June 2014) This benefited 115 beneficiaries (including 32 beneficiaries of Hundru, Demu and Nindir in 2013 and 83 beneficiaries of Rehaldag, Nindir, Kudag, Hundru and Turidih)
11. 520 acres (including 117 acres of previous period) of land has been used for 2nd crop
12. 10 families (SHG members) been provided 4 HP Motor Pump (Kirloskar) who could lift water from the Well and River and utilized in their land for vegetable cultivation.
13. 6 Nos. of Pond (3 No. constructed & 3 renovated) could ensure more water for common purpose use & more water to use in irrigation purpose in coming season.
This will have direct impact on checking run off of water, reduce risk of silt loss of soil, and increase height of water table & increase possibility of “natural development of vegetation” in surrounding areas.
14. 31 Compost pits and 2 Azola pits have been constructed and manure prepared by SHG members. Through this process, they produced 60 quintals of organic compost that they used in nutrition garden and vegetable cultivation. This could enable them to have three fold benefit i.e. (a) used compost and as such did not purchase manure from market and (b) got better output both in terms of quality and quantity and (c) selling the vermi compost and earn out of that.

In fact, it is noteworthy that – Vermi Compost which was completely unknown a concept to women of the target villages, has now turned to be one of the best used compost in those villages. And it is still amazing to note that – Sale of Vermi Compost is seen. This is obviously a vital change in the attitude and habit of the farmers – especially the work farmers.

15. 310 farmers (adopted different practices of Sustainable and Eco friendly agriculture like seed treatment, bed system, mulching, water management, insect management, organic manuring & organic pest repellent) This includes 245 farmers of 9 villages adopting SRI and 65 farmers in

5 villages adopting Vegetable and Wheat Cultivation through bed system and mulching etc. (This is achieved against target of 300 small farmers to be found using their soil to grow diversified agricultural crop)

16. Soil testing done by 65 farmers till date in 5 villages and farmers understand quality of their soil.
17. Market value of barren lands increased Rs. 1,000/- per acre (from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/-).
18. Farmers tracking benefits from KCC and Revolving fund support under SGSY Scheme. This has helped the beneficiaries to have access to credit facility and Govt. service privileges.
19. 5 Nos. of Agri Clinic (Kheti Bari Sahayog Kendra) developed in 5 villages – Hundru, Rehiya, Nindir, Bhusur and Ichak.
20. Utilizing fund support benefits accrued from KCC and Revolving Fund provided under SGSY Scheme could improve their income opportunity from the existing sources of livelihood.
21. The formation and proper maintenance of social assets especially the Lift Irrigation Points really shows the depth of understanding, ownness of people and internalization of process by people and the practice of well regulated management of resources which will certainly have positive impact in the practice of use and ensure optimal benefit
22. 100 Smokeless Chullah brought to use by the beneficiaries (SHG members) could help reducing the risk of health hazard and also reduced air pollution as well as the pressure on environment reducing the propensity of wood cutting from the jungle (especially from village forest). The current system of value addition in the installation of Smokeless Chullah (using indigenous materials) has not only reduced the induction cost to the tune of Rs. 300/- per unit but also improved scope for employment and income for the local artisans/community members.
23. 104 Solar Light has been distributed among 104 villagers of the project area. That has proved to be quite beneficial for women and children – more particularly in their day to day use.
24. 33 Vermi Pits have been developed in 5 villages that ensure involvement of 31 farmers in production process and all of them are using in their own land and are promoting the production process by providing Vermi to other farmers to promote the chain of production.
25. 104 Solar Lantern been distributed (on the basis of Rs.300/- individual contribution per unit) to 104 villagers who are now using the same for light in their houses. This has proven very beneficial to Women and Children to a great extent.
26. Homestead Plantation to the tune of 17500 has been done by 250 families by adopting Wood, Fodder and Horticulture varieties @ 7 Nos. (2 Mango, 1 Jackfruit, One Guava, One Lemon and Two Sisham) per family.

Further action during the following years will be linked and the concerted efforts of both Project Holder and Stakeholders (including the Beneficiaries and Convergence Agents) will accelerate the pre-conditional process for target oriented project management and will ensure definite result in the lives and livelihoods of target beneficiaries through definite result on sustainable eco-friendly agriculture leading to pro-action for definite development in all the related aspects.

4.2. Target/actual comparison: Compare planned project objectives and impacts with the actually achieved outcomes & impacts (Comparison of all planned project objectives and impacts according to the indicators with the achievements. Were the planned specific objectives achieved? Was the overall objective achieved? If objectives/planned impacts were not met or only partially met, provide a thorough statement of reasons and analysis.)

Over the period till date, organization has developed good rapport, understanding and coordination with community, convergence agents and civil society organizations. It has been working in very watchful manner keeping eye on the specific objectives and outcomes with focus on achievements that contribute towards attaining the ultimate goal of the project.

Its continued improved rapport with stakeholders as well as good will with Govt. line departments has enabled it to create enabling environment in the project area and promoted greater coordination and scope for convergence. **(Details in Excel Spread Sheet Annexed)**

4.3. Other, in particular long-term impacts of project on target groups.

No negative impacts till now. However, following practices will certainly ensure lasting impact and will contribute towards sustainability and replication of best practices during as well as after completion of project:

1. Preservation and promotion of Local/Foundation Seeds (14 varieties of Vegetable & Paddy)
2. Adoption of SRI paddy (Local technique of lining developed and adopted by people along with knowledge on use and benefits of Cono Weeder. This led to less use of fertilizer, water and reduction in cost of weeding and utilization of manpower.
3. 546 farmers and women SHG members are now active in sustainable agriculture including preparation and adoption of Organic Manure and Pest Repellants, Bed system, mulching, mix cropping and seed treatment etc. This process will ensure the ultimate impact of promoting the natural potential of land and improve production both in qualitative and quantitative terms.
4. 439 farmers and 298 Women SHG members been trained on Sustainable Agriculture. And 44 farmers trained on TOT. The trained farmers adopted the Practice of Sustainable and Eco-friendly Agriculture & also shared their ideas & best practices with other farmers during their exposure visit to other locations.
5. Guidance/support from NABARD towards promotion of eco-friendly agriculture/strengthening of SHG/Farmers Club, ensuring scope for promoting practice of sustainable agriculture.
6. 59 Acres of barren land in 4 villages (Rehiya, Turidih, Hosir Demu) turned cultivable due to water availability.
7. Market value of barren lands increased to Rs.4,000/- (from Rs.3,000/-) per acre.
8. Continuity of the practice of Maintaining Community Assets (Lift, Check Dam, Well and Pond etc) at community level. A well regulated management of the community asset has become a matter of great hope and inspiration for all
9. Trained and oriented farmers will share, educate and participate in exposure of their knowledge and will help in replication of the best practices.
10. The saplings planted (fruit and wood varieties) – 7 Nos. each the homestead area of 250 HHs of 10 villages will ensure availability of food and wood and meet the food and nutrition support for the beneficiary families. This will also have direct impact on the environment in terms of increased vegetation in the environment.
11. 31 Vermi Pits & 2 Azola pits will ensure better availability of organic manure; ensure successive use, successive production and thus a whole gain of better productivity of soil coupled with improved and increased production.

5. SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT AND LESSON LEARNED.

Lesson that tends to accelerate the Process of Sustainability in the Project Endeavour

Keeping in view the target to achieve development in the line of Millennium Development Goal 1(Poverty and Hunger), 3 (Gender Equity) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) – the project endeavor has incepted and sustained the development perception through a continuous process of ownness and involvement by the community by means of:

By the way, development efforts that ensures increased participation and involvement of local level stakeholders along with beneficiaries/associates including convergence agency is based on following:

- ✓ Awareness development
- ✓ Skill up gradation

- ✓ Knowledge development
- ✓ Organizing the unorganized

All these could support the continued efforts and thus accelerated the process of promoting Eco-friendly and Climate supportive Sustainable Agriculture.

The practice of introducing and ensuring the growing involvement and participation of Women at all levels of development process at grass roots level and their contribution towards socio-economic development of their family as well as support to the decision making process at community level and moreover, involvement in maintenance of Community Assets itself have developed a trend of promoting Gender Equity at various levels in beneficiary communities ensuring best contribution of Women – in a cognizable manner.

Some eventualities of such enabling environment towards Gender Equity based empowerment and their improved status can be better understood from the following:

- 1) Increase in the income of women
- 2) Improvement in their socio-economic status
- 3) Their participation and access to decision making process at family as well as community level
- 4) Positive change in attitude of people towards Girl child with specific change towards Education of Girl Child – especially sending Girl child of eligible age to School

In fact, while witnessing the current trend, it is evident that, the process of development is accelerating in the following line of action:

- ✓ Fighting against Hunger (Empowering the Resource Poor people against Food Insecurity)
- ✓ Empowering Un-organized Women (Promote participation/contribution towards development i.e. Strengthening Women & Environment to promote & protect Gender Equity & Justice)
- ✓ Up lifting poor/backward people (including Women, the most vulnerable among the poor & backward) through locally suitable practice for restoration of livelihood in environment friendly manner. (Specifically adopting Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture & preparation as well as adoption of organic manure and pesticides).
- ✓ The perception of including the unorganized in the organized groups i.e. in Women SHGs has promoted good will of women groups and promoted their rapport with local level authorities, NABARD, other banking authorities and has helped them to promote their organized efforts at local level. This has improved the functional efficiency of the groups and has promoted their recognition among the bankers, credit institutions and the local level authorities
- ✓ Increasing access to and developing rapport with convergence agency (ies) & local authority (ies) has become a good learning as yet. After linkage of SHGs to banks and after inception of opening up of bank accounts, the process of promoting thrift and credit has become successful. And as such, the functional proficiency of groups could be improved through regular meetings and internal lending among them.

This is a brilliant learning on the part of the organization. Since this could not only helped developing its rapport with SHGs but also promoted the recognition of those groups as successful groups in the eyes of Govt. departments as well as credit institutions.

- ✓ Awareness & attitude of people to participate in decision making process has increased a lot. They are now able to take decisive actions to stop corrupt practices and curb the practice of exploitation and harassment in a very influential manner. It is evident to mention 2 incidents that reflect evidential proof towards this.

1. No doubt, Maoist threat is a serious threat in the intervention area. However, with growing potency of adjusting to the existing tension and the mental preparation to cope up with the changing

situation in coordination with VEDIC Society, they have not only started planning in their existing situation but also have started being mentally ready to work in all the project level activities as per project plan.

2. Tactful handling of the opportunist groups through public cooperation is still a new experience in this context. Even though these efforts have already been incepted almost since the beginning of project yet it will remain as experimentation with the unchanged environment of havoc created by Maoist Threat that still persists due to sporadic events all over the Jharkhand over the years.

✓ Despite all possible positive changes – some contradictory (more particularly, Unexpected) changes in the operational area like Insurgence of Maoists and their attempt to perturb the situation is a great learning over the period – as yet. However, through rigorous counseling to local people about need for organized efforts, the ultimate benefit of project work etc. the organization has been succeeding till date to keep people united.

✓ The trained farmers & SHG members of beneficiary villages – who got the chance of training, orientation and exposure in an ongoing manner, could not only enabled gaining knowledge and ensured practical utilization through adoption of improved practices of agriculture including conservation of local seed, adoption of SRI, organic farming, mixed cropping, organic manure and pesticide and also adoption of eco-friendly Smokeless Chullah etc. but also helped others (other than beneficiaries) to enlighten them by witnessing the entire process and getting knowledge by simple observation itself.

In fact, through this process, VEDIC has not only developed a team of local level cadres and resource persons but also helped promoting community members to have access to knowledge and know how related to Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Friendly activities

✓ Kheti Bari Sahayog Kendra (Agri Clinic) established in 5 villages – Bhusur, Ichak, Rehiya, Nindir and Hundru have given an opportunity to the trained farmers to work as Resource Person.

The input support through IEC, counseling on knowhow as well as provision of local seeds, bio fertilizer, Vermi compost and organic pesticides at reasonable rate is brilliant effort which is a leaning itself – both for the project holder as well as Women SHGs who are managing those centres.

✓ The growing interest of women and farmers of the nearby villages and other intervention areas (i.e. of Child Development Project Intervention areas) in the organic farming and in preparation of organic manure and pest repellants is a remarkable factor of learning out of the project intervention.

In fact, invitation of VEDIC Society to Hindustan Utsav at Latehar organized by The Hindustan Times, a leading News Paper of India, for demonstration of Organic Manure and Pest Repellent is a good learning that eco-friendly practices can be scaled up in other districts of Jharkhand.

✓ A Kishan Mela (Vikash Mela) was organized in the Stadium of Latehar on dated 20.11.2013 (by District Administration in collaboration with Agriculture Department) in which the organization had participated with Farmers who have adopted local and indigenous practice of agriculture. 5 farmers of the project area (project beneficiary) had participated with their produces.

It was most encouraging to note that 2 farmers got special prize for their best production i.e. First Prize for Turmeric, Chilly and Pumpkin and Second Prize on Paddy. The awarded farmers got Certificate and Sprayer Machine by the District Administration.

✓ Promotion of Homestead Plantation will certainly have direct impact on the Food and Nutrition of the family and the Vegetation coverage (Environment) of the concerned villages. This will not only promote the scope of replication in other areas but will also set a trend of eco friendly practices in and around the project villages.

✓ 31 Vermi Pits and 2 Azola pits will ensure better availability of organic manure; ensure successive use, successive production and thus a whole gain of better productivity of soil coupled with improved & increased production. One thing which is associated with the venture as learning is the practice of replication. In fact, farmers who have been supported to develop Vermi pit has developed a practice of providing Vermi to other farmers to develop Vermi at their disposal.

The growing responsibility of promoting adoption of Eco-friendly agriculture, promoting rapport with convergence agencies and promoting good will among the Govt., stakeholders and Civil Society members and with the families of beneficiaries through a continuous process of work itself is a learning that not only help the organization in proper manner but also help in carrying on the work in better manner in future.

5.1. Overall assessment of the project relevance, successes and problems.

(Achievements of project objectives, strengths & weaknesses, positive & negative impacts/changes, cost effectiveness and economic viability.) Assessments related to Project Relevance and Factors Contributory to Success

1. Assessments related to Project Relevance:

The current experiences of the project i.e. changes witnessed among the beneficiaries, the improved scope and eventualities of cooperation and support from the Community and Convergence Agents as well as the increased interest, adoption and application of eco-friendly organic farming practices including growing interest towards Eco-friendly sustainable Agriculture practices do herewith brings forth the fact, there is every possibility of attaining the targeted goal in true manner within the schedule period of intervention.

Mainly, continuity and concurrence of Sustainable Eco-friendly Agriculture practices – particularly, adoption of organic practices, improvisation in the practice of cultivation and adaptation to climate change through land and water management over and above resource management for improved and increased production without use of chemical fertilizer has been the most acclaimed virtue of the continuity of project intervention during this period and more over replication of project learning linked to adoption of eco-friendly practices.

2. Assessment related to Positive Changes

- ✓ The most effective and eye-catching change observed till date centres round the aspect of adopting organic farming – that too adopting the process of preparing Organic Manures and Pest Repellants at local level which are most suitable to the environment.
- ✓ The growing interest of existing farmers in water management through Mulching, Bed System and Canal System etc. which can help in retaining the moisture of soil in the agricultural fields as well as adoption of local seeds (e.g. seed selection for dry land area, seed treatment and local seed preservation) has brought an insight to the agricultural production system.
- ✓ Total 14 Nos. of Local/Foundation seed of Vegetable and Paddy has been developed that will help the farmers to resort to local seeds, their dependency on market has reduced and their dependency on money lenders for seed purchase is also reduced to a great extent. In this context, it is more interesting to note growing interest of farmers in SRI Paddy which is quite effective to serve purpose of ensuring increased availability of paddy to ensure the food security.
- ✓ Moreover, extra sense of interest by women of the operational areas of other projects towards organic manure, organic farm etc. has been a glowing factor of the increased interest & adoption of improved agricultural practices & eco-friendly process of agro management at local level which is too supportive to the existing practices and the natural set up the people in particular and the environment as a whole.

- ✓ While appraising the present development – it is pertinent to note the change in the mind set of the project beneficiaries as well as that of the farmers in the nearby areas. This not only enables the reader to get clear idea about the impact of the project in project areas as well as its positive aspects i.e. possibilities of Replication in the nearby areas, but also helps them finding out the scope for further change in nearby areas in more replicating manner. During this period the impact of development of project activities has as such been a matter of positive perception for beneficiaries and positive persuasion among the farmers in nearby areas.
- ✓ The attitudinal change among the Women Farmers towards use of Vermi Compost and the changing trend witnessed in the farmers group of the project village in the form of Demand for Vermi Compost itself is virtually a Very Impressive Positive Change among the stakeholders. In fact, this will certainly have direct impact on ensuring this practice quite sustainable in future by virtue of sustaining the momentum during post project period.

3. Assessment related to Change in Attitude/Practices of people

- ✓ Change in the attitude of people has appeared a great matter of context that will contribute largely towards the sustainability of the project. It is a known fact, that at the outset, beneficiaries were reluctant to resort to beneficiary contribution for the community asset development activities. But after exposure visit, they realized fact and started coordinating project work.

As such, till date, the attitude of people has changed in a number of contexts that includes:

- (1) To work in organized manner i.e. forming groups
 - (2) Adopt eco-friendly agro management process i.e. drop the use of chemical fertilizer and start preparing and using organic manure and pest repellants
 - (3) to coordinate with convergence groups - more particularly Govt. line department personnel & agents working in their local areas.
- ✓ The attitudinal change among the farmers of the project area (i.e. the beneficiaries) as well as the farmers of the nearby villages has been a matter of boost for change both in attitude as well as practice of people. Needless to say, the organization has brought change in the attitude of the Convergence agencies towards the development activities of the project.

The decision of the District Collector to extend support for ensuring provision of electricity at lift irrigation points as well as support of NABARD to develop Kisan Clubs in 10 villages – are clear indication of the increasing alliance of convergence agencies/authorities to the changing attitude of farmers and the changing practice introduced by the project in the project areas.

Problems faced

- ✓ The risk involved in handling field work in Maoist Prone area itself is a challenge all along which has become a matter of risk and unpredictable disadvantage and disruption on the part of the field workers – which they face in their day to day work at field level. In number of occasions they use to come across a number of groups of Maoists at this point and/(or) that point of field area while they are on their routine job of undertaking project activities at field level.
- ✓ The attitude of getting everything “Free of Cost” through grant by Govt. itself has somehow developed a negative attitude and sense of sloth among people and they are found irresponsible to the “charter of contribution” towards any work meant for their development. In fact, it is most disheartening to note that “people have become quite indifferent and non responsive”
- ✓ In fact, the trend of “Grant” i.e. “Free Availability of services and benefit” has developed inertia against “Gain through Pain.” among the people.

- ✓ The role of Middlemen and Money lenders is also found sometimes notorious. They sometimes induce and mobilize people for wrong decision & compel them to debt for one reason or other.
- ✓ Irregularity in the mode of action at the Government Department/Office level and slackness on the part of employees of different line departments
- ✓ Delay in decision making at Govt. departments. This has in many cases, pulled back accelerated process of promoting coordination among the beneficiaries and the service providers.

5.2. (For final reports only) Assessment of the sustainability (including strategy for financing the follow up costs)

Appreciation of institutional, technical, socio-economic and financial sustainability of the project activities and outcomes Differentiate between sustainability of the implementing agency and the target groups and their self help structures (including the Apex Bodies)

- **Not applicable for this report**

5.2.(For Quarterly, Annual Report) Sustainability actions during reporting period & cumulative

Categorically, while apprehending the development process tending to contribute towards MDGs (1,3 and 7), the organization has kept eye on the specific objectives of the project while assessing the status of development year by year. In fact, this assessment is not only a chapter of assessment but a perception to archive something which will be learning for all for years to come. In this context, the organization strongly realized that following aspects authentically contribute towards sustainability of project effort & thus assures its march towards attaining MDGs – as targeted.

- ✓ The unorganized vulnerable people became organized. More and more unorganized women are being organized in project area. The formation of 31 SHGs in Hosir, Nindir, Rehiya Kudag, Patratu, Ichak, Bhusur, Hundru and Demu villages is a burning example in this context.
- ✓ Better coordination and planned activities by the target population. Meanwhile, all the SHGs are functioning well with the clear indication that they are conducting monthly meetings regularly, the process of thrift and credit is going on and they have started opening account in banks.
- ✓ Change in attitude among the people (from individual centric thought to community based efforts.). It is observed in the village level coordination meeting held by VEDIC Society (against the Maoist disadvantage) that suggestions on pro-action by community members has increased.
- ✓ Adoption of eco-friendly technology by the target beneficiaries and involvement in improved practices of agriculture leading to increase in agriculture production, increase in days of employability at village level in different construction works

In a more well explained manner, we can focus on following factors to have clear understanding of the developments that will contribute towards sustainability of the aspect in true sense:

- ✓ Local Seeds Protection (i.e. Preservation and Regeneration) with focus on Quality Seed.
- ✓ [The farmers adopted Preservation of Local seeds and even sold the same to local farmers at reasonable price during this period. Total sales – 280 Kgs. to 160 farmers of different villages including farmers other than the beneficiaries also. This rather has developed a trend of preserving and using local seed.
- ✓ It is worth noting here that these local variety seeds are available at village level @ Rs. 20/- per Kg. whereas the Hybrid variety available at local market varies from Rs.200/- to 250/- per Kg. In fact, through adoption of local variety seed (e.g. Lal Ganga, Jingashall, Mahuajhili, Ramdhani and Chengoda etc.) are ensuring better result as witnessed in case of Paddy cultivated till date through SRI.

- ✓ Moreover, during 2014, 10 varieties of paddy seeds have been discovered, preserved and made use by 160 farmers in 9 villages (Thus 14 varieties of seeds are now in use by farmers). As such during this season, local seed is with 160 farmers.]
- ✓ Local Seeds Protection (i.e. Preservation and Regeneration) with focus on Quality Seed has enabled the farmers to promote the natural potential of their land and also have enabled the farmers to produce seed for the future – since drought is evident during almost every year.
- ✓ 297 Acres of land used for 2nd crop could ensure food security and optimal use of existing limited quantum of land available with farmers.
- ✓ Development of 115 Acres of land made suitable for Life Saving Irrigation through Lift Irrigation, turning 42 acres of Barren Land as Cultivable Land will ensure more production and thus better income and support to food security of poor and small holder farmers.
- ✓ Lift irrigation pursued in 600 acres of land could benefit 286 farmers families will help in continuing the irrigation of land and can help them be assured of definite output over a year. .
- ✓ 36 Acres of land been irrigated through Well renovation (including 9 Acres irrigated in 2013 and 27 acres in 2014) This could benefit 115 beneficiaries (including 32 beneficiaries of Hundru, Demu and Nindir in 2013 & 83 beneficiaries of Rehaldag, Nindir, Kudag, Hundru and Turidih)
- ✓ 10 families been provided 4 HP Motor Pump (Kirloskar) who could lift water from the Well and utilized in land for vegetable cultivation.
- ✓ 31 Compost pits been constructed and manure prepared by SHG members. Through this process, they produced 60 quintals of organic compost that they used in nutrition garden and vegetable cultivation. This could enable them to have two fold benefit i.e. (a) used compost and as such did not purchase manure from market and (b) got better output both in terms of quality and quantity.
- ✓ Added to that Two Azola Pits had also been constructed, but meanwhile, more than 20 Azola pits have been developed in different villages. In fact, Azola as a feed to livestock has widely been started used by the beneficiaries and others.
- ✓ 310 farmers (adopted different practices of Sustainable and Eco friendly agriculture like seed treatment, bed system, mulching, water management, insect management, organic manuring & organic pest repellent) This includes 245 farmers of 9 villages adopting SRI and 65 farmers in 5 villages adopting Vegetable and Wheat Cultivation through bed system and mulching etc.
- ✓ Soil testing done by 65 farmers till date in 5 villages could help them using the Fertilizer and Water in proper manner and as per the requirement leading to better output
- ✓ Farmers tracking benefits from KCC and Revolving fund support under SGSY Scheme. This has helped the beneficiaries to have access to credit facility and Govt. service privileges.
- ✓ 5 Nos. of Agri Clinic (Kheti Bari Sahayog Kendra) developed in 5 villages.
- ✓ Utilizing fund support benefits accrued from KCC and Revolving Fund provided under SGSY Scheme could improve their income opportunity from the existing sources of livelihood. Increased use of Organic Pesticide and Manure and increased adoption of sustainable agriculture practices like Mulching, Bed System, Water Management System and Skip system of water management in potato cultivation over and above the process of reducing and stopping the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide is a bright symbol of changing attitude of people & resultant impact on life of people is obviously quite beneficial.
- ✓ Utilizing fund support benefits accrued from KCC and Revolving Fund provided under SGSY Scheme could improve their income opportunity from the existing sources of livelihood.

- ✓ The formation and proper maintenance of social assets especially the Lift Irrigation Points really shows the depth of understanding, ownership of people and internalization of process by people and the ability of people to use those assets and ensure optimal benefit
- ✓ 100 Smokeless Chullah brought to use by the beneficiaries (SHG members) could help reducing the risk of health hazard and also reduced air pollution as well as the pressure on environment reducing the propensity of wood cutting from the jungle (especially from village forest). The current system of value addition in the installation of Smokeless Chullah (using indigenous materials) has not only reduced the induction cost to the tune of Rs. 300/- per unit but also improved scope for employment and income for the local artisans/community members.

Keeping in view the growing interest of farmers of the nearby villages in the Sustainable and Eco Friendly Agricultural Practices, the organization will make effort to mobilize fund for replicating the effort in some of the nearby villages who are keen in this aspect. However relevantly, further action during the following years (including follow up) will be linked and the concerted efforts of Project Holders and Stakeholders (including Beneficiaries) as well as Convergence Agencies will accelerate pre-conditional process and will ensure definite result in lives & livelihoods of target beneficiaries.

1) Rewarding the winning production by beneficiary farmers (5 farmers participated in the Kisan Mela at district level and 2 farmers won prize in the production of Turmeric, Chilly and Pumpkin as well as in Paddy cultivation in Vikas Mela arranged at District level by the district administration in coordination with Agriculture Department of the district)

2. The changing attitude of the farmers to improve their process of adoption of organic and eco-friendly practices and influencing and impressing the nearby farmers to visit their fields, share with them and even request the Project Holder to extend them technical support thereon.

3. The effort of replicating the learning in the nearby villages and promoting best practices even in other states will create an enabling environment of mutual give and taken of skill, knowhow and inputs among the project implementing agencies of different states – especially of the present donor.

5.3. (For Final Reports Only) Conclusion regarding relevance, positive & negative impacts, cost effectiveness, sustainability, strength and weaknesses, Presentation and explanation of relevant comprehensive/overall experiences and lessons learned. (What shall be replicated and how could a future similar projects be more relevant for the target groups, have more impact, be more efficient (financially) and more sustainable)

Not applicable for this report

6. Assessment of Yearly Audits by an Independent Chartered Accountant (For annual & final reports) *Report on the findings and recommendations of the Yearly Audits. Report on the implementation of recommendations. Report on the utilization of interests generated within the project period. In case of deviations of more than 20% of single budget lines, provide justification/explanation.*

Nothing.

7. Impact of the Project on Child and Child Rights

Report on improvements of social and economic living conditions of children due to intervention of the project. Provide Case Studies, if available. As evident from the course of action, it is relevant to note here that activities that have been taken up in coordination with Women (especially SHGs) have resulted in some relevant change in some aspects of Child Rights – more particularly in their economic living condition, health, education & above all their right to participate.

At least with the increased efforts of promoting the well being of target families – it is quite evident to witness changed attitude of parents towards the betterment of their family members esp.

attention towards better education, upbringing particularly in the field of education, health and standard of living.

Even though the change in attitude of women towards their girl children has changed a lot, the overall change in the community and more particularly among the members of the family is still lagging. However, the growing alertness among community members, the continuous persuasion of beneficiaries by projects staffs as well as exposure of beneficiaries with other stakeholders will certainly bring some eye-catching change the attitude and behavior of women, the family members and the community members towards the rights of children – more particularly in the context of Health and Education.

The practice of sustainable and organic farming, production of eco-friendly manures and pest repellants, conservation of foundation seeds, participating in the construction and maintenance as well as optimal use of soil and water management as well as practices of energy efficiency and eco friendly Smokeless Chullah and the practice of Homestead Plantation and even the effort of making organized efforts of development through formation of Self Help Groups etc. will certainly have absolute impact on the children since they use to witness, observe and involve in the entire process in one manner or the other at one point of time or the other. And thus this will certainly create lasting impression of such beneficial practices in the mind of children and will certainly induce and enable them to adopt and make successive efforts for furtherance of such efforts in future.

The growing involvement and participation of children in different practices sustainable agriculture – more particularly through their involvement and observation at their homestead, field and community level has brought some understanding and curiosity based learning among them. Parents have never disallowed them to spare their time in such works – since they very well know that – the knowledge and know how need to be transferred to their next generation.

The fundamental support of parents to children, the attention of children in day to day sustainable agriculture practices and the ongoing changes in attitude and response of their community members as well as the success stories, replicable best practices over these years have also induced children and increased their curiosity to know more by involving in each such activity.

Change in the regular day to day habits and practices at domestic level in connection with their good environment for education and health as well as healthy survival through healthy environment has improved better scope for ensuring enabling environment for children to grow and develop in proper manner.

8. Attachments

1. Target/actual comparison of project activities. – Attached
2. Target/actual comparison of achievements of the project objectives and indicators – Attached.
3. Summary Table of Trainings conducted – Attached
4. Report on Revolving Funds (If applicable) – Not applicable.
5. Financial Report - Attached
6. Photographs in high Resolution – Attached
7. Case study – Attached.
8. Details of Use of Tractor

Annex 1
(Target/Actual Comparison of Project Activities)
Excel Sheet Attached to this Document

Annex 2
Target/Actual comparison of achievement of project objectives and indicators
Project: Enhancing Livelihood through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Latehar, Jharkhand, India

Excel Sheet Attached to this Document

Annex 3
Summary Table Trainings Conducted (Till 30.9.2014)

Type and Content of Training	Date(s)	Organized by	Beneficiaries		Photo Document
			Women	Men	
TRAINING OF SELF HELP GROUPS					
✓ Theme – Leadership Development (Benefit of SHG, Role and Responsibilities of SHG leaders, How to get benefits from Govt. Schemes.	28 th & 29 th Jan 2013	Vedic Society, Latehar, Jharkhand	57	02	Done
✓ Theme – Animal Husbandry (Diseases, Care, Feeding, upbringing as well as Vaccination of Goats)	22-23.6.2013	Vedic Society Training Hall and Village Nindir	28	05	Done
		Total	85	07	= 92
TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING OF FARMERS' (KISAN) CLUB					
✓ Content – Training on Eco-friendly Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. A. Adhikari from DRCSC, Kolkata	20-22.2.2013	Vedic Society, Latehar, Jharkhand	02	07	Done
✓ Content – Training on Sustainable Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. A. Adhikari from DRCSC, Kolkata	16-19.03.2013	Vedic Society, Latehar, Jharkhand	17	20	Done
✓ Content – Training on Sustainable Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. A. Adhikari from DRCSC, Kolkata	12.04.2013	Training Hall of Fishery Dept Latehar, Jharkhand	60	87	Done
✓ Training on Eco-friendly & Sustainable Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. A. Adhikari from DRCSC, Kolkata	18-21.6.2013	At village Demu and Ichak	15	68	Done
✓ Content – Training on Eco Friendly Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick & Mr. Durga Pradhan of DRCSC, Kolkata Topics Covered - Eco-friendly Agriculture Maintenance and Improvement of Soil Fertility, Introduction of Friend and Enemy Insects, Practice of ETL.	25-27.07.2013	Training Hall of VEDIC Society Latehar, Jharkhand	6	11	Done
✓ Content – Capacity building on Sustainable and Eco Friendly Agriculture Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. Mihir Sen from DRCSC, Kolkata Topics Covered- Concept of Eco-friendly Agriculture Maintenance & Improvement of Soil Fertility, Soil & Water management, mixed cropping & mulching.	13-16.11.2013	Village Bhusur Village Nindir	60 42	17 05	Done

<p>Training conducted during the Quarter ending 31.3.2014 ✓ Content –Training on Eco Friendly Sustainable Agriculture Conducted at Mako Inspection bungalow The motive of this arrangement was develop awareness building on different aspects of Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture to the following stakeholders 1. Farmers of nearby villages 2. Farmers of Project villages 3. Officials and personnel of Agriculture Department During this event, organization had arranged an Exhibition to ensure proper knowledge and enabled environment for transmission of knowledge, that included display of the following 1. Eco friendly Organic Manure, Pesticide 2. Organic produces (vegetables) 3. IEC Materials related to Organic and Eco-friendly cultivation</p>	12.02.2014	Conducted at Mako Inspection Bungalow, Latehar Resource Person ✓ Dr. Anil Kumar And ✓ Dr. Kumar Sailendra (from Birsa Agriculture Research Centre, Chianki, Palamu) ✓ Dr. A.C. Pandey (from KVK Balumath, Latehar) ✓ Mr. Chandrashekhar Singh (Secretary, VEDIC Society)	211	161	Done
<p>Training conducted during the Quarter ending 30.6.2014 ✓ Content –Training on Eco Friendly Sustainable Agriculture Conducted at Two day at VEDIC Society Training Centre, Latehar And Two day at Village Nindir and Teliatand (Ichak)</p>	24-27.6.2014	Trainers – Mr. Mintu Mallick & Mr. Durga Pradhan, DRCSC Kolkata. Theme discussed 1. Eco friendly Organic Manure, Pesticide 2. Organic produces (vegetables) 3. IEC Materials related to Organic cultivation and 4. Seed Treatment and SRI	46	28	Done
<p>Training on Gender Justice and access to Govt. Schemes on eve of International Women’s Day</p>	15.3.2015	Trainer – Mrs. Purnima Singh President, Zilla Parishad Board, Latehar. Ms. Neera Devi, Secretary of Farmers Club Nindir Mr. Chandrasekhar Sing, Secretary of VEDIC Society, Latehar Theme discussed Gender Justice and Women Role of Male members in restoring Gender Justice Importance of International Women Day	117	18	Done

		Role of Govt. and its different beneficiary schemes to restore Women Rights. Adhered on the Role of Women in sustaining the Momentum of the Current Rural Development Project taken up by VEDIC Society and volunteering for further course of action.			
Note - a. 78 repeat cases of female farmers (50 during 31.3.2014 and 28 during the period 30.6.2014) b. 20 repeat cases of male farmers during 30.6.2014		Total	439	298	= 737
✓ TOT of farmers on Eco-friendly Agriculture – 2nd Phase. Resource Person – Mintu Mallick and Mr. Durga Pradhan from DRCSC, Kolkata, Mr. Sanjay Gupta AGM NABARD and Mr. Kishore Tirkey DDM NABARD Topics Covered – Concept of Eco-friendly Agriculture, Maintenance and Improvement of Soil Fertility, introduction of friend and enemy insect, dry land farming – benefit and benefits and preservation of local seed, Crop Calendar and impact assessment of activity	17-20.12.2013	VEDIC Society In the training hall of VEDIC Society	12	10	Done
✓ During the Quarter ending 30.9.2014					
✓ Staff Training on Food and Nutrition Security	2 to 11.9.2014	KKID Campus, Coimbatore	-	1	Done
No Trainings/Exposure etc. during the Quarter ending upto 31.12.2014					