



15th Quarterly Progress Report

April - June, 2011



CONTENTS

<i>List of Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Executive Summary	01-01
Institution Building & Capacity Building	02-05
Micro Finance	06-08
Livelihoods	09-10
Non-Farm & Jobs	11-11
Social Development	12-14
Human Resource Development	15-16
Communication	17-17
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	18-20
Finance & Procurement	21-21
Success Stories	
SRI : Low Input, High Output Method Ensures Food Availability	22-23
Annexures	
Manpower Status	24-24
Result Framework	25-25
Progress till June, 2011	26-26

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The BRLPS was nominated as SRLM by the GoB vide Resolution No. 3699 dated 05.04.11. The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by Government of India at Banswada, Rajasthan on 3rd June 2011. A team of Community Resource Persons represented the SHG movement in Bihar and shared the Village Organization concept, role of CBOs in ensuring access to entitlements and last mile service delivery with Smt. Sonia Gandhi Chairperson, National Advisory Council, Government of India.

In the Institution Building, the theme focused in conducting ToT of staff in financial, administration and statutory system for VOs, organizing training cum exposure visit of core team and BDOs of Tripura Livelihoods Project and sending selected members of training cell and pool for various trainings so that they can enhance their capacity to work efficiently in the field. So, the focus of the thematic is to upgrade the knowledge of the Project staff.

As far as the progress of Micro-Finance in the project is concerned, the major emphasis had been on the capacity building of the Project staff and cadres to ensure timely book keeping, micro planning in a more sustained and participatory way, functioning of bank branches and creating awareness for Micro Insurance. The theme also focussed on the SHG bank A/c opening and linkage. By the effort of the thematic, bank account of more than 85% of the SHGs formed till March, 2011 were opened and around 1000 Groups were credit linked with banks amounting to Rs 4.8 crores at an average of Rs. 48,000.00 per SHG.

In the Livelihoods, initiatives were taken up in SCI and the focus was on to scale the agri intervention. The Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Bihar took up System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in 8,75,000 acres of land, out of which 5000 acre for demonstration and 45000 acres through extension was given to the project. The Project facilitated SRI in 1288 villages, in which 1,43,889 SHG Households took up SRI in 3042 acres of land.

To provide handhold support, the project trained 2772 Village Resource Persons on this System.

The System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) with 48521 SHG households was implemented in Rabi season (2010-11). The average yield was around 5 ton / hectare and the highest yield recorded was 8.2 ton/ hectare.

The System of Crop Intensification (SCI) has been practice in Moong & Cow Pea with very encouraging results.

The Project has organised 185 Dairy Cooperative Societies in Nalanda, Khagaria and Muzaffarpur with 8912 SHG Members pouring an average of 29320 litres milk per day.

A total of 213667 SHG Members were made signature literate out of which in this quarter, 25440 Members learnt how to sign.

During this quarter, 212 VOs initiated Health Savings amounting to Rs 6.52 Lakh. In total 1387 VOs have mobilized Rs1.13 crore as Health Saving. A total of 1201 VOs received the Health Risk Fund from the project of which during this quarter, 81 VOs received this fund amounting to Rs. 1.21 crores.

1133 VOs have procured the food grains for its members for the 1st time, 275 VOs have done the procurement for the second time and 85 VOs were engaged for 3 or more times in the procurement of the food grains.

On the convergence front, 19724 Members were linked one of the social security programs and 52154 SHG HHs were enrolled in Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

During this quarter, three contracts were made with different partners. M/s. GfK Mode Pvt. Ltd for Impact Evaluation of the BRLPS, M/s. Safal Solution Pvt. Ltd. for Development and Refinement of MIS and Strengthening of E-Governance framework in Kosi Region and M/s. Mookharji Biswas and Pathak, Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditor.

INSTITUTION & CAPACITY BUILDING

SHG FORMATION

In the last quarter, it was discussed that the CRPs round should be organized in the villages where there is new entry and the project staff has to focus on the saturation of the already entered villages, especially covering the left out poor households.

In 2 districts (Gaya & Nalanda), 29 teams of the Community Resource Persons have mobilized 7000 poor into 673 SHGs. In the older villages, 2411 SHGs were formed by the project staff. So, altogether in this quarter, 3081 SHGs were formed.

SHG Formation

Sl.	District	Total no. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs formed by the Staff	No. of SHGs formed by SHG CRPs	No. of CRP teams involved
1	Gaya	665	340	328	13
2	Madhubani	296	296	-	-
3	Nalanda	550	205	345	16
4	Muzaffarpur	424	424	-	-
5	Khagaria	175	175	-	-
6	Purnia	466	466	-	-
7	Kosi	505	505		
	Total	3081	2411	673	29

So far as the cumulative progress is concerned, the total villages entered is 2302,

Heads	Gaya	Nalanda	Muzaffarpur	Madhubani	Purnia	Khagaria	Kosi	State
Villages intervened	912	308	416	228	251	98	89	2302
SHG formed	8581	5228	6251	5069	6267	3515	1863	36774
% share of the District	23.3	14.2	17	13.8	17	9.6		
Avg. No. of SHG per BPIUs	780	747	893	724	895	1172		

with approx. 37,000 SHGs with the coverage of around 4, 50,000 poor households.

From the table, we may say that average SHG per village is 15.9 and the average number of members per SHG is 12.2. The share of district Gaya, in the SHG formation is more in comparison to other Districts. The data comparison may not be done with the Kosi Area, as they have 13 blocks of which 11 BPIUs have been entered in the Dec, 10.

SHG TRAINING

The staff have been capacitated to provide basic module trainings to SHGs. A total of 3686 SHGs were given training in Module1, 3618 SHGs in Module2, 3392 SHGs in Module3 and 2990 SHGs in Module4.

SHG Training

Sl.	District	No. of SHGs trained (All Modules)			
		M1	M2	M3	M4
1	Gaya	988	838	784	508
2	Madhubani	542	496	736	848
3	Nalanda	540	668	628	478
4	Muzaffarpur	430	458	398	336
5	Khagaria	508	462	390	366
6	Purnia	678	696	456	454
	Total	3686	3618	3392	2990

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION –FORMATION

During this quarter, 316 VOs were formed. Out of 316 VOs, 10 teams of CRPs formed 21 VOs in Nalanda. The remaining 295 VOs have been formed by the Project staff. Thus, the training which has been received by the staff in the last quarter has shown result in the formation of the Village Organizations.

Status of VO Formation

District	Total no. of VO formed	No. of VO formed by the Staff	No. of VO formed by VO CRPs	No. of CRP teams involved
Gaya	69	69	-	-
Madhubani	42	42	-	-
Nalanda	62	41	21	10
Muzaffarpur	44	44	-	-
Khagaria	71	71	-	-
Purnia	28	28	-	-
Total	316	295	21	10

The table shows that more than 90% of the total VOs formed in this quarter have been formed by the project staff.

Village Organization - Capacity Building

Project staff are involved in the training on VO concept and management. This training has equipped them to understand various concepts of VO and thus, 360 VOs in this quarter have received training on Module1, 362 VOs on Module2 and 278 VOs on Module3. Further, 249 VOs have been given exposure to the best practicing VOs within and outside the district.

Status of VO Training & Exposure Visit

Sl.	District	No. of VO trained (All Modules)			Exposure Visits
		M1	M2	M3	
1	Gaya	94	90	78	54
2	Madhubani	41	69	71	83
3	Nalanda	84	81	38	42
4	Muzaffarpur	40	28	11	36
5	Khagaria	37	35	20	16
6	Purnia	54	53	46	18
	Total	360	362	278	249

TOT on Administrative, Financial and Statutory System of Village Organization

A training program on training of trainers (TOT) for training pool was organized in Patna, for 3 days in which 30 participants participated. The training primarily focused on the administrative, financial and statutory management in Village Organization for developing active participation of members as well as staff. This includes learning of how to set up appropriate structures, establish helpful rules and take charge of the general direction of the organization. The methodologies of the training were case studies, group discussion, lecture and FAQ to make the learning more understandable.

Orientation of Community Cadres and Project Staff on VO Registration and Action Plan & Budget

An orientation to Book keepers, Community Mobilizers, Community Coordinators and Area Coordinators on VO registration and VO action plan & Budget was organized in each of Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Madhubani districts for one day. In these orientation programs, altogether 48 participants from 36 VOs participated who are anchoring in various capacities the management of Village Organizations. The

main objective of this orientation was to enable them to prepare the documents, VO level plan and budget. The detail of the progress made so far is mentioned underneath:

Training Programme on ‘Evaluation of Training’

Bihar Institute of Public Administration & Rural Development (BIPARD) further

Status of VO Registration

Sl.	Particular	District wise Status (Till June, 2011)						Total
		Gaya	Nalanda	Muzaffarpur	Madhubani	Khagaria	Purnia	
1	Training to EC members on VO registration (no. of VOs)	10	10	7	12	10	9	58
2	Training to EC members on financial, administrative and statutory systems (no. of VOs)	0	5	0	0	6	1	12
3	Training to VO on registration and documentation (no. of VOs)	10	10	7	12	10	9	58
4	Training to Community cadres and staff on VO registration (no. of participants)	15	10	11	12	0	0	48
5	Building capacity for preparing VO action plan and budget (no. of participants)	15	10	11	12	0	0	48
6	No. of VOs/ PGs Registered	7	5	5	0	4	0	21
7	Documents submitted to AR for registration (no. of VOs)	1	5	0	7	6	6	25
8	VO Rating (no. of VOs)	6	3	4	3	10	1	27

The table shows that 58 VOs have been trained and their documents have been submitted for registration, of which 27 VOs whose ratings have been done, have been registered.

Training Programme on ‘Direct Trainers Skills’

Bihar Institute of Public Administration & Rural Development (BIPARD) organized a 5 days’ training programme on ‘Direct Trainers Skills’ with an objective of transfer of knowledge and skill to the trainees related to the different methods and training tools used in the training programme. 24 staff participated in the training programmes who were involved in imparting training to institution, cadre and staff.

organized a five days’ training programme on ‘Evaluation of Training’. The objective of this training was to apprise the trainees about the importance and various tools and techniques in knowing the effectiveness of a particular training programme. 12 District training cell staff, mainly involved in designing, executing and evaluation of trainings at the district and block levels participated in this training programme.



Exposure Visit of Block Development Officers of Tripura Livelihoods Project

A 3-day exposure visit for eight Block development officers from 'Tripura Livelihoods Project' was organized in Madhubani district. These BDOs were from the intensive blocks where NRLM would be launched.

During the exposure visit, they observed and learned various interventions and processes involved in community mobilization, SHG level micro planning exercise, livelihoods interventions through VO, interaction with members of Producer Groups and different community cadres. They also witnessed training sessions with community resource persons.

Training Programme of Tripura State Core Team

The training programme comprising of 4 days classroom sessions and 3 days field visit had been organized for three members of Tripura State core team to strengthen their

understanding on the processes followed by the Project in building the best practices among the community institutions.

The team was given training at Benipatti block in Madhubani district. They were able to observe and learn various processes involved in the village entry, community mobilization, identification of target HHs, formation and meeting of SHGs, its rules, regulations, norms, book-keeping at the SHG level, community cadre role in nurturing of SHGs and related issues covering the best practices of SHGs.



MICRO FINANCE

So far as the progress of Micro-Finance in the project is concerned, the major emphasis had been on consolidating the effort that had been put with respect to systems lay out and business processes at community institutions. In this regard, within the Micro Finance spectrum, following activities were undertaken to achieve the targets both in quantitative and qualitative aspect.

PREPARATION OF 1ST DRAFT OF CLF BOOKS OF RECORDS AND MODIFICATION IN THE EXISTING VO BOOKS OF RECORDS

The project graduated to the phase where the higher level of federations are required in order to monitor and facilitate the activities of the community institutions existing at village level. The nurturing of higher level federations is likely to bring in more responsibility and participation from the community. Anticipating the same, an effort was made to prepare the books of records for the Cluster Level Federations. The prepared books of records and its availability should ensure that transactions taking place at the higher level of federations incorporate the tenets of effective management. The Micro Finance team facilitated the preparation of 1st draft of CLF books of records along with case studies. This would be shared with the representatives from DPCU and BPIU through a workshop and then only it will be rolled out.

At the same time, the project had been proactive in making improvements in the existing books of records at VO level which is based on the learnings of the field and also on the new initiatives taken up in livelihoods and social development.

A training program was organized to share the modification done in the books of record.

Altogether 59 managers and master trainers were trained on VO Books of Records.

TRAINING TO NEWLY IDENTIFIED VO BOOK KEEPERS AND REORIENTATION TO EXISTING VO BOOK KEEPERS ON VO BOOKS OF RECORDS

The project witnessed the formation of large number of Village Organizations during financial year 2010-11 and the current year shall also witness the formation of VOs with accelerated pace. Accordingly, there is a need that project be ready with a cadre of trained community professionals to write the books of records maintained at Village Organizations. To strengthen the process, a pool of VO book keepers have been identified and provided with training to ensure timely book keeping of the village organizations.

At the same time, it is required that the existing Book Keepers are provided with the refresher on book writing in order to ensure effective facilitation at the VO level. To ensure better and effective book keeping at the VO level, attempts have been made to further equip the community cadres with the knowledge to deliver at the best.

In total, 237 number of VO book-keepers have been provided with training and refresher during this quarter on VO book keeping across the districts with the purpose of ensuring timely and uniform maintenance of VO books of records.

PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR VOs

The Micro Finance team has been instrumental in preparing the case studies related to Financial Management systems at VO level and training was imparted on

prepared module to Master Trainers. Altogether 39 master trainers were trained to prepare financial statements incorporating the status of idle Fund at VO level. A lot of leeway has been covered in the last quarter and altogether 1044 village organizations prepared the receipt and payment account till May 2011. This attempt would be very helpful in putting the system of quarterly reporting by VOs in place. To support the whole process, Micro Finance managers and District Finance Managers worked towards ensuring the preparation of financial statements of Village Organizations.

TRAINING TO COMMUNITY CADRE ON MICRO PLANNING AT DISTRICT LEVEL

The process of Micro Planning is at the very core of the project. The process has its importance as the community participates in totality and the decisions are arrived at through the process of discussion, availability of resources etc. It is in this context that training of community mobilizers were done on issues related to Micro-Planning. This will help in ingraining the knowledge related to MP at the community level. Altogether 123 community mobilizers have been trained on issues of Micro Planning and they are expected to conduct Micro Planning in more sustained and participative way with the community institutions and individuals.

TRAINING TO COMMUNITY CADRE ON SHGs BOOKS OF RECORDS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Trainings planned and administered on SHGs Books of records to the community cadre namely Community Mobilizers for different blocks of the project. This in turn, facilitated the roll out of the books of records in more informed and uniform way. It is anticipated that the trained community mobilizers should facilitate in creating the learning ambience for rolling out and

maintenance of the SHG Books. In total 498 community Mobilizers were trained on SHGs books of records.

TRAINING ON MICRO INSURANCE

A lot of emphasis was given on documenting the knowledge base for Insurance in the project. It is with this objective that a workshop had been arranged in Patna to frame manual for the insurance sector. The 1st draft of the manual is ready with support from the selected representatives during the workshop. Altogether 5000 number of Bond Papers have been issued in different district.

TRAINING TO BANK MITRAS AND THEIR PLACEMENT IN DIFFERENT BANK BRANCHES

A team of 71 bank Mitras has been provided with training on processes of account opening, banking related back office functions, role and responsibilities of Bank Mitra etc. so that the work done by them gets due recognition. Thus attempt had been made to train them with basic knowledge of functioning required within the bank premises before sending them to different bank branches.

PREPARATION FOR FACILITATION OF BANK LINKAGES WITH MAINSTREAM BANKS

One of the important factors that pave the way for bank linkages is the availability of stationery with bank branches. Unavailability of stationery becomes a limiting factor in the smooth transaction of financial flow to the community institutions like that of SHGs. In order to overcome the problem and pave the way for credit linkages, institutional arrangement has been made with all important banks and stocking of the stationery has been ensured at the project level. This is likely to facilitate the credit linkage in terms of quality and quantity. The impact of the effort shall be very explicit in the next quarter of the Financial Year.

STATUS OF JEEVIKA WITH RESPECT TO DIFFERENT BANKS

Sl.	Bank Name	SHGs Savings A/C Opened	SHGs Bank Credit Linkage	Linkage Amount Rs. in Lakhs
1	State Bank of India	5676	2385	922.95
2	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	3847	1536	513.30
3	Bank of Baroda	1386	343	100.20
4	Punjab National Bank	4300	1724	772.60
5	Central Bank of India	2151	1156	507.40
6	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	6486	3159	1404.31
7	Union Bank of India	480	174	59.43
8	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1756	1247	590.55
9	Bank of India	2076	1135	495.80
10	Allahabad Bank	392	70	10.50
11	United Bank of India	653	131	54.10
12	UCO Bank	531	47	17.25
13	Canara Bank	187	93	26.15
	Total	29921	13200	5474.55

LIVELIHOODS

SYSTEM OF WHEAT INTENSIFICATION (SWI)

The System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) was implemented with 48521 SHG households in Rabi 2010-11. The average yield was approx. 5 ton / hectare and the highest yield was recorded at 8.2 ton / hectare.

Phool Kumari-a member of Chameli Self Help Group in Saraswati JEEViKA Gram Sanghatan of Majhulia village, Narma Panchayat in Bochaha block of Muzaffarpur district cultivated paddy in 8 Kathas of land and produced 150 Kgs of wheat per Kattha. The Block Agriculture Officer, Sri. Shatrughan Pandit thoroughly assessed yield of the plot.

SYSTEM OF CROP INTENSIFICATION (SCI)

The System of Crop Intensification (SCI) in Moong (Green Gram) was undertaken in Khagaria and Madhubani with 2400 SHG households in 363.6 hectares of land. In Madhubani, the highest yield in SCI-Moong was recorded as 7.48 quintals per acre (1.87 ton / hectare), whereas the average yield in SCI-Moong was 4.4 quintals per acre (1.1 ton / hectare). The average yield of Moong cultivated through traditional practices in Madhubani is 1.32 quintals / acre (0.3 ton / hectare).

Nirmala Devi, of Bhrambaba Self Help Group in Rani JEEViKA Gram Sanghatan of Lalapur Village & Panchayat in Rajnagar Block of Madhubani district got yield of 34 Kgs of Moong per Kattha. The varieties grown in SCI-Moong are *HUM-16*, *HUM-12* and *Neha*. The highest yield was observed in *HUM-16*.

System of Crop Intensification (SCI) in Cow Pea initiated in Khagaria district with 154 SHG households, 187 Kattha (nearly 8.22 acres or 3.29 hectare). The highest yield was recorded at 34.12 ton / hectare, whereas the average yield was 7.38 ton / hectare. The yield of cow pea cultivated through traditional practices is 3.69 ton / hectare.

Uma Devi-a member of Harahar Mahadev Self Help Group in Tulsi JEEViKA Gram Sanghatan of Gangour Village & Panchayat in Khagaria block of Khagaria district produced 600 Kg per Kattha in 4 Kathas of leased land. The variety grown for SCI-Cowpea is *Kashi Kanchan*.

SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI)

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Bihar took up SRI Kranthi in 8, 75,000 acres of land, 10% of the total paddy area in Bihar, out of which; JEEViKA was given a target of 5000 acres for demonstration and 45000 acres through extension. The Department of Agriculture will provide Rs. 1, 50, 00,000/- towards the demonstration cost of 5000 acres (Demonstration cost per acre is Rs. 3000/- per acre). The demand generation for SRI was done by undertaking SRI Micro-plan in Self Help Groups. 1,43,889 SHG households of 1288 villages demanded for SRI in 30,042 acres of land. For this, 2772 Village Resource Persons (VRPs) were identified and trained to handhold SHG households.

DAIRY INTERVENTION

The project organized 185 Dairy Cooperative Societies in Nalanda, Khagaria and Muzaffarpur linking 8912 SHG members. Around 29000 litres of milk per day is being procured through these Dairy Cooperative Societies.

A total of 21 Artificial Insemination centres (AIC) were established and 7.64 MT of fodder seed distributed to SHG households to grow fodder for providing green fodder to the milch cattle. The Vaccinations were carried out for 39603 cattle and deworming done for 3248 cattle. Saaf kits were distributed to 2792 SHG households.

COMFED trained 2 project staff, 82 DCS secretaries, 966 Management Committee Members. Induction programmes were organized for 375 farmers and Artificial Insemination training was organized for 68 Artificial Insemination workers.

BEEKEEPING AND HONEY SELLING INTERVENTION

EDA Rural Systems Private Limited was hired to provide technical support for beekeeping and honey selling to the SHG households in taking up beekeeping as one of the livelihoods options.

Parwati JEEViKA Gram Sanghatan was identified as a demonstration VO, where 20 beehives would be installed. 85 SHG members were trained on beekeeping, out of which 49 SHG members identified for setting up of apiary. In order to procure the beehives; 7 member procurement committee trained on beehive procurement and exposure programme were organized to different apiaries.

Finally, 45 SHG households took up beekeeping by procuring 110 beehives, out of which 90 beehives are belonging to the SHG households and the rest 20 beehives

belong to Parwati VO for demonstration and immersion.

The Village Resource Persons were trained on transfer of bee colonies to the new boxes, installation of frames in the bee boxes, enumeration of bee colonies-hives-frames, placement of boxes in apiary sites, cleaning of bee boxes, detection of diseases and measures to control diseases-treatment, feed preparation & feeding, division of bee colonies, packaging for migration and packaging of empty frames & hives.

FIELD VALIDATION OF 4 PROJECTS WHICH APPLIED FOR MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP) TO MoRD, GoI

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). 33 projects were identified in 6 states for implementation. After the desk review, field validation was planned through a panel comprising experts and CRPs/VRPs.

The Village Resource Persons (VRPs) were identified and sent for field validation in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. 3 VRPs namely Saroj Devi, Manti Devi & Udai Paswan of Nalanda visited Madhya Pradesh for field validation of PRADAN, ASA & CARD and 3 VRPs namely Savita Devi, Pratima Devi and Kamal Kishore Singh of Khagaria visited Maharashtra for field validation of MS. Swaminathan Research Foundation.

NON FARM & JOBS

NON-FARM

MADHUBANI PAINTING, SUJNI EMBROIDERY AND SIKKI CRAFT UNDER JIYO PROJECT

The project developed partnership with Asian Heritage Foundation for cluster approach of interventions for Madhubani Painting, Sujni embroidery and Sikki craft. The project provided support for setting up Common Facility centre and working capital.

During this quarter, AHF placed different production order and provided regular support in terms of facilitation, training, product development and in creation of an Entrepreneurial model to three different cluster based Producer Groups. Through these traditional skills based activities the members are getting regular earnings of Rs. 3400/- per members per month.

A workshop was held in N. Delhi (29/03/11-09/04/11) consisting work on Shunya series and repairs of previous products. The Jiyo production finished with 4 snake Chairs and Birds in various sizes were designed with the support of AHF.

PRODUCTION STATUS

Cluster	Artisans		Products completed	Activity under process
	Existing	Out source	Category	
Sujni	20	20	Moon river order + JIYO order	Moon river order + JIYO order
Sikki	25	20	JIYO production	Production of furniture- Chair Lamp series order
Madhubani	30	15	Wall papers	Traditional products

JOBS

YOUTH PROFILING AND DATABASE COLLECTION

To explore the opportunity for the Youth placement in gainful employment, data of seven thousand two hundred fifty (7250) numbers of the rural youth were data collected till June 2011.

Sl.	District	Cumulative Till June 2011
1	Purnia	500
2	Gaya	1200
3	Khagaria	1500
4	Nalanda	1050
5	Madhubani	2000
6	Muzaffarpur	1000
Total		7250

PROGRESS OF RURAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The cumulative achievement in rural youth employment till June 2011 is **930**. During this quarter, a total of **71** youths were placed at various partner agencies mainly in Arisht Spinning Mills (Baddi, Himachal Pradesh) and Group 4 Securicor. So, out of the total identified youth, 13% placement has been done.

District	Cumulative Till Mar -11	Progress During Quarter	Cumulative Till Jun 2011
Purnia	473	18	491
Gaya	70	6	76
Khagaria	76	12	88
Nalanda	75	8	83
Madhubani	91	5	96
Muzaffarpur	74	8	82
Saharsa	0	14	14
Total	859	71	930

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH RISK INTERVENTION HEALTH SAVING

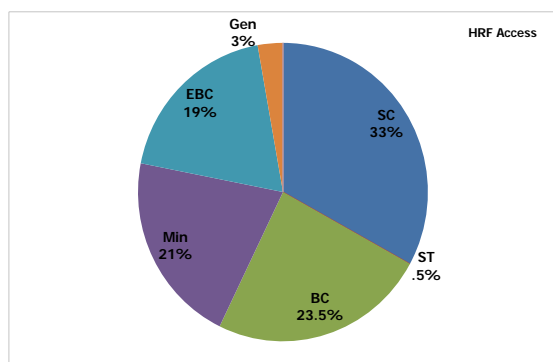
During this quarter, 212 new VOs have mobilized health saving amounting to Rs 6.52 Lac. Thus, the total VO involved in Health saving is 1387 with the cumulative saving amounting to Rs.1.13 Crore.

Access to Health Risk Fund: In this quarter, 81 VOs after following the triggers generated application and accessed the Health Risk Fund amounting to Rs. 1.21 Crore. By the end of this quarter 1201 VOs have received HRF amounting to Rs. 18 crore.

Heads	Gaya	Pur.	Muz.	Nal.	Madh.	Kha.	Total
VO Started HRF Saving	240	271	316	248	173	139	1387
HRF saving (Rs crore)	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.13
VOs access HRF	224	146	245	234	187	165	1201
VOs access HRF (Rs crore)	3.34	2.19	3.67	3.51	2.80	2.47	18.0
Members access HRF Loan	850	926	1061	1964	1605	666	7072
Amount Recd. by Members (Rs Crore)	.36	.45	.62	.89	.39	.49	3.2

Utilization of HRF fund: Out of the total amount disbursed, 25% of the amount has been taken as loan by the SHG members.

Study: The Study shows that among the target families, Schedule Caste has accessed the HRF loan more than any other caste category and the ST has a minimum access to the HRF loan.



The study also reveals that HRF can be accessed by any category and the basis of accessing is the need of the Individual.

SIGNATURE LITERACY

The Project Staff and Community Cadre are providing their extended support to the SHG members in learning “How to sign their names”.

Progress: During the quarter, 25440 SHG members made signature literate. So, by the effort of the Project Staff and the Community Cadre, 213667 Members have become signature literate.

Initiative: The VOs have started keeping register to track and verify the members who have learnt signature after joining in SHG. The Internal Assessment was done which reveals that in 457 Village Organizations, 80% of the SHG Members are signature literate.

FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTION

Intervention: The Food Security is a community managed credit and food distribution mechanism, extended to the Self Help Groups, specifically to address the food requirement of the poor people in the communities.

Progress: During this quarter, 63 new VOs procured Food grains, the total fund disbursed amounting to Rs 1.26 crore.

Access: 1133 VOs have completed the 1st round of procurement. The total amount disbursed under this head is Rs 22.66 crore. Out of 1,35,960 SHG HH, 64.9% have accessed Food Grains under the Intervention in the 1st round.

Heads	Gaya	Purnia	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Madhubani	Khagaria	Total
Total No. of VO received FSF	217	113	288	195	177	143	1133
Total FSF Amount Received by VOs (Rs crore)	4.34	2.26	5.76	3.9	3.54	2.86	22.66
No. of members Benefitted	18228	9492	19306	16380	14868	10074	88348

VO Initiative: During this quarter, 134 VOs have completed second round of food grain procurement, totalling to 275 VOs. 49 VOs have completed 3rd cycle of food grain procurement, totalling to 165 VOs.

The Community Mobilisers were given the responsibility of sharing the information with the SHG Members. The second step involves the convergence with the labour Department, in which all the District Social Development Manager develop a road map for better mobilization and coverage of SHG Households.

Heads	Gaya	Purnia	Muzaffarpur	Nalanda	Madhubani	Khagaria	Total
No. VO completed 2nd Cycle of FS member	40	34	81	27	49	44	275
No. of Members Benefitted	2509	6649	4460	1498	6145	5322	26583
No. VO completed 3rd Cycle of FS	10	21	18	6	13	17	85
No. of Members Benefitted	699	4764	1638	63	1245	1719	10128

Future Plan: The VOs are planning to procure some additional items such as edible oil, sugar etc.

Coverage: Altogether 52154 SHG Members were enrolled in RSBY. The District wise coverage may be seen underneath -

CONVERGENCE

RASTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJNA

Awareness: In the road of awareness, the first step taken by the thematic is sharing the information through pamphlets. Altogether 50,000 pamphlets were circulated among the SHG Members.



The schedule for Nalanda has been planned in July, 11. So, achievement of this district will be included in the next quarter. In terms of number, Muzaffarpur has the better coverage but if we see the number of blocks, in which the project has intervened in the District, Khagaria has performed relatively well in comparison to the other Districts having more number of the blocks intervened by the Project.

Districts	Enrolment
Muzaffarpur	12300
Madhubani	10558
Gaya	8965
Purnia	9065
Khagaria	11266
State	52154

SOCIAL SECURITY

With joint effort of JEEViKA Project Staff and district level concerned government line departments the project has linked 19724 SHG Households with the Social Security Schemes. During this quarter total 1365 social security applications were sanctioned. The district wise progress is given below in the table -

Name of District	Total Number of Members linked with Old age and Widow pension schemes
Purnia	3286
Nalanda	2743
Muzaffarpur	2481
Gaya	7581
Madhubani	1983
Khagaria	1650
State	19724

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Partnership: With the joint collaboration of UNICEF, PHED / District Water & Sanitation Committee (GoB) and BRLPS, the Total Sanitation Campaign Program is being

implemented in 7 Blocks of Gaya, Nalanda and Purnia.

An agreement has been signed by DPCU Gaya, Nalanda and Purnia with DWSC for implementing TSC through Nodal VO in 10 identified Blocks.

Progress: During this quarter, total 152 new sanitary toilets were constructed by 3 VOs with the total no. leading to 1310 sanitary toilets. Community Mobilization Drive on sanitation was conducted in 3 different blocks of Gaya.

Project Contribution: The project provides revolving Fund to meet the expenditure related to toilet construction and after completion of the work, the nodal VO claims for reimbursement of the expenditure of construction cost at the rates approved by the government.

By the end of the quarter, the total amount transferred to 18 VOs is Rs. 55,58,200/-.

Reimbursement: Out of 1310 sanitary toilets, 669 bills were submitted in DWSC, of which reimbursement amounting to Rs. 3,61,200/- 159 toilets in Purnia and Nalanda has been done.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

EOI FOR HIRING OF MANPOWER AGENCY FOR SRLM

Expression of Interest for hiring of recruitment Agency published in the Newspaper and documents were received from the interested agencies for the next stage of selection. The scrutiny of the agencies will be done in next quarter.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR STAFF

Chandragupta Institute of Management, Patna imparted training to remaining managerial staffs from 4th to 8th Batch on the topic of Project management and Financial Management ii. OD and HR as per the following details –

Batch	Date	Participants		Topic
		Nominated	Attended	
4 th	April 04-08	35	29	Project Management & Financial Management
5 th	May 17-21	25	24	Project Management & Financial Management
6 th	May 23-27	27	26	OD and HR
7 th	June 14-18	28	17	OD and HR
8 th	June 20-24	30	30	OD and HR

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON HR PRACTICES FOR NRLM

A three days' national workshop with support of the National Mission Management Unit of NRLM on Best Practices in Human Resource Management was organized on 8th to 10th June 2011 at Hotel Patliputra Ashoka, Patna. Representatives from 12 State Livelihoods Programmes, national level HR agencies,

Civil Society Organisations, Corporate Sectors participated in the workshop.

The workshop focused on the understanding, evolution of different structural models in the similar programmes, manpower sourcing strategy and system development to put in place core values. The group work model and the key note addresses by senior GoB and GoI officials could derive a clear set of suggestive strategies for State Rural Livelihoods Missions.

STAFF EXPOSURE AND WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION

- The CEO, BRLPS, SPM – Livelihoods and PM– M& E attended the multi-country **Global DIME Workshop for Impact Evaluation of Agricultural Adaptations (AADAPT) in Dakar, Senegal, during April 26-29th, 2011.** The workshop was organized jointly by the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME), in collaborations with Agriculture and Rural Development teams from the Africa (AFTAR), the Latin America (LCSAR), and the South Asia (SASDA) teams with the Gender Action Program (GAP), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the Trust Fund for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (TFESSD), the Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership (BPRP) and the Luxemburg Poverty Reduction Partnership (LPRP/BPRP).

- Three SPM- Communication, PM-HRD, PM-IB&CB and 1 Manager-LH along with CEO, BRLPS participated in the workshop "State Perspective Implementation Plan" at IARI, PUSA, New Delhi during 15th -16th April 2011 organized by NRLM, MoRD, Govt. of India.
- Three Project Managers- i.e HRD, CB and IB along with one Training Manager participated in the workshop "Induction Process under NRLM",

organized by NRLM, MoRD at SERP, Hyderabad on 16th & 17th May 2011.

- The Project Managers - HRD, Capacity Building and Institution Building attended the workshop on "Intensive approach under NRLM" at NIRD Hyderabad campus during 18th -20th May 2011.

COMMUNICATION

PRODUCTION OF FILM ON VO's PARTICIPATION IN MGNREGA

Muzaffarpur district had initiated developing green patches with the afforestation works undertaken by the Village Organizations. Ensuring the entitlements under MGNREGA, they have taken up the social forestry activity with community driven maintenance mechanism. This initiation captured through audio visual medium and produced a film on MGNREGA by VOs of Muzaffarpur. The film was based on the clippings of the process and bytes of the community with a spirit of dissemination of learnings and practices.

PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL SARAS MELA 2011

The Pavilions were set up during the Regional Saras Mela at Patna to show case the project activities and impacts. Various non-farm products displayed and promoted with participation from the producers' groups. Apart from the display, the occasion also offered a market platform for the producers of selected art and craft like Madhubani Painting, Sujni & Sikki.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE PERSONS BRANDING JEEVIKA IN NRLM

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched with a grand ceremony from Banswada, Rajasthan on 3rd June 2011.

A team of Community Resource Persons represented the SHG movement in Bihar and shared the Village Organization concept, role of CBOs in ensuring access to entitlements and last mile service delivery with Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson, National Advisory Council, Government of India. The community managed food security mechanism and the extension system adopted in System of Crop Intensification were more focussed in the sharing, which impressed the dignitaries. It was also reflected in the mission statement declared at the public forum.

IMAGE BUILDING THROUGH EXPOSURE VISITS

JEEViKA, being one of the model projects for the states preparing for NRLM, attracted a number of teams for exposures. It includes team from state agencies like Tripura, media representatives like Forbes India and Institutions like the Livelihoods School. The best practices were shared and field visits organized. It could result in producing successful learning documents and ultimately leading for image building of BRLPS. The most significant among them was the cover story branding JEEViKA as a poor friendly economic policy reforms by a magazine of international repute "Forbes India" in its edition of 20th May, 2011.

MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING

MID TERM REVIEW

The World Bank analysed the MIS data and used the available secondary data of the Project to assess what has been achieved so far by the Project. The World Bank planned the MTR in 4 Phases.

PHASE I

The 1st Phase, focussed on the External Review, scheduled in February-2011, in which 2 external reviews were conducted from the World Bank side. The first one was on the VO governance and financial management, which was anchored by a team of 2 consultants (one financial management expert and the other an IB expert). The other Review was of the livelihood interventions in the dairy sector. These reviews were used as inputs to the MTR.

PHASE II

The World Bank studied the Analysis Report, Impact & Strategy Assessment Reports available with the Project such as: analysis of the micro plan revisiting exercise, analysis of the impact from the range of interventions taken up by the Project i.e. ICF, Food Security Fund, Health Risk Fund, Agriculture, Dairy Interventions and financial management, governance and institution building aspects in the VOs. The State Unit also presented on what has been achieved so far and the important lessons learnt from the interventions. This was scheduled in March, 2011.

PHASE III

After the two rounds of discussions on the finding of the MTR, the World Bank asked the State as well as representatives from District and Block Teams to participate in the recommendation round on the findings / raised issues of the MTR which was scheduled on 13th & 14th April at New Delhi. The State team presented on what they experience is the key issues in their themes and they also shared what would be key focus area in near future.

The discussion was held on the topic related to Capital Accumulation, Livelihoods Zoning, Loan Appropriation and to bring competition among the Community Institutions and among the BPIUs and Project Staff. After the two days meeting, the World Bank planned for another round of discussion on the Structure and how to scale with quality in Aug, 11.

IMPACT EVALUATION

BRLPS, in consultation with World Bank decided to conduct the Impact Evaluation of the project from the third party agency through household survey.

The objective of this study is to establish credible data to facilitate measurement of the net contribution of the project to its sustainable livelihoods improvement objectives for the targeted families. The main scope for this assignment of the consulting firms would include – conducting two rounds of study from July to Oct 2011 and during same period in the year 2013, of household survey with data collection for 20 households in 450 villages across 180 Panchayats in the 7 districts in Bihar, where the BRLPS is active. Within each village, community members will be interviewed and data in different household module which would be filled up will be evaluated on the key indicators of the project.

An agency “GfK Mode” was selected for Impact Evaluation of the Project “through advertisement and competitive basis (QCBS method of procurement). This assignment was under prior review due to its higher threshold, and hence ‘No Objection’ was obtained from the World Bank. A contract has been signed with GfK Mode on 23rd June, 2011 for 2 years at a total cost of Rs. 74,38,750/-. The agency has started the work in the field.

RURAL LIVELIHOODS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

2nd PHASE MIS

The Contract with SAFAL was extended till 26th Aug, 11. So far as progress is concerned, Partners template was handed over to BRLPS and in Khagaria, template testing is in process. In the VO MIS, data entry is going on and 900 VOs data till Jan, 11 has been entered. 31408 SHGs Member profile uploaded and regular transaction of 27600 SHGs synchronized under the SHG MIS.

KOSI MIS

An agency SAFAL Solutions was selected for Designing, Refinement and Development of MIS and strengthening of E-Governance framework in KOSI region "through single source basis". This assignment was under prior review due to its higher threshold, and hence 'No Objection' was obtained from the World Bank. A contract has been signed with SAFAL Solutions on 1st of June, 2011 for one year at a total cost of Rs 3248175.00(Rupees Thirty two lacs forty eight thousand one hundred seventy five only) plus applicable Service tax. The agency started the work in the field. They deployed two ITFTs and one IT Manager in Kosi.

TRAININGS AND REFRESHER-TRAININGS TO ITFT, DEOs AND BOOK KEEPERS

During this quarter all 12 ITFTs were refreshed on VO MIS entry at SPMU. In addition 10 training workshops were organized in which 24 DEOs, 412 CMs and 12 BKs across 44 blocks of 8 districts were trained on VO MIS, SHG DIDI sheet and MIS data entry.

PROCESS MONITORING

The Agreement was signed with SUTRA Consultant in the 2nd Quarter of the Project and the 15th Quarter of the Project, the scope of work was finalized during the discussion on the 2nd quarter report. It was agreed that the regular monitoring would continue and project team members at district levels would be fully involved in the process monitoring

activity. The regular process monitoring covers processes related to the:

- Quality of the Groups
- Village organization formation and strengthening process
- Identification and strengthening of community cadre

The process monitoring team has examined the following two areas under the thematic study:

- System of Wheat Intensification (SWI)
- Training of SHGs and VOs

The key findings of the process monitoring team were:

1. Quality of groups

Findings

- Regularity of meeting by groups is close to 100%. Saving by members is quite satisfactory, however there are groups whose rate of saving could be better.
- Percentage of group members taking loan in the last 12 meetings is below 25-35%. Discussion with the members indicates that the members take loan as and when they require and based on the availability of fund in groups.
- The repayment of loan was observed on the basis of percentage of members who have made some repayment of principal during the last month prior to the data collection. The repayment situation is quite satisfactory, although defaulters are there.
- Books of accounts and record keeping registers verified were found to have been updated.

2. VO Formation and Strengthening Process

The VO formation and strengthening process is proceeding well. However, there are very

important areas such as formation of subcommittees and their effective functioning, supervision of CRPs and CMs, finance management etc. requiring closer attention. Now they need to be strengthened and supported well to take up the responsibility of village development on their own.

Findings

- Although the collection of share capital and membership fees is satisfactory, several VOs are lagging behind in formation of sub committees.
- 90% of the VOs have opened Bank accounts.
- 67% of the VOs received training in 3 modules.
- VOs are involved in the identification and selection of CMs and CRPs.
- Functioning of VOs in various areas such as disbursement of loans, recovery of loans, administrative functions such as recruitment of VRP/CRP, CMs were found satisfactory.
- VOs role in the identification of the poorest of the poor and their participation in loan disbursement committees need improvement.

3. Identification and Strengthening of Community Cadre

- Almost all CMs trained on concept and management of SHG and books of accounts.
- CMs are keeping books of accounts up to date in majority of SHGs and their quality of record keeping is good.

- All book keepers were found to be trained and providing necessary assistance to VOs.

3. Improvement in Production Through SWI

Across stakeholders there was a general consensus that SWI trials have led to improved productions. However, many also said that it involves higher labour than in traditional methods and the production process is strictly followed, and there is good availability of rainfall and irrigation water then it can give significantly higher yields. The table below gives the reported yields based on the sample study.

District	No. of times the yield from SWI
Gaya	2.1
Khagaria	2.2
Madhubani	1.6
Muzaffarpur	2.1
Nalanda	1.6
Purnia	2.1
Total	1.9

On an average the yield from SWI is 90% higher than yield through traditional methods. In most of the district the yield is more than twice, but in some districts crop improvement was less due to poor irrigation.

The project has clearly demonstrated the increase in production in first or second trial. Most of the sample users have shown high improvement in yield in spite of mistakes in first trials. It is apparent that majority of the beneficiaries can significantly improve yield in their second and third trials and hence it is important that efforts and inputs be maintained in subsequent trials till the farmers are confident to replicate the same without project support.

FINANCE & PROCUREMENT

FINANCE

Internal Audit

Internal audit of 4th quarter for the period of 2010-2011 was completed. On line view facility provided by SBI and PNB at State level for tracking status of fund transfer from SPMU account to BPIU account.

Statutory Compliance

The Statutory compliance related to TDS of IT, VAT, EPF and GPF amount deposit completed in May, 2011.

Capacity Building

5 days training on Pay roll, cost centre income tax/VAT (on new changes) was given to Finance Managers and Accountants in BIPARD. All District managers strengthened their understanding on audit observations and its compliance.

Financial Achievement

Total Cumulative Expenditure till June, 2011 - BRLP

Sl.	Component	1 st QTR 2011-12	CTD
1	CID	61.514	508.71
2	CIF	130.556	1550.18
3	STAF	4.68	37.45
4	PM	23.144	204.77
	Total	219.894	2301.11

(Rs in Millions)

Total Cumulative Expenditure till June, 2011 – KOSI

Sl.	Component	1 st QTR 2011-12	CTD
1	CID	4.65	13.71
2	CIF	0.35	27.49
3	STAF	0	0
4	PM	0.918	1.21
	Total	5.921	42.41

(Rs in millions)

PROCUREMENT

CONTRACT AGREEMENT WITH PARTNERS

Three contracts made with different partners during this quarter. M/s. GfK Mode Pvt. Ltd for Impact Evaluation of the BRLPS (contract value- Rs. 74,38,750/-), M/s. Safal Solution Pvt. Ltd. for Development, Refinement, Development of MIS and Strengthening of E-Governance framework in Kosi Region (contract value- Rs.32,40,547/-) and M/s. Mukharji Biswas and Pathak, Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors (contract value- Rs.3,61,818/-).

POST PROCUREMENT REVIEW BY THE WORLD BANK

The Compliance of Post Procurement review of the project was completed for the period from July 2009 to June 2010 and sent to the World Bank.

EXTENSION OF CONTRACT

Contract period of different Internal Auditors extended for the year 2011-12 on same term and condition. Contract period of FMTSC was extended for three months from June 2011 to Aug.2011.

SELECTION OF AGENCY FOR DIFFERENT ASSIGNMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Selection of agency for Process Documentation and Communication Need Assessment completed.

ISSUANCE OF WBR NO. BY THE WORLD BANK

World Bank issued WBR No. of the contract with M/s. CIDC for Training, Testing, Certification and placement of Youths, M/s. GfK Mode Pvt. Ltd. for Impact Evaluation and M/s. EDA Rural System Pvt. Ltd. for Beekeeping and Honey selling.

SRI : LOW INPUT, HIGH OUTPUT METHOD ENSURES FOOD AVAILABILITY

"*Ee bar khet lah-lahaat hain bhaiya !*" Geeta had these words with a grin on her lips. She noted that this year the yield increased by three times, compared to the previous year. "Har saal ya to fasal mar jati thi ya fir paidawar bahut hi kam hoti thi, jiske chalte bazaar se hi gehun, chawal kharid kar khana padta tha !" she recalls that yield was limited, forcing them to buy from the market at a much higher price.

Geeta further says that with applying SRI method in lieu of the traditional cropping practices, it increase per Kattha yield of the crop resulting higher availability of food grains and also generating additional income. Some families are now able to store the surplus for future exigencies. The initiative of yield improvement adopted by the women Self Help Group (SHG) members has resulted well, hence SRI technique is now gradually being adopted by more and more farmers.

The farmers of Nawadih village in Dobhi block of Gaya district thank Gita Devi, the Secretary of Shivguru SHG, who also works as Village Resource Person (VRP). As a VRP, she is trained of various processes of SRI and facilitates the farmer at the field level. As per information provided by Gita Devi, around 68% of the farmers have their own land while remaining 32% either do share cropping or sometimes work as the wage labourers in the fields. She also added



the noteworthy point that the village alludes to one of the draught stricken region every alternate year.

It remains a fact that the inadequate irrigational facilities and the traditional techniques of farming compelled the farmers to incur high cost debt from local moneylenders to address the shortage of food grains. "*Haan bhaiya ek to sukhe ki maar, aur dusri taraf diesel walon ka atyachaar*", Gita Devi put her words with grim. She stated that having no natural rainfall, they had to depend upon the irrigation through diesel motors, which increased their cost. The diesel motor owners charged from farmers Rs. 15 per hour along with 1 liter diesel which in total accounted to Rs. 55 per hour.

Soon Gita Devi's eyes shone with confidence as she shared her experience regarding SRI. She applied SRI to the entire 8 Katthas of land which she possessed. She was provided with detailed process training before

practicing it. The trainings were conducted in the premises of Jairama Girih Vidyalaya, Dobhi. Recollecting her part, Gita Devi says, she was amazed with the production of Three Maunds 15 kgs. of Paddy per Kattha against only one Maund per Kattha through traditional method.

After being convinced, she not only practiced it herself but also facilitated 61 other farmers as a VRP. And to their surprise, they were equally satisfied with the increased yield. In many cases, the yield increased three folds compared to the previous yield. The result as well as efforts of the VRP encouraged more farmers to practise this farming technique. The number has now gone up to 356 from 61 for adoption of the SRI technique in the area. Many of Indian farmers are unable to produce enough food to feed their families. Dependent on tiny portions of land and too poor to afford irrigation systems, many farmers are now also grappling with erratic rainfall. They could hardly produce only a third of the food they need. This new way of growing food grains that takes particular care of the root is spreading across farming communities - boosting yields at two three-fold. "If the root is taken care of, it gives support to the tillers, and in the last three years we have seen yields in production increasing significantly." The introduction of the SRI technique is now transformed from Paddy to Wheat.

The system, based on low-tech methods requires less seeds, water, pesticide and fertiliser, farmers and experts say. Seeds must first be treated by immersion in warm

water and then by adding vermi-compost, traditional unrefined sugar called jaggery, cow urine and a fungicide and allowed to germinate. Seedlings must then be sown according to strict spacing of 8 inches apart, with transplanting, watering and harvesting done at specified times. Weeding and hoeing is also essential to loosen the soil for better aeration for the root, allowing the root to go deeper and reach for more moisture and nutrients from deeper ground.

In another village Ghantadih in Bodhgaya block of Gaya district, more than 42 farming households switched over to SRI from traditional practices. Manna Devi was the first woman to use this technique. She got motivated by VRP, who facilitated and piloted the technique in her field. "We were hand-to-mouth before and we just couldn't manage to eat," she says.

"You can see the difference immediately - the number of tillers was on average about four, and now from one of my crops I have counted 75 effective tillers," says Sudha Devi, who adopted the new technique last year after seeing results in neighbouring villages. The fact that SWI does not require as much water is a key advantage for farmers in this drought-prone region where groundwater reserves are dwindling and vital monsoon is becoming less regular.

As a first step towards ensuring food security by increasing the grain storage in the households is possible through SRI technique. It may solve the problem to a great extent, if adopted in proper perspective.

ANNEXURE - 1

MANPOWER STATUS DURING THE QUARTER AT SPMU, DPCU AND BPIU LEVEL

In this quarter the status of manpower at SPMU level is given hereunder in table -

Sl.	Positions	Required No.	Status till 31 st March 2011	Progress during the quarter		Status till 30 June 2011
				Staff joined	Staff Left	
State Project Management Unit						
1	CEO	1	1	-	-	1
2	OSD to CEO	1	1	-	-	1
3	CFO	1	1	-	-	1
4	Administrative Officer	1	1	-	-	1
5	State Project Manager	9	6	-	2	4
6	Procurement Specialist	1	1	-	-	1
7	Finance Officer	1	1	-	-	1
8	Project Manager	12	8	-	-	8
9	Procurement Officer	1	1	-	-	1
10	System Analyst	2	2	-	-	2
11	Data Administrator	2	2	-	1	1
12	DTP operator cum Designer	1	1	-	-	1
13	Project Associate	9	6	-	-	6
14	Accountant	5	5	-	-	5
15	Office Assistant	6	5	-	-	5
16	Procurement Assistant	1	1	-	-	1
17	Cashier	1	1	-	-	1
18	PA cum Steno	2	2	-	-	2
19	Store Keeper	1	1	-	-	1
	Total	58	47		3	44
The manpower status decreased from 81% to 76% during the quarter						
District Project Management Unit (Manpower including 11 blocks from Kosi Region)						
1	District Project Manager	9	5	-	-	5
2	Training Manager	9	6	-	1	5
3	Manager - Livelihoods	9	6	-	-	6
4	Manager - Social Development	9	5	-	-	5
5	Manager - Microfinance	9	8	-	-	8
6	Manager - Jobs	9	8	-	-	8
7	Manager - Communication	9	5	-	1	4
8	Manager - M & E	9	4	-	1	3
9	Finance Manager	9	4	-	-	4
10	Training Officer	27	15	-	-	15
11	Accountant	9	6	-	-	6
12	Office Assistant	9	6	-	-	6
	Total	126	78		3	75
Notes: The Manpower strength decreased from 62% to 60% during the quarter.						
Block Project Management Unit (Kosi District - 11 blocks)						
1	Block Project Manager	55	43	-	2	41
2	Chief Executive - WFPC	2	1	-	-	1
3	Livelihoods Specialist	27	11	-	3	8
4	Area Coordinator	183	169	-	2	167
5	Accountant	55	41	-	7	34
6	Office Assistant	55	39	-	14	25
7	Community Coordinator	825	700	-	4	694
	Total	1202	1004		30	970
The manpower status decreased from 84% to 81% during the quarter.						

ANNEXURE - 2

RESULT FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Outcome/impact indicators for the PDO	Year 4 Target	3 years 9 months Achievement	Source
Enhanced social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Bihar.	1. Self managed ^{2F1} self-help groups established, covering at least 80% of the target households	70%	72.4 %	Census 2001 – Base figure MIS – Coverage figure Revisiting of MP
	2. At least 50% of those receive CIF have increased income by at least 30% of the baseline	50%	48.5 %	
Component 1 Formation of self-reliant and inclusive community institutions including SHGs, Village Organizations & Federations	Percentage of targeted poor households that are organized into SHG represented in VO and BLF			MIS – Targeting Manual – Federation Ratio MIS (Saving & Inter loaning) Bank Linkage (Manual- Bank Sanction order)
	• 80% of targeted households into SHG	75%	72.4%	
	• 60% of formed SHGs into VO; and	50%	73%	
	• 40% of the formed VOs into BLF	24%	.1%	
Component 2 Establishment and use of community Investment Fund for food security, social services, livelihood assets and service sector investment	At least Rs. 50 crore beneficiary savings mobilized leveraging Rs. 75 crore of financial institution lending and Rs. 100 crore of inter-loaning	Rs 24 crores saving mobilised	Rs 19.51 crores saving Mobilized	Bank Linkage (Manual- Bank Sanction order)
		Rs 47 crores lending	Rs54.4 crores lending	
		Rs 38 crores inter loaning	Rs 49.5 crores inter loaning	
Component 3 Establishment and operationalization of Special Technical Assistance and Development Services through MITA ^{4F2} , Rural Business development Facility and Innovations Fund	1. At least 75% of formed VOs accessed and managed project funds as per project processes at any point of time	60%	55.2%	Manual
	2. Food security increased by 3 months from the baseline for at least 80% of target households	50% (Year 3)	50%	Revisiting of Micro Plan
	3. At least 50% of the investments on livelihood's CIF are made on the productive asset generating sustained income.	40%	44%	MIS
	4. At least 5,000 direct jobs created through project facilitation & at least 75% of them are getting sustained income	4500 jobs of which 65% get sustainable income	925 jobs created	Manual
Component 4 Project management 4. The project is well managed and coordinated at the State, District and Cluster levels	Service delivery standards			Partnership Document
	1. At least 5 major business linkages established through public/private. Partnership by CBOs	2	5	
	2. At least 3 new partners are inducted to promote additional microfinance activity with total turnover of Rs. 3 crore.	2 partner with US\$0.4 million Turnover	No partners yet involved	
	1. Project monitoring and learning System established, including MIS, learning and experience sharing forums at different levels of project management	Participatory monitoring , peer review and stakeholders Feedback system operational.	System Placed	MIS placed
	2. Project implementation procedures and agreed business standards are followed for at least 80% of project interventions at any point in time.	70%	>80%	Manual – Timely Compliance

¹ Self-managed as defined by the project's graduation indicators

² Microfinance Investment and Technical Assistance

ANNEXURE - 3

STATUS AS ON 30th JUNE, 2011

Indicators	Gaya	Nalanda	Muzaffarpur	Madhubani	Purnia	Khagaria	Kosi	State
Village intervened	912	308	416	228	251	98	89	2302
SHG formed	8581	5228	6251	5069	6267	3515	1863	36774
No. of VO formed	512	336	393	318	332	216	67	2174
No. of SHG part of VO	5388	3637	4071	3558	3546	2265	628	23093
SHG having bank account	7171	4459	5250	4503	4616	2700	1222	29921
SHG credit linked with bank	3149	1673	2042	2423	1846	1812	255	13200
Amount Mobilised for Bank (in lakhs)	1299	547.63	688.62	1254.05	748.43	809.32	127.5	5474.55
Saving amount mobilised (In Lakh as per MIS online)	463	220	398	285	307	202	76	1951
Inter loaning amount mobilized (In Lakh as per MIS online)	930	730	912	737	735	683	223	4950
VO having bank account	432	260	317	228	271	158	12	1678
No. of group received ICF	5679	3581	4319	3451	3568	1924	705	23227
No of VO participating in FSF	217	195	288	177	113	143	0	1133
No. of VO participating in HRF	224	234	245	187	146	165	0	1201
No. of SHG member linked with TSC	323	599	0	100	468	0	0	1490
No. of SHG members made signature literate	46260	22803	61951	43216	72101	24114	13799	284244
No. of Community Cadres providing services to community Institutions	2739	1154	2316	1430	2174	1026	225	11064
No of SHG members registered in VO for SRI (In 2011)	33379	19937	27142	15328	8602	7516	9555	121459
New DCS formed	0	79	60	0	0	46	0	185
Number of Youths Provided Jobs	76	83	82	91	491	88	14	925



JEEViKA

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