

JEEViKA

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society

Annual Action Plan & Budget

2017-2018



JEEViKA

An initiative of Govt. of Bihar for Poverty Alleviation



Project Components:

1. Social Inclusion and Mobilisation

- I. Institution and Capacity Building
- II. Social Capital : Dev. of Community Professionals and Community Resource Persons
- III. Training and Learning Centre
- IV. CBOs Registration

2. Financial Inclusion

- I. Capitalization of CBOs
- II. CBOs Books of Record and Audit
- III. SHGs Bank Linkage
- IV. Insurance & Alternate Banking
- V. Interest Subvention

3. Promotion of Livelihoods

- I. Value Chain and Promotion of Package of Practices promotion under farm , Livestock and Non farm Intervention
 - Productivity Enhancement
 - Promotion of Kitchen Gardening
 - Market Linkages in Maize, Vegetables , Neera and Fruit products
 - Livestock in convergence with Animal Husbandry Department, GoB
 - Aggregation of Non Farm and linking them with the Market
- II. Skill Development and Placement
 - Implementation of DDUGKY and SVEP
 - Implementation of WB supported Skill development and placement

4. Vulnerability Reduction

- I. Health , Nutrition and Sanitation
 - Behavior Change Communication Sessions with SHGs & its members
 - Promotion of Toilet Construction and its usages
- II. Social Development
 - Food and Health Security Intervention
 - Convergence with the line Department
 - Implementation of Mukhyamantri Kosi Mulberry Yojana
 - CFT in convergence with MGNREGA
 - Collective Action by Village Organisations

5. Project Management

- Rolling out of MIS
- Small Studies, Impacts & Process Monitoring
- IEC Development, Workshops and Seminars
- Human Resource Development : MDPs, Workshops and Seminars for Capacity Building

Social Inclusion and Mobilization

In this year, ICB will emphasize on institutionalizing the major project activities along with the strengthening of CLFs. Capacity building of CBO leaders and community cadres is required in all blocks apart from the requisite system development at CBOs level. Further, for supporting new blocks under expansion plan, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of CRPs through de-centralized CRP strategy system.

Capacity building of CBO's leaders and community cadres is necessary for formation of Self Help Groups as well as primary and upper level federations (VO & its federations). The CRP strategy will involve increasing their number as well as their skill up gradation for shouldering new thematic responsibilities. Their roles in institution building and capacity building will be enhanced. Upper level federations will be involved in implementing the CRP strategy on a large scale. The operational activities can be categorized under following four heads:

- i. Formation and nurturing of SHG, VO and CLF.
- ii. Communitization of project interventions.
- iii. Capacity building of project staffs.
- iv. Capacity building of community professionals through TLC.

A. Formation and Nurturing of SHG, VO and CLF

Apart from the regular social mobilization during village entry, formation of SHGs, VOs and CLFs, establishment of basic infrastructure for their offices, co-option and nurturing of SHGs under SGSY/ NGO/ other agencies, co-option and nurturing of SHG-federation and registration of VOs and CLFs under BISSCO Act, 1996 will be the focus activities at scale for the theme.

The broad strategies can be summarized below as-

- i. For the regular activities, theme will take support of trained field staffs and internal CRP teams.
- ii. Developed infrastructures under SGSY and other potential identified infrastructures will be used as offices of VO and CLFs.
- iii. After co-option of SHGs and Federations from other schemes/ agencies, basic capacity building along with exposures will be planned with the support of trained field staffs and internal Community professionals. Few internal exposures sites (BRLP) will also be identified for their proper orientation.
- iv. For registration of CBOs, consultants will be hired with specific ToR for completing registration process and establishing statutory systems at VO, CLF and WDC federations.
- v. Monthly review of their proper nurturing will be taken based on prescribed reporting template.
- vi. A resource village/ panchayat will be developed for each of the CCs so that best practices can be scale up from the resource village/ panchayat to other areas of block.
- vii. New CLF will be formed in the NRLP blocks. CLFs in BRLP (Phase1) will be the exposure points for new CLFs. CLF leaders and CRPs will also support in formation of new CLF, its exposure and orientation.
- viii. District and block level spearhead teams on CLF strengthening will be formed strengthened through continuous trainings and exposure visits. This team will work on the training and development and establishment of systems at CLFs.
- ix. CLF and VO will be capacitated on different cadre policy so that they can own the cadre policy (selection, orientation, review and payment). The new CM and VO Bookkeeper policy will be rolled out which mandated CBOs to pay the honorarium of their cadre based on the *maasik pratedan* review.

- x. All the WDC federations will be trained on JEEViKA model of institutional structure. Major focus will be to introduce VO between SHG and the federation. Need based modular training will be imparted to SHG and VO. The Federation staffs and OB/ BoD will be trained on various components of NRLM.
- xi. Registration of primary and upper level federations (VO, CLF and TLC) for their sustenance and legal entity will be a key focus area. A total of 150 community level teams have been formed and are equipped with preparation of documents for registration of the community institutions. The numbers of trained community level teams on registration will be increased and also a dedicated team will be developed for preparing documents at upper level federations (CLF and TLC). The process will be institutionalized and CLF along with BPIU will also follow up the registration of VOs. BPIU and DPCU will facilitate and follow up of registration of CLF and TLC.

B. Communitization of Thematic Interventions

Communitization of project interventions starts with the enabling capacity of CBOs leaders to conduct basic administrative, financial and statutory activities on their own. Under this, all best practices of project will be taken into consideration for supporting self-sustaining functions of CBOs. The key starting activities under this communitization process will include-

- i. Inclusion of left-out households into SHG (through VO)
- ii. Village saturation as per standard PIP process (through VO)
- iii. Selection, appraisal and payment of hired community professionals (through VO and CLF)
- iv. Selection, appraisal and payment of community resource persons (through VO and CLF)
- v. Monthly review of SHGs (by VO) and VOs (by CLFs) based on standard *maasik prativedan*.
- vi. Rotation of one-third leaderships in SHGs, VOs and CLFs (through CLF).
- vii. Development of annual report and conduction of AGM in all VOs and CLFs.
- viii. Platform for special thematic interventions like insurance, communitized book keeping, rotation of fund, annual audit and return filing of registered CBOs, etc.

The broad strategies can be summarized below as-

- i. For all communitized activities, capacity building of VOs and CLFs leaders will be the main internal strategies in the formed VOs and CLFs.
- ii. For conducting PIP exercises, the proper orientation of local field staffs, VO leaders, community professionals (CM+BK) and selected PRI representatives of each panchayats will be done on PIP process. A pool of internal CRPs will also be trained (at BPIU level) for conducting PIP exercises in the identified villages. One CRP team (02 PRA CRP and 01 SHG CRP) will cover at least three villages in one month of duration. The assigned CRP teams will generate a village list of targeted, left out households and mobilize the left-out households into SHG fold through social mapping and triangulation process. The assigned CRP teams will hand over the prepared list to the local field staffs for its ratification in the coming Gram Sabha.
- iii. For selection, reviewing, appraising and payment to community professionals (including CRPs) all VO and CLFs leaders will be oriented on *maasik prativedan*, community payment guidelines and community professionals (CM+BK+CRP) policies.
- iv. For conducting rotation of leaders in CBOs, the local field staffs, CBOs leaders and community professionals (CM, BK and Bank Mitra) will be oriented on the relevance and process of leadership rotation in CBOs. A separate training module will be designed and developed for capacity building of CBOs leaders. After completion of rotation of leadership in SHGs, the concerned VOs and CLF will simultaneously complete their process. All concerned CLFs and VOs will discuss, review and document the status of leadership rotation in every scheduled meeting. After formal rotation of leadership and its

documentation, the required documents will be submitted to concerned banks for changing signatories. A separate google doc template is already functional to monitor the progress of leadership rotation in CBOs.

- v. For conducting AGM a separate training module for all VO and CLF leaders will be designed and rolled out.

C. Capacity Building of CBO/ Cadre/ Project Staff

It is important to have a very robust training pool in the project to match with the pace of its expansion. In NRLP blocks, emphasis will be made on capacity building of CLF and VO RGB/ BoD/ OB members, so that they can start the communitization process. They will be exposed at best practicing federations within state (JEEViKA CLFs, WDC Federations). They will be oriented and trained on different federation concepts, governance, office management, review and grading of VO/ SHG and cadre management. The training will be conducted with the assistance of training Cell, TLC/ trained CRPs and block level resource groups.

Development and Nurturing of Training Pool and Staff Training

- i. The training pool members will also be accredited on the basis of well defined parameters for SHG, VO, CLF, Case Writing and CRP nurturing. Special focus will be given on development of customized and need based resource groups among staff and community professionals after accrediting them.
- ii. A separate resource pool will be built in each district which will help in the registration of VO and CLF. For this, a consultant will be hired which will help build the capacity of this resource pool in each district and also district and block team in the registration of VO and CLF and meeting out the compliance.
- iii. There will also be provisions of providing need based training to some of the training cell/ pool members for building their capacity on different thematic including training on PRA and PTM. In this regard, the services of appropriate agencies such as SSK, APMAS/ consultant and exposure to different livelihoods projects will be planned so that the field staffs could learn the best practices from them.

Development of Need based Training Material

Development and refinement of existing training material will be a key focus area. The theme will work on the refinement of various COMs, flipbooks and training modules related to SHG and VO. The CLF based documents such as CLF visioning document, governance manual, CLF training module and flipbook will be developed. The development of new training material like case study book, audio- visual training kit, posters etc. will be developed both internally and also by taking help from suitable agencies such as Institute of Livelihood Research and Training (ILRT), Sahabhangi Shikshan Kendra (SSK), Tara Gram (Jhansi) and Digital Green (DG).

D. Capacity Building of Community Professionals through Training and Learning Centre (TLC)

1. Strategy and approach for functioning and strengthening of Training Learning Centre

TLC will serve as community owned and managed training centers. TLC has been established at 9 Project districts, whereas it will be formed in remaining 29 districts in this financial year. The project heavily relies on community cadre and community professional strategy. They have proved to be effective means for community mobilization, formation and training of community institutions. For nurturing of these TLCs, TLC coordinator/ YPs will be placed at TLC to give handholding support to these emerging TLCs. For functioning of these TLCs, a group of trainers of community cadres/professionals will be developed or nurtured at CLF level and from this group a master resource group will be developed at TLC who will be involved in imparting trainings at the TLC. These master resource group of TLC will be trained on community based participatory training methodologies (PTM) and PRA so that they can equip themselves with different methodologies and can use them during trainings of SHG, VO, CLF, TLC & community cadres. The master resource group of the TLC will also be comprised of project staff. For which group of trainer pool of staff will be developed and a team comprising of both staff and

community cadres/ community professionals will be formed which will become the master resource group and will be utilized for imparting trainings at TLC.

For strengthening of formed TLCs, partnership with PVP, Tamil Nadu have been taken for their expert assistance. For the accreditation process of CRPs, grading of CRPs and developing resource pool will also be done with the support of national resource agencies like NIRD, Hyderabad etc. Individual consultants may also be hired for developing resource group for training learning centre.

2. Development of Community Level Resource Groups

With the increasing number of community cadres/ professionals and having experience of community to community learning approach as the effective means for mobilization and formation of institutions for serving the community. Pool of community cadres/professionals will be developed for state level pool for providing continuous support to the districts/ state in augmenting the processes of ICB. This state level pool will be comprised of community cadres/professionals from at least 2-3 different thematic areas. This state level pool will also be supporting for augmenting capacity building strategy of CRPs through new methodologies, IEC materials, K-Yan and video based teaching methodologies etc.

3. Development of CRPs

As the project is expanding with increasing number of institutions the focus will be on development of new CRPs in every block. The CRPs will also be co-opted and nurtured from federation of WDC with whom the project has signed MoU. These co-opted CRPs will be trained on CRP strategy, their roles & responsibility for serving the community. The services of these developed CRPs will be utilized for institution building and capacity building process. These developed CRPs will be developed exclusively for SHG formation and VO formation teams. These SHG formation team and VO formation team will be involved in formation of SHGs and VOs within the project areas. The accreditation & grading of CRPs will be the prime focus. Roster will be prepared at CLF level with the support of TLCs. CRP standard operating protocols and procedures will be developed separately for BRLP, NRLP, NRLM districts as per the need. A group of Trainer CRP will be developed and their services can be utilized for the project.

4. Rolling out of CRP Strategy

Rolling out of CRP strategy will be the main focus for the formation of SHGs & VOs in the project areas. With the developed CRP teams SHG formation drive and VO formation drive will be organized to meet the targets of annual action plan. With the fine-tuning of procedures and protocols of CRP drives, the focus will be given to computerize the CRP drive mechanism.

For rolling out the CRP strategy smoothly the focus will be on communitisation process of CRP strategy. For this, CLFs from phase one & phase two blocks of BRLP districts will be tagged with the other districts for the CRP team support for organizing SHG and VO drives in their district. CLF –OB members will be trained on CRP strategy so that CLFs themselves can be able to roll out the CRP strategy. CRP identification and selection will be done by the CLF and also their regular roster updating will be done at CLF level. For the identification, selection and roster preparation of CRPs CLF-OB will be given orientation training. Identified & selected CRP trainings will be organized by TLC. CLF-OB will also be given orientation training on CRP identification, selection and team composition for sending them in the drives and their regular trainings will be organized with the support of TLC. During the CRP drive, concern CLF- OB members with district training cell will be visiting to the recipient districts for assessing CRP teams. After assessing the CRP teams during the drive based on the training / capacity building needs of CRPs, required training will be conducted by the TLC duly recommended by concern CLFs.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The Financial year 2017-18 will be the year of building the alternative banking channels vis a vis focus will be on the quality improvement of the work done in the Financial Inclusion thematic area. Attempts shall be made to put strategies in place to ensure quality improvement on aspects like inclusion of SHGs formed under other programs like SGSY, better micro planning, planning through the community cadre, larger participation of the community in the planning process, enhancing rotation of the available fund, better book keeping at all levels of community institutions, preparing community institutions for the audit, providing risk mitigation instrument of insurance, scaling of the integrated total financial inclusion models for the community members and institutions on alternative channels of Banking and similar others. At the same time, in the larger context an attempt shall be made to leverage timely financial supports from the mainstream banking institutions for the SHG's and minimize the gap between the loan sanctioning and disbursement. Due effort shall be made for leveraging of the higher amount of credit for SHGs from mainstream financial institutions as 2nd or 3rd dose of credit. To guide the implementation process and lay out the broader contours of action throughout the year across the project area, following strategies have been proposed

Ensuring processes for the timely and scaled up capitalization of the groups

One of the most important aspects is the capitalization to the groups from both the internal and external sources. Effort shall be made to get timely capitalization from external sources by ensuring credit linkage for the groups which are six months old. At the same time in order to expedite the process of internal capitalization, it shall be ensured that savings accounts of the groups get opened within 3 months of its formation. Effort shall also be made to ensure timely capitalization of groups from the mainstream banks. It shall be ensured that a higher amount of credit is leveraged from the banks for SHGs in the form of 2nd or 3rd dose of credit.

Ensuring Timely Micro-Planning and ICF release to groups

There is a need to keep focus on the monthly progress of the MP preparation and the ICF & RF flow thereof. There shall be an attempt to create a specialized community cadre to support the process of MP in the group. The module to work on facilitation of LCM in the VO shall be prepared and imparted to project staff. To facilitate the same training on COM related to MF operations at SHG and VO level shall be ensured across the project areas.

Identification and placing of Bank Mitras and MF Consultants

The policy of Bank Mitras have been approved by the project and thus in the next financial year, the strategy shall be on identifying, training and placing of Bank Mitras in all the eligible branches. The exceptions shall be those banks where in the lesser number of accounts are available with banks. There shall be a need to strengthen the institution of Bank Mitras by ensuring refresher training to them and providing training on emerging needs of the Bank Mitra after assessment of their training needs. Besides the cadre of Bank Mitras, the services of MF (Consultants) shall be taken in all the districts by ensuring their placements. The services of MF consultants shall be utilized judiciously to facilitate timely capitalization to groups and shall be monitored very rigorously. At the same time, their services shall be utilized to bring dynamism at the community institutions by ensuring visit to those community institutions and making assessment about the areas of improvement.

Scaling Alternate Banking Channels for members and their institutions

In order to ensure banking foot prints in the remote areas, different banks have started working through the model of Business Correspondents and Business Facilitators. In the financial year , due efforts shall be made to explore the possibility of making VO's function as Business Correspondent /Business Facilitator/Customer Service Provider of BC. At the same time, it shall be ensured that more financial services are accessible to the poor person through alternate banking channels. An attempt shall be made for integration of different services including social entitlements through the alternate platforms.

Rolling of the Insurance Services

The team in the MF thematic area is committed to the idea of rolling out the life and non life component of the Insurance services for the risk mitigation of the members of the community institutions promoted by it. The process for life coverage for members shall be of primary concern and then only the non life component shall be paid attention to. The result shall be evident by the end of the 1st quarter itself. Due effort shall be made for putting systems that are community managed through community institutions.

Rolling out the module related to Financial Literacy and Credit Counseling

With the flow of capital to the community institutions and members, it is important that the funds are utilized in the most judicious manner and members respond to the norms of financial prudence. It is very important that members adhere to the norms of needful and responsible borrowing. Attempt shall be made to design a module related to responsible borrowing and roll it out at the level of community institutions. A cadre (Vitta Mitra) shall be developed to cater to the requirement of Financial Literacy and Credit Counseling.

Ensuring training on Books of Records

Effective Book Keeping is a prerequisite to bringing transparency and faith at the level of the community institutions. The attempt shall be on ensuring training to all project staff and community cadre like Community Mobilizers and Book Keepers on SHG's and VO books of records respectively at the first stage. The role of Manager (Micro-Finance) and Manager (Finance) shall also be vital to support the process. The services of MF consultant (Community accounts) shall be taken to accomplish the task. There shall be a thrust on creation of Master Trainers and Master Book keepers at the block level to improve the quality of book keeping. Thereafter, the focus shall on imparting training to address the next generation of issues like financial analysis and preparation for audit at the VO level. There shall be an attempt to categorize the Community Mobilizers and Book Keepers in to different categories based on the state of book keeping done by them. Based on the categorization, training inputs shall be further given to make improvement and shall be monitored accordingly.

Ensuring continued healthy relations with Banks

The project has reached a phase where in strengthened relations with banks shall be very instrumental in ensuring capitalizations of the community institutions. For the same, exposure visits shall be organized both inside and outside the state to sensitize the bankers on the strength of community institutions. There shall be an exposure visit in each quarter either with in state to the JEEViKA locations or outside state (preferably in A.P/ kerla or Tamilnadu). At the same time, the advocacy role shall be played on continuous basis to meet the emerging requirements of the project. Effort shall be made to participate in the regional/state meeting of the bankers being held either at their regional centers or local head office level.

Quarterly Meeting with Bankers

Already planned in the action plan of district and block, there shall be quarterly meeting at district level to apprise the banks about the development and source support required to leverage financial flow to the community institutions. SPMU shall also be a participant in such meetings and shall be providing support to ensure the implementation of the decision made in those meetings. At the same time, there shall be a quarterly meeting at the state level to apprise the senior management about the progress and policy intervention required.

Ensuring proper stationery support to the BPIU's

The MF team shall be ensuring the supply of the SHG, VO and CLF books of records on time. The MF team shall be working in close coordination with procurement and communication team to ensure its availability in right time. Besides this MP formats and that of loose sheets shall be planned to ensure training on all books of accounts. Printing of manuals on Micro Finance and Manual on Books of Records shall be also ensured. The project shall also be seeking the help of BIPARD in supporting the stock of stationery required internally. Besides this, the MF team shall also be ensuring the stationery required for the savings account opening and credit linkage from the banks.

VO to emerge as Business Correspondent or Business Facilitator

As the year is dedicated more to the issues of consolidation of the processes for the village organizations, it shall be of paramount importance that these VO's emerge as the focal point for leveraging the banking facilities. Thus attempt shall be made to integrate the functioning of the VO's in sync with the process of Banking facilitator or the correspondent. It shall be tested in 3 to 6 immersion blocks of the project. Having studied the impact of it, the process shall be scaled to large numbers.

Interest Subvention (IS)

The Self Help Group movement has been termed as a silent revolution which is gradually changing the landscape of rural India. These SHGs have become a formidable forum for women to discuss economic and social issues and take progressive decisions on them. Also, banks by providing timely credit access to rural women reinforced the institutional strength of the SHG model, banks are accepting it as a good business opportunity for making more vibrant to SHG BANK linkage model NRLM has announced a provision for interest subvention, to cover the difference between the Lending Rate of the banks and 7% and further subvention of 3% on prompt repayment, on all credit from the commercial banks and RRBs availed by women SHGs, for a maximum of Rs 3,00,000 per SHG. This is an incentive to SHGs for their continuous and disciplined repayment of Bank loans and will result in the reduction in effective rate of interest up to 4%. This will happen in two ways: In the IAP districts, NRLM is to directly operationalize Interest Subvention (IS) while in the remaining districts i.e. SRLM/ BRLPS has the direct responsibility for making IS accessible to SHGs Govt of Bihar take the similar decision that all women SHGs will received the same IS as NRLM pattern.

Livelihoods

The experience of agriculture based livelihood interventions in JEEViKA has been encouraging. Nearly 200000 SHG households from 55 blocks of 9 districts have been engaged in various agriculture interventions. The introduction of Annual Integrated Livelihoods Micro-Plan, System of Root Intensification (SRI) in 21 crops (paddy, wheat, pulses, oilseed and vegetables), application of ingredients of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) and Vermi-compost contributed to productivity enhancement, soil fertility / health improvement apart from cost reduction. Intensive trainings were organized for the JEEViKA team members, community cadres on System of Root Intensification (SRI), Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) and Package of Practices (PoP) of vegetable crops. More than 3000 Village Resource Persons (VRPs) and nearly 500 best practicing farmers have been identified for further expansion in the subsequent years. Four Women Farmers Producers Companies (WFPCs) have been formed.

1.	OUTPUT INDICATORS
-----------	--------------------------

Based on the plan following is our Livelihoods plan for FY-2017-18

S. No	Activity	Point of Intervention	Season	Output	AAP-2017-18 (Target)
1	Wheat Production	SWI (package of practice)	Rabi	High Yield	750000H H
		Zero Tillage		Reducing cost of cultivation	
		Seed Replacement		Time Saving	
2	Rice Production	SRI	Kharif	High Yield	750000H H
		DSR		Reducing cost of cultivation	
		Seed Replacement		Time Saving	
3	Vegetable Production & Kitchen Garden	Inclusion of ZBNF/IPM/INM practices in cultivation	Rabi, Kharif & Zaid	Reducing cost of cultivation	250000H H

		Introduction of Improved seed Variety		Profit Maximization	
4	Intercropping (oilseed, Pulses & other crops)	Wheat & Mustard	Rabi & Zaid	Reducing climate risk	100000HH
		Maize & potato		Soil Health Management	
		Maize & chick pea/Green Pea		Profit Maximization	
		other inter cropping			
5	Protected farming (poly house) in BRLP+BTDP (where PC will formed)+Koshi	Installation of polyhouse for Nursery preperation and production of off season cash crops	Rabi, Kharif & Zaid	Cost reduction and maximum profit	100 Units
6	Mechanization in VO (small equipment)	Provide small equipments in VO/PG such as Leaf color chart, spray machine, manual seed drill machine, Pump set etc.	Rabi & Kharif	To reduce drugery, cost and increase performance	1000 VO
7	Common Facility center	To provide member with technical support within the radius of 5-7 KM with such machinery which are big in nature and of high cost	All Season	To reduce drugery, cost and increase performance	50 CLF
8	Preperation of Vermicompost, nadev compost pit & Azola culture	To promote member for vericompost and Nadev compost pit for individual application in plots	All Season	To reduce the doses of Chemical fertilizer and reduce cost and save	80000 HH

				environmen t	
9	Jeevikoparjan Utsav	Per Season	Per Block	NRLM Districts	102*2=204(NRLM)+ 100 (BTDP)
10	District level & state level workshop with line Dep., other agencies, for convergence	Per Season	Per district	All Districts	
11	Development of one organic village per block in NRLM & 6 villages in MKSP	150 Villages	Per Block	NRLM Blocks	
12	Resource Conservtion technology at CBO level	Drip	In vegetables potential Blocks	In areas where organic vegetable cultivation will be done -100 Villages	
		Sprinkler	Seed Production area	In areas where seed production will be done 50 Villages	
		Multching	In vegetables potential Blocks	In all MKSP blocks	
		Raingun	Cereals crops	In MKSP & SLACC Blocks	

13	Demonstration of new Technologies/practices for capacity building & extension per season				In 15 Districts
14	Organic pest control & plant protection measures	Pheromen Trap	Farmer level (100% member contribution)		
		Stick trap			
		Light Trap			
		Bird Perche			
15	PG formation in New NRLM Districts	Maize, wheat, vegetables, Litchi, mango,Pulses			12000
16	Funds Parking in existing PG	Maize, wheat, vegetables, Litchi, mango,Pulses			36000
17	PGs liked to market	Maize, wheat, vegetables, Litchi, mango,Pulses			21600

To implement the above plan following is our strategy;

1. Development of SRP (state resource person)at state level and make them understand about different intervention and modules of Livelihoods-farm intervention
2. SRP will go to field and organize training for VRP on different intervention
3. VRP will go in each VO and impart training to Members through different audio visual
4. Formation of LH sub –committee in each VO which will be covered under farm intervention.
5. 2 rounds of CRP drive in VOs where subcommittee is already formed or new VOs formed

Intervention flow of Livelihoods activity:

Livelihoods -farm Workflow sheet				
S.No	Process	Participant / Implementation	Responsibility	Time Line
1	Orientation on Rabi/ Kharif Plan with Manager-Lh/I/C & YP-farm, DPM, FM	DPM, Manager-LH, FM	SPM-LH, PM-LH	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
2	Orientation on Rabi/kharif with all BPMs, LHS, YP	BPM, YP, LHS	Manager-LH,DPM	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
3	Initiation of Conducting Livelihoods Mapping & orientation to staff & cadres	CC,AC, VRP	LHS	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
4	Selection of Livelihoods committee in Vos where livelihoods activities would be taken	CC, AC	CC/AC	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
5	Selection of VRPs in VOs where VRP is not available or not working efficiently	CC, AC	CC/AC	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
6	Convergence with Agriculture Dept and KVKs for input support and Training support	VRP & Staff	BPM/Manager-LH	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
7	Technical Training on specific farm intervention according to season to cadres	VRP	LHS/BPM (Under supervision of Manager-Lh)	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
8	Conducting Livelihoods MP at SHG level and compilation at VO level	VRP	CC/AC	Oct (Rabi)/May (Kharif)
9	MP aggregation at BPIU level	LHS	LHS & BPM	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif)
10	Fund requisition through CLF and conducting LCM at Block level	LHS	LHS & BPM	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif)
11	Conducting field Demonstration in selected VO about intervention	LHS	LHS & BPM	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif)

12	Procurement of seed and other necessary inputs in VO and convergence with Agriculture department for input support if any.	AC	LHS	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif)
13	Conducting weekly meeting at Village level and Fortnightly meeting at cluster level of cadres	VRP	CC/AC	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif)
14	Plot Verification by staff & Livelihoods sub committee	CC/AC & LH sub committee	BPM/Manager -LH/LHS	Dec on wards till harvest (Rabi)/July On wards till Harvest
15	Generation of Mahila Kisan card profile who have finally implemented the intervention	VRP	CC/AC/LHS	Dec on wards till harvest (Rabi)/July On wards till Harvest
16	Entry of Mahila Kisan card profile in MIS		Manager-LH,DPM	Dec on wards till harvest (Rabi)/July On wards till Harvest
17	Appraisal of VRP/SEW monthly work in each VO/CLF meeting	CC/AC & LH sub committee	BPM/LHS	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif) on wards
18	VRP payment on monthly basis based on the field visit report submitted by livelihoods committee in VO	CC/AC	BPM/LHS	Nov (Rabi)/June(Kharif) on wards
19	Yield assessment and invitation	VRP & CC	CC/AC/BPM/LHS	Feb/March (rabi)/Oct/Nov (Kharif)

Sustainable livelihood and adaptation to climate change

The Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change (SLACC) project is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. The SLACC project is funded by the GEF-SCCF of World Bank and respective SRLMs. The project is implemented in 100 villages in 4 blocks, namely, Khajauli, Rajnagar, Gurua and Barachatti in Gaya and Madhubani districts of Bihar in 2015-2018. The project envisages interventions in four quadrants, namely Production, Technical and Knowledge dissemination, Ecology and Finance. Interventions planned under these four quadrants in annual action plan for 2017-18 is briefed as under:-

1. Production

- A. *Soil testing mini-lab set up*- In total 11 soil testing mini-lab, procured from M/S Nagarjuna Agrochemicals Pvt. Ltd. (developed by ICAR-IISS) will be established in 11 CLF in SLACC blocks to test soil health of 4000 farmers in 2017.
- B. *Seed production*- Seed being basic and most important input for agriculture has crucial role to play in entire production cycle. Factors like non availability of seeds, spurious quality etc. increases vulnerability to crop failure so seed production has been planned to make farmers self-dependent.
- C. *Mushroom production*- In order to diversify income sources of farmer to shift from climate vulnerable production system to climate resilient production system, mushroom cultivation has been planned under SLACC.
- D. *Improved agricultural practices*- Sustainable agricultural practices like line sowing, drought and flood resistant seed adoption, vermin-compost pit creation, improved package of practices etc have been planned for adoption under SLACC.
- E. *Livestock management*- Improved animal rearing practices like green fodder cultivation, vaccination, dry fodder management, azolla cultivation and feed management have been planned for adoption under SLACC.

2. Technology and knowledge dissemination

- A. *Irrigation system*- Major area under irrigation in India is rainfed and this dependence on rainfall for irrigation increases climatic vulnerability resulting in chances of crop loss. So establishment of irrigation system in SLACC villages have been planned to decrease climate linked risk.
- B. *Farm mechanization*- Crop cycle is largely disturbed all across the geography due to ongoing change in climatic conditions. Timely sowing/harvesting activity and conservation techniques like zero tillage etc is need of hour for farmers to cope up with climatic change and ensure good and timely return for which farm mechanization could be an important tool.

- C. *ICT tool like Flex, banner creation for communication/knowledge dissemination*- To communicate climate change perspective and activities undertaken under the program, banners/flex creation have been planned.
- D. *Crop advisory to all farmers under SLACC*- Crop advisory services envisages giving farm specific advisory to each and every farmer under SLACC in order to shift to sustainable agricultural practices.
- E. *Installation of AWS-ARG to cover all 100 SLACC*- Under SLACC, 20 automatic weather stations and 80 automatic rain gauge has been planned to establish in SLACC villages to record, display and disseminate weather information to the farmers.
- F. *Training and capacity building*- Orientation on climate change need training and capacity building on a regular basis to shift from traditional practices to climate resilient practices. So training and capacity building to cover NPM, organic fertilizer, climate resilient agriculture, SRI, SWI etc has been planned to cover under SLACC.

3. Ecology

- A. *Orchard rejuvenation*- Madhubani district has good vegetation but trees give low yield so specific activities to augur productivity and maintenance can be undertaken to leverage the inherent strength of the region.
- B. *Tree based cropping*- Tree based cropping will diversify income source from farm based activities to minimize risk. Tree based crops like papaya, banana cultivation can be undertaken under the program as part of income source diversification strategy.

4. Finance

- A. *Loan availing by loan component under SLACC*- Budget under SLACC is in two components, Loan component and Grant fund. Grant fund enables new technology/practice adoption while loan fund enables farmers to undertake income generating livelihood activities.
- B. *Weather based crop insurance*- Weather based crop insurance is one of the most relevant activities to build resilience of farmers from climate vulnerability. The provision requires weather data and validation of same to establish grounds for claim settlement. Establishment of automatic weather station and automatic rain gauge is a pre-requisite to record and establish weather data flow for the region and this activity is near completion in all SLACC villages.

SLACC annual action plan- 2017-18						
#	Activity	Outreach		Activity	Outreach	
		Villages/ VO			Villages/VO	
	<i>SLACC video preparation (Climate change, Irrigation, farm mechanization, soil testing, aquaponics/aerobic rice)</i>	50	1,000	<i>Remote sensing and Geo information system services to SLACC farmers</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Access to ICT tools to record and disseminate climate change interventions</i>	100	4,000	<i>Orchard rejuvenation</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Exposure visits</i>	50	2,500	<i>Seed bank creation</i>	20	2,000
	<i>Set up of soil testing mini-lab</i>	100	4,000	<i>Weather based insurance/crop insurance</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Irrigation system set up</i>	28	1,000	<i>Drought and flood resistant seed introduction</i>	100	4,000
	<i>Farm mechanization</i>	35	1,500	<i>Vermicompost /Azolla</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Aquaponics/Aerobic rice</i>	10	10	<i>Convergence</i>	25	1,000
	<i>Set up of automatic weather station and rain gauge</i>	100	4,000	<i>Livestock management</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Crop advisory services to SLACC farmers</i>	100	4,000	<i>Remote sensing and Geo information system services to SLACC farmers</i>	50	2,000
	<i>Training under SLACC (VRP, SWI, SLACC staff, SLACC farmers):-</i>	100	4,000			

Livestock

- **Dairy Intervention**

An Integrated approach will be applied in the dairy intervention. The producer groups will be organized and to support Backward and forward systems will further be strengthened by bringing more agencies and experts apart from COMFED and dairy consultants.

- **Producer Group**

Village Resource Persons – Dairy will be identified from the villages where members are willing to form producer groups on dairying/DCS. The producer group members will aggregate their demand for different backend services and hence be able to bargain for price and quality with the suppliers. The producer group members will be supported for purchase of inputs for feeding of milch cattle, assets for procurement, processing of milk, artificial insemination and veterinary services.

An **integrated livestock development center** will be developed at the cluster level for providing artificial insemination, ear tagging and other veterinary services to the members of producer groups. Apart from this, in order to promote the reduction of payment lag and remove the SHG households from the debt trap of the money lender, Gap financing through VOs has been planned. Gap financing may also attract higher milk procurement. Finance will also be provided to the SHG members to own the mortgaged / shared milch cattle, purchase milch cattle and get rid of the moneylender's debt currently being repaid through milk.

Backward support:

- Feed and Fodder:** Ensuring feed supplement (Mineral Mixture and Concentrate) to the cattle of SHG members involved in dairying. Promotion of Perennial Grass, Leguminous Grass, Azola Cultivation. Training of Community and Staff on Fodder Production at ICAR, Patna/IFGRI, and Jhansi. Community Fodder Production Unit by taking land on lease. Promotion of Chaff cutter among SHG members. Liaison with Department of Animal Husbandry Dairy and fishery, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for Mini Seed Kit for Fodder Production.
- DEDS for Cattle purchase:** Cattle purchase will be promoted through Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme of Govt. of Bihar with support of special kit (mineral mixture, Azola kit, chaff cutter, fodder seed).
- Health Coverage:** Issue of Animal Health Card for every SHG Member for their cattle for the record of vaccination, de worming and Disease history. Insuring complete cattle vaccination of SHG Member in collaboration with Animal and Fish resources Department. Cattle Health Camp will be organized as per the previous approved guidelines at Panchayat level. Training of SHG members on cattle health management by DRPs. DRPs will be trained on Cattle health Management at NDRI, Karnal/ICAR, Patna/NDDB/other institutes. First-Aid and A.I training at Uttarakhand Livestock development Board, Rishikesh will be conducted. Mobile health clinics will be held for regular health check-up by JEEViKA Veterinary Doctors as per the norms followed by GoB.
- A.I and Infertility:** Liaison with Animal and fish resource department, Government of Bihar for A.I and 3 month calf rearing as per the proposed agreement of GoB with J.K Trust. Agreement with private agencies for A.I and 3 months calf rearing. Infertility camp will be organized at Panchayat level for cattle

having problem (Anestrous, Repeat Breeder, etc.) will be identified and follow-up action will be taken like CDIR and other hormonal treatment. A.I will be done as per the norms of Bihar Animal Breeding policy 2011 which is governed by Bihar Livestock development agency.

- v. **Cattle Insurance:** Cattle of SHG members will be insured in liasoning with the scheme of Animal and fish resource department, Government of Bihar.
- vi. **Training and Communications:** Training Calendar, training modules, Videos and flip charts will also be developed to support the extension & implementation support system.
- vii. **Piloting of Cattle hostel.**
- viii. **Establishment of Milk Processing unit**

2. Forward Support:

- i. Up gradation of DCS with Automatic Milk Testing Machines for Regular Fat testing of Milk, Better Price Realization to SHG Members, for transparency among SHG members regarding Milk fat content and its price.
- ii. Bulk Milk Chilling Units will be installed to increase the shelf life of the milk and also to enhance milk procurement capacity during the flush season.

An agency/ organization will be hired to support implementation of dairy activity at field level and training related to Dairy. The experts will be hired at district and block level. The Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry and Dairy Technology students will undertake internship in dairy intervention to strengthen the systems and processes.

Integrated Poultry Intervention through CBOs

The Poultry intervention will be scaled up to more than 3 lakh interested SHG households by forming 1000 poultry business groups consisting of sub-groups of Poultry of 30-40 members or more at V.O level. Each business groups will be linked to a poultry mother unit, run by an individual entrepreneur supported by CLF. Poultry producer groups will support backward and forward linkages essential for long term profitability. In the NRLM and NRLP Districts 500 PGs will be formed covering 25000 SHG HHs. The mother Units will be established for every 300 HHs to support the intervention and there will be one VRP per PGs or 50 HHs to support the HHs in the upkeep of the Poultry and forward linkages. Under each PG, there 3-5 best practitioners will be identified by Skill Extension Worker who will facilitate the capacity building of practitioners to roll out the model in the entire state.

The community owned hatchery will be established at district level to support the mother unit. The Community owned poultry feed factory will be organized by the use of local resources. Azola farming will be promoted to supplement poultry feed of SHG members. Partnership with public/private organization for the supply of dual purpose low input birds (day old chicks). Based on the experience garnered from backyard poultry intervention, scaling up will be initiated. Expert agencies will be hired to provide technical support in implementation at door step level. Training Calendar, training modules and flip charts will also be developed to support the extension & implementation support system.

Annual Action Plan for the FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of District	PGs				HHs			Camps		HHs	
		Poultry (Mother Units)	Poultry (Mother Units on full cost model)	Dairy	Goatery	Poultry (Mother Units)	Dairy	Goatery	Animal Health and Awareness Camp	Small Ruminant Health and vaccination Camp	Animal Health and Awareness Camp	Small Ruminant Health and vaccination Camp
1	ARARIA	0	0	0	34	0	0	1360	0	5	0	1500
2	ARWAL (IAP District)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	400	600
3	AURANGABAD	2	0	0	10	600	0	400	0	3	0	900
4	BHOJPUR	0	0	0	12	0	0	480	5	5	1000	1500
5	BANKA	0	0	0	10	0	0	400	0	5	0	1500
6	BEGUSARAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	400	600
7	BUXAR	0	0	20	0	0	1200	0	5	5	1000	1500
8	BHAGALPUR	0	0	20	0	0	1200	0	10	5	2000	1500
9	DARBHANGA	0	0	20	0	0	1200	0	10	5	2000	1500
10	EAST CHAMPARAN	0	0	10	20	0	600	800	15	10	3000	3000
11	GAYA	0	5	0	30	500	0	1200	15	10	3000	3000
12	GOPALGANJ	0	0	10	0	0	600	0	5	5	1000	1500
13	JAMUI	0	0	0	10	0	0	400	5	5	1000	1500
14	JEHANABAD (IAP District)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	400	600
15	KAIMUR (Bhabhua)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	200	1500
16	KATI HAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	2000	3000
17	KHAGARIA	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	5	5	1000	1500
18	KISHENGANJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	900
19	LAKHISARAI	0	0	10	0	0	600	0	5	5	1000	1500
20	MADHEPURA	0	1	40	0	100	2400	0	15	10	3000	3000
21	MADHUBANI	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	5	5	1000	1500
22	MUZAFFARPUR	0	3	0	0	300	0	0	8	8	1600	2400
23	MUNGER	2	0	30	0	600	1800	0	5	0	1000	0
24	NALANDA	0	5	0	28	500	0	1120	10	10	2000	3000
25	NAWADAH	0	1	0	34	100	0	1360	5	20	1000	6000
26	PATNA	0	1	10	10	100	600	400	10	10	2000	3000
27	PURNIA	0	5	0	28	500	0	1120	10	15	2000	4500
28	ROHTAS	0	1	0	34	100	0	1360	10	20	2000	6000
29	SAMASTIPUR	0	1	30	0	100	1800	0	10	0	2000	0
30	SAHARSA	0	0	40	0	0	2400	0	15	5	3000	1500
31	SARAN	0	0	20	10	0	1200	400	5	5	1000	1500

32	SHEIKHPUR A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	600	600
33	SHEOHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	400	600
34	SITAMARHI	0	1	10	0	100	600	0	10	5	2000	1500
35	SUPAUL	0	0	40	10	0	2400	400	10	5	2000	1500
36	SIWAN	2	0	10	10	600	600	400	3	5	600	1500
37	VAISHALI (Hajipur)	0	0	20	0	0	1200	0	5	3	1000	900
38	WEST CHAMPARAN	0	1	20	37	100	1200	1480	10	10	2000	3000
TOTAL		6	27	360	327	4500	21600	13080	248	237	49600	71100

Non-Farm

Non-Farm plays a crucial role in rural economy of Bihar especially for rural landless households who subsist on casual labour and share cropping. For landless households non-farm economy provides a stable and reliable source of livelihood. For more entrepreneurial households, the non-farm economy is ripe with opportunity. Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in the financial year 2017-18 the SRLM Bihar will encourage, promote and create conditions for poor households, in rural areas, to adopt non-farm livelihood activities.

In the next financial year BRLPS (JEEVIKA) will expand and strengthen five core non-farm interventions that have shown to be successful in the field: agarbatti production, bee-keeping, jute production, arts and crafts production, and carpet weaving. For households who want to diversify their livelihood activities or set up their own businesses, BRLPS will provide district-specific non-farm opportunities. Broadly, the intervention have been organized into two – tracks -

- 1) **Track 1 | Expanding Successful BRLP Non-Farm Interventions:** Track-one aims to expand five non-farm interventions—incense stick production, bee keeping, jute production, arts and crafts production, and carpet weaving—which were shown to be successful in the World Bank supported BRLP Project. These interventions are intended to reach the poorest and most vulnerable households in the NRLM/NRLP blocks. In each of these five non-farm interventions, the project will evaluate the impact and outcomes of each intervention. Furthermore, the BRLPS will:
 - i. Develop Producer Organizations around each non-farm business activity;
 - ii. Identify and provide skill enhancement and new product development trainings to enable communities to produce contemporary products that reflect customer demand in mainstream markets;
 - iii. Organize and participate in marketing events to showcase products and establish long-term community and corporate partnerships with major buyers and export houses;
 - iv. Identify and implement branding and e-commerce for select products to target buyers.

2) **Track 2 | New Non-Farm Interventions:** Track-two focuses on six new non-farm sub-sectors: rural creative industries, rural home-based industries, rural retail, rural hospitality, rural services, and rural transportation. Track-two aims to introduce a new orientation to BRLPS's work on the non-farm rural economy. Non-farm interventions will be guided by a strong end-to-end value chain approach in identified non-farm sectors. BRLPS will aim to create an ecosystem to catalyse entrepreneurial activity and strengthen MSME enterprises in rural and peri-urban Bihar. The project will work toward this goal through a network of business incubators, business resource centres, and a strong cadre of Producer Organisations.

The methodology to be employed in track-two of the project is described below:

i. **Scoping Studies and Mapping:** A detailed opportunity assessment exercise to identify the NF opportunities in Bihar's districts will be conducted. The key factors that will be considered as part of this process are: (a) proximity to markets and related opportunities and risks; (b) Proximity to growth clusters (c) availability of necessary infrastructure.

The exercise will also assess the profile and capacity of the prevalent clusters in leveraging these opportunities. The key factors that will be considered are: (a) scale of the economic activity and number of Producer Organisations engaged (b) skill level and product mix (c) evidence of social capital at the grassroots, degree and type of organization (d) human development indicators (e) market exposure and integration.

ii. **Diagnostic (Value chain analysis, market analysis, SWOT analysis, market players and market gaps):** For each of the selected sectors, a value chain analysis will be carried out, assessing all stages in the product life cycle: pre-production stage (input supply chain, input quality, access to finance); production stage (knowledge, technology usage, operational efficiency, design), post production stage (market linkage and integration across producers, whole sellers, retailers and importers) and finally the institutional support (including private and public institutions). The participating actors and the existing relationships will be identified. The margin spread (i.e. the distribution of revenues across different players in the value chain) will be plotted. Constraints and opportunities along the value chain and factors that inhibit or contribute to competitiveness will be identified as well. Potential sources of innovation in the chain will be identified.

NON-FARM LIVELIHOODS

S. No.	Unit	Mar-17 (Expected)	Plan/Target for 2017-18	Cumulative Target up to March 2018
1	Has the state prepared a state livelihoods situation analysis and intervention perspective plan? If Yes, please attach as annexure	Yes	Mapping of SHG households linked with different Non-Farm activity planned in FY 2017-18	Non-Farm Livelihood activity mapping in 157 NRLM and 77 NRLP Blocks
2	No. of Intensive Districts where Non-farm interventions are planned	NRLM – 17 Dist. NRLP – 19 Dist.	-	NRLM – 17 Dist. NRLP – 19 Dist.
3	No. Of Intensive Blocks where Non-farm livelihood interventions are planned (TOTAL)	NRLM – 157 NRLP – 77	-	NRLM – 157 NRLP - 77
4	No. of Intensive Blocks where Non-farm livelihood interventions are planned (SVEP)	6	8	14
5	No. of Intensive Blocks where Non-farm livelihood interventions are planned (MEC)	7	0	7
6	No. of Intensive Blocks where Non-farm livelihood interventions are planned (others - please elaborate)	NRLM – 157 NRLP – 77	-	NRLM – 157 NRLP - 77
7	No. of villages where Non-farm livelihood interventions are planned			
8	No. of beneficiary HH for Non-farm livelihoods interventions (SVEP and others)	NF Livelihood FY 16-17: 2933 HH Cum Total: 17111 HH SVEP : 600	NF Livelihood NRLM : 5200 HH NRLP : 3800 HH SVEP :5700	NF Livelihood FY 17-18: 9000 HH Cum Total: 26111 HH SVEP :6300
9	No. of beneficiary HH being trained for service sector enterprises / livelihoods (PMO action points)	500	5000	5500
10	No. of HR-Professional in position for Non-farm livelihoods (At state level)	7	1	8
11	No. of HR-Professional in position for Non-farm livelihoods (At district level)	6	19	25
12	No. of HR-Professional in position for Non-farm livelihoods (At block level)	112	122	234
13	Internal CRPs Deployed - CRP-Eps	-	-	-

14	Internal CRPs Deployed – MECs	60	75	135
15	Internal CRPs Deployed (Non-farm livelihoods CRPs, apart from MEC and CRP-EPs)	NF VRP FY 16-17: 73 VRP Cum Total: 150 VRP	NF VRP NRLM : 130 VRP NRLP : 95 VRP	NF VRP FY 17-18: 225 VRP Cum Total: 375 VRP
16	Dedicated CIF planned/deployed for Non-farm livelihoods		NRLM: INR 6.50 Cr. NRLP : INR 4.75 Cr.	FY 17-18: 11.25 Cr.
17	Training material created for livelihood training		Training Material for 5 NF Intervention	-
18	State level Master trainers created for livelihood training	3	2	5
19	No. of HH taking up Non-farm livelihood interventions with borrowed money from SHG and CIF	FY 16-17: 2933 HH Cum Total: 17111 HH	FY 17-18: 9000 HH	Cum Total: 26111 HH
20	Has SRLM implemented any programme in convergence with other ministries (please attach details in annexure)	Beekeeping in Convergence with Horticulture Mission, Agri. Universities	Art & Craft in Convergence with KVIC, Handicraft department	Horticulture Mission, KVIC, Handicraft Dept., Agri. University, KVK
21	Has state appointed a nodal officer for convergence with Min. of Textile, MSME & WCD	Not Yet	1	1

Non-Farm Livelihoods

NRLM & NRLP AAP 2017-18

SN	District	No. of Block		NRLM			NRLP			Total (NRLM + NRLP)		
		NRLM	NRLP	PG	HH	CIF (Rs.)	PG	HH	CIF (Rs.)	PG	HH	CIF (Rs.)
1	6 Districts- Gaya, Nln, Purnia, Khagaria , Madhubani & Muzaffarpur	102	0	70	2800	35000000	0	0	0	70	2800	35000000
2	AURANGABAD	5	4	3	120	1500000	3	120	1500000	6	240	3000000
3	BANKA	5	4	8	320	4000000	5	200	2500000	13	520	6500000
4	BHAGALPUR	0	4	0	0	0	5	200	2500000	5	200	2500000
5	DARBHANGA	0	4	0	0	0	10	400	5000000	10	400	5000000
6	GOPALGANJ	0	4	0	0	0	6	240	3000000	6	240	3000000
7	JAMUI	4	4	5	200	2500000	5	200	2500000	10	400	5000000
8	KATIHAR	0	4	0	0	0	8	320	4000000	8	320	4000000
9	KISHANGANJ	0	4	0	0	0	2	80	1000000	2	80	1000000
10	MADHEPURA	5	6	7	280	3500000	8	320	4000000	15	600	7500000
11	MUNGER	3	4	1	40	500000	1	40	500000	2	80	1000000
12	NAWADA	0	4	0	0	0	6	240	3000000	6	240	3000000
13	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	4	4	4	160	2000000	4	160	2000000	8	320	4000000
14	PATNA	6	4	3	120	1500000	2	80	1000000	5	200	2500000
15	PURBI CHAMPARAN	8	4	12	480	6000000	8	320	4000000	20	800	10000000
16	ROHTAS	5	4	4	160	2000000	4	160	2000000	8	320	4000000
17	SAHARSA	5	3	5	200	2500000	3	120	1500000	8	320	4000000
18	SAMASTIPUR	0	4	0	0	0	6	240	3000000	6	240	3000000
19	SITAMARHI	0	4	0	0	0	2	80	1000000	2	80	1000000
20	SUPAUL	5	4	8	320	4000000	7	280	3500000	15	600	7500000
Total		157	77	130	5200	65000000	95	3800	47500000	225	9000	112500000

Vulnerability Reduction, Health Services, Entitlement and Convergence

In the FY 2017-18, the focus will be on the scaling up and deepening of its intervention related to food, health, Sanitation, nutrition, education, government entitlements. For this, community professionals will be developed to take up the interventions in the project. These community professionals will be provided regular capacity building training support to improve their knowledge and skills on respective themes so that quality information dissemination among SHG households may be done and expected demand of quality services may be generated. Simultaneously it is envisaged to have maximum level of coordination and convergence support will be done with the government departments and partnership with different level of stakeholders will be made to meet the demand generated. Considering the above focus areas, the detailed strategies are as follows:

A. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Intervention

Strategy Note

Health Nutrition and Sanitation are important in Livelihoods project to reduce vulnerability and to sustain livelihoods. Major focus intervention of Health Nutrition and Sanitation (HNS) activities will be to improve food dietary diversity, agri-nutri linkages and reducing prevalence of open defecation among SHG HHs. To achieve this Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) approach will be undertaken through trained Community Mobilizers, VO Health Sub Committees, Community Nutrition Resource Person, VO and CLFs. During this financial year HNS BCC will be rolled out in around 300 blocks covering BTDP, NRLP and NRLM blocks. Promotion of ODF activities through SHG and VO will be undertaken in all blocks of the state to increase access to toilet facilities among SHG families, however with CBOs project will be intensively engaged for GP and block wide ODF approach in more than 100 blocks. Sanitation Health and Nutrition (SHAN) fund will be given as loan for construction of toilet to poor SHG households through SHG/VOs in selected 107 blocks. The project will also have convergence strategy on SBM-G, VHSND, Annaprashan Day to make effective demand generation and service delivery system for rural households.

During the FY 2017-18 following Key Interventions are to undertaken:

- 1. Health & Nutrition:** Based on earlier project implementation the project developed BCC module and tool kits to roll out in more than 300 blocks of BTDP, NRLM and NRLP in this FY. Major focus intervention would be on dietary diversity, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF), Ante Natal and Post Natal Care (ANC and PNC). BCC module is to be rolled through trained CMs during SHG meeting monthly once in all respective SHGs of VO. VO health sub-committee will ensure promotion household level dietary diversity especially among pregnant, lactating and children. Community Nutrition Resource Person will be developed to reinforce key messages of HNS. To improve dietary diversity project will ensure promotion of

Kitchen garden and poultry and its household level consumption. So it is crucial for integration within project with existing thematic interventions of institutional and capacity building and livelihoods intervention. Integration of HNS in existing institutional and capacity building activities of SHG, VO and CLF is also one of key important focus activities to achieve the HNS outcome and further agri nutri linkages for achieving dietary diversity outcome.

2. Sanitation:

Jeevika has been given a greater responsibility of facilitating SHG members to achieve ODF under Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) and to achieve sustainable ODF status in the state. Jeevika has also been assigned 131 blocks for promotion of GPs and blocks ODF that includes all includes all SHGs and non SHG families, who have no toilets in selected blocks. So Jeevika has to play greater role in mobilization of community through existing CBOs and WASH CRP developed for achieving ODF status. So following key activities to be undertaken under sanitation intervention in the project:

- 1. Mobilization for ODF:** Community engagement is crucial in achievement quality and sustainable ODF status. As per saturation approach Jeevika has large community outreach in rural areas. So SHG and VO are key in achieving ODF status in the state. So during this FY Jeevika is planning to promote all SHGs and VOs universally across the project to be achieve SHG and VO status. SHG ODF means each family member of SHG HHs have access to toilets and non-prevalence of open defecation and VO means each SHG HHs of the VO must have access to toilet facility and they have non prevalence of open defecation. Jeevika has also intensively undertaken more 100 blocks for WASH implementation to achieve block ODF. Where Jeevika will demonstrate strong CBO based community mobilization model for achieving ODF blocks and make sustainable ODF practices. Inclusion of person with disability in accessible toilet facilities and appropriate technology promotion is also one of the focuses in these blocks. WASH mobilization will be undertaken with help of WASH CRPs and local WASH motivators. WASH CRPs will be deployed for creating demand and BCC activities with tool kit developed for mobilization in village level for total 45 days in two different phases. The WASH motivators will identified and assigned for 3-4 months' of ODF cycle.
- 2. Community WASH Academy (CWAs):** BRLPS will invest for development of 4 CWAs in 4 different districts. The CWA will be for Training, capacity building, developing course material, knowledge dissemination, digital technologies, enterprises, incubation centres for access to toilet facilities and Solid waste management. WASH CRPs, Masons, entrepreneurs will be developed through CWAs.

3. SHAN Fund : To achieve sustainable ODF status, toilet construction needs to be promoted among rural poor households who are part SHGs. In order to ensure toilet construction, initial fund support is a must especially for PoP. The BRLPS is looking for multiple ways to attain this by infusing Community Investment Funds by creating **Sanitation Health and Nutrition (SHAN)** fund at VO level and restructuring Health Risk Fund in SHAN revolving Fund. The SHAN fund is financing product provides financing support for sanitation, nutrition and health related needs of eligible SHG HHs. Health Risk Fund (HRF) has been merged in SHAN fund. Health saving is be continued as SHAN saving fund. Under SHAN fund, each VO will be given with Rs. 3lakhs and those VOs who already have received the HRF, only the differential amount will be provided as top up amount. SHAN fund is a grant for the CLF and soft loan for the respective VOs. The VO can provide bridge financing from SHAN fund to the **eligible member HHs** through SHGs to help them make investments in WASH facilities. The SHAN fund is primarily for new toilet, shower room construction as well as for repairing the old or defunct toilet construction to the individual in cash through respective SHGs. The SHAN loan can also be given to those SHG HHs who are in paid list in SBM-G or having defunct toilets. They can take SHAN fund and may repair and use their toilets. Further, the loan should be repaid within a maximum duration of 6 months in agreed installments by the individuals. This has been envisaged that one VO must become open defecation free within 9 to 12 month period from date sanitation work gets started in the VO. Once VO becomes ODF which means each family member of each SHG HHs of the VO must have access to toilet facility and there should be non-prevalence of open defecation in the village. VO has to return 2.5 lakh SHAN fund (differential amount of HRF) to respective CLF either when VO acquire a status of ODF or within a maximum duration of 15 months, whichever comes earlier. So in maximum 15 months of period CLF get back SHAN loan from respective VOs and can provide SHAN loan to other VO on rotation basis.
- Poor sanitation cross cutting issue in a family and that has also one of the reasons of malnutrition. So poor sanitation has direct relation between nutrition and livelihoods of the HHs. So project has taken up sanitation agenda as one of priority agenda in this FY. So this year will be SHG and VO ODF year in the project. So during this FY existing SHAN fund guideline will be implemented in NRLM and NRLP blocks also project would provide SHAN fund amount of Rs. 1 crore per block maximum as revolving fund to promote the pace of ODF. Sanitation is one of the national priorities and it is cross cutting issue in the families. The SHAN loan requirement in VO is huge fund is limited, so project has also allowed CBOs to avail the ICF/CIF/own corpus/Bank loan for toilet construction on priority to achieve ODF

status faster. This has envisaged that sanitation mobilization will push poor HHs to be part of SHGs and project may get help in saturation of SHGs in the villages.

4. **Solid Liquid Waste management:** Jeevika has planned to undertake SLWM pilot project in 30 GPs with support convergence support from NRLM, MGNREGA, PRI and SBM-G. This pilot project will be run women's Self Help Group. The NRLM will provide capacity building support of concerned stakeholder and community. Through MGNREGS sorting shed, compost pit, wages of workers, time motion study of workforce engaged in SLWM. Under SBM-G purchase of tricycle, waste collection equipment and protective gear for garbage collection workers. PRI will provide land necessary shed construction, to collect user fee for enhancing sustainability. SHG and VO will be implementing unit to run the program in the GP level.

3. Convergence:

Convergence is one of priority focus under HNS intervention. Following key area/schemes for convergence:

1. **SBM-G** : As RDD, GoB has assigned responsibility to Jeevika to implement LSBA in the state. So within Jeevika convergence is envisaged for facilitating SHGs and VO to achieve ODF status. This CBO led WASH mobilization model is proposed under LSBA to implement sanitation program in selected blocks.
2. **VHSND** : As part of existing service provision of VHSND the project has planned to do convergence with respective department and down the line coordination between CBOs and primary service provider i.e. ASHA ANM, Angan wadi sevika etc..
3. **Annaprashan Day** : Nutrition is one of core intervention under HNS theme in Jeevika and Annaprashan day in alignment with Jeevika nutrition intervention of the project. Hence it is has been envisaged to do convergence with ICDS for effective service delivery jointly with VO health sub- committee and AWW.
4. **NRLM special convergence project** : NRLM has approved special convergence project for 7 blocks of the project. This convergence is with SBM-G program for access to sanitation facility and sustainable ODF practices.

B. Social Development, Entitlements & Convergences

Social Development, Entitlements and Convergence:

The prime area for the year 2017-18 will be to focus on diversified food security, nutrition, health, collective actions, social campaigns, gender sensitization, school monitoring, entitlements & rights and vulnerability groups. These mentioned activities will be taken by the liaisoning with departments, MoU with agencies, development of cadres, training and capacity building of community members, exposures. The trainings and exposure will help in enhancing the skills and knowledge among the members to ensure the qualitative delivery to the even last households included into SHG households. Simultaneously, the effort will be given to maximise the convergence with government departments and different stakeholders to ensure the benefits to community members.

Food Security Intervention:

Food Security in JEEViKA is a community based food management system which aims to ensure availability of food to each households throughout year. Need of food assessment is done by VO on regular interval and demand is generated from each SHGs for its members. Procurement of food grains and other eatable items in bulk is done by Village Organizations from local farmers, markets and sold to SHG members on interest free credit. The households are responsible for the repayment of amount within 3 to 6 months times. Food Security considering as universal program had to be implemented in all 4 months old VOs having bank account. An amount of Rs.100000 lakh was provided to VO, as one time grant (revolving fund) by the project. Year 2017 will be for diversification of food security & nutrition and beneficiary in context to inclusion of most vulnerable, SC, ST and minority households. The VO will be provided one time grant of Rs.100000 as revolving fund where the SC population is 30-50%, ST with 5% and minority with 10% population. More emphasis would be given to nutritional security to women and children.

Health Risk Intervention:

The objective of this intervention is to provide low cost fund for health and medical emergencies. VO which are 3 months old and having bank account are eligible for receiving this fund. Being health the important factor for rural areas, health loans and savings are two components of Health Risk intervention. SHG members are mobilized to start health saving from Rs. 5 to 10 per month in their Village Organization. These savings done by SHG members' acts as an emergency fund for health related needs. After 3 months of regular saving, VO submit the fund requisition on which project provide one time fund of Rs.50000. The member contributing to monthly HRF savings are entitled for receiving HRF fund for health emergencies.

Non- Negotiable – Collective Actions:

When women comes together under SHG fold, these SHG member sense the responsibility for the social issues prevailing in their villages, localities. Facing these issues on daily basis becomes the part of their life and urging them for raising their voices and do something collectively to overcome and reduce issues and promote healthy social practices in their society. In the year 2017-18 total 6 norms have been finalized with printing of 6000 Non Negotiable flip charts. The VO will take up

any 2 issues for the year and work on mobilization and awareness of local populations. The topics of Non-negotiable collective actions are as follows:

- a. Alcohol prohibition and mobilization
- b. Education – sending children to school daily and regularly
- c. Entitlements and convergence (PDS, pensions, schemes, jobs, etc.)
- d. Domestic Violence and rights (widow, elderly, destitute women etc.)
- e. Sanitation and cleanliness by use of toilets in each households
- f. Girl child marriage above age 18

Renewable Energy:

JEEViKA in partnership with TERI, BREDA and IIT-Mumbai is implementing solar initiative program to provide the clean energy solution to enhance the availability and accessibility in rural areas by provision of low cost, convenient safe energy solutions. Currently in partner with TERI 10000 households have been benefitted in which products for lighting and cooking have been provided with the cost of Rs.4500. More than 8000 HHs will be benefitted under this intervention in year 2017-18. On the other hand similar initiative has been done with collaboration with BREDA where 3000 household have been mobilized to be provided with 1KW instruments which is more than enough for running households appliances and lighting. In coming year more than 5000 HHs have been targeted to be linked with this benefit. In the year 2017-18, around 3 lakhs students studying in rural areas will be provided with solar lamps costing Rs.100 to improve the quality education. This step has been taken jointly with IIT-Mumbai. This program is known as “Million Soul Program” under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and IIT Mumbai. To scale the project following features of the energy interventions will be carried out by JEEViKA.

- a. Development of local institutions (VO and SHG) for the delivery, operation and maintenance of energy services through specific training modules designed by partner agencies
- b. Energy Security Credit to SHG members
- c. Involving Village Organisations to channelize for financing of equipment
- d. Dedicated capacity building component for end users supported by partner agencies
- e. Developing Cadres and Entrepreneurs to support after sales services

Gender Sensitization:

Women Empowerment has been the main objective of JEEViKA to establish social change in Bihar especially looking into the social issues. Empowerment comes into action with possession of decision making power, and availing rights. Livelihoods and asset creation for women is one of the key segment in JEEViKA. In recent scenario women suffers from inequality, access to rights, lands, livestock, housing, decision making, etc. To enhance the women status or position and greater control over household income in rural society it requires modification in ownership or control over assets and Women’s right to land and other asset ownership still to be exercised.

As community based organizations has emerged as best policy for women development, Cluster Level Federation will be the best platform on which project can invest for sustainable development. A program can be designed at CLF level that can create equality, reduce their economic dependence on others and also decrease gender violence among women. This program will help the women to put their views and problems properly. The major focus areas of Gender training will be Asset ownership of women, Domestic violence, Access to Entitlements, collective action.

Gender Action Plan

- a. Selection of training of Master Trainers and Block- level Nyay Sakhis/ Gender CRP's
- b. Capacity building/ trainings for CRPs and SAC members
- c. Organising and training of SHG members, Formation and follow up with VO level social action committees and follow up action by CRP's

Through development of CRPs, sensitization on women gender issue will be created at village level. These CRPs will work on identification of HHs i.e. women headed HHs, widow or other women who have been destitute from their land. They will also train the VO members on collective action.

School Monitoring:

Under the Act of Right to education, state government has decide to monitor the upto primary school by the JEEViKA's community members. These community members are from Social Action Committee members of Village organization and 2-3 active members from SHGs. Till date 30000 VO's Social Action Committee member have been trained on school monitoring with coverage of around 48000 schools out of total 66000 schools. These school have been more than 2 times each month and report are submitted to BEO and further appraising it for action by DEO. These steps has been taken to improve the education quality focusing more on presence of teachers and students along with quality Mid-day meal. The committee members would have to look on 6 activities as mentioned below:

- a. Actual opening and closing time of schools
- b. Attendance of posted and working teachers
- c. Admission of students and their attendance
- d. Daily routine classes as per time table
- e. Sanitation and cleanliness of schools
- f. Mid-day meal for students

Inclusion of elderly, disabled & tribal: Elderly, disabled and tribal population are the most vulnerable section of the society. Mobilisation of this vulnerable group and inclusion into the SHG fold is necessary. Presently, Help-Age India Foundation is working with 400 groups of elderly persons in three districts of Bihar. All the groups of Help-Age India Foundation in Bihar will be undertaken into JEEViKA's fold. Inclusion of these groups formed will be done by signing of MOU between JEEViKA's and Help-Age India Foundation. Further to work on persons with disability, MOU has been signed with sight savers. Sight savers will help in strengthening the capacity of persons with disability by arranging technical assistance and implementation support. Initially they will be working in 18 first phase blocks of 6 BRLP districts. In Bihar, Scheduled Tribes form just above 1 percent of the state's total population. The Schedule tribes in the state have a distinct social and cultural identity and there are certain key social issues specific to these communities. Hence it is important to provide equitable and culturally compatible benefits to tribal people and other socially disadvantaged groups identified. In order to mobilize and include the tribal into SHG fold, we require to build CRP among these indigenous group so that the tribal population identify themselves with the CRPs. The CRPs could be from districts such as Banka, Jamui, Purnia, Bhagalpur etc. which have a considerable tribal population or we may even take help of CRPs from neighboring districts such as Jharkhand.

Partnership:

1. LANDESA: The project partnership with LANDESA has been signed to providing access to homestead and farmland to rural landless people and supporting legal rights of women and girls to land ownership. Focus of this partnership is to understand the land insecurity issues in Bihar and design projects in consultations with CBOs. The first year program will be piloted in 3 blocks of Gaya district namely – Bodh Gaya, Manpur and Dobhi. The main outcomes expected of this partnership are:
 - a. Capacity building of community members to facilitate identification of landless women and livelihoods convergence
 - b. Establishing single window delivery mechanism for women land rights and social security entitlements
 - c. Provision for allocation of land on lease with support from Revenue and Land Reforms Department.

2. SIGHTSAVERS: The project partnership with SIGHTSAVERS is to ensure that disabled persons are organized and capacitated to create sustainable livelihoods and enhance their quality of life. The partnership will strengthen the capacity of persons with disability by arranging technical assistance and implementation support. The project will be piloted in 18 first phase block of 6 districts: Gaya, Khagaria, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda and Purnea. After 2 years the project will be implemented in 102 blocks. The expected outcome would be:
 - a. Livelihoods plan are created for each PwD through inclusion and formation of SHGs
 - b. Supporting skill and entrepreneurship development of persons with disability and particularly persons with visual impairment
 - c. Developing a pool of cadres from active member's men and women with disabilities, like book keeper, community mobilizers, etc.

Entitlement and Convergence:

Community based organizations developed by JEEViKA have matured enough to take responsibility of ensuring entitlement and rights of its members. In this regard, JEEViKA project is providing necessary hand holding support to its CBOs in terms of capacity building and regular orientation to community and its cadres. Project also help its CBOs in coordination and liaisoning with line departments.

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS):

Average person day's work generation in Bihar under MGNREGS has been about 45 days for last 3 years around. Our effort is to add newer workers to the MGNREGA workforce to enhance over all person day generation in the state. The targeted BPIU will identify clusters and Village organizations having high density of SC/ST communities. After identification of such Village Organizations, concerned SHG members will be mobilized and facilitated to work under MGNREGA.. These trained persons will work as community professional under the supervision of Cluster Level Federation of SHG women. To provide further momentum, each districts will identify three Panchayat where it has maximum number SHG members have been elected as PRI representatives. These Panchayats will be developed as model Panchayat with regards to the person day's generations as well as creation of IBS (Individual Benefit Scheme) assets like poultry shed, vermi-pit, farm ponds etc.

2. Cluster facilitation Team:

Cluster Facilitation Team refers to project that is being rolled out in 25 blocks of Bihar in JEEViKA in convergence with RDD, GoB. JEEViKA has already placed 20 MGNREGA consultants in these blocks and is in process to hire further 189 people to deploy in all 25 CFT blocks. Further 20 MGNREGA VRPs who are working under supervision of MGNREGA Consultants. CFT team on one hand builds capacity of MGNREGA labours through necessary orientation about the various processes and provision of MGNREGA and on the other hand it extends its support to block level MGNREGA functionaries in mobilizing work demand, issuing of e-muster roll, monitoring workers at work site and in Measurement Book booking. One additional intervention in these blocks is to ensure 25% of online registration of labour work demand. It will ensure transparency in the work allotment process of MGNREGS. JEEViKA has been provided with login rights by the MoRD to do online registration of work demand. In this regard necessary capacity building of CFT personnel has already been done and dedicated computer system is being installed at one CLF of each CFT Blocks. Till now 537 online demands registration has been completed and more than 100 online labour groups have been formed. All this has yielded in many positive trends. For example women participation in these blocks is above 50% of total work force that is 8% point above the state average. Status of SC /ST participation and in time wage payment is also better than that of state average.

3. Mukhyamantri Koshi Mulberry Project :

Under this project, 2170 farmers who have already planted Mulberry plants in their individual lands. The total plantation done till date is 58.59 lakhs. Cocoon rearing started by 923 farmers will be further forward linked through reeling unit, construction of rearing houses, and establishment of nodal centres. Remaining farmers who have planted will start rearing in the year 2017-18 and in addition to that 5000 more farmers will be planting Mulberry on their lands. To support them 87 VRP have already started working will be further trained on pre Cocoon technology and will be trained on post cocoon technology. 7 Cocoon drier and 1 twisting unit also be installed in 2017-18. 240 Producer Group formation is in progress and will be completed in 17-18 with 34 lacks more sapling to be raised community on government land. These farmers will be supported through MGNREGA, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Handloom and Sericulture Directorate dept. of Industry and Central Silk Board. Primarily, these departments and agencies will support in following aspects:

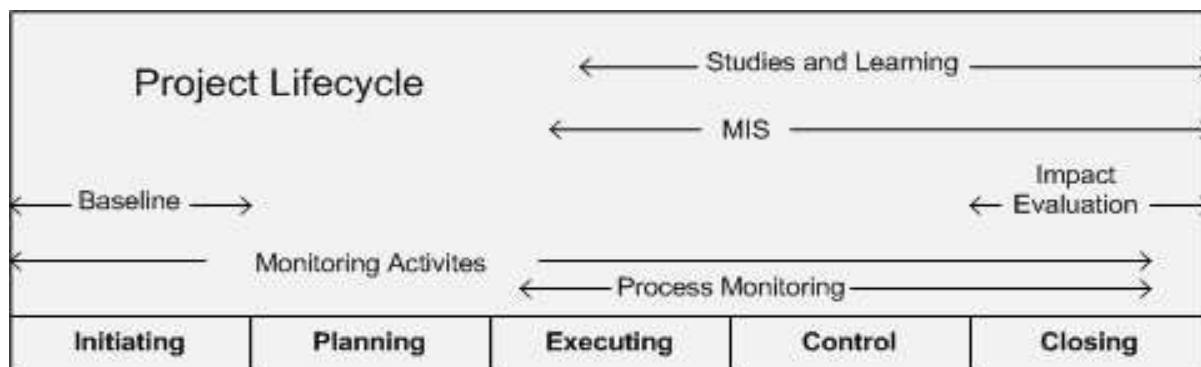
- a. RKVY fund will be extended to support training and workshop and one time capital funding
- b. MGNREGA for providing plantation
- c. Industry department state fund for infrastructure
- d. Central Silk Board will support in giving technical input.

4. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna and Pensions: JEEViKA will aim to increase the enrolment and usage of RSBY by at-least 30% in the project area. JEEViKA in collaboration with State Nodal Agency, Govt. of Bihar has taken up this activity to ensure the access and utilization of cards.

Pensions: The Govt. have provided various types of Social security schemes for the benefitting the poor households to reduce their vulnerability

MONITORING EVALUATION & LEARNING (MEL)

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) is of the important aspect of successful implementation of a project. Monitoring provides an insight on how the program is running and what are weaknesses that need to be addressed. Continuous and prompt monitoring mitigates risk and increases sustainability. As the project progresses, evaluation helps to gauge the output in respect to the desirable outcome that has been set. In short we can say Monitoring helps us to assess the progress and performance and based on evaluation we can judge whether we are moving in the right direction or not. During the course a project takes up a lot of activities of which some aspects contribute much to the coveted outcome while some do not. The knowledge that a project acquires during such activities are institutionalized as a learning system which is gradually disseminated to increase effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation process. The whole process vis-à-vis project lifecycle can be diagrammatically represented as follows:



The year would be very important would for BRLPS as lot of activities have been planned for implementation. During the year Oracle ERP solutions would be implemented for Procurement, Human Resource, Project Management and Finance. Side by side CBO MIS would be rolled out for BRLP/NRLM/NRLP. In addition agency would be hired for training, supply of laptops for mobility application and BRLPS would stride towards paperless work environment. Concurrently other activities like Process monitoring; Qualitative studies, Behavioral study and Quantitative evaluation would be conducted to understand project and progress in a better way.

Decision Support System

Rolta has been hired to design and establish Decision Support System (DSS). The solution provided by the agency is a combination of Oracle ERP and bespoke application on Java Platform which is supported by Oracle database in the backend. For DSS, requirement gathering phase is complete and it is expected the solutions would be rolled out in the first quarter of the financial year. DSS was designed keeping in mind the manpower status of BRLP Districts and as the project has expanded rapidly there is an urgent need to buy additional licenses of ERP solutions and databases. Furthermore as newer interventions are being implemented there would be need of some additional modules which are not in scope of the current DSS. In addition, BRLPS has also planned to move to towards paperless office environment for which it has planned to introduce document management system and fully automated approval system.

This will help BRLPS to reduce use of paper and thereby carbon emission and move further towards a greener ICT solution. Oracle ERP requires extensive resources for its implementation and maintenance and cannot sustain on low end shared server resources and thus there would

be need to set up Data Centre or avail such services available in market. Internet Connectivity is another challenge that the project had faced during implementation of MIS and so the project would be trying VPN in the form OC, RF and Data card. This facility would also be extended to CLFs and e-mitra for mobility solution. It would also help in setting up Video conferencing facility at SPMUs and DPCUs. BRLPS has also planned to introduce mobility solution at community organization level through community itself. So there would be procurement of net books or equivalent devices. Since the mobility solutions would be managed by community there would be need to build capacities of these individuals.

Process Monitoring

An agency has been hired to carry out intervention wise process monitoring. The agency is responsible for supporting the project management team and stakeholders in understanding on how and through what processes inputs get converted into outputs; what issues are critical in that conversion process, and what action is necessary to increase the effectiveness of project interventions. It seeks to assess whether the processes observed are close to the ideal or intended processes and it explains the factors responsible for the deviation, if any, and explains what needs to be done to achieve the ideal/intended process. It is a key management tool for staff at all levels (State, District, Block), especially for process driven projects, designed to help implementing organizations become more participatory and demand responsive.

The Process Monitoring will place a system of feedback loops (both horizontal i.e. across blocks/districts/states and vertical i.e. from management to field and back). Feedback loops will also be instituted at the community level and will track social and political mobilization challenges; changes in levels of empowerment, civic engagement, and political participation in Gram Panchayat Institutions, and social audits; and changes in aspirations, mobility and successes, and challenges and the internal learning by doing. The will also document important stories of change and empowerment through digitized audio and video files.

Impact Evaluation

In collaboration with international and local scholars, a series of comprehensive studies are underway that will provide an in-depth understanding of the impact of the project, and the processes underling this impact. The theme will anchor studies in the NRLP areas in support with the NRLM.

Continuous Assessment/Small Studies of Project Interventions

A team of Internal & External Consultant will be involved for designing and rolling out the impact assessment plan. The External / Internal Consultants will take up the responsibility along with the concerned Thematic Managers and do the necessary assessment for refining the strategies to meet the requirements of Targeted Communities. The Study will also suggest the business processes to be taken up through the initiative of the project. On quarterly basis, following assessment will be done which may be seen as stock-taking exercises which will help in scaling up of the model and to analyze the process followed and impact of intervention.

Knowledge Management and Communication

Knowledge Management in JEEViKA intends at creating, capturing, sharing, distributing, leveraging and archiving knowledge for the organizations internal use to improve and enhance its implementation capabilities and service delivery mechanisms. The knowledge management practices also intend to reach out to a wider external domain for effective policy advocacy.

The three approaches adopted for knowledge Management in JEEViKA are:

- Knowledge Creation and Capture
- Knowledge sharing and dissemination
- Knowledge acquisition and application

In the year 2017-18, JEEViKA would focus on following areas in the Knowledge Management and Communication Sphere:

Knowledge Creation and Capture

- Create a knowledge repository of the existing documents, studies, reports and manuals
- Develop, design and publish Community Operational Manuals on various themes
- Update and upgrade the existing Operational Manuals
- Develop, design and publish Annual Report, Coffee- Table Book on Transformed Women and Corporate Brochure
- Develop documentary films on the themes of Micro- Insurance, Backyard- Poultry, Art and Artisans of Women in Bihar, Young Professionals and Transformed Women/ Community Resource Persons, CHNCC
- Development of a Compendium of all guidelines at district level: -
A compendium, incorporating all-important guidelines and processes, is developed at each district for immediate and future reference.

Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination

- Development of awareness materials (print/AV & new media), Community operation manuals & training modules
- Streamlining the website into a Interactive Web Forum
- Grievance redressal mechanism, Community score card & social audit,
- Institutionalizing a regular documentation process in the form of case studies and documentary films.
- Use of folk art forms for awareness - Grooming folk artists for performing their respective folk activities for a sustainable livelihood, the skills of these artisans would also be effectively utilized for generating awareness and dissemination of key information,
- Creating Samwad Samuh: - Development of Samwad Samuh by selecting community members with good communication skills and creating functional groups, who will disseminate information and create awareness about various issues and processes.
- Sensitization Workshops & Exposures: - Organizing sensitization workshops and collective campaigns. Organizing Exposure visits and liaison between agencies with an aim to convert tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge

- Establishment Of Effective Display Mechanisms at VO/ CLF level: - Timely establishment of Soochna Patals and Signage boards to ensure accurate and adequate information dissemination and access to relevant and important phone numbers by their standardized display in CBOs.
- Community Newsletters: - Adequate case studies and information have already been collated and it's an earnest endeavor to roll out community newsletters this year for effective sharing, learning and disseminating best practices.
- Branding & publicity, Organizing solidarity events, Publish E- Newsletter (English and Hindi version) Augmenting effective media relations through press tours, selective publicity drives, participation in relevant events and organizing state/ national level events would ensure strategic branding and publicity of our initiatives and efforts.

Knowledge Acquisition and Application

- Communication skill development of staff and community cadres,
- Learning and sharing of best practices to be augmented by establishing effective feed-back systems and creating effective processes for proper documentation and collection of case studies and timely rolling out of community newsletters and its further integration into state tabloid and Interactive Web Forum.
- Conduct trainings on Photography, Graphic designing, Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion
- Organise Learning Forums on various themes and publish learning documents
- Publish case studies, learning documents, compiled internship reports.

Strategy for 2017-18

- **Capacity building of the Communication Team and Cadre**

In order to capture and disseminate knowledge effectively, continuous upgrading of skills with modern techniques is a foremost requirement. The KMC team plans to conduct several professional development and technical trainings for Managers. Some of the key areas of skill development are as following,

- Advanced Module on Implementation Processes of Jeevika
- Basics of Photography
- Case Study Workshop and Creative Writing
- Graphic Designing
- Personal Development and Value Education
- Fundamentals of Livelihood Promotion

- **Engaging a Video Production Agency**

A professional agency has been planned to be engaged to capture the year round events, trainings, Thematic Achievements, New initiations, Success Stories for a period of one year. This agency would be responsible for developing corporate films, thematic films, success stories, transformed women, brochures and provide clippings for web uploads. The Agency would maintain an archive of still photographs and video clippings, which would be used in the Corporate Brochures, Newsletters, Annual Reports and other publications.

State Resource Cell

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (vide its DO letter no: J.11011/05/2012- Aajeevika, dated 23.02.2012) has identified BRLPS (Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society) as a National Resource Organization (NRO) for implementation of resource block strategy and provide technical support to other State Rural Livelihoods Missions.

State Resource Cell, BRLPS (NRO) has provided regular services to four states viz. Assam, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh apart from other SRLM SRLMs/agencies in fields of social mobilization, capacity building, exposure, immersion and training of staff and cadres. Till date Resource Cell has provided support to 31 resource Blocks and generated a handsome resource fee of more than Rs. 22 Crores in three years for approx. 2000 external CRPs promoting livelihoods to their family.

The Resource Cell, BRLPS aims to establish BRLPS as a centre of learning with excellence in Livelihoods program with IBCB plus strategy. This year Resource Cell would also be focusing internally and would take activities to support “Quality Expansion” for BRLPS and promoting quality community cadres strengthening their institutions apart from these resource Block support services to other SRLMs.

The major agenda for RC FY 17-18 would be as hereunder:

- Screening, grading and accrediting Cadres (CRPs, CM, BK & others) for ensuring quality program implementation across BRLPS and other SRLMs.
- Capacity Building and Strengthening of existing CLF and federations in 1st phase resource Blocks (18 Blocks) and extending support to JEEVIKA-II, BTDP.
- Compliance to ongoing MoU extending support to existing Resource Blocks and regular capacity building/training program for various stake holders as and when required.
- Developing position wise suitability index CB in BRLPS, introducing credit point based course (CCM) mandatory module for capacity building of cadres and staff.
- Strengthening the capacity of State Resource cell i.e. setting up the systems, protocols and processes for effective and quality program implementation and CB services on time.

The strategy of RC, BRLPS for meeting the above agenda would be as hereunder:-

1. Identification and accrediting quality Resource Persons-Staff as well as Cadres from the organization within and outside for supporting BRLPS and executing RC operations.
 - a. Establishing a Nodal CLF as DRC- A district unit for cadres for training, screening and grading of CRP.
 - b. Nodal CLF at each 18 resource block would recommend quality Cadres VO wise.
 - c. Accreditation of Cadres at SRC, SPMU and utilization of resources internally and externally.
2. Special focus on developing community cadre capacity for taking up their roles regarding RC activities and strengthening their institutions.
 - a. Capacity building through accredited CRP and cadres at DRC level.
3. Strengthening of Resource Cell structure at state and District level, setting up systems, with protocols and standardization of process for smooth operations of the activities of the Resource Cell.
 - a. Strengthening SRC by Setting up State level training and accreditation Centre
 - b. Conducting credit course module for capacity building of staff and cadres.
 - c.

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society

Annual Action Plan 2017-18

Heads	BTDP	NRLM	NRLP	BRLPS
No of Districts	32	11	19	38
No of Blocks	300	157	77	534
SOCIAL INCLUSION & INSTITUTION BUILDING				
House Holds to be mobilized into SHG Fold	1414884	630707	480125	2525716
SHGs to be Formed	116445	48407	38416	203268
Village Organizations to be formed	8480	3147	2568	14195
Cluster level federations to be formed	145	89	81	315
FINANCIAL INCLUSION				
SHGs to have Bank A/c	139027	62821	44036	245884
SHGs to receive Revolving Fund	170000	109764	27444	307208
VOs to receive CIF	8000	9480	818	18298
VOs to receive SHAN Fund	2100	1568	345	8357
SHGs to be credit linked with Banks	105411	71713	38350	215474
Amount of Credit Linkage (in crores) to be mobilised from Banks	1001	681	364	2046
SHG HHs to be linked with Insurance Programme	756313	592409	304293	1653015
PROMOTION OF LIVELIHOODS				
SHG HHs to be engaged in Agriculture Intervention	111023	165046	99284	375353
SHG HHs to be involved in Livestock Interventions	8748	9161	6625	24534
SHG HHs to be part of Non Farm Intervention linked with market	3401	6482	9788	19671
HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION				
Toilets to be constructed	126585	54974	88378	269937
VULNERABILITY REDUCTION				
VOs to take up collective action	7116	14320	2969	24405
SKILL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT				
No of Youth Trained	64516			
No of Youths Placed	59561			

National Rural Livelihoods Mission
Proposed Budget 2017-18

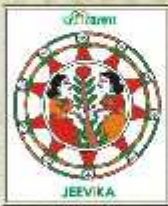
Components	Heads	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Amount
TOTAL COMPONENT A	Institution and Human Capacity Building	6450000	6450000	11450000	11450000	35800000
TOTAL COMPONENT B	State Livelihood Support	1882392540	1562039210	1478223350	1372344350	6294999450
TOTAL COMPONENT C	Innovation and Partnership Support	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COMPONENT D	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	7732500	5497500	4457500	4147500	21835000
TOTAL COMPONENT E	INFRASTRUCTURE & MARKETING	500000	500000	1000000	0	2000000
TOTAL COMPONENT F	INTEREST SUBVENTION	40000000	40000000	40000000	30000000	150000000
TOTAL COMPONENT G	RSETIS	89062500	89062500	89062500	89062500	356250000
TOTAL COMPONENT H	MKSP	5700000	5700000	5700000	5700000	22800000
TOTAL COMPONENT I	Component I - DDU-GKY (Total)	1093738500	1093738500	1093738500	1093738500	4374954000
TOTAL COMPONENT J	Component J - SVEP (Total)	32061621	32061621	32061621	32061621	128246484
TOTAL COMPONENT K	Component K - ASDP (Total)					
TOTAL COMPONENT L	Component L - MMY (Total)	287807092	287807092	287807092	287807092	1151228367
TOTAL COMPONENT M	Component M - CFT (Total)	35000000	50000000	150000000	100000000	335000000
TOTAL COMPONENT N	Component N - IPPE-II (Total)					
TOTAL COMPONENT O	Component O - SARAS MELA (Total)	0	0	10000000	0	10000000
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M+N+O)		3480444753	3172856423	3203500563	3026311563	12883113301

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS PROJECT
Proposed Budget 2017-18

Components	Heads	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Amount
TOTAL COMPONENT A	Institution and Human Capacity Building	1983000	1983000	1983000	1983000	7932000
TOTAL COMPONENT B	State Livelihood Support	415771260	352315900	347733360	342106905	1457927425
TOTAL COMPONENT C	Innovation and Partnership Support	33879875	4767895	35179825	33979825	107807420
TOTAL COMPONENT D	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	4400000	4400000	4400000	4400000	17600000
TOTAL COMPONENT E	SLACC	20350000	20050000	20350000	20500000	81250000
Grand Total		476384135	383516795	409646185	402969730	1672516845

Bihar Transformative Development Project
Proposed Budget 2017-18

Components	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Amount
Community Institution Development	764099250	799627500	850341000	947259000	3361326750
Community Investment Fund	597007250	851646750	1093065750	1273065750	3814785500
Access to Health Nutrition and Sanitation	145031250	249531250	253031250	240631250	888225000
Innovation, Partnership and Technical Assistance	2500000	12250000	20250000	20250000	55250000
Project Management	196081500	195431500	116606500	121251500	629371000
Total Budget	1704719250	2108487000	2333294500	2602457500	8748958250



JEEVIKA

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society

State Rural Livelihoods Mission, Bihar

Vidhyut Bhawan - II, Bailey Road, Patna - 800 021

Tele/Fax : +91-312-250 4980/ 60; Website : www.brtp.in

