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## MCC Project Proposal Template

**PROJECT AND PARTNER INFORMATION**

**Project Title:** Food Security Project, Hehegrah

This project aims to ensure and strengthen food security through land development and the creation of irrigation structures to ensure water availability during the dry period to enable the use of systematic improved agriculture practices, sufficient work availabilities and income generation programs to create an additional lucrative livelihood option among 114 tribal households of village Hehegrah in district Latehar in the state of Jharkhand, India.

**Project Location:**

Village - Hehegrah, Panchayat - Chungru, Block - Barwadih, District - Latehar, Jharkhand, India

**Project Dates  
Start date**: 1st April 2019 **End date**: 31st March 2022

**Partner Organization Name**

Mennonite Christian Service Fellowship of India (MCSFI) / Bihar Mennonite Mandli (BMM)

**Partner Type**

­­­Faith-based (Christian) [Mennonite World Conference Member]  
 **Proposal Author/s**

Include name, title and organization of individual/s who contributed.

Mrs. Amy Jinid Baba, Project Coordinator, Bihar Mennonite Mandli

**Proposal Reviewer/s**  
Name of individual/s at the partner organization with approval authority.

Rev. Madhukant Masih (MCSFI) and Rev. Emmanuel Minj (BMM)

**Total Project Budget:** Rs. 4,313,350/- (US$ 62,512)

**Brief Project Description:**

Write only 3-4 short sentences. Include:

* **what** the main goals (outcomes) and the key activities are
* **why** the project is happening
* **what** issue is addressed
* **who** will be impacted, including **how many** target participants
* **where** the project is located

There is acute water scarcity due to which villagers can cultivate a single crop in a year. The erratic rainfall results in very less crop production leading to food insecurity. This project will help to create water structures to increase crop production and the use of multi-cropping patterns. It will enhance the food security of 570 individuals from 114 households of village Hehegrah of Barwadih Block, Latehar district of Jharkhand. It will also enable them to have better living by improved income generation methods and strategies and by learning to conserve and manage the natural resources by the end of the project.

**PROJECT BACKGROUND**

1. **Situation Assessment**

Answer these questions about the area where work is being proposed:

* **What** issues are most important to the participants?
* **How** have you gathered information about these issues? For follow-up phases to previous projects, include earlier learnings.
* **Which** issues related to power and to gender are you considering in order to minimize the potential for harm and maximize the project’s positive impact? Consider all relevant factors related to dismantling oppression, such as ethnicity, culture, religion, socio-economic status, or age.
* **Which** existing or potential conflict issues are you considering in order to minimize potential harm and maximize the project’s positive impact?
* **Which** natural environment issues are you considering in order to minimize potential harm and maximize the project’s positive impact?

The project area is backward in every respect and mostly inhabited by indigenous tribal groups. The proposed project area Hehegrah is a medium size village located in Barwadih Block of Latehar district of Jharkhand situated at a distance of 130 km from the capital city Ranchi. Hehegrah has a population of 1,745 of which 901 are males while 844 are females as per the Population Census 2011. According to the census, the literacy rate of Hehegrah village was 43.1% as compared to 58.2% for Jharkhand.

The proposed project area lies in the forest area of Manika and Latehar range, is drained by the Aurganga river which flows from southeast to northwest bisecting the forest of the two ranges almost in two equal halves. The eight target hamlets do not have a proper approach road as they are inside the forest and surrounded by small rivers; it is extremely difficult to approach the village during rainy season and connectivity becomes poor. Due to lack of proper road, culvert or bridge on the small river it becomes more challenging during monsoon but people in Hehegrah are in need of interventions to have better livelihood opportunities in their locality. The population of these hamlets are mostly from tribal groups Munda, Parhaiya and Kherwar nested in forest area, who primarily depend on farming on small and fragmented landholdings under adverse and risky environmental conditions. The village faces an acute dry land situation with no water facility, not even for drinking. The villagers use the water of a nearby nala (small river) for drinking and other household purposes.

Many people are engaged in agricultural activities and most of the residents in this area are marginal or small farmers. Cultivation of paddy, maize, cereals, and oil seeds are common in the location. The people are either working as agricultural labourers or cultivators. Success of agriculture in this district is entirely dependent on rainfall. Due to erratic rainfall in this area, land fails to produce good yield and irrigation facilities are inadequate to provide irrigation.

Hehegrah comes under Latehar district which is one of the most drought prone districts. Therefore, rainfed crop cultivation is in practice in the area.  Immediately, after the monsoon which normally sets in June, the farmers used to cultivate rice. Subsistence farming is still common in the district. Being a drought prone region, the local people are living in fragile livelihoods. Due to rainfed cultivation, many agriculture labourers including small farmers used to migrate to other districts for seeking employment. The economy of the area revolves around agriculture, forest and animal husbandry. In this context, it can be said that the economy of the rural residents is agro-based, and the forests also play a vital role in the economy of the village in this area.

Animal husbandry is one of the prime livelihoods which supplements other income sources by selling cows, goats, pigs, and chickens. They do not consume cow milk as drinking milk in not a common habit among the local targeted tribal community. There is a vast scope in the field of animal husbandry if they could learn the right methods of rearing cows, goats, pigs, and chickens. At present the common practices are that the cow sheds are not clean and hygienic. They do not have good information & awareness about maintenance and prevention of cattle from diseases. They keep their animals in open spaces. In times of emergency, they sell and make money from it. Since, the area and land have vast stretch of forest there are greater potentials for goat and pig production, which has been a traditional occupation for the poor families.

In India there is a provision of the modern Gram Panchayat in which both the men and women in the locality participate in the elections conducted by the State Election Commission due to mobilisation and awareness by the local government. Many village Gram Panchayats have also elected many female candidates in the Panchayat system as there are area where seats are reserved for women and tribal candidates. But the villagers of Hehegrah are exceptions as they are deprived of this provision due to low literacy rate and unawareness.

The government has launched numerous rural development activities to alleviate and eradicate poverty, illiteracy and health hazards in rural areas, however these programs have not, in any way, changed or affected the life situation of the people of this area. The majority of the people still cannot read and write, they do not get a balanced diet on regular basis and cannot get treatment when they are sick. It is all due to the inertia and all kinds of corruption by the governance system. In this area people are disorganized, they are not aware of the political system and very few people participate in the political system. People are dominated and exploited by the politicians. Very rarely do they get any government support through the political party. By seeing the people’s simplicity, the elite political group takes advantage and in the name of these people. Some of the most important issues that need attention in this project area are:

* This is a drought prone area and most of the cultivation is rainfed.
* There is poor productivity in agriculture due to undulating forest land.
* People have livelihood insecurity due to the lack of livelihood opportunities.
* Livelihoods depend upon traditional agriculture methods, forest produce and asymmetrical availability of daily wages.
* Poor participation in governance and poor implementation of government schemes resulting in low or average impact of the implemented projects.
* People lack access to financial and non-financial services like micro credit, micro pension, micro insurance, market linkage and institutional building linkages.
* Poor participation in Gram Sabha function of the village level, the Gram Panchayat meetings. Poor attendance and participants in the Gram Sabha (joint meeting of many villages) at the Panchayat and block level.

We gathered information about these issues through a random survey of the community of the proposed location and its surrounding villages. As Hehegrah is far from our present ongoing project, this will be completely new project in the new location, and not a follow-up phase to previous projects. The project staff engaged with the present project will be engaged in the new project. Field staff will be stationed in the Block town Barwadih or Manika approximately 15 km from the project location for easy and frequent movement. Staff will visit the project areas at least four days in a week. Work will regularly be monitored by the field staff and supervisor. The practice will be supervised by the project staff after the trainings. Reviews about the work will be done during the field visits and in the village meetings, SHGs and Farmers Groups meetings. Documents will be maintained at the village level and verified by the committee and project staff regularly.

These issues are important because the context and the project area need serious attention and interventions so that the life of the local villagers can transform, and they may overcome their current poor economic, social and agriculture status. Further, our analysis shows large pockets of poverty in areas close to forests. This area is a hotbed of Maoist activists, which is a cause as well as an effect of persisting poverty in the village as this group is a hindrance to government development projects. The forest area is inaccessible due to the poor transportation services and road. Basic needs such as education and medical services do not reach these remote places. Obviously, this reflects the critical nature of poor justice and governance conditions in the targeted village. There are a few more serious problems like minimum wages and other labor benefits (which is not practiced in this village setup) that has ramifications across the district. The unskilled nature of work is such that higher wages are not paid. The government is implementing development programs against hunger and unemployment which are aimed at improving the standard of living among the poverty-ridden population in rural areas, though this target community is not able to avail all government facilities.

We are addressing issues of oppression comprehensively keeping in mind the considerable all relevant factors related to dismantling oppression such as ethnicity, culture, religion, socio-economic status, and age. Our brief close observation has brought out some of the existing problems of the target area that affect the participants which can be summarized in three different sections i.e. People (gender balance), Process and Government Policy.

1. People:
2. Traditional norms and values discriminate against the participation of women in decision making in families and the community.
3. Tribal women have low levels of education and the division of labour discriminates against women. So, women are being paid lower wages for their labour work.
4. The workload of tribal women has increased and forced many women to work as agricultural labour and to take up other types of unskilled employment in addition to their regular house works to earn to meet their daily needs.
5. Process
6. Poor skills in agricultural development activities (absence of the new improved agricultural practices like SRI, Vermi compost, soil treatment, slope area treatment, scientific irrigation water management, correct use of fertilizers, bio pesticide and little knowledge of the science of farming).
7. Lack of knowledge on scientific agricultural practices including vegetable cultivation.
8. Lack of information and capacity on alternative livelihood options.
9. Middle men exploitation and inability to access market directly.
10. Government Policy
11. Lack of access to government livelihood entitlements such as the Public Distribution System, pensions and other social security systems and poor implementation of government schemes at the grassroots level.
12. Poor women participation in Panchayat Raj System and other governance systems.
13. Many Self-Help Groups (SHGs) among tribal communities have difficulty in accessing these resources because they lack voice, confidence, basic administrative skills and capacity and capability in negotiating with and accessing support from rural banks, resource and marketing agencies.
14. Substantial numbers of poorer households are outside of the SHG fold.
15. Lack of capacity building activities for SHGs and cooperatives in the field of vocational training and micro-enterprise promotion.
16. The lack of financial resources and access to sources of credit needed for investments in productive assets, to meet operational expenses and to cover consumption needs during periods with little or no income is among the major problems and livelihood constraints identified by members of these communities.
17. Lack of strong community-based institutions

Though we don’t find any major issues yet, the presence of Maoist group (extremist people group) may play a role to create conflict between local residents and the government. Another important, but low risk factor is that there could be a small chance that some neighboring villages may try to hamper or oppose project work to get it done on time. But as BMM has churches in this area, its known households will be a great support to solve the issues as they are aware and know how to respond in a better way. BMM and its staff are from the same district and will be able to handle the situation and ensure the planned work implementation for the project.

MCSFI/BMM will work closely with the Village Development Committee (VDC) and will avoid any confrontation with the Maoist activists and try to communicate with them through local participants about why the project is started in this area. At the same time community people will be empowered to take ownership to repair any damage done to the rain water harvesting structures through the formation of a local committee.

As per the environment assessment there is insignificant negative physical environment impact due to the construction of wells. The proposed wells are to be constructed on the river banks and streams which will recharge the ground water level (Environment Assessment Format attached).



**Situational Response**Briefly summarize this project’s response to the situation.

Looking into the needs of the backward community, this project will help to improve water retention and soil conditions, to increase crop productivity, to enhance the annual income of families through appropriate income generation activities and to promote sustainable development initiatives in order to ensure sustainable livelihood in the coming three years.

Increase in women’s participation in activities. Maintaining gender equality and participation with equal opportunity is important; at the same time BMM will also focus on sharing of workload of women to have balanced roles and responsibilities between men and women.

The process is to help and provide exposure/learning with improved knowledge on scientific agricultural practice and capacity on alternative livelihood options.

Involvement of the participants in different levels of responsibility and accountability with the village committee.

BMM will coordinate with the Government agencies at Block level to enhance the participation of farmers for agricultural training and for other government programs for villagers.

1. **Others’ Activities**

* Identifywhat other leaders and stakeholders (community and government structures, NGOs, others) are doing in your project location to tackle the issues identified.

At present, there are no other NGOs or any of the government development projects going on in this area with similar kind of activity.

* How will you involve or consider others to avoid duplicated work? How is your involvement unique?

N/A

1. **Risks**

Outline external risks, their potential for negative effects and your responses. Add or delete rows as needed.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **External Risks** | | | |
| **Factors outside the project that might negatively influence its success** | **Each factor’s negative affect risk level**  **(high, medium, low)** | **How you can reduce or respond to this risk** |
| 1. There may be hindrances caused by extremist people groups (Maoist and small anti-social groups). They may damage the community assets, harm the project staff and participants, steal/rob the land development equipment and demand cash.\* | High | A village committee will be established that will able to negotiate with them and explain about the project and its aims. Verdict |
| 1. Unexpected flash rainfall and extreme heat (drought) could damage the created assets (wells, bundhs, developed land) and produce. | Medium | Community people will be empowered to take ownership to repair any damage done to the rain water harvesting structures. |
| 1. Presence of wild animals (elephants are more prevalent). | Low | Traditional methods and prescribed methods by forest department will be adopted to keep away wild animals. |
| 1. Unexpected diseases which may reduce or lead to loss in animal husbandry. | Low | Villagers will be connected to the nearby government veterinary hospital to learn and adopt precautionary measures. |
| 1. Lower profits due to adverse market trends. | Low | Will teach them by the experts’ suggestion to understand market trends and plan the sale of their livestock accordingly. |

\* This issue has been discussed with the local villagers and the communication will be passed to the fundamentalist people group that this is for the village rural development work so the extremist group might not hamper. The village committee will handle with them. As it is known that these extremist group are against the government policies, so project may not be disturbed

Regarding Cash for Work payment: -

BMM will ensure that all participants have accounts in any nationalized bank. If needed, BMM will help the participants to open the accounts.

Payments will be transferred electronically to all the participants’ accounts. This will reduce the risk of cash robbery.

1. **Capacities**Explain how capacity requirements will be addressed by each of the following:

* **Partner** 
  + What staff, organizational structures and skills will help you do the proposed work well? Include past experience doing this type of work.

**Organizational structure for this project**

* Mennonite Christian Service Fellowship of India (MCSFI) has worked successfully in several programs of disaster relief, peacebuilding, HIV/AIDS, capacity building and food security in the past several years, in partnership with MCC India. MCSFI’s accountability and strong leadership gives confidence to handle the varieties of projects in its jurisdictions.
* Bihar Mennonite Mandli (BMM) is one of the strong conferences that has been working in this region for many years and has established some churches and carried out village development activities under MCSFI. As such it has experienced staff who will be involved with this project.
  + What knowledge or skills might be added or increased to strengthen this work?
* Staff and leaders of BMM may need to get updated with the new technologies in the field of agriculture, income generation plans and new policies that has been added in recent times by the government. Relevant workshops and seminars will help them contribute to the project skillfully.

* **MCC** 
  + Is the program office, based on their mix of partners, projects and staff, able to provide quality accompaniment to the partner?

MCC India has a Project Officer with time available to monitor this project on a regular basis. Since he is from a tribal community in this area, he also has an understanding of some of the challenges faced by these communities.

* + What knowledge or skills might be added or increased to strengthen this work?

Additional training on agricultural techniques and their applicability will increase the Project Officer’s ability to provide technical support to BMM in the implementation of this project.

* **Partner and MCC**

How will the partner and MCC work together to strengthen knowledge and skills?

The need will be communicated to the MCC Project Officer. Both the partners will see the possibilities and plan well in time to capacitate the related staff of the project.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

1. **Long-term Impact**

From your Situation Assessment, which specific social or large-scale issue change do you want to make a priority?

Enhance the agriculture practices through new techniques, land development and construction of water reservoirs to increase the production of sufficient healthy food. Promote sustainable livelihoods and create a strong organized community by involving more women’s participation.

1. **Outcomes**

Which specific project outcomes, changes in situation or condition, will contribute to the long-term impact?

**Outcome 1:**

Increased adoption of new agriculture techniques involving soil and water conservation strategies.

**Outcome 2:**

Increased water availability for agriculture.

**Outcome 3:**

Women to have increased knowledge and skills to engage in alternative livelihood activities.

1. **Activities**

What actions will you take to reach these outcomes? Consider your Situation Assessment as you plan activities. Include details about:

* how activities will be accomplished
* timing and frequency
* selecting participants

**Activities for Outcome # 1**

**Year 2019-20**

* Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building.
* Engagement of consultants for land development plans and improved agriculture practices (Consultant is a B. Tech agricultural Eng. as well as M. Tech in Water Resource Development and Management).
* Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check dam (Cash for work).

Cash for work will be given at the rate of Rs 200/person/day. Cash can be used for other necessary needs. The village committee will cooperate with the project staff and manage in processing it. Eight hamlet households are targeted for labor work. This will be discussed in the village meeting before project activities implementation.

• Land treatment

o Processes: The village committee will decide on equitable distribution and efficient work of land treatment. Project staff and the village committee will measure earth work in regular basis (weekly and daily).

o Expected results: Families will have developed and improved land for multiple crops.

o How decisions will be made about where this work is done: All decisions will be made in village meetings in the presence of project staff.

* Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices.
* Trainings and demonstrations will be provided by technical resource person from block level government agriculture department, Lac Research center; Plant Research center, Palandu and Birsa agriculture university Kanke.
* Trainings will be conducted in classroom (theory) and demonstration will be conducted in the field to depend on training modules.
* One training each year will done in the quarter between (tentative) April-June/ January-March.
* Each year 20 people will be selected together by the village committee and project staff for training on SRI, vermi compost, bio-compost, organic farming and soil treatment.
* Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on records keeping, agriculture practices and soil conservation methods.
* Records keeping, cash book keeping and loan records. This is not in the above training program. Above training programs are on topics related to agriculture. This capacity building is for CBOs. All capacity building will be conducted under project staff supervision.
* All SHGs will have separate meetings in their own hamlet every month. The trained villagers will explain and help rest of the villagers along with project staff on their learning to do better in agriculture.
* There are no SHGs and farmers group in the targeted village and communities. Formation of SHG and farmer group will be done in the project initial stage. Farmers’ group will be involved in practice on agriculture. Mostly men will be part of these groups. SHGs are mainly for women, those who are interested to do income generation program.

**Year 2020-21**

* Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building.
* Engagement of consultants for land development plans and improved agriculture practices.
* Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check.
* Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices.
* Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on Records keeping, agriculture practices and soil conservation methods.

**Year 2021-22**

* Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building.
* Engagement of consultants for land development plans and improved agriculture practices.
* Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check.
* Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices.
* Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on agriculture practices and soil conservation methods.

**Activities for Outcome # 2**

**Year 2019-20**

* Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee (NMRC) Meetings.
* A Natural Resource Management Committee will be formed from 8 hamlets members. It will be a Body of President/ secretary of Farmer groups, local Church leader and teacher who are literate and have knowledge about NRM. Committee will work hand in hand along with project staff to ensure the project outcomes.
* Construction work and repair of all water bodies will be done and managed during the project, jointly with the NRMC.
* NRMC will continue in the future to maintain all the created assets along with the village committee.
* Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues.
* Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and water facilities.
* Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation (Cash for work).
* Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells.

The decision about constructions are taken after meeting with the villagers. Participants will provide labour for this work, but they will decide who and how many participants will work. Labourers will earn Rs. 200/- per day.

• Process of construction:

* Meeting with community.
* Selection of location for construction
* Measurements of location.
* Estimate and diagram.
* Selection of labour that how many people work.
* Daily attendance of labours.
* Maintain stock register.
* Maintain Muster roll and payment.
* Daily monitoring by project staff.

By the mid or end of the project the village participants will be empowered to participate in decision making to address the needs.

Village committee will be handling this as part of the village development plan.

Committee will have members from eight hamlets and this committee will meet once a month and when needed for the review of the construction. These members will raise funds as local contributions from community for the maintenance of the created asserts.

The committee members will supervise the constructions and it will be their job to arrange labour for repair work and also the payment for the work.

They will be responsible for informing and bringing to the villagers, the contemporary policies and schemes of the government.

The committee will continue to function even after the completion of the project and will work independently for their welfare.

Different documents will be maintained in the village level as normal practices for any future plan and follow-up.

**Year 2020-21**

* Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee Meetings.
* Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues.
* Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and water facilities.
* Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation.
* Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells.

**Year 2021-22**

* Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee Meetings.
* Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues.
* Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and water facilities.
* Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation.
* Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells.

**Activities for Outcome # 3**

The Trainings of Income Generation program mainly will focus on village women to bring them into the mainstream, involve them and be part of different development aspects. The women will get exposure and opportunity to develop skills to contribute in the family for economic upliftment. Participants will further develop marketing skills to sell their products in available market as Income Generation program, thus becoming more self-sufficient and sharing an improved position in the family and community. Minimum 3 women SHG groups are proposed to be formed.

The needs of the women will be seen in the women’s group and then it will be decided whether to provide them with a pig or goat. The decision taken in the SHGs will be brought in the village committee meeting and the final list will be prepared there. Beneficiaries will be identified by project staff. One male goat or pig will be given to each women’s SHG and each member of the SHG will get either 1 female goat or pig.

Similarly, the farmers who have the suitable trees of kusum, bair and paras, will only receive lac seeds to cultivate lac. Market of this is available to sell in the right price.

• Training will be provided by:

* Veterinary Dr. from Block, Chandwa and Birsa agriculture university/veterinary college, Kanke for pig rearing and goat rearing.
* Master trainer of Lac Research Center, Namkum and Tusser Research Center, Ranchi.
* Classroom trainings will be done in the first year and demonstration will be done in the second and third year.

• Topics for goat and pig rearing:

* Nature and scope
* Breeds and breeding
* Feeds and nutrition
* Health management
* General husbandry- Housing, Fencing, Grooming.
* Kids and kidding
* Dairy production for goat rearing.
* Farm management etc.

• Topics for lac production:

* Pruning of host plant
* Brood lac inoculation
* Phunki removal
* Insect pest management
* Harvesting
* Scrapping.

• Lac cultivation related inputs: Lac seeds, medicines and lac cutter etc.

• Topics will be same, but participants will be different in every year.

• 20 participants will be trained in every year.

• Each member of SHGs will be provided with a pig or goat.

• 20 farmers will be trained in lac farming.

• Project staff will visit, kept record and monitor after the training and provide input.

• The input given in the meetings of farmer’s group and SHGs will be review and reconsidered

**Year 2019-20**

* Training on Income generation
  + Goat rearing,
  + Piggery
  + Lac cultivation.
* Exposure visit for Village committee, NRMC, farmers and women's groups.
* Village meetings, consultation and awareness building.
* Formation of Village committee, NRMC, SHGs and farmers groups

The members of these committees will be from the villagers on the basis of their knowledge and trustworthiness who could be both men and women. Committee members will be selected from the village itself in the meeting along with the help of project staff and other village members. The role of the village committee is to take decisions regarding all activities of the project. The role of the NRMC is to supervise and take decisions to manage constructed irrigation system.

* Distribution of lac seeds

**Year 2020-21**

* Training on Income generation
  + Goat rearing,
  + Piggery and
  + Lac cultivation.
* Exposure visit for Village committee, NRMC, farmers and women's groups.
* Village meetings, consultation and awareness building.
* Distribution of goat to SHGs

**Year 2021-22**

* Training on Income generation
  + Goat rearing,
  + Piggery and
  + Lac cultivation.
* Exposure visit for Village committee, NMRC, farmers and women's groups.
* Village meetings, consultation and awareness building.
* Distribution of pigs to SHGs

1. **Participant Involvement**

*How did participants help decide what actions to take? Consider involvement at different levels and by different groups.*

The BMM has small church which was established few years ago. The villagers had expressed the need of land development, water resources and improvement in their income generation in all the hamlets of the village Hehegrah. The partner staff then sample surveyed the villages, had meetings with the villagers and discussed the proposed activities for the project.

1. **Participants**

*For the Total Number row below, calculate the total number of unique participants. Count each participant once, regardless of how many activities they took part in.*

*If you are counting households, multiply the number of participant households by the average household resident number to calculate the individual participants total. Identify the average size.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Who will be directly participating in these activities?  (Details are of 8 hamlets of Village Hehegrah ) | **# of People** | |
| **# Women** | **# Men** |
| Bindwahi (10 households) | 15 | 14 |
| Nawatola (5 households) | 7 | 7 |
| Basant Tangarwa (8 households) | 5 | 5 |
| Jammutar (4 households) | 6 | 7 |
| Nanphulia (13 households) | 24 | 44 |
| Awara Jharia (37 households) | 57 | 48 |
| Mangaldaha (27 households) | 44 | 44 |
| Bathan Tar (10 households) | 22 | 13 |
| Children | 109 | 99 |
| **Total Number** | **289** | **281** |

Approximately 570 men, women and children (below 18 years) from 114 households will be benefited.

All these number listed are the direct participants. The group of the SHGs and Farmer groups will be formed. SHGs will be of women they will do pig-rearing/goat rearing/lac cultivation. Both men and women will be involved in lac cultivation training as it requires trimming, cutting, etc. Under the activity Income Generation goat rearing & piggery will be done for the SHGs (women participants only). Lac cultivation program will be provided to men & women both. Training on Income Generation will be done for both men and women as per need. All the village households targeted participants will be involved in land treatment, construction, awareness program and meetings.

1. **Focus**

Why are these participants your focus?

The relatively poorer families depend more on village common forestlands and herds of goats and pigs. Some of the measures of the government such as a ban on free grazing and felling of trees in forest areas affect poorer families more than any others. Such families should be provided with alternative or compensatory means of livelihood right from the beginning. They belong from Below Poverty Line. Most government welfare programs do not reach to them.

All the households in the village are below poverty level and are included in the project. All the participants have some portion of agricultural land. For Lac production only those who have the suitable trees to grow it will be given priority. Each SHG member will get either one goat or one pig as per their choice with the final decision made by the Village Committee. The household participants includes an adult male and female from each house.

1. **Indirect Impact**

Who will be indirectly affected by this work? How will the changes for direct participants lead to changes for other people?

The project will indirectly impact the other villagers to avail drinking water from three new water sources. The adjoining villagers will also be able to learn by observation about the new methods of cultivation and may adopt the organic agricultural methods which will increase the availability of healthy food within the community. They can also learn about the IGP activities to improve the standard of living within the communities.

1. **After Completion**

After this project is complete, when and how will you either:

* plan for continued work or communicate the end of project work?

or

* transition full ownership to the participants?

A village committee will be formed to take the ownership to maintain the created assets and will be connected to the implementing partner. After the project is completed, a good relationship will be maintained with the villagers.

**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATING**

How do you plan to learn from this work? Describe your monitoring, output data collection and indicator data collection plans, and any other learning processes. Answer these questions:

* **How** will you gather information?
* **When** will you gather it? How often?
* **Who** will gather information?
* **How** will the people gathering information provide different perspectives on the work?
* **How** will participants be involved in monitoring and evaluating your work? \*
* **How** will you incorporate what you learn into your work?
* **What** isyour specific end-of-project (or end-of-phase) evaluation plan?

Information will be collected from regular visits to households regarding their experiences after each visit and staff field records (like records/ resolution, etc.) meetings with key leaders, using different formats for surveys and collecting information based on the activities, questionnaires and Latehar Government reports. Project staff including the Project Coordinator, Field Supervisor, and Field Workers will gather information on a weekly/ monthly/ quarterly basis as per the requirement of indicators with the assistance of community volunteers.

The participants along with the village committee will be involved in decision making and will be very much involved in evaluations of the work. They will be given orientation and help to their own record and do the monitoring of the activities and work. This will help to cross check the completed work and maintain records by the project staff. By this good practice, quality work will be ensured, and participants will learn and know the difference before and after implementation of the activities. They also will take responsibility to maintain all the created assets such as dug wells.

Apart from regular monitoring the committee will also be empowered to create a system among the participants to make their observations and petitions, so all can share their feelings related to the project work. Village women, men, some young persons and some local responsible leaders will also be responsible to help and take part.

Feedback mechanism will be as given below:

* Project Coordinator will report to BMM and MCC Project Officer on a regular basis on the progress of the project as per approved plan.
* Project Coordinator will prepare and share with BMM/MCSFI and MCC the next quarter’s implementation plan for approval.
* Supervisor will report to Project Coordinator and Field Workers will report to Supervisor.
* Volunteer will assist Field Workers.
* Before and after each activity there will be a meeting with the participants and BMM staff.
* All records will be maintained in BMM office and field.
* The BMM Committee will conducted internal evaluation on quarterly basis.
* As BMM is under MCSFI so it will part of protocol regarding the project development. MCSFI will review the required reports and feedback before submitting to MCC.
* MCSFI may conducted internal evaluation on the project development.

The learnings from project implementation will help us to continue and improve the best practices to get better results in the future. Negative impacts will give us the idea and knowledge to avoid the unproductive practices.

On completion of the project we will repeat the methods we used to establish baseline levels to determine what changes have occurred. We will hire external experts to do the evaluation (if the budgeted amount is not enough to cover the cost of an external consultant, BMM will contribute additional funds). Based on their final report participants will be given guidelines and suggestion how to carry forward the best practices in right manner. A team of MCSFI and MCC staff will also participate in the end evaluation.

\*Specifically, what feedback mechanism will allow participants to safely provide feedback or name grievances about the work, and how will you receive that information? Consider any gender and power issues that may influence whether or not you hear from all participants.

**CONTRIBUTIONS**

Use the currency used for project expenses. This information may be provided on a separate spreadsheet or other format: Attachment excel sheets.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Proposal** | |
| **MCC Contribution**: Break down by activity and by project year. | **Rs. 4,211,350/-** |
| **Partner Contribution** | **Nil** |
| **Community or Other Contributions** | **102,000/-** |
| **Total** | **4,313,350/-** |

**FINANCES AND OTHER RESOURCES – (Budget details is attached in excel sheet)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Year 1** | **Project Year 2** | **Project Year 3** |
| Total financial resources (in the currency used for project expenses):  **Rs. 1,383,950/- (US$ 20,057)** | Total financial resources (in the currency used for project expenses):  **Rs. 1,370,150/- (US$ 19,857)** | Total financial resources (in the currency used for project expenses):  **Rs. 1,457,250/- (US$ 21,120)** |
| Number and title of seconded personnel: 0 | Number and title of seconded personnel: 0 | Number and title of seconded personnel: 0 |
| Material/food assistance details:  N/A | Material/food assistance details:  N/A | Material/food assistance details:  N/A |

**APPENDIX: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (Log frame)**

Choose one of the three optional formats below to summarize your project proposal. You may use your own format, if all the key information requested in the table below is included. You may wish to substitute this table for a separate Excel document. Add, delete or merge columns and rows as necessary. If baseline information is not available now, note when it will be collected.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Long-term Impact**  Enhance the agriculture practices through new technique, land development and construction of water reservoirs to increase the production of sufficient healthy food. Promote sustainable livelihoods and create a strong organized community by involving more women participation. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Outcome Indicator**  Information that indicates change is happening. | | **Baseline Information**  The starting place for an indicator. | | **Data Collection** Frequency and method. | | **Planned Outputs**  Brief description and anticipated number. | | **Activities summary list**  Include project year for each activity and required inputs. | | **Inputs for these Activities** | |
| **Outcome 1**  Increased adoption of new agriculture technique (e.g. soil and water conservation strategies improved agricultural practices: | * 1. Increase in production of paddy per acre   1.2 Number of farmers who adopt **at least 2** new agriculture techniques for good soil health & more production out of: a) Vermi-compost; b) SRI; c) appropriate quantity of fertilizer/manures after soil testing; d) Organic farming; e) Technique for efficient water use; f) Others-to specify | | Baseline will be collected before end of June 2019 reporting period. | | 1.1 Crop cutting method at the harvest of paddy crop  1.2 Quarterly/ Households survey and field verification | | * 20 women and 40 men trained in improved method of cultivation. * The same 20 women and 40 men farmers trained in organic farming and improved agricultural practice. * 20 farmers Farmer Group are using vermi-compost pits. * 3 farmers’ groups and 3 SHGs trained on agriculture and soil conservation methods. * 30 farmers will have improved land and irrigation facilities (like, farm bunding and field leveling in steep slopes, etc.) * 70 families trained on government schemes, rights, and entitlements related to agriculture department. | | **Year 2019-20**   * Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building. * Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and improved agriculture practices. * Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check. * Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices. * Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on agriculture practices and soil conservation methods.   **Year 2020-21**   * Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building. * Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and improved agriculture practices. * Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check. * Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices. * Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on agriculture practices and soil conservation methods.   **Year 2021-22**   * Village meetings, survey/ PRA, consultation and awareness building. * Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and improved agriculture practices. * Land treatment: field leveling, farm bunding and small check. * Training and demonstration on vermi-compost, bio-compost, organic farming and improved agriculture practices. * Capacity building of farmers groups and SHGs on agriculture practices and soil conservation methods. | | * Financial Support * Resource persons for trainings and demonstrations * Training on organic farming and improved agriculture practices * Construction of vermi compost pits * Distribution of worms to produce vermi compost | |
| **Outcomes** | **Outcome Indicator**  Information that indicates change is happening. | **Baseline Information**  The starting place for an indicator. | | **Data Collection** Frequency and method. | | **Planned Outputs**  Brief description and anticipated number. | | **Activities summary list**  Include project year for each activity and required inputs. | | **Inputs for these Activities** | | |
| **Outcome 2**  Increased water availability for agriculture | 2.1 Acres of land brought under irrigation. (During a particular season, how many acres of cultivable land received) | Baseline will be collected before end of the reporting period (i.e. from April-June 2019). | | End of each season/ survey of households. | | * 11 farmers (near to new well) will have access to water facilities near to their land for irrigation * 1 Natural Resources Management Committee trained in improved resource management. | | **Year 2019-20**   * Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee Meetings. * Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues. * Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and water facilities. * Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation. * Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells.   **Year 2020-21**   * Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee Meetings. * Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues. * Engagement of consultants for land development plans and water facilities. * Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation. * Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells.   **Year 2021-22**   * Village meetings/ Natural Resource Management Committee Meetings. * Awareness building on water and land development plan and various issues. * Engagement of consultants for land developing plans and water facilities. * Construction of open well at river bank and installation of pumping and water distribution facility for irrigation. * Construction of irrigation structures such as dug wells. | | * Financial Support * Resource persons for trainings/demonstrations * Material (provisions)  1. Construction materials of irrigation structures. | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Outcome Indicator**  Information that indicates change is happening. | **Baseline Information**  The starting place for an indicator. | | **Data Collection** Frequency and method. | | **Planned Outputs**  Brief description and anticipated number. | | **Activities summary list**  Include project year for each activity and required inputs. | | **Inputs for these Activities** | | |
| **Outcome 3**  Women to have increased knowledge and skills to engage in alternative livelihood activities. | 3.1 Average annual income from sale of livestock or lac production | Baseline will be collected before end of the reporting period (i.e. from April-June 2019). | | Half-yearly/ individual participant interviews | | * 1 farmers group and 3 SHGs trained on goat rearing, piggery and lac cultivation. | | **Year 2019-20**   * Training on goat rearing, piggery and Lac cultivation under the income generation program. * Exposure visit for farmers and women's groups. * Village meetings, consultation and awareness building. * Formation of Village Committee, NRMC SHGs and farmers groups.   **Year 2020-21**   * Training on goat rearing, piggery and Lac cultivation under the income generation program. * Exposure visit for farmers and women's groups. * Village meetings, consultation and awareness building.   **Year 2021-22**   * Training on goat rearing, piggery and Lac cultivation under the income generation program. * Exposure visit for farmers and women's groups. * Village meetings, consultation and awareness building. | | * Financial Support * Resource persons for trainings/demonstrations/ exposure visit. * Material (provisions)  1. Lac seeds 2. Distribution of piglets 3. Distribution of Goats- kid   . | | |