

Dossier of the Project “Conducting Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project in affected 20 Villages in Bhilangana valley Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand”.

Sl. No.	Description	Details	Remark if any
1	2	3	4
1.	Name of the Project	Conducting Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project in affected 20 Villages in Bhilangana valley Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand.	
2.	Project Code	017/2019-20/RuralDevelopment(Livelihood Enhancement/Bhilangana/Tehri Garhwal /73.48	
3.	Name of Implementing Unit and Unit Code	CSR Unit Rishikesh.	
4	Name of Implementing Agency	Society for Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (Vardhan)	
5	Project Cost	73.23 Lakh.	
6	Date of Start	01.05.2019	
7	Date of Completion	31.03.2020	Work Completed
8	Location/Area of operation of the Project	Village of 20 Village in Bhilangana Valley of Tehri Garhwal	
9	Activity covered in the Project and Activity Code	Rural Development Livelihood Enhancement.	
10	Target Group	Habitants of 20 Dam Affected Villages in Bhilangan area.	
11	Number of People benefitted from the project	2090 Families in 20 Villages	
12	Quantification of benefitted accrued from the project, as derived from the Impact Assessment Report/evaluation report by independent agency. If any	Departmentally	
13	Document proof like photo/video/news it's etc if any	Details & Photographs are given below	

PROGRESS REPORT

Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project (ILEP) in Bhilangana Area of Tehri Garhwal District (2019-20)

(Co – Funded By : SEWA- THDC & Department of Agriculture, Tehri Garhwal)

Submitted to :

**The Executive Director,
THDC, Pragatipuram
Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.**



Submitted By :

**Society For Voluntary Approach in Rural Development Action (VARDAN)
Head Office – Lane-3, Badri Kedar Enclave, Inderpur, P.O. Badripur, Dehradun.**

PROGRESS REPORT OF INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT PROJECT IN BHILANGNA AREA, TEHRI GARHWAL (2019-20)

I. Background of the Project Area :

The Integrated Livelihood Enhancement Project (ILEP) covered 20 villages affected by the Tehri Dam in the Bhilagna Valley of TehriGarhwal district. These villages are mostly located along the reservoir area of Bhilanganariver. VARDAN has conducted a ground level survey of all the selected 20 villages for Community Need Assessment of the local population. Team of Social and Agriculture- Horticulture, Experts were sent to the area for assessing the present socio-economic status and documenting the scope of improving the livelihood and other socio economic needs of the people in these villages. The present total population of the selected villages is around 12,500including total number of 2492 families (as per the information given by Gram Pradhans). More than 50% of the population lives below poverty line. The villages are located at an average altitude of 800 to 1100 m. above sea level i.e. mid altitude area. Average land holding per family in the villages is around 20 Nalis of which 70% area is under cultivation due to availability of irrigation sources. Majority of the farmers are growing Traditional Crops, Off Season Vegetables, Spice crops and some fruit tress like Guava, Banana, Mango, peach, Malta, Anwla, Papaya etc. There is surplus of produce with farmers but no direct market available for sale.

While Agriculture is the prime occupation of the people in the project villages it is equally supported by the animal husbandry. Due to availability of fodder in the villages people are keeping milk cattle, goats and some are rearing backyard poultry. Most of the families are keeping local breed of cows and buffaloes and average milk production per family is 5 litre per good surplus for sale. Likewise there is no provision for value addition facilities for milk produce. Goat rearing is mostly confined to SC families who have little land for agriculture. Backyard poultry is also at subsistence level and there is lot of scope of improvement in this sector as there is good demand in the local markets.

Self – Employment and skill training are in great demand by the local villagers as both the women and the youth are looking for opportunities in skill training in both traditional and modern trades to get either employment or self - employment. Several short term and medium term courses were suggested in demand by the villagers during the group discussion with the target population. Youth in particular need to be provided skill training at both local level and residential training outside in cities.

2. Demographic Profile of the Project Villages Selected Under ILEP Project

LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED FOR ILEP PROJECT IN BHILANGNA AREA OF TEHRI GARHWAL

(Year – 2019-20)

S.N.	Name of Village	No. of Households	No. of SC Families	Block
1	Pokhal	400	160	Bhilangna
2	Koti	350	120	Bhilangna
3	Magron - Syalkund	95	21	Bhilangna
4	Deveri	40	40	Bhilangna
5	Asena	32	3	Bhilangna
6	Padagli	150	65	Bhilangna
7	Bahera	65	07	Bhilangna
8	Pilkhi	175	20	Bhilangna
9	Nail- Baunsla	50	12	Bhilangna
10	Sain	65	14	Jakhnidhar
11	Baunr	25	4	Bhilangna
12	Thapla	50	14	Bhilangna
13	Dwari	95	16	Bhilangna
14	Pipola	70	24	Jakhnidhar
15	Gojiyana	100	35	Bhilangna
16	Indraula	110	36	Bhilangna
17	Banchuri	300	150	Bhilangna
18	Silyara	150	45	Bhilangna
19	Sendul	110	14	Bhilangna
20	Raunsal	60	12	Bhilangna
	Total	2492	812	

3. Main Objectives of the Project :

Based on the data obtained by the survey of all 20 dam affected villages of the Bhilangana Valley the following objectives are set to be achieved in the project :

1. To promote 150 Farmers Groups and 3 Federations/ Cooperatives (1 each for 100 Farmer Groups) in the project villages for strengthening the community and mobilizing them for project activities.
2. To improve the present agriculture productivity of farmers through introduction of high yield seeds, modernizing the crop cultivation techniques, improving the pre and post harvest management methods.
3. To introduce value addition methods of farm produce by improving packaging and processing of produce at local level.
4. To provide adequate infrastructure for collection, storage, packaging and marketing of farm produce.
5. To enhance cultivation of selected fruit crops and medicinal and aromatic plants on the cultivable wastelands of farmers for generating additional source of income.
6. To improve animal husbandry by improving the animal health care, provision of cattle feed and poultry for allied income activity of the farmers.
7. To provide skill training to the members and youth on need basis for promoting employment and self employment to villagers.
8. To ensure community contribution in the project through social mobilization and convergence with line departments for delivery of government oriented schemes to villagers for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, drinking water and sanitation, skill training etc.

4. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ILEP PROJECT IN YEAR 2019 –20 :

The ILEP Project was sanctioned in May, 2019 for a period of 11 months i.e. up to 31st March, 2020. All targeted activities of the project were to be completed with convergence from Department of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture and Department of Animal Husbandry TehriGarhwal besides the contribution of the beneficiaries in kind and cash. All the 20 targeted villages located in the project area were covered through different project deliverables according to the local conditions and available population in the villages. It was ensured that participation of all stakeholders including the PRI members, local Government Officials and CBOs is ensured in the project implementation process.

4.1 Baseline Survey of Villages and Beneficiary Selection :

At the outset of the project implementation in the selected project villages the project team conducted baseline survey of the households to assess the socio economic profile of the community. The survey was done on pre structured questionnaire and group discussion with the stake holders in the target community. The survey provided the following data for project implementation :

- a. Demographic Profile of present population in villages.
- b. Socio economic status of the households.
- c. Available livelihood resources with the community.
- d. Needs of community for enhancing the existing livelihood.
- e. Profile of rural youth for skill up-gradation and employment opportunities.



Village Level Meetings by VARDAN under ILEP



4.2 FORMATION OF SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs) AND FEDERATIONS :

As per the project target 100 SHGs were formed in the targeted 20 villages during the current year besides supporting the previously promoted 50 SHGs in the year 2018-19. Hence total 150 SHGs were supported regularly by the project team including their monthly meetings, saving and credit activities and participation in project activities. All 150 SHGs have opened their saving accounts in the Banks and are regularly making monthly savings besides giving credit to the needy members as per their requirement. Total 1087 members are attached to these SHGs in the 20 project villages.

Details of Village Wise SHGs Formation in Project Villages under ILEP (2019-20)

S. N.	Name of Village	Number of SHGs	Category		Caste	
			APL	BPL	GEN	SC
1	Koti	23	44	98	108	34
2	Paukhal	20	46	98	87	57
3	Syalkund	6	7	41	44	4
4	Devri	7	3	46	0	49
5	Asena	2	13	6	14	5
6	Padagli	12	23	58	87	0
7	Gaujiyana	5	11	27	24	14
8	Pipola	4	8	28	31	6
9	Sain	5	13	31	44	0
10	Indrola	5	16	22	25	14
11	Banchuri	15	22	93	92	21
12	Pilkhi	10	11	67	65	13
13	Nail	5	20	9	24	5
14	Baunr	2	10	2	12	0
15	Dwari	4	5	16	20	1
16	Thapla	2	0	18	18	0
17	Bahera	3	19	5	14	10
18	Raunsal	5	8	34	38	4
19	Sendul	8	19	19	34	4
20	Silyara	7	22	32	41	13
	TOTAL	150	321	750	822	254

Note - So far the 150 SHGs have made savings of Rs. 9,10,356.00 Of which Rs. 80,000/- have been given as credit to members on interest by the SHGs.



Monthly Meeting of SHGs Members under Project Staff in Village Koti under ILEP



Monthly Meeting of SHGs Members under Project Staff in Village Padagli under ILEP

Note – Village wise SHGs list is attached as Annexure - 1.

4.3 Formation of Federation/ Cooperative of SHGs :

As per the project target 2 Federations were formed in the project area covering 100 SHGs and total members. **SEWA Utthan Self Reliant Cooperative** was formed and registered under Uttarakhand State Cooperative Act in Pokhal while the second Federation was formed at Pilkhi in the name of **SEWA Jagriti Self Reliant Cooperative**. Both the Federations are registered and have opened their saving account in the Banks. The members of the Federations have so far **deposited Rs. 1,14,000/- as their share holding** in their cooperatives which will be utilized by the Federations for business support to the SHGs in the respective villages.



Members of SEWA Utthan SRC, Pokhal with General Manager (S&E) THDC



GM (S&E) THDC Addressing the Gathering of SHGs Members at Federation Formation Workshop



GM (S&E) THDC with Members of SEWA Jagriti Federation at Padagli Village Workshop



Federation Formation Workshop of SHG Members at Village Padagli under ILEP

4.4 Capacity Building of SHG Members and Farmers :

In order to ensure capacity building of the SHG members training programmes and Exposure Visits were conducted for the SHG members and farmers. The programmes were conducted primarily to enhance the awareness of the farmers on modern and sustainable farming techniques and business development skills.

4.4.1 Two Days Training Programme for Capacity Building of SHGs and Farmers :

In order to enhance the awareness and knowledge of the farmers including the SHGs two days training programmes were conducted by specialists at village level. Each programme was attended by around 50 participants and 2 Experts from Agriculture/ Horticulture Department. The training programmes included following subjects :

- **Group Formation and Strengthening.**
- **Financial Literacy and Micro Finance.**
- **Pre and Post Harvest Management Practices.**
- **Business Development Skills.**
- **Marketing Strategies for Produce.**

Details of SHGs and Farmers Capacity Building Training Programmes Conducted under ILEP :

S.N.	Venue	Total Participants
1	Koti	53
2	Paukhal	56
3	Syalkund	52
4	Banchuri	52
5	Pilkhi	52
6	Silyara	55
7	Pipola	52
8	Sendul (Kemara)	54
9	Sani-Kandogi	52
10	Devri	52
		530



Group of Participants at Farmers Capacity Building Training under ILEP in Village Sendul



Group of Participants at Farmers Capacity Building Training under ILEP in Village Syalkund



4.4.2 EXPOSURE VISIT OF SHGs AND FARMERS :

To make the farmers aware and updated about the different farming techniques in hill area farming and develop business skills for the farm produce 2 Exposure Visits were organized by project team. Around 75 Farmers and SHG members were taken to destinations where they were exposed to modern farming techniques and successful business interventions by SHGs and Federations.

A. Exposure Visit to KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVK) Ranichauri, Tehri and ILSP Federation –Jadipani, Chamba:

A 2 day visit of 35 Farmers and Project Staff was organized at KVK, RanichauriTehriGarhwal and ILSP project promoted Federation at Chamba. At KVK, Ranichauri the participants benefited the following:

- 1.** Classroom session by Experts on Hill Area Crops Farming.
- 2.** Farm Demo on Traditional Crops.
- 3.** Farm Demo on Off Season Vegetable (OSV) Cultivation.
- 4.** Demo of Agro Processing of Farm Produce.



Exposure Visit of SHGs and Farmers at KVK Rani Chauri, TehriGarhwal



SHG Members at Off Season Vegetables Demo Farm at KVK, Ranichauri



Exposure Visit of SHGs to ILSP Project Federation at Chamba, TehriGarhwal

B. Exposure Visit to Reliance Foundation Project in Chirbatiya, TehriGarhwal :

One day Exposure Visit of 35 SHGs, Farmers and Project Staff was organized for Reliance Foundation Project area in Chirbatiya, TehriGarhwal to enhance their awareness and knowledge about organic farming techniques and community participation in water harvesting structures in the area. The group was exposed to different organic crops and cultivation techniques promoted by Reliance Foundation in their project area.



Exposure Visit of Farmers and SHGs to Reliance Foundation Project, Chirbatiya, Tehri



4.5 Promotion of Traditional Cereals and Pulses :

Majority of the farmers in hill areas grow traditional cereals viz. millets including Manduwa, Jhangora, Chaulai etc. and pulses like Urad, Rajma, Lentil as these crops are grown in lesser irrigated lands which constitutes majority of their land holding. The organization provided certified high yield seeds to the farmers on subsidized rates through SHGs in all 20 villages. The farmers were also provided organic fertilizers with convergence from Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal.

Details of Village Wise Distribution of Traditional Crops Seeds and Fertilisers under ILEP

S.N.	Village	Traditional Crops Seed Distribution					Total
		Urad	Manduwa	Wheat	Lentil	Pea	
		Qty. in Kg.	Qty. in Kg.	Qty. in Kg.	Qty. in Kg.	Qty. in Kg.	Qty. in Kg.
1	Koti	38.00	25.00	130.00	10.00	40.00	243.00
2	Paukhal	40.00	4.50	120.00	20.00	40.00	224.50
3	Asena	10.00	0.50	20.00	0.00	10.00	40.50
4	Devri	20.00	1.50	45.00	0.00	5.00	71.50
5	Padagali	35.00	4.50	294.50	20.00	55.00	409.00
6	Pipola	14.00	3.50	40.00	0.00	10.00	67.50
7	Gaujiyana	12.00	1.50	31.50	0.00	0.00	45.00
8	Indrola	14.00	1.00	154.00	8.00	10.00	187.00
9	Banchuri	39.00	21.00	244.00	10.00	30.00	344.00
10	Pilkhi	40.00	2.50	450.00	0.00	50.00	542.50
11	Nail	18.00	0.50	190.00	0.00	10.00	218.50
12	Silyara	24.00	0.50	500.00	0.00	10.00	534.50
13	Sendul	18.00	1.00	180.00	10.00	10.00	219.00
14	Rausal	16.00	1.00	225.00	22.00	0.00	264.00
15	Dwari	12.00	0.50	50.00	0.00	0.00	62.50
16	Thapla	14.00	0.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	24.50
17	Baur	10.00	0.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	20.50
18	Bahera	14.00	0.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	19.50
19	Sain	24.00	0.50	180.00	0.00	0.00	204.50
20	Syalkund	18.00	1.00	181.00	0.00	60.00	260.00
Total		430.00	72.00	3060.00	100.00	340.00	4002.00

Note – Both seeds and organic fertilisers were provided through convergence @ 50% contribution from Agriculture Dept., 40% THDC and 10% beneficiary contribution.

Distribution of Organic Fertilisers and Pesticides :

With support from the Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal the organization ensured distribution of organic fertilisers and pesticides, micro nutrients to the farmers in all 20 project villages through the SHGs. Demand for the items was taken through the SHGs and accordingly the items were distributed to the farmers. This helped in reducing the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides that result in degradation of the soil fertility and adverse effect on the crops produce.

Details of Village Wise Distribution of Organic Pesticides and Fertilisers under ILEP

SL. No	Village	Fertilizer & Pesticides				Total
		Neem Oil	Consortiya	Tricoderma	Micronutrient	
		Quantity in Ltr	Quantity in Ltr	Quantity in kg	Quantity in kg	
1	Koti	15	15	8	234	272
2	Paukhal	15	15	8	1234	1272
3	Asena	16	10	8	34	68
4	Devri	16	15	8	44	83
5	Padagali	16	15	8	852	891
6	Pipola	16	15	8	49	88
7	Gaujiyana	0	0	0	94	94
8	Indrola	10	15	4	158	187
9	Banchuri	14	10	8	860	892
10	Pilkhi	16	15	8	1045	1084
11	Nail	0	0	0	118	118
12	Silyara	16	15	8	204	243
13	Sendul	0	0	0	89	89
14	Rausal	0	0	0	94	94
15	Dwari	0	0	0	80	80
16	Thapla	0	0	0	99	99
17	Baur	0	0	0	172	172
18	Bahera	0	0	0	268	268
19	Sain	0	0	0	241	241
20	Syalkund	10	10	4	108	132
Total		160	150	80	6077	6467

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF TRADITIONAL CROPS BY FARMERS UNDER ILEP (2019-20)

Sl. No	Name of crop	Number of Farmers	Area in Ha	Production in Qtl	Self Consumption	Marketed	Revenue in Rs.
1	Paddy	340	40	1200	1100	100	1320000
2	Finger millets	240	15	270	250	20	486000
3	Urad	258	5	40	36	4	320000
4	Soyabean	85	5	50	50	0	230000
5	Rajma	92	2	18	18	0	171000
6	Ramdana	80	3	27	12	15	121500
7	Maize	395	10	150	135	15	150000
Total		1490	80	1578	1454	124	2527000



Distribution of Organic Fertilisers and Pesticides to Farmers under ILEP

Distribution of Traditional Crops Seeds to SHG Members under ILEP



Cultivation of Traditional Crops and Pulses by Farmers under ILEP (2019-20)



Paddy Cultivation by Farmer in Village Silyara under ILEP



Cultivation of Urad Pulse by Farmer in Project Village under ILEP

4.6 Promotion of Off Season Vegetables (OSV) Cultivation :

Off Season Vegetables (OSV) cultivation is the prime cash crop of hill area farmers as it provides ready cash to the farmers. Due to the altitudinal advantage in hill areas several vegetables are grown in the seasons when the same crops can't be grown in plains and this provides an additional advantage to the hill farmers. Bulk of the OSVs is produced and transported to the local markets and outside Mandis by farmers in the specific seasons. However availability of good quality seeds, fertilisers and pesticides and minor irrigation was a challenge for the farmers so far. The project provided the farmers quality and tested seeds and organic fertilisers and pesticides on subsidized rates. This helped the farmers to grow OSVs in more areas and several farmers reaped good profits from sale of the OSVs to local and outside markets with support of project staff.

The major interventions in the production of Off Season Vegetables include :

- Providing High Yielding Variety certified seeds and fertilizers to farmers including 10% farmer's contribution.
- Construction of 8 Poly Houses and for progressive farmers.
- Construction of 10 LDPE tanks (13000 Litres capacity) in project villages to facilitate irrigation of vegetable crops in dry seasons.
- Construction of 200 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks for promoting kitchen gardens of vegetables.



Vegetable Growing Farmer in Village Sendul - Kemra



Off-Season Vegetable Seeds Distribution Under ILEP (2019-20)

SL. No	Village	High Yielding Seeds Distribution		
		Vegetable Seed for Kharif Season	Vegetable Seed for Rabi Season	Total
		Quantity Of Seed (Kg.)	Quantity Of Seed (Kg.)	
1	Koti	10.50	4.50	15.00
2	Paukhal	14.50	3.50	18.00
3	Asena	3.50	0.50	4.00
4	Devri	4.50	0.50	5.00
5	Padagali	50.50	12.00	62.50
6	Pipola	26.50	10.80	37.30
7	Gaujiyana	3.50	4.60	8.10
8	Indrola	3.00	0.50	3.50
9	Banchuri	10.50	2.50	13.00
10	Pilkhi	60.20	3.00	63.20
11	Nail	5.50	0.50	6.00
12	Silyara	60.00	10.50	70.50
13	Sendul	28.50	3.50	32.00
14	Rausal	210.50	2.50	213.00
15	Dwari	2.50	1.00	3.50
16	Thapla	3.00	1.20	4.20
17	Baur	2.50	0.50	3.00
18	Bahera	97.50	0.50	98.00
19	Sain	3.50	11.40	14.90
20	Syalkund	2.50	1.50	4.00
Total		603.20	75.50	678.70

Note – OSV Seeds were provided to farmers on 90% subsidy from SEWA THDC and 10% beneficiary contribution.

Details of Off Season Vegetables Production by Farmers under ILEP (2019-20)

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Number of Farmers	Area in Ha	Production in Qtl.	Self Consumption (Qtl)	Surplus Marketed (Qtl)	Revenue in Rs.
1	Tomato	50	0.25	25	15	10	37500
2	Cabbage	120	1	120	80	40	96000
3	French bean	160	0.4	32	25	7	48000
4	Lobhiya	115	0.2	2	2	0	9200
5	Okra	95	1	75	60	15	75000
6	Brinjal	80	0.3	36	26	10	32400
7	Capsicum	50	0.2	16	15	1	28800
8	Pumpkin	150	1	37	15	22	37000
9	Cucumber	140	0.5	22	15	7	33000
Total		960	4.85	365	253	112	3,96,900

4.7 Promotion of Spice Crops Cultivation :

Just like OSVs the Spice crops especially Turmeric, Ginger provide cash to hill area farmers as these crops are grown on less irrigated lands with good returns to the farmers. Further these crops are less attractive to wild animals which are a major threat to agriculture in hills. Likewise Onion, Chillies, Garlic etc. are also grown by farmers with irrigation facility for cash crops. The project provided hybrid quality and tested Ginger and Turmeric seeds and organic fertilisers to the farmers for promotion of spice crops. While spice seeds were provided on subsidized rate by SEWA THDC funds the cost of organic fertilisers and pesticides was shared by SEWA THDC (40%) Dept. of Agriculture (50%) and beneficiary farmers share (10%).

Village Wise Spice Seeds Distribution under ILEP (2019-20)

SL. No	Village	Spice Seed Distributions		
		Ginger	Turmeric	Total Qty. in Kg.
		Quantity in kg.	Quantity in kg.	
1	Koti	75	20	95
2	Paukhal	75	20	95
3	Asena	50	20	70

4	Devri	50	20	70
5	Padagali	100	40	140
6	Pipola	25	20	45
7	Gaujiyana	25	20	45
8	Indrola	25	20	45
9	Banchuri	100	40	140
10	Pilkhi	50	40	90
11	Silyara	50	20	70
12	Sendul	25	20	45
Total		650	300	950

Note – Seeds were provided to farmers through SHGs on 90% subsidy from SEWA THDC and 10% benseficiary contribution.



Cultivation of Spice Crops by Farmers in Banchuri Village under ILEP



4.8 Promoting Horticulture Plantation in Project Villages :

Most of the project villages have fallow/ cultivable waste land, which were earlier under cultivation to grow staple crops. During the course of time, because of migration and other reasons, the cultivable area is shrinking near by the habitats and the areas outskirts of villages are now converting into waste land. In most villages we can see this change in arable lands. Continuation of fallow land for the years, the land is later on covered by different weeds and shrubs (mainly Lantana and kalabansa (Eupatorium), leading to become a permanent waste land.

Project has motivated community in project villages to reuse such cultivable waste land for collective orchard establishment of temperate fruits. Community was motivated to plant fruit trees in cluster areas which are presently not in any use. It was ensured that this activity **not less than in 2 hectare land** so that maximum number of families would be benefitted by this activity. In a cluster plantation, it would be easy to impart different input, techniques, post plantation care, gap filling and training and pruning activities.

This type of activity would help to stop converting arable land to waste land, this also encourage a shift to more labor heavy to less laborious crop and also a shift from subsistence to commercial agriculture. ***Potential fruit crops planted this year were Mango, Pomegranate and Lemon.***

Fruit Plantation in Villages under ILEP (2019-20)

Sl. No.	Village	Fruit Plants			Total
		Mango	Pomegranate	Lemon (Baramashi)	
1	Pilkhi	50	50	40	140
2	Padagali	50	50	40	140
3	Pipola	-	50	45	95
4	Silyara	50	-	50	100
5	Baunr	-	50	25	75
6	Sendul	30	-	50	80
Total		180	200	350	730



Fruit Plants Plantation by SHGs in Village Pilkhi under ILEP



Fruit Plants Plantation by SHGs in Village Silyara under ILEP



4.9 Promotion of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) :

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) have very good scope of livelihood for hill area farmers. Several MAPs species are grown in the hills which can be disseminated to different areas as per the altitude and climate conditions. The project implemented the plantation of MAPs in the project villages covering around 1 Hectare area. All the plantation work was done by SHGs at the village level and the plants are maintained by the SHGs members.

Village Wise Plantation Details of Medicinal Plants under ILEP (2019-20)

S.N	Village	Name of Plant and number		Total Plants
		Anwala	Tejpatta (Bay Leaf)	
1	Rausal	100	100	200
2	Dwari	50	100	150
3	Nail	100	50	150
4	Pilkhi	70	50	120
5	Padagali	150	-	150
6	Koti	100	-	100
Total		570	300	870

4.10 Development of MAPs Nursery at Village Koti :

In order to expand the scope of availability of MAPs plants at local level for the farmers in future course a MAPs Nursery has been developed at Village Koti. The Nursery is owned and managed by a progressive farmer. The nursery has presently over plants including Anwla, Jamun, Bahera, Rosemary etc. It is expected that this Nursery will start providing MAPs plants to the local farmers in next planting season.



5. Supporting Animal Husbandry for Farmers in Project Villages :

Animal Husbandry remains the second important source of livelihood after agriculture for hill area farmers. With reduction in cultivation lands the dependence and importance of animal husbandry has increased over the recent years. Almost every family in the villages has at least 1 milk cattle cow/ buffalo and some are also keeping goats. But fodder for the animals has remained a challenge and the local women are responsible for fetching fodder from the nearby forest areas. This consumes most of their daily routine time and labour. Hence some major interventions introduced to enhance fodder availability and reduce women drudgery including :

1. Promoting Fodder Plantation on Wastelands.
2. Construction of Mangers/ CharaNaad for cattle.
3. Distribution of Chaff Cutters to Farmers.
4. Conduct of Animal Health Camps.

5.1 Fodder Plantation on Wastelands :

The project promoted plantation of fodder species plants like Kachnar, Mulberry, Semla and Napier on 2 Hectare wastelands area in 8 potential villages of the project area. The plantation activity was done through SHGs and pit digging was done on voluntary basis. Plants were provided by VARDAN from local registered nursery. Total 800 Fodder Plants and 2000 Napier roots were planted in 9 project villages.

Details of Fodder Plantation under ILEP (2019-20)

S.N	Village	Name of Plant and Number			
		Kachnar	Mulberry	Semla	Napier
1	Sendul	50	50	-	-
2	Rausal	50	50	-	-
3	Bahera	50	50	-	-
4	Dwari	25	25	50	-
5	Nail	25	25	50	-
6	Pilkhi	25	50	&	550
7	Padagali	75	50	100	550
8	Syalkund	-	-	-	550
9	Silyara	-	-	-	550
Total		300	300	200	2000



SHG Members with Kachnar and Semla Plants for Plantation Work



Fodder Plantation by SHGs in Village Pilkhi



SHG Members with Napier Roots for Plantation in village Padagli

5.2 Construction of Mangers/ CharaNaad :

As mentioned fodder management for the cattle is mostly the work and responsibility of women in hill areas. Hence they are over burdened with the work load of fetching fodder from fields and forests. Moreover the green fodder fetched from forests and fields is fed to cattle without chopping resulting into wastage of the fodder in large amount. The fodder feed on floor is foiled by cattle and hence unhealthy for them. Hence the project promoted construction of Mangers for farmers owning milk cattle to reduce the wastage of fodder and drudgery of the local women in particular. These farmers are now feeding the cattle in Mangers after chopping through Chaff Cutters. Total 100 Mangers have been constructed in selected project villages in this year.

Mangers/CharaNaad Construction under ILEP (2019-20)

S.No.	Village	Block	Number of Mangers	Category		Caste	
				APL	BPL	Gen	SC/ST
1	Koti	Bhilingna	10	5	5	10	0
2	Paukhal	Bhilingna	10	6	4	10	0
3	Padagali	Bhilingna	20	11	9	20	0
4	Pilkhi	Bhilingna	10	3	7	10	0
5	Silyara	Bhilingna	10	0	10	8	2
6	Sendul	Bhilingna	10	2	8	10	0
7	Rausal	Bhilingna	10	0	10	5	5
8	Dwari	Bhilingna	04	1	3	4	0
9	Thapla	Bhilingna	06	0	6	6	0
10	Bahera	Bhilingna	10	7	3	3	7
Total			100	35	65	86	14



Construction of Mangers for Cattle under ILEP



Construction of Mangers for Cattle in village Pokhal under ILEP



5.3 Distribution of Chaff Cutters (Manual) to Farmers :

All the farmers who showed interest in Mangers construction for cattle feeding were also provided Chaff Cutters (Manual) to ensure the proper chopping of fodder fetched by women before feeding to the cattle. This has greatly reduced the wastage of fodder that was earlier thrown on the floor for cattle feeding. It has also indirectly reduced the valuable time and labour of the local women from their daily works and now they can take out time for themselves too. Total 100 Chaff Cutters are distributed to farmers on 90% percent subsidy as 80% cost is provided by Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal.

Photographs of Chaff Cutters Used By Women in Project Villages



5.4 Conduct of Animal Health Camps :

With support of the Department of Animal Husbandry, TehriGarhwal VARDAN conducted 5 Health Camps for the cattle in 5 project villages. The Camps were attended by the Veterinary Doctors and Livestock Extension Officer (LEO) for enhancing awareness on the prevention and curative measures animal diseases among the farmers and conducting health check up of sick animals at the doorstep of the farmers. Free medicines were distributed to the farmers through these camps with 50% cost of medicines support from Veterinary Department.



Conduct of Animal Health Camp at Village Pokhal under ILEP





Conduct of Animal Health Camp at Village Pilkhi under ILEP



Animal Health Check Up at Farmers House by Veterinary Doctor/ LEO



6. Modernising Farming Techniques and Improving Irrigation Facilities :

The farmers in hill areas are used to subsistence farming system that is labour intensive and traditional in nature. Mechanization enables the farmers to change their cropping pattern and to shift towards more profitable crops as they can efficiently use their inputs and enjoy various advantages of flexibility available with respect to cropping season, resources and marketing. There is a positive relationship between farm power and productivity. A delay of 15 to 20 days can drastically reduce the crop yield, especially in this state, where weather conditions limit the cropping season.

In order to improve the traditional methods of farming systems and introduce the modern techniques of farming systems which are economic, sustainable and profitable to the farmers the project implemented several interventions in the project villages :

1. Construction of Poly houses for Progressive Farmers.
2. Distribution of Farm Machinery Banks to SHGs.
3. Construction of LDPE Tanks.
4. Construction of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks.

6.1 Cultivation of OSVs in Poly Houses :

Total 5 Poly houses are constructed in the project area during the year 2019-20 under ILEP Project. Seeds/ Saplings of selected vegetable crops are grown in the Poly houses of the farmers to promote vertical farming of Off Season Vegetables. These hi- breed vegetable seeds include cucumber and tomato that grow vertically. Farmers were also provided plastic ropes for the purpose and organic pesticides and fertilizers are already provided to the farmers. Irrigation for these poly houses is being provided through Rain Water Harvesting Tanks and LDPE Tanks. Major vegetables grown in Poly houses are as under :

1. Tomato.
2. Cabbage.
3. Cauliflower.
4. Pumpkin.(ChhappanKaddu)
5. Bottle Guard.
6. Cucumber.
7. Capsicum.

Photographs of Selected Poly Houses Constructed in Project Villages Under ILEP (2019-20)



6.2 Distribution of Farm Machinery to SHGs :

The animate power (animal+ human) is the main farm power source for carrying out different farming operations in hilly region. Mechanization enables the farmers to change their cropping pattern and to shift towards more profitable crops as they can efficiently use their inputs and enjoy various advantages of flexibility available with respect to cropping season, resources and marketing. There is a great scope of farm mechanization in the project area, but small and scattered holdings, high vertical interval between terraces limit the use of large machinery. So the project provided **10 Farm Machinery Banks** including tiller/power driven implements, Plant protection equipment Agriculture/ Horticulture tools to farmers groups for increasing efficiency and production. Each Farm Machinery Bank was worth Rs. 3.00 Lakhs. **Total 80% subsidy was provided by Dept. of Agriculture & 20% by THDC for the Farm Machinery Banks to SHGs in 10 villages of the project area.**

Details of SHGs Provided Farm Machinery Banks under ILEP (2019-20)

SL. No	Village	Farm Machinery Bank	
		Name of SHG	No of Member in SHG
1	Padagali	VardanAshtha SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
2	Gaujiyana	VardanNadbudh SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
3	Pilkhi	VardanHimalay SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
4	Nail	Vardan Nanda Devi	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
5	Silyara	VardanSarshwati SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
6	Sendul	VardanDurga SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
7	Rausal	VardanRajrajeshwari SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
8	Dwari	VardanNagela SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
9	Thapla	VardanNadbudh SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
10	Sain	VardanChandreshwar SHG	Power Tiller - 2, Thresher, Water Pump, Garden Kit
Total		10 SHG	



6.3 Construction of LDPE Tanks (13KL) :

Construction of LDPE Tanks is cost effective and beneficial to farmers in harvesting the water from nearby perennial sources for irrigation purpose. It enables the farmers to grow cash crops like Turmeric, Ginger, Off Season Vegetables through irrigation from the tanks through HDPE Pipes and sprinklers. The farmers are mobilized to dig out the tank (size 5x3x1.5 m.) themselves as their contribution and the material cost of tank is provided by Department of Agriculture and SEWA THDC in ratio of 75:25. Total 10 LDPE Tanks (13KL) were constructed in the year 2019-20 and all farmers are utilizing these tanks for growing vegetable and spice crops around the tanks.

Details of Village wise Beneficiaries of LDPE Tanks under ILEP (2019-20)

S.No	Village	Block	Number of tanks (3KL)	Category		Caste	
				APL	BPL	Gen	SC/ST
1	Koti	Bhilangna	3	1	2	3	0
3	Asena	Bhilangna	1	0	1	1	0
4	Devri	Bhilangna	1	0	1	0	1
5	Padagali	Bhilangna	1	0	1	1	0
11	Nail	Bhilangna	1	0	1	1	0
12	Silyara	Bhilangna	3	1	2	3	0
Total			10	2	8	9	1



LDPE Tank Constructed in village Devri under ILEP



LDPE Tank Constructed in Village Asena under ILEP



LDPE Tank Constructed in Village Koti under ILEP

6.4 Construction of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks (3KL) :

There is above normal rainfall in the hills of Uttarakhand in both monsoon and winter seasons. But the rain water flows down the slopy surface into the streams and rivers without being harvested by the community. Hence rain water harvesting structures are needed to harness the rain water for several purposes like irrigation, household use, domestic animals, washing clothes and toilets etc. The project promoted construction of 200 Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks (3KL capacity) in all project villages. This has enabled the households to store water in these tanks for post rains period and use it for :

1. Drinking water for Domestic Animals.
2. Cleaning of Toilets and house.
3. Washing clothes and utensils.
4. Irrigation of kitchen gardens.

The Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks are extremely useful to the local people and hence almost every household demands for it. But considering the financial constraints of the project 200 households were shortlisted on basis of need, economic status and willful contribution in construction work. Each tank was constructed for Rs. 25,000/- with 12500/- contribution from SEWA THDC, 10,000/- from Dept. of Agriculture and 2500/- by beneficiary in kind and labour.

Village wise Details of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks Constructed under ILEP (2019-20)

S.No	Village	Block	Number of tanks (3KL)	Category		Caste	
				APL	BPL	Gen	SC/ST
1	Koti	Bhilangna	15	9	6	15	0
2	Paukhal	Bhilangna	20	15	5	20	0
3	Asena	Bhilangna	5	2	3	3	2
4	Devri	Bhilangna	10	8	2	0	10
5	Padagali	Bhilangna	10	10	0	10	0
6	Pipola	Jakhnidhar	10	10	0	9	1
7	Gaujiyana	Bhilangna	10	7	3	3	7
8	Pilkhi	Bhilangna	10	3	7	8	2
9	Nail	Bhilangna	5	0	5	5	0
10	Silyara	Bhilangna	20	9	11	16	4
11	Sendul	Bhilangna	10	10	0	10	0
12	Rausal	Bhilangna	10	10	0	6	4

13	Dwari	Bhilangna	10	0	10	9	1
14	Thapla	Bhilangna	10	1	9	10	0
15	Bahera	Bhilangna	10	3	7	3	7
16	Sain	Jakhnidhar	20	11	9	20	0
17	Syalkund	Bhilangna	15	8	7	12	3
Total			200	116	84	159	41

Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks Constructed under ILEP



Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Tanks with Kitchen Gardens



7. Vocational Training and Enterprise Development :

There are several opportunities for both youth and women in the traditional sectors of employment that include Bamboo/Ringal Crafts, Blacksmith, Mason Work, Tailoring etc. for which employment opportunities are available at local level only. Hence as per survey report of villages of the area the organization conducted 2 months training programmes in these trades at village/ cluster level :

Trade	Trade	Total Number of Trainees	Period of Training
Pokhal	Tailoring	25	3 months
Padagli	Tailoring	25	3 months
Silyara	Tailoring	25	2 months

Note - It is proposed to set up 2 micro enterprise of Tailoring Units for the trained women at Padagli and Pokhal to provide them employment and source of income.



8. Implementation of Convergence Programmes :

Some programmes were implemented out of the ILEP project work plan to provide additional benefits to the local community. The funds for these programmes were provided by Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal. Hence the beneficiary farmers were given both seeds and fertilisers for these programmes free of cost .

8.1 Demonstration of Paddy and Maize Crops :

Hybrid Paddy Seed Distribution Through Agriculture Department

Sl. No.	Name of village	Qty. of Paddy Seed in Kg
01	Paukhal	40 kg.
02	Koti	30 Kg.
03	Padagali	40 Kg.
04	Pipola	20 Kg.
05	Indrola	20 Kg.
06	Banchuri	40 Kg.
07	Pilkhi	40 Kg.
08	Silyara	40 kg.
Total		270 Kg.

Maize Seed Distribution Through Agriculture Department

Sl. No.	Name of village	Qty. of Maize Seed in Kg.
01	Paukhal	30 kg.
02	Koti	25 Kg.
03	Padagali	30 Kg.
04	Pipola	20 Kg.
05	Indrola	20 Kg.
06	Banchuri	30 Kg.
07	Pilkhi	35 Kg.
08	Silyara	20 kg.
09	SainKandogi	20 Kg.
10	Gaujiyana	20 Kg.
11	Sendul	10 Kg.
12	Nail	10 Kg.
13	Devri	10 Kg.
Total		280 Kg.



Hybrid Paddy Crop Cultivation under Demonstration of Traditional Crops



Maize Crop Cultivation under Demonstration of Fodder Crops

8.2 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Programme:

VARDAN was also entrusted upon the task to implement NMSA Project in selected 20 project villages with convergence from Department of Agriculture and SEWA THDC. The NMSA Project primarily focused on :

1. Plantation of Fruit Plants under Horticulture Development.
2. Plantation of Fodder Plants under Agro Forestry Development.
3. Construction of Storage Centres for Farmers Produce.
4. Distribution of Goats to Farmers for Livelihood.
5. Conduct of Exposure Visit of Farmers.
6. Capacity Building Training of Farmers.

Out of the above selected activities Plantation work of both fruit and fodder plants is completed in the project villages. The plants were provided by Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal while pit digging work was done through MNREGA.

Fruit plantation through Convergence Project – NAMSA

Name of Village	Walnut	Plum	Apricot	Pear	Peach	Apple	Total
Koti	300	700	700	700	700	400	3500
Syalkund	100	500	500	400	400	100	2000
Padagali	100	100	100	100	100	0	500
Gaujiyana	100	100	100	100	100	0	500
Pilkhi	300	800	800	800	700	100	3500
Indrola	100	200	200	200	100	200	1000
Banchuri	50	100	100	150	100	0	500
Nail	50	150	200	200	200	200	1000
Total	1100	2650	2700	2550	2500	1000	12500

Fodder Plantation under NAMSA

Name of Village	Kachnar	Mulberry	Total
Koti	750	750	1500
Syalkund	250	250	500
Padagali	250	250	500
Pilkhi	500	500	1000
Indrola	500	250	750
Nail	500	250	750
Total	2750	2250	5000



9. Health Programmes for Women and Girls :

Health of Women and Girls is a neglected subject in the hill areas. This is due to extra burden of work on women which results in negligence of health and hygiene among the women and girls. Hence the project made efforts to improve their health through :

- a. Distribution of Sanitary Pads to women through SHGs.
- b. Conduct of Health Camps for Adolescent Girls in Schools.

A. Distribution of Sanitary Pads to Women and Girls through SHGs :

The project provided Revolving Fund to 20 SHGs (1 from each project village) for purchase and distribution of Sanitary Pads to women and girls on regular basis. The Sanitary Pads are purchased by SHG members every month and distributed to women and girls in the village on cost basis.



B. Conduct of Health Screening Camps for Adolescent Girls :

To provide health check-up and distribution of IFA and De-worming Tablets for Girls Health Camps were organized at various Inter Colleges with support from the Health Department and Education Department. The Doctors checked the health status of Girls and also distributed Iron Folic Acids (IFA) and De- worming tablets to the girls. All 445 girls at the camps were also provided refreshment at these camps by the project team.

Conduct of Adolescent Girls Health Camps under ILEP

Sl.No.	Name of School	Number of Girls Benefited in Camp
1	GIC Paukhal	56
2	GIC Magro	54
3	GIC Padagali	31
4	GIC Banchuri	94
5	GIC Ghumetidhar	24
6	GIC SaraswatiSain (Dwari-Thapla)	15
7	GIC Rausal	34
8	GIC Bahera	40
9	GIC Kemar	44
10	GIC Chamiyala	53
Total		445



Health Camp for Girls at Govt. Inter College



10. Providing Market Support for Farm Produce :

The prime objective of the project is to enhance the income of the farmers through increase in productivity from the selected interventions and thereby creating surplus for the market. Cluster approach for the selected value chains of livelihood including Agriculture, Horticulture, MAPs Cultivation etc. will help in scaling up the production of crops through focused and intensive support to the farmers. ***Two Collection Centres are being constructed for Collection, Grading, Processing and Packaging of the SHGs produce with convergence from Department of Agriculture, TehriGarhwal.*** The surplus created from the farms will be collected through the SHGs to these nearby Collection Centres. The collected produce will then be sorted, graded and packed for marketing to the identified destinations. Some produce will also be processed for value addition at the Processing Unit of Collection Centres. The project team will support the Federations in this regard and all accounts of the sale purchase will be maintained by the Federations office. The FSSAI registration of the Federations is already obtained and a specific brand name of the produce will be selected so that the products are marketed under a single brand with FSSAI Registration.

The following Chart will help in understanding the total process from Collection of Produce to Marketing it in the markets.



11. Monitoring and Evaluation of Project :

To ensure the sound and efficient progress of project deliverables as per the Project Guidelines it is significant to have an efficient and accountable MIS for the project. The MIS will be developed with help of THDC office and project staff. All indicators of both physical and financial data will be updated on the MIS format by Team Leader on monthly basis.

The monitoring of the project was done at different level by the organization.

A. Project Level :

At the Project Level SEWA THDC has hired SR Asia as the professional Monitoring Agency for the project. Quarterly monitoring of project activities is conducted by the team of SR Asia. Besides this the Nodal Officer from THDCIL also conducts visits to the project villages for monitoring and supervision of the project activities as per the project schedule. Secretary, VARDAN also conducts review visits to the project area in each quarter and the indicators of projects are reviewed regularly with project staff. Review meetings of project are held at THDCIL under the ED and GM, SEWA THDC on quarterly basis. Based on the monitoring indicators the organisation will prepares **Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) and Six Monthly Reports** of the Project to SEWA THDC Office.

B. Cluster and Village Level :

At the Cluster and Village level the organisation conducts regular monitoring by the Experts of Team and also by the Federation Representatives to ensure timely progress of the activities. **Monthly Review** meetings are conducted at Cluster level with the SHGs and Federations to ensure the implementation of all project deliverables as per the proposed Action Plan/Time Line. The Cluster Level records of Farmers Federations/KSSs and the village level records of SHGs are maintained under the supervision of Team of Experts of the organisation. Monthly Progress Report is submitted to SEWA THDC through Nodal Officer.

Hence a two tier system of Monitoring and Reporting of the project is proposed by the organization to ensure the time based and efficient implementation of the project. During the last quarter of the project an End Line Survey is proposed to be conducted in all project villages to assess the achievements of the project objectives and proposed deliverables. The indicators of the Survey will be finalised in coordination with the VARDAN and Nodal Officer, THDC.

Monitoring of Project Activities By SR Asia Team



12. Sustainability and Exit Policy:

The goal of an exit strategy is to ensure the sustainability of impacts after a program ends. ILEP Project is proposed and implemented through suitable exit policy as mentioned below :-

- 1. Institutional Development:** Under ILEP project 150 SHGs are already formed and 100 SHGs are proposed for formation, an estimated 6 to 7 member per SHG. It is proposed that more than 60% of the target population will be directly covered under SHGs while others will be benefited through these SHGs. This will enable the emergence of strong and sustainable community based institutions that will meet the future needs of the local community. Likewise the four apex Federations will be formed and registered Under SRC Act 2003 and all SHG members will be share-holder of federation. The main goal of federation is to provide forward and backward linkages to federation and SHGs members. These Federations will take over the responsibility of delivering the backward and forward linkages for the agriculture produce to the community after the withdrawal of the organization after 3 years of implementation period.
- 2. Cluster Development:** Cluster development for selected project deliverables is main aim of the project because cost of cultivation will be reduced and output will increase through intensive inputs, proper farming technique and follow-up. Market opportunity will also increase because the surplus will be produced in a good volume, Value addition will be done through federation it will give maximum return to farmers. The Cluster approach will ensure the sustainability of the project deliverables by ensuring good profit to the local farmers.
- 3. Branding and Value Addition:** It is proposed that organization will develop a registered brand for marketing of the farmers produce through Federations viz. Millets, Pulses, OSV, and value added product such as Juice, Jam, Jelly, Pickle, etc., will be marketed through brand it will be promoted by federation. The brand will ensure larger and sustainable marketing avenues for the produce. The organization will link the produce with several online marketing websites to enable the sale of produce to national and international destinations.
- 4. Subsidy Management:** In this project subsidy is managed through an exit plan. Farmer share in project 1st year is 10-20 percent, in the second year it will increase to 20-30 percent and in the last year it will crease 30 to 45 percent. This will ensure greater participation and contribution of the farmers in project interventions and reducing their dependence on subsidy based programmes in future course.

