Project Title

Empowering marginal & small women farmers by including them into CBOs & their federation(s) focusing on sustainable agricultural practices & rural farm based livelihoods collectives

"Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana"

MYRADA GULBARGA INCEPTION REPORT

Submitted on **15.04.2014** to SRLM / KARNATAKA

Proposed Area of Action

No. of Mahila Kisan to be covered (3 years): 3000

Intervention state: Karnataka

Intervention district/(s): Gulbarga

No. of Intervention Blocks/Talukas/Mandals (Plan): 1Taluka Sedam

No. of intervention villages: 20

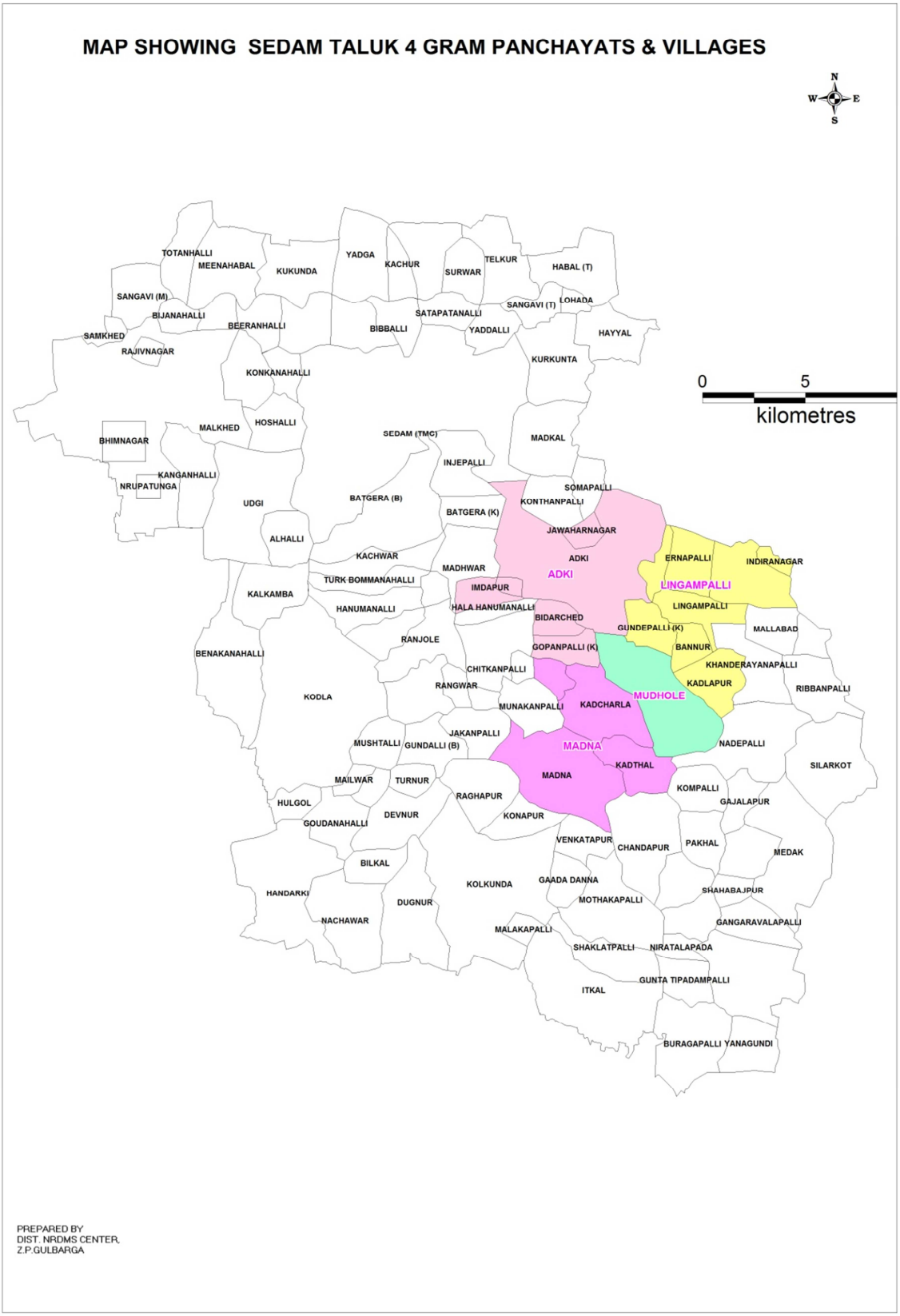
Total Project cost (3years): 3.2089Cr

PROJECT LOCATIO NMAP

Karnataka State Map

SEDAM TALUK GRAM PANCHAYAT & VILLAGES

PREPARED BY
DIST. NRDMS CENTER,
Z.P. GULBARGA
SOURCE : C.E.O. Z.P. GULBARGA


MAP SHOWING SEDAM TALUK 4 GRAM PANCHAYATS & VILLAGES
N
W
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0
5
kilometres
TOTANHALLI
MEENAHABAL
KUKUNDA
YADGA
KACHUR
SURWAR
TELKUR
HABAL (T)
SANGAVI (M)
BIJANAHALLI
BEERANHALLI
SAMKHED
RAJIVNAGAR
BIBBALLI
SATAPATANALLI
SANGAVI (T)
LOHADA
YADDALLI
HAYYAL
KURKUNTA
KONKANAHALLI
BHIMNAGAR
MALKHED
HOSHALLI
SEDAM (TMC)
MADKAL
INJEPALLI
KANGANHALLI
NRUPATUNGA
UDGI
BATGERA (B)
BATGERA (K)
SOMAPALLI
KONTHANPALLI
JAWAHARNAGAR
ALHALLI
KACHWAR
MADHWAR
ADKI
ADKI
ERNAPALLI
INDIRANAGAR
LINGAMPALLI
LINGAMPALLI
TURK BOMMANAHALLI
IMDAPUR
KALKAMBA
HANUMANALLI
HALA HANUMANALLI
BIDARCHED
GUNDEPALLI (K)
MALLABAD
RANJOLE
GOPANPALLI (K)
BANNUR
BENAKANAHALLI
CHITKANPALLI
KHANDERAYANAPALLI
KADLAPUR
RANGWAR
RIBBANPALLI
KODLA
MUDHOLE
MUNAKANPALLI
KADCHARLA
JAKANPALLI
MUSHTALLI
GUNDALLI (B)
MADNA
NADEPALLI
KADTHAL
SILARKOT
MADNA
MAILWAR
TURNUR
KOMPALLI
RAGHAPUR
GAJALAPUR
HULGOL
DEVNUR
KONAPUR
GOUDANAHALLI
VENKATAPUR
CHANDAPUR
PAKHAL
MEDAK
BILKAL
KOLKUNDA
GAADA DANNA
SHAHABAJPUR
HANDARKI
MOTHAKAPALLI
DUGNUR
NACHAWAR
GANGARAVALAPALLI
MALAKAPALLI
SHAKLATPALLI
NIRATALAPADA
GUNTA TIPADAMPALLI
ITKAL
BURAGAPALLI YANAGUNDI
PREPARED BY
DIST. NRDMS CENTER,
Z.P.GULBARGA

A. Summary of the proposal

To improve the present status of women in Agriculture, and to enhance the opportunities for her empowerment, Government of India has announced **"**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" (MKSP), as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) .MYRADA has selected a cluster of villages in sedam block of Gulbarga District to implement **"**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" with assistance of NRLM. The summary of the proposed project report is presented below.

The proposed project is an intervention targeted specifically towards the small & marginal women farmers to empower them by equipping with skills and tools for better agricultural practices & reduce drudgery– that is giving them equal opportunities to pick up and learn a new skill, supplemented further by counseling and guidance services thereby nurturing and empowering them till they reach a level where they are not only self-sufficient, but they in turn make a valuable contribution to the society.

Myrada in collaboration with Abhivruddhi CMRC (Myrada promoted SAG federation) proposes to work in Sedam Taluk of Gulbarga district (most backward district of Karnataka). Gulbarga is located at northern part of Karnataka state and considered as one of the draught prone districts of country. District occupation is mainly Agriculture based and migration is rampant because of under developed farming. Project proposes to cover 25 villages of Sedam Taluk targeting 3000 small & marginal women farmers over the period of 3 years. These women will be targeted through the already existing network of Self help affinity groups (SAGs) promoted by Myrada in intervention area. Currently Myrada is having one community managed resource centre (CMRC) i.e. federation 90-100 SAGs in the proposed area. This centre will be the nodal point in implementing the overall project. Through this project already existing SAGs will be strengthened and new 100 SAGs will be formed. New SAGs will be federated into one more CMRC at the end of second year of project.

Project is having two basic components federating women farmers into SAGs and improving as well as enhancing their livelihood base of their households. Through groups they will get access to credit & financial linkages whereas through livelihoods enhancement household real income will be improved.

Under livelihood component project aims to focus on evergreen Agriculture practices such as NPM, IPM, integrated farming etc. Apart from this new farm based livelihoods will be added into the livelihood portfolio of households. It includes small-holder poultries, mini dairies, vermin-composting, kitchen gardens etc. These livelihoods will be federated into livelihoods collective during the tenure of projects. To support these livelihoods collective Myrada will promote *livelihood resource centre* managed by community under the leadership of CMRC. This

centre will provide the technical support in terms inputs and outputs to create value chains of mentioned livelihoods.

Project also targets the nutritional and food security through the concept of kitchen gardens and enhanced yield of farm produce. Project is aiming at 25-50% increase in per acre yield of lead crops from the current base at the end of intervention. It also aims at 50% reduction in quantum of fertilizer at the end of the project which is currently 60-80 Kg per acre. Knowledge dissemination on integrated farm practices will be the hardcore component of project. It will be done through various mass media communication including community radio.

Myrada will implement the project through its already created infrastructure in the proposed area. But considering the scale of the project it seeks grant from state and central government under "Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana" component of Ajeevika. Total budget of the project is Rs.320.89 Lakhs out of which project is seeking 75% i.e. Rs. 240.66 Lakhs from central government, 25% i.e. Rs.80.22 Lakhs from state government however Peoples contribution will be ensured as revolving fund in the project for taking up activities under convergence This will be mobilized from community. Financial analysis shows per farmer cost as Rs. 10,696/- for the period of 3 years. Project targets incremental return in terms of increased yield and decreased farm input quantum beginning from the end of the project.

Major Outcomes expected:

- Increase in area under cultivation, increase in cropping intensity; increase the productivity of lead crops, achieving net increase in the income of Agriculture on a sustained basis.
- Improvement in food and nutritional security of women in their families.
- Increased visibility of women in Agriculture as an interest group – in terms of increased number of women institutions and increase in their entrepreneurship.
- Drudgery reduction for women in Agriculture through use of gender friendly tools / technology.

Target population identified- MKSP Project Sedam

			Target Population identified				
Sl.	**GP**	**Village**	**SC**	**ST**	**Min**	**Others**	**Total**
1	**Adaki**	Bidarched	69	0	5	59	133
		GopanPalli(G)	5	2	4	109	120
		Huda (Jawahar Nagar)	95	20	45	54	214
		Imadapura	66	0	6	50	122
		MN Palli	39	0	0	92	131
		Total	**274**	**22**	**60**	**364**	**720**
2	**Lingampalii**	Lingampalli	27	10	30	83	150
		Bannur	6	2	3	29	40
		Bondenpallli	60	12	14	72	158
		Ernapalli and Ernapalli Thanda	58	0	4	108	170
		Gundepalli(K)	29	0	2	29	60
		Goopanpalli (B)	71	0	1	48	120
		Indranagar Thanda	172	0	0	0	172
		Kadlapur & Kadalapur Tanda	59	0	3	88	150
		Rajol(k)	28	17	0	125	170
		Total	**510**	**41**	**57**	**582**	**1190**
3	**Madana**	Balaram Thanda and G. G Tanda	119	0	0	0	119
		Jeeled palli	25	0	11	64	100
		Kadacharla	46	22	10	180	258
		Kadtal and Kadatal Tanda	178	0	20	25	223
		Total	**368**	**22**	**41**	**269**	**700**
4	**Mudhol**	Gaddameena Thanda and Seeta Nayak Tanda	105	0	0	0	105
		Kothapalli and Kottapalli Tanda	105	25	2	153	285
		Total	**210**	**25**	**2**	**153**	**390**
		Grand Total	**1362**	**110**	**160**	**1368**	**3000**

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">TECHNICAL REPORT</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Mention Agro-climate, soil condition, Cropping pattern, major crops of the Intervened area</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agro Climatic Zones</td><td colspan="2">The project area is located in North Eastern Dry Zone of Karnataka in sedam taluk of Gulbarga District with average annual rainfall of 711 mm.The climate of the zone is dry throughout the year, registering highest temperature of 44C during the month of May and the lowest temperature of 10 C during the month of December. The rainfall is highly erratic and ill distributed. The soils of the area are shallow to medium black soil and red sandy clay loam formed on moderate to gentle slope.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Major Crops</td><td>Tur, Bajra, Green gram, sessamum, Ground nut, sunflower, Bengal gram and Rabi jowar are the major crops grown in the area. A season wise crop calendar is developed.</td><td>Crop calendar developed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Major Agricultural Season</td><td colspan="2">Main seasons are Kharif , Rabi</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pattern of Agriculture</td><td>The major cropping is under rain fed condition and isolated patches are under irrigated trough bore well and open wells.</td><td>Area under cultivation both rain fed and irrigated</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Major Agricultural Activities</td><td>Practices</td><td rowspan="2">Training module developed (write yes/ No)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(Please mention the name of specific practice/method/substance/equipment used)</td></tr>
</table>

Pre Cultivation		
Crop selection	Tur, Bajra, Green gram, Sessamum, Niger, groundnut.	yes
Variety (resistant variety / Improved variety etc)	Tur:Maruthi,TS-3R, BSMR-736, and Asha Green Gram: BGS-9 and SEL-4 Bengal Gram: JG-11, Ground Nut: JL-24 and GPBD-4	yes
Source of Seed (own /purchased etc)	Own, ARS, KVK, and RSK	yes
Seed selection	Indigenous or improved seeds based on the availability of certified and foundation seeds from Karnataka state seed corporation, KVK, UAS.	yes
Seed rate	Different crops have different seed rate	yes
Seed Treatment	✓ Seed treatment for disease management ✓ Tricoderma in Tur crop, Sulphur in Jawar Crop. ✓ Seed treatment for nutrient enhancement with Rhizobium, Aztobactor, and Phospho bacterial culture (PSB).	yes
2	**Cultivation**	

	Spacing	Depending of the crop, variety, soil and availability of water the spacing is different for different crops.	yes
	sowing/ Transplanting	Seeding with combined seed drills.	yes
	Intercultural operations (weeding, thinning, etc)	♦ Manual weeding in the crop row and inter row. ♦ Hoeing in inter- crop row by bullock operated farm machinery.	yes
3	**Water conservation and water management**		
	Methods of water conservation	Mulching, some special structure etc. ✓ Compartmental bunding. ✓ Contour bunding / Field bunding ✓ Contour cultivation. ✓ Mulching ✓ Farm ponds ✓ Recharge of filed wells.	yes
	Methods of irrigation	Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation will be popularized among the farmer of the project village.	yes
	Plan of irrigation (irrigation at critical periods etc)	Irrigation frequencies are decided by critical stages of crop as well as climatic conditions.(Based on Evapo- transpiration requirement)	yes
4	**Soil fertility Mgmt. /Soil health enrichment and crop nutrient management**		

	Biofertilizer /Organic Manure/ Green manure crops etc	The farmer will be motivated to use more of bio fertilizers for sustainability. ♦ Farmyard manure ♦ Enriched Vermi composed and low cost Vermi compost. ♦ Rizobium and PSB bacterial cultures.	yes
	Methods of application/Practices	Transport to the field and spreading and incorporating in the soil during May – June.	yes
	Duration/ Scheduling of application	Once in a year or alternate years. ♦ FYM added in alternate years during May. ♦ vermi compost and compost added every year during May & June and sometimes as top dressing also.	yes
	Micro nutrient management	♦ Micro nutrients – Zn, Boron, Fe, etc are through kits available in the market or through application of vermi compost. ♦ Promotion of Pulse mixed crop for Natural nitrogen availability.	yes
	Methods of enhancement of soil biomass	mulching, green manuring, adding of organic biomass in the soil, plantation of tree in the bunds (which add biomass to soil) Green manuring ♦ Promotion of leguminous crop species. ♦ Mixed cropping.	yes

	Insect/ Pest control methods/ practices (E.G. If NPM, please specify particular method of control under NPM)	IPM methods using biological, mechanical and chemical methods. Use predators like Trichogramma and, Natural animies like birds	yes
5	**Insect/ Pest control substances(bio-pesticide/ others etc)**	Use of tri cograma predator seeds ♦ Use of alternate host. ♦ Use of NPV ♦ Use of Neem extract ♦ Use of Panchagavya ♦ poochimarandu (herbal solution), effective microorganisms fermented plant extract (em-fpe), agricultural formulations or herbal pesticides, chilli-garlic-ginger extract, beejamrutha panchagavya	yes
	Disease Management		
6	**Disease control methods/ Practices**	Growing resistant varieties/Seed treatment/ Boarder crops/Crop rotation/yellow and white plates to control sucking pests/Mixed cropping	yes
	Disease control substance (bio fungicide/others)	Cow dung, asafetida extract/ /Maredupathramkashayam	yes
7	**Harvesting**		
	Methods of harvesting manually or by mechanical	yes	

	♦ Modernizing harvesters with sieves for primary grading ♦ Bagging grains in 50kg Bags	
8	**Practices for improving Agro ecological services (bringing tree component / Bio diversity etc)** • Agro forestry (Non arable land patches). • Farm forestry (Bund planting / Allay Cropping). • Drumstick, Custard Apple, Cassia seamia, Teak and Glyricidia will be used in bund planting.	
9	**If the PIA have any post harvest technology regarding storage of food grains, Seeds, value addition, please specify** ● Grading of tur, monitorig moisture content, and storage in Go downs/ Storage buildings under NCDX SCHEME Through CMRC is already in practice	

TECHNICAL PRO TOCOL UNDER MKSP

Name of PIA: MYRADA-Gulbarga, Karnataka State.

Mention Agro-climate, soil condition, Cropping pattern, major crops of the Intervened area			
Agro Climatic Zones		Name the agro climatic zones in which the PIA works	
Major Crops		A crop calendar, Package of practices of all crops grown including beetle vine has been prepared indicating the season, inputs, pest, disease and their control.	Crop calendar developed and package of practices
Major Agricultural Season		Main seasons are Kharif , Rabi	
Pattern of Agriculture		75%Rainfed 25% Irrigated (Bore wells and open wells)	Area under cultivation both rainfed and irrigated
Major Agricultural Activities		**Following are the details of cultivation**	**Training module developed (write yes/ No)**
1	**Pre Cultivation**		
	Crop selection	**7 main crops are selected** 1) Tur(Red gram) 2) Green gram 3) Black Gram 4) Sunflower 5) Bengal gram 6) Rabi jowar 7) Groundnut	YES
	Seed selection	• **Improved and Hybrids:** 1.Tur(Red gram) --TS3R (Improved) 2.Green gram-PS-16, PDM 84-178, BGS-9 (improved) 3.Black Gram- DU-1,T-9,Khargoan (improved) 4. Sunflower- RSFH-130,BSH-1,KBSH-1 (Hybrid) 5.Bengal Gram-A-1, JG-11 6. Rabi jowar-DSH-4,DSH-10(Hybrid), M-35-1(Improved) 7. Groundnut- JPDP4,TMV2,GL24,K-134 (Improved)	
	Seed rate	Tur(Red gram) – 5Kgs/Acre Green gram- 5-5Kgs/Acre Black Gram- 5-5Kgs/Acre Sunflower- 3Kgs/Acre Bengal gram- 20-25 Kgs/Acre Rabi jowar- 3Kgs/Acre Groundnut- 40Kgs Kernels acre	
	Seed Treatment	Seed treatment is done to avoid seed borne diseases, should be done where seed borne diseases are prevalent and to enhance	

		germination percentage. In case of transplanted crop it can also be seedling treatment	
2	**Cultivation**		
	spacing	1) Tur(Red gram)--- 3X1 Feet 2) Green gram----- 1x1/12 Feet 3) Black Gram--- 1x1/12 Feet 4) Sunflower---- 2x1 Feet 5) Bengal gram---- 2x.5 Feet 6) Rabi jowar---- 1.5x.5 Feet 7) Groundnut 1x.5 Feet	
	sowing/ Transplanting	Line sowing by dibbler, seed drill, or transplanting by conventional method or improved Methods	
	Intercultural operations	1. weed management (manually/ mechanically) by hand weeding and hoeing respectively at 30 and 50 days.	
3	**Water conservation and water management**		
	Methods of water conservation	Mulching, Dead furrow at 30 at meters, Square bunds and some special structure.	
	Methods of irrigation	border strip method, , furrow, drip etc	
	Plan of irrigation	At critical stages of different crops and at time of moisture stress symptoms	
4	**Soil fertility Mgmt. /Soil health enrichment and crop nutrient management**		
	Biofertilizer /Organic Manure/	Jeevamrutha, Panchagavya, Organic urea , FYM, enriched vermicompost, low cost vermicompost, tank silt, vermiwash, Amritpani, Oil seed cakes, Bio fertilizes. Bio digesters.	
	Methods of application/Practices	Soil and foliar application.	
	Duration/ Scheduling of application	Spraying liquids at Every 15, 30 ,45 60,90 120 days depending Crops. Application of solids as basal top dressing depending on materials as well as crops.	
	Methods of enhancement of soil biomass	mulching, Green manuring, adding of organic matter and biomass to the soil, plantation of tree on the bunds (which add biomass to soil), mixed and inter cropping.	
5	**Insect/Pest/ Management**		
	Insect/ Pest control methods/ practices (E.G. If NPM, please specify particular method of control under NPM)	Use of bio pesticides, Use of predators, use of beneficial micro organisms, use of Bio digester use of herbal pesticides formulations of chilli,garlic, ginger extract, beejamrutha panchagavya	

	Insect/ Pest control substances(biopesticide/ others etc)	poochimarandu (herbal solution), effective microorganisms fermented plant extract (em-fpe), agricultural 1.Border crops/Crop rotation yellow and white plates to control sucking pests/Mixed cropping 2.Use of Bacillus thurungiosis 3)NPV 5) Pheromone traps	
6	**Disease Management**		
	Disease control methods/ Practices	1.Growing resistant varieties/Seed treatment/ Border crops/Crop rotation/yellow and white plates to control sucking pests/Mixed cropping 2.Neem and pongamia seed cake	
	Disease control substance (bio funbgicide/others)	Cow urine, Panchagavya, and Trichoderma viridae	
7	**Harvesting**		
	Methods of harvesting	manually or by mechanically	
8	If the PIA have any post harvest technology regarding storage of food grains, Seeds, value addition, please specify		
	1. Encouraged traditional system of seed storage by treating with cow dung ash and neem leaves and stored in bags in dry places. 2. The produce is pooled in the village and stored in APMC and private warehouses. 3. Preliminary grading and cleaning of Agriculture produce is encourage.		

Poorest of Poor Strategy

Name of PIA: Mysore Resettlement And Development Agency (MYRADA GUBARGA Project)

State of operation: Karnataka

Name of districts covered: Gulbarga

No. of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas covered: Sedam

No. of revenue villages covered: 20 Villages

No. of Mahila Kisan covered: 3000

Total budget: Rs. 320.89Lakhs

Date of Project Approval (PAC approval date): 30th December 2013

What is the strategy? (Mention the strategy-specific to POP)

What are the outcomes envisaged by the project?	What are the outputs expected? (Please mention the outputs that are verifiable)
• **What are the activities undertaken?(Please mention the activities only)** • **Formation of SAGS their federation and CMRC** • **Capacity building activities like training, demonstrations ,exposure visits on sustainable Agriculture and Marketing**	Define the objectively verifiable indicators to measure the progress • Increase in unit area productivity of lead crops • Value addition and bi-product utilization. • Increase in the income level of farmers and increase the quality of life. • (Increase in crop yield per unit area can be verified through crop cutting experiments and local enquiry with the farmers. Product diversifications and their quality can be felt physically observed. Increase in purchasing and invest capacities indicate increase income and subsequently the quality of life(Heath, education etc)
Means and methodology of verification of indicators defined above • **SAG Assessment Format and Grading**	Risk and assumptions expected/made

& CMRC Assessment Tool Developed

- **Documenting through Photos**
  Meeting Minutes/ Training Reports
  Etc.

Definition & Selection of POP

- How do you define POP?
- Poverty in this sense may be understood as a condition in which a person or community is lacking in the basic needs for a minimum standard of well-being and life, particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income
- What is the criterion to qualify as POP?
- Lack of following basic needs of Human being are the criteria to qualify as POP; HUMAN DEPENDENCY ON INCOME:

1food, 2 water, 3 sanitation, 4 clothing, 5 shelters, 6 health care and 7 educations.

Outreach: Activity 1(Specific to POP) S A

	Target as per DPR	Cumulative achievement till last reporting quarter	Achievement in the current quarter	Plan for the next quarter

Total No. of Mahila Kisan covered-castewise	**3000**	**360**	**360**	**1000**
ST	**120**	**07**	**07**	**40**
SC	**1380**	**180**	**180**	**500**
PVTG	**643**	**67**	**67**	**200**
Minority	**857**	**106**	**106**	**260**

Particulars	Target as per DPR	Cumulative achievement till last reporting quarter	Achievement in the current quarter	Plan for the next quarter
Total no. of Mahila Kisan covered-Landholding wise	5000	62	62	1000
Small Farmer 2acre	867	26	26	341
Marginal Farmer 1acre	1833	36	36	639
Landless Farmer 10%	300	0	0	20