

COLLECTIVES FOR INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION

Study Report
by Kallol saha



2010

Abbreviation

PoP- Package of Practice

KPS- Khariff Paddy Stabilization

BPL- Below Poverty Line

SHG- Self Help Group

JLG- Joint Liability Group

VDC- Village Development Committee

KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra

BAU- Birsa Agricultural University

URRI- Upland Rice Research Institute

BAO- Block Agriculture Officer

HH- Household

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION..... 7

REVIEW of OPERATION 10

ACTION PLAN (2010-11)..... 31

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS..... 33

DATA FLOW 38

WAY FORWARD 41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 42

TABLE OF ANNEXURES

FGD QUESTIONNIRE USED FRO ORGANIZATION STUDY 43

COMMON MINIMUM INTERVENTION POINTS 44

A NOTE ON PROPOSED METHOD OF COMMON ESTIMATION TECHNIQUE . 47

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD PERTAINING TO KPS..... 48

PROVISIONAL LIST OF COVERAGE 51

LIST & CONTACT OF KEY FUNCTIONARIES 52

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A short-term assignment of one-month duration was carried out on KPS program promoted by CInI with 11 partner organizations to develop action Plan and strategy for the year 2010 and helping CInI team to design LFA and dataflow structure of KPS with a three years time frame.

To achieve the same the author visited the partner organizations and interacted with participant farmers under the KSP initiative. Last year estimated outreach of CInI supported KPS initiative was around 45000 HHs. Proposed action plan of the organizations as they stand on 22nd April, 2010 is summarized below;

1. Action Plan (2010-11):

Coverage: 13 districts, 57000 HH

Districts covered: Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Hazaribag, Ramgarh, Koderma, Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Saraikela & Kharsawan.

Organization wise breakup of coverage (2010-11):

S N	Particulars	AAA	IGS	KGVK	NBJK	NEEDS	PRABAH	PRADAN	RDA	RKM	SUPPORT	TSRDS	TOTAL
1	Outreach	1750	2000	2000	200	2956	200	46000	800	283	300	1400	57889
2	Area(Ac)	1500	500	2000	115	3113	200	33385	335	98	75	1200	42521
3	SRI (Ac)	0	500	2000	15	213	100	5750	268	98	30	0	8974
4	Improved Paddy (Ac)	1500	0	0	100	2100	100	27635	67	0	45	1200	32747

Focus: On part of CInI establishing linkage with resource institution, forming a state level-working group on Khariff paddy to extend techno managerial support to the partner organizations, and setting standardization norms are going to be the specific challenge for this season. Implementation of a uniform crop estimation technique,

creation of a database of participants for future reference, and putting in place a regular and efficient reporting mechanism would be the particular task to be addressed on a priori basis.

Special initiative: Depending up on the intent of the organizations, demonstration of upland paddy has been proposed on pilot basis in smaller patches across the organizations.

2. Approach & Strategy:

This exercise envisions reaching 100000 HH through KPS three years down the line with assured food security and increased productivity. According to the partners, to manage such a voluminous activity it would be necessary for CInI to standardize the inputs, regularizing the practices and measuring the outcomes. Further, as envisaged by the partners CInI needs to play the lead role in to address the emerging challenges of activity stabilization through risk mitigation arrangements, institutionalization, and bridging the gap between government agencies, research institutions and civil society organizations.

3. KPS Log Frame: Milestone of Progress (2010-2012):

Sl No	Particular	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Number of registered block level producers collective	2	5	10
2	Household Outreach	60000	75000	100000
2	Productivity of paddy (Ton/Acre)	2	2.5	3
3	Days of Food Security ensured (No of days per HH)	270	320	360
4	Area under KPS per household (increase over 2009-	20%	50%	100%

4. Reporting mechanism & dataflow: Moving towards a SoP:

For the coming three years community is poised to increase the land coverage under KPS. At the partners' level, a standard set of promotional activities may be

decided suitably to define the Common Minimum Interventions points (CMIP) under KPS.A12 point CMIP and basic data sheets have been designed and enclosed in this report.

From the field visits followed by semi structured interaction the author understand that the organizations have taken a great leap forward to institutionalize improved cultivation practices under KPS. Key part of the technology has been captured by the community well and there is zeal in the community to take it forward. Keeping this in view the author is of the opinion that to achieve above stated goals it is high time for CInI & implementing agencies to shift from a programmatic mode to a project mode of implementation.

INTRODUCTION

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood initiatives (CInI) is the nodal agency for the Central India initiative, a livelihood initiative developed based on a collaborative research program between the International Water Management Institute (IWMI); Sir Ratan Tata Trust (SRTT), Mumbai; Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi and the NM Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (NMWSDF), Dahod, The focus of CInI is towards promoting livelihood interventions through NRM based approaches for the tribal communities in central India region.

Like the whole country, Agriculture is the single largest water centric livelihood intervention in the central India Region. The agriculture in some States of Central India is dominated by rice cultivation (Jharkhand, Orissa, Chattishgarh). The key strategy adopted by CInI in this region is 'Kharif Paddy Stabilization'.

The state of Jharkhand can be divided into four different regions based on the agro climatic and socio-economic conditions; Santhal Parganas, Singhbhum, Chotanagpur and Hazaribag-Palamau. It has about 79% agriculture land under paddy cultivation. The traditional cultivation practices and poor water management have been the key reasons for low paddy productivity. 'Kharif Paddy Stabilization' acts as a program to enhance the paddy productivity through improved cultivation practices and assured supplementary irrigation.

CInI in coordination with eleven partners, PRADAN, TSRDS, KGVK, NBJK, IGS, AAA, SUPPORT, RKMM, RDA, PRAVAH and NEEDS is trying to improve the land and water based sustainable livelihood options for the tribal inhabitants of this area to ensure food security among them.

1.1 BACKGROUND:

Initial review of the existing organization literature shows that in the last three years, CInI had been able to cover about 50,000 households through KPS program in the Jharkhand. The focus has been to provide technical inputs to the farmers on the improved cultivation practices, mainly the PoP promoted by the state agricultural university. Now across all the 11 partners within Jharkhand, nearly 80% farmers are involved in transplanting method and using the improved seeds for cultivation.

The average productivity through the traditional cultivation practice and seeds was about 1.2 to 1.5 tons/hectare. Average land holding is about 1.5 hectare and thus the total paddy production at household level use to suffice for about 5-6 months, along with the support from other crops such as millets, maize, pulses, etc. The productivity has now gone up to about 2.5 to 3 tons/hectare across the different project areas and this has helped farmers get an increase in food availability from 6 months to about 9-10 months. This is encouraging in terms of the provision of food availability for the households and also encouraging in terms of supporting the community to take up risk for allied livelihood interventions and reduced migration.

1.2 Purpose & Objectives of the study:

Focus of the last three years intervention had been to develop irrigation facilities to enhance farming capability and enhance outreach through intensive extension work. While there is reasonable achievement in these two fronts, challenges for the next phase is to utilize the irrigation infrastructure to the optimal level, develop standard operating procedures and quality norms and building institutions around the activity while actively pursuing the basic agenda of coverage, productivity and food security . It is in that context, that a systematic short term study has been taken up with the following objective;

1. Develop Action Plan for the year 2010, along with identification of present gaps in various aspect of implementation.

2. Provide Inputs to systematize the strategy for implementation, along with monitoring approach
3. Helping CInI team in designing the LFA of KPS with a three years time frame
4. Helping CInI team in designing the data flow from partners which feed into the MIS

1.3 Methodology:

The methodology adopted primarily comprised of meeting and discussion with each field partner and collate their experience and learning from Kharif operations in 2009 in terms of interventions (including PoP), modalities, output, gaps & potentials. Field visits and interaction with farming HHs were undertaken to understand farmers' perspective in terms of adoption of PoP. With each partner, in-depth discussions took place on the plans they have for the Kharif 2010. Based on demand and inputs from the partners an interaction was held with Research Scientist at BAU & URRI to get inputs in designing the proposed action plan for 2010-11 and to identify the areas of mutual Collaboration.

2. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS:

CInI works with eleven different partners in the state in thirteen districts. These organizations are at various stages of growth and development. This exercise tries to document the understanding and sensitivity of the organization towards KPS vis-a-vis Current years planning it terms of quantity and quality. Findings has been summarized under six heads of Background, Summary of KPS plan (2010—11), POP, Systems & Processes, Activities and MIS status.

AGRARIAN ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION (AAA)

Back Ground: Registered on 1987, AAA considers 300 villages in 8blocks of the district as its project village, where it extends its flagship program of NRM and agriculture. Agriculture including land and water development had continued to be the key concern of the organization since the beginning. The organization has completed an Agriculture focused 2 years project in 21 villages and looking forward for continued support for replication and scaling up of the same.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	1750
2	SHG Members	1750(Approx.)
3	SC	30
4	ST	1100
5	Others	370
6	BPL	1050(Approx)
7	Marginal farmer	640
8	Farmers Organization Covered	30
9	Clusters Covered	5
10	Average Landholding per Household	NA
11	Total Landholding	NA
12	Total Land under crop	1500 Acre
13	Upland	200
14	Medium Upland	1300
15	SRI proposed	NA
16	Improved Paddy proposed	1500

POP: With the help of URRI, Hazaribaag and BAU, Ranchi, a localized package of practice has been developed by the organization called AHR. Further, AAA stress on utilizing selected seed varieties, which are suitable to local condition under its Participatory Varietal Selection Program (PVSP).

Systems & Processes: Under the overall direction of Executive Director AAA works in four thematic areas of NRM, Sustainable Agriculture, Gender and Rights based issues. A coordinator looks after each thematic area. Asst. coordinator who used to take charge of a block, and cluster coordinator who takes charge of a cluster assist him. Apart from this, Animators or group level service providers are appointed based on demand and provisions of the project. Current manpower of the organization is 40.

Activities: The organization is involved into the following activities so far as KPS is concerned;

The organization recognizes village level Gramsabha as the basic functional unit. After initial team meeting, Krishak Mitra and cluster Coordinator organize Gramsabha meeting for activity planning and demand estimation. Cluster wise preliminary training & exposure visits are conducted. Seed support for 1 Acre of land per farmer is provided by the organization based on demand. For new variety of seed 80% of the seed cost is subsidized by the organization. Training and on field demonstration of various improved practices are conducted by Sustainable Agriculture co-ordinator. During the season Regular and continuous on field need based support is provided through Kisan Mitra. Yield and productivity estimations are conducted through sampling followed by FGD during and after the crop cycle to address operational issues and yield estimation

MIS: Excel based HH data is maintained including production data generated through postproduction Focused Group Discussion.

INDIAN GRAMEEN SERVICES (IGS)

Background: Indian Grameen Services is a section 25 not for profit company works as research and development wing of the Basix group of companies since 1996. Through a SRTT supported project IGS is involved in promoting SRI in selected blocks of Khunti and Dumka district of Jharkhand. Last year the organization promoted SRI with 295 HH in the aforesaid districts of the State.

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

Sl NO	Household	2000
1	SHG Members	2000
2	SC	100
3	ST	1800
4	Others	100
5	BPL	2000
6	Marginal farmer	2000
7	SHGs Covered	261
8	Clusters Covered	30
9	Federation	4
10	Average Landholding per Household	2Acre (Approx)
11	Total Landholding	4000 Acre (Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	500 Acre
13	Medium Upland	450 Acre
14	Upland	50 acre
15	SRI proposed	500 Acre
16	Improved Paddy proposed	0 Acres

(N.B. This is the summary of activity proposed under the IGS. Holding and Flagship Company of BASIX i.e. Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Limited (BSFL) plans to work with 10300 HH at Jharkhand in the current financial year.)

POP: The organization has a POP in place with information brochures and monitoring sheet printed in local language.

Systems and processes: 261 SHGs have been promoted by IGS are organized into 30 clusters and 4 federations. Primary discussion is held in the office by second week of May followed by a detailed planning meeting to chalk out modalities and target setting. Currently 1 Area Executive takes the overall responsibility of implementation at the state level. He is supported by 2 field executive located at the respective districts. Each Field Executive works approximately with 5 Local Service Providers (LSP), Who in turn works with 5 Village Resource Persons. To achieve the targets as mentioned above, the organization is looking for an agricultural expert with a few years of field experience.

Activities: After the planning meeting the respective members share the information in the cluster .List of farmers are finalized by 22nd May,2010 on receipt of registration amount of Rs.450/- (Rupees four hundred and fifty) per farmer. In the concept sharing the team and the federation leaders takes guarantee of 1.5 times the productivity in the land area which is jointly selected by the LSP and the HH. The federation took the onus and receipt from farmers. The registration fee includes cost of seed treatment,

providing bio-fertilizers and a trained VRP level at village level. The registration rate may be revised (lowered) this year for reaching maximum number of SHG members. Also it will be the first experience of the federation for entering into agricultural activity in a cost sharing basis.

Two of the existing federations together are registered under the Cooperative act as Suvidha Mahila Swalambhi Cooperative Society Ltd. The organization plans to purchase and distribute input as required by the farmers though this cooperative in cost plus margin basis. The input reaches at cluster level distribution points on or before 8th June. By this time training and demonstration for the farmers, including video shows as per the requirement are organized at the village level by the LSP.

1st monsoon is expected to be around 15th June in this area, when seed sowing gets started. Normally Swarna and Lalat seeds from Pallishri are used. Weeding implements have been provided to the HH by the organization at 10:1 ratio.

A village resource person works throughout the season hand in hand with around 50 household to ensure implementation of POP through on site demonstration, monitoring and supervision to address issues of regular issues of production, intercultural practices, pest management and preventive care. Further, depending on requirement, IGS takes help from experts in the parent organization.

Information System: Various Excel based MIS is maintained by the organization.

KRISHI GRAM VIKAS KENDRA (KGVK)

Back Ground: Registered on 1977, KGVK considers 15 villages in 3 blocks of the Ranchi district as its project village, where it extends its flagship program of NRM and agriculture. Agriculture including land and water development had continued to be the key concern of the organization since the beginning. The organization has completed an Agriculture focused 2 years project in 15 villages at Bundu and looking forward for continued support for replication and scaling up of the same. Last year KGVK promoted SRI with 1200 HH with support from CInI.

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	2000
2	SHG Members	400(Approx.)
3	SC	0
4	ST80	1600
5	Others20	400
6	BPL	1000(Approx)
7	Marginal farmer	800
8	Farmers Organization Covered	0
9	Clusters Covered	3
10	Average Landholding per Household	1.5 Acre
11	Total Landholding	3000 Acre
12	Total Land under crop	2000Acre
14	Medium Upland	1000
15	Lowland	400
16	SRI proposed	2000
17	Improved Paddy proposed	0

N.B.700 HH would use new seed while others will continue with their own.

POP: With the help of BAU, Ranchi, a localized package of practice has been developed by the organization. Further, KGVK stress on utilizing selected seed varieties.

Systems & Processes: Under the overall direction of Secretary, team works in area saturation based approach. Each team is headed by a team leader , who in tern gets suggestions from Programme manager. Programme manager reports to Secretary. Each of the team members coordinates a cluster. Apart from this, Animators or group level service providers are appointed based on demand and provisions of the project. Current manpower of the organization is 175.

Activities: The organization recognizes village Development committees as he basic functional unit. After initial team meeting, Leaders who have been practicing SRI are identified and trained as TOTs. These TOTs in turn organizes village level trainings supported by the team members from the team to do the critical trainings. There is a monitoring format designed by the Agriculturist for the ease of keeping tack of activities and also to support the TOTs. Mitra and cluster Coordinator organize Gramsabha meeting for activity planning and demand estimation. Cluster wise preliminary training & exposure visits are conducted. During the season Regular and continuous on field need based support is provided through TOTs. Yield and productivity estimations are conducted through sampling followed by FGD during and after the crop cycle to address operational issues and yield estimation

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

MIS: Excel based HH data is maintained including production data generated through postproduction Focused Group Discussion.

NABA BHARAT JAGRITI KENDRA (NBJK)

Background: Naba Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK) is a nonprofit organization registered under Indian trust act, 1860 .Established in the year 1974, NBJK works in line of Jai Prakash Narayan's idea on people's organization. With registered office at Hazaribag the organization works at 9 districts of Jharkhand with various thematic areas of livelihood, health, Employability, Reproductive Health and education.KPS initiative started with SRI promotion last year covering 25 HH and approximately 1.5 Acre of land. Summary of the current years plan is described below:

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	200
2	SHG Members	200
3	SC	0
4	ST	200
5	Others	0
6	BPL	160(approx)
7	Marginal farmer	NA
8	SHGs Covered	18
9	Clusters Covered	2
10	Villages Covered	7
11	Average Landholding per Household	1.3Acre
12	Total Landholding	260 Acre
13	Total Land under crop	130 Acre
14	Upland	15 Acre
15	Medium Upland	15Acre
16	Lowland	100 Acre
17	SRI proposed	15 Acre with 150 HH
18	Improved Paddy proposed	100Acre with 200HH

(N.B: Farm ponds have been and are being constructed by the organization. They are expected to be completed by the monsoon. With this, 150 SRI household would be able to get lifesaving irrigation. Further, based on the irrigation potential created, the organization plans to intervene in upland paddy on pilot basis this year.)

POP: The organization use standard POP printed in Hindi on SRI as the reference material and the same is distributed during Gramsabha meeting to the participant households.

Systems & Processes: Under the overall guidance of President and Secretary ,a Program Advisory committee comprised of branch managers looks after various thematic initiative.The organization have 9 branches led by 9 branch managers placed at district level location.Branch Manager at Khunti is responsible for the KPS implementation.He acts as Rural Livelihood Component Team leader for the SRTT supported project .The team comprised of 1 senior professional and 4 field Superviisor who devotes their full time effort to agriculture extension activities looks after the livelihood initiatives by the organization.He work with a team of 5 project coordinators and 5 experts.16 animators/Local Service Providers are involved in village extension work.

Activities: As mentioned above the organization plans to work with 200 HH of Murhu Block under KPS initiative this year. Gramsabhas are basic institutions of livelihood promotion. After initial discussion in the project location, field supervisors organize Gramsabha meeting. Targeted Gramsabhas of this year are covered under1 land and water development unit. Training and exposure visits are organized on village basis. Based on proposed land area cover and other activities working capital requirement of the household to implement the new/improved POP is assessed. Seed for the willing households are organized by NBJK free of cost.80% of the fertilizer cost is also subsidized by the organization against receipt of remaining 20% in advance. From this year, centralized input purchasing and storage may be started. Supervisors' helps new farmers in plot selection, seed treatment, nursery bed preparation and reports progress to senior professional. Post production data is recorded based on claim by the farming HH in Gramsabha meeting. Apart from Gramsabha, village wise SHG leaders have been chosen for cross verification of Supervisors work.

MIS: The organization use normal XL based format to record basic household, land and production data.

NETWORK FOR ENTERPRISE ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (NEEDS)

Background: Head quartered at Deoghar, Jharkhand, Network for Enterprise Enhancement and Development Support (NEEDS) is working with various social development initiatives since 1998. SRI and KPS started from 1 Panchayat by a DST supported project on 2004. Currently the activities are classified under three thematic /sector heads namely livelihood, Reproductive Health and Women and child development. KPS intervention is an important activity under livelihood theme along with four other initiatives. Last year NEEDS worked with 809 HH among which 347 HH are considered as successful SRI farmers by the set criteria of the organization. [409 HHs were engaged in SRI at Palajori and 400 farmers in Devipur block during last monsoon i.e. 809] with an average productivity of 50.09 KG per Decimal of Land.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011): for Palajori cluster plan

SL NO	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	2133
2	SHG Members	2133(Approx.)
3	SC	90
4	ST	1800
5	Others	243
6	BPL	1080(As per Govt.list)
7	Marginal farmer	1900
8	SHGs Covered	160
9	Clusters Covered	10
10	Average Landholding	1.6 Acre ¹ (Approx)
11	Total Landholding	3200 Acre(Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	1500 Acre
13	Upland	
14	Medium Upland	
15	SRI proposed	[409 acre]
16	Improved Paddy	2100 Acre

(N.B. It is worthwhile to mention here that the organization has confirmed the above numbers with ongoing/current programmatic support by SRTT. Based on timely support received from other agencies the Khariff paddy program may be extended to 2000 more households i.e. at Devipur Block of Deoghar.)

POP: Two separate POP are recommended for SRI and improved paddy and outcomes are reported accordingly.

Systems & Processes: Currently 28 Agricultural Service providers reach 56 villages in 2 project blocks of Deoghar district. Field executive (F-Ex) works with 5 Area Service Providers (ASP) and reports to Program officer appointed for the respective block. Program officer takes the lead role in Agriculture planning and implementation and reports to Project Manager. Under the overall guidance of Executive Director, two program managers separately works for poor and ultra poor section of the community. The intervention till date has been implemented with the poor section and 400 ultra poor families.

Activities: ASP along with F-ex conducts micro-planning at SHG level to generate the list of potential beneficiaries. Campaign with audiovisual and IEC material is taken up for new villages and training cum visioning exercise is conducted. The organization extends subsidized input support to new households for 10 decimal of land. For the rest SHGs normally conducts credit plan and get it served through internal loan/bank linkage. Micro planning exercise also includes land appraisal for proper variety and technology selection. Input procurement is currently done by the organization as per the demand generated through micro-planning. F-ex with ASPs ensures on-time delivery of the material to the selected cluster level stock points. In the long run organization plans to set up a cooperative to run the business. Coming monsoon average 1.08 acre per family would cover under KPS intervention. This would make 2313 acre land coverage. And new 1000 farmers in Devipur targets to cover 800 acre land, which will lead to total 3113 acre land in Deoghar district. NEEDS is seeking support from CiNI for coverage of 1000 new families i.e. 800 acre land of ultra poor family for their food security challenge. The plan aims to include gap filling measures for the greater coverage and quality of intervention.

MIS: NEEDS maintain Input and output data up to HH level through a Excel / Access based information system.

PRABAH

Back ground: Established in 1992 PRABAH is based at Deoghar and works in the nearby blocks of Deoghar, Godda and Jamui District. The organization started intervention in Khariiff paddy in a systematic manner wef 2007-08 in this area. Last year 100 households were approached by the organization to adopt SRI technology and POP. However, Bad monsoon took a toll on the activity and participant's households are yet to see the full potential of the proposed methodology.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL NO	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	200
2	SHG Members	200
3	SC	34
4	ST	34
5	Others	132
6	BPL	80
7	Marginal farmer	NA
8	SHGs Covered	26
9	Clusters Covered	2
10	Average Landholding	1.5 Acre
11	Total Landholding	300 Acre(Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	200 Acre
13	Medium Upland	100 Acre
14	Lowland	100Acre
15	SRI proposed	100 acre
16	Improved Paddy	100 Acre

System of Implementation: The organization is currently working to improve the indicators of Millennium Development Goal in the target villages. It is in this context that they have started agricultural interventions aiming toward sustainable agricultural practices and livelihood enhancement .A sustainable Agriculture committee has been formed to integrate and take a lead role in agriculture intervention.

Activities: These villages are already served by MVP program funded by German Agro Action and European Union and 5 Lift Irrigation infrastructures have been created to upgrade the irrigation potential. The Committee organizes seed procurement for 2 clusters being served by it comprising of 13 villages each.5 animators supervise the agricultural as well as all other activity taken up by the organization as per the guide line of MVP project in each cluster.

MIS: Village level baseline is maintained at the organization level on Excel based format. Additionally, specific MIS has been implemented by the funding agency that captures the improvements on key Indicators of MDG.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION (PRADAN)

Background: Established in 1984 **Professional Assistance for Development Action** is a NGO registered under Societies Registration Act, 1867 and work at 7 states of the country. Through a SRTT supported project PRADAN is involved in promoting KPS in 10 districts of Jharkhand. As per the status report of the organization as on October, 2009 the organization promoted improved paddy & SRI under KPS program with 29003 HH in the aforesaid districts of the State.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011)

Sl NO	Household	46000
1	SHG Members	42000
2	SC	5000
3	ST	32000
4	Others	9000
5	BPL (minimum taken at 70%)	32000
6	Marginal farmer	NA
7	SHGs Covered	2300(Approx)
8	Clusters Covered	220(Approx)
9	Federation(Block Level Associations)	41(Approx)
10	Average Landholding per Household	1.7A
11	Total Landholding	NA
12	Total Land under crop	33386Ac
13	Medium Upland	NA
14	Upland	NA
15	SRI proposed	5751 Ac
16	Improved Paddy proposed	27635Ac

(N.B. figures are all estimated by the author based on historical data and interaction with State integrator for Agriculture, PRADAN assumed Average 15% increase on last year HH coverage of 40,000 and proportionate increase in other aspects)

POP: PRADAN has developed a set of POP based on local situation of the districts where PRADAN team is working, with information brochures and monitoring sheet printed in local language .A ready-reckoner of pest, predators and diseases for the professional manpower involved in promoting KPS.

Systems and processes: Central to the PRADAN operation is the teams placed at the various districts. Normally executives placed at block level work with SHGs and arrange to extend agricultural knowhow to community as part of livelihood promotion target with the help of service providers and local resource persons. A professionally

qualified project Executive normally takes the charge of co-coordinating and anchoring the agricultural intervention at team level and extends support to team leader in designing implementation plan and reporting.) Depending on the scale of operation teams engage Subject Matter Specialist (SMS) for agriculture intervention. Team wise reports/plans are reviewed, revised and integrated at State Monitoring Committee (SMC) and submitted to Project Director (State). Country wide integration is done by PD (Operations).a parallel technical support plan is designed by State Integrator (SI) based on appraisal at SMC and submitted to PD (State) & PD (Operations).KPS comes under the organization thematic approach towards Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) program which is supported at different location by various agencies such as SGSY, DVC, NABARD, and BMGF apart from SRTT.

Activities: PRADAN works through 10-15 member WSHGs promoted at village/hamlet level. Long term Agriculture & Land & water based intervention is increasingly coming up as an essential component of integrated livelihood planning conducted at the HH level.

Seasonal plan are outlined in the team meeting and the information is shared by the project executive in cluster meeting where representative from each SHGs are present.SHG wise plans are collected by service providers and aggregated at Block level. Based on this PRADAN arrange to procure and doorstep distribution of inputs. Technical training and demonstration is arranged for new entrants while refresher is offered to existing HHs. Task based Local Resource Persons (LRPs) are engaged by the organizations to ensure implementation of POP at the village level for the period of the activity. LRPs work with around 60 HH depending on geographic condition and intensity of engagement.

A base line survey is conducted on sample basis to understand the food security status of the household prior to intervention.

At certain location PRADAN have promoted registered/non –registered producer collectives and the whole activity is being promoted through these collectives. PRADAN provides handholding support based on need as expressed by these organizations.

1st monsoon is expected to be around 15th June in this area, when seed sowing gets started. Normally Swarna and Lalat seeds from Pallishri are used. Weeding implements have been provided to the HH by the organization at 10:1 ratio.

Service providers ensure continuous monitoring and supervision to address issues of regular issues of production, intercultural practices, pest management and preventive care. Further, depending on requirement, team takes help State Integrator.

1 sq meter crop cutting on sample basis was being conducted till date to estimate the production. From this year organization is contemplating implementing a more scientific and statistically valid methodology for crop estimation.

MIS: HH level information is maintained at the executive level. Summary of teams work in terms of coverage is maintained at tam level/collective level. Currently HH Output data are maintained on sample basis while change in food security status due to intervention is not recorded.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (RDA)

Background: Head quartered at Midnapur, WB, Rural Development Association (RDA), is working with various social development initiatives since 1984. Khariff Paddy intervention has been undertaken by its Ghatsila project since 2001 and SRI being promoted since 2004-05. Last year RDA worked with 800 Households towards Khariff Paddy Stabilization in Ghatsila block of East Singhbhum District.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	800 ²
2	SHG Members	760(Approx.)
3	SC	16
4	ST	576
5	Others	208
6	BPL	640(As per Govt.list)
7	Marginal farmer	640
8	SHGs Covered	200
9	Clusters Covered	16
10	Average Landholding per Household	3.25 Bigha ³ (Approx)
11	Total Landholding	1092Ac (Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	335 Ac
13	Upland	270 Ac
14	Medium Upland	65Ac
15	SRI proposed	252 Ac
16	Improved Paddy proposed	84 Ac

² 200 New improved paddy at Dhalbhumgarh and 600 complete SRI)

³ (1 Bigha= 42 Decimal)

(N.B: The Organization receives fund from ICCO which is going to be over by March. The Khariff intervention plan heavily depends on future arrangement of funds.)

POP: The organization has a POP in place with information brochures printed in local language.

Systems & Processes: RDA, Ghatsila is one of the 4 project office of the parent organization and is looked after by 1 Project Officer. Last year 1 Agriculture Professional and 22 service providers were engaged in the KPS activity. To roll out the above plan and execute the POP Organization plans to engage 1 more Agriculturist and 8 more service providers.

Activities: 336 SHGs promoted by the organization are organized into 20 clusters. Primary discussion is held in the cluster meeting by second week of May; the respective members share the information in the group.

List of farmers is finalized by 30th May, 2010 on receipt of token amount of Rs.100/-per farmer. The organization arranges to purchase input @ Rs.500/-on an average per farmer. Inputs include Seed, fertilizer and pesticides (for 1 Bigha per farmer).The input reach at cluster level distribution points on or before 8th June. Inputs are supplied in three broken doses to the farmers. By this time training and demonstration for the farmers, as per the requirement are organized at the village level by the service provider. (From the previous experience 20% of the total due goes into back debt).

1st monsoon is expected to be within 7th to 15th June in this area, when seed sowing gets started. Normally Swarna and Lalat seeds from Pallishri are used. During the implementation phase a service provider works with 30 to 60 farmers depending on the area and experience of the community in the activity. Weeding implements has been provided to the farmers by the organization at 10:1 ratio. Recovery of dues is done by service providers.

Crop estimation is done on sample basis. There is no immediate post production activity.

MIS: Excel based formats are used to monitor the service providers' activity and year end performance reporting.

SRI RAMKRISHNA SARADA MATH & MISSION HAZARIBAG

Background: Registered on 1979 and re-registered on 2003, under the societies registration act, 1860 in the newly created state of Jharkhand, SRSMM considers 15 villages in Gola blocks of Ramgarh district as its project village to implement KPS program. KPS Intervention started in the year 2007 with 70 HH encompassing an area of 100 Acres of land. Last year the organization promoted SRI with 300 HH in 200 Acre of land. However due to inadequate monsoon expected results were not achieved. Based on the previous experience, organization has reworked their target for the current year as under:

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	283
2	SHG Members	250
3	SC	0
4	ST	283
5	Others	0
6	BPL	200(As per Govt.list)
7	Marginal farmer	NA
8	SHGs Covered	18
9	Clusters Covered	2
10	Average Landholding per Household	1.5 Acre (Approx)
11	Total Landholding	450 Acre (Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	350 Acre
13	Upland	50 Acre
14	Medium Upland	200 Acre
15	SRI proposed	98 Acre
16	Improved Paddy proposed	0 Acre

(N.B: As per the interaction with farmers they are interested to implement SRI on their own .The above figures are based on plan of the organization for which they can extend professional support.)

POP: The organization has a POP in place with information brochures printed in Hindi. Training is conducted with the help of a Bengali CD on SRI.

Systems & Processes: The President Looks after the management of the Institution. He leads the team of around 40 professionals in three functional areas of Programs,

Resources Mobilization and administration. Under the guidance and direction of President one staff member designated as Project Manager Looks after the humanitarian activities of the organization. NGO activity of the organization encompasses five Thematic Areas of Education, Health, Livelihood Promotion, Natural Resources Management, and Environment; each being looked after by a project co-coordinator. Accordingly project coordinator for the watershed works with a small team comprised of one agriculturist, one engineer, one liassioning officer and an accountant. Two supervisors are responsible for two of the watersheds currently being implemented by the organization, with support from 7 Service providers. Thus total manpower available for KPS as a component of watershed, livelihood and agricultural intervention is 14.

Activities: The 2 watersheds (Khatghara & Bandlabera) being implemented by the organization encompasses 15 villages. 15 Village Development committee (VDC) has been formed by the organization. Parallel 18 WSHGs has been formed for savings and credit activity to address women related issues, IGPs & agriculture activities. Through joint meeting of VDC and SHG members list for SRI activity along with the land available is finalized. SHGs are encouraged for internal lending to fulfill the working capital requirement for implementation of POP with the assistance from the organization. Exposure and training is conducted by the organization with the support of partner organizations for the new entrants. Seed treatment and nursery preparation is ensured through the involvement of Service provider. Farmers arrange the inputs by themselves. Seed replacement has not been proactively promoted by the organization as they consider it is important at the first stage to establish the credibility of the process with existing seed varieties available. Weeding implements has been provided to the farmers by the organization at 10:1 ratio. During the cropping season weekly VDC & SHG meetings are organized for cross learning and review the progress. No standard methodology for crop estimation and post production planning is being followed currently.

MIS: Participants data including Name and land under SRI is maintained.

SOCIETY FOR UPLIFTMENT OF PEOPLE WITH PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION & TECHNOLOGY (SUPPORT)

Background: Society for Upliftment of People with People's Organization & Technology (SUPPORT) is a nonprofit organization registered under Indian trust act, 1882. With registered office at Mandu block of Ramgarh the organization works at 6 districts of Jharkhand with three thematic areas of livelihood, health and education. KPS initiative started with SRI promotion last year covering 30 HH and 13.85 Acres. Summary of intervention for the current year plan is as under

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

SL No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	300
2	SHG Members	300
3	SC	NA
4	ST	270
5	Others	30
6	BPL	210 (Approx)
7	Marginal farmer	NA
8	SHGs Covered	40
9	Clusters Covered	5
10	Villages Covered	20
11	Average Landholding per Household	.5 Acre
12	Total Landholding	150 Acre
13	Total Land under crop	75 Acre
14	Upland	15 acre
15	Medium Upland	30 Acre
16	Lowland	30 Acre
17	SRI proposed	30 Acre(100 HH)
18	Improved Paddy proposed	45 Acre(200 HH)

POP: The organization use standard POP on SRI as the reference material. Abhishek variety of seed has been suggested by URRI and is giving good result.

Systems & Processes: Under the overall guidance of Secretary ,1 Program Director looks after the livelihood initiatives by the organization.He work with a team of 5 project coordinators and 5 experts.16 animators/Local Service Providers are involved in village extension work.

Activities: As mentioned above the organization plans to work with 300 HH of Church & Mandu Block under KPS initiative this year. Self Help Groups are basic institutions of livelihood promotion. After initial discussion in the project location, animators attain cluster meeting.40 targeted SHGs of this year are covered under5 clusters. Training and exposure visits are organized on cluster basis. For training and technical input the organization works closely with Block Agriculture Office, Mandu,Krishi Vigyan Kendra,Hazaribag and Upland Rice research Institute (URRI),Hazaribag. Based on proposed land area cover and other activities credit requirement of the household to implement the new/improved POP is assessed. This served by the SHG or the microfinance wing of the organization directly. Animators help new farmers in plot selection, seed treatment, nursery bed preparation and reports progress to agriculture

expert. Post production data is recorded based on claim by the farming HH in SHG meeting.

MIS: The organization use normal xl based format to record basic Household, land and production data.

TATA STEEL RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (TSRDS)

Background: Head quartered at Tatanagar, Jharkhand, Tata Society of Rural Development Services (TSRDS), is working with various social development initiatives since 1979. TSRDS is one of the 4 CSS initiatives by TATA Steel. It was registered as a separate society on 1979. Senior positions in the organization are filled in via deputation from Tata Steel. Intervention in khariff paddy is taken up by it's Income Generation –Livelihood department.

Jamshedpur Unit of the organization through its three wings namely IG & L, Empowerment and Health & Hygiene reaches to around 35000 HHs of 700 villages of East Singhbhum and, Saraikela –Kharsawan district of Jharkhand. Khariff Paddy intervention has been undertaken by its Jamshedpur Unit since 2001-02 and SRI being promoted since 2004-05. Last year the organization worked with 900 Households from 16 villages to implement improved paddy production method in 850 Acres of Land.

Summary of KPS plan (2010-2011):

Sl No	Particular	Quantity
1	Household	1400
2	VDC Members	345(Approx)
3	SC	50
4	ST	1100
5	Others	250
6	BPL	1120*
7	Marginal farmer	1120
8	SHGs Covered	NA
9	Villages Covered	23
10	Average Landholding per Household	NA
11	Total Landholding	(Approx)
12	Total Land under crop	1200 Acres
13	Medium Upland	600 Acres
14	Lowland	600 Acres
15	SRI proposed	Not particular
16	Improved Paddy proposed	1200 Acres

POP: TSRDS uses standard SRI practices as reference.

Systems and Processes: Through the various initiatives taken up by the team a good number of water harvesting structure has been created in the villages. Informal Water User Association (WUA) manages these. Also SHG has been promoted by the organization in these villages. Last year 104 such WUA was in functions. Selected members from WUA & SHG constitute Village Development Committee.

Village level Management of the activity related to TSRDS is taken up by Village Development Committee. 23 Village development Council are arranged into two clusters. 1 officer, 1 Agricultural expert and 2 service providers manage the whole program.

Activities: In the beginning of the season the Service providers visit to the villages and organize VDC meeting to generate the no of farmer ready to take up the activity under direct supervision of the organization. At TSRDS level the List is finalized by 15th May and indent is placed to centralized purchase section of CSS division of TATA Steel. Agriculture expert in collaboration with Block agriculture Officer imparts technical training for selected group of participants. Input procurement is completed by 7th June and distributed to participating households by 15th of June before the official date of onset of monsoon. During the implementation phase, regular monitoring is done by Secretary and president of VDC. 50% of the input cost is recovered after the activity. During 2004 when TSRDS started intervening in paddy through seed rate in the local area was 40 Kg per Acre with 100% broadcasting mechanism. Current seed rate is around 20 Kg per Acre. Production has been improved by introduction of HYV seed to 1.6 Ton per Acre at lowland and 1.5 Ton to per Acre at midland. Recently a soil testing laboratory has been established to extend professional and scientific support to the agricultural intervention.

MIS: TSRDS maintain Excel based input and social baseline records of the HH.

DISCUSSION: COMMON ISSUES & CONCERNS

As the author understands, leaving apart a very few organization specific requirements, issues and concerns of partner organization with the KPS is more in common and general in nature;

1. There is very little specific and planned Initiative targeting KPS specifically. As a program KPS include any farming effort that would upgrade and stabilize the productivity status of the land. So, the scope of work under KPS now is quite broad. This may be suitably defined to ensure intensive and effective involvement of the implementing organization.
2. A uniform input and output code requires to be developed to categories the effort fullness of the organization towards KPS Separately for SRI and Non-SRI Initiatives. There is little uniformity among the organization about how they define their SRI intervention. And, there is various ways the non-SRI practices are being defined. We need to see if a common and shared vocabulary can be evolved to communicate SRI intervention level and status based on certain indicators.
3. The major thrust area for the organizations is to promote SRI which requires more intensive involvement with a small number of households, while changing a few general practices can actually improve the overall productivity status. This demands strategic importance to cater a large number of people within a small period of time.
4. Qualitative and quantitative perfection of Input is one of the major interventions prescribed under KPS module. Because of volume problem many organization are yet to establish linkages with the market; neither have they had centralized procurement and distribution system. Author is not too sure if standard package of practice can be ensured without a control on the input part.
5. Lack of technically qualified manpower nearest to the point of happening is a universal issue.
6. As of now, mode of implementation in terms of basic organization, practice followed, and documentation procedure adopted by the organizations has little uniformity. Efforts have to be made to create a uniform reporting format to be implemented through local service providers associated with the organizations

7. Reports are still input oriented and more on Social lines. I think it's high time when we make it mandatory to record production, extended food security and additional crop surplus (if any) at the household level.(Similar kind of work has been done in Tasar sericulture and I personally believe this is possible to maintain).
8. There is also little uniformity in terms of method of crop estimation. While normal method used by most organizations are post production focused group discussion and sample crop cutting(1 m.square) experienced /experts are of the view that only whole plot measurement gives the right and statistically valid estimation. CInI needs to work towards a practical method of crop estimation which may be implemented throughout the partner organizations.
9. Crop insurance seems to be an important dimension. Till date there are a few systematic interventions to link crop insurance schemes with paddy. There are two options available right now. One, Linkage with Govt. Supported crop insurance schemes, and two, to design and develop scientific crop/weather insurance product with some leading Insurance service provider. CINI can play important role to design Systems and processes in association with Govt. / Ins. Companies as it would not be cost effective and appropriate at the individual organization level .
10. Some of the organization is not very sure that if any agri-MIS is actually required. However, they are interested to have a strong benchmarking through baseline and regular end of the season productivity survey for a timeframe of 3 to 5 year.
11. Finally the organizations are at various level of preparedness. Surely, this has a link to their size and resources available with them. The bigger challenge, thus, is to achieve a certain level of standardization in terms of quality of implementation.

As discussed with the author, the partner organizations expect CInI to play lead role to address the above mentioned issues. Draft Common Minimum Intervention Points for an organization involved in KPS through CInI has been enclosed in annexure -II.

3. ACTION PLAN (2010-11)

It may be inferred from the above discussion that there are certain issues that requires immediate attention while for some mid to long term strategic involvement would be required. Based on the understanding that the focus of this year's intervention is standardization of intervention, the following action plan is proposed for the FY 2010-11. The mid to long term issues have been included in proposed log frame through Logical Framework Analysis for the period 2010 to 2013.

1. Goal: To establish a set of improved and standard practices under KPS to enhance paddy production of the 65000 household to 2 times compare to their standard production.

2. Approach for 2010-11: With positive experience of pilot for last three years in place, author considers it to be the right time to Consolidate, cooperate, and converge for enhanced coverage

3. Strategy:

- Standardization of Practices
- Establish a set of Norms among the partners
- Partnership Building with stake holder and Policy Makers(GOJ, Research Institutions, Insurance Companies, input suppliers)

4. Assumptions: To design the action plan for 2010-11 it has been assumed that normal manpower available with CInI would be available throughout the cropping season and at least one Agriculture/Management Professional with exposure in Agricultural will be available to support the interventions

5. Key Result Areas:

1. Design and implement Common Minimum Practices(CMP) across the partner organizations

2. Design and implement Common Reporting System(CRS) across the partner organizations
3. Design and implement Common Estimation Technique(CET) across the partner organization
4. Ensuring Professional Agriculturists' support within 24 hours of reporting of pest /disease attack by the partner organization
5. Reaching 10% of household through crop insurance across the partner organization
6. Reaching 10% household through Integrated Pest Management leaflets printed in local language with pictorials across the partner organization
7. Techno-managerial Training and capacity building of participant households

6. Activities:

Basic activities would be in line of the KRAs mentioned above. To achieve the above Key results early preparation is required. A list of suggested CMPI, and draft CRS modules and guidelines for CET has been designed by the author. Sharing & implementation of Program Quality Indicators (ensuring implementation of 12 point CMPI except financial services) agenda as detailed in Annexure-II & establishment of Database management system needs to be considered as the core activity for CInI for this year. Capacity building of new partners through exposure and training would be important pre season activity. Initiation of KPS centric credit planning exercise at community level with some selected partner may be taken up on pilot basis.

The ideas may be shared across the partners and a plenary discussion may be organized to finalize the same. One meeting with the partners in Second week of May would be required to kick start the activity. Regular field visit by CInI officials, forming an agriculture working group and interaction of the group members on a periodic basis would help CInI to carry out the activities and setting up higher standards.

The envisioned future course of action has been provided with monthly log and milestones below (M1=April)

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

SN		Activity
1	P R E	Meeting with each partner (existing and proposed)
2		Defining the area, number of farmers, type of area to be part of Kharif 2010
4		Meeting with the scientist in Upland Rice Research Institute
5		Identification of resource person to support technically
6		Joint meeting with all partners on the KPS strategy for 2010(Including Seed Procurement plan)
		NABARD & GOJ partnership (Discussion Underway)
8		Development of pamphlets on the PoP & IMP in local language for farmers
		Linkages with the NFSM for new seed varieties and agriculture implements
12	M O N S O O N	Field trainings to farmers with the first onset of monsoons
13		Ensuring timely sowing (uplands, medium uplands and low lands) in the field
16		Action research plan for Upland Paddy with URRI, Hazaribag
18		Regular field visit to all partners crop season
19		Training of partners and farmers on yield estimation techniques , proper harvesting and storage
20	P O S T	Exposure visits of partners to each other's fields
21		Documentation the outputs, outcomes and learning
22		Institution Building Activities

5. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Vision: A large number of primary producers' from disadvantaged section able to ensure all aspect of well being through year around food security and stable cash income from their farm produces

Mission: To establish systems and processes to stabilize Khariff paddy production in Jharkhand to ensure food security of tribal and disadvantaged households

Objective:

1. Promote 10 number of legally authorized producers collective within a period of 3 years
2. 2-fold increase in productivity of Paddy compared to 2009-10 status for 100000 tribal household (to be calculated as per the suggested method in Annexure -1) in Jharkhand within a period of 3 years.

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

3. To ensure 365 days food security of 100000 tribal household only from paddy cultivation by 2012(to be calculated as per the suggested method in Annexure -2)
4. To increase the crop area under KPS 2times the area reported as on 31.05.2010(Data to be recorded based on format proposed in Annexure-3)

Indicators:

1. Number of block level producers collective registered under cooperative/producer company/trust act
2. Number of Household covered
3. Productivity of paddy per unit quantity of land (Unit: Ton/Acre)
4. Days of Food Security ensured (in terms of minimum calorie equivalent of rice produced)(Unit: Number of days per Household)
5. Area under Khariff paddy Stabilization per household(% increase over 2009-10 planned level)

Milestone of Progress:

Sl No	Particular	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Number of registered block level producers collective	2	5	10
2	Household Outreach	60000	75000	100000
2	Productivity of paddy (Ton/Acre)	2	2.5	3
3	Days of Food Security ensured(No of days per HH)	270	320	360
4	Area under KPS per household(increase over 2009-	20%	50%	100%

Means of Verification :(For all five Indicators)

Annual Plan versus end of the year Achievement to be reported using the prescribed formats.

Assumption & Risks:

- 1.** CInI is currently working with 11 partners. Each of them is covering at least 1 CD block and has expansion plan .Few organizations like PRADAN and IGS have multi-location presence. Hence 10 producers' collective covering 10 CD blocks for Institution building has been envisaged. CInI has to play key role in establishing effective linkage with various Government and legal bodies involved in the process. Further, appropriate Institutional development Services to be offered from CInI .
- 2.** Calculations for the second objective is done based on the claim made by the partner organization, and may differ highly based on the method of estimation used. Further, achievement of target depends on behavior of environmental parameters for the particular area.
- 3.** Similar to the last point, Calculations for the third objective has been done based on the impressionistic claim made by the partner organization. There are very few objective and scientific data available for food security at household level. Also, food security at the household level may change with the number of family members and prevailing financial situation of the family. Efforts have to be made to minimize such biases.
- 4.** Increase in area depends on increase of land per HH, increase in number of Household within the existing area, addition of new clusters by current partner organizations, and addition of new partner by CInI in KPS frame. Because of bad monsoon last year farmers are yet to realize their full potential. Author is of the view that with the existing participant 20 percent increase is immediately possible. The challenge is to practically capture how much land can be covered with POP recommended by CInI.
- 5. Approach and strategy:**
 - a. Project Mode:** Till date KPS has worked as a broad frame of reference and guiding principle. From now on CInI may consider implementing KPS idea on project mode. While new KPS centric proposal can be requested from new/existing organizations, it

may be made mandatory for land and water management proposals to narrate their outcome and impact objectively on the basis of KPS indicators.

- b. Support through land and water based programs:** CInI as a professional resource institution needs to encourage and facilitate implementation of more land and water based program by the partner agencies through govt./non-govt. support. This would lead to increased water availability and in turn help to increase net cropped area.
- c. Inception of new NGOs:** Identification and engagement of potential local area NGO partners to increase coverage and ensure faster outreach
- d. Collaboration with research institutions:** Collaboration with Research institution and advanced analytical laboratory has to be pursued on priority basis for varietal selection and micronutrient mapping
- e. Linkages with Government Agencies:** As we are talking about faster and enhanced outreach and giving legal shape to the institutions, effective partnership with Government agencies may help in faster and effective dissemination of Information, optimize extension activities at grassroot level and help in legal work pertaining to institution building activities.
- f.** Organize Techno –managerial support of various category
- g.** Standardization and strengthening of internal system of the organizations
- h.** Encouraging cross learning through regular & periodic sharing and review of activities
- i.** Training and capacity building of partner organizations
- j.** Documentation and sharing of best practices and success stories
- k.** Identification and linkage establishment for the credit need

6. DATA FLOW STRUCTURE

Envisioned end state: Minimum 200 Households involved in intensive year around agri-horticulture activities forming small-formalized production clusters within an area of 5 KM radius and linked to block/district level federation through mutually beneficial arrangements. The block /district level federation would extend support to around 25 such unit.It is in this context that creation of 20 federation level collectives has been proposed in the objective. They will altogether serve targeted number of 100000 HH.

Proposed MIS Architecture: Currently, the services expected out of these federated collectives are being offered by the partner organizations. Focus of data flow/MIS for the coming three year would be on individual and organizational level, till the time intermediate structure takes a shape.

So, currently two basic data forms have been proposed one at each level as given below. The fields include both the master data (Eg. Name/ Village etc) part as well as variable elements (Eg. Production/ food sufficiency).While master part of the entry is

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

one time exercise the variable part of the data would be collected twice for each crop cycle, initially to capture planning and finally to record output.

MS-Access based software may be developed suitably.

Instruction and guideline for filling in the information:

1. **Old Seed:** Seed of more than 3 years old
2. **Seed Variety:** Mention the major varieties for Lowland and mid -upland
3. **Food Security:** To be calculated using calorie demand standards by UN and calorie supply potential of major seed used for household consumption.
4. **Information to be collected from every household**

Household Information Sheet				
1	Personal Information			
1.1	Name		Age	
1.2	Father's/Spouse Name		Gender	
1.3	SHG/Group Name		Category	
1.4	Village		Family Members	
1.5	Block		Bank No	
1.6	District		Food Security	
2	Land	Upland	Mid Upland	Lowland
2.1	Area (Decimal)			
2.2	Area Under Cultivation (Decimal)			
2.3	Area Under Irrigation (Decimal)			
2.4	Net Cropped Area(Decimal)			
3	Input Information	Upland	Mid Upland	Lowland
3.1	Old Seed Used (Kg)			
3.2	New Seed Used (Kg)			
3.3	UREA (Kg)			
3.4	DAP (Kg)			
3.5	MOP (Kg)			

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

3.6	FYM (Kg)			
3.7	Vermi Compost (Kg)			
3.8	Seed Variety()			
3.9	Seed Variety()			
4	Practice Information	Upland	Mid Upland	Lowland
4.1	Date of Sowing			
4.2	Date of Transplantation			
4.3	Date of Harvesting			
5	Production Information	Upland	Mid Upland	Lowland
5.1	SRI (Decimal)			
5.2	Non SRI (Decimal)			
5.3	Total Production Received (Ton)			
5.4	Food Security (days)			

Organization Information Sheet							
1	Organization Information						
A	Name						
B	Status of the Organization						
C	No of Clusters/Production Units						
D	Total No of Households Served						
E	No of Households engaged in Crop Cycle						
2	Land Information	Upland	Mid Upland	Low Land			
A	Total Cultivable Area						
B	Area under Irrigation						
C	Net Crop Area						
3	Weather Information	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
A	Monsoon start Date						
B	Monsoon closure Date						
C	Average Rainfall per month						
D	Average Temperature per Month						
4	Financial Assistance	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct
A	WC (Rs)						
B	Investment on Infrastructure (Rs.)						
C	Assistance for Agri -Implements(Rs.)						
5	Linkage &Networking	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct
A	Field visit by experts						
B	Resource Institution Visit (HH)						

C	Federation level function conducted (No)						
D	Consultative meeting with Partners						
6	Techno Managerial Assistance	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
A	Professionals Engaged (NO)						
B	Supervisor Engaged (NO)						
C	Service Provider Engaged (NO)						
D	Organization of Field Demonstration Day						
E	Distribution of Instruction Manual (HH)						
F	Crop Insurance coverage (HH)						
7	Capacity Building (No. of Exercises)	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
A	Concept Sharing (HH)						
B	Exposure Visit (HH)						
C	Training on POP (HH)						
D	Technology Demonstration (HH)						
E	Professionals Trained (No)						
G	Supervisors Trained (No)						
I	Service Providers Trained (No)						

7. WAY FORWARD

As the author understands for CInI the future initiatives would revolve around the following ideas;

- 1. Institution Building Activities:** Various institutional mechanisms have been developed by different organizations at the grass root. The challenge would be to create the sustainable and effective superstructures. The major task for the organization under this sect would be establishment of production cluster or federation. Registration of cluster level Agriculture collectives covering 50% of the served household within the time frame of three years may be a reasonable target in this regard.
- 2. Planned Marketing of surplus:** As of now production is the key focus of all the organization working under KPS project. Considering the coverage and expected production of this year as well as three years down the line initiatives is required for organized marketing of surplus. This would be possible only after organized collectives come into action. Identification of local rice mill, traders and markets

through systematic market studies can be taken up from this year onwards. Resource agencies like FCI needs to be contacted well in advance and a pilot may be planned this year for one or two production cluster

- 3. Supplementary Intervention:** Some organizations have already established collectives through which a year around agriculture intervention is planned and implemented. Creation of one registered collective covering 2000 HH within the span of a CD block and catering them through year around agricultural production and marketing intervention may be set as Institutional Development target for all the organizations currently involved in promoting KPS activity
- 4. Organize for Crop Insurance:** There is little systematic and conscious effort to link up KPS activities with existing crop and accidental insurance schemes. A great deal of work is required in this area to design and implement suitable insurance product. 20%, 50% and 100% (cumulative) of the HH may be covered under insurance scheme by 2012.
- 5. Arrangement of Soil and crop testing facilities:** Soil testing including micronutrient mapping would provide area /plot specific nutritional requirement and help developing customized POP. Effective collaboration with advanced research laboratories facilities is required.
- 6. Replacement of Chemical Fertilizer by Organic Supplements:** Cultivation practices in Jharkhand are less fertilizer intensive traditionally compared to Indian average. As the author feels, producers are not comfortable with the extensive use of chemical fertilizer as suggested by the standard SRI POP and started applying vermi as a supplement to chemical fertilizers. More deliberation is required on this issue and an alternative organic POP can be developed and test piloted.
- 7. Developing cluster wise seed bank:** For low cost quality seeds
- 8. Implementation of KPS specific MIS:** If structured reporting formats are implemented from this year a small module of access based MIS may be introduced by CInI from next year onwards.
- 9. Bringing a gender perspective in the intervention:** SHGs being the common grass root institution for majority of the partner organizations may be declared as the official representative of the household in KPS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author kindly acknowledges the support of the key functionaries of the various organizations; their team and village communities who are jointly working on the Khariff Paddy Stabilization Program and had been of immense help to bring out this document.

ANNEXURE-I: FGD QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR ORGANIZATION STUDY

The broad areas covered in Focused group discussion with the partners include the following:

1. Brief Introduction of the organization
2. Organization Structure including thematic areas/Programs / Projects
3. Brief about the intervention in Khariff paddy
4. Manpower involved in Agriculture and Khariff paddy
5. System of implementation -KPS
6. Summary of last season intervention in KPS
7. Roles performed and activities conducted by the organization
8. Customization status of POP
9. Tie up with resource institutions
10. Training material in use

11. Technical monitoring procedure
12. Estimation technique and expected crop yield
13. Post production plan
14. Management Information system
15. Critical dependence point
16. Highlights of current/coming season
17. Expectation from CINI
18. Summary of last year's operation
19. This year's planned intervention and outreach target.
20. Any other thing they want to mention

ANNEXURE-II: COMMON MINIMUM INTERVENTION POINTS (CMIP) UNDER KPS

As of now KPS concept work as a broad frame of reference against which each organization decides the activity/intervention plan based on their capability and service demand of the target community. A step forward towards standardization of KPS promotion by CINI would involve standardization of intervention, activity schedule and Operating Practices (OP) so that the program can reach to the targeted households with standard qualitative and quantitative milestones. An indicative list of the activities is given below. This has been prepared in consultation with the partners and each of them has been at least attempted by one of the partner organization at some point of time and may be considered as Common Minimum Intervention Points (CMIP).

1. **Annual KPS planning:** Conducted by almost all partners by the month of April for target setting. While focus is on over all agriculture, normally KPS figures in these meeting as the single largest component of overall agricultural plan. One important component in this exercise is to generate what if scenarios and keeping an alternative agriculture intervention plan.

2. **Baseline Survey:** This includes concept sharing on methodology and documentation of land and water resource available with the target HH. Land wise Choice of seed and operation methodology are two significant outcome of this exercise. Currently, depending on the program, various formats are being used by the various organizations to capture baseline data on sample basis A specific baseline data collection format pertaining to KPS has been designed (See Annexure-I) considering four tier system of implementation. (i.e. Household, primary, intermediate and terminal Institution) with an assumption that all tiers have a specific set of task to perform. Data needs to be recorded twice every year in the month of April and December.
3. **Exposure Visit:** Normally taken up for new entrants in the activity in the month of May-June; for improved effectively, exposure to a village where SRI and summer paddy has been done successfully and may be available for demonstration should be preferred. Exposure of minimum 50% of new entrants each year for coming three years is recommended.
4. **Provisioning for new seed:** As we know, traditional agriculture does not involve conscious effort towards Seed change. To optimize the result in accordance with the KPS objective conscious effort towards seed change needs to be taken up. Change of seed at 20% of the net crop area available with the farmer HH in the first year of operation for a new entrant may be considered as an essential component of KPS activity. Similarly, change may be effected with 30% of the rest in the next year and rest (50%) in the terminal year of operation seems to be an achievable target. Seed utilization history at the HH level may be maintained by the organization as per the format provided in Annexure-II. From the current state of affairs, it is expected that First seed change would preferably take place at SRI plots. Subsidy towards seed changing exercise may be extended by the implementing organization for the new entrants in the first year of the activity.
5. **Organized Sourcing of Quality Inputs:** Through reasonably successful demonstration of SRI/improved paddy, KPS prototype seems to be well established. Naturally the stage is ready for up scaling. To maintain the process sanctity and quality, the organization needs to ensure doorstep/cluster level delivery of input to

every primary producers group (SHG/Farmers Club/JLG) well in time by linking Farmers with input supply cooperatives or dealers by April 10th every year.

6. **Supply Agriculture Implements:** While almost all the partners are into this activity, efforts needs to be made to make available weeding equipments at a rate of one unit per 5 HH to meet up the demand by the end of the 2nd year i.e.2011-12.
7. **Arrangement of financial services:** Purchase of new seed, input, and agriculture implements and sometimes irrigation requires financial provisioning. Currently some organizations are addressing it through internal lending of SHGs, SHG bank linkage, or MFIs. To ensure implementation of POP, an eight-month duration credit product may be considered for implementation across the partners.
8. **Implementation of mutually agreed Package of Practices:** Almost all the organization is working on customization of POP. This requires to be vetted and strengthen in collaboration with research institutions.
9. **On field Training & Demonstration:** This is the most common part across the organizations. However, quality of nursery bed preparation remains a concern.
10. **On field monitoring through Trained Manpower:** Experienced advanced farmers are engaged to orient new entrants (1 per 50 HH). Trained Field workers supervise them and ensure implementation of package of practices (1 per 200 HH).Organizations working with around 1000 HH are extending support through Subject Matter Specialists(Agriculture graduate/post graduate) and /or professionally qualified manpower. For the coming three year this can be treated as standard model of implementation. Effort would require building the capacity of the organizations to meet up this level of efficiency.
11. **Crop Estimation:** Currently, Crop estimation is being carried out using different methodology on sample basis. A methodology has been prescribed in combination of scientific and social methods of estimation to capture data of each individual household within limited timeframe available in Annexure –III. This needs to be shared with the partner organizations and if agreed recording of data on this basis can be recorded in the baseline format by the end of the season. Further if one basic objective of KPS is food sufficiency that has to be captured through objective dialoguing with the primary group

12. Documentation and reporting: As we have discussed earlier reporting is done as per the requirement of the agency supporting in the intervention and is more input oriented. It is expected that the implementation of common and output oriented format would help in objective reporting on key indicators of growth and bring forward the best practices. More systematic effort is required to document production record through a structured MIS.

According to the author the above activities forms the Common minimum Intervention (CMI) points for the coming three years. Partner organizations are already exposed to these activities as they have been taken up by one or more of the partners in recent years. If agreed by the partners this may be considered as mandatory activity that an organization need to carry out as a part of KPS team.

ANNEXURE-III: A NOTE ON PROPOSED METHOD OF COMMON ESTIMATION TECHNIQUE:

Following Process may be adopted for a realistic estimation of crop production under KPS.

In the process it is assumed that around 15 household constitute the basic unit of implementation of KPS and a matriculate (minimum) field worker provides primary extension support to 4 of such groups and he had received training on whole plot crop cutting method from a Professional Agriculturist.

1. Step1:organization should clearly mention the land area for which they are supporting the HH under KPS
2. Step2: Their claim will be considered authentic and hence reported plot will be considered as a single plot. The same land will be used for crop estimation.
3. Step3: Complete harvesting, threshing and weighing of 2 chosen farmers in his presence and record it land-quality wise.
4. Step4: Conduct a Focused group discussion of all the 15 farmers once the harvesting is completed (Within 15 days of step1)

5. Step5: Record individual land wise data and submit it to team/organization in manual format
6. Step6: Team should maintain the sample data (i.e. 2 among 15) and FGD data (13 among 15) separately.
7. Step7: Organization to send this data mandatorily via e-mail in the proposed excel/pdf format.

ANNEXURE-IV: MINUTES OF MEETING HELD PERTAINING TO KPS

Meeting with CInI representatives

Venue: CInI office, TATANAGAR

Date: 06.04.2010

Participants: Ganesh Neelam, Ayan Dev, Kallol Saha

Summary of the findings from the organization visits (RDA, TSRDS, NEEDS, PRABAH,AAA, PRADAN, IGS) as well as draft report were shared by Mr. Kallol. CINI team noted action points. The CINI team along with Agriculture Anchor in this regard would take up requisite actions for the season. A detailed discussion took place regarding the emerging issues and defining the goal and process of KPS implementation in short as well as long term.

The objective of the KPS intervention by CINI was defined as

1. 2-fold increase in productivity of Paddy compared to 2009-10 statuses for 100000 tribal households around Jharkhand within a period of 3 years.
2. To ensure year around food security of 100000 tribal household only from paddy cultivation

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

3. To increase the crop area under KPS 2times the area reported as on 31.05.2010 at per household level.

To achieve the above objectives following decisions were taken: Also, as a part of ongoing assignment Kallol will help Cini team as per the agreed terms of reference to implement the following decision points mentioned below.

SL No	Decisions Taken	P R	Date
1	Designing the LFA: Based on the above objectives a detailed LFA will be developed.	Ayan	25 th April
2	Spreading uniform understanding across CINI partners: A list of activities with qualitative and quantitative indicators would be prepared to define the status of the organization pertaining to KPS activity.	Ganesh	
3	Documentation of baseline status: Food sufficiency, increased productivity and increased area under crop being the three key goals a baseline survey at household level needs to be conducted .A format capturing these three aspects will be designed and implemented on a statistically valid and significant sample size on annual basis.	Ganesh/Ayan	
4	Standardization of Information System: Currently various organization are keeping various kind of data and generating information for their own need or reporting. A universal format will be designed for Cini and implemented from this season onwards.	Kallol	15 th April
5	Standardization of crop estimation technique: A crop estimation methodology would be developed keeping the scientific, social and costs concerned	Kallol	15 th April
6	Crop Insurance Study: It is important to understand the nitty-gritty of crop insurance. Cini may conduct a study on status of crop insurance to design a simple and objective crop insurance product suitable for KPS intervention.	Ganesh	
7	Crop insurance: Efforts will be made to link up KPS participants with existing crop insurance scheme	Ganesh	30 th April
8	Technology Transfer: Partner organization felt that CINI might play important role in Technology	Ganesh	15 th April

	(Seed/POP/Mechanization) transfer in collaboration with Govt. Agencies and research Institution. CIni team would visit BAU Ranchi to explore the possibilities of working together in this front		
9	Placement of Agriculturist: CIni to find a suitable Agriculture expert for the season	Ganesh	

B. Meeting with experts/scientists at Birsa Agriculture University to explore the possibilities of collaboration

Date 14.04.2010

Venue: BAU Campus, Kanke,Ranchi

Participant: Dr. Krishna Prasad, Professor, BAU Ganesh Neelam, Executive Director (CInI),Kallol Saha Consultant, KPS, CInI

Mr, Ganesh briefed BAU representative about CInI activity & purpose of visit. From the discussion the following possibilities of collaboration between CInI and BAU were discussed;

1. Arrangement of quality seed
2. Promotion of seed and demonstration cluster
3. Technical expert for ToT, developing package of practices, designing training module
4. Soil Testing
5. Expert support in Disease prevention and Integrated Pest management

It was mentioned by Mr. Krishna Prasad that Director, BAU being the overall administrative in charge all initiatives need to rout through the director. As director was busy with certain prescheduled assignment, it was decided that a meeting and detail discussion would be organized at a suitable time to take the initiative forward.

C. Meeting with experts/scientists at Upland Rice Research Institute, Hazaribag to explore the possibilities of collaboration

Date 14.04.2010

Venue: BAU Campus, Kanke,Ranchi

Participant: Dr. M.Variar, Officer- In-charge,URRI; Ganesh Neelam, Executive Director,(CInI);Ms. Swati Singh,CInI; Kallol Saha,Consultant, KPS,CInI.

Mr. Ganesh made summary presentation about CInI, central India strategy, outreach and coverage. Emphasize was given in the fact that CInI offer institutional and technical support to the partner organizations, and promote convergence, cooperation and solidarity by bringing in various stakeholders together to create a shared vision and responsibility to deal with issues pertaining to tribal livelihood. Currently, through 11 partner organizations CInI extend support to around 60,000 economically disadvantaged HH in 13 districts of Jharkhand by bringing in appropriate farming technology and institutional mechanism to take up improved agricultural practices. It is in this connection that representatives from CInI wish to meet and explore possibilities of collaboration with experts and scientists at URRI to design suitable intervention for upland paddy.

During interaction the following areas of collaboration were identified:

1. Design appropriate communication material to disseminate information about upland paddy.
2. To extend training, exposure and capacity building support to the key manpower of our partner organization
3. To arrange training and exposure for selected farmers
4. Organize region wise on field demonstration on pilot basis

Experts at URRI emphasized about the importance of working specifically in the topmost land sequence through direct seeding methodology, wherein farmers terrace their land and go for paddy cultivation.

It was decided that Executive Director, CInI would formally address Officer-In Charge , CRURRS expressing intent of collaboration on the topics mentioned above and the proposal will be placed in the central meeting of URRI to be held in first week of May,

ANNEXURE-V: PROVISIONAL LIST OF COVERAGE

(Based on assumptions provided by the organization till 15th April, 2010)

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

S N	Particulars	AAA	IGS	KGVK	NBJK	NEEDS	PRABAH	PRADAN	RDA	RKM	SUPPOT	TSRDS	TOTAL
1	Household	1750	2000	2000	200	2956	200	46000	800	283	300	1400	57889
2	SHG Members	1500	2000	480	200	2133	200	44000	760	283	300	345	52201
3	SC	30	100	30		90	34	5000	16	0	NA	50	350
4	ST	1100	1800	960	200	1800	34	32000	576	283	270	1100	40123
5	Others	370	100	210		243	132	7000	208	0	30	250	1543
6	BPL	1050	2000	700	160	1080	80	NA	640	200	210	1120	7240
8	FO/SHG/VDC	30	261	5	NA	160	26	2300	200	18	40	23	3063
9	Clusters	5	30	3	0	10	2	210	16	2	5	23	306
12	Proposed Land under crop	1500	500	2000	115	1500	200	23987	457	350	75	1200	31884
15	SRI proposed	0	500	2000	15	213.3	100	5750	343	100	30	0	9051.3
16	Improved Paddy	1500	0	700	100	2100	100	27635	114	0	45	1200	33494

ANNEXURE-VI: LIST & CONTACT OF KEY FUNCTIONARIES

KHARIFF PADDY STABILIZATION | 2010

SN	Organization	Resource Person	Designation	Landline	Mobile	E-mail
1	AAA	Satyendra Kumar Singh	Project Director	06434-237200	9431156062	aaadumka@rediffmail.com
2	AAA	Ashok Kumar	Agriculturist	06434-237200	9576528615	aaadumka@rediffmail.com
3	CInI	Ganesh Neelam	Executive Director	0657-23110059	9430136958	gneelam@tata.com
4	CInI	Ayan Dev	Co-Ordinator(M&E)	0657-23110059	9199439224	Ayan.d@cinicell.org
5	IGS	Akhoury Prabhas	Astt. Manager	NA	09334158718	Prabhas.a@basixindia.com
6	IGS	Prasanta Goswami	Field Executive	NA	09431186635	Prasanta_cbre@rediffmail.com
7	IGS	Pramudit Ddungdung	Field Executive	NA	09431901999	Pramudit.d@basixindia.com
8	KGVK	Hemant Kumar	Pro. Manager	0651-2276142	9431342837	aidhemant@rediffmail.com
9	KGVK	Naveen Kumar	Asst. Manager	0651-2276142	9430366256	Navink2003@rediffmail.com
10	NBJK	Umesh Rana	Branch Manager	NA	9931694507	Umer_ur@rediffmail.com
11	NEEDS	Murari M Choudhury	ED	06432-230775	9771405855	choudhury2c@gmail.com
12	NEEDS	Javed Alam	Prog. Manager	06432-230775	9771405878	needspostmaster@gmail.com
13	NEEDS	Yogendra Mahato	Prog. Officer	06432230775	9771405854	needspostmaster@gmail.com
14	PRADAN	Ashok Kumar	State Integrator	0651-2284272	9470932178	ashok.purulia@gmail.com
15	PRAVAH	Dilip Kumar	Secretary	06432-234874	9431132568	pravah001@sify.com
16	PRAVAH	Uttam Kr. Dubey	Project Director	06432-225456	9534060918	pravah001@sifyl.com
17	RDA	Sujoy Bhattacharya	Project In-charge	06585226700	9431952495	sujoybhatty@yahoo.co.in
18	RDA	Sudipto Das	Snr. Agriculturist	06585226700	9973826282	sudiptadasag@gmail.com
19	SRSMM	Rakesh Kumar	Project Manager	06546-24551	9431451203	revstnda@rediffmail.com
20	SRSMM	Sumit Roy	Project Coordinator	06546-224551	9031984366	Roysumit21@gmail.com
21	SUPPORT	B S Gupta	Secretary	06546-66742	9431185632	bsguptahzb@rediffmail.com
22	SUPPORT	Manoj Kumar	Project Co-ordinator	06546-266742	9798368572	supporthzb@indiatimes.com
22	TSRDS	Manoj Kumar	Project Manager	0657-2142810	9431524348	Manoj.kumar07@rediffmail.com
23	TSRDS	Dadan Singh	Senior Agriculturist	0657-2142810	9431408999	NA
24	TSRDS	Debdoot Mohanty	Secretary	0657-212810	NA	debdoot.mohanty@tatasteel.com