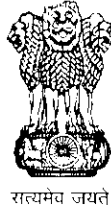


**A.K. SRIVASTAVA**  
**DIRECTOR**



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Tribal Affairs  
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 115  
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 115  
Tel: 23387444, Fax: 23383968

D.O.No.14020/4/2008-SG.II

Dated: 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2010

Dear Sir,

As you are aware that this Ministry releases funds under the programme - SCA to TSP on the proposals in the prescribed format received from the State Governments. The proposals in the prescribed format for 2010-11 are to be accompanied by (i) Utilization Certificates of unspent balances of the years previous to 2009-10, (ii) Utilization Status/ Expenditure Statement of the funds released in the 2009-10 and (iii) Physical and financial progress report of the activities approved in the 2009-10.

2. The Ministry intends to release at least 50% of the allocation for 2010-11 within the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the 2010-11. Hence, I would request you to initiate action for submission of proposals in the prescribed format by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010 for the programme with information /documents mentioned above. The proposal for Incentive Grant shall have to be sent separately.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*(Signature)*  
12/02/10  
(A.K. Srivastava)

**Shri A.M. Tiwari**

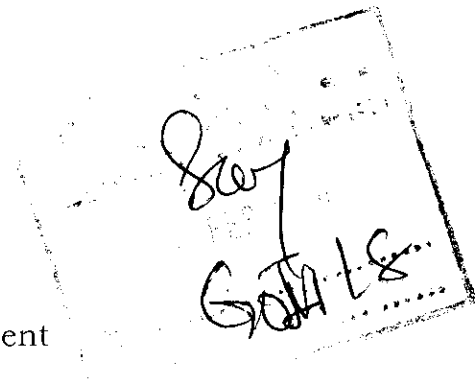
Secretary

Tribal Development Department

Government of Gujarat

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar

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A. M. Tiwari, IAS  
Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

NO. SCA-2010-GOI.5-P

Telegram : TRIBESEC.

Fax : 079-23252081

Phone No. 23252086, 23252080

Government of Gujarat,

Tribal Development Department,

Block No. 8, 6th Floor,

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar-382 010.

E-mail : sectdd@gujarat.gov.in

website : www.guj.tribaldevelopment.gov.in

Date : 26/4/10.

**Subject: Project proposal for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Area Sub Plan for the Financial year 2010-11.**

I am enclosing the following documents as our proposal for grant under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Area Sub Plan.

1. A C.D containing Statement of demand of Rs. 6400 Lakh for grant proposed under SCA to TASP for the FY 2010-11.
2. Explanatory note on various projects proposed under SCA to TASP.
3. Progress report of the ongoing projects funded under SCA to TASP (FY 2009-10).

No UC is pending from the state at this stage. I will request you to kindly release the first installment of grant for the year 2010-11, so that the proposed activities can commence before the onset of monsoon.

(A.M. Tiwari)

Dr. Bachittar Singh,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Tribal Affairs,  
Government of India,  
Shastri Bhavan,  
New Delhi-110015

સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર, ગુજરાત સરકાર  
સેકશન અધિકારી, આદિવાસી વિકાસ વિભાગ

સેકશન અધિકારી  
આદિવાસી વિકાસ વિભાગ

**Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2010-11**

**Spread-Sheet for projects proposed under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2010-11**

								(Rs. in lakh)
Sr. No.	Scheme	Implementing Agency	Input from State Plan	Input from other GOI Programmes	Amount Sought for the year 2009-10 (SCA to TSP)	Quality Stabdard for each item proposed	Likely completion time if full funding is provided	Remarks
	<b>Component-1: On farm interventions</b>							
1	IWADP ( Wadi and dryland cropping related linkages including Irrigation)	Project Administrators	300.00	300.00	4000.00	Frame work of D-SAG as per GR No. PRC/10-2007/194(1)/PP P dated 30th July, 2007	Five Years	Annexure-1
	<b>Component-2: Animal Husbandary based interventions</b>							
2 (a)	Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP)	Project Administrators	300.00	5600.00	1500.00		Five Years	Annexure-2
2 (b)	Integrated Live-Stock Development Project (ILDLP)	Project Administrator, Chhotaudepur	300.00	200.00			Two Years	Annexure-3
	<b>Component-3: Skill Upgradation</b>						One Year	
3 (a)	Employment Oriented Skill Training Programmes	Project Administrators	1500.00	250.00	800.00		One Year	Annexure-4
3 (b)	Vocational Training in Tribal Schools	Project Administrators	0.00	0.00	100.00		One Year	Annexure-5
4	Component-4 (Enhancement of School Infrastructure through Energy saving projects)	GSTDREIS and CTD	0.00	0.00	100.00		One Year	Annexure-6
	<b>Total :</b>		<b>2400.00</b>	<b>6350.00</b>	<b>6400.00</b>			

Remarks : Saving in any scheme will be utilised for support to IWADP & IDDP.

Tribal Development  
G.S., Gandhinagar

<b>Commissioner, Tribal Development, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar</b> <b>Statement showing the details of grant released and physical progress report of Special Central Assistance during 2009-2010</b>					
Sr. No.	Scheme	Amount released for 2009-10 by GOI.	Amount released (Detailed)	Exptdr.	Physical progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Component-1: IWADP</b>					
1	Integrated Wadi & Agriculture Diversification Project (IWADP)	1089.20	Dang 25.34 Valsad 150.69 Vansda 92.20 Songadh 70.00 Mandvi 8.93 Rajpipla 60.97 Bharuch 76.50 Chhotaudepur 102.79 Dahod 80.00 Khedbramha 5.15 Kaparada 16.63 D-SAG 400.00 <b>Total: 1089.20</b>	689.20	No. of beneficiaries covered 11260 in which women beneficiaries covered 1389
<b>Component-2: IDDP</b>					
2	Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP)	1492.61	Dang 200.00 Rajpipla 150.00 Chhotaudepur 200.55 Godhra 200.00 Khedbramha 184.69 Palanpur 394.33 D-SAG 163.04 <b>Total: 1492.61</b>	1329.57	No. of beneficiaries covered 4894 in which women beneficiaries covered 1654
<b>Component-3: ILDP</b>					
3	Integrated Live-Stock Development Project (ILDP)	444.00	Rajpipla 444.00	444.00	Ongoing activities

Sr. No.	Scheme	Amount released for 2009-10 by GOI.	Amount released (Detailed)	Exptdr.	Physical progress	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Component-4: Project Sun Shine						
4	Project Sun Shine 2009	1900.00	Dahod	1500	1800.06	Ongoing activities
			D-SAG	400		
			Total:	1900		
Component-5: Skill Training						
5	Employment Oriented Skill Training Programme	521.83	Dang	22.00	374.08	No. of beneficiaries covered 6951 in which women beneficiaries covered 2417
			Valsad	25.00		
			Vansda	35.00		
			Songadh	18.00		
			Mandvi	30.00		
			Rajpipla	14.48		
			Bharuch	22.00		
			Chhotaudepur	25.00		
			Dahod	28.00		
			Godhra	85.00		
			Khedbramha	55.00		
			Palanpur	7.35		
			Kaparada	5.00		
			D-SAG	150.00		
Total:	521.83					
Component-6: Solar Systems						
6	Solar Systems (EMRS + ANS)	167.89	Valsad	76.39	167.89	No. of beneficiaries covered 1864 in which women beneficiaries covered 1037
			Rajpipla	21.00		
			Dahod	30.00		
			Khedbramha	30.00		
			Palanpur	10.50		
			Total:	167.89		
Component-7: Rainwater Harvesting						
7	Rainwater Harvesting (EMRS + ANS)	20.00	Palanpur	20.00	20.00	No. of beneficiaries covered 3.
Grand Total:		5635.53	5635.53	4824.80		

**Development Support Agency of Gujarat**  
**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
**PROJECT SUNSHINE -II FOR DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE IN TRIBAL AREAS OF NORTH**  
**GUJARAT**

**Introduction**

The population of the tribal dominated talukas of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Sonegadh and Mandvi ITDP areas is predominantly BPL, which also includes primitive tribes such as Kotwalia and Kathodi. Farm-based activities constitute the main source of livelihood for the inhabitants of the ST population, majority of whom are categorized as living below poverty line. Considering the lack of adequate irrigation infrastructure in the area, a rainfed productivity improvement project is being conceptualized to cover 15 poorest talukas of these ITDP areas.

2. Considering poor irrigation, lack of extension services & modern farm inputs, focusing on on-farm interventions like promoting diversified cash crops can be implemented effectively with good returns to farmers even in small plots of land. With adequate extension and post harvest support, it is possible for the farmers to generate cash income quickly and with less risks. However, among the drawbacks has been the involvement of small NGOs implementing the projects, with limited technical and financial capabilities. They typically work with the cashew-vegetable-mango combination without adequate focus on irrigation availability. They implement small projects, due to which farmers' produce can only be sold in the local markets. Scaling up of on-farm interventions and developing bankable projects with small NGOs is difficult. Moreover, Wadi continues to remain a subsidy-driven project, which is not sustainable in the long-run. Monitoring has also been weak and needs strengthening. These aspects are proposed to be strengthened in the new project.
3. A consultative workshop was organized in 2009 in collaboration with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for developing a technology based blue print for agriculture diversification projects in ITDP Areas. The present proposal, called **Project Sunshine-II**, is developed on the basis of those recommendations.
4. The ground level work on this project will start with selection of NGOs and identification of villages. Project Sunshine-II is an outcome based convergence project which aims to leverage substantial funding from RKVY, Tribal Development Department, NREGS, Micro-irrigation promotion schemes of Government of Gujarat and institutional finance.

### Project Objectives & Outcomes

5. The project aims at doubling the agriculture related income of the participating BPL ST farmers. The measurable outcome will be-

- Actual income gains to 21000 participating BPL ST farmers, which can be measured against the baseline data; and
- Increase of 3100 acres in irrigation potential among participating farmers;
- Providing micro-irrigation systems in 2850 acres of land belonging to the participating farmers; and
- Formation of 210 user groups for managing project assets and gains after the project period.

6. Some process monitoring parameters will be-

- Accuracy in selection of participants and delivery of project inputs<sup>1</sup>;
- Share of funds mobilized from NREGS and GGRC to the overall project cost;
- Share of the participating farmers' financial contribution to the project cost<sup>2</sup>;
- Quality of user groups formed under the project; and
- Percentage of women participants.

**Table-1: Project at a glance**

		Area	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Water resource development	50 LI Schemes and 520 Group wells, estimated to provide additional irrigation cover for 3100 acres	26.36
2.	Crop diversification, i.e. pulses, specifically promotion of high yielding varieties of potatoes, pulses, mustard and cotton.	21000 acres	63.03
3.	Land development <sup>3</sup>	900 acres	0.49
4.	Community mobilization, farm mechanization, micro-finance & post harvest management	--	27.13
5.	Training, IEC and monitoring activities	--	10.18

<sup>1</sup> The BPL list of Rural Development Department will be the yardstick for this purpose. This outcome parameter will be the major plank for the "3-Sigma" approach.

<sup>2</sup> Farmers' contribution will be in form of cash in advance, as participation amount. This approach has been successfully followed in some of the "Three Sigma, Zero Tolerance" projects in the past and is now being considered to be key to achieving the outcomes. In case of very poor farmers, the project also offers micro-finance, through Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, to facilitate their joining contribution. Recovery rate of such individual oriented micro-finance has remained close to 98% so far.

<sup>3</sup> Land development being a demand driven activity, the cost is not covered in the overall project cost at this stage.

6.	Project management	--	2.17
	Total cost		158.89

#### PROJECT DISTRICTS

7. The Project Sunshine -II will be implemented in 14 ITDP talukas of Mandvi, Songadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dahod, Panchmahals and Vadodara districts during next four years.

#### PROJECT COMPONENTS

##### Component 1- Soil and Water Conservation

8. The soil and water conservation component in the Project will help the ST farmers address threats to soil, water and related natural resources and make cost-effective changes to cropping systems, soil & moisture conservation activities including construction of farm ponds, bori bandhs, etc., watershed development, grazing management, nutrient management and irrigation. This component will be fully funded under NREGS. As above estimates will have to be confirmed on ground once actual participants are selected and field-wise SMC plans are developed by the implementing NGOs, the cost estimates have not been included in the project cost tables at this stage.

**Table-2: Physical Targets for Soil & Moisture Conservation Activities**

	Area in acres/ nos.	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
Khet talavadi	100	0.05
Land leveling (acres)	250	0.19
SMC works (acres)	500	0.25
NREGS funds (Rs. crore)	--	0.49

##### Component 2 – Water Resource Development

9. The Project will support the construction of the check dams and group wells and will also link it to the development of lift irrigation schemes to improve the productivity of the land. To enhance the water use efficiency, micro irrigation (MI) systems will be promoted for ST farmers, especially those engaged in horticulture and floriculture. This component will be funded from Grants available under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, NREGS and Government of Gujarat scheme for promotion of micro-irrigation schemes.

**Table-3: Physical targets for water resource development activities**

	Units	Area (acres)
Check Dams repairing (old)	25	
Check Dams (New)	25	
Check Dams electrification	50	1500
Group wells	520	
Group wells electrification	520	1600
MIS	--	2850

### **Component 3 - Agricultural Diversification Activities**

10. Improved seed varieties will be promoted for enhanced productivity and quality. The availability of good quality seeds will be supplemented with fertilizers, micro-nutrients, extension support and soil testing services. With support for modern tools and practices, post harvest activities and some risk coverage, it is possible for the farmers to generate cash income quickly and with less risks.

**Table-4: Indicative Allocations**

	Crop	Area in acres
1	Pulses	5000
2	Potatoes	2000
3	Mustard	4000
4	Cotton	10000
	Total	21000

### **Component 4: Modern tools, Post Harvest Storage, Processing, Packaging and Marketing**

11. The aim of this component is to bring about improvements in agriculture practices, post-harvest handling and marketing for fewer losses and reduced price fluctuations. Focus on this component will result in better handling, cold chain management, and packaging which will improve the quality of products when they reach the market. Reducing post-harvest losses would make agricultural diversification more attractive for small-scale farmers.

12. Project will support provision of storage go downs, farm mechanization, power operated machines & tools<sup>1</sup> and cold chain for potatoes. It will also arrange few grading and sorting units and market extension activities.

### **Component 5 – Community Participation through Users' Groups**

13. One of the major conditions for the implementation of the proposed Project is to ensure an undertaking from the community that it will manage the Project in an independent and collective manner under user groups. This will ensure future operation and maintenance responsibility by the user group and thus sustainability of the Project. The ownership of the Project by the target groups will be ensured through community participation from planning stage to project implementation and by transferring the post-project management to the community institutions set up for the specific purpose. Village level institutions in the form of user groups will be formed to largely focus on equity, efficiency, participation, sustainability and accountability.

<sup>1</sup> Such tools will be available to individual progressive BPL farmers. This being a pilot approach, their contribution in form of cash or GTDC credit will be limited to 15% for the first 250 tools.

### **Component 6 - Training and Capacity Building**

14. The training component in past wadi efforts have been weak as a result of which results have not always been encouraging. Under the proposed Project, this component will be considerably strengthened and will include the capacity building of ST beneficiaries and NGOs. The training will be imparted through formal as well as informal means, and exposure visits and demonstrations will be the prime training tools that will be used for ST farmers. The major areas where training will be given to project participants include agriculture, natural resource management and community-organization related procedures.

### **Component 7 – Institutional Credit**

15. It is imperative for ST farmers to have reliable credit facilities as farming is seasonal in nature, thus calling for sufficient funds are required at the right time. To facilitate institutional credit, Gujarat Tribal Development Department has tied up with Dena Bank, which will extend bulk loans to Users' Groups. In the event the bank does not disburse timely loans, Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation will offer loans at a concession to the participating farmers. All loans will be repayable only after the farmer starts receiving returns on his investments.

### **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

16. The proposed project will be implemented over a four-year period. The new strategy for the Project will include the following:

17. Zero tolerance: based on the earlier experience of Project Sunshine-2009, which was declared a Zero tolerance project and tried to achieve 3-sigma level accuracy, the project will strive to repeat such accuracy. This can be achieved through a variety of practices, including relying solely on Rural Development Department's BPL list for identification of participating farmers, accurately targeting the farmers and displaying their details on an free-access website, seeking membership contribution from farmers in cash, activating the helpline of TDD, timely deployment of sanctioned staff, GPS based monitoring of the field, extension visits of project functionaries on regular intervals, etc.

18. Size/Household Coverage: An individual project can cover up to 5,000 poor families for plantation type projects or all the willing & eligible families in HYV maize projects in a taluka. Non-poor families can also be covered but while they will be eligible to receive the applicable subsidies and support from the other on-going schemes, they will not receive any new subsidy under the present project. Rural Development Department's BPL list will be the only parameter for deciding eligibility.

19. Saturation of villages: In previous efforts under wadi initiatives, there was no defined strategy for selection of beneficiaries. Under the new plan, an average area of 1000 acres will be taken up in phases for plantations, and will be saturated completely. Such an approach will help in making targeted efforts for poverty eradication. Saturation of large areas will enable the Project to provide high quality inputs in a cost effective manner and will also ensure better utilization of facilities and human resources, in addition to making the delivery of key financial and technical services and arranging market tie-up more feasible. A similar model based on the principle of

saturation has already been tried under 'Project Sunshine' for maize cultivation, and has proved successful.

20. Inclusion of FRA land, PTG & Women-headed households: Once the forest land is transferred to ST families, it will be necessary to ensure that these plots have access to water and irrigation so that it can be used for agricultural purposes. Preference will be given to such land and land belonging to PTG and women-headed households. Also, few all-women villages will be identified for intensively working with women.

21. Selection of NGOs: The process for selection of NGOs will be made more rigorous and will be done through the process of open advertisement. A limited number of NGOs will be selected and these selected ones will have the potential to scale up the project to cover the whole taluka. They will also have the capability to lead the project through all its stages, from soil and water conservation and irrigation, to post harvest management. The selected NGOs will receive technology inputs from agricultural universities and organization building support from the Project.

#### **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

22. Government of Gujarat has set up a special purpose Society, called Development Support Agency (D-SAG), which is to provide technical support like development of project proposals, selection of project partners and key implementing personnel, assistance in implementation of the projects, guidance for mid-course corrections & modifications and monitoring & evaluation of these special projects. It is planned to engage an external monitoring agency which will monitor the key deliverables and schedules. At the field level, these projects will be implemented by concerned Project Administrators with the help of district level line departments and partner NGOs.

23. Funds will be released by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Gujarat to D-SAG, which will identify the Projects, finalise implementing agencies, guide them in engagement of project personnel, facilitate the individual projects through the Project Administrators (PA), release funds through PAs and monitor the performance.

**Table-5: Activity funding as % of cost**

	Grant	Credit	NREGS
Existing CD repairing	--	--	100
New CD	40	10	50
Group wells	--	--	100
Lift Irrigation for CD	80	20	--
Well electrification	80	20	--
MIS	75	25	--
Plantations	Graded contribution, as per Table-5C		

### CONVERGENCE BETWEEN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

24. Although the project has been prepared by following NHM guidelines, considering the very poor economic status of the BPL ST farmers of the district, Tribal Development Department will put in some additional financial support by dovetailing its resources and also funds available from other agencies. Project activities can be supported by various development departments in the following manner.

**Table-6: Convergence with other Schemes**

Activity	Scheme	Funding Department
Watershed development, including soil & moisture conservation, development of farm ponds, Bori Bandhs, group wells & check dams.	NREGP	Rural Development
Lift Irrigation	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (TASP) and Support under Article 275 (1) of Constitution, and Gujarat pattern (District level funds)	Irrigation and TDD
Micro-irrigation		GGRC and TDD
Agriculture diversification	RKVY, NREGP and SCA to TSP	Rural Development, & TDD
Farm Mechanisation and micro-finance	RKVY/NHM, Support under Article 275 (1) of Constitution	TDD
Post harvest facilities - cold storage, procurement centres and refrigerated vans		TDD
External monitoring and evaluation	RKVY/NHM, Support under Article 275 (1) of Constitution	TDD

### Roles of various stakeholders

25. Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG) will develop the project, obtain required sanctions and approvals, arrange funds, select implementing NGO and issue required guidelines from time to time. It will also be responsible for developing monitoring and IEC frameworks and engaging suitable agencies for this purpose.

26. Project Administrator will be responsible for local level convergence and periodic review of the project. At the field level, the project will be implemented by a partner NGO selected through an open advertisement.

### Preparedness of Development Support Agency of Gujarat for implementing the project

27. D-SAG, which is an autonomous society under the Tribal Development Department, has considerable experience in developing and implementing agriculture diversification projects of

this nature. It has recently successfully implemented a corn productivity improvement project covering 1.60 lakh poor ST farmers in rain deficient talukas. With successful process restructuring, this project, called Project Sunshine 2009, was able to achieve “3-Sigma” level accuracy, which is a record in implementation of such large scale projects in the country. In addition to it, it is also implementing IWADP-RKVY Project, sanctioned in the year 2009 to cover 1.90 lakh ST farmers and has plans to obtain ISO certification for project management system developed for this project.

28. The overall current project portfolio of D-SAG is worth Rs. 2000 crore involving dairy development, cattle breed improvement, wadi and agriculture diversification, livelihood activities for PTG population, use of IT in education and financial inclusion, farm mechanization, promoting quality skill training centres, concurrent monitoring & evaluation and IEC.

29. D-SAG has undertaken following steps for speedy and efficient implementation of the Project-

- a. Vendors for farm mechanization, financial inclusion, IEC, seeds and saplings are in place. These have been selected through transparent e-tendering process;
- b. A comprehensive NGO management manual is being followed for selection of experienced NGOs through open advertisement and subsequent relationship with them;
- c. A tender for selection of concurrent monitoring and evaluation agency has been issued. In addition to it, it has tie up with renowned agencies like GIDR and Taleem Research Foundation for concurrent monitoring purposes.
- d. A sister agency of the Department, TRTI has launched a toll free help line for project participants. TRTI also periodically extends its support to D-SAG in carrying out baseline surveys for various projects;
- e. Capable NGOs have been short-listed for construction and operationalisation of check dams and lift irrigation projects. Guidelines for convergence with NREGS, GGRC and electrification of group wells are in place; and
- f. NIC has developed a standard computerized project management system for such projects and BISAG's assistance for identification of possible sites for water resource development and GPS & satellite imagery based monitoring of farmers' fields has been tied up for effective monitoring of progress.

#### **Review Committee at District Level**

30. A District level Project Review Committee at the district level, comprising of the Collector, District Development Officer, Project Administrator, participating NGO and a nominee of D-SAG, will periodically review implementation of the project and offer such guidance as will be required for its effective implementation.

### Cost of the Project

31. The overall cost of the project for next four years will be Rs. 158.89 crore, out of which, RKVY contribution is proposed to be Rs. 82.38 crore. Detailed cost tables are at Annexure.

Total cost of other projects modeled on above generic pattern will be as follows-

(cost is in Rs. crore)

Name of the Project <sup>5</sup>	Total cost	Contribution from various sources available to TDD
IWADP- Jeevika & Project Sunshine-I	348.40	64.17
IWADP- Old	80.00	38.00
IWADP- Jeevika-II	34.54	21.44
IWADP- Jeevika-III	51.70	25.74
IWADP- Jeevika-IV	71.46	34.31
IWADP- Project Sunshine-II	158.90	41.00
IWADP- Innovative pilots	30.00	30.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>775.00</b>	<b>254.66</b>

<sup>5</sup> These projects are usually of 4 years' duration and the fund requirement over the whole duration of the projects has been indicated.

**GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT**  
**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AGENCY OF GUJARAT (D-SAG)  
**INTEGRATED DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR DANGS DISTRICT**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

As a result of the success of Green Revolution campaign in the seventies, the subsequent focus of development planners shifted to linking it with anti-poverty efforts. This strategy emphasized using land as the key asset base and developing further interventions around it. Animal husbandry, especially dairying activity was used as a peripheral option to marginally augment the on farm income. As a result, while considerable efforts were made in improving the agriculture related income (including the opportunities for wage employment), dairying remained a part time activity only, based on one or two cattle units.

This strategy had serious limitations. The poor are not expected to have required size of fertile agricultural land, very little efforts were made by agricultural research establishments to improve the productivity of upland areas which were mainly owned by the poor and this land had no chance of having assured irrigation. As dairying or small cattle rearing could not become a full time alternative option for income generation, this activity having huge potential remained marginalized. This was paradoxical as it required substantial investments in terms of skills and resources to arrange required technical and marketing linkages in agriculture for the poor, diversification also entailed usual risks and involvement of private sector was negligible. However, in some parts of the country all the required linkages existed for dairy based anti-poverty efforts. States like Gujarat had successful dairy co-operatives in poor dominated areas but no serious efforts were made so far, to link these dairies with poor for making it as a full time and the main income generating activity.

It was suggested by the dairy cooperatives in Gujarat that a family requires at least four of milch animals for productively spending at least eight hours of labour per day. Providing so many cattle and other associated investments will require an investment of around Rs. 100,000 per family and also very strong forward and backward linkages. The existing, NABARD norms were found to be inadequate and this might explain why dairying could not make a major contribution till now in anti poverty efforts. Moreover, considering the negligible risk absorption capacity of poor families, projects will have to be very carefully designed and implemented.

Any fresh efforts in this direction will also have to take into consideration following constraints and further developments:

- a. The dairy cooperatives in Gujarat, while very successful in dairying activities, have focused on the best geographical areas and capable families. They have to be motivated to consider the poor in remote locations as a viable business model;
- b. Any major increase in the milk collection will also require creation of an expensive milk collection and processing infrastructure like strengthening of roads for milk vans, arrangements of green fodder, chilling centers, veterinary services, etc.; and

- c. There is a strong move for upgrading the quality of Indian milk to CODEX standards. The quality of milk will have to conform to the constantly upgraded standards. This will mean further investment in improving the quality of milk and reducing the bacteria content by ensuring clean & hygienic conditions, clean water for cattle, improved milking procedures, better cans, etc.

## **2. THE STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATED DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- DANGS**

Based on the experience of two other successful precursor projects in Dangs district, the new strategy focuses on the technical and managerial capabilities of the existing milk cooperatives working in tribal areas and recognizing them as the implementers and partners to this development initiative. The project so prepared will have to cover every type of perceived risks so that the success is assured.

As it was not possible to either arrange required capital for a unit of four cattle or ensuring the availability of such a large number of good quality cattle in the beginning, it was also considered to start with two cattle under these projects in the beginning and develop it into four cattle unit though breeding at the premises of beneficiaries. This will reduce the project cost considerably, ensure provision of good quality cattle and require long term involvement of the participating families.

Some of the perceived risks which had to be covered in the projects so developed are- procurement of desired quality of cattle, availability of green fodder & cattle feed, provision of best quality & assured veterinary facilities, assured breeding & artificial insemination services for increasing the stock of quality cattle, arrangement of required bank credit & its recovery, survival of the cattle during the project cycle, comparable quality of milk, procurement of all the milk by the dairies, ensuring projected yield of income, etc. As covering each of these risks had associated costs, the initial cost of these projects is expected to be high.

## **3. IDDP- DANGS: PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The new project will have following objectives:

- a. To bring 4000 ST BPL families having 0 to 20 score above the poverty line on sustainable basis;
- b. To promote a viable cross breed heifer development programme involving development of 17500 such heifers; and
- c. To create next generation dairy and cattle rearing infrastructure in one of the most backward district of Dangs, which can be used also by other families willing to take up milch cattle rearing as full time economic activity.

## **4. EXPECTED RETURNS FROM THE PROJECT**

The proposed project is aimed to result in following measurable outcomes at the end of project period-

- a. At least 80 of the participating BPL families will be able to cross the poverty line permanently on the basis of dairy and heifer rearing activities only;
- b. There will be at least 30% growth in milk collection from the district, by taking into account the BPL and other families;
- c. At least 75% of the 17500 heifers supported under the project will survive and can either be sold for profit or used in milk production by the participating families;
- d. The tolerance level for the project will be of 3-Sigma level, meaning over 99.7% accuracy in beneficiary selection and providing project inputs to them; and

- e. At least 10% of the participants will be able to move beyond the project arranged cattle and will be able to procure additional cattle either through their savings or by raising institutional finance.

## 5. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project will have following components-

S. No.	Major components	Activities
1	Provision of milch animals	Purchase of milch animals
		Insertion of RFID tags
		Insurance of cattle
		Creation of casualty & repeat reserves
2	Cattle & calves management programme	Livestock improvement programme including artificial insemination services at the door steps of beneficiaries
		Advanced heifer rearing programme and support to beneficiaries
		Cattle management services
3	Cattle support services for creating infrastructure at beneficiary level	Fodder plot development
		Supplementary cattlefeed
		Provision of chaff cutters
4	Support for clean milk programme	Provision of bulk chilling units
		Provision of stainless steel cans at the village dairy level
		Construction of cattle sheds with watering facilities
5	Support to village and district dairies	Provision of AI equipments
		Expansion of buildings at village level
		Provision of tube wells
		Provision of automatic milk collection equipments
6	Training to participating families	Orientation programme
		Scientific milk production and animal rearing training
		Satcom based training programmes to cover large number of participants
		Promotional activities
7	Project monitoring and management	Project management team
		MIS software
		Monitoring & data management

## 6. COVERAGE OF RISKS

Following risks were identified and addressed in the manner detailed below-

- Identification of Area: As these projects aimed at doubling of the income of whole taluka and bringing at least 80% of identified poor families above the poverty line, it was decided to take a cluster of around 25 villages every year and saturate these clusters while initiating next cluster through training and meetings. In this way, new beneficiaries would be added every year.

- b. Availability of quality cattle: A committee consisting of Government and dairy officials will procure the cattle for the beneficiary. Involvement of concerned dairy cooperative is necessary as it will guarantee the expected earning of individual family during the project cycle. Poor quality cattle will adversely affect the outcomes. As procuring such a large number of quality cattle every year might be difficult, Panchmahals and Baroda Dairies have proposed a cattle breeding programme as well. Banas Dairy already has such a programme.
- c. Outcome guarantee: The implementing district dairy cooperative will enter into a MOU with the Government in which they will also guarantee the average monthly return to beneficiaries from the Project.
- d. Repayment of bank loan: The district dairy cooperative have agreed to channelise the credit on behalf of the BPL families and will also assist in repayment of loans. Such an assurance means that loans are completely safe and this ensured a healthy competition among creditors to make extra concessions if they wanted to participate in these projects. Beneficiary will be provided one cattle initially and after observing his credit history, second cattle can be provided next year. This will ensure continued involvement of the beneficiary in the Project.
- e. Availability of green fodder: To ensure it, community fodder plots will be developed by the Dairies.
- f. Increasing the unit to four cattle: High quality artificial insemination services will be provided under the project, field workers will be thoroughly trained and provided with motorcycles. In some cases, quality bulls will be kept in remote villages where the success of AI services will be difficult.
- g. Improved infrastructure: Some of the risks are being covered by providing assistance for good quality cattle sheds, stainless steel cans, and bulk milk chilling units and most important of all, arranging piped drinking water supply to the cattle sheds wherever possible. In order to ensure that user charges on water are recovered in time, the village dairy cooperatives will deduct the monthly charges from the milk proceeds and will deposit it with the water supply department.

Milk stored in traditional aluminium cans spoil faster as it develops dents which become a breeding ground for bacteria. Use of stainless steel cans will reduce the bacterial content. In addition to this, chilling the milk at source, within the village itself, is important for retaining the quality of milk.

- h. Death of the Cattle: Once cattle die, beneficiary loses the source of livelihood. Whatever insurance amount is received finally goes to the bank to repay the loan. The project is interested in livelihood and not in the insurance amount. The Dairies have been asked to ensure that the livelihood of poor is protected and for this purpose it has been decided to create a cattle reserve fund, through which a new animal will be provided and the funds will be recouped from the insurance claim. So, beneficiary will have its livelihood, come what may!
- i. Deployment of Project Management Team during pre-project phase: Many good projects have failed on the ground due to lack of dedicated staff to handle the project on full time basis and also due to late deployment of staff- by the time group starts taking charge of the project, a lot of damage would have taken place. These projects have already identified the personnel who are to handle projects on behalf of the dairies and the key staff is already in place.

## 7. ZERO TOLERANCE PARAMETERS

D-SAG has recently tried implementing few projects as “3-Sigma, Zero tolerance projects”, which aimed at achieving 99.7% accuracy in selection of BPL families and providing various

project inputs to them. It is now proposed to extend this concept to the proposed IDDP. The basic features of the proposed approach will be as follows-

- a. Beneficiary identification, will be on the basis of Rural Development Department's approved BPL list and will include ST families having between 0 and 20 score and some land. A print out of the current list will be provided to project implementers, including the Project Administrator concerned. This list will be treated as final, unless modified by the Rural Development Department. The implementing agency will be expected to cover every willing family included in this list.
- b. Village selection, will be based on following considerations- (a) cluster of villages linked with a common route in order to ensure better monitoring and reduced administrative costs. The list of villages to be covered under the project will be finalised in consultation with the implementing agency every year and efforts will be made to saturate the families before moving to the next cluster.
- c. Cattle procurement, will be based on existing guidelines of on-going IDDP which envisages camp based approach. This will ensure choice of participating family and quality procurement of cattle.
- d. Transparency- the list of families covered and inputs provided to them will be put on the D-SAG website and will be updated regularly. The site is accessible to general public as well and anyone can verify the participating families, their eligibility and inputs made available to them. In addition to this, the participants will have access to the toll-free helpline of the Tribal Development Department, which will facilitate better access to project inputs. Leaflets describing the various facilities available under the project will also be developed and provided to every participant during training programmes.

#### **8. LIKELY RETURNS TO PARTICIPATING FAMILIES**

The project had originally envisaged a monthly income of Rs. 1400 every month for 60% of participating families having two cattle units. However, the current results from other similar projects show a much higher income reaching up to Rs. 1400 in many cases.

#### **9. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PROJECT COST**

At the district level, the Project will be implemented by Vasudhara Dairy. A district level project implementation unit will be set up in the office of the Project Administrator. At the State level, the responsibility for managing and supervising the project will be of Development Support Agency of Gujarat, which is an autonomous agency created by the Tribal Development Department for conceptualising and implementing major result oriented livelihood interventions.

The total project cost of Rs. 60.32 crore for procuring 8000 cattle to BPL ST families in the district will be funded by dovetailing available funds under RKVY, Tribal Development Department's funds, Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation and Vasudhara Dairy's contribution. Details of component-wise cost are given in attached tables. Vasudhara Dairy is free to arrange credit from a local bank.

The agency for implementing ILD part of the project will be selected through an advertisement and the selected agency will work in collaboration with Vasudhara Dairy to ensure maximization of the outcome.

### 10. Other generic Projects

Based on the above generic model, following area specific projects have been developed . Some of these projects have minor modifications depending on the requirements and existing norms of the implementing Dairy Federations. These projects, usually of five years' duration, are either were launched in various years since 2007 and are under implementation, or have been considered and approved with partial support from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 2010-11.

(Figures are in Rs. crore)

Project <sup>1</sup>	Total cost	Funds required from TDD in 2010-11
IIDDP- Banaskantha	73.81	5.60
IIDDP- Vadodara	113.90	6.20
IIDDP- Panchmahals	54.56	5.98
IIDDP-Sabar Dairy	33.72	4.40
IIDDP- Valsad Link project	24.93	7.80
IIDDP-Bharuch	38.07	00
IIDDP-Valsad II	88.40	2.00
IIDDP-Dangs II	60.30	1.40
IIDDP- Surat	60.3	1.40
IIDDP Panchmahals & Sabarkantha II	39.25	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>587.24</b>	<b>36.78</b>

### CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS OF INTEGRATED DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A	Item	Buffaloes	Gir-cow
<b>Income Stream</b>			
1.	Milk yield/ month (litres)	147	236
2.	Sale price of milk (Rs.)	15	10
3.	Value of manure/ month (Rs.)	84	84
	<b>Total monthly Income</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>2444</b>
<b>Expenditure Stream</b>			
1.	General animal feed / month (Rs.)	150	150
2.	Concentrate for milk production/ month (Rs.)	375	375
3.	Dry fodder/ month (Rs.)	300	300
4.	Insurance Premium/ month (Rs.)	25	25
5.	Repayment of bank loan	483	483
	<b>Total monthly expenditure</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1333</b>
	<b>Income during loan period (Rs./ month)</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1111</b>

<sup>1</sup> Remaining funds are being mobilized in form of beneficiary contribution which is being arranged mainly as credit from GTDC, Dairy contribution, RKVY and other TDD schemes convergence.

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT  
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AGENCY OF GUJARAT (D-SAG)  
**HIGH QUALITY EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMME**

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**1. Description of the Project:**

The ST areas of Gujarat are experiencing unprecedented level of seasonal and distress migration which has gone up to 30% of the ST population in several pockets of the State. It is believed that the key reasons for this migration are low literacy/ low skill level, large poverty gaps, lack of employment opportunities for continued unemployed youth as well as lack of physical infrastructure. On the other hand, distress migration has led to monetary exploitation of migrants, susceptibility to communicable diseases, as well as low wages due to poor skill levels.

In order to combat this situation, the Government has already drawn up certain programs, the experience of which shows that an appropriately designed and executed training program has the potential to impart skills and thereby lead to increase in wages by two to three fold. "Skill Development" has therefore been identified as a major strategic initiative of Government of Gujarat to make the human resources more efficient and more productive. This strategy will help the ST youth to upgrade their skill / acquire fresh skill and thereby find out alternate sources of livelihood. The TDD through D-SAG has several training programs operated by NGOs for enhancing employability of selected ST youth.

In order to serve larger number of ST youth (list available at <http://tribal.guj.nic.in/>), a need has been felt to enhance the number of such agencies as well as increase the variety of sectors in which training is provided. D-SAG desires to provide the said services through a private sector training partner in the form of Experienced Skill Training Partner (ESDP). So Tribal Development Department has floated two tenders named TIER I and TIER II Tender for selection of Experienced Skill Training Partner.

**a) Pre- TIER I Projects-**

As a part of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, various Skill Development programs are offered and are operational in Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) Areas of Gujarat. TDD/ D-SAG offers such training program by engaging partners (NGOs / VOs / Commercial Entities / Others) which is based on the suggestion of the technical committee of D-SAG considering the viability and feasibility of such project proposal. Since inception of VKY approximately 4000 candidates have been successfully trained out of which 50 % of the candidates have been placed by flagship training partners successfully.

As these agencies are selected before D-SAG has started tendering process and made initial investments in project and agencies has experience to work, D-SAG may continue with these agencies subject to performance of agencies which will be evaluated by D-SAG from time to time.

**b) Scheduled Tribe Youth Employment Exchange Project (SYEEP)**

Under the SYEEP, it is proposed to have employment exchanges located in the Integrated Tribal Development Plan (ITDP) Districts. This employment exchange will evaluate the youth and categorize them in terms of their employability. They would arrange for training with D-SAG approved training institutions if the same is required. For the youth who are directly employable or who require training the service provider would arrange for employment and hand-hold them for a period of one year. For those youth who cannot visit the employment exchange, the service provider shall arrange evaluation team's visits in the locality of the youth. The service provider would also be expected to provide toll-free helpline and website so that the youth can remain in live touch with the exchange.

D-SAG has selected **Team Lease** India's largest staffing company through e-tendering process to provide the employment to 60,000 Tribal Youth in five years. Total Estimated project cost for five years Rs.75, 95, 00,000 (Rupees Seventy Five Crore Ninety Five lac only).

**2. Estimated Project Cost for the year 2010-11:**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Project Cost for the year 2010-11 ( Amount Rs In Lakh)
1	TIER I	980
2	TIER II	1580
3	Scheduled Tribe Youth Employment Exchange Project(SYEESP)	200
4	Pre TIER I Project	630
	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>3390</b>

**3. Estimated Number of Trainees to be covered :**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Number of ST Trainees to be covered
1	TIER I	2993
2	TIER II	4805
3	Scheduled Tribe Youth Employment Exchange Project(SYEESP)	5000
4	Pre TIER I Project	2735
	<b>Total Number Of Trainees</b>	<b>15533</b>

The projects will be implemented by D-SAG.

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT  
 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
 GUJARAT STATE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY  
 (GSTDREIS)  
**VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN TRIBAL & RURAL OUTREACH PROGRAMME AT EXISTING EMRS**

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It is proposed that some of the well developed EMRS should start a Rural Outreach Programme which will (a) open some of its existing skills and infrastructure for the nearby ST students not studying in the EMRS and (b) try to upgrade the skill sets of other EMRS in the State. The pilot project called "Rural Outreach Programmes in EMRS" will focus on (i) providing some vocational and personality development support, and (ii) extending some unique facilities like library, internet, etc. to the children of other neighbouring schools, and (c) involving students and teachers of other EMRS and state supported schools in upgrading their skill sets in co-curricular activities.

Some of the activities which can be considered under the Project can be as follows:

- i. Providing free Cyber Café for ST Girls, where a non EMRS/College going girl can visit during school hours and access internet. The Cyber Café can have one IT trainer who will also take classes on use of some of the most popular software;
- ii. Creating facilities like an indoor games room, covered badminton court, a tennis court and table tennis facilities for the ST youth of local town/ village – this will also require deployment of archery coach, and a general sports coach on part time basis. The students participating in this programme will have to bear a small token fee which will ensure their serious participation;
- iii. Setting up vocational training & hobby centre along with green house facility which can train the rural youth in modern agriculture and micro irrigation practices, plumbing, carpentry, etc. Some other hobbies and vocational opportunities like painting, music, etc. can also be covered. The hobby centre can also take up small low value projects like organizing inter-school competitions, involving nearby schools, taking students from nearby schools and EMRS, LLGRS tracking, eco-observation visits, etc.;
- iv. A library consisting of useful books for the growing children. Some of the high quality books available to urban students in English, Hindi and Gujarati languages from reputed publishers can be made available to the students on

the basis of a token annual membership fee. Charging a fee is essential to ensure that seriousness and regular participation:

- v. Indoor sports hall will also have facilities of gymnastic, table tennis, badminton and also few rooms for study of coaches and watch and ward staff;
- vi. The Rural Outreach Programme will also have a flexible fund of Rs. 2 lakh per year for engaging external experts for short duration and using some of the funds for developing innovative learning projects and competitions involving local student community.
- vii. The Rural Development Project will have following staff on contract basis, who will be paid a fixed honorarium of Rs. 5000/- per month each- (a) Computer trainer, (b) Librarian, (c) Hobby teachers and sports trainers – 3, and (d) Vocational Trainer.