



FACTSHEET AS OF MARCH 2008

Livelihoods Improvement Projects of the Himalayas



Project Progress

No of Households covered so far:	32564 (out of Appraisal target of 29, 300)
No of Villages covered so far:	582 (out of Appraisal target of 570)
No of Male SHGs:	318
No of Female SHGs:	411
No of mixed SHGs:	166
No of SHGs formed by the project so far:	895 (out of target of 1955)

Types of Demonstrations initiated:

Sub-Sector: agriculture

1. Total of 50 demonstration units established covering:
 - a. System of Rice Intensification (SRI),
 - b. Scientific cultivation of color capsicum,
 - c. One square meter kitchen garden, "TRELLIS" mode of homestead farming
 - d. Inter-cropping maize with turmeric
 - e. 617 beneficiaries (323 men, 294 women) have been trained in this sub sector.

Sub-sector Horticulture:

1. Total of 18 demonstration units established covering:
 - a. Vermi-compost
 - b. Green house for off-season vegetable cultivation
 - c. Banana cultivation,
 - d. Cultivation of Organic pineapple
 - e. Total of 769 beneficiaries (295 men, 474 women) have been trained. In addition to this 27 SHGs (20 women SHGS, 7 male SHGs) have been trained to take up Seasonal Vegetable Cultivation.

Sub-sector: Livestock and Aquaculture

1. Total of 14 demonstration units established covering:
 - a. Bokashi method of pig rearing
 - b. Cross breeding of cows for increase in milk production
 - c. Traditional Pig rearing management
 - d. Total of 445 beneficiaries (190 men, 255 women) have been given training. Furthermore, 24 SHGs (4 Male, 20 Female) have been given training in Poultry farming (Kroiler).

Sub-sector: Forestry Development

1. Total of 28 demonstration units established covering:
 - a. Tree plantation to ensure regular supply of potable water
 - b. Sustainable harvest of NTFP resources
 - c. Sustainable harvest of bamboo
 - d. Scientific management of bamboo groves
- e. A total of 294 beneficiaries (139 men, 155 women) have been trained in this sub sector.

Sub-sector: Soil and water resources management

1. Total of 8 demonstration units established covering:
 - a. Water Harvest Storage cum Fishery Pond
 - b. Organic composting.
 - c. Total of 61 beneficiaries (13 men, 48 women) have been given training.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs) initiated

1. Seasonal Vegetable Cultivation: 27 SHGs (20 women SHGS, 7 male SHGs) have taken up this activity.
2. Poultry farming (Kroiler): 24 SHGs (4 Male, 20 Female) have taken it up
3. Bokashi Piggery: 5 SHGs have taken it up
4. Scientific cultivation of color capsicum: 20 women SHGs have taken it up
5. TRELLIS mode of Homestead Gardens: 38 SHGs have taken it up
6. Water Harvest Storage cum Fishery Pond: 5 SHGs have taken it up

Rural Finance

- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ Total corpus of SHGs | Rs. 62,55,684 /- |
| ■ Total savings generated | Rs.37,46,422/- |
| ■ Group Contributions | Rs. 4,55,346/- |
| ■ Interest earned on Loans and savings | Rs1,53,726/- |
| ■ Total fund available for internal lending | Rs. 41,89,635 /- |
| ■ of which Rs. 13,16, 338 internally revolving (31.42%) | |
| ■ No. of SHGs given Seed Capital | 203 (Rs.3,44,100 /- disbursed as seed money) |

Fund Utilisation

Project Components [in INR]	Year	Cumulative Utilisation
	%age of AWPB 2007-08 (2006-07)	
Empowerment & Capacity Building of Community & Support Organization	1.63 Cr - 42.56 % (0.76 Cr - 24.35%)	31.75%
Livelihood Enhancement & Development	0.17 Cr – 20 % (Nil - 0%)	3.16 %
Livelihood Support System Development	0.26 Cr – 10.5 % (0.0042 Cr - 0.03%)	1.02%
Project Management	2.10 Cr – 58.5 % (1.81 Cr - 61.48%)	14.7 %
Total	4.16 Cr – 39 % (2.57 Cr – 11%)	8.23 Cr. 4.78 %

Highlights

1. SHG movement in Meghalaya has been encouraged by the results of IFAD interventions first in NERCORMP (West Khasi and West Garo hills District) and under MLIPH. These serve as good models for social mobilization which has excellent scope for addressing livelihood and empowerment issues
2. State Government recognizing this is keen to give larger role in development to such group mobilized. State Coordinator for SHG is finalizing the outcome of survey and policy suggestions
3. Convergence is getting focused. Demonstration and livelihood activities is getting mainstream with Line Department Annual Plans and Programmes
4. Innovative models and approaches such as Bare Foot Doctors (111 trained and engaged in 3 Districts) , Cluster Resource Centres, Gender Sensitization Training Teams, Linkage with Technology (Horticulture Mission, Bamboo Mission, Science and Technology), etc. are well accepted by beneficiaries across the Districts

Challenges

1. Transforming a traditionally non-monetized rural society to banking, business and enterprise will require a change in mind sets and behavioural changes at various level besides innovative and alternative credit mechanism for which IFAD may provide a more pro-active engagement with MRDS and in the matter
2. Technological and knowledge management with strengthening of resource centres would be necessary for meaningful and sustainable progress in the matter
3. SVCC and or MFI should be anchored at the earliest. Approval of CEO and Senior Managers of SVCC pending with IFAD.
4. Convergence with Line Departments to be upscaled