

Socio Economic Impact of Rural Livelihood Programme Implemented in Three Districts of Madhya Pradesh

Project Districts	: Alirajpur , Barwani and Jhabua
Number of Villages	: 64
Project Duration	: 2008-12
Project Cost	: Rs. 369 Lakhs (INR 36.9 Million)
Number of Beneficiary Households	: 3,093 (direct); 9,320 (indirect)

1. Back ground:

- 1.1. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP), with financial assistance from the UK Government Department for International Development (DFID), is implementing the Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (MPRLP) in nine tribal dominant districts namely Barwani, Dhar, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur, Shadol and Sheopur to ensure sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of rural poor in 2,901 carefully selected villages. The first phase of three years of programme, which started in June 2004 covering 815 villages of 8 districts ended in June 2007. A total of 51000 households were supported for livelihoods interventions. Based on the progress made towards meeting the overall objective of ensuring sustainable livelihoods for poor households, and lessons learnt on working with the Panchayati Raj system, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Government of India and DFID have approved Phase 2 of the MPRLP, which commenced in July 2007. DFID has allocated £45 million over five years (2007–2012) to support the Government of Madhya Pradesh in delivering positive livelihood outcomes for poor tribal communities.
- 1.2. The project is based on guidelines that rural poor could be the real agents of economic change if given opportunities of alternate/ sustainable livelihoods to realize their strengths. The Project also intends to encourage the rural poor manifest their inner strengths and build confidence among them to rise above the poverty.
- 1.3. Gram Sabhas are central to the entire development process: the planning, implementation and overall monitoring of development activities. The project follows a bottom-up approach and focuses on enterprise development through capacity building of community on a vast range of issues that includes managing natural resources, establishing non-farm based activities to generate income, developing crop and animal husbandry, and developing skills for better employability. Overall, the project is playing facilitation role to the Gram Sabhas, enabling them to focus more on pro poor interventions and inclusion of poor and women. MPRLP also brings in experienced NGOs to help the project strengthen Gram Sabhas and develop village plans for purposes decided by their communities.
- 1.4. MPRLP selected NCHSE as the NGO partner for the implementation of the project in 64 villages in the districts of Barwani, Jhabua and Alirajpur.

2. The Project:

- 2.1. NCHSE implemented the project in the 3 districts during 2008-12. Implementation programme included the following activities:
 - 2.1.1. Village wise household survey for the selection of poor households and based on wealth ranking categorising them as Good (A), Average (B), Poor (C) and Very Poor (D).
 - 2.1.2. Village level awareness programme to communicate the poor household regarding the project and encouraging them to participate in the programme to enhance their employability and improving their income on a sustained basis.
 - 2.1.3. Village level consultation workshops to discuss the livelihood options and get the feedback from the participating households regarding their choice of activity(s).
 - 2.1.4. Capacity building of the households for the implementation of livelihood option selected by them.
 - 2.1.5. Micro-financing the household for the implementation of their livelihood options.
 - 2.1.6. Hand holding support to the households for the proper implementation of the project.
 - 2.1.7. Strengthening of Gram Sabhas (Panchayat Raj Institutions).

3. Project Outcome:

- 3.1. A variety of livelihood activities (about 41 in number) falling broadly under agriculture, animal husbandry, micro enterprise development and natural resource management were supported under the projects. District wise major livelihood promotion interventions have been summarised at Table 1.
- 3.2. Families in selected cluster of 64 villages in the tribal dominated district of Alirajpur, Barwani and Jhabua have witnessed upward movement in their economic status, i.e. families of C & D categories have moved to A & B categories, which in the case of Alirajpur, Barwani and Jhabua were 30%, 41% and 34% respectively (Table 2).
- 3.3. In all 3,093 families were benefitted directly whereas 9,320 families were indirectly benefitted (Table 2).
- 3.4. One of the major objectives of the Project was to act as a facilitator for a large number of community-led initiatives such as biogas, smokeless cooking stoves, manual irrigation pumps, solar lighting and agro-forestry to address vulnerabilities to climate change. The project has achieved a great deal in this regard due to adoption of environmentally sustainable interventions and thus was able to reduce the carbon footprint in the area.

4. Lesson Learnt:

- 4.1. Economic status of the poor households in the backward tribal districts could be improved through proper planning and facilitation.

5. Partner/donor contact details:

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Table 1: Livelihood Promotion Activities Undertaken by the Beneficiaries in Alirajpur, Barwani and Jhabua Districts

Type of Intervention	Provisions/Activities	Districts		
		Alirajpur	Jhabua	Barwani
Agricultural	Irrigation support items: Diesel/ motor pump	√	√	√
	Crop demonstration plot	√		
	Fertiliser and seeds	√	√	√
	Plantation/Agro forestry	√		
	Vegetable cultivation	√	√	
Animal husbandry	Poultry	√	√	√
	Goatry	√	√	√
	Cow/dairy	√	√	√
	Bullock	√	√	
	Veterinary camps	√		
	Artificial insemination	√		
Micro financing	Buying crop seed, fertilisers,	√	√	√
	Irrigation support items	√		
	Vegetable cultivation	√		
	LPG			√
	Bio Gas production		√	
	Groom making	√		
	Tent house		√	
Enterprise Development	Grocery	√	√	√
	Tea Stall		√	
	Brick kiln	√	√	√
	Masonry and centering	√	√	√
	Band baja/sound system	√	√	√
	Tent house	√	√	
	Animal trading	√		
	MFP collection/trading	√		
	Handicraft	√		
	Bicycle repairing	√	√	√
	Bamboo craft	√		√
	Saloon Shop		√	√
	Shoe shop		√	
	Auto parts shop		√	
	Manihari shop			√
Cutlery		√		

Case Study

Type of Intervention	Provisions/Activities	Districts		
		Alirajpur	Jhabua	Barwani
	Carpentry	√	√	√
Enterprise Development	Blacksmith		√	√
	Tailoring			√
	Flour mill	√	√	√
	Grain trading/vending		√	√
	Vegetable vending		√	
	Fish Vending		√	
	Ice cream/candy vending			√
	Mutton shop			√
	Fertiliser shop			√
	Leather business			√
	Stiching Machine		√	
	Potery			√
Natural Resource Conservation	Deepening of wells	√	√	
	Deepening of Tube well		√	
	Water bodies renovation/ construction	√		
	Soil and water conservation	√		√

Table 2: Socio-economic Impact of Livelihood Promotion Activities Undertaken under MPRLP in Alirajpur, Barwani and Jhabua Districts

Parameter	Districts		
	Alirajpur	Barwani	Jhabua
Development Block	South I & II	Sendhwa	Bamaniya
Number of Villages	22	27	15
Total Project Cost (Rs in Lakhs)	132	179	58
Number of Families directly benefitted	493	1,832	768
Number of Families indirectly benefitted	3,294	5,416	710
Income enhancement(Percent of C & D category moved to A & B category)	30	34	41

Glimpses of field activities

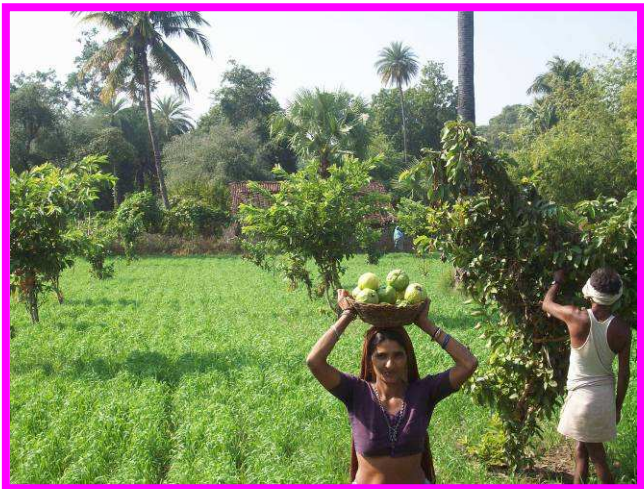


**Demonstration plot of Soyabean crop,
Village – Ram Singh ki Chowki, Alirajpur,
South-I**



**Wheat cultivation (22 ha) through improved
irrigation, Dhawadi, Dhanora**

Production of guava, Alirajpur



Seed distribution to farmers

Groundnut production in Ramsingh ki Chowki





Loan disbursement



**Bio-gas plant,
block Bamaniya**

**Vegetable cultivation,
village Chitrai**



**Vegetable cultivation,
Village Lakhankot**

**Turmeric cultivation,
village Jhirijamli**





Grocery shop

**Selling of brooms and baskets,
Alirajpur**



**Flour mill,
village- Chilaraiya**