Rajarhat PRASARI is a not for profit organization currently working in 7 districts of West Bengal & is an implementer in sustainable development in the state of West Bengal. PRASARI mainly works with poor and ultra-poor farm women through Village level platforms e.g., VLCs/WLCs or FIGs. At present PRASARI is intensively working with 12,630 HHs in six thematic areas namely – agriculture, livestock, Fishery, sustainable livelihood, salinity check, watershed and springshed development. Importantly, with Springshed or Jharnadhara and Watershed or Usharmukti programmes it touched 67,000 HHs in the state.

Rajarhat PRASARI
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List of Abbreviations

In 2007, PRASARI started its journey with the initial challenges of fulfilling our mission and vision. However, from the very beginning to till date PRASARI only envisioned to enable the poor and marginalized people and or, communities of our larger society.

We realized over time that enabling people requires multi-dimensional efforts starting from understanding of their culture, belief(s) and practices to experiment with appropriate scientific knowledge(s).

As a result of our realization over time, we placed need based development communication channels through participatory contiguous dialogues with the most isolated and excluded section of our society.

Over time partnership grew with different like-minded people, trust, organizations like- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust(SDTT), Jamshetji Tata Trust (JTT), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Teree Des Hommes (TDH) (Germany), Global Green grants Fund (GGF), Arghyam, Ford Foundation, Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation, Trickle Up, Fondazione L’Albero della Vita (FADV) etc. who extended their support towards achieving a unified vision to enable marginalised people and creating a place for their dignified living.

In this annual report we tried to capture the essence of our work and association with the marginalised people we are working with. Moreover, this report capture the thematic areas where our teams are engaged with.
PRASARI believes that the rural disadvantaged households essentially need the coaching from the quality people (trained in Good Universities) at their door-step. The University graduates are recruited through central camps and are groomed for the services to the rural poor. We emphasize on integrating different natural resources and their husbandries while working with the villagers. The very first steps are forming or adopting a platform in the village. During adoption, often we find miss-conceptions being inculcated in the existing groups of the very poor women to exploit them as it was in their fate, before becoming a welfare committee in the village. In many cases the ‘noble’ purposes of Govt. schemes are ‘made’ deformed either to take a ‘short-cut’ of scheme execution or to exercise a kind of ‘control’ by the representatives from socio-economically and politically advantaged sections! Importantly, PRASARI has an exclusive skill of working with the people living win ultra-poverty. A population which is defined as population living in ultra-poverty, generally missed out from the main stream development program. This population is harder to access considering their presence in mainly geographical remote and harder to reach areas. Selection of them in any program is a big challenge. The urge for development of this section of population is gradually recognized globally where organizations like World Bank have started working for this section of the society.
Our Approach

As per our latest annual retreat in 2017-18 which is also known as Mutual Learning and Reflection Exercise where our mission and vision were revisited and restated.

About PRASARI

PRASARI is a livelihoods promotion institution registered under Societies Registration Act. The Organization works with a mandate to fulfil the need for professional services to disadvantaged families in the society. PRASARI adapts double folded approach to ensure the quality services for the poor, namely indirect support services (partnership mode) and direct implementation of the livelihoods programs. Its partnership mode emphasize on providing support to the organizations in development sector, initiatives on positive contributing towards the (State, local Govt.) policies addressing the needs of the underprivileged section of the society. Under its direct implementation mode PRASARI is increasingly responding to the emerging challenges of livelihoods through its activities with and for the poor. To reach out to the network of major development stakeholders, PRASARI strongly focuses on working in collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions, thus to ensure a cumulative coverage for vulnerable categories across a larger region.

Mission

Enabling people to ensure quality of living

Vision

Better Earth, Better Life

Legal Status

Rajarhat PRASARI is registered as a society under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act (1961). It has been registered under section 12AA and 80G(5)(vi) of the I.T. Act, 1961. PRASARI is also registered under FCRA-2010.

Our Values

Inclusion, Innovation, Excellence, Transparency, Integration, Sustainability, Team work, Cost optimization, and Collaboration
GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS

1. Dr. Dipankar Saha - President
2. Prof. Ratikanta Ghosh - Vice President
3. Mr. Saikat Pal - Secretary
4. Mr. Gouranga Banerjee - Treasurer
5. Mr. Shubhendu Goswami - Member
6. Ms. Poly Adhikari - Member
7. Ms. Arpita Chowdhury - Member

NEW INCLUSION AS GENERAL MEMBERS

1. Dr. Malay Kanti Ghosh - Member
2. Mr. Shubhankar Banerjee - Member

STAFF REPRESENTATIVES AS GENERAL MEMBERS

1. Mr. Rajdeep Sarkar - Staff representative
2. Ms. Sonali Bhattacharya - Staff representative
3. Mr. Pijus Jana - Staff representative
Operational Area

D) PRASARI Dooars
District: Jalpaiguri & Alipurduar

E) PRASARI Darjeeling
District: Darjeeling & Kalimpong (Entire GTA area)

C) PRASARI Birbhum
District: Birbhum
Block: Rajnagar, Dubrajpur, khoirashol, Siuri-I, Ilambazar

H) PRASARI Kolkata
District: 17/B Bapujinagar, Jadavpur

A & B) PRASARI Sunderbans
District: A) South 24 Parganas & B) North 24 Parganas
Highlights of 2017-18

- Livelihood planning with 100% household in all the project locations
- Total 1620 Ultrapoor Household covered this FY
- Launched Springsoft under Jharnadhara Programme
- Published "Dharasevak Manual" in Bengali under Usharmukti
- More than 60% project participants came under community platforms
- 76% project participants are covered under PM Financial Inclusion scheme
- 1516 poor HHs earned more than 15K in the last FY from livelihood interventions
- e-DPRs are available online for Jharnadhara programme
- 620 small and marginal farmers adopted NPM practices
Steps we follow:
1. Orient respective state cells/departments about our initiative and need at the ground level
2. Orient different support agencies about the grass-root issues
3. Engage with the District functionaries for the solutions
4. Involve hand in hand with the implementing extension functionaries at the Block level
5. Directly take part in GP level activities with PRASARI’s mandate

Outcome
1. Resource leverage take shape
2. Last person from the community get involved in the planning process
3. Last person from the community get benefits from Govt. schemes
4. Ground level issues get a connection with state planners
5. State resource allocation take shape
6. Improved monitoring of public investments
Theme 1: Watershed Development

Background: The western part of the state is under Central Indian Plateau region, geologically which is one of the oldest parts of the land, covering almost six Districts i.e. - West Midnapore, Jhargram, Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Bardhaman and Birbhum. Undulating rocky terrain, scanty and erratic rainfall and the existence of lateritic red soil are some of the common features of this area. This area mostly falls under the Agro-climatic zone-VII where average productivity of land is less than the other areas of West Bengal.

Initiative: This initiative has been named as ‘Usharmukti’, means free from barrenness. Near about 12 lakh Hectors of area will be treated in micro-watershed management approach with in-situ soil and water harvesting measures under the flagship programme of MGNREGA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No. of Watershed identified in 2017-18</th>
<th>No. of Dhara Sevak indentified in 2017-18</th>
<th>No. of Para meeting planned in 2017-18</th>
<th>No. of DPR need to be completed in 2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajnagar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubrajpur</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoirashol</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning steps:
- Transact walk was conducted to better identify the terrain and decide appropriate activities
- Ridge line delineation and Resource mapping was done along with the community in presence of DHARA SEVAKS (DS)
- Problem identification and participatory planning through parabaithak or hamlet level meets
- Plan validation at the hamlet level before inclusion in ANNUAL ACTION PLAN(AAP)
- Weekly DS meet at Block level to monitor and support the progress of the whole process including facilitating household surveys, making of resource map and activity map
- Facilitating the preparation of Detailed Project Report of each micro-watershed and helping in collecting latitude-longitude data of selected sites of operations
- Plan verification at Block level in non-intense block and at hamlet level in intense blocks.
- Panchayat level meeting at intense block/non-intense block to foster synergy and active feedback loop among community, Panchayat, Block and District
Theme 2: Springshed Development

Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF), Delhi, ARGHYAM, Bangalore and Advanced Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (ACWADAM), developed an organizational forum being coddled by the MGNREGA Cell, GoWB and Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) played an important role to commence the Springshed Management initiative in West Bengal with a regional workshop held at Jalpaiguri in the third week of November 2016.

Planning steps:
- District Level Workshop with respective blocks
- Block Level Sharing Workshop
- Capacity building of the key stakeholders
- Meeting with the community (users of the spring)
- Participatory Survey and Mapping
- Identifying recharge area and activity designing
- Plan validation at the Village level before inclusion in ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP)
- Facilitating the preparation of Detailed Project Report of each springshed and helping in collecting latitude-longitude data of selected sites of operations
- Facilitation of DPR preparation before AAP and uploading the same in the Springsoft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Blocks</th>
<th>No of Dharasevaks Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Darjeeling Pulbazar Development Block</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rangli Rangliot Development Block</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jorebungalow Sukhia Pokhri Block</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kurseong Development Block</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mirik Development Block</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kalimpong I Development Block</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kalimpong II Development Block</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gorubathan Development Block</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>375</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Particulars of Completed DPR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Spring covered</th>
<th>Completed DPR</th>
<th>Area Covered (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Darjeeling &amp; Kalimpong</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>394.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jalpaiguri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alipurduar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td><strong>436.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On Field Dharasevak Training

Transect Walk to identify Catchment area

Staggered Trench as Springshed activity

Discharge Measurement by Dharasevak

Resource Map for Springshed
Theme 3: Participatory Ground Water Management

Under the BRLF programme PRASARI has taken up them present PGWM piloting imitative at Matiali Hat Gram Panchayat (G.P) of Matiali C.D Block in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal in collaboration with ACWADAM, Pune. Participatory groundwater management (PGWM) is a process that helps a community to understand and manage the aquifers on which it depends. PGWM is not only based on the demystified science of groundwater but on a process of taking the science to a community.

Participatory Ground Water Management is one of the important activity that has been initiated and continuing by PRASARI (SDK-II) under the BRLF programme. BRLF has tagged ACWADAM as the lead agency to facilitate and guide this initiative at PRASARI (SDK-II) location. Till date a series of activities has been incurred under the Participatory Ground Water Management at Korakati GP. Extensive capacity building programmes has been conducted with the VRPs on basic concept of PGWM, handholding support, data collection process and tube well monitoring. The activities conducted under this initiative are data collection on water layer, Orientation and sensitization programme with the community; sharing on water budgeting, sample water testing etc.

Another Activity of ground water recharge and preparation of recharge pit has been initiated at Korakati GP with active participation of PRI and Government Officials. We have shared the issues to the BDO as well as ADA of SDK-II block, about ground water challenges and way out with the support of the ACWADAM. Water harvesting structures, Irrigation system development (Canals) and ground water recharge through roof water harvesting could be the solutions in respect of the challenges. BDO Koushik Bhattacharya is very much interested to scale up the ground water recharge structures and he also wants to incorporate water recharge
The recharge pit has been constructed under the supervision and assistance of the GP. Scale up initiative towards this activity has been taken through detailed discussion on construction of more such recharge pits with BDO and PRI for increase and availability of ground water.

In the present initiative, the organization has visualized to ensure participation of the community through institutionalization of the concept. Hence, the local SHG Cluster, namely-Dooars Queen SHG Cluster has taken lead role to put the concept in. After selecting volunteers (women)/Village Resource Person (VRPs) the cluster arranged training events for the VRPs on well inventory and socio-economic survey. Getting facilitated by PRASARI and ACWADAM total 13 VRPs conducted well inventory and socio-economic survey with 815 wells across the Gram Panchayat area. Based on the findings of the extensive survey total 51 wells across the G.P were finally selected as monitoring wells.
Theme 4: Sustainable Livelihood Intervention

Process implemented
To implement and monitor the project activities PRASARI has developed and working towards strengthening of Women led activity based livelihood promotion groups or Women Livelihood Committees (WLC). While developing these groups, community’s participation from different socio-economic categories were encouraged and ensured. These groups are legal and socio-economic unit for various interventions and or, technical operations of BRLF programme in the project areas. These statutory bodies are made to ensure that any project activity or intervention must pass through them with their prior approval.

Achievements in Dooars
From Fig 1, frequency distribution of HHs incurring profit or loss in 2017-18 can be observed. It can be seen from this figure that 478HHs received more than INR 15000 income level with their livelihood vocations. Those families which received such incremental income practiced SRI-Paddy+Goatery+Backyard Poultry or SRI Paddy+vegetables+Goatery as combination of their livelihood activities. In case of HHs earned INR 10000-14999 incremental income they also practiced SRI Paddy with vegetables and goatery or BYP as alternative livelihood vocation.
Fig 2 is a mirror of Fig 1 where percentage of HHs with profit loss statement was reflected. It can be seen from this figure that 1504 HHs (approx. 25%) had 75% or above profit from their investments in different livelihood vocations. Similarly, it can be seen from the figure that only 4% HHs had incurred loss and 6% HHs was in no profit-no loss situation. There were various reasons behind these findings particularly male out migration, age and skilfulness of managing those livelihood vocations pose main threat to their situations.

**Fig 2. Percentage distribution of HHs incurring Profit or Loss in 2017-18 FY in Dooars, West Bengal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profit &amp; Loss</th>
<th>No of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No profit no loss</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% - 50%</td>
<td>2106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% - 75%</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75% &amp; above</td>
<td>1504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact**

On the basis of the above mentioned analysis PRASARI has planned to disseminate successful combinations of livelihoods among poor as well as among ultra-poor HHs for better result. Moreover, at the time of selection of the HHs, particularly ultra-poor PRASARI will emphasize gender sensitive technologies which will not only produce better results but also reduce drudgery of the women.

As a result of establishment of WLCs in the project areas, associated Gram Panchayats are also considering those groups while selecting beneficiaries for govt. programmes in those areas. Moreover, due to successful implementation of various scientific livelihood interventions in the project areas, several villagers are coming forward from those areas to experiment or try out the same as their own initiatives.
Achievements from Sundarbans
PRASARI Sunderbans team made significant progress in increasing no of livelihood activities and no of HHs for the Financial Year 2017-18. There was significant increase in the no. of livelihood activities in this financial year in comparison to the previous financial year.

Figure 1 reflects HHs with profit loss statement in Sunderbans region particularly in the BRLF project area comprises of Sandeshkhali II Block. It can be seen from this figure that 470 HHs (17.22%) had more than 75% or above profit from their investments in different livelihood vocations. Similarly, it can be seen from the figure that only 0.18% HHs had incurred loss and 1.32% HHs (36HHs) was on break-even with their investment. There were various reasons behind these findings particularly male out migration, age and skilfulness of managing those livelihood vocations pretence main threats to their situations.

From Fig 2, frequency distribution of HHs incurring profit or loss in 2017-18 can be observed. It can be seen from this figure that 470 HHs received more than INR 15000 incomes with their livelihood vocations. Those families which received such
incremental income practiced SRI-Paddy+Fishery+Goatery or SRI Paddy+vegetables+Fishery or SRI Paddy+Fishery+Goatery as combination of their livelihood activities. In case of income group INR 10000-14999 incremental income was received by 1573 HHs (57.25%) also practiced SRI Paddy and Fishery with vegetables as well as goatery as alternative livelihood vocation.

**Agriculture: -**

**Vegetable –**
Activity of vegetable implementation is done by the community especially for consumption and cash income. Orientation for growing homestead vegetables, selection of vegetable variety, land shaping, seed treatment, manure preparation with nutrient, manure and pest management, water management are the process of vegetable cultivation practiced within the community. In some special cases, some farmers have initiated the process of organic farming.

**SRI -** This particular activity is implemented for increased cash income and staple food security. Community orientation for SRI implementation, training for implementation and step by step training has been provided on seed treatment with bed preparation, land preparation with plantation, weed management, manure and pest management. Continuous hand holding support has been provided through trained technical persons.

**Landless garden (Sack Cultivation) -** It is a piloting programme under BRLF project towards generating cash income and ensuring basic nutrition. This is generally used for consumption purpose and its special focus is that it requires less water, control organic manure and pest. Steps followed for landless garden are, concept sharing, Seed treatment, soil treatment, organic manure preparation, sack filling, organic pest management and water management.
Nutrition Garden – In Sundarbans lack of nutrition among the households are a major issue that has been identified. Accordingly, the concept of nutrition garden has been implemented in those areas in order to ensure basic nutrition’s among the family members. Thus, the process followed towards capacity building on nutrition garden are Orientation of family-based nutrition garden, process of implementation, selection of variety for nutrition, uses and benefits of nutrition garden, process of growing nutrition garden, preparation of organic manure and pesticide.

Vermi Compost/ pit – Usage of chemicals for more production in terms of both quality and quantity is a common factor among the beneficiaries. This largely affects the environment as well as the physical conditions of beneficiaries. Thus, as an alternative option and for betterment of the beneficiaries, vermi compost has been implemented through the following steps of Concept sharing, vermi compost and Pit preparation, process of preparation, use of vermi compost. A special initiative has also been taken towards motivating the beneficiaries for practicing organic agriculture in homestead lands so that their own food requirement can be ensured. Vermi compost has been distributed among 788 household at Tushkhali.
**Five square Model**- This is also a pilot programme under BRLF project. Its special focus is that it reduces soil salinity, reduces stagnant water through land shaping techniques, and reduces migration and income enhancement. Steps followed for this activity are sharing workshop with GP, exposure visits, beneficiary selection through community meeting, technical training for structure development and land shaping to the labour, future planning for cultivation after implementation, PH and salinity measurement for alternative 15 days for every five-square structure.

**Fish** - Fishery is one of the major source of income for livelihood at Sundarbans. Through this activity is not mentioned in BRLF implementation plan, on basis of availability of community resources in this regard, PRASARI has started this activity at Korakati and Jeliakhali GP along with plan for the rest two GPs also. Concept sharing for fish rearing, pond preparation, fingerling selection, low cost fish feed preparation, fish rearing process and proper management, preventive care for fish rearing, input and output market linkage are some of the process followed for capacity building for fish rearing. At present 1778 households are actively practicing this activity.

PRASARI has initiated a project “*Water for Food in the coastal area of Sundarbans – India and Bangladesh*”, under the livelihood and poverty reduction programme, supported by CEI and FADV. The Project is being implemented in three Gram Panchayats i.e. Bally I, Bally II & Pathankhali of Gosaba Block, South 24 Parganas district.

After completion of all the activities in the first year, the Project has been now have just completed its second quarter of the second year. Being considered as the initial stage of second year, all the primary activities have been done like completion of Livelihood planning with each household, saving-credit activities, Meeting with local authority and farmers for 5 square model implementation with year planning, 5 square model (Water harvesting structure), New bank account open for SHGs ,SHG visioning training, Soil sample collection, Training on Domestic breeding for...
Households, Capacity building training for staff on (agriculture, pisciculture, soil salinity) etc.

**Crab cultivation**

Selection process for identification of crab farmers have been completed, and 5 of them have been selected for this activity. Preliminary orientation have also been provided to them. This activity will be conducted in box structure at individual ponds. Presently structures for 5 farmers has already been prepared and distributed for crab cultivation.

**Farmers prepared for starting crab cultivation**

**Goat rearing** - Goat rearing is a major source of income among the beneficiaries. Concept of goat rearing, selection of goat species, identification of ideal goat, proper management, process of goat rearing, vet care as preventive measures, goat shed with feed preparation and market linkage are the steps followed towards capacity building on goat rearing among the beneficiaries.

**Chick rearing** - Chick rearing is a major source of income especially for the landless beneficiaries. Concept of chick rearing, selection of chick species, identification of ideal chick, proper management, process of chick rearing, vet care as preventive measures (to reduce mortality rate) and chick shed with feed preparation are the steps followed towards capacity building.
Vaccination – For both goat and chick rearing, routine vaccination is an important part. This is generally done by trained technician among the PRASARI team members supported by livestock Department, GoWB, in order to reduce mortality rate. Generally, the vaccination which are done are R2B, FMD, PPR, Goat Pox etc.

Azolla - At Sundarbans, azolla is considered as one of the nutritious food for chicks and goat. As azolla is high in nutrition, it helps in the growth of chicks and goat. Uses and benefits of azolla cultivation, bed preparation for azolla, nutrition value of azolla and process of using azolla are some of information shared with the community for better implementation of the programme through orientation.
Interventions with Ultra-poor

PRASARI used 3P approach in reducing poverty from the ultra-poor households. PRASARI’s main aim is to take the ultra-poor family from the procurement stage of living to the purchase stage of living. In the due course Trickle-up partnered with PRASARI and enhanced access, use and control of natural resources amongst the women members of the ultra-poor HHs. As a result of that Ultra-Poor families start generating income from those sources which they didn’t think before. For example, a mere backyard poultry with 10 chicks support, enhanced capacity, scientific approach of rearing and multi-stakeholder monitoring lead to additional INR 5K-6K income in a year.

PRASARI continuously engaged to promote improve agriculture through training, demonstration and on field handholding support to community and linkage with line department. Importantly PRASARI has conducted several numbers of capacity building training for community on Crops POP, Pest and Diseases Identification of Paddy, Crop management with IPM and NPM, running Farmer’s Field School, Hand holding training to preparation of Organic pesticides and manures and its application. As well as PRASARI also providing series of training to VRP for their capacity building and proper field monitoring. For increasing the cash income of the household, PRASARI team also providing technique (model demonstration) and training to community in Vegetables cultivation.

Ultrapoor family practicing agriculture with production
Case Studies

Case study of Five Square model

Background

Sanyasi Singh a poor villager who lives in an island village named Putimari of Korakati Gram Panchayat of Sandeshkhali II Community Development Block previously sustained his family’s needs through wage earning in the agriculture and boat manufacturing sector. In this situation, PRASARI intervened in the area to work with the livelihood development of the poor and ultra-poor households in the island village. Interestingly, PRASARI selected Sanyasi Singh from a village meeting where PRA tool wealth ranking was applied to select the primary stakeholders. Afterwards, a detailed household survey was done with Sanyasi’s family where it was found that he had 2 bigha’s (66 decimal) of highly saline land adjacent to his house. Previously, he cultivated only Kharif paddy in that land from which they usually received 8-9 quintals of paddy not sufficient for their whole year consumption. However, for fulfilment of their other needs the family was badly dependent on his wage earning but with his growing age he was badly in search of alternative livelihood. In his family he has two sons, one daughter and his wife who occasionally assisted him in his daily work.

Intervention:

Nevertheless, after visioning exercise that PRASARI did before initiating any livelihood intervention with poor and ultra-poor household, few alternative scopes were revealed. Following the visioning exercise, PRASARI did a household plan and after which he agreed to adopt the “five square models” with his one bigha (33 decimal) of agricultural land. It took nearly one month to excavate the “five square models” with the envisioning of developing an integrated farming system on his land.

The total model was built with the vision of developing scientific fishery, SRI paddy in Kharif and vegetables through mixed farming methods. Importantly, as follow up activities a VRP from PRASARI regularly visit his home to train him farm accounting and to note challenges he faced at the time of various
agricultural or fishery related operations in his field. Moreover, PRASARI also made connections with the agriculture and fishery experts from the govt. line departments whom frequently visited, monitored and provided remedies to the challenges that he faced.

Impact
As a result of this intervention after 4 months of intervention Sanyasi Singh’s family became food secure for at least 10-11 months for the FY 2017-18. Moreover, PRASARI observed from his farm diary that as a result of these interventions they had started receiving INR 3500-4000 on an average as net income (excluding their imputed labour) per month.

Future Plan
- Promoting azolla as cattle feed and green manuring in the paddy field
- Promoting Integrated Farming System model (Paddy + Fishery + Vegetables + Duckery + Livestock) with special focus on their livestock
- Promoting saline water fish in their pond and fishery and duckery with improved breed

Case study of Flagship scheme
Background
Rezaul Mollah, 51 a poor villager resides at Duchnikhali village of Korakati GP Samsad VIII, SDK II Bock. He stays with his wife, Sukhiya Bibi, 3 sons and 4 daughters. Belonging to a poor Rezaul was the only bread earner of his family. He earned his living from daily wage labour. In addition to this he has a small piece of land of 3 bigha and a bigha of pond. From his land he earned Rs. 7000 to 8000 per bigha through paddy cultivation. He also earned a yearly income of 15000 to 20000 from fishery activity. Since there are total 9 members in the family, Rezaul’s total income was not enough to serve all is family requirements. Presently his 3 of the sons are married, which has added more members to his family. In such a situation Rezaul faced an accident and lost one of his hands. This accident restricted Rezaul to continue with his work of daily labour. As a result, two of his son migrated to other cities to help his father towards running the family. Staying at home Rezaul wondered how to increase his income only from his existing lands and pond.
Intervention & Impact

From the very first day Korakati GP facilitated to incorporate the activities among the community. The Panchayet Pradhan Mr. Akhil Bandhu Mondal and Upo-Pradhan Mr. Mujibar Baidya is very much interested towards our implementation process of each component towards the sustainable livelihood of community people and provide all the supports from their end. Rezaul got the opportunity to get in touch with PRASARI and after knowing his details PRASARI intervened Rezaul to work with livelihood development programme. Accordingly, a detailed livelihood plan was prepared with his family depending on the available resources. To this Rezaul was very much interested to work for the betterment of his family. This livelihood plan was followed with providing a number of livelihood trainings to him in order to conduct the planned activities using advanced technologies and appropriate management. After receiving this orientation and sensitizing sessions on the ways of practicing livelihood activities, Rezaul started to implement the same on this land.

He started SRI paddy cultivation using modern technologies and organic manure and pesticides. To this he was very much happy to get a return of Rs 10000 to 12000 per bigha form the same piece of land. On the other hand, Assistant Director of Agriculture (ADA), Dr. Sajal Pati of SDK-II has also provided all the support from agriculture department such as Seed, Manure, pesticides etc through active participation of PRASARI. Rezaul received this help from ADA which additionally helped him to reduce his investment cost and enhance his income. He revealed his heartiest thanks for ADA and PRASARI. This further increased his motivation which also helped him to earn more income from fishery too. From different trainings he got to learn about different techniques of pond preparation, fish feed preparation, type of fish to cultivate for more income than investment. Applying these techniques Rezaul now earns yearly income of Rs 15000 to 20000 from fishery.

Future Plan:

- To practice mixed cultivation along with paddy such as vegetable, pulses etc
- To increase further income through fishery using modern technologies starting from identification of fresh fingerlings, preparation of low cost fish feed, and promotion of saline water fish.
Case of Improvement in FARAS Dhara after Springshed intervention

Water quality test of “FARAS” Dhara, Sourini1 G.P, under Mirik block, was done on 11/05/2017 to check the overall quality of water in the area. The following report was generated before the intervention in the spring.

Method of data collection: For the data collection purpose water tracer was used.

Discharge was measured using a standard cylindrical flask of 1 lit and 3 repeated measurements (using the measuring cylinder) were taken to avoid error in the data.

Importantly, a record book was maintained in the community which the respective Dharasevak kept with him to keep similar measurements at a regular interval. As per our guideline for selected springs 15days interval was considered as a standard.

First Year’s data (11/05/2018)

pH -6.9, (Standard 7.0)
E.C.-20.5mS/m(Standard 5-50 mS/m)
TDS-14.5ppm (Standard less than 200 ppm)
Salinity -17mg / L (Standard 20 mg/ L)
Discharge recorded: 22 LPM
Type of Spring: Depression
Nature of Spring: High Discharge Spring

Second Year’s data (26/05/2018)

pH -7.0, (Standard 7.0)
E.C.-16.9 mS/m(Standard 5-50 mS/m)
TDS-12.5 ppm (Standard less than 200 ppm)
Salinity -17mg / L (Standard 20 mg/ L)
Discharge recorded: 268 LPM

As per record the next year’s discharge was as high as 268LPM on (26/05/2018). The reason behind the fluctuation was recharge activities in the spring’s catchment area during October-November, 2017.

Therefore it can be concluded from the evidence that if treated scientifically a high discharge spring can generate 10-12times more water.
**Case of Increased Discharge in Nitingti Dhara/Spring**

Before the implementation of the springshed programme, the discharge of Nitingti spring was very less. Importantly, during lean period the discharge was way far less than the monsoon. As a result of this during lean period dependent households walked 3-4 km to fetch water from the next nearby spring. However, after the recharge activities on the Nitingti spring done in the months of October & November started creating its impact as next year the discharge of the spring has increased 16-17 times than that of the previous year. Therefore, villagers are seeing this springshed programme as a ray of hope to secure water for household chores.

The impact of the springshed programme is clearly shown in the above graphs. The discharge rate of springs is continuously increasing after it received the physical activities. Earlier, in the lean season discharge of the springs reduced which force the household to travel more to fetch the water for domestic consumption. The physical activities such as trenches, plantation, and pit help in increasing the discharge rate of the springs.

**The Case of hope: USHARMUKTI**

West Bengal is a unique area where one can find diversified geophysical features. The Himalaya in the north has been followed by green *Terai* and *Dooars* in the south. A major portion of the state is under fertile and prosperous Gangetic Plain and in the extreme south, it is the largest delta on Earth where world’s largest Mangrove forest, the Sunderbans, has formed. The western part of the state is under Central Indian Plateau region, geologically which is one of the oldest parts of the land, covering
almost six Districts i.e. - West Midnapore, Jhargram, Purulia, Bankura, Paschim Barddhaman and Birbhum. Undulating rocky terrain, scanty and erratic rainfall and the existence of lateritic red soil are some of the common features of this area. This area mostly falls under the Agro-climatic zone-VII where average productivity of land is less than the other areas of the state.

Over time natural forests of this area have reduced severely due to the extension of farmlands, development of mining industry and subsequent population explosion. This has resulted negatively in the natural balance of the region. The lion share of the rainfall goes away as surface runoff and it gets very little time to get percolated deep into the soil. This has resulted in declining base flow from the Aquifer. As a result, rivers have become seasonal and the capacity of the rivers has also reduced due to deposition of eroded soil in the river bed. As a whole, this has an adverse effect on the agriculture and local economy of the villages. Most of the lands are mono-cropped. It has also increased the extraction of Groundwater, through pumps, for agriculture purpose. Nowadays, the water level in some of the areas has reached a threatening level.

To combat the situation in a sustainable way Government of West Bengal has taken a significant initiative of watershed management based river rejuvenation programme in seven river basins across these six Districts. This initiative has been named as ‘Usharmukti’, means free from barrenness. Near about 12 lac Hectors of area will be treated in micro-watershed management approach with in-situ soil and water harvesting measures under the flagship programme of MGNREGA. To ensure quality planning in a participatory way several Civil Society Organizations have been associated in different Districts. This is the largest programme has ever been taken in a GO-NGO collaborative mode.
In this approach, the entire watershed area is divided into different categories according to the land types such as upland area, medium upland area, low land area etc. According to the soil and water conservation measures like 30-40 model with plantation, staggered trench, contour trench etc. for upland, hapa, 5% model for medium up land and seepage tank etc. for low land areas are planned. To ensure local participation in the planning process and to make the planning more technically sound a cadre base had been prepared. One person from each watershed has been selected and designated as Dharasevak along with this a watershed based Planning and Monitoring Committee (PMC) has been formed. The Dharasevaks and PMC members have been given training on watershed management. These two entities have played a significant role during preparation of watershed based soil and water conservation plan.

Tapas Das, Kamal Das, Paresh Das, Dulal Kora and Nirod Das are the residents of Gobra Muza in Gangmudi-Joypur Gram Panchayat of Rajnagar Block in Birbhum District. All of them belong to BPL category. Some are marginal farmers whereas some of them are labourers or having a small lottery counter in the village. They have land but in the ‘Danga’ (Upland) area. Thus, remains unproductive in most of the time in a year. They have land in some other areas which are having comparatively better productivity than the Danga area but those are very less in quantity. Majority of their landholding are in the Danga area. So, they are compelled to go for labour work or to migrate to some other area during sowing and harvesting season in order to ensure livelihood. This has always been painful for them and for their family, as well.
The present programme has opened a new horizon of hope for people like them. All the mentioned persons are having adjacent lands in the “Danga’ area of Gobra watershed. Dharasevak Rajkumar Das has identified the issue and planned a comprehensive measure which will suffice the livelihood of these marginal households in one hand and in the other hand it will restrict the surface runoff and increase the percolation in order to recharge the groundwater. All of them are having almost more than a hectare of land in one stretch which remains barren and affected by soil erosion. Now, it has been planned to do 30-40 model with plantation under the Usharmukti programme. This has enabled the marginal families to think beyond their limitations. They have planned to plant a mango orchard along with Sonajhuri in all four borders along with the creation of 30-40 model. Work has already begun. The land which used to remain as a non-producing asset is now going to be a productive asset for these families. Within a few years, it will contribute towards their livelihoods, education of their children and all the other basic needs which they always have dreamed of.

This is not a standalone story; there are several similar stories which inspire all the stakeholders of the programme to toil hard until the complete success of this great endeavour.
Those supported us in our journey............

✓ Jamsetji Tata Trust – *India*
✓ Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) - *India*
✓ Trickle up – *USA*
✓ Fondazione L’Albero della Vita Onlus - *Italy*
✓ Ford Foundation - *USA*
✓ International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
✓ Teres Des Hommes (TDH) (Germany)
✓ Global Green grants Fund (GGF)
✓ Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation - *India*
✓ Arghyam- *India*
✓ Advance Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (ACWADAM)
✓ State Water Investigation Directorate (SWID)
✓ Water Resources Investigation and Development Directorate (WRIDDD) - *GoWB*
✓ Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) - *GoI*
✓ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) - *GoI*
✓ Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya
✓ Indian Council of Agriculture Research
✓ Department of Agriculture (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Animal Resources Development (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Forest (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Irrigation & Waterways (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Agri-Irrigation (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Agri-Mechanical (*GoWB*)
✓ Water Resources Development Department (*GoWB*)
✓ Department of Panchayat and Rural Development (*GoWB*)
✓ PRADAN
✓ All the three tiers of PRIs
✓ Community Organizations
## Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,662,831</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,691,801</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Long term Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net fixed assets</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67,465</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>65,150</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total long term assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>632,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Asset</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,320,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General fund</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>132,218</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as per last A/C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add - Surplus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>551,794</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>683,555</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Long term Liabilities</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Gramin Services</td>
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<td>129,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total long term liabilities</td>
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<td>129,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,320,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For M/S Himadri Pradhan & Co Chartered Accountants**

**President**

Rajarhat PRASARI

**Secretary**

Gouranga Pradhan

**Treasurer**

Jaharlal Pradhan

Head Office : Vill & P. O. : Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via : Maslandapur, Dist : 24 Pgs (N)
City Office : 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol – 700 056
### Income-Expenditure Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from training, consultancy</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>453,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Grant</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>453,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from Trickle up (Doors)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,096,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from BRLF</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,110,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from BRLF (Spring)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,745,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from FADV</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,075,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from FORD Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,204,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,521,612</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIS income</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,152</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel reimbursed</td>
<td></td>
<td>151,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Advance grant (BHF)</td>
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<td>46,221</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restructured Advance grant (GGF)</td>
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<td>440,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>841,933</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,915,025</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative cost</td>
<td></td>
<td>225,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative/office expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>225,810</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trickle up (Doors)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,097,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRLF livelihood</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,204,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRLF Spring</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,512,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FADV</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,205,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>GGF</td>
<td></td>
<td>340,145</td>
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<tr>
<td>FORD Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,930,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,386,913</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,612,529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net operating surplus (Before Depreciation)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,203,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss : Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td>352,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus (Transfer to Balance Sheet)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>851,204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Head Office: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via: Maslandapuk, Dist: 24 Pgs (N)
City Office: 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belgharia, Kol – 700 056

[Stamp and Signatures]
## Receipt-Payment Account for the Year ended 31st March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening cash and Bank balance</td>
<td>80,976.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from Trickle up (Doaras)</td>
<td>3,211,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from FADV</td>
<td>2,275,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from BRLF (Livelihood)</td>
<td>5,110,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from BRLF (Spring)</td>
<td>2,547,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant received from GGF</td>
<td>5,388,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance</td>
<td>35,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIS Income</td>
<td>4,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy fees</td>
<td>496,819</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>107,434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel reimbursed</td>
<td>20,040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>81,340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loan Receivable from spring shed to BRLF (L)</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recover of rent advance</td>
<td>184,367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payment</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative/office expenses</td>
<td>295,816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trickle up (Doaras)</td>
<td>3,097,895</td>
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<tr>
<td>FORD Foundation</td>
<td>2,284,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FADV</td>
<td>2,285,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRLF (Livelihood)</td>
<td>5,235,988</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRLF (Spring)</td>
<td>1,745,035</td>
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<tr>
<td>GGF</td>
<td>346,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Fund (Refund)</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SubTotal: 15,445,665

Closing balance cash at bank: 4,682,831

Total: 20,128,496

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**Head Office**: Vill & P. O.: Ghoshpur (Itkhola), Via: Maslandapur, Dist: 24 Pgs (N)

**City Office**: 8/1 K.C.C. Mitra Street, Belghoria, Kol – 700 056