

RAJEEVIKA

PROGRESS REPORT

December 2017



State Project Management Unit-RGAVP
Department of Rural Department & Panchayati Raj
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1.0 Introduction

Mission:

To enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of rural poor with focus on women and marginalized groups of Rajasthan

Objectives:

- Promote community institutions – Women self-help groups, Federations, Producer Organizations
- Financial Inclusion through Project Support & Bank linkages.
- Provide livelihood support through promotion of small and micro enterprises in the areas of farm and non-farm sectors for income enhancement of the poor.
- Develop skills of rural youth
- Converge with other government programs including various departments for leveraging impact.

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RAJEEVIKA) is an autonomous society established in October 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural development. The society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1956 and mandated to implement all rural livelihoods programs associated with SHG based institutional architecture.

Key Projects implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

Presently, following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP): 60 blocks; implementation from October 2011.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP): 9 blocks; implementation from April 2013.
- GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): in rest of the blocks in phased manner; implementation from April 2013.
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPoWeR): 7 blocks of Western Rajasthan from January 2008

Approach

To support the development of livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, specially women and marginalized groups through following:

- **Promoting community institutions** – Women Self Help Groups, VOs, Federations, Producer Organizations.
- **Financial Inclusion** through Project fund & Bank linkage.
- Providing **livelihood support**.
- **Skill Development**; and
- **Convergence** with other government programmes.

2.0 RGAVP Progress at a glance

- **Mobilisation:** 87042 SHGs have been formed by mobilising about 10.4 lac women in 144 blocks across State.
- **Financial Inclusion:** More than 7.8 lac members of 68026 SHGs have been benefited with the revolving fund and Community Investment support to the tune of Rs 626.7 Crores.
- **Village Organisation formed:** Total 6467 VOs have been promoted.
- **Cluster Level Federations:** Rajasthan be the first State to have federated into Cluster Level Federations. As on reporting period 226 CLFs have been promoted and 107 CLFs registered under co-operative societies act. Each CLF has been covering about 5000 women from 35-40 villages and operates like a Mini Bank with a corpus of about Rs 2.5 crore.
- **Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):** The CMSA project is being implemented with the objective of 'reducing the cost of cultivation' without adversely impacting the yields. It is being done by replacing costly chemical pesticides and fertilizers with home-made organic manures and bio pesticides. SERP is providing technical back stopping to RGAVP on this. It started with 2 blocks and expanded in 6 more blocks and benefitting 11850 SHG member farmers.
- **Productive Asset Building on the fields of women SHG members to strengthen their livelihoods:** Assets like Farm Ponds, Field bunding, Horticultural Plantations, Goat/cattle shed, NADEP/ Vermi Compost pit etc. are being leveraged from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for 1 lakh SHG members. Each member would get assets worth min Rs. 1 lakh this year. The Government of Rajasthan has authorized the Clusters Level Federations of the SHGs to work as Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for category B works of SHG members. Entire work of estimation of costs,

issuing muster rolls, measurement of works, etc. will be done by CLFs and the delays being greatly reduced.

- 138 women are selected as Bare Foot Technicians under MGNREGA.
- 9.287 women MATEs are trained and being deployed under MGNREGA.
- Total 14906 youth from SHGs have been skilled with self and wage employment through RSLDC, RSETIs and CIPET.
- As part of social inclusion (to proactively include most vulnerable sections of society) in NRLM, RGAVP has signed an MoU with J-PAL (international research and policy network) and Bandhan (NGO) to work with Ultra Poor in Manoharthana block of Jhalawar as a pilot.
- Livestock based livelihood interventions being implemented in 12 districts covering 22217 households in 2072 GLBGs and Dairy based activities in 12 districts covering 28527 households in 2626 DLGs
- 1722 Pashu Sakhis have been identified, 1664 trained and 1610 deployed
- 44215 households being benefited through crop clusters in 14 districts , 1061 krishi sakhis have been trained and supporting field level implementation.
- 11049 households mobilized and being benefitted through vegetable clusters in 10 districts with the support from trained 380 Krishi sakhis.
- 33515 HHs being benefitted through agriculture interventions under MKSP in 18 blocks of 13 districts.
- More than 900 members have been trained in hand-roll agarbatti production with the support of Indian Grameen Services in Jhalawar district
- 14906 youth have been trained under Skill Development.
- **MEC Project:-** RGAVP implementing Special Project in three 5 selected blocks in Kota, Bhilwara ,Udaipur,Ajmer and Chitorgarh districts to develop MEC led micro enterprise development with the support from Kudumbashree . MECs supported 3060 SHG members to start Micro enterprises ..
- **MKSP-** Implementing Government of India funded MKSP-II in 18 blocks through CLFs promoted under RGVAP with the target of benefitting 54000 Households. So far 30122 households mobilized and being benefitted through various interventions with the support from 1230 Pashu/Krishi Sakhis
- Transaction based MIS System rolled out to monitor various interventions and for measuring performance of Staff.

Cumulative Progress at a glance

Sr. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	MPoWeR	Total
1	No of Blocks entered	60	9	68	7	144
2	No of Villages entered	6151	925	2405	760	10241
3	SHG Formation	53306	8515	21331	5000	88152
4	Number of HHS	623680	99626	249573	58500	1031378
5	No of SHGs with Saving AC	47095	6817	15189	4974	74075
6	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	44106	6115	13174	4952	68347
7	No of SHGs availed CIF	34198	5017	7638	2494	49347
8	Credit Linkages	18784	2447	4172	3565	28968
9	No of VOs promoted	4457	649	1234	447	6787
10	No of CLFs promoted	183	27	17	15	242
11	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	746	85	186	148	1165

Expenditure under various Projects (Rs In Crores)

Name of the Project	Expenditure Till March 2017	Budget 2017-18	Expenditure (April-December 17)	Cumulative Exp. Since inception
RRLP	588.18	200.00	156.20	746
NRLP	62.64	23.66	22.27	85
NRLM	118.32	101.81	67.26	186
MPoWeR	126.35	33.00	21.12	148
Total	895.49	358.47	266.85	1165

3.0 Institution Building

3.1 Self Help Groups

Institution Building has been one of the key activity for RAJEEVIKA. Mobilisation of poor women in to Self Help Group at village level has been the first step for RAJEEVIKA towards acheiving its goal. As on December 2017 RGAVP mobilized about 10.4 lac households into 88152 SHGs

Through the social capital generated in resource blocks, the implementation in remaining blocks has been successfully initiated in a phased manner with the help of internal Community Resource Persons(CRPs).Programme being implemented with the help of Internal Community Resource Persons graduated from Resource/Intensive blocks

<u>RGAVP</u>		
No of Blocks Covered	-	144
No of GPs covered	-	3386
No of Villages entered	-	10241
No of SHGs promoted	-	88152
No of VO's promoted	-	6787
No of CLFs promoted	-	242
Producer Companies.	-	13

Different approaches are being used by RGAVP for Institution Building and social mobilization for execution of various Projects under RGAVP. Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their higher level institutions like Village Organizations (VOs) ,Cluster Level Federations are being formed. RGAVP is also building on the already existing human resource in the form of women's self help groups and their higher level federations and women led producer organizations.

3.2 Village Organizations:

SHG's are empowered to form the village level federation of SHGs called Village Organization. In one village, women are mobilised in to more than one SHG with smaller and manageable size in each groups however there has to be integration of village level SHGs which will become platform for women to organise and share their issues collectively as village. Moreover the Community Investment Fund has to be received by VO for on lending to village SHGs. With existence of VO in village, Cluster Level Federations or RGAVP who provide the CIF need not to deal with large number of SHGs separately in each village. 6787 Village Organizations have been promoted till reporting period.

3.3 Cluster Level Federations

CLF will be the prime Community Institution through which Community Investment Fund will be routed by the project to the community. Each CLF has been covering about 5000 women from 35-40 villages and operates like a Mini Bank with a corpus of about Rs 2.5 crores. It also provides a platform for representatives from VOs to resolve their issues regarding entitlements, convergence and effective implementation at grass root level.

Since inception, all the project activities like CIF disbursement, bank linkage, linkages with livelihoods & social activities, training & capacity building except formation of community institutions were carried out by the project staff.

After formation of CLFs, RGAVP entrusted CLFs to execute all cluster level activities under this project. Since the CLF Office Bearers (OBs) and Executive Committee (EC) members are from poor families and are mostly illiterate, they lacked required capacity to handle project activities through their institutions. Therefore, 6 months long training and capacity building plan was developed and executed for Office Bearers and EC members of CLF. To strengthen CLF and to support business planning YPs have been deployed as Cluster Program Managers.

242 Cluster Level Federations has been promoted and 118 registered under Co-operatives Act .

3.4 Special Project on Strengthening Cluster Level Federations

Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) are the third-tier community institution functioning with the objective for supporting and facilitating institution building, delivering financial services and provide livelihood support services to members of Self Help Groups. However, there are few issues like improper fund management system, lack of loan tracking system, unavailability of business plan and financial literacy etc which need to be addressed for the long term sustainability of the CLFs.

Current Status and Progress:

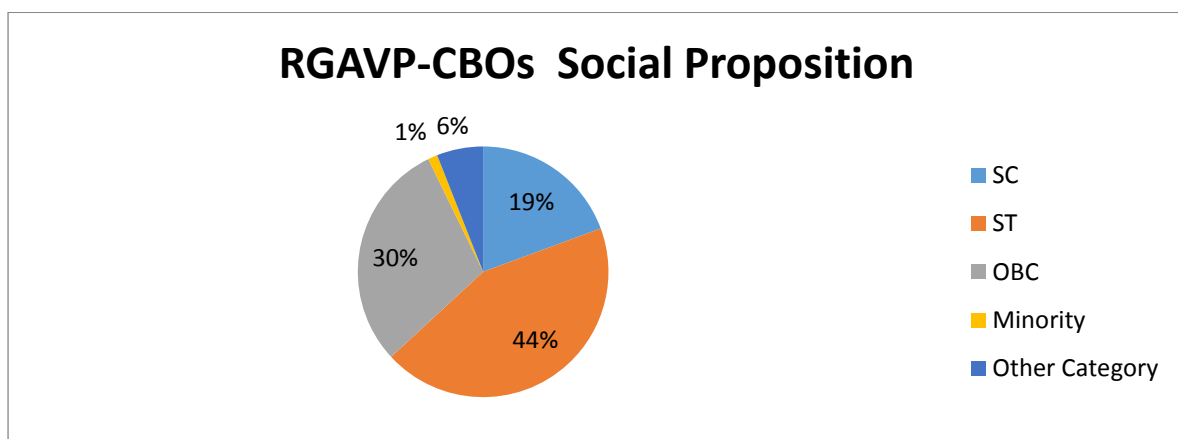
NRLM, MoRD has approved a special project for Strengthening of 21 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) in 5 NRLP block with total budget of Rs. 3.4 Crore for period of 2 years. Following deliverables have been completed so far:

- All 21 CLFs have hired its own staff .
- All 21 CLFs have prepared their annual action plan.
- Orientation and training of Office bearers of 21 CLFs have been completed.
- Annual Action plan of all 21 CLFs has been prepared for financial year 17-18
- CLF Start-up fund has been released to all 21 CLFs.
- Registration of all 21 CLF under cooperative act has been done.
- Training need assessment of the CLF has been completed
- For SMS alert system to track loan, initial study on current MIS system has been conducted.

4.0 Social Inclusion

As per BPL plus policy of RGAVP, 10.4 lakh beneficiaries have been mobilized to form 88152 Self Help Groups. Among SHG members being benefitted through Project activities, 44% belong to ST community, 19% to SC community and 30 % to Other backward communities and remaining 7% from other communities.

The CRP follows Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) while forming village level Self Help Groups. Most vulnerable and poorest of poor have been covered under the SHG fold. RGAVP has been focusing on saturation at village level and this will again ensure the coverage of poor in the SHG movement.



RGAVP has put in special efforts to include the most vulnerable in to RGAVP fold with initialization of special projects, the inclusion of Person with Disability and Targeting Hard core poor.

Inclusion of person with disability:

RGAVP has initiated the pilot on inclusion of Person with Disability since November 2015 in 3 blocks (Bakani, Sangod and Jhadol) of Rajasthan under RRLP. The overall objective is inclusion of most vulnerable in to mainstream SHG fold, however considering the extremity of the vulnerability due to the disability, mobilization of PwD in to separate groups have been taken in RGAVP under pilot project.



Progress:-

- Orientation to Block , District and State team on inclusion of Disabled person
- Primary survey conducted in 3 blocks covering 177 villages, 4881 SHGs and about 53,691 HHs. During primary survey 4841 Disabled were identified includes 2725 female and 2138 males.
- The primary survey format was designed by Consultant, Disability, survey was conducted by CRP after conducting in-depth training
- 171 DPGs were formed by CRP in 3 blocks, 36 in Bakani, 61 in Sangod and 74 in Jhadol.



Based on the work achieved during the pilot, it has been decided to form total 500 DPGs in the 3 blocks with focused interventions of strengthening the DPGs with RF, and CIF, certification (in case of requirement), benefit DPGs with their due entitlements, Skill training, support PwD with therapies (by RRP and referral services) and assistive devices (through convergence). Concerned CLF will be sensitized.

Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP):

Targeting the Hard-core Poor (THP) programme is being scaled up in the Manohar Thana Block, Jhalawar District, Rajasthan by Bandhan-Konnagar in collaboration with RGAVP and supported by J-PAL SA. The programme was rolled out in December 2016 for 1,000 ultra-poor women households, who will be provided carefully sequenced support—a productive asset such as livestock or supplies for petty trade, technical skills training, savings support, temporary cash or in-kind support to tide

over immediate consumption needs, and regular mentoring and coaching, over a period of 24 months—to attain sustainable livelihoods and ultimately graduate out of extreme poverty.

Highlights -Progress Summary

- Completed identification of 1,000 beneficiaries and beneficiary list shared with RAJEEVIKA
- Selection of enterprises completed for all the beneficiaries
- Confidence Building (CB) and Enterprise Development (ED) training are being conducted across all branches
- Partial asset transfers were done to all beneficiaries and weekly home visits being done by staff .

5.0 Financial Inclusion

The main objective of the RGAVP and all different project activities is to mobilise poor and their capital formation at household and group level. Access to financial services plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation and inclusive growth.

The SHGs who are regular in following Panchasutra and following good management & financial norm are being supported further with provision of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund (CIF) through Micro Credit Plan (MCP) mode for extending opportunities for livelihoods and various other needs.

SHGs with SB A/C	: 74075
Savings	: 52.24 cr
Group Income (Int.)	: 98.84 cr
SHGs credit linked	: 28968
Credit from Banks	: 219.28 cr
No of SHGs availed RF	: 68347
RF amount released	: 102.52 cr
No of SHGs availed CIF	: 49347
CIF amount released	: 535.33 cr
No of VOs availed VRF	: 3248

This enables SHGs to access loans and undertake income generation activities individually as per the Micro Credit Plan and increases incomes. Proper use of RF & CIF inculcates financial discipline among SHG members and helps them in accessing bank loan.

MCLP for 51232 SHGs have been prepared and Community Investment Funds has been given to 49347 SHGs amounting to Rs 535.33 crore.

5.1 Credit Linkage

One of the major objectives of RAJEEVIKA is to link SHG with credit from Bank. Credit support from Bank will upscale the future fund flow of SHGs. SHG-Bank Linkages is one of the important prerequisite for poverty alleviation which not only ensures credit to poor on fair terms but also helps them invest in building sustainable livelihoods. Since last 2 years, intensive engagement with banks at all level i.e. policy and execution level have been carried out by RGAVP to facilitate SHG-Bank linkages and win the confidence of bankers. Quality SHGs for credit linkages, appointing Bank Sakhi, Zero NPA policy, on-field orientation of Sr. bankers (Zonal/regional heads, Chairman RRBs), support in repayment etc. are some of initiatives taken by RGAVP to streamline SHG-credit linkages in the state.

To facilitate credit linkages 550 Bank Sakhis have been deployed in those branches where more than 50 SHGs having their saving accounts. As on December 2017 , 28968 SHGs credit linked to the tune of about 219.28 crore .

5.2 Digital financial inclusion initiatives

5.2.1 Business Correspondents

Financial inclusion plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation. In order to ensure timely delivery of financial services (opening accounts, deposits, withdrawal, Remittances, Insurances & Pensions) at doorstep to every household at village. RGAVP has partnered with various banks to appoint SHG members as Business Correspondents (BC) and to tap existing network of already deployed BC agents to leverage financial services and ensure timely delivery of financial service to SHG members at village level.

Phase 1: NRLM, MoRD has approved a special project to pilot the concept of Business Correspondent agents in Begu (Chittorgarh) and Kekri (Ajmer). RGAVP has entered into MoU with two banks i.e. BRKGB and RMGB for BC model. There are 15 SHG members working as BCs and there are 25 existing BCs who have been trained and they are providing banking services to SHG members. Block Coordinators are identified in both the blocks.

Phase 2: Based on the progress of pilot project NRLM, MoRD has approved the scaling up of project in April 2017 for another 22 blocks across 15 districts for total financial inclusion with total budget of Rs. 3.94 Crore.

Current Status and Progress:

The project aim at leveraging banking services to rural households at doorsteps by appointing SHG members as BC agents or by tapping the network of BC agents. The achievement against the target is as follows:

S.No.	Parameters	Target	Achievement
1	MoU signing with Banks	4	4
2	Deploying SHG members as BC agents	200	155
3	Tapping the network of Existing BCs	200	130
4	Leveraging Banking services to rural Households	1.4 lakhs	43920

Based on the project submitted we have already entered in all the blocks and signed the MoU with four banks i.e. BRKGB, BOB, RMGB and PNB for expansion of BC model.

- Training Manual, Operation manual of devices is developed
- Trained and deployed 34 block coordinators in 25 blocks to support BC agents
- Total 248 SHG members were identified and 212 members were trained.
- Total 155 members started working as BC agents
- Total 130 existing BC network is tapped to leverage banking services to SHGs and its' members.
- Dual Authentication is started and tested at BC point of PNB
- Total Households covered under the project is 43920

Way Forward

- Implementation expanded to 9 more blocks to achieve the targets
- 45 more BCs (SHG members) will be deployed by Jan'18 end.

- 70 more existing BCs will be tapped and will be oriented on RGAVP network and SHG model to leverage banking services to its members by Jan'18 end.
- Internal Exposure visits plan in month of January and February 2018 to inculcate best practice model among these BC agents
- Plan to cover 5000 SHGs and 64000 households under PNB area by operationalising dual authentication at PNB BC points.

5.2.2. Setting up Financial Institution for Women SHG in Rajasthan

Objectives:

SHGs have become proven and time-tested vehicle for financial inclusion, especially savings and credit. Based on the successful experiences of poverty alleviation in many states including Rajasthan through Self Help Groups, it has estimated that an investment of Rs. 1.5 -2.00 lakh per member is required in repeated tranches of credit in a time frame of 6-7 years. Based on field experiences & reports, it can be inferred that there is huge mismatch between demand and supply of credit and the quantum of mismatch will increase with increase in no. of SHGs & outreach of RGAVP. Hence, there is a strong need to have a separate financial institution primarily for credit delivery to SHGs which will be cost effective and efficient so as to make credit available whenever required by SHG and its members.

Current Status and Progress:

NRLM, MoRD, GoI has sanctioned a special project on setting up a specialized financial institution to find out feasibility analysis and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up specialized institution in the State and has approved total amount of Rs.50 lakh.

Based on the advisory of MoRD, GoI, Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Ltd, Dept. of Rural development, Telangana, has been selected as a technical service provider for carrying out feasibility study and preparation of DPR and MoU signed in Feb 2017. Stree Nidhi with support of RGAVP has carried out detailed field survey and prepared the feasibility report which says that there is need for a specialized financial institution for SHG women in the State. A consultation workshop was also

organized with senior bankers, NABARD, SIDBI, RBI to share the findings of the feasibility report.

Stree Nidhi is preparing the Detailed Project Report (DPR) which includes mission, vision, objectives, structure, business model, legal framework, management structure of the proposed institution.

5.2.3 Strengthening Cluster Level Federations

The project is aiming at strengthening of 21 CLFs by establishment of operational protocols, fund management system etc. The achievement against the target is as follows:

Sr. No.	Parameters	Target Till June, 2018	Achievement Till Dec, 2017	Remarks
1	Number of CLFs having fund management system	21	21	
2	Number of VOs covered under fund management system	320	272	
3	Number of SHGs covered under fund management system	3,380	3141	
4	Number of CLFs having proper payment system for community cadre	21	21	
5	Number of CLFs having early warning system for tracking loans	21	0	Piloting Initiated in 2 CLFs
6	Number of CLFs following prescribed operational protocol	21	21	
7	Number of CLFs having 3 year business plan	21	0	Empanelment of NRPs in Process
8	Number of CLF OBs given training on new systems, processes etc.	63	84	
9	Number of SHG members given financial literacy training	40,560	0	Operational plan prepared & will be completed till June, 2018

To achieve the mentioned targets following activities undertaken:

- Office establishment, Registration under Cooperative Society Act, Hiring of operational community staff, preparation of annual action plan are completed in all 21 CLFs.
- Training module on “CLF Governance System” & “CLF Fund Management System” is prepared.
- Completed training of 204 CLF EC members on CLF Governance System in 21 CLFs of 5 NRLP blocks.
- Completed training of 126 CLF staffs on CLF Governance System in 21 CLFs of 5 NRLP blocks.
- Completed training of 196 EC Members on “CLF Fund Management System” in all 21 CLFs.
- Completed training of 130 CLF Staffs on “CLF Fund Management System” in 21 CLFs.
- Designed & initiated ‘CLF Monthly Work Cycle’ as best practice in 14 CLFs.

Future Course of Action:

- Scale up of early warning SMS system for tracking loans in all 21 CLFs.
- Financial Literacy training of SHGs of 21 CLFs as per prepared Operational Plan.
- Development of 3 year business plan in all 21 CLFs.

6.0 Livelihood Development

RGAVP has prepared livelihood strategy plan to cover more than 250000 households by integrating farm, off farm and non-farm based livelihood development activities across the State.

RGAVP has planned to take up the following livelihood development in an integrated way for members of SHGs, the rural poor women.

- Livestock based livelihood clusters development covering about 60,000 House Holds over a period of 3 years
- Agriculture based livelihood clusters development covering about 60,000 House Holds over a period of 3 years
- Non-farm livelihood clusters development covering about 7,450 House Holds over a period of 3 years.
- Skill Development covering about 27,700 youth of SHG members of RGAVP

- Convergence with MGNREGA, LIFE, IAY, Rural Development schemes plan to benefit about 1,00,000 households during 2016-18.

6.1 Livelihood Clusters

- Initiated the implementation of Livestock based livelihood interventions through Goat CRP in 12 districts covering 24006 households in 2227 GLBGs and Dairy based activities in 12 districts covering 28894 households in 2685 DLGs
- 1795 Pashu Sakhis have been identified, trained and 1765 deployed.
- 48437 households being benefited through crop clusters in 14 districts , 1366 krishi sakhis have been trained and supporting field level implementation.
- 11332 households mobilized and being benefitted through vegetable clusters in 10 districts with the support from trained 333 Krishi sakhis.
- 34831 HHs being benefitted through agriculture interventions under MKSP in 18 blocks of 13 districts.
- With the help of external Agency ISAP, more than 6400 households have been covered under agriculture based livelihood programme in Jhalawar, Churu and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. Total 4 Farmers producers Organisations have been formed.
- More than 900 members have been trained in hand-roll agarbatti production with the support of Indian Grameen Services in Jhalawar district
- 15900 youth have been trained under Skill Development.

6.2 Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):

The main objective of CMSA is to bring sustainability to agricultural based livelihoods, with special focus on small and marginal farmers, tenants, agriculture labour and women.

So far, 11850 farmers have been brought into the fold of CMSA. The results of the interventions have been quite encouraging and farmers are getting benefits in terms of increase in production as well as substantial reduction in cost of cultivation.

6.3 Nonfarm Livelihoods:-

MEC:-

This project's main aim is to promote small, village level enterprises in the community, by the community. RGAVP is doing this pilot project in partnership with Kudumbashree-NRO in 3 districts namely Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur. 148 MECs have been selected from the community itself, from all the 3 districts and trained for 6 months by KS-NRO mentors. They have been deployed in their respective fields. Till date, 3060 micro enterprises (existing and new) have been made and supported by the MECs.

SVEP :-

This is a special project by GOI for promotion of small enterprises, being carried out in two blocks namely Kekri (Ajmer) & Begu (Chittorgarh). This is also in partnership with Kudumbashree. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) of both the blocks has been made. The initiation report for the same has been submitted to NRLM. 35 MECs in both the blocks have been identified and trained and supported 49 enterprises.

Leather Project:-

Around 150 leather artisans from our SHGs in Dausa have been identified. They have been mobilized into 14 leather groups. They traditionally make leather Mojaris which they sell in their villages and some other local markets and haats. A need for upgradation of their design and skills & product diversification was felt. Hence, RGAVP brought in Indian Institute of Craft and Design (IICD) to train these women. Around 12 women took the training. In this training, they learnt to make leather purses, handbags, coin pouches, iPad/Kindle covers & bookmarks. A collective procurement system will also be set up in order to reduce the cost of raw material for these artisans. An exposure visit to Malaut (Punjab) was made by 20 women to see the collective leather depot and its system & functioning.

Bundi Bandhej

350 artisans (our SHG members) from Churu have been identified who are involved in making Bandhej (Tie & Dye) products. A Producer Company has been promoted and registered under Companies act. Rangсутra brought on board to provide support the project "Promotion of Non-farm Livelihoods in tie and dye skill in Churu district under Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP).

7.0 Youth Skill Building& Employment generation

7.1 Convergence with MGNREGS/SBM/IAY:

In order to address various dimensions of poverty, RGAVP aims to take up the task of convergence of SHG programme with various government schemes for social development and livelihood generation, such as MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat Mission, Prime Minister Awas Yojna, National Social Assistance Program etc.

7.2 CLF as implementing agency for Category B work under MGNREGA

RGAVP has taken up the task of leveraging asset building on the fields of 1 lakh SHG member's households under Category B under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. For this, Government of Rajasthan has authorized Cluster Level Federations under RGAVP to work as Program Implementation Agency (PIA) for Category B (Apna Khet, Apna Kaam) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for SHG members. The overall objective is to increase the household income of SHG members to through sustainable livelihood and vulnerability reduction through land development, irrigation infrastructure development, horticulture and dairy farming works on their land.

7.3 Model convergence blocks

RGAVP submitted a proposal for convergence of SHG programme with various government schemes in three NRLP blocks- Kekri (Ajmer), Begu (Chittorgarh) and Balesar (Jodhpur). The proposal was approved by the Empowered Committee, MoRD, Govt of India in April 2016. Under this project, these blocks will be developed as model convergence blocks in Rajasthan.

Progress highlights:

- 1,07,201 cat-B works of SHG member HHs have been included in Annual Action Plan at Gram Panchayat level
- 44345 financial sanction for Cat-B works issued,22991 works implementation started and 611 works completed
- 2208 SHG members availed benefit of housing scheme under IAY/PMAY.
- 24404 SHG members constructed Toilet under SBM.

- 4054 SHG members facilitated to avail benefit through Social Security Schemes like Disability, old age and Widow pension schemes

7.4 Skill Development:

RGAVP is committed to skilling of at least 1 member of families of SHG members in addition to the other interventions of credit support, livelihood development under farm, non-farm or off farm.

RGAVP has been contributing to achieve the mission of skilling by making skill an integral part of its programme. RGAVP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with RSLDC to train 26, 700 youths under the Employment-Linked Skills Training Programme (**ELSTP**) and with CIPET for 1500 Youths.

RGAVP has partnered with Maruti Suzuki Training Academy of Maruti Suzuki India Pvt Ltd, Raymond Tailoring Centre, and Nettur Technical Training Foundation (NTTF) course under National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM). All selected and trained youth will be given employment in respective company

8.0 Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project

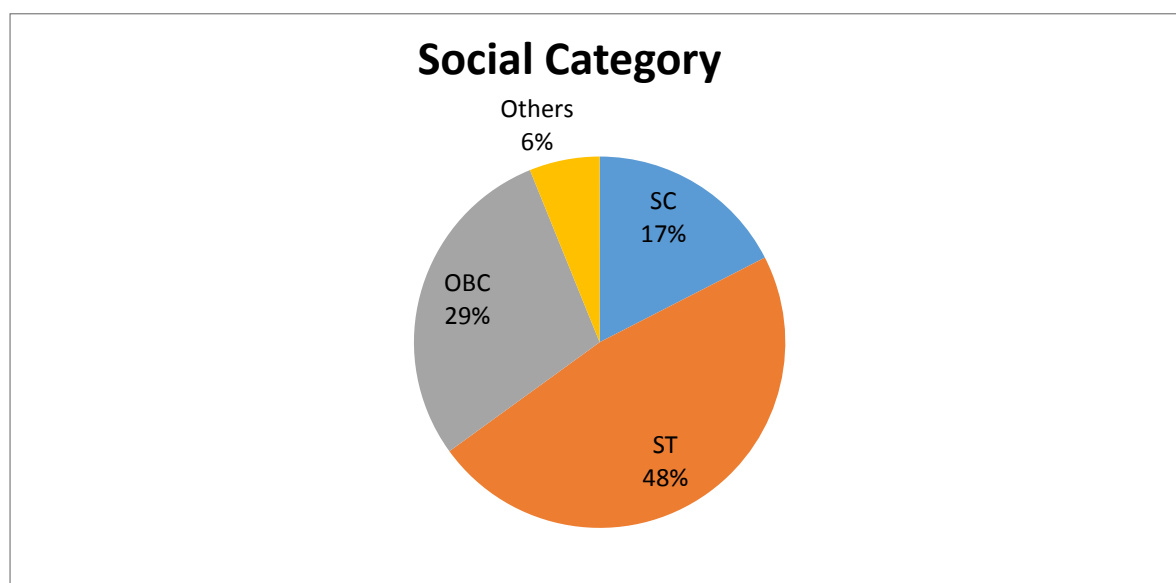
The mission of the project is mobilizing all poor families into self reliant institutions and promoting sustainable livelihoods as well as strengthening public services delivery mechanism. The Government of Rajasthan has identified 18 districts for the implementation of RRLP.

In these 18 districts, The Project aims to reach around 4.0 lac households out of which about 70 percent are expected to be in Project supported SHGs by the end of the Project period according to the availability of resources. Taking an average of 12 members per SHG, it is estimated that the Project will facilitate and nurture around 33,000 SHGs. As on December 2017 , more than 50000 SHGs, 4457 Village Organizations and 183 CLFs promoted under RRLP.

Institutions at a glance

No of Blocks Covered	-	60
No of GPs covered	-	1880
No of Villages entered	-	6151
No of SHGs promoted	-	53306
No of VO's promoted	-	4457
No of CLFs promoted	-	183
Producer Companies.	-	13

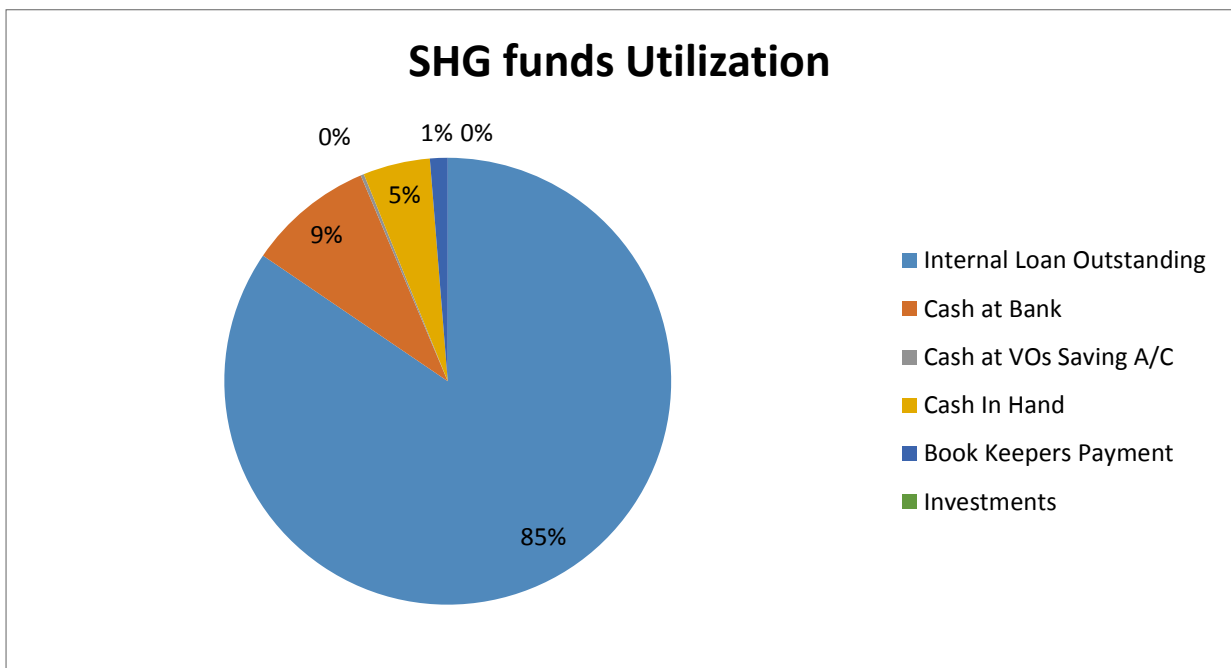
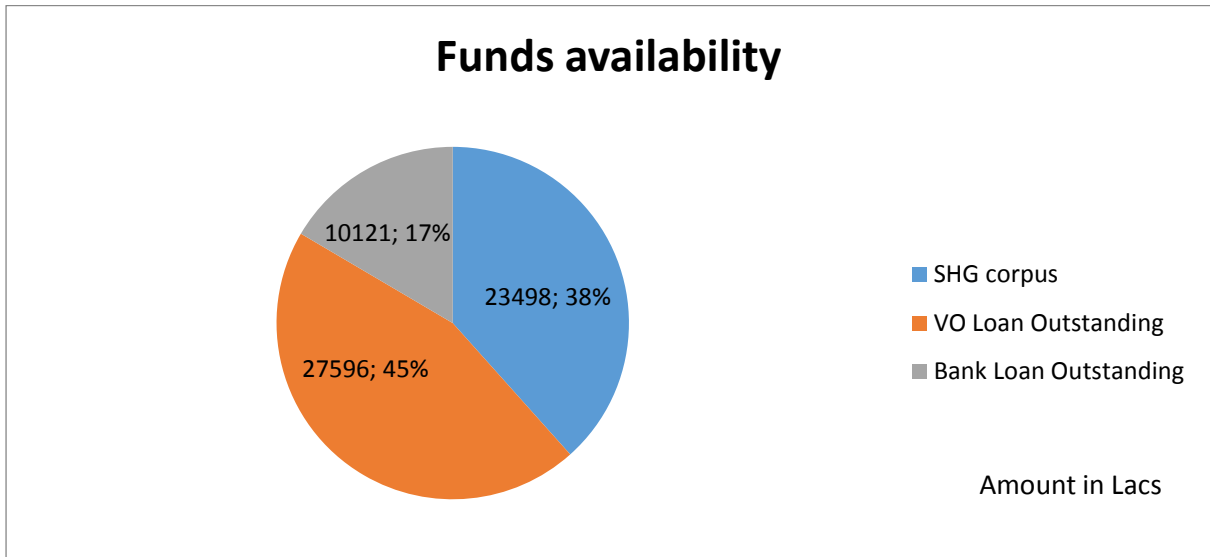
Coverage by Social Groups



Under BPL+ policy of RGAVP, about 6.23 lac beneficiaries have been mobilized into Self Help Group under RRLP. Above chart shows that among SHG members being

benefitted through Project activities, 48 % belong to ST community, 17 % to SC community and 29 % to Other backward communities and remaining 6% to others.

Fund Management in SHGs

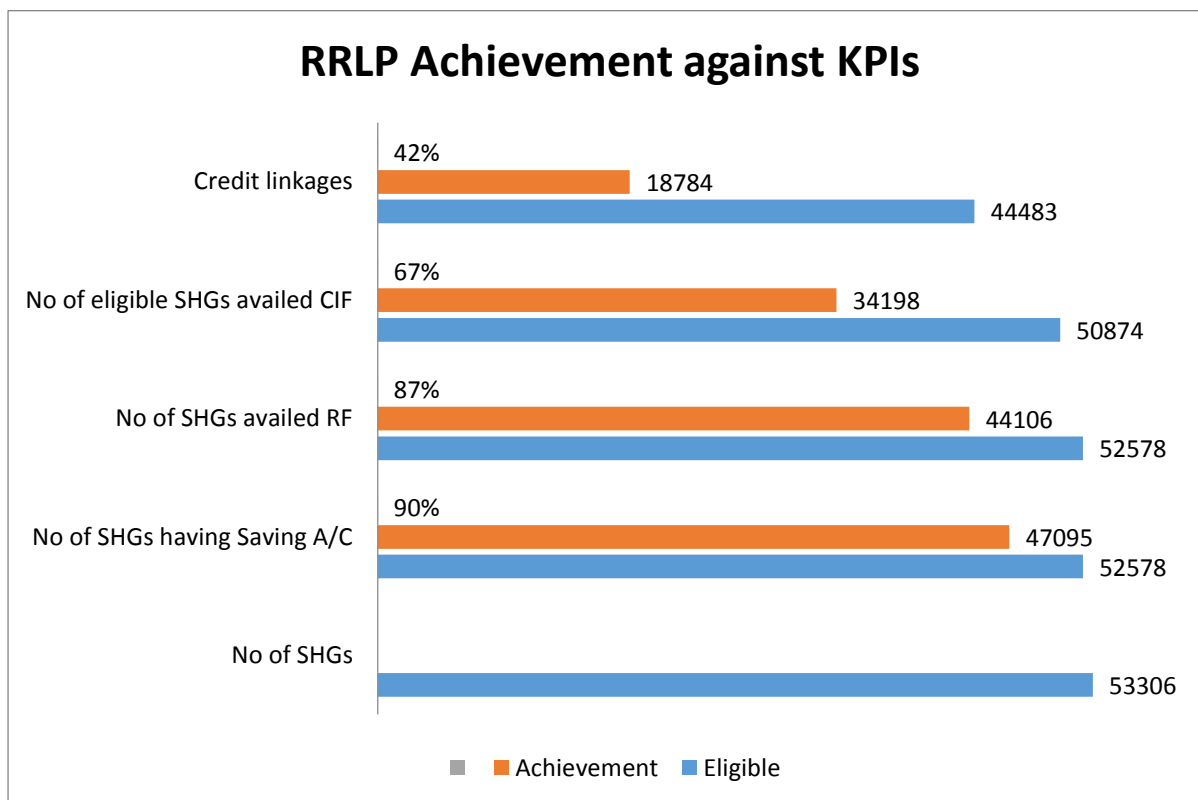


The financial parameters of the SHGs like savings, inter loaning, cash at bank and hand, depict the quality of the SHGs and indicate how well they are functioning for the benefit of their members. Some important financial indicators are depicted below:-

RRLP Progress on selected Financial Indicators	
% of eligible SHGs with Bank A/c	90%
No of SHGs credit linked	18784
Average Amt of loan disbursed /SHG from Banks(Rs)	81232
Total Savings(Rs cr)	30.61
Total Bank Loan disbursed (Rs cr)	152.15
Total CIS (Rs cr)	376.18
No of SHGs availed tranche-1	44106
No of SHGs availed tranche-2	34198

8.1 RRLP Progress up to December '2017

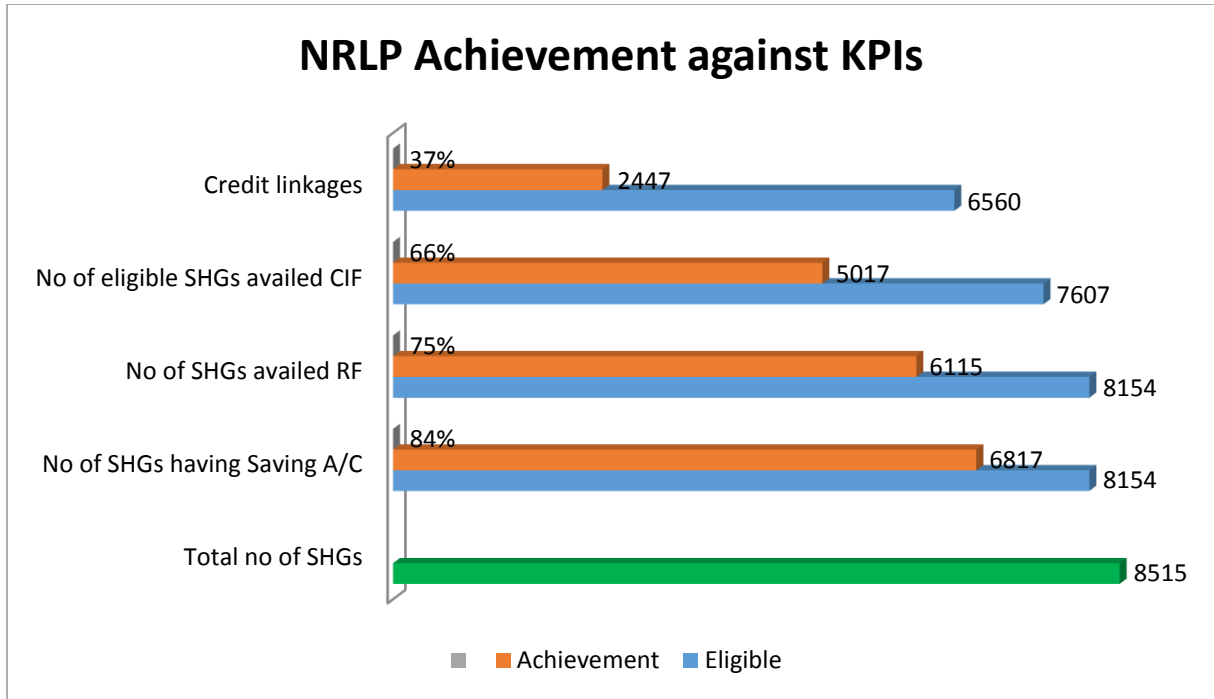
Serial No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement up to December'17 (2017-18)	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	7146	5898	83	53306
2	Number of HHS	82179	69006	84	613019
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	8500	8437	99	47095
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	10191	8819	87	44106
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	8000*	7175	90	34198
6	Credit Linkages	13700	6886	50	18784
7	No of VOs promoted	1901	1254	66	4457
8	No of CLFs promoted	76	86	113	183
9	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	200	156	78	746



9.0 NRLP Progress as on December 2017

Target Vs Achievement (2017-18)

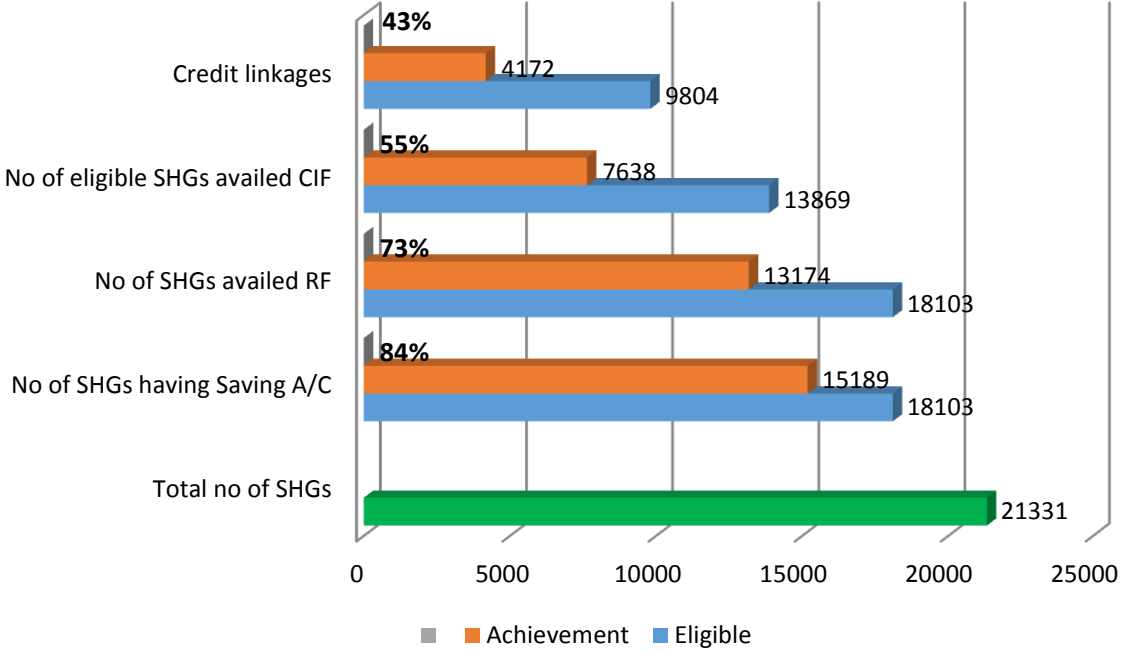
Serial No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement up to December'17 (2017-18)	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	1600	1498	94	8515
2	Number of HHS	18400	18930	103	99626
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	2040	1622	80	6817
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	2200	1217	55	6115
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	1770	1285	73	5017
6	Credit Linkages	2800	850	30	2447
7	No of VOs promoted	160	188	118	649
8	No of CLFs promoted	11	6	55	27
9	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	23.66	22.27	86	85.07



10.0 NRLM Progress up to December 2017

Sl No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement up to December'17 (2017-18)	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	10160	10546	104	21331
2	Number of HHS	111760	125544	112	249572.7
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	9070	6938	76	15189
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	7450	5862	79	13174
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	5500	4261	77	7638
6	Credit Linkages	6400	2758	43	4172
7	No of VOs promoted	576	615	107	1234
8	No of CLFs promoted	15	15	100	17
9	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)	101.81	67.26	66	186

NRLM _ KPIs Status Vs Eligible



MKSP-II Progress

S.no	District	Gram Panchayat Entered	Villages Entered	Groups		Sakhi	
				Total Groups	Total HHs Covered	Pashu Sakhi	Krishi Sakhi
1	AJMER	14	32	77	2010	66	62
2	BANSWARA	15	22	62	1723	61	61
3	BARAN	39	51	112	3376	99	94
4	BHILWARA	19	27	66	2338	62	55
5	CHITTORGARH	24	36	80	3058	73	90
6	CHURU	23	38	62	2082	55	17
7	DUNGARPUR	17	25	53	1766	54	53
8	JHALAWAR	29	48	95	2950	104	100
9	JODHPUR	13	27	53	1509	40	60
10	KOTA	31	47	133	3855	135	121
11	PRATAPGARH	7	12	54	1798	53	53
12	RAJSAMAND	23	36	76	2282	69	70
13	UDAIPUR	37	55	169	4768	163	170
Total		291	456	1092	33515	1034	1006

Livelihood (Clusters) Interventions Progress

S.no	District	Gram Panchayat Entered	Villages Entered	Dairy		Goatry		Crop		Vegetable		Total Livelihood Groups	
				Total Groups	Total HHs Covered	Total Groups	Total HHs Covered	Total Groups	Total HHs Covered	Total Groups	Total HHs Covered	Total Groups	Total HHs Covered
1	ALWAR	37	85	0	0	0	0	99	5106	0	0	99	5106
2	BANSWARA	26	66	187	1982	165	1703	207	2134	0	0	559	5819
3	BARAN	30	121	266	2859	152	1597	321	3433	121	1352	860	9241
4	BHILWARA	36	75	211	2233	194	2055	179	1906	45	483	629	6677
5	BUNDI	11	23	0	0	0	0	55	1048	0	0	55	1048
6	CHURU	40	76	195	2081	168	1757	108	1131	0	0	471	4969
7	DAUSA	46	98	162	1858	175	1857	283	3218	53	583	673	7516
8	DHOLPUR	72	174	250	2729	279	3068	426	4979	221	2554	1176	13330
9	DUNGARPUR	105	175	209	2296	182	2067	261	7071	167	1900	819	13334
10	JHALAWAR	38	119	262	2791	188	1959	211	2376	4	74	665	7200
11	KOTA	46	134	353	3864	13	149	276	2982	84	843	726	7838
12	RAJSAMAND	19	93	159	1738	146	1618	139	1498	171	1916	615	6770
13	TONK	80	174	186	1975	188	1994	356	5356	28	537	758	9862
14	UDAIPUR	58	109	196	2121	222	2393	190	2017	82	807	690	7338
		644	1522	2636	28527	2072	22217	3111	44255	976	11049	8795	106048



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