

FORM 2.1 Annual Social Impact Report by Social Enterprise

(In terms of Regulation 91E (1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

[This Impact Report is to be prepared Annually by Social Enterprise for Social Projects/Programs Funded by Security Listed on SSE of NSE]

Assessment for the Financial Year (the year reported upon) **2023-24**

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INSTRUCTIONS:

All Social Enterprises with currently Listed Securities on the SSE, will prepare an **Annual Social Impact Report in Form 2.1** for each project funded through a listed security on any SSE, with reference to the details provided in the Final Fund Raising Document (FFRD) at the time of listing and the Solution Implementation Plan (SIP) prepared thereafter to implement the project. This requires one Impact Report per currently listed security to be made annually by a Social Enterprise till the security is listed on the SSE. The Social Impact Assessment will be prepared by the Social Enterprise and it will get it assessed by an external Social Impact Assessor who is empaneled with an SRO specified by SEBI.

Form 2.1 has four Sections

Section A: deals with general information, information of project timeline for needful third party evaluation (if any), identifying the presence of KPIs in the solution implementation plan and knowing in very brief about the baseline situation. This needs to be filled by Social Enterprise, project.

Section B: deals with annual progress report to be filled by Social Enterprise prior to the conduct of Social Impact Assessment. It is important to note that Social Enterprises will make entry of the **annual progress that are contextually relevant** for the KPIs set for that particular year as per the Solution Implementation Plan.

Section C: deals with the statement of primary assessment by Assessors based on the entries made by Social Enterprise in the progress report in **Section B**. Social Impact Assessors will provide specific comments on aspects placed in **Section C** of this form in their Social Impact Assessment Report.

Section D: deals with Confirmation by Social Enterprise

Section E: deals with all the supplementary information to be provided in the form of Annexes

Social Enterprise is required to submit the Annual Social Impact Assessment Report in Form 3.1 to the respective SSE.

SECTION -A: To be filled by Social Enterprise

1. General Information

	Item	Social Enterprise Response
1.	Listing ID	EF SE - INS0RS112013
2.	Name of the organization	Ekalavya Foundation
3.	Name of program	Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Program – ZCZP
4.	Duration	2024-2026
5.	Program mode: (one time/ ongoing)	One time
6.	Program area - States with Districts [mention aspirational blocks, if any, as covered as per NITI Aayog]	Sirpur U mandal of Komaram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana State. It is an aspirational Dist. Identified by NITI Aayog.
7.	Beneficiary group(s)/ segment(s)*	Tribal Families
8.	Thematic Areas as per SSE	Promoting livelihoods for rural and urban poor including enhancing income of small and marginal farmers and workers in the non-farm sector
9.	SDG Goals Aligned	SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth.
10.	Alignment with National and State Schemes & priorities	

* For Environmental and Cultural Programs/Projects- please state the segment(s)

2. Designated timeline for Mid-term and End-term (if any) * NA

Phase	Financial Year (From)	Financial Year (To)	Possible month of Review
Pre Project implementation			NA
Phase I: Project Start to mid-term			
Phase II: Midterm to End term			

**Depending on the length of the project period, the projects/ programs of 3 year or more duration need mid-term evaluation. The mid-term evaluation of 3/5-year project will be co-terminus with of 2nd year / 3rd year annual evaluation cycle. The end-term evaluation is co-terminus with the annual end year project evaluation cycle, unless found necessary to conduct special evaluation exercise beyond the end year project evaluation cycle*

3. Solution implementation plan and KPIs:

SI no.	Parameters	Yes/No/ partially yes	If yes, give the reference page in SIP
i.	Has the Solution implementation plan (SIP) considered the Guiding framework on Logic Model* for plan preparation?	Yes	BSLDP ZCZP DPR Page Number: 37
ii.	Has timeline based KPIs for outcome, output and activities been delineated in clear qualitative and quantitative terms in the SIP?	Yes	BSLDP ZCZP DPR page number: 55
iii.	Have the parameters** of reach, depth and inclusion integrated appropriately in the KPIs in SIP?	Yes	BSLDP ZCZP DPR page number: 56
iv.	Are each of the KPIs verifiable?	Yes	BSLDP ZCZP DPR page number: 55-58
v.	Have the means of verification worked out in clear terms for each KPIs?	Yes	BSLDP ZCZP DPR page number: 55-58
vi.	Have the stakeholders been mapped out clearly for consultation and feedback across the timeline of the project?	Yes	FORM 1B: Page o. 17
*Annex-1 of Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF ** Annex-2 of Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF			

4. Baseline and situation analysis

What is the baseline status at the start of the activity, intervention, program or project?

- Agriculture is the primary and sole source of income for these families, making their financial stability heavily dependent on crop success.
- The average monthly income ranges from ₹1,500 to ₹2,500, highlighting the financial constraints and tight budget they live on.
- The families lack consistent income sources, leading to significant fluctuations in their financial situation.
- Relying on a single income source without stable or supplementary streams of revenue increases their financial vulnerability.

- To mitigate these risks, families should consider diversifying their income sources.

**only a brief description of key baseline points in not more than 5 sentences to be given while cross referring to the relevant pages in Solution implementation plan (SIP) where details of the baseline status / situation analysis / context description has been given.*

SECTION -B: To be filled by Social Enterprise

5. Report on Performance and Outcome

5.1 Stated overall outcome and overall outcome KPIs (to be filled by Social Enterprise)

Stated overall outcome:

- Improved income through non-farm sector activities
- Creation of new self -employment opportunities to tribal youth
- Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals
- Greater involvement of women and marginalized groups in decision making process
- Development of strong local community organizations and institutions capable of sustaining project benefits

Stated overall KPIs:

- 1) Reduction in rural poverty
- 2) Improved Wellbeing
- 3) Provide livelihood opportunities in allied agri sector

5.2 Annual Progress in Outcome KPIs vis-à-vis Overall outcome KPIs for the year reported upon (previous year)

Stated Intermediate Outcome/s of the project and their KPIs	KPIs Applicable** at different Outcome levels (1,2 and 3) for the year reported upon	What has been accomplished in KPIs mentioned at Col. 2?	What could not be accomplished mentioned in Col. 2 ?***	Why it could not be accomplished? Any challenges? ***	Unintended negative outcome, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
Outcome 1: Establishment of Women clubs in the project villages	Establishment of 9 women groups.	Established 9 women groups.	NA	NA	
Outcome 2: Establishment of Project development committee	Establishment of 1 Project development committee.	Established one Babjipet Livelihood Development Committee.	NA	NA	
Outcome 3: Identification of Beneficiaries	Identification of 85 suitable beneficiaries.	Identified 85 suitable beneficiaries.	NA	NA	
Outcome 4: Collection of beneficiary contribution	Collection of Rs. 9.80 Lakhs from beneficiaries as beneficiary contribution.	Collected Rs. 9.80 lakhs from beneficiaries as community contribution.	NA	NA	

**Stated intermediate outcome/s and external KPIs meant for Third party evaluation needs to be mentioned from the fundraising document*

***Only timeline based KPI metrics applicable for third party evaluation for the year reported upon needs to be mentioned*

****Stated Assumptions and Risks in the fundraising document also need to be taken into consideration in answering what and why*

5.3 Annual Progress of Activities and Inputs vis-à-vis stated Output KPIs in the year reported upon (previous year)

State overall output KPIs* at each level of outcome Unit**	Overall activity target of the project (unit)	Activity target of the year reported upon		Achievement during the year reported upon		Deviation (if any) for the year reported upon		Reasons for deviation
		Physical (unit*)	Financial (Rs.)	Physical (unit**)	Financial (Rs.)	Physical (unit**)	Financial	Physical and/or Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Col 5-3)	8 (Col 6-4)	9
Statement of Outcome 1: Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)								
Output 1.1 KPI Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)	Activity 1-1 DPR	Activity 1 1	Activity 1 Rs. 100,000	Activity 1 1	Activity 1 0.00	NA	NA	NA
Statement of Outcome 2:								
Output 2.1 KPI	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2			
Output 2.2 KPI: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Statement of Outcome 3:								
Output 3.1 KPI	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2	Activity 1 Activity 2			
Output 3.2 KPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

There is no Outcome of activities as the implementation falls in the year 2024-25.

NOTE: Column no 3,4,5 and 6 should consider only the target and achievement of the year reported upon (previous year)

*Intermediate outcome wise output/outputs KPI targeted.

*The number of outcomes and outputs will differ from project to project based on the fundraising document

**Unit to be set as per the physical activity

5.4 Cumulative deviation in output KPIs under each outcome KPI of the previous years before the year reported upon.

No deviation has been made in the reporting period.

Outputs at each level of outcome*	Cumulative KPI target and finance provided in previous years before the year reported upon		Cumulative KPI achievement and finance utilized in the previous years before the year reported upon		Cumulative Deviation, if any, in the previous years*		Reasons for deviation, if any
	KPI (unit*)	Financial (Rs.)	KPI (unit**)	Financial (Rs.)	KPI (unit**)	Financial (Rs.)	KPI and /or Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Outcome 1 KPI	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	
	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	
Outcome 2 KPI	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	Output 1	
	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	Output 2	

**For details see year on year physical and financial progress of the organization*

***Unit to be set as per the physical activity*

5.5 Convergence and contribution of the year reported upon (previous year) @

The convergence part will be implemented the 2024-25

Intermediate outcome wise KPIs at each level	Convergence from the outside the project			Contributions rendered voluntarily by target beneficiaries/community/ entity, if any	
	Convergence items* Unit****	Agencies***	Estimated money value***** of convergence (Optional)	Contribution items** Units****	Estimated money value of***** contribution (Optional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Outcome 1 KPIs: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

@the applicability of this format will depend from project to project. Wherever applicable is important to assess through this format. Please refer to Annex-1 **Point 8** (Handling convergence, contribution and sustainability by SE) of Guiding Framework on Logic Model for needful guidance.

** Convergence Items consists of assets/expertise/capacities or any other support mobilized through partnerships, networks and influence from the stakeholders within and outside the project.*

*** Any agreed upon voluntary contribution time, money, materials, or labour to the project (social/ environmental/ cultural) activities by the target community/entity, or stake undertaken by the target community/entity to sustain the project with considerations for reach, depth, inclusion.*

**** Agencies could be any government or any non-government partner institutions and individuals who has a stake in the project or whose stake need to be developed in the interest of the Project.*

*****Unit to be set as per the convergence/ contribution item.*

******Giving this information is optional, but this will be very useful in creating narrative on stakeholders' participation/contribution in tangible terms. This should be provided only if the organization has a reasonable basis of calculation to provide this information.*

5.6 Past performance trend

What has been the past performance trend? What are the organization's learnings on what went well and what did not work well?

- Ekalavya Foundation has successfully implemented a similar project with support from NABARD, covering 500 tribal families across 21 villages.
- During this project, we formed 21 women's groups and established a project development committee during the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- We collected beneficiary contributions during the implementation phase., we ensured that beneficiary contributions were collected during the preparation stage of the DPR.

**Write your inference on key past performance trends on activity, intervention, program using the reference to entries made in Col 6,7 and 8 of table 5.4 (Cumulative deviation in outcome-wise output KPIs till previous years before the year reported upon).*

6. Report on risks and unintended negative outcome

6.1	In the previous year, what have you seen as the biggest risks* to the achievement of the desired impact? How are these being mitigated? Based on the experience in the implementation of the Projects already undertaken, the Foundation encountered the following risks which might continue to exist. <i>Not Applicable for now because the project was operational in the current financial year 2024-25.</i> <i>* Risks could be internal risk such as organizational and HR capacity risks or external risk such as unfavorable change in market and/or policy framework conditions.</i> <i>* This needs to be analyzed in the context of assumptions and risks noted for the period reported upon (previous year) as per Fund Raising Document and Solution implementation Plan (SIP) prepared using Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF</i>
6.2	Describe any potential unintended negative outcome of this project seen in the year reported upon (previous year). How are these being addressed? <i>Not Applicable for now because the project was operational in the current financial year 2024-25.</i> <i>*This needs to be analyzed in the context of potential unintended negative outcome noted in the Solution implementation document for the year reported upon (previous year) prepared as per Fund Raising Document and Solution implementation Plan (SIP)prepared using Guiding Framework on Logic Model {Section III (I)} of USIAF</i>

7. Report on stakeholder consultation

Has the organization taken into consideration relevant* stakeholders' feedback in the year reported upon? What has been the stakeholder wise feedback? and how they have been used by the organisation?

Yes, the organization has taken into consideration relevant stakeholders' feedback during the preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR), which included inputs from village elders, potential beneficiaries, veterinary department officials, existing entrepreneurs, and others. Feedback was gathered through various channels such as surveys, community meetings, and direct consultations.

Stakeholder-wise feedback:

Beneficiaries (Farmers/Community Members):

Feedback from beneficiaries highlighted the need for better access to quality inputs, improved training on agricultural practices, and enhanced access to financial services. Concerns about crop failure risks and the lack of diversified income sources were also raised.

How it was used:

In response, the organization introduced initiatives to improve access to agricultural inputs and launched financial literacy programs. Additionally, the organization promoted income diversification by integrating new livelihood opportunities, such as small-scale poultry and fisheries, into the community development plans.

Local Authorities/Partners:

Local authorities, such as veterinary professionals and existing business owners, emphasized the importance of sustainability and long-term impact, particularly regarding environmental practices and resource management. They also stressed the need for clearer communication about project goals and measurable outcomes.

How it was used:

In response, the organization refined its reporting structure to ensure clearer communication with partners and local authorities. Environmental sustainability was also incorporated more prominently into project strategies.

Donors/Funding Agencies:

Donors requested more detailed reports on the impact of the interventions, with a particular focus on outcomes and the scalability of the programs.

How it was used:

To address this, the organization worked on strengthening its monitoring and evaluation systems to better track and report on project outcomes, ensuring greater accountability and transparency in both financial and impact reports.

**relevant stakeholders mean those mapped out in the SIP for taking feedback during the period reported upon.*

8. Report on sustainability of the interventions made as envisaged in the Fund Raising Document

Has the project recommended a sustainability plan in FRD and SIP?

If yes, any measures implemented* from SIP for sustainability of activity/intervention/programs or project outcomes during the year reported upon? When the organization will start preparing/ prepared a withdrawal plan for exit?

Ensuring the long-term viability of a project's outcomes is crucial for creating lasting impact and continuing benefits for the community. To achieve this, we have established several strategies aimed at maintaining and enhancing the project's success beyond the initial implementation phase.

- **Beneficiary contributions** (10-12% of the unit cost) are collected upfront, fostering ownership and commitment, ensuring the project's continued sustainability.
- The formation of **nine Women's Clubs** with **198 members** supports community-driven management and the promotion of **savings** for future development.
- The **veterinary professional** and **vocational training** ensure beneficiaries are equipped with the necessary skills to independently manage and sustain their livelihoods long-term.
- Apprenticeships to beneficiaries provided before grounding the schemes for enterprise activities ensure the long-term continuity of these initiatives by providing beneficiaries with hands-on experience and practical skills necessary for sustained success.

The following approaches will be employed to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes:

Strategy Followed	Description
Improving Community ownership	Fostering a sense of ownership and active participation through establishment and strengthening of women farmer clubs, Project development committees, meetings and community-led initiatives.
Capacity Building	Providing ongoing training and apprenticeship opportunities top the targeted communities for skill development.
Sustainable Financial Models	Developed community contributions, revenue-generating activities, and financial management training. We have also planned to generate post project maintenance fund to maintain the continuity of the project.
Monitoring and Evaluation	We have established regular monitoring systems, impact assessments, and feedback mechanisms. For this we are going to involve women farmer clubs, Project development committees and other subject matter experts.
Building Partnerships	To improve the effectiveness of the project we have involved various stake holders like State Animal Husbandry Dept. Telangana, Insurance companies, Bankers, meat research and development institutions etc..
Knowledge Sharing	Documenting best practices and learnings to create the resource materials for future reference.

** Organisation may state what is being done in stakeholder consultations, convergence initiatives, community contribution and stake development; and in the collaboration & advocacy front for effective handing over and sustainability of the project. Any other needful measures adopted beyond above points may also be mentioned.*

9. Plan for using Social Impact Assessment for Knowledge Management

How the knowledge on Social Impact Assessment has been used by the organization to create a sharper narrative about the Sector works and how such knowledges are being disseminated to the stakeholders for cross learning to the Sector's advantage?

- SIA will be conducted regularly during and after project implementation to assess the social effects on communities. This includes collecting qualitative and quantitative data on issues such as economic benefits, social well-being, environmental sustainability, and cultural impacts.
- Throughout the SIA process, best practices and lessons learned from both positive and negative social impacts will be documented. These insights will be incorporated into the organization's Knowledge Management system for future use.

**It could involve publishing the executive summary of the Social Impact Assessment on the Organization's website or discussing on the uniqueness of the organization's impact assessment experience to uncover certain issue-based realms that could be spread for cross-learning to the Sector's advantage.*

10. Plans for the next Social Impact Assessment Cycle*

The next SIA will be conducted covering the Financial Year 2024-25 i.e. upto 31st March 2025 and assessment may be submitted as per SEBI(LODR) regulations & NSE-SSE guidelines.

- Assess social, economic, and environmental impacts of upcoming projects.
- Measure progress against previous cycle's findings and set new benchmarks. Use quantitative (surveys, data analysis) and qualitative (interviews, focus groups) methods.
- Collect data on impact areas (income, education, health, environment). Establish continuous feedback mechanisms from communities and stakeholders.
- Adjust project strategies based on SIA outcomes.
- Use data analytics tools for efficient data management and analysis.
- Train staff and stakeholders on SIA methods and impact evaluation.

**to be filled by the Social Enterprise after receiving the comments on Annual Impact Report from Assessors at Section C and before the final draft*

11. Photographs conveying before and after impact of the Programme @

@ applicable in the end term evaluation

Attached as separate annexure

(a maximum of 3 impact situations may be shared per Programme)

12. Annexures

		If applicable	
Item	NA	Yes	No
1) Blank copy of any questionnaire or survey forms used		Yes	
2) Summary analysis of surveys undertaken (Attached DPR, Ref. section 3.0)		Yes	
3) Copies of other consultation details (such as focus group write-ups, workshop notes, etc.) (Attached DPR, Ref. section 8.0)		Yes	
4) Copies of evidence summarised or quoted in the social impact report (Attached DPR, Ref. section 3.1.9)		Yes	
5) Notes of the previous social impact assessment meetings (when applicable)	NA		
6) Past Social Impact Assessment Statements for the projects funded by the Listed Security (when applicable)	NA		
7) Completion certificate of SEBI approved mandatory capacity building workshops	NA		
8) Case Studies/ Stakeholder Testimonials	NA		
9) All stand-alone reports and that have contributed to the organisation's impact reporting for this period	NA		

SECTION – C: To be filled by Assessors for facilitating assessment with respect to the entry made by Social Enterprise at Section A and B

13. Analysis of Solution Implementation Plan (SIP)@ and Key Performance Indicators@

@This is applicable only for first year Social Impact Assessments

13.1 Solution Implementation Plan

Comment on the alignment of SIP with the Guiding Framework on Logic Model and alignment of plan preparation with the format* placed therein? Do the included KPI metrics address reach, depth and inclusion parameters** in objectively verifiable terms? If not objectively verifiable, please suggest modification.

The Solution Implementation Plan (SIP) or Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared is well structured and largely aligns with the Guiding Framework on Logic Model in terms of establishing impact relation from inputs to outcomes. The SIP/DPR outlines clear inputs for activities, outputs, intermediate outcomes, and overall impact in a logical sequence, ensuring traceability across the project lifecycle.

Strengths in Alignment of SIP/DPR to the Guiding Framework on Logic Model:

- Clearly Defined Inputs & Activities – The SIP/DPR provides a detailed breakdown of resource inputs, funding, training programs, and infrastructure investments.
- Direct Linkage Between Activities & Outputs – The document effectively maps training sessions, financial assistance, and infrastructure development to immediate outputs.
- Logical Outcome Mapping – The expected outcomes, such as increased income, job creation, and skill enhancement, follow a structured path from program activities.

However, this logic model is a communication tool to clarify Project objectives and to build a common understanding among all stakeholders about the relationship between inputs to activities/initiatives and the outcomes to analyse the impacts. Thus, few observations are made and recommended to enhance the project detailing and alignment to the logic model.

1. To clearly map the long-term impact statements and outcomes for the initiatives
2. To have clear intermediary outcomes at different project phases of Implementation to track progress.

3. While activities have timelines, outcome tracking is not phased properly. There is a need for periodic measurement milestones.

**Annex-1 of Guiding framework on logic model (Section III(I)) of USIAF*

***Annex-2 of Guiding framework on logic model (Section III(I)) of USIAF*

13.2 Key performance indicator for reporting

Comment on the appropriateness of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) on outcome, output, activities and input placed in SIP in achieving impact? Is there any modification required to make these indicators more objectively verifiable? Are the means of verification of KPIs clear and sufficient?

Assessment of KPIs for Reach, Depth, and Inclusion

Parameter	Comment on KPIs in SIP/DPR
Reach (Extent of Beneficiary Coverage)	SIP/DPR well captured total no. of beneficiaries, family details & disaggregation like geographical distribution, age & selected interventions but lacks further categorization.
Depth (Impact on Beneficiaries)	SIP/DPR mentions income improvement but lacks indicators for qualitative & behavioural changes in wellbeing, skill adoption, or social empowerment like improved decision making participation, financial literacy adoption etc
Inclusion (Participation of Marginalized Groups)	SIP/DPR addresses inclusion broadly but does not track differentiated impact on tribal communities women, specific illness or differently abled individuals for specific progression in livelihood development

Assessment or Risk Implications for Objectivity & Verifiability of KPIs:

- ◆ Tracking activities completed rather than progress and whether those interventions resulted in measurable economic and social change, is a progress measurement risk.
- ◆ Lack of Independent data validation with some impact measures and to rely on self reported data from beneficiaries, which can be biased.

- ◆ Absence of Time-Bound Milestones which need periodic checkpoints for incremental impact assessment.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen Intermediate Outcome Measurement by clearly defining 1st level (behavior change), 2nd level (employment stabilization), and 3rd level (socioeconomic upliftment) outcomes for better tracking.
- Refine KPI Definitions to be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) and ensure to have third-party verifiable data sources.
- Expand Inclusion Metrics – Introduce disaggregated KPIs to explicitly track the impact on beneficiaries categorization women, differently-abled individuals, skill less, poor health impacting diseases, and ultra-poor households.
- Implement technology driven data collection tools to track and improve KPI objectivity

14. Previous Social Impact Assessments, if any@

@ *Not applicable* in first year Social Impact Assessment of the project

14.1	Include a short outline on how the issues raised and recommendations for action in the previous Social Impact Assessment have been followed through. *
14.2	Has the target segment changed in the previous year? If so, why?

15. Report on Performance (Feb–March 2024 Assessment)

This report is based on initial 45 days (Feb–March 2024), assessment, covering the completion of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/(SIP) and the beneficiary selection process. The following analysis references the DPR/SIP and Section B filled up by Ekalavya Foundation- Social Enterprise of this project as per Form 2.1, incorporating key findings from early project implementation.

15.1 Performance on outcome

15.1.1	A narrative report on the degree to which the program/ project is living up to its stated objectives
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The BSLDP Project is in its preparatory and beneficiary selection phase, with foundational activities successfully initiated but no direct economic impact yet measurable till 31st March 2024.

- **DPR Completion:** The Detailed Project Report (DPR) was completed within the scheduled first quarter, ensuring strategic planning for implementation or SIP..
- **Beneficiary Selection:** 85 Tribal families were identified across 8 villages, following a structured community led selection process.
- **Formation of Governance Structures** includes:
 - 9 Women Farmer Clubs are established for community engagement.
 - A Project Development Committee (PDC) with 18 members with elected President and Secretary among them was formed to oversee project execution.
- **Baseline Data Collection:** A socio-economic House hold survey was conducted in 10 villages but reduced to selection of 8 villages and further establishing key benchmarks for future impact assessment.
- **Focus Group Discussions(FGD)** conducted with diverse community members to gather insights, opinions, and needs from different segments of the population.

Success Factors: Strong community involvement in planning, completion of DPR/SIP, and successful beneficiary selection shows highly positive impact for future project activities

Challenges Faced or felt: Market linkages for the livelihood activities are yet to be started post this initial Impact Assessment period (Feb-March 2024).

15.1.2 Analysis and interpretation of the outputs

Key Outputs for the period of Feb–March 2024:

Planned Outputs (SIP Target)	Actual Outputs Achieved	Achievement Rate (%)	Comments
Completion of DPR	DPR finalized & submitted	100%	Completed within the expected time frame
Identification of 85 families as Beneficiaries	85 families selected	100%	Selection done through participatory approach
Establishment of 9 Women Farmer Clubs	9 Women clubs formed	100%	Strong participation from women
Formation of Project Development Committee (PDC)	18-member PDC created (dynamic)	100%	Includes representation from all villages

	Baseline Socio-Economic Survey in Survey conducted 10 Villages 100% Community Engagement Meetings Includes women club members and Project Development Committee meetings held > 100% Success Factor: All planned activities were executed efficiently. Challenges: Planned initial reach for 10 villages is restricted to 8 villages. No direct impact on income, employment, or skill-building yet, as livelihood activities are still in the planning phase.	Data collected for future impact tracking Engagement exceeded planned outreach												
15.1.3	Analysis and interpretation of the outcomes At this early stage, outcomes are limited to organizational progress rather than tangible economic benefits. However, key early indicators show positive trends: <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Planned Outcome (SIP Target)</th><th>Current Status (Feb–March 2024)</th><th>Interpretation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline data collection for impact measurement</td><td>Completed</td><td>Ensures structured tracking for future impact</td></tr> <tr> <td>Community participation in project governance (Women’s Clubs & PDC)</td><td>High engagement</td><td>Early indicator of strong local ownership</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trust-building with tribal communities</td><td>406 farmers attended preliminary meetings</td><td>Increased awareness and willingness to participate</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Successes: Strong community mobilization and early engagement, ensuring a solid foundation for implementation. Challenges: The real test will be the transition from planning to actual livelihood impact in subsequent quarters.		Planned Outcome (SIP Target)	Current Status (Feb–March 2024)	Interpretation	Baseline data collection for impact measurement	Completed	Ensures structured tracking for future impact	Community participation in project governance (Women’s Clubs & PDC)	High engagement	Early indicator of strong local ownership	Trust-building with tribal communities	406 farmers attended preliminary meetings	Increased awareness and willingness to participate
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Baseline data collection for impact measurement	Completed	Ensures structured tracking for future impact												
Community participation in project governance (Women’s Clubs & PDC)	High engagement	Early indicator of strong local ownership												
Trust-building with tribal communities	406 farmers attended preliminary meetings	Increased awareness and willingness to participate												
15.1.4	Interpreting and explaining the impact For this period of initial stage, the project has not yet generated measurable economic or social impact. However, the early groundwork is expected to result in the following long-term benefits: Institutional Strengthening: The creation of community-led governance bodies (PDC, Women’s Clubs) will enhance program ownership and decision-making transparency.													

	• Baseline Data for Future Impact Tracking: The socio-economic survey ensures that before-and-after comparisons can be made to measure income improvements, employment generation, and market linkages. • Community Trust & Mobilization: The extensive engagement meetings indicate a high level of community buy-in, which is critical for long-term project sustainability. Potential Positive Impact: Stronger local governance, better tracking mechanisms, and community ownership. Risk Areas: Execution delays, funding disbursement timing, and effective livelihood grounding in the next phase.															
15.1.5	Gaps and challenges identified The Gaps and Challenges Identified are mentioned in the below table: <table><tr><th>Identified Gap</th><th>Impact on Project</th><th>Recommended Solution</th></tr><tr><td>Possible delay in launching livelihood activities</td><td>Risk of community disengagement if activities do not commence on schedule</td><td>Ensure early-stage pilot projects for quick wins (e.g., small-scale goat rearing)</td></tr><tr><td>Limited direct beneficiary impact so far</td><td>No tangible income change yet</td><td>Expedite training programs and financial support disbursement</td></tr><tr><td>Need for better financial readiness among beneficiaries</td><td>Many beneficiaries lack basic financial literacy</td><td>Accelerate training in financial management and savings</td></tr><tr><td>Limited market linkages for planned livelihood activities</td><td>Could result in unsustainable income sources</td><td>Initiate early engagement with buyers, traders, and cooperative models</td></tr></table> Immediate Actions Needed: • Early-stage micro-interventions (e.g., pilot training sessions, micro-loan facilitation). • Stronger financial literacy support for beneficiaries. • Pre-identified market linkages before large-scale implementation.	Identified Gap	Impact on Project	Recommended Solution	Possible delay in launching livelihood activities	Risk of community disengagement if activities do not commence on schedule	Ensure early-stage pilot projects for quick wins (e.g., small-scale goat rearing)	Limited direct beneficiary impact so far	No tangible income change yet	Expedite training programs and financial support disbursement	Need for better financial readiness among beneficiaries	Many beneficiaries lack basic financial literacy	Accelerate training in financial management and savings	Limited market linkages for planned livelihood activities	Could result in unsustainable income sources	Initiate early engagement with buyers, traders, and cooperative models
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Limited market linkages for planned livelihood activities	Could result in unsustainable income sources	Initiate early engagement with buyers, traders, and cooperative models														
<i>*This should be with reference to the baseline and KPI narratives kept in FFRD and SIP, and the information provided in Section B in relation to the identified KPIs</i> <i>* This will include any appropriate calculations and interpretations. The report on project objectives should consider the social, environmental, cultural and economic dimensions of performance and impact as appropriate.</i> <i>*Refer Unified Social Impact Assessment Framework for this exercise</i>																

15.2 Stakeholder feedback

How has the Social Enterprise taken into consideration stakeholder feedback in this reporting period?

During the initial 45-day period (Feb - March 2024), the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP) actively engaged with key stakeholders to gather inputs and feedback to shape early project decisions. The focus was on community participation, local governance collaboration, and beneficiary alignment with project objectives.

**The report shall include the details of stakeholders consulted and how the organization has used their feedback in program implementation.*

15.2.1 Contribution

Comment on the trend in the mobilization of voluntary community support/contribution or the stake developed by the community/ entity that have contributed to, or will contribute in the future to the accomplishment of these goals and sustainability of the project. How can this be improved further?

Refer to the details provided under at **point 5.5 of Section-B for answering these points.*

Community Support & Mobilization

Observations for (Feb–March 2024):

During the project's initial phase, there was strong voluntary participation from community members, particularly in the areas of beneficiary selection, governance formation, and village-level consultations. However, financial or in-kind contributions were limited, as most community members are economically vulnerable.

Key Contributions from Stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Type of Contribution	Impact on Project	Future Potential
Women's Farmer Clubs (9 groups)	Volunteered in beneficiary selection and mobilization efforts	Ensured equitable selection process and boosted women's participation	Can serve as community-led training facilitators
Project Development Committee (PDC)	Provided input on training needs and vocational preferences	Helped refine project plans to align with local livelihood opportunities	Can take a leading role in program execution
Local Panchayat Leaders	Assisted in identifying eligible households for participation	Strengthened local ownership and transparency	Can facilitate connections to government schemes
Younger Community Members	Helped in local data collection for baseline surveys	Provided real-time community insights for impact tracking	Can be trained as peer educators for financial literacy
Local Business Community	Expressed willingness to learn and help out for skilled trainees	Potential self employment pathway for trainees	Establishing connections with local businesses can enhance long-term impact

How EF Improved Voluntary Community Mobilization : Introduced community participation programs (recognition, leadership opportunities).

Establishing a local cooperative project development committee where small voluntary contributions help sustain community activities beyond project funding.

To expand skill training and participation and community networks to integrate local businesses more actively into the program.

15.2.2 Knowledge management and advocacy

Comment on how best the organization is doing to create a sharper narrative through Social Impact Assessment to the Sector's advantage.

Refer to the details provided under at **point 9 of **Section-B** for answering these points.*

Given the early stage of implementation, knowledge-sharing activities have been limited to initial community meetings, training needs assessments, and stakeholder consultations. However, some early measures have been taken to ensure structured learning and documentation.

Current Knowledge Management & Advocacy Efforts:

Activity	Purpose	Impact
Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (8 Villages)	Collect data on income levels, skills, and market access before project interventions	Will help in tracking impact over time
Formation of Women's Farmer Clubs & PDC	Establish community-led knowledge-sharing platforms	Ensures sustainability and localized decision-making
Preliminary Training Needs Assessment	Identified top vocational interests among beneficiaries (Sound track, tailoring, poultry, dairy farming)	Helped shape skill-building focus for next quarter
Stakeholder Engagement Meetings	Facilitated discussions with participation of community members & funding allocation for Initiatives	Strengthened partnerships and improved project credibility

Strengthen Knowledge Management & Advocacy:

- Develop a structured community learning framework, ensuring that knowledge is retained and passed on to new beneficiaries.
- Initiate a quarterly impact-sharing forum, where success stories and challenges are discussed with stakeholders.
- Build an evidence-based advocacy strategy, using early project data to engage partners, funders for long-term government support.

15.2.3 Write key measures taken for sustainability of the project. Comment on the adequateness of these measures. Cite further needful measures, if any?

*Reference may be drawn from the comments given at **point 8** and **sub-points under 14**

*Towards the end year of the project, take reference of withdrawal plan prepared by the project for making exit.

Sustainability Measures & Future Recommendations

At this stage, sustainability efforts have focused on building governance structures and aligning with existing government schemes. However, self-sufficiency mechanisms and exit planning are still under development.

Current Sustainability Measures Taken:

Sustainability Approach	Current Status	Adequacy Assessment
Formation of local governance bodies (PDC, Women's Farmer Clubs)	Established and operational	Strong foundation, but will require capacity-building
Integration with government livelihood schemes (NRLM, PMEGP, etc.)	Early discussions initiated	Needs formal approvals and structured beneficiary linkages
Market Linkages & Buyer Engagement	Promoting Informal talks with locals & business community	Must move toward formal contracts for better price stability
Skill-Building for Sustainable Livelihoods	Skill training plans finalized	Needs ongoing mentorship to prevent dropouts

Additional Measures Needed for Long-Term Sustainability:

1. Introduce savings & financial resilience programs to ensure long-term income stability for beneficiaries.
2. Facilitate cooperative ownership models where beneficiaries jointly manage shared resources (equipment, storage facilities, sales points).
3. Develop an exit strategy that gradually transfers project management to local governance bodies like Project Development Committees, ensuring continuity post-funding.
4. Formalize partnerships with market buyers & financial institutions to establish reliable income streams for beneficiaries.

15.2.4

Key Findings :

Community engagement and governance structures are strong.
Baseline assessments and early planning have set the foundation for impact measurement.
Livelihood implementation, market linkages, and financial sustainability need acceleration.
Exit strategy development should be prioritized in future phases.

Next Phase Steps :

- Implement early livelihood pilots (small-scale poultry, tailoring training).
- Strengthen financial linkages through local microfinance institutions.
- Begin formal negotiations with market buyers and government agencies.
- Develop a structured sustainability roadmap for long-term project ownership transfer.

16. Issues for Achievements

16.1 The Social Impact Assessment will have revealed several issues that have to be tackled as well as achievements to celebrate. Write the key achievements of the program. Also comment on identified risks and mitigation measures adopted/ to be adopted to address this and any unintended negative outcome reported and measures adopted/ to be adopted to address this.

Key Achievements (First 45 Days of Implementation)

Despite the short timeframe, the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP) has successfully laid the groundwork for structured community participation, governance, and early data collection, setting a strong foundation for impact tracking.

Achievement	Description	Impact
Completion of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)	Finalized within schedule, ensuring structured implementation	Provides a roadmap for project execution
Beneficiary Selection (85 families across 8 villages)	Transparent community-led process with local governance involvement	Ensures fair and inclusive program reach
Formation of 9 Women's Farmer Clubs	Established to facilitate gender-inclusive decision-making	Empowers women in project planning
Baseline Socio-Economic Survey in 8 Villages	Collected key household data for future impact measurement	Enables tracking of income and livelihood changes
Stakeholder Engagement (Community Meetings Held)	Direct input from beneficiaries, Panchayat members, and funding partners	Strengthens project ownership and alignment with local needs

Overall, the first phase has been marked by strong governance formation and stakeholder participation, ensuring transparency and inclusivity.

** Internal risks are organizational and HR capacity issues and external risks are conditions such as unfavorable changes in market and/or policy framework conditions.*

Identified Risks & Mitigation Strategies

Risk Category	Identified Risk	Impact on Project	Mitigation Strategy
Internal Risk (Organizational Capacity)	Limited HR capacity for field execution	May slow down training implementation	Recruit additional field coordinators and mobilizers

External Risk (Market Access)	Lack of guaranteed buyers for planned livelihood products	Could limit income-generation potential	Initiate early partnerships with local traders and cooperatives
Financial Risk (Delayed Microfinance Disbursement)	Financial literacy training delayed by 3 weeks	Could affect timely fund utilization by beneficiaries	Accelerate financial training and credit readiness workshops
Unintended Social Risk	Expectation mismatch among beneficiaries regarding immediate financial assistance	Could lead to dropouts or disengagement	Improve beneficiary communication & expectation management through community meetings
Immediate Actions Needed: • Expand field execution capacity through recruitment or NGO partnerships. • Formalize pre-market engagement with buyers to reduce income uncertainty. • Improve financial preparedness among beneficiaries before fund disbursement.			

16.2 Has there been any material (significant) change in the organization's implementation model in the last one year? Suggest material changes required in future, if any.

No Material Changes in Implementation Model

Major scope or project coverage planned for 10 Villages is reduced to 8 Villages

Has there been a significant change in the program implementation model in the last year?

Since this is the first quarter of implementation (Feb–March 2024), no major structural or organizational changes have occurred yet. However, adaptive modifications have been made based on stakeholder feedback:

Implementation Change	Reason for Change	Expected Impact
Observed shift in Training Focus from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture Livelihoods	Women's Farmer Clubs requested tailoring, poultry farming, and dairy instead of traditional agriculture	Increases income stability by diversifying livelihood options
Early Market Linkage Strategy Introduced	Locals, beneficiaries and buyers raised concerns about late-stage product integration	Prevents oversupply issues and price drops in later stages
Acceleration of Financial Literacy Training	Some beneficiaries lacked financial literacy skills, raising concerns among funders	Ensures better credit utilization and financial sustainability

Recommended Future Changes to Implementation Model

1. Strengthen Digital Monitoring Tools : Introduce mobile-based tracking systems to record training participation and income changes.
2. Enhance Business Mentorship : Pair beneficiaries with local entrepreneurs for practical skill development.
3. Develop a Risk-Response Mechanism : Create a risk-mitigation dashboard for early warning signals on dropout rates or business failures.

Key Takeaway: While the implementation model remains largely intact, small adaptive refinements have improved the program's responsiveness to community needs.

**Material changes means any pertinent change including organizational changes that significantly affect the decision of the stakeholders and also affect the way of carrying out of the project/ program.*

16.3 Outline the steps and actions required to effectively implement the program, It includes Revised Action Plan; Resources; Stakeholder engagement; Timeline; Training and Capacity building; Monitoring and Evaluation

Focus on transitioning from planning and beneficiary selection to full-scale training and livelihood support. Below is a revised action plan for effective implementation:

Action Area	Key Tasks & Milestones	Timeline Mid term	Responsible Stakeholders
Livelihood Training Rollout	- Launch tailoring, poultry, and dairy farming training - Complete first training batch	From May 2024	Social Enterprise, Local NGOs, Training Institutes
Financial Literacy & Seed Capital Disbursement	- Conduct integrated financial planning workshops - Disburse funding to identified beneficiaries for project infrastructure	From May 2024	Partner Banks, Financial Literacy Trainers
Market Linkages & Buyer Agreements	- Secure 3 buyer contracts for direct sales - Organize first market-access fair	From June 2024	Local Traders, Cooperatives, Market Authorities
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Setup	- Define quarterly impact assessment milestones - Pilot digital tracking of beneficiary income changes	From June 2024	Social Enterprise M&E Team

Key Priorities:

- Launch livelihood training planning from April 2024.
- Finalize financial assistance processes for Project infrastructure and initiatives by May 2024.
- Secure early buyer agreements and local channels to avoid market failures.

Final Conclusion on Issues & Next Steps

Achievements:

- Strong governance structures established (PDC, Women's Clubs).
- Baseline socio-economic data collected for impact tracking.
- Beneficiary selection completed successfully.
- Stakeholder engagement is positive, improving local ownership.

Challenges & Risks:

- Project operational, Buyer & Market access remains a risk, requiring early buyer negotiations.
- HR capacity and Subject Expert gaps may slow down execution without expanded field staffing.
- Any kind of project expectations mismatches on financial assistance need better communication.

Immediate Action Plan (Project Mid term)

1. Start skills training to rollout from May 2024
2. Enhance financial literacy & funding disbursement for Project initiatives from May 2024.
3. Secure early-stage market linkages from June 2024.
4. Deploy digital beneficiary tracking for data collection & validation.

SECTION – D Confirmation by Social Enterprise

I, K Madhukar, on behalf of Ekalavya Foundation, confirm that the social impact assessment process was carried out as per the terms of reference of the engagement and the draft report was shared with us and our responses heard. The minutes of the Social Impact Assessment Meetings capture our responses and the points for action. These minutes are maintained in our records. Feedback as appropriate will be incorporated for review in the next social impact assessment cycle.

Remarks, (if any):

Authorized Representative of <EKALAVYA FOUNDATION>

Name: K Madhukar, CEO

Signed:



Date: 30-01-2025

Place: Hyderabad



Seal of the Social Enterprise

Some Photos of the Activities undertaken in the year 2023-24



Meeting with Patel's at Babjipet village on 07-03-2024



Exposure visit to completed project



Formation of women group at Khatiguda Village



Formation of Project Development Committee Meeting



Women Club Meeting



LCD Shows in the villages: Villagers watching videos about livelihood development activities

[illegible]

Section 4: Housing and Living Conditions

1. **Type of House:** ☐ Own ☐ Rented ☐ Other (Specify) _____
2. **Household Structure:** ☐ Kacha (Mud) ☐ Pucca (Concrete) ☐ Semi-pucca
3. **Number of Rooms in the House:** _____
4. **Source of Drinking Water:** ☐ Piped Water ☐ Well ☐ River/Stream ☐ Other (Specify) _____
5. **Toilet Facility:** ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. **Electricity Facility:** ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. **Type of Fuel Used for Cooking:** ☐ LPG ☐ Firewood ☐ Biogas ☐ Other (Specify) _____
8. **Ownership of Household Items** (Mark applicable items):
 - ☐ Television ☐ Mobile Phone
 - ☐ Refrigerator ☐ Computer/Laptop
 - ☐ Fan ☐ Washing machine
 - ☐ Vehicle (Specify: ☐ Car ☐ Motorcycle ☐ Bicycle)

Section 5: Education Status

1. **Education Level of Household Members:** (Mark applicable)
 - ☐ No Education ☐ Intermediate
 - ☐ Primary School ☐ Graduation
 - ☐ Secondary School ☐ PG
 - ☐ Technical or Vocational Training
2. **Number of Children Attending School:** _____
3. **Dropout Number:** ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - ☐ If Yes, reasons for dropout: _____

Section 6: Employment and Income

1. **Employment Status of Head of Household:**
 - ☐ Employed (Full-Time) ☐ Self-Employed
 - ☐ Employed (Part-Time) ☐ Student
 - ☐ Unemployed
 - ☐ Other (Specify): _____
2. **Main Source of Income:** _____
 - ☐ Agriculture ☐ Business ☐ Wage Labour ☐ Government Job ☐ Private Job ☐ Pension ☐ Other (Specify) _____

Sl.	Name of the Income Source	No. of days per Month	Income Per Month Rs.	Income per Annum Rs.	Exp. details	Exp. Amount.

3. Total Household Income: _____ per month

4. Total Credit. /Loan Rs. _____, Source: _____

Section 7: Benefits Receiving from other sources. (Govt., NGO or any other)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Activity Done	Amount benefitted	Current Status

Section 8: Main Challenges Faced by the Family (Tick applicable):

- ☐ Unemployment
- ☐ Health Issues
- ☐ Poor Infrastructure (Roads, Water Supply)
- ☐ Financial Problems
- ☐ Education-related issues
- ☐ Other (Specify) _____

Section 9: Interests to enhance their income levels.

1)

2)

3)

Section 10: Agriculture Land availability. Yes () No () if yes fill the following. For 2023-24)

Sl. No.	No. of Acres.	Crops	Expenditure (Rs.)	Total Income (Rs.)	Net profit (Rs.)
Rainy Season or 1st Crop					
Summer Season or 2nd Crop					

Section: 11 Women Group status (DWCRA) SHG groups if member give details.

Name of the Group: _____

Date or month and year of Joining: _____

Loan taken amount Rs. _____ Loan paid as of now: Rs. _____

Loan Period: _____

Section: 12 Migration details

No. of Persons	Name of the work	No. of days in year	Amount earning Rs.

Section 12: Any additional information or observations that might be important for the survey:

Survey Completed By:

- Name: _____
- Signature: _____
- Date: _____

BABJIPET SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BSLDP) ZCZP

Sirpur U Mandal of KB Asifabad Dist. Telangana State

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT (DPR)

Financial Support



Implementation By



Corporate office

1-8-522/7, opp. Lane Metro
Pillar No. b1117, Chikkadpally,
Hyderabad

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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 Project Overview:

The Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP) is a transformative two-year initiative launched to drive sustainable development in the Komrambheem Asifabad district of Telangana. Focused on enhancing the quality of life for residents in 8 selected villages, BSLDP seeks to improve non-farming livelihoods, advance animal husbandry practices, and foster skill development to create long-lasting economic opportunities.

Project Objectives:

- Boost the income of 85 households through diverse livelihood opportunities beyond traditional farming.
- Enhance living standards by addressing critical needs such as water supply, road access, and mobile connectivity.
- Equip community members with valuable skills for self-employment and wage-based opportunities.
- Implement a bottom-up approach that involves local residents in decision-making processes to ensure sustainable and impactful outcomes.

BSLDP is significant because it tackles multiple dimensions of rural development in a region facing severe infrastructure and economic challenges. By focusing on a holistic approach that includes economic upliftment, skill-building, and infrastructure enhancement, the project aims to create a self-sustaining model of community development. Its success could serve as a replicable example for similar rural areas, demonstrating how targeted interventions can lead to meaningful and enduring improvements in the lives of marginalized communities.

1.2 Key Highlights:

Duration of the Project	2 Years (22 nd February 2024 to 22 nd February 2026)
Project Location	8 villages (Babjipet, Kahatiguda, Somuguda, Rampur, Pedda dhoba, Kammuguda, Pawarguda, Kakadibuddi) Sirpur U mandal of Komram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana State
Project Focus	Provision of non-farm sector livelihood opportunities, Animal husbandry and skill development.
Target Beneficiaries	85 Tribal Families, Covering Small and marginal families, widow women, land less, physically challenged etc..
Expected Outcomes	• Improved quality of life. • Provision of self-employment and wage opportunities. • A model for long-term, replicable rural development.

1.3 Implementation Timeline:

Phase	Activities	Time Line
Sensitisation	Awareness Campaigns and Community Engagement.	1 month
Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)	- Detailed project planning and strategy development. - Stakeholder consultations and finalization of project plan. - Formation of Farmers clubs, women clubs and Project development committee. - Conducting baseline surveys and need assessment. - Identification of the beneficiaries - Analysing data to inform intervention strategies	3 months
Inhouse trainings and Exposure visits	- Providing inhouse trainings and exposure visits to the respected beneficiaries. - Beneficiary and activity wise training will be given.	6 Months
Apprenticeship	Initiation of Apprenticeship for non-animal husbandry activities.	3 Months
Grounding Livelihood Interventions	Launching of the activities to the selected beneficiaries.	6 Months
Monitoring & Evaluation	- Regular progress monitoring and mid-term evaluation. - Adjusting strategies based on feedback. - Final Evaluation	3 months
Project Closing and hand holding to exit	- Finalizing project activities and transitioning responsibilities. - Closure of financial accounts and administrative tasks	2 Months

1.4 Budget Summary:

1.4.1 Estimated Project Cost (Amount in Lakhs)

S.no	Particulars	Total Amount	Beneficiary Contribution	Total amount
1	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)	1.00	0	1.000
2	Livelihood Development interventions	66.25	9.80	56.445
3	Inhouse trainings & Exposure visits	2.18	0	2.175
4	Stipend during Apprenticeship for other than Animal husbandry beneficiaries for three months (11 x 0.05 x 3)	1.65	0	1.650
5	Kitchen gardens (vegetable seeds)	0.20	0	0.200
6	Estimated Post implementation support	1.00	0	1.000
7	Third party evaluation cost	1.00	0	1.000
8	Video documentary and coffee table book preparation	2.00	0	2.000
9	Hiring of veterinarian (Project manager) for 24 months (One person)	6.00	0	6.000
10	Support Staff (one person)	3.60	0	3.600
	Sub total cost for Project Interventions		9.80	75.070
11	Administrative Expenditure and listing charges (12% on Project Interventions)	10.23	0	10.230
	Grand Total Project Cost	95.10	9.80	85.300

1.4.2 Funding Resources for the Project:

Funding Source	Description	Subscription amount in Lakhs.
ZERODHA	Financial support covering overall project expenditure.	55.00
NABARD	Financial support covering overall project expenditure.	30.00
Individuals	Contributions from private individuals towards overall project expenditure.	0.30
Beneficiary Contribution	Each beneficiary will contribute approximately 10% - 12% towards their activity cost.	9.80
Total Subscription	Total funds secured for the Project	95.10

1.5 Expected Impact of the Project

- Improved income through non-farm sector activities.
- Creation of new self -employment opportunities to tribal youth
- Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals
- Greater involvement of women and marginalized groups in decision making process
- Development of strong local community organizations and institutions capable of sustaining project benefits

1.6 Previous Experiences of Mitte SLDP

Ekalavya Foundation has successfully completed the Mitte SLDP as a pilot project in sirpur u and lingapur mandals of KB Asifabad Dist. With support of NABARD. This 3-year project completed in 2024 has immensely benefited 500 tribal families with a substantial increase over 50% in their annual incomes.

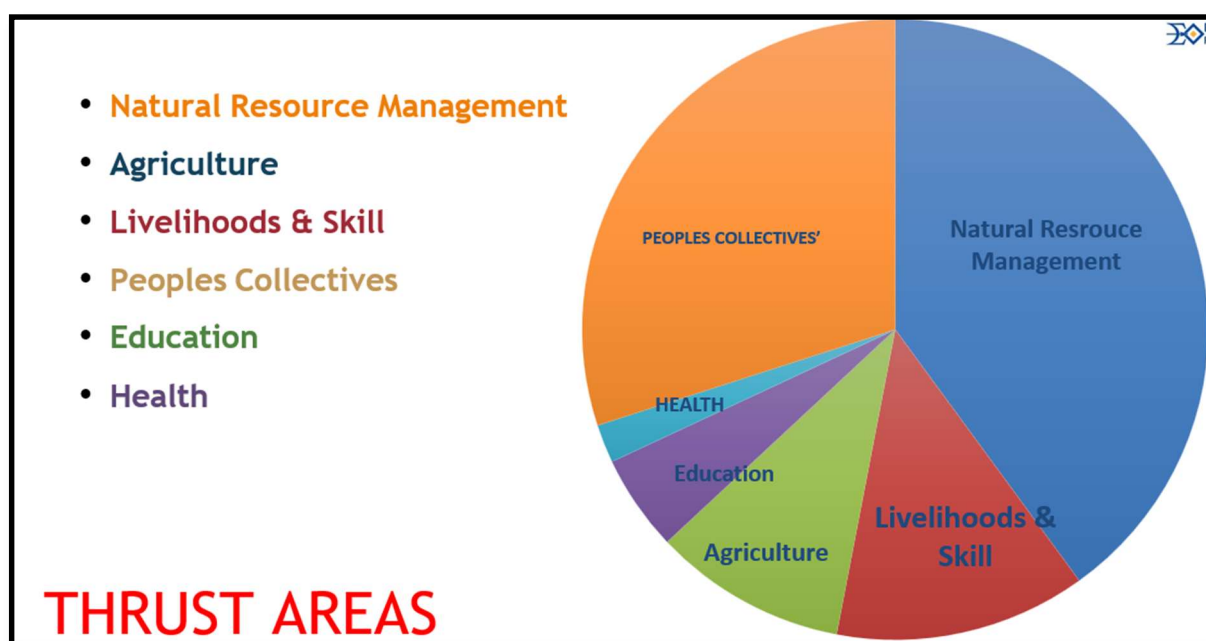
With the experience and the insights Gained out of this Mitte SLDP, will help us successful implementing the BSLDP Project.

2. Introduction

2.1 Introduction to EF:

Ekalavya Foundation, a distinguished NGO, was registered under the Trust Act in 2006 with the noble aim of uplifting marginalized communities. Headquartered in Hyderabad, the Foundation has made remarkable contributions across various sectors since its establishment. By providing a comprehensive and integrated range of interventions, such as Agriculture and associated Livelihoods, Non-Farm Livelihoods, Natural Resource Management, Health, and Education the Foundation addresses the multifaceted needs of marginalized communities. It aims to uplift them by improving their livelihoods and quality of life through sustainable resource management, and fostering socio-economic development. With sustained and functional interventions, Ekalavya Foundation has actively engaged in the betterment of several districts in Telangana, viz., Adilabad, Kumaram Bheem Asifabad, Nirmal, Mancherla, Medak, Siddipet, and Vikarabad. Furthermore, the Foundation has expanded its operations to the districts of Alluri Sitaramaraju, YSR Kadapa, and Annamayya in Andhra Pradesh. Further, **Ekalavya Foundation has achieved a significant milestone in year 2023 by registering on Social Stock Exchange and we are happy to inform that Ekalavya Foundation is second NGO in India to be listed on Social Stock Exchange (SSE), NSE in the year 2024.**

Ekalavya Foundation's dedicated efforts and sustained interventions have positively impacted more than 550 villages covering at least 15,000 beneficiaries in the tribal communities of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. With a commitment to sustainable development and social empowerment, the Foundation continues to make a significant difference in the lives of marginalized communities, fostering inclusive growth and opportunities for a better future.



2.1.1 Registration and Listing on NSE-SSE

Hon'ble Finance Minister Nirmala Sitaraman in the year 2019-20 budget, has announced setting up of Social Stock Exchange (SSE) in India. It is a separate segment within the existing major Stock Exchanges i.e. NSE and BSE. In the financial year 2023-24, Ekalavya Foundation (EF) reached a significant milestone by successfully Registering and raising funds by Listing ZCZP Bond on Social Stock Exchange of NSE in India.

EF is the 1st Trust in India to reach this significant milestone on SSE platform. This landmark achievement underscores our commitment to transparency, accountability, and sustainable growth. Through this platform, we were able to raise an impressive ₹ 85.30 lakhs, a testament to the trust and

confidence that our investors/donors have placed in our mission. These funds will be instrumental in driving our initiative to support the marginalized/tribal sections, enabling us to expand our impact and continue making a meaningful difference in these communities we serve. These funds raised from the platform of SSE are being used in Babjipet SLDP project in Asifabad district and supporting 85 tribal families in 08 villages.



Ekalavya's officials participated to Listing Ceremony held at NSE-Mumbai on 29th Feb 2024

2.2 Introduction to ZERODHA

Zerodha is India's leading fintech company and one of the largest retail stockbrokers in the country. Established in 2010 by Nithin Kamath and Nikhil Kamath, Zerodha has revolutionized the trading and investment landscape through its innovative technology solutions and customer-centric approach.

Background and History:

Zerodha was founded with the vision to make financial markets accessible and affordable for all. The name "Zerodha" is derived from the combination of "Zero" and "Rodha," where "Zero" represents the low-cost, transparent approach and "Rodha" is a Sanskrit word meaning "barrier." The company's mission is to break the barriers to stock market participation and foster an environment of growth and financial literacy.

Since its inception, Zerodha has grown exponentially and has become a household name in the Indian stock market. Its pioneering trading platform, Kite, has made it easier for millions of retail investors to engage with financial markets through user-friendly features and robust technology.

2.3 Introduction to NABARD

NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) is India's apex development bank, established in 1982 under an Act of Parliament to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development. Over the past four decades, this premier development financial institution has made significant strides in transforming rural India through initiatives in agricultural finance, infrastructure development, banking technology, microfinance, and rural entrepreneurship. NABARD's efforts focus on nation-building through both financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, and institutional development aimed at fostering rural prosperity.

The creation of NABARD stemmed from the Government of India's recognition of the crucial role of institutional credit in boosting the rural economy. This led to the establishment of a committee, chaired

by Shri B. Sivaraman, to review the arrangements for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development (CRAFICARD). Based on the committee's recommendations, the Parliament approved the formation of NABARD through Act 61 of 1981. The new institution was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on November 5, 1982. As a fully Government of India entity, NABARD continues to serve the nation with a vision of fostering rural prosperity and a mission to promote sustainable and equitable agricultural and rural development through innovative financial and non-financial strategies.

2.4 Introduction to Individual Subscribers

Shri D. Amaresh Kumar, retired as an Asst. Director from state Agriculture department of Telangana, has subscribed to a ZCZP Bond to support the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP). With his extensive background in agricultural management and rural development, he continues to contribute to the welfare of rural communities through this financial commitment.

Shri Pendyala Narender, who retired as a Deputy Director from Telangana State Seed Corporation, has generously subscribed to a ZCZP Bond in support of the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP). His extensive background in seed management and agricultural development highlights his continued commitment to advancing rural welfare and promoting sustainable agricultural practices through this financial contribution.

Shri Godisela Ravinder, a distinguished IT professional, has generously subscribed to a ZCZP Bond in support of the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP). With a successful career in information technology and a strong commitment to community service,

2.5 Background:

In the chosen non-farm sector, which is predominantly agriculture and related labor in a tribal belt, the need for a sustainable livelihood development project is critical due to several key factors:

Economic Vulnerability: The region is characterized by widespread poverty, with a significant portion of the population relying on subsistence agriculture and seasonal labor. The dependence on single-crop cultivation creates income instability and leaves the community vulnerable to external shocks such as adverse weather conditions and fluctuating market prices.

Seasonal Migration: Many residents migrate to local towns after the first crop season in search of additional income opportunities. This partial migration reflects a lack of sustainable employment options in the region and leads to economic uncertainty and social disruption within families.

Dependency on Natural Resources: Agriculture remains the primary livelihood source, signifying a heavy dependence on natural resources that are increasingly threatened by climate change and environmental degradation. To reduce vulnerability and ensure long-term sustainability, there is a pressing need to diversify livelihood options beyond traditional agriculture.

Poverty Alleviation: The high levels of poverty in the area underscore the importance of the project in providing alternative income sources, improving skill sets, and enhancing economic resilience among community members. The project aims to create sustainable employment opportunities and improve the quality of life for the residents.

2.6 Rationale of the project:

The Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP) is established to address the pressing economic and environmental challenges faced by the tribal communities in the Kumrambheem Asifabad district. The project aims to diversify income sources to reduce economic instability, create local employment opportunities to mitigate seasonal migration, promote environmental sustainability to counter agricultural dependency and climate risks, enhance skill

development to offer new economic opportunities, and alleviate poverty through a comprehensive approach. By focusing on these areas, the BSLDP seeks to foster long-term, sustainable development and improve the quality of life for the community.

2.7 Main Objectives of the Project:

Diversify Income Sources: The primary objective of the BSLDP is to reduce economic instability in the community by creating alternative income sources through non-farm sector activities. By moving beyond single-crop agriculture, the project seeks to offer new avenues for stable and diverse economic opportunities.

Create Sustainable Local Employment: The project aims to provide year-round employment opportunities to reduce the need for seasonal migration. By developing local businesses and supporting non-farm activities, BSLDP will offer stable employment options for residents.

Enhance Skills and Training: A key goal is to improve residents' skills through various training programs. These programs will focus on areas such as small-scale enterprises, handicrafts, and animal husbandry, helping individuals gain the expertise needed for successful employment.

The BSLDP is designed to tackle high levels of poverty by creating new economic opportunities and fostering community development. The project aims to enhance residents' quality of life through improved economic stability and access to resources.

3. Survey and Analysis

3.1 Survey:

During the preparation of the Detailed Project Report, various survey tools were used to collect information from the targeted community. This survey was conducted in multiple phases over a span of three months by allocated staff and domain experts.

3.1.1 Meeting with Patels:

Patel serves as the village leader through a hereditary tradition. Before initiating any project in these tribal villages, it is imperative to hold a meeting with Patel to gain insight into the local situations and conditions. This understanding is essential for the successful planning and execution of the project.

We introduced the concept of the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP) and provided details about the project's donors—ZERODHA, NABARD, and individual subscribers.

Acknowledging the crucial role of the Patels, we held two meetings with the Patels and other key village leaders from the project villages to discuss community problems and needs. These meetings were instrumental in identifying several significant issues that require attention. The attendees included men and women from the 35 to 70 years age group. We invited village Patels, Devari, Mahajan, and other active individuals from the 10 potential villages. In tribal culture, the positions of Patels, Devari, and Mahajan are hereditary and play vital roles in village development and decision-making. The meetings were conducted in two phases, with details as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Date of the meeting	No. of Participants
1	Babjipet	07-03-2024	41
2	Babjipet	08-04-2024	48

The discussions began with an exploration of the major problems faced over the years, revealing how historical factors have led to their current poverty. Identified problems included:

- Lack of Water Source for Agriculture, there is no reliable water source for rabi crop cultivation. 95% of the farmers are depending on single crop for their survival. Single crop income is not sufficient for meeting both ends.
- Agriculture is the only source of livelihood for 99% of the families, which forces many families to migrate after the first crop in search of additional income to sustain themselves.
- Rampur, Guttaguda, and Kakadboddi villagers face severe drinking water shortages.
- Primary School Dropouts, high dropout rates among primary-level students.
- Absence of Schools, there are no schools in Rampur and Somuguda villages.
- Lack of Health Sub-Centre, there are no health sub-centres in any of the villages.
- Poor Road Connectivity, Inadequate Road connectivity between the Babjipet region and the Mandal Headquarters.
- Lack of Kirana Shops, some villages do not have Kirana (grocery) shops.
- Low Awareness of Government Welfare Schemes.
- Limited awareness among villagers about available government welfare schemes.
- Malnutrition Issues, high levels of malnutrition among the tribal women and adolescent girls.
- No Hospital Facilities, there are no hospital facilities available for the villagers.
- Lack of Mobile Connectivity in Kakadbuddi, Pawarguda, Khammuguda villages.

Through the problems identified in these meetings, we have pinpointed specific areas for intervention. Our strategy involves creating various income generation opportunities designed to combat and ultimately eradicate rural poverty. In this regard, the following topics were discussed:

- Existing Employment opportunities in the area.
- Migration status.
- Economics of Agriculture.
- Non-farm sector livelihood opportunities in the villages.
- Scope of other livelihood opportunities in the villages.

We also outlined the plan of action for the coming period and explained the roles and responsibilities of the village elders in supporting Ekalavya's efforts to implement the project and assist the poorest of the poor in their respective villages. Following the discussion of Ekalavya Foundation's working strategy, which involves engaging beneficiaries in all aspects of the project, the village leaders were convinced of the project's value and agreed to support, contribute it. During these meetings, the ***village wise preliminary meeting dates*** were also finalized.



Meeting with Patel's at Babjipet village on 07-03-2024

3.1.2 Preliminary meetings in the villages

As a part of BSLDP, 8 villages have been identified for implementation of project activities in Sirpur U mandal of Komaram Bheem Asifabad District. In order to get acquainted with the tribal people of this region as well as introduce Ekalavya foundation to the local people, conducting village-level meetings with participation of all willing villagers has been thought as one of the optimal measures.

In the first phase, 14 meetings were conducted in 10 villages, with 406 farmers participating. During these meetings, we provided an overview of Ekalavya Foundation and its activities and explained the rationale behind Ekalavya Foundation's intervention in the area. The primary aim of this intervention is to create additional income generation opportunities for livelihood enhancement. To gain a clear understanding of the current conditions and historical practices, we held interactive sessions with each farmer. The meetings also addressed various aspects, including the economics of agricultural activities, methods used in agricultural practices, available marketing facilities, existing alternative livelihood activities, and the penetration of government beneficiary schemes.

After several visits and spending more time with the villagers during overnight stays, a conducive atmosphere and mutual trust was created. Over time, the participation rate in meetings increased significantly. Currently, villagers are eager to attend any meetings organized by Ekalavya Foundation. These interactions have created a platform for villagers to come together, discuss various issues, and work towards optimal solutions for their problems. This is the major outcome of preliminary meetings.

Meeting details are as follows:

S.No	Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Attended Members	Date of the meeting
1	Khathiguda	13	28	41	13-03-2024
2	Rampur	16	11	27	14-03-2024
3	Somuguda	9	13	22	16-03-2024
4	Guttuguda	13	11	24	18-03-2024
5	Pawarguda	41	52	93	20-03-2024
6	Babjipet	18	34	52	22-03-2024
7	Kakadbodi	14	16	30	23-03-2024
8	Pedda Doba	28	34	62	25-03-2024
9	Dhoba ©	16	11	27	26-03-2024
10	Khamuguda	6	22	28	29-03-2024
Total		174	232	406	

3.1.3 History of the villages

To explore the history of the villages and understand their establishment, we conducted a survey involving interviews with long-time residents and local elders. This survey aimed to gather information on the origins of the villages, historical developments, and how the community structures were established. Here we have given the history of five villages.

Babjipet village

Babjipet, a tribal village, was established in 1951 and is home to the Gondu tribals. The village is named after the word "baji," which means leafy vegetables, reflecting the importance of these plants in the local diet. Among the most famous leafy vegetables in Babjipet are mati baji, chuchi baji, and ambadi baji.

In 1993, the village faced a severe cholera outbreak, leading to the migration of 32 households. During this crisis, government officials visited Babjipet to provide medical treatment and support. It was also during this period that the village's name was changed from Bajipet to Babjipet by these officials.

Today, Babjipet consists of 35 households with a total population of 109 people. The village patel (leader) is Mr. Soyam Mothiram, who represents the third generation of his family in this role. Education in the village saw a significant milestone with the establishment of a government school in 1962, providing educational opportunities to the children of Babjipet.

Pedda dhoba village

Pedda Dhoba is a Gond tribal village located in the Sirpur (U) Mandal of Komaram Bheem district in Telangana state. This village holds historical importance due to its connection with the Gond tribal freedom fighter, Komuram Bheem. After his death, Komuram Bheem's wife and children moved to Pedda Dhoba in 1944. At that time, the village began with just four households. Over the years, it has grown significantly and now consists of 74 households with 203 population. Agriculture is the major livelihood for them. Crops cultivated in the village are Cotton, Red gram, Pulses, Soya bean, Maize.

The current village patel (leader) is Mr. Kumra Somu, a fourth-generation resident of the village. The common surnames among the tribal families living in Pedda Dhoba include Kumra, Mesram, Todasam, and Chikram. These surnames are indicative of the Gond tribal heritage and lineage within the village. Major festival is Diwali. They used to do Dhemsas dance during Diwali festivities with a different traditional dressing called "Gussadi". These families belong to Gond community.

Khammuguda village:

Khammuguda is a village under the Pawarguda Gram Panchayat, located in the Sirpur (U) Mandal of Komaram Bheem District. The village derives its name from Khammu, a tribal God. This village was established in 1944 by four families: Athram Maru, Athram Supari, Athram Devu, and Sonerao. The residents belong to Kolam community, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and are predominantly engaged in bamboo product making and agriculture.

Situated 18 kilometers from the mandal headquarters, Khammuguda now has a population of 92 people living in 29 households. The current village Patel (head) is Mr. Athram Gunderao. Despite their rich cultural heritage and traditional skills, the community faces significant socio-economic challenges and remains extremely underdeveloped.

Khatiguda village:

Khatiguda is a village situated in the Sirpur (U) Mandal of Komaram Bheem District. The village was bifurcated from Babjipet in 1996 during a cholera outbreak. The name "Khatiguda" originates from the word "khati," which means blacksmith, as a blacksmith lived in the village at that time, and soon people began calling it Khatiguda.

Currently, Khatiguda consists of 18 households with a total population of approximately 63 people. All the villagers belong to the Gond tribe's community. The present village Patel (leader) is Mr. Madavi Lachu.

Kakadboddi village:

Kakadboddi is a village located in the Sirpur (U) mandal of the Komaram Bheem district. The village derives its name from the tribal Goddess Kakad Devi, and it is anticipated that the name "Kakadboddi" will soon be officially recognized. Established in 1945 with just four households, the village has now grown to include 48 households with 143 population.

The inhabitants of Kakadboddi belong to Kolam community, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). Their primary occupations are the production of bamboo products and agriculture. The village is situated 30 kilometers from the mandal headquarters. Kolam tribes are backward and less ambitious than Gonds.

3.1.4 Tribal Culture in the Babjipet region

Tribals are the epitome of ethnic cultural practices. No tribal practices are same as one other. All these villages are located in a radius of 25 kms, which are located at a distance of 15 kms from Jainoor Sirpur U Mandal, Kumrambheem district. Some of these hamlets have been founded many centuries ago by their respective tribal heads.

Presently the tradition of hereditary Head system is followed amongst few tribes known as Patel system; whereas others follow the process of selection of prominent and significant person from amongst them as their Head which is subjected to change with the time.

There are Gond, kolam and Pradhan tribes in these villages living in harmony. Their cultural Gods and Goddesses, their Trustees and their main cultural festivals are as follows.

Village God	Trustee family name	Festival Mont
Shiva pen	Palasa	August
Gussadi	Naini	September
Nagoba	Mesram, madavi	January
Jangubai	Athram	January

Tribal Seasons and the festivals and their major activities:

Gussadi & Dandari: While people belonging to other sections of the society are gearing up for Diwali, the festival of lights, tribals of the erstwhile Adilabad district Tribals celebrate the Dandari-Gussadi festival. A dance festival that starts around a week before Diwali, Dandari- Gussadi festival is an important cultural affair of ethnic tribes.

During the festive season, the Dandari and Gussadi dance troupes tour the tribal villages, stay there overnight, and perform traditional rituals. The celebrations usually begin with the tribals visiting the Padmalpuri Khako shrine at Gudirevu village of Dandepalli mandal in Mancherial district, on the banks of the Godavari River. On this occasion, the Adivasis present offerings to the river. They also end the festival at the Padmalpuri Khako as the shrine is of great importance for the people belonging to ethnic groups.

During this time, the men become Gussadi tados and perform unique rituals. The dancers wear Gussadi to`pi, made of peacock feathers locally known as mal boora and form a dance troupe called as Dandari.

3.1.5 LCD Shows in the Villages

“Seeing is believing”- This concept guided our approach as we conducted LCD shows under the BSLDP. Through visual presentations of completed projects, videos on collective development, and explanations of the roles and responsibilities of Farmer Clubs and Women’s Clubs, we aimed to showcase the importance of collective effort, demonstrating tangible outcomes and helping villagers gain a deeper understanding of the project’s impact. We have projected these videos at night time in every project village through projector.

In order to make an effective influence among the people, Ekalavya Foundation initiated LCD shows to propagate messages on various issues such as non-agricultural activities, model villages, and community-based organizational development. These shows highlighted successful models from the completed SLDP, showcasing completed projects and their impacts. The LCD shows were conducted across all 10 villages in the livelihood project area, with a total of 666 participants. The audio-visual presentations featured successful SLDP projects, collective development efforts, the roles and responsibilities of Farmer Clubs and Women's Clubs, the Gangadevipally Model Village, Ekalavya Foundation's success stories, new technologies in the non-farm sector, animal husbandry activities, and the importance of people's collectives. The Shows details are as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Participants	Date of the Show
1	Babjipet	30	52	82	10-04-2024
2	Khathiguda	16	36	52	12-04-2024
3	Pawarguda	53	81	134	15-04-2024
4	Kakadbuddi	23	20	43	18-04-2024
5	Khamuguda	24	32	56	19-04-2024
6	Pedda Dhoba	53	85	138	24-04-2024
7	Somuguda	16	28	44	25-04-2024
8	Rampur	17	31	48	26-04-2024
9	Guttuguda	10	24	34	28-04-2024
10	Dhoba (C)	13	22	35	29-04-2024
Total		255	411	666	



LCD Show in the Babjipet Village

3.1.6 House hold Survey

Out of the 10 villages surveyed and collected data, 8 villages were finalised to implement the project. We conducted a comprehensive household survey using a dedicated format through structured interviews. This approach played a crucial role in gaining a deep understanding of the living conditions of the tribal families. By systematically gathering data, we were able to identify key needs, challenges, and opportunities for improving their livelihoods.

S. no	Name of the Village	GP	Mandal	Type of Community	Total house holds	Male	Female	Total	PH C	Migrated	Widow women	Land less	Bike	Auto	Tractor	Electric meters	Gas cylinder
1	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur u	Gond	12	13	22	35	1		5	0	1	1	1	6	10
2	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur u	Gond	18	41	22	63	0		1	0	5	0	0	16	12
3	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur u	Gond	32	70	39	109	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	18	13
4	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur u	Andh, Kolam	105	168	68	236	0	9	10	2	11	8	3	38	40
5	Rampur	Babjipet	Sirpur u	Gond	15	29	8	37	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	5	11
6	Kakadbodi	Pawarguda	Sirpur u	Kolam	48	83	60	143	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	31	3
7	Peddadoba	Pangidi	Sirpur u	Gond	74	123	80	203	2		8	3	7	2	2	10	13
8	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur u	Gond	29	63	29	92	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	22	24
	Total				333	590	328	918	4	13	30	12	31	11	7	146	126

Output of House hold survey:

- The villages comprise diverse tribal communities, including Gond, Andh, and Kolam.
- The total number of households across the villages is 333, with a combined population of 918 people. 85 suitable beneficiaries will be selected during the beneficiary identification part.
- 7 households' own autos, which could be leveraged for transportation services or as part of a community-based enterprise. These will be helpful to transport the material for such activities.
- A total of 146 households having electric meters, indicating access to basic infrastructure which can support small-scale businesses.
- 126 households use gas cylinders, reflecting a level of basic household infrastructure that could support the development of food-related businesses.
- There are 12 landless households across the villages. These households may have the most to gain from non-farm sector opportunities, as they lack agricultural land for income generation.
- 13 households have migrated, potentially indicating a seasonal or ongoing need for alternative income sources.
- There are 30 widow women across the villages. Targeted non-farm sector programs could provide them with additional support and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.
- With a significant number of households in need of diversified income sources, there is an opportunity to develop community-based services such as grocery shops, carpentry, Xerox centres, Tailor shops etc.
- The availability of basic infrastructure (electricity, gas) combined with a diverse community could support initiatives in small-scale manufacturing or home-based businesses.

3.1.7 Socio-Economic Survey:

Socio-economic surveys serve as essential tools for organizations and governments, to understand the financial status of the targeted families and providing valuable insights into the conditions and needs of specific communities. Here, we break down the key parameters and necessities of these surveys:

Income: Provides an understanding of the economic status of individuals or households, crucial for assessing poverty levels, income disparities, and economic development.

Education: Indicates the level of literacy, educational attainment, and access to educational resources, which are fundamental for social mobility and economic growth.

Occupation: Reveals the types of jobs people engage in, whether formal or informal and their contribution to the local economy.

Wealth: Complements income data by providing a broader picture of individuals' or households' overall financial assets and liabilities.

We surveyed a few tribal families (4 families) at random to learn about their income sources and annual expenses. This activity helped us understand the community's financial priorities and lifestyle choices. A table summarizing the details for four family members from the surveyed families is provided below.

Family-1							
Name of the Family Head		Kanaka Hanmanthrao					
Community		ST Gonds					
Address		Rampur					
Total Family Members		3 (1)F (2) M					
Occupation		Agriculture					
Land Holding		ROFR 2210005029					
Cultivable Area		4 Acres					
House Type		Kucha					
Crops		Cottan, Redgram, Greengram & jowar					
Income Sources		Agriculture					
Annual Income				Annual Expenditure			
Particulars	Qtls.	Rate/Qtl	Amount	Particulars	Expenses	No. of Times	Annual Expenditure
Cotton	10	7600	76000	Clothes	1900	4	3600
Redgram	2	9000	18000	Groceries & Others	2000	12	24000
Green Gram	0.5	8000	2000	Agriculture Inputs	32000	1	32000
Jowar	2	3000	6000	Festivals	1500	9	13500
Total			102000	Health exp	1000	2	2000
				Mobile phone recharge	250	12	3000
Net Annual Income					Total		78100
Rs. 23,900							

Family-2

Name of the Family Head	Madavi Lachu							
Community	ST Gond							
Address	Kathiguda(V),Babjipet(Gp),Sirpur(U),Komarambheem Asifabad (D).							
Total Family Members	03(1M+2F)							
Occupation	Agriculture							
Land Holding	4.3 Acres							
Cultivable Area	3 Acres							
House Type	Kuchha							
	Cotton,Red Gram,Green Gram&Jowar							
Income Sources	Agriculture							
Annual Income					Annual Expenditure			
S. No	Particulars	Qty	Rate/Qtl	Amount	Particulars	Expenses	No. of Times	Annual Expenditure
1	Cotton	5	7600	38000	Clothes	2300	4	9200
2	Redgram	2	9000	18000	Kirana Items & Others	2400	12	28800
4	Green Gram	0.25	8000	2000	Agriculture Inputs &Other Expenditure	35000	1	35000
5	Jowar	2	3000	6000	Festivals	1700	9	15300
6	EGS	21 Days	143	3000	Health issue exp	1000	2	3000
				67000		42400	28	91300
					Net Annual Income of the Family - 24300			

Family-3

Name of the Family Head	Madavi Posubai
Community	ST Kolam
Address	Khamuguda
Total Family Members	3 (1)M (2) F
Occupation	Agriculture
Land Holding	2200307398
Cultivable Area	1.25 Acres
House Type	Katcha
Crops	Cotton Redgram
Income Sources	Agriculture & Daily wise Labuor

Annual Income					Annual Expenditure			
S. No	Particulars	Qty	Rate /Qtl.	Amount	Particulars	Expe nses	No. of Times	Annual Expendit ure
1	Cotton	3	7600	22800	Clothes	1200	4	4800
2	Red Gram	0.5	9000	4500	Kirana Items Others	1300	12	15600
3	Daily wise Labour	200	120	24000	Agriculture Inputs &Other Expenditure	1800 0	1	18000
4	MGNREGS	16 days	150	2400	Festivals	800	10	8000
Total				53700	Total			46400
					Net Annual Income of the Family 7300			

Family-4	
Name of the Family Head	Athram Mani
Community	ST Kolam PVTG
Address	kakadbuddi
Total Family Members	Male(1), Female (1)
Occupation	Agriculture
Land Holding	5.3 Acres
Cultivable Area	5 Acres
House Type	Kucha
Crops	Cottan, Redgram, Greengram & Jawar
Income Sources	Agriculture, daily wise labour

Income				Expenditure			
Particulars	Qty	Rate	Amount	Particulars	Expenses	No. of Times	Annual Expenditure
Cotton	4	6000	24000	Clothes	1500	4	6000
Redgram	2	9000	18000	Groceries & Others	800	12	9600
Green Gram	1	8000	8000	Agriculture Inputs	8000	1	8000
Jowar	2	3000	6000	Festivals	700	9	6300
NREGS	14	200	2800	Health exp	500	2	1000
Total			58800	Mobile phone recharge	0	12	0
				Total			78100
				Total net income			19300

Family-5	
Name of the Family Head	Bale Shasikala w/o Late Maruthi
Community	ST (Andh)
Address	Pawarguda (A)
Total Family Members	Male:01, Female:02
Occupation	Agriculture
Land Holding	5.1 Acres
Cultivable Area	5 Acres
House Type	Kucha
Crops	Cotton, Redgram, Blackgram and Jawar
Income Sources	Agriculture

Annual Income					Expenditure			
S.no	Particulars	Qty	Rate	Amount	Particulars	Expenses	No. of Times	Annual Expenditure
1	Cotton	3	6000	18000	Clothes	1500	4	6000
2	Redgram	4	8000	32000	Groceries & Others	800	12	9600
3	Green Gram & Blackgram	3	3000	9000	Agriculture Inputs	8000	1	8000
4	Jowar	2	3000	6000	Festivals	700	9	6300
					Health exp	500	3	1500
	Total			65000	Mobile phone recharge	4000	2	8000
						Total		39400
					Net Annual Income of the Family: 25600			

Family-6	
Name of the Family Head	Marsukola Lachu
Community	ST (Gond)
Address	Somuguda
Total Family Members	Male:02, Female:01
Occupation	Agriculture
Land Holding	6
Cultivable Area	5.3
House Type	Kucha
Crops	Cotton, Redgram, Blackgram and Jawar
Income Sources	Agriculture

Annual Income					Expenditure			
S No	Particulars	Qty	Rate	Amount	Particulars	Expenses	No. of Times	Annual Expenditure
1	Cotton	5	6000	30000	Clothes	5000	4	20000
2	Redgram	2	8000	16000	Groceries & Others	800	12	9600
3	Green Gram & Blackgram	2	3000	6000	Agriculture Inputs	8000	1	8000
4	Maize	2	4000	8000	Festivals	700	9	6300
5	Jowar	2	3000	6000	Health exp	500	3	1500
	Total			66000	Mobile phone recharge	300	12	3600
					Total			49000
					Net Annual Income of the Family: 17000			

3.1.8 Annual income details of the Beneficiaries

(Data source Socio-economic Survey conducted in the year April 2024)

S.no	Name of the Family Head	Husband	Village	Gram Panchayath	Gender	Age	Caste	Criteria	Occupation	Annual income
1	Soyam Sekubai	Mothiram	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	62	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	19000
2	Mangam Sombai	Sambu	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	50	ST (Gond)	Landless	Agriculture	25000
3	Soyam Pathubai	Manikrao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	41	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	38000
4	Soyam Jangubai	Sambu	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	55	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	22000
5	Kotnak Gangubai	Baaguvanthrao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	47	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	26000
6	Kumra Thanubai	Jugadirao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	52	ST (Gond)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	27000
7	Jugnak Marubai	Bheemrao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	22	ST (Gond)	widow	Agriculture	24500
8	Kotnak Ambubai	Jangu	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	49	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	33000
9	Kotnak parubai	Badhirao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	66	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	37000
10	Kotnak Sarjabai	shathu	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	57	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	41000
11	Mesram Jarubai	Shyamrao	Babjipet	Babjipet	F	52	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	31200
12	Kodapa Nagubai	Kodapa Laxman	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	52	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	20000
13	Raisidam Girijabai (Bhagavanthrao)	Lingu	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	32	ST (Gond)	Un employed	Agriculture	21000
14	Madavi Jangubai	Lachu	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	67	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	36000
15	Kumra Kamala	Anandrao	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	42	ST (Gond)	Small farmer	Agriculture	15000
16	Purka Suvarna	Shankar	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	30	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	32000
17	Kumra Padma	Keshavrao	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	58	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	22000
18	Kodapa Parvathi	Mothiram	Kathiguda	Babjipet	F	47	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	31000
19	Kumra Sindubai	Maruthirao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	37	ST (Gond)	Landless	Agriculture	20500
20	Pendur Marubai	Dhandu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	62	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	34000
21	Kumra Sathubai	Kasiram	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	47	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	36000

22	Kumara Sakrubai	Bheemrao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	62	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	25000
23	Kumra Thursabai	Ramshav	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	60	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	31000
24	Pusam Nethu Bai	Jangu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	50	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer & Kirana	Agriculture	41000
25	Kumra Girija Bai	Chinnu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	19	ST (Gond)	widow	Agriculture	30500
26	Kumra Girija Bai	Chinnu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	30	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	15000
27	Kumra Parvath Bai	Devshav	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	45	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	33000
28	Mesram Bharja Bai	Nagorao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	49	ST (Gond)	Landless	Agriculture	38500
29	Kudmetha Bhagu Bai	Jangu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	52	ST (Gond)	Landless	Agriculture	41500
30	Thodsam Sakuru Bai	Jangu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	37	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	27000
31	Mesram Jangu Bai	Nagorao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	57	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	26000
32	Pendor Bijula Bai	Lingu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	22	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	32000
33	Mesram Jamu Bai	Gangaram	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	47	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	29500
34	Kumra Kousu Bai	Bojju	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	57	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	19000
35	Kumra Pedha Rukma Bai	Kodhu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	75	ST (Gond)	widow	Agriculture	32000
36	Athram Girjabai (Mohanrao)	Jangu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	22	ST (Gond)	Un employed	Agriculture	35000
37	Pendor Manku Bai	Bandu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	54	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	26000

38	Kumra Sharaja Bai	Jangu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	62	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	19000
39	Kumra Anusaya	Bheemrao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	55	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	41200
40	Kumra Anusaya	Sombirao	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	40	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	38000
41	Athram Parvathi Bai	Malku	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	40	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	22000
42	Kumra Malkubai	Somu	Pedha Dabha	Pangidi	F	32	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	33500
43	Sedke Gaunabai	Laxman	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	24	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	35000
44	Bandhuke Gokula	Vishwanath	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	36	ST(Andh)	Farmer & kirana shop	Agriculture	42000
45	M Radhabai	Babrao	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	48	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	41500
46	Karate Rukhma Bai	Shahebrao	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	56	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	41000
47	Selke Shoba Bai	Shivaram	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	45	ST(Andh)	widow	Agriculture	22000
48	Kurkute Changuna	Raghunath	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	23	ST(Andh)	Landless	Agriculture	19000
49	Jeengre Renuka Bai	Narayan	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	36	ST(Andh)	Landless	Agriculture	16000
50	Banduke Thulasabai	Late Babarao	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	17	ST(Andh)	widow	Agriculture	12000
51	Jate Kusma Bai	Maruthi	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	45	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	21500
52	Bele Sheshikala	Maruthi	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	42	ST(Andh)	widow	Agriculture	33500
53	Banduke Aruna	Harinam	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	77	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	30000
54	Kurkete Kamalabai	Prahalad	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	50	ST(Andh)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	32000
55	Atram Rukmabai	Koddu	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	44	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	23000
56	Athram Mankubai	Ramu	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	56	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	30500
57	Athram Darmu bai	Maru	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	50	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	30000
58	Athram Anubai	Posiga	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	44	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	18000
59	Athram GanguBai	Raju	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	62	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	17500
60	Madavi Bheembai	Madavi kanniram	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	47	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	23000
61	Sidam Posi Bai	Bheem Rao	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	F	48	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	25000
62	Athram Sombai	Madhurao	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	48	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	30000

63	Athram Laxmibai	Gunderao	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	40	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	12000
64	Madavi posubai	Maru	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	15	ST (Kolam)	widow	Agriculture	24500
65	Athram Rajibai	Raju	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	45	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	38000
66	Athram Jaithubai	Bheemu	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	48	ST (Kolam)	widow	Agriculture	41500
67	Sidam Anjanibai	Karnu	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	45	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	18000
68	Tekam Gangubai	Ramu	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	28	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	20000
69	Athram Ayubai	Madorao	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	F	34	ST (Kolam)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	39500
70	Kumra sakrubai	Ambajirao	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	34	ST (Gond)	widow	Agriculture	30000
71	Athram bheembai	Sungu	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	46	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	28500
72	Marsakola Godavari	Lachu	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	37	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	21000
73	Kotnaka Indu bai	Sheku	somuguda	Babjipet	F	23	ST (Gond)	widow	Labour	22000
74	Marasakola Thurpabai	Seku	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	42	ST (Gond)	Landless	Agriculture	34500
75	Kotnaka Indu bai	Sheku	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	18	ST (Gond)	widow	Agriculture	20000
76	Kanka Sreelatha	Ramesh	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	24	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	25000
77	Kocheda Radhabai	Lachu	Somuguda	Babjipet	F	32	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	31000
78	Athram Pagubai	Maru	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	57	ST (Kolam)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	16000
79	Athram Rajibai	Mahadu	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	52	ST (Kolam)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	32000
80	Sidam Bheembai	Darmu	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	57	ST (Kolam)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	36000
81	Kumra Bheembai	Sonerao	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	42	ST (Gond)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	25000
82	Athram Gangubai	Lachau	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	72	ST (Kolam)	widow	Agriculture	31000
83	Athram Bheembai	Anigaa	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	F	52	ST (Kolam)	Small farmer and Daily Labour	Agriculture	26000
84	Gedam Barubai	Keshavrao	Rampur	Babjipet	F	45	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	32500
85	Kumra Lachubai	Jugadirao	Rampur	Babjipet	F	40	ST (Gond)	Small Farmer	Agriculture	35000

Output of the Socio - economic Survey:

- Agriculture is the primary and sole source of income for these families. This reliance on agriculture means that their financial stability is heavily dependent on the success of their crops.
- The average monthly income for the family is quite low, ranging from ₹1,500 to ₹2,500. This modest income highlights the financial constraints the family faces and indicates that they live on a very tight budget.
- The families experience a lack of constant income sources, which means their financial situation can fluctuate significantly. This reliance on a single income source without stable or supplementary streams of revenue adds to their financial vulnerability.
- To mitigate the risks of relying solely on agriculture, families should consider diversifying income sources.

3.1.9 Focus Group Discussion

We conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in two villages Pedda Dhoba and Khammuguda to gather an insight about their requirements and interests to take up additional income generating activities by the communities. To understand this concern more deeply and find possible solutions, we facilitated the FGD with the community. Some of the information gathered are:

Sl	Name of the Month			Regular activities	Working Days
	English	Gondi	Kolam		
1	March	Mandus	Dhuradi	Collection of cotton crop stubbles	20
2	April	Chaithu	Syetha	Summer Ploughing	10
3	May	Bavai	Per Bhavai	Summer Ploughing	10
4	June	Bud Bavai	Bhudubhavey	Seed Sowing	15
5	July	Akaadi	Aakadi	Spraying, Inter weeding	20
6	August	Pora	Pora	Spraying, Inter weeding	17
7	September	Akur Pora	Phethala	Inter weeding,	20
8	October	Dhiwadi	Dhiwala	Cotton Harvesting	20
9	November	Kaarhtik	Kondka Diwala	Cotton Harvesting	20
10	December	Satti	Satti	Red Gram Harvesting	15
11	January	Poos	Pusi	Harvesting	18
12	February	Maahu	Bheemarassi	Harvesting	14
Total					199

It is observed that they have adequate free time available to take up additional income generating activities.

3.2 Analysis of Existing Livelihood Opportunities

Some families are engaged in additional income-generating activities such as goat rearing, backyard poultry, operating kirana shops, and running flour mills. Among these activities, we observed that goat rearing is the most significant additional source of income for these families.

To explore the potential for promoting these animal husbandry activities within our project, we have initiated a detailed assessment of the opportunities and challenges associated with goat rearing.

Existing livestock details:

S.No	Name of the Village	GP	Mandal	No of families	No. of Livestock				
					Cows	Bullocks	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
1	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur u	12	2	10	4	0	16
2	Khathiguda		Sirpur u	18	26	27	38	0	8
3	Babjipet		Sirpur u	32	39	22	20	9	23
4	Rampur		Sirpur u	15	11	8	2	0	4
5	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur u	105	101	65	51	0	37
6	Khamuguda		Sirpur u	29	17	39	5	0	3
7	Kakadbodi		Sirpur u	48	85	72	34	3	15
8	Peddadoba	Pangidi	Sirpur u	74	93	98	160	0	112
Total					374	341	314	12	218

Output from the analysis of Existing livelihood opportunities:

- Goats are the second significant additional income source for many families. The average annual income from selling goats ranges from ₹25,000 to ₹30,000. The community has shown a strong willingness to continue and expand this activity.
- Cows serve as a major secondary income source, similar to goats. They contribute significantly to household incomes through milk production and sales.
- Sheep rearing holds potential for enhancing income levels. This activity could be further developed to improve the economic stability of the families involved.
- Backyard poultry has the potential to create a steady income for families. This low-cost venture can provide a consistent source of revenue through the sale of eggs and poultry.

3.3 Gaps identified and potential activities

Gap Identified	Potential activities	Justification
Agriculture can be more profitable when combined with animal husbandry.	Goat Rearing, Milch animals, Backyard poultry and Sheep rearing etc..	• Since farmers have some existing knowledge and interest in animal husbandry, integrating activities like goat rearing, backyard poultry, sheep rearing, and milch animals can serve as effective secondary income sources. • These activities complement agricultural practices and provide diversified income opportunities, enhancing overall profitability and financial stability for farmers.

Tribal people travel 10-15 km to make flour from Jowar for their daily Jowar Roti and to prepare other masalas.	Establishment of Flour mills and Masala mills.	- Setting up a local flour and masala mill for few villages will reduce travel time and costs for the community. - This initiative will also create local employment opportunities, provide access to essential food processing services, and support the local economy by offering additional products and services.
Villagers often have to travel to 10 to 15 kms for additional needs like groceries, clothes and online services.	Establishment of Grocery (kirana) shops, Tailoring shops & Online services	- Providing local access to daily needs through grocery (kirana) shops, tailoring shops, and online service centres will significantly reduce the travel burden on villagers. - This initiative will also create employment opportunities for tribal youth and improve the availability of essential products and services within the community.
There is a need for agriculture machinery made of wood, such as inter cultivators, ploughs, and bullock carts, as well as wooden furniture like chairs, tables, and cots for home needs.	Establishment of Carpenter units	- Establishing carpentry workshops will meet the community's needs for essential wooden agricultural tools and home furniture. - This will reduce travel time and expenses for villagers, provide employment opportunities for local youth, and support the development of self-sufficient, sustainable agricultural practices and home solutions.
There is a clear gap in the local availability of tent and sound system rental services in the village.	Establishment of Tent house shops and sound systems	- Villagers frequently celebrate cultural festivals, bhajans, and collective events. However, they face the inconvenience of traveling 10-15 kilo metres to arrange for tents and sound systems, which involves extra travel time, effort, and expenses. - These activities will create a constant income source for the businessmen as well as other through wages.

In addition, EF will make the necessary arrangements to provide vocational training aimed at promoting gainful employment and entrepreneurship among youth and women in the selected project villages. The training will focus on maintaining selected activities, and post-training support will be provided to help establish sustainable livelihoods. BSLDP will offer hands-on support for initiating enterprises or undertaking economic activities using the new vocational skills acquired by the members of youth and women's groups.

3.4 Activity wise description

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	Description
1	Preparation of Detailed project report	Conducted Livelihood awareness meeting, Socio economic survey and assessment, need assessment, Identify Potential activities, Beneficiary selection, Formation of women farmers clubs, Formation of Livelihood committee and Exposure visits to existing livelihood project.

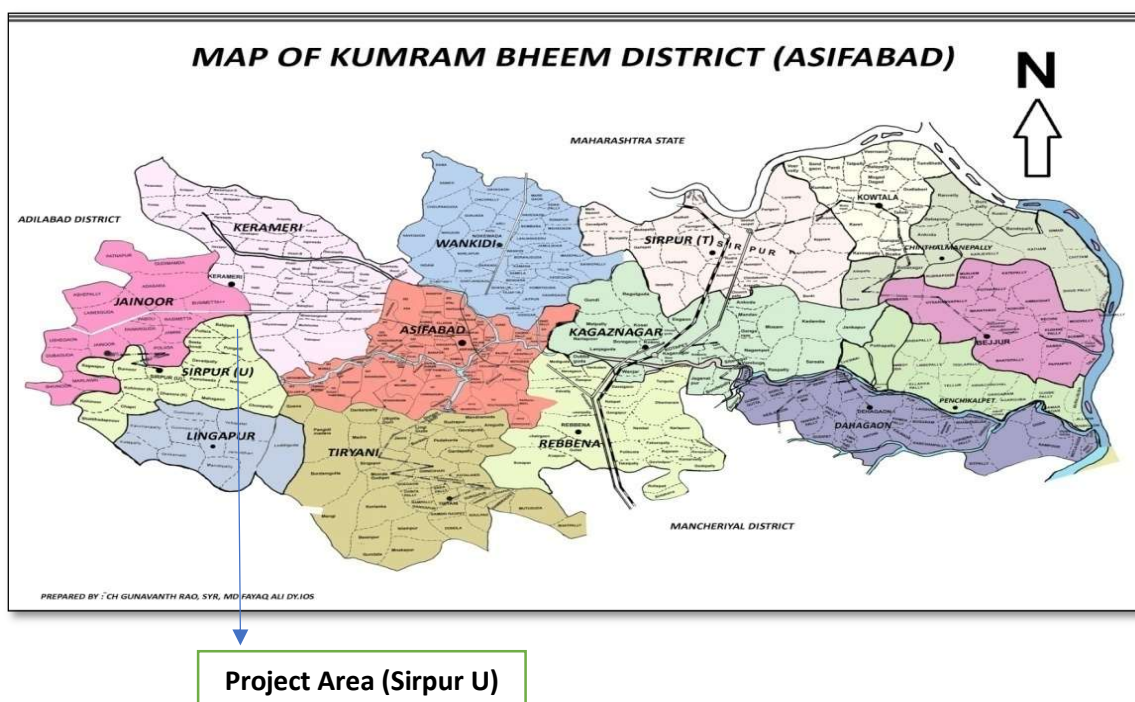
2	Goat rearing	Providing 1 year above Goats (Female-6, male-1). Insurance, providing roofing sheets and Parsi stones for goat shed construction. PPR, Foot and mouth & Deworming for every six months. Installation of Display board for each goat unit.
3	Backyard poultry	Providing 100 Birds (50 Desi, 50 cross breed), Providing roofing sheets, mesh and green mat for Shed construction. Feed, Drinking water troughs and installation of display board.
4	Kirana shop	Providing Tin box for shop setup, CC material for flouring, Kirana items, Weighing machine and display board.
5	Tent house	Providing tent material, chairs, table, cooking utensils and display board.
6	Online centres	Providing Desktop, xerox machine, lamination, UPS, Chairs, table and display board.
7	Flour mill	Providing Flour mill, electricity meter, door, steel boxes, CC Material for flouring and Display board.
8	Tailoring shop	Providing Sewing machine, Ladies emporium items, Tables and chairs, Tin box for shop setup and display board.
9	Sound system	Providing sound boxes, amplifier, mike set, Sound mixer and display board.
10	Milch animals	Providing 3 Desi Cows, Insurance and display board
11	Carpenter	Providing finishing machine, drill machine, Wood Cutter machines and display board.
12	Sheep Rearing	Providing 1 year above Sheep (Female-6, male-1). Insurance, providing roofing sheets and Parsi stones for Sheep shed construction. Raksha ET, PPR, Foot and mouth & Deworming for every six months. Installation of Display board for each Sheep unit.
13	Inhouse trainings & Exposure visits	Training is given for Goat rearing, sheep rearing, Milch animals, backyard poultry, financial literacy, Veterinary camps, kitchen garden cultivation, and exposure visits
14	Stipend during Apprenticeship for other than Animal husbandry beneficiaries for Three months	The selected 11 members of other than animal husbandry beneficiaries, three months On job training. They get stipend During the training every month Rs 5000/-.
15	Post implementation support	Based on past experiences, there may be a need for post-financial support for approximately 10% of the beneficiaries. This minimal assistance will enable them to sustain their progress. We anticipate that this support will be necessary for 10% of the failure beneficiaries.
16	Third party evaluation cost	Third party evolution is bringing valuable expertise, fosters learning, and enhances the project's accountability and transparency. It can make more informed decisions, improve their effectiveness, and ultimately contribute to sustainable development outcomes.
17	Video documentary and coffee table book preparation	Making of Project activities videos, Wall writings, Road side sign boards and coffee table books preparation
18	Hiring of veterinarian (Project manager)	Project manager for as a veterinarian 24 months salary
19	Support Staff (one person)	Field co Ordinator 24 months salary
20	Administration	Administration for Office maintenance, Head office Experts visits, staff meeting, stationery etc..

4.0 Project Details

The Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (SLDP) is conceptualized as a two-year initiative designed to facilitate, implement, and achieve sustainable progress in the areas of non-farm livelihoods, animal husbandry, and skill development in selected villages.

4.1 Project Location

The Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project is located in Sirpur (U) Mandal of Komaram Bheem District, an aspirational district identified by the Government of India. The project area is situated 70 kilometres from the district headquarters and 300 KM road distance from Hyderabad.



4.1.1 Project Villages

List of Village Panchayats				
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Gram panchayat	Mandal	District & State
1	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur - u	Komaram bheem District & Telangana
2	Kahatiguda			
3	Somuguda			
4	Rampur			
5	Pedda Dhoba	Pangidi		
6	Kammuguda	Pawarguda		
7	Pawarguda	Pawarguda		
8	Kakadbuddi			

4.2 Target Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of this project are the vulnerable and marginalized tribal communities in the 08 villages residing in the Sirpur U mandal. This project covers some of the most vulnerable and marginalized Tribal Communities including Gonds, pradhans, Kolams and some scheduled castes. The criteria for selecting the beneficiaries are as below.

- Landless families depend on daily wages for their needs.
- Widowed women lack a consistent income source and need skills and resources for improved livelihoods.
- Skilled youth have expertise in processing and value addition techniques for income-generating opportunities.
- Small farmers rely on rainwater for their agricultural activities.

Geographical and social remoteness ensures that disadvantaged communities in remote areas benefit from the project.

4.2.1 Selection of Suitable beneficiaries

The process of identification involves dividing each village into two groups: one comprising only males and the other comprising only females. Separate lists of suitable beneficiaries are created from these groups, and the final beneficiaries are identified by finding the common individuals listed in both groups. This approach acknowledges that males and females may have different perspectives and needs, which can influence the selection of beneficiaries.

Following this, the beneficiaries select the activities they are interested in, and we conduct separate meetings with them to understand their interests and capacities for adopting additional income-generating opportunities. Based on these discussions, we finalize the beneficiaries for each activity. This process involves the Project Development Committee, villagers, farmer club and women club members, and the Ekalavya Foundation team.

4.2.2 Abstract of the Beneficiaries

S.no	Name of the village	Goat rearing	Sheep	Backyard poultry	Milch animals	Kirana shop	Tent house	Sound system	Tailoring shop	Flour mill	Online centre	Carpenter	Total
1	Babjipet	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2	Khatiguda	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
3	Pedda dhoba	16	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	24
4	Pawarguda	13	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	19
5	Khammuguda	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
6	Somuguda	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
7	Kakadbuddi	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
8	Rampur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	61	2	2	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	85

4.2.3 List of Beneficiaries

S.no	Name of the beneficiary	Father/Husband Name	M/FM	Village	Gram panchayat	Mandal	Activity Name
1	Kotnaka Gangubai	Bhagwanthrao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Kirana shop
2	Mesram Jarubai	Shyamrao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
3	Jugnaka Marubai	Bheemrao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
4	Kotnaka Sarjabai	Shathu	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
5	Soyam Sekubai	Mothiram	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
6	Kumra thanubai	Jugadirao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
7	Kotnaka Ambubai	Jangu	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Milch Animals
8	Kotnaka Parwathabai	Badirao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
9	Soyam Fathubai	Manikrao	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Milch Animals
10	Soyam Jangubai	Sambu	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
11	Mangam Sombai	Sambu	Fm	Babjipet	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
12	Kodapa Nagubai	Laximan	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
13	Raysidam Bhagwanthrao (Girjabai)	Jangu	M	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Online center
14	Kumra Kamlabai	Anandrao	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
15	Purka Suwarna	Shanker	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Tailoring shop
16	Kodapa Parwathibai	Mothiram	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Kirana shop
17	Madavi Vishwanath (Jangubai)	Lachu	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Tent House
18	Kumra Padmabai	keshavrao	Fm	Khathiguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
19	Kumra Sindubai	Marothi	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
20	Kumra Mankubai	Somu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Tent House
21	Mesram Jangubai	Nagorao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
22	Pendur Marubai	Dandu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
23	Kumra Anusayabai	Bheemrao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
24	Mesram Jhimubai	Gangaram	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
25	Athram Mohanrao	Jangu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Online center
26	Kumra Anusayabai	Sombi	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Flour Mill
27	Kumra Kausalyabai	Bhojji	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
28	Thodsam Sakrubai	Jangu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
29	Kumra thurjabai	Ramsao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
30	Athram Parbathabai	Malku	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
31	Kumra Parwathibai	Devrao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
32	Kumra Girjabai	Chinu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
33	Pendur Mankubai	bandu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
34	Kumra Girjabai	Chinu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Sheep rearing
35	Kumra Pedarukmabai	Koddu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Backyard poultry
36	Pendur Bijulabai	ligu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Backyard poultry
37	Kudmetha bhagubai	Jangu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
38	Kumra shathubai	Kasiram	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
39	Kumra shakrubai	Bheemrao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing

40	Kumra Sharjabai	Jangu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
41	Mesram Barjabai	Nagorao	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Carpenter
42	Athram Rukmabai	Koddu	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Kirana shop
43	Athram Gangubai	Raju	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
44	Athram lakku	posiga	FM	Pawarguda	Pawaguda	Sirpur U	Sound system
45	Madavi Bheembai	Kannu	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
46	Athram Dharmubai	Maru	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
47	Athram Mankubai	Ramu	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
48	Sidam Posibai	Bheemrao	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
49	Madavi Posubai	Maru	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
50	Athram Jaithubai	chinabheemu	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
51	Sidam Anjanibai	Karnu	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
52	Athram Rajubai	Gangu	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
53	Athram Sombai	Mahadavrao	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
54	Tekam Gangubai	Maru	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
55	Athram Ayyubai	Mahadavrao	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Sheep rearing
56	Atram Laxmibai	Gunderao	Fm	Khamuguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
57	Kanaka Srilatha	Ramesh	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
58	Athram Bheembai	Sungu	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
59	Kumra Sakrubai	Ambajirao	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
60	Kotnaka Indubai	Shaku	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
61	Maskola Godavari	Lachu	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
62	Kumra Radhabai	Ramu	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
63	Maskola Thurpabai	Sheku	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
64	Kochada Radhabai	Lachu	Fm	Somuguda	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
65	Athram Pagubai	Maru	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
66	Kumra Bheembai	Sonerao	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
67	Sidam Bheembai	Dharmu	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Milch Animals
68	Athram Rajubai	Mahadu	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
69	Athram Bheembai	Aniga	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
70	Athram Gangubai	Lachu	Fm	Kakadbuddi	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Milch Animals
71	Gedam Barubai	keshavrao	Fm	Rampur	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
72	Kumra Laxmibai	Jugadirao	Fm	Rampur	Babjipet	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
73	Banduke Aruna	Harinam	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Flour Mill
74	Karade Rukmabai	Sahebrao	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
75	Sedke Gaunubai	Laximan	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
76	Kurkute Kamalabai	Laximan	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
77	Jingre Renukabai	Narayan	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Milch Animals
78	Mukade radhabai	Babarao	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
79	Sedke Sobhabai	Shivram	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
80	Kurkute Changanabai	Raghunath	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
81	Belle Shesikalabai	Marothi	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
82	Banduke Gokula	Viswanath	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Tailoring shop
83	Banduke Thulsabai	Bajirao	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Goat rearing
84	Jhatte Kusmabai	Marothi	Fm	Pawarguda	Pawarguda	Sirpur U	Tent House
85	Pusam Nethubai	Jangu	Fm	Peddadoba	Pangdi	Sirpur U	Kirana shop

5.0 Implementation Strategy of the Project

An effective approach and methodology are crucial to the success of any development project. In aiming for the sustainable development of beneficiary families, we have established a participatory approach. This methodology involves various stages, including conducting meetings, focus group discussions, and forming multiple committees, subject matter experts to engage the community in the project.

Logic Model:

Goal/ Impact	Objectives/ Over All Outcome	Intermediate outcomes that lead to overall outcome	Outputs for each intermediary outcome	Activities for each output	Inputs for each activity	Pre Project-Implementation
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth - Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	1) Increase in income levels.	Increase in number of goats.	Activity-1: 1) Grounding of Goat rearing units. 2) Training on Goat rearing techniques and best practices.	Input: 1) Provision of 7 Goats 2) Construction of platform for goat rearing. 3) Cattle insurance. 4) Parsi stones for flouring. 4) Bamboo made walls.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff 5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated account opening for PDC. 8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	1) Increase in income levels. 2) Creation of employment opportunities.	Daily income will be generated.	Activity -2: 1) Provisional Store units Grounding. 2) Training on business	1) Providing groceries material. 2) Providing infrastructure.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff

- Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration				development techniques. 3) Apprenticeship trainings.		5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated account opening for PDC. 8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth - Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	1) Increase in income levels. 2) Creation of employment opportunities.	1) Daily income will be generated. 2) Increased awareness on computer and xerox machine operations.	Activity -3: 1) Establishment of Online centres. 2) Apprenticeship Trainings.	1) Providing of computer and xerox machine. 2) Providing of lamination machine, table, chair and UPS.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff 5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated account opening for PDC.
		1) Increase in income levels. 2) Creation of employment opportunities	1) monthly income will be generated.	Activity -4: 1) Providing of flour mill. 2) Apprenticeship trainings on flour mill operations.	1) Providing flour mill. Electric starter, steel boxes, door, flooring material.	8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.
		1) Increase in income levels. 2) Creation of employment opportunities	Regular income will be generated.	Activity 5: 1) Providing various machines such as sharpshooter, Glos60, GKS235, CM Chain, 2) Apprenticeship trainings on	Providing Carpentry Equipment	

				various designs and material preparation.		
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth - Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	1) Increase in income levels. 2) Creation of employment opportunities	Monthly income will be generated.	Activity 6: 1) Providing 2 sound boxes, 1000 wts amplifier, mike set, Phonga, Sound mixer. 2) Apprenticeship trainings on mikeset operations.	Providing Mikeset unit.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff 5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated account opening for PDC. 8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth - Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	Increase in income levels.	Increase in number of sheeps.	Activity-7: 1) Grounding of Sheep rearing units. 2) Training on Sheep rearing techniques and best practices.	Input: 1) Provision of 7 Sheep's 2) Construction of platform for goat rearing. 3) Cattle insurance. 4) Parsi stones for flouring. 4) Bamboo made walls.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff 5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated

						account opening for PDC. 8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.
- Improved income through non-farm sector activities. - Creation of new self-employment opportunities to tribal youth - Growth of small-scale businesses and entrepreneurship among tribals. - Well-being of tribal families. - Reduced Migration	Boosting the income levels of tribal families through diversified livelihood opportunities.	Increase in income levels.	1) Increase in number of chicks. 2) Production of eggs.	Activity -8: 1) Grounding of backyard poultry unit. 2) Training on backyard poultry.	Providing deshi chicks, hybrid chicks, roof sheets, mesh, green mat, plastic water troughs, feeding trays and feed.	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff 5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) 7) Dedicated account opening for PDC. 8) Identification of suitable beneficiaries. 9) Identification of viable activities.

Please refer section 6.0 for detailed inputs for each activity.

5.1 Approach methodology

We have implemented a structured approach to ensure effective community involvement and sustainable development through the following comprehensive steps:

A) Community Engagement:

Formation of Women's Clubs: Women Farmer Clubs have demonstrated significant effectiveness in various livelihood projects, as exemplified by our experience with the NABARD SLDP project in Lingapur Mandal, which was implemented from 2021 to 2024. Establishing similar clubs in the Babjipet Livelihood Project will undoubtedly contribute to its success as well.

Women Farmer Clubs serve as a platform for implementing a range of initiatives, maintenance of the activities, including agriculture development, village development, financial literacy promotion, and children's education.

To establish a Women Farmer Club, a village-level meeting is first convened to explain the purpose and objectives of the club. Interested villagers are then identified from this group. These volunteer farmers become the members of the Women Farmer Club at the village level. During this meeting, the members collectively decide on a suitable name for the club. A President, Vice President, and Secretary are elected by consensus among the members.

As a result of this process, nine Women Farmer Clubs were formed in 8 villages, comprising a total of 198 members. The details are as follows;

S. No	Women farmer club name	Village name	Members	President	Secretary
1	Jai Jangubai Mahila sangam	Babjipet	22	Kumra thanubai	Soyam pattubai
2	Vijayalaxami Mahila sangam	khathiguda	22	RS Girijabai	Mesram radhabai
3	Jai Hanuman Mahila Sangam	Somuguda	19	Marsukola Godavari	Athram bheembai
4	Pothuraju Mahila sangam	khamuguda	30	Athram laxmibai	Madavi posubai
5	kakad Devi Mahila sangam	Kakadbuddi	22	Athram paggubai	Athram rajubai
6	Bheemdev Mahila sangam	Pawarguda	13	Athram mankubai	Sidam ayyubai
7	Jai Phulajibaba Mahila sangam		19	Banduke gokula	Jingre renuka
8	Komrambheem Mahila sangam	Peddadoba	35	Kumra sindhu	Athram parwathi
9	Jai Lingu Mahila sangam	Rampur	16	Kumra jangubai	Gedam barubai
	Total		198		



Roles and Responsibilities of the Women Farmer Clubs:

- Primarily, the beneficiary selection will be done by Women Farmer Clubs and recommends to the Livelihood Committee.
- The Women Farmer Clubs will hold regular monthly meetings in the villages to discuss the various livelihood activities provided under the project. These meetings serve as a platform for members to share updates, experiences, and concerns related to the project's activities.
- During the meetings, the clubs will review the progress of the beneficiaries. This review will cover aspects such as the effectiveness of the activities, challenges faced by the beneficiaries, training needs, and strategies for improving their capacities and outcomes.
- The clubs will promote regular savings among their members to build a capital fund. This savings will be used to support agricultural activities and provide a financial resource for future projects or emergencies.
- Women Farmer Clubs will evaluate the effectiveness of the livelihood interventions in their respective villages. This includes assessing the impact of the interventions, identifying areas for improvement, and reporting findings to the project team.
- Each activity will have a designated business book, which will be used to track financial transactions and other relevant information. The Women Farmer Clubs will manage and monitor these books, with oversight from the project staff to ensure accuracy and accountability.

B) Focus Group Discussions:

We organized focus group discussions with diverse community members to gather insights, opinions, and needs from different segments of the population. These discussions help in understanding the community's perspectives and refining the project's approach.

C) Formation of Project Development Committee:

A meeting is organized with the Women Farmer Clubs in each of the 8 selected villages to discuss the nomination of two representatives from each women farmer club. As a result, 18 members (9 males and 9 females) were selected for the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Committee.

Among these 18 members, a President and a Secretary were elected. The committee meets on the 5th of every month in a designated village to address various issues, review monthly progress, and plan for the upcoming month for all 8 villages. The committee is responsible for overseeing project implementation, making strategic decisions, and ensuring that project goals are met.

A bank account will be opened on this account, 3 persons from the Committee and one person from Ekalavya Foundation will be the authorising signatories. We use this account to collect beneficiary contribution and post project maintenance fund etc.

Roles and responsibilities of the Project Development Committee:

- Engage villagers in various developmental activities related to the project. Encourage active participation from all community members to ensure broad-based involvement in project initiatives.
- Schedule and conduct regular meetings to review the progress of the Livelihood Project. These meetings are opportunities to discuss ongoing activities, address challenges, and plan future actions.
- Formulate and pass resolutions for various aspects of the Livelihood Project. This includes approving work plans, budgets, payments, purchases and other critical decisions required for the successful implementation of the project.
- Regularly monitor project activities to ensure they are being carried out as planned.
- Assist in organizing and supporting training programs for beneficiaries. Ensure that training sessions are effective and that beneficiaries receive the skills and knowledge needed for their livelihood activities.
- Serve as a liaison between the project team, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders.
- Maintain thorough documentation of all project activities, including meeting minutes, financial records, and reports. Ensure that records are accurate, up-to-date, and accessible for review.
- Purchase committee will be formed by including the committee members and subject matter experts accordingly, this committee is the responsible for procuring materials and resources required for project activities, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the procurement process



D) Identification of Suitable Beneficiaries

We conducted a structured process to identify suitable beneficiaries for different project components. We have given a detailed overview on chapter 4.2.1. under target community. This approach ensures diverse perspectives and a comprehensive selection process.

E) Training and Capacity Building

- We will provide targeted training programs for beneficiaries involved in animal husbandry activities such as Goat rearing, milch animals, backyard poultry and sheep rearing. These programs included best practices in animal care, disease management, and sustainable husbandry techniques.
- We will arrange apprenticeship opportunities for beneficiaries interested in non-animal husbandry activities such as Kirana shops, carpenter, Tent house, Online centres etc. These apprenticeships offered hands-on experience and practical knowledge in various trades and skills.
- Vocational computer trainings will be provided for tribal youth.

F) Collection of Beneficiary contribution- Ensuring the Project Sustainability through community ownership

- To enhance the sustainability of any community-based project, it is essential to foster a sense of ownership among the community members. This ownership is the cornerstone of long-term success and sustainability.
- To achieve this, we have involved the community in every step of the project through a participatory approach. By engaging the community from the planning phase through to implementation, we have ensured that beneficiaries are actively involved in decision-making processes. As part of this participatory process, we mandated that beneficiaries contribute approximately 10-12% of the unit cost for the project.
- Recognizing that beneficiaries have limited financial resources, collecting this contribution posed a significant challenge. In our previous projects, we encountered issues where beneficiaries agreed to contribute during the DPR (Detailed Project Report) phase but later reneged on this commitment during the implementation phase. To mitigate this risk, we collected the community contribution upfront during the DPR phase.

- Through this proactive approach, we successfully collected **Rs. 9.80 Lakhs** from 85 beneficiaries and deposited these funds into their Women Farmer Clubs' accounts. This collection of community contributions is a significant achievement and marks a crucial step towards ensuring the project's sustainable development.

G) Implementation of Livelihood Interventions

- Following the completion of all preparatory phases, we will enter the major phase of the project: the Grounding of Activities.
- In this phase, we will execute the livelihood interventions by leveraging the training and apprenticeship experiences gained by the beneficiaries. This involves setting up and managing the activities designed to generate income for the beneficiaries.
- This phase encompasses the establishment of essential infrastructure, provision of necessary resources, and creation of support systems to facilitate the successful implementation and sustainability of the income-generating activities.

6.0 Resource Requirements

There are some major resources to complete the project successfully, such as financial resources, Subject matter expertise and dedicated human resources.

6.1 Financial Plan for the Project Activities:

To address the identified gaps, we have finalized the livelihood activities by considering all important factors and discussing them with all stakeholders. The estimated budget for these activities is as follows:

Goat Rearing Unit

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Providing Goats	Providing Goats (Male-1, Female-6)	7	55000
2	Insurance	Goats' insurance	7	4000
3	Establishment of goat shed	Roofing sheets	6	7500
4		Bamboo Tadakalu/ sticks	4	4000
5		Parsi stones	30	4000
6	Name board	Display board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				76000

Backyard Poultry

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Providing chicks	Desi chiks-50	50	20000
		Hybrid Chicks=50	50	7500
2	Establishment of Poultry shed	Roof Sheets	8	10000
3		Mesh		9000
4		Green mat	60	4500
5		Plastic Water trough	2	900
6		Feeding trays	2	800
7	Chiks feed	Feed	6	10800
8	Name board	Display Board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				65000

Kirana shop:

S.no	Name of the task	Kiran shop		Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Establishment of Shop setup	Tin box	1	35000
2		CC material	1	2000
3	kirana items	Kirana items		40000
4		Kanta		3000
5	Name board	Display Board	1	1000
Total Estimated cost				81000

Online center:

S.no	Name of the task	Online centre	No	Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Establishment of Poultry shed	Desktop	1	30000
2		Xerox machine	1	25000
3		UPS	1	5000
4		Lamination	1	4000
5		Table & Chair	2	5000
6	Name board	Display Board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				70500

Flour mill:

S.no	Name of the task	Flour mill		Amount
1	Establishment of Flour mill setup	Current & starter	2	5000
2		Door	1	5000
3		Steel boxes	4	2000
4		Flooring material	1	3000
5	Machine purchase	Flour mill	1	55000
6	Name board	Display Board	1	2000
Total Estimated cost				72000

Tailoring shop:

S.no	Name of the task	Tailoring shop		Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Establishment of Tailoring unit setup	Tin box	1	39000
2		Table & Chair	2	5000
3		Iron box	1	2000
4		Sewing machines	1	12000

5	Purchase of machine and ladies' items	Ladies' emporium items	1	25000
6	Name board	Display Board	1	2000
Total Estimated cost				85000

Milch animals:

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Amount
1	Purchase of animals	Milch animals	3	66000
2	Insurance	Cows Insurance	1	4000
3	Name board	Display Board	1	2000
Total Estimated cost				72000

Tent house:

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Amount
1	Establishment items	Celling Tent	10	30000
2		Iron Polls	61	51850
3		Chairs	150	30000
4		Tables	2	3500
5		Background Wall	2	3510
6		Plain Sidewall	12	16500
7		Design Wall	10	5640
8	Name Board	Display Board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				142500

Carpenter:

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Amount
1	Purchase of machines	Sharpshooter	1	5000
2		Glos600	1	2300
3		Gho26-82D	1	8100
4		GKS235T	1	13500
5		CM Chain	1	9600
6	Name Board	Display Board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				40000

Sound system:

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Purchase of sound system items	Sound Box	2	40000
2		Amplifier 1000 wts	1	35000
3		Mike set	1	4000
4		Phonga	2	6000
5		Sound Mixer	1	13500
6	Name board	Display Board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				100000

Sheep rearing:

S.no	Name of the task	Particulars	No	Estimated Cost in Rs.
1	Providing Sheep	Providing Sheep (Male-1, Female-6)	7	55000
2	Insurance	Sheep insurance	7	3500
3	Establishment of Sheep shed	Roofing Sheets	6	7500
4		Bamboo tadakalu/ sticks	4	4000
5		Parsi stones	30	4000
6	Name board	Display board	1	1500
Total Estimated cost				75500

6.1.1 Activity wise Budget for the Project

SI	Particulars	Type of Unit	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Beneficiary Share	Donor Share
1	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)	No. s	1	1.00	1.0	0	1.0
	Sub Total		1	1.0	1	0	1
2	Livelihood Development interventions						
2.1	Goat rearing	No's	61	0.76	46.36	6.10	40.26
2.2	Backyard poultry	No's	2	0.65	1.3	0.20	1.10
2.3	Kirana shop	No's	4	0.81	3.24	0.40	2.84
2.4	Tent house	No's	3	1.43	4.275	1.50	2.775
2.5	Online centres	No's	2	0.71	1.41	0.20	1.21
2.6	Flour mill	No's	2	0.72	1.44	0.20	1.24
2.7	Tailoring shop	No's	2	0.85	1.7	0.20	1.5
2.8	Sound system	No's	1	1.00	1	0.20	0.80
2.9	Milch animals	No's	5	0.72	3.6	0.50	3.1
2.1	Carpenter	No's	1	0.40	0.4	0.10	0.3
2.1	Sheep rearing	No's	2	0.76	1.52	0.20	1.32
	Sub Total		85		66.25	9.80	56.45
3	Inhouse trainings & Exposure visits						
3.1	Goat rearing training	No. s	4	0.070	0.28	0	0.28
3.2	Backyard poutrly training	No. s	1	0.030	0.03	0	0.03
3.3	Milch animals trainings	No. s	1	0.030	0.03	0	0.03
3.4	Livelihood Committee meetings	No. s	16	0.030	0.48	0	0.48
3.5	Veterinary camps & medicines	No. s	6	0.050	0.3	0	0.30
3.6	Exposure visits	No. s	2	0.080	0.16	0	0.16
3.7	Need based trainings & events	No. s	2	0.100	0.2	0	0.20

3.8	Training on financial literacy	No. s	2	0.040	0.08	0	0.08
3.9	Awareness building on women health & hygiene	No. s	2	0.040	0.08	0	0.08
3.10	Veterinary training for youth	No. s	4	0.070	0.28	0	0.28
3.11	Awarenes building on Postal schemes	No. s	2	0.050	0.1	0	0.10
3.12	Training on backyard kitchen garden	No. s	1	0.030	0.03	0	0.03
3.13	Staff trainings	No. s	2	0.063	0.125	0	0.13
	Sub total		45		2.175	0	2.175
4	Stipend during Apprenticeship for other than Animal husbandry beneficiaries for three months (11 x 0.05 x 3)	Persons	11	0.15	1.65	0	1.65
5	Kitchen gardens (vegetable seeds)	Persons	10	0.02	0.20	0	0.20
6	Estimated Post implementation support	Persons	10	0.1	1.00	0	1.00
7	Third party evaluation cost	No.s	1	1	1.00	0	1.00
8	Video documentary and coffee table book preparation	No.s	1	2	2.00	0	2.00
9	Hiring of veterinarian (Project manager) for 24 months (One person)	Months	24	0.25	6.00	0	6.00
10	Support Staff (one person)	Months	24	0.15	3.60	0	3.60
	Sub total				15.45		15.45
	Total				84.87	9.80	75.07
11	Administrative Expenditure and listing charges (12% on Project Interventions)				10.23	0	10.23
	Grand Total Project Cost				95.10	9.80	85.30
	Per Capita Cost						1.00

6.1.2 Quarter-wise physical and Financial Action plan

Sl	Particulars	2023-24	2024-25				2025-26			
		4th Qtr. (Feb & March.)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
1	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)									
2	Livelihood Development interventions									
2.1	Goat rearing									
2.2	Backyard poultry									
2.3	Kirana shop									
2.4	Tent house									
2.5	Online centres									
2.6	Flour mill									
2.7	Tailoring shop									
2.8	Sound system									
2.9	Milch animals									
2.1	Carpenter									
2.1	Sheep rearing									
3	Inhouse trainings & Exposure visits									
3.1	Goat rearing training									
3.2	Backyard poultry training									
3.3	Milch animals' trainings									
3.4	Committee meetings									
3.5	Veterinary camps & medicines									
3.6	Exposure visits									
3.7	Need based trainings & events									
3.8	Training on financial literacy									
3.9	Awareness building on women health & hygiene									

3.1	Veterinary training for youth									
3.11	Awareness building on Postal schemes									
3.12	Training on backyard kitchen garden									
3.13	Staff trainings									
4	Stipend during Apprenticeship for other than Animal husbandry beneficiaries for three months									
5	Estimated Post implementation support									
6	Third party evaluation									
7	Video documentary and coffee table book preparation									
8	Hiring of veterinarian (Project manager) for 24 months (One person)									
9	Support Staff (one person)									
10	Administration									

6.2 Funding Resources

Recently, Ekalavya Foundation (EF) achieved a significant milestone by becoming the first Trust in India to successfully register and raise funds through the listing of the ZCZP Bond on the Social Stock Exchange of NSE. Through this platform, EF was able to raise a total of Rs. 85.30 lakhs. We are grateful to the following investors and donors who have demonstrated confidence in our mission and funded the project:

Funding Source	Subscription amount in Lakhs.
ZERODHA	55.00
NABARD	30.00
Shri D. Amaresh Kumar , retired as an Asst. Director from state Agriculture department of Telangana,	0.10
Shri Pendyala Narender , who retired as a Deputy Director from Telangana State Seed Corporation	0.10
Shri Godisela Ravindra , a distinguished IT professional	0.10
Beneficiary Contribution	9.80
Total Subscription	95.10

6.3 Human Resources Allocated for the project

S.no	Name of the staff	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1	Rathod Ganesh	Project manager	Veterinary diploma	10 years
2	Arka Laxman	Field co- Ordinator	Intermediate	8 years
3	Borlakunta Vijay	Regional head	Post graduation (MA- Sociology)	15 years

Other subject matter experts are involved according to the necessity of the project.

6.3.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Staff

Sl. No.	Name of the Employee	Designation	Roles and Responsibilities
1	Rathod Ganesh	Project manager	- Project Planning and Execution - Ensure the project is executed according to the plan - Engage with stakeholders, including local tribal communities. - Budget and Financial Management - Ensure transparency and accountability in project activities. - Identify potential risks to the project and develop mitigation strategies. - Prepare and submit regular field reports to the District Head. - Organize and facilitate training programs to build the capacity of the community.

2	Arka Laxman	Field co-Ordinator	• Support the implementation of livelihood interventions and other project activities. • Community Engagement • Activity Implementation • Collect data on project activities, outcomes, and community feedback. • Conducting community meetings, trainings • Facilitate communication and collaboration between stakeholders.
3	Borlakunta Vijay	Regional head	• Provide strategic guidance and support to the Project Manager and Field Coordinator • Assign tasks to team members and monitor their progress. • Preparation of the project reports and timely submit • Documentation of the project outcomes • Provide solutions and support to the Project team. • Identify potential risks to the project and develop strategies to mitigate them

7.0 Sustainability Plan

7.1 Long term viability

Ensuring the long-term viability of a project's outcomes is crucial for creating lasting impact and continuing benefits for the community. To achieve this, we have established several strategies aimed at maintaining and enhancing the project's success beyond the initial implementation phase. The following approaches will be employed to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes:

Strategy Followed	Description
Improving Community ownership	Fostering a sense of ownership and active participation through establishment and strengthening of women farmer clubs, Project development committees, meetings and community-led initiatives.
Capacity Building	Providing ongoing training and apprenticeship opportunities to the targeted communities for skill development.
Sustainable Financial Models	Developed community contributions, revenue-generating activities, and financial management training. We have also planned to generate post project maintenance fund to maintain the continuity of the project.
Monitoring and Evaluation	We have established regular monitoring systems, impact assessments, and feedback mechanisms. For this we are going to involve women farmer clubs, Project development committees and other subject matter experts.
Building Partnerships	To improve the effectiveness of the project we have involved various stake holders like State Animal Husbandry Dept. Telangana, Insurance companies, Bankers, meat research and development institutions etc..
Knowledge Sharing	Documenting best practices and learnings to create the resource materials for future reference.

7.2 Capacity Building

Capacity building is a process to strengthen the abilities of people to make effective and efficient use of resources in order to achieve their own goals on a sustained basis. Unawareness and ignorance of the stakeholders about the objectives, approaches, and activities are the reasons that affect the performance of the project.

In a part of Institutions and capacity building we have planned to conduct various trainings to the women farmer clubs, project committee, beneficiaries and grama sahayak on respective subjects.

7.2.1 Enhancing the skills and capacities of the beneficiaries

The Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project will demonstrate a significant potential of targeted training and awareness programs to bring about positive behavioural changes and improve the socio-economic conditions of the community.

The following trainings will be conducted during the project"

Sl. No.	Name of the training Program	No of trainings	Expected Benefits from the training
1	Training on Goat rearing	02	This training will have a significant focus on livestock management, potentially improving local practices and income from goat rearing.

Sl. No.	Name of the training Program	No of trainings	Expected Benefits from the training
2	Women Health Awareness Program	02	A targeted approach to enhancing women's health literacy, which can lead to better health outcomes for women in the community.
4	Training on milch Animals	02	Training & exposure visit in traditional cow farming with good practices
5	Training on Backyard Poultry	02	Backyard poultry training helps in enhancing small-scale poultry farming, which can contribute to household nutrition and additional income.
6	Need-based trainings and events	02	Important for raising awareness and understanding of the PESA Act, which can empower local communities regarding their rights and governance.
7	Veterinary Camps	06	Awareness on preventive check-up and importance of vaccination and sharing other relevant information
8	Training on financial literacy	04	Essential for improving financial management skills among participants, promoting better personal and household economic stability.
9	Awareness on postal schemes	02	Educates participants on various postal savings schemes, encouraging savings and financial planning.
10.	Training on Backyard Kitchen Garden	01	Addresses agricultural diversification and sustainable farming practices, likely promoting food security and economic benefits for farmers.
10	Training on computer application	04	This training is crucial for digital literacy, which can significantly improve employment opportunities and efficiency in various tasks
11.	Apprentice-ship training on Kirana Shop	02	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in handling day to day business in running a Kirana Shop
12.	Apprentice-ship training on Tent House	02	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in handling day to day business in tent house for events/functions
13.	Apprentice-ship training on online Centre (Printer, Xerox & Internet)	02	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in handling day to day business for Online Centre
14.	Apprentice-ship training on Flour Mill	01	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in handling day to day business in operation of Flour Mill.
15.	Apprentice-ship training on Tailoring Shop	03	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in operating day to day business in a Tailoring Shop

Sl. No.	Name of the training Program	No of trainings	Expected Benefits from the training
16.	Apprentice-ship training on Sound System	01	On-Job- Training & real-life exposure in handling day to day business on events/functions
17.	Exposure Visits	02	Visit to on-going livelihood projects and exposure to real-life actual job situation will foster community behavioural change and promote sustainable practices.
18.	Committee Meetings	10	Focussed Committee Meetings will help and empower the beneficiaries to formulate strategies for ensuring the sustainability of the project outcomes
	Total	50	

7.3 Partnerships with various agencies

In order to make awareness and skill development of the beneficiaries to perform every activity with higher productivity, there is a need to find out the scope of convergency with various departments agencies, and stakeholders. In this regard, we have already identified some of the existing entrepreneurs (Kirana shop, tailoring units, DTP centres tent house, etc..)

Accordingly, a linkage with the following provable agencies/establishments at to made. To facilitate the promotion of apprenticeship and on job training so as to enable the beneficiaries to get exposure to the actual job / business situation.

We have named a few agencies that could be potential collaborators for this project:

- 1) ITDA
- 2) Veterinary
- 3) IKP (SHG)
- 4) Goshala's
- 5) Reputed poultry farms
- 6) Meat Research Institute of ICAR
- 7) Directorate of Poultry Research
- 8) Department of Health
- 9) Department al postal
- 10) Nationalized Banks
- 11) Insurance companies

8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project

To ensure the ongoing success of the project, we will implement a structured monitoring system for regular assessments of project activities and to identify areas for improvement. We will conduct periodic impact assessments to measure the effectiveness of the project and ensure that objectives are being met. Additionally, we will establish feedback mechanisms to create feedback loops, allowing beneficiaries and stakeholders to provide input on the project's effectiveness and suggest necessary adjustments.

8.1 Key performance Indicators (KPIs) of the project-1

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs1) for major activities

← -24 m----- 18 m←-----12 m←-----6 m←----- 0m

Goal/ Impact	Objectives/ Over All Outcome	Intermediate outcomes that lead to overall outcome	Outputs for each intermediary outcome	Activities for each output	Inputs for each activity	Pre Project-Implementation
Long Term Impact: 1) Reduction in rural poverty 2) Improved Wellbeing 3) Provide livelihood opportunities in allied agri sector	1) Sustainable income sources will be created for 85 tribal poor families. 2) 8 strong women clubs will be established. 3) Migration will be decreased. 4) Capacities of stakeholders will be increased.	Outcome 1: Women Clubs encourages savings and find out solutions to village problems.	Empowerment of women as women clubs encourage savings thereby women can have financial independence.	Activity -1: Goat Rearing units (major probable Activity)	Input: 1) 7 Goats 2) Goat platform arrangements 3) Goat rearing training	1) Base Line Survey 2) Socio Economic Survey 3) Staff allocation 4) Orientation to the staff
		Outcome 2: With increasing level of incomes, improvement in living standards	Output 1- Constant income generation assets will be created	Activity -2: Provisional Stores	Input: 1) Infrastructure & Groceries 2) Trainings	5) Establishment of Women Clubs 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC)

		Outcome 3: Reduced migration as availability of opportunities to work in the same place	Output 2- Beneficiaries will get relevant Knowledge	Activity -3: Online centres	Input : 1) Infrastructure & Groceries 2) Mini Xerox Machine 3) Trainings	7) Dedicated account opening for PDC
		Outcome 4: Additional income will be started.	Output 3- Local & diversified opportunities will be created.	Activity -4: Carpentry Machinery	Input: 1) Carpentry Equipment 2) Trainings	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs2) for major activities

← -24 m----- 18 m←-----12 m<-----6 m<----- 0m

Goal/ Impact	Objectives/ Over All Outcome	Intermediate outcomes that lead to overall outcome	Outputs for each intermediary outcome	Activities for each output	Inputs for each activity	Pre Project-Implementation
KPI: 1) Increase in income levels for 85 tribal poor families at least by 30% 2) Reduction of migration for 85 families. 3) Improvement in overall wellbeing for the targeted 85 families	KPI: 1) Sustainable income generation activities shall be created for 85 Vulnerable families 2) 10 Training programs. 3) Establishment of 09 women groups in ten tribal villages.	KPI:- 1) Income Generation: % Income improvement through project activities. 2) Employment Creation:- No. of people got employment opportunities 3) Skill Building Number of participants who are participated to the skill trainings. 4) Poverty Reduction: % increase in standard of living among the beneficiaries 5) Gender Equality: Number of income generation activities created for women.	KPI:- 1) Income Generation: a) Gross income generation of the family. b) Maintaining bank balance in their accounts. c) Assets created like buying vehicle, cooler etc., 2) Employment Creation:- Number persons adopted to local entrepreneurial opportunities. 3) Skill Building Number skill development trainings and workshops conducted. 4) Poverty Reduction	KPI:- 1) Income Generation: a) % of Gross income generation of the family. b) Maintaining bank balance in their accounts. c) Assets created 2) Employment Creation:- Number of entrepreneurial opportunities provided. 3) Skill Building Number skill development trainings and workshops conducted. 4) Poverty	KPIs: 1) 85 livelihood schemes/ activities grounded. 2) 50 skill Trainings provided. 3) 10 convergence trainings by Govt. depts. 4) 09 women g formed.	KPIs: 1) Detailed survey to be completed in 1st quarter 2) 10 Participatory Rural Appraisal Surveys in 8 villages in 1st quarter 3) Social economic survey in 10 villages in 1st quarter 4) Establishing 09 women's clubs in 1st quarter 5) Identify suitable staff in 1st quarter and provide training 6) Establishment of Project Development Committee (PDC) with 20 members, 2 members from each village. 7) Identification of 85 beneficiaries by respective women's clubs 8) Identification of suitable Activities to 85 families by women's clubs

		6) Community Engagement a) Percentage of project participants engaged in community development initiatives. b) Number of community-based non-farm projects initiated by project beneficiaries. 7) Quality of Life a) Improvement in quality of life.	a) Adoption of good food habits. b) Changing of cropping pattern. 5) Gender Equality: a) Number of women participated to project activities. b) Number of women beneficiaries in the project. c) Decision making towards the project. 6) Community Engagement a) Number of community based activities are conducted. 7) Quality of Life a) Self-reported quality of life assessments among project participants, measured through surveys or interviews.	Reduction a) Adoption of healthy food habits and wellbeing 5) Gender Equality: a) Number of women participated in project activities. b) Number of women beneficiaries in the project. c) Decision making towards the project. 6) Community Engagement a) Number of community based activities are conducted. 7) Quality of Life a) Housing & Living conditions.		
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8.2 Monitoring & Impact Assessment

The following tasks are integral to the monitoring and evaluation framework of the SLDP, ensuring effective project implementation and achieving sustainable outcomes:

Sl. No.	Task	Description
1	Women farmer club meetings & Committee meetings	Monthly meetings will be conducted to assess the activities. Members will review progress, discuss challenges, and identify solutions to improve the effectiveness of the activities.
2	Maintenance of Registers	Various registers will be maintained to capture and document information related to project progress, including beneficiary details, financial transactions, and activity outcomes.
3	Committee Visits	Monthly visits will be conducted by the Project Committee to assess ongoing activities, meet with beneficiaries, and evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions.
4	Staff review meetings	Monthly review meetings will be held with staff to discuss project progress, address issues, and plan future activities. These meetings will ensure alignment with project goals and timely execution of tasks.
5	Subject matter experts' visits	Periodic visits from subject matter experts will be organized to provide technical advice, review project activities, and recommend improvements based on their observations.
6	Quarterly meeting with beneficiaries	Quarterly meetings will be conducted with beneficiaries to review project progress, gather feedback, discuss challenges, and plan for the next quarter's activities.
7	Internal Audit	Internal audits will be performed to review financial records, ensure compliance with project procedures, and assess the overall effectiveness of project implementation.
8	Knowledge Sharing	Knowledge sharing sessions will be organized to disseminate best practices, lessons learned, and successful strategies among beneficiaries, stakeholders, and other interested parties.

8.3 Impact Assessment

To ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the Babjipet Sustainable Livelihood Development Project (BSLDP), we will conduct a comprehensive impact assessment using a certified social auditor.

- To ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the SLDP (Sustainable Livelihood Development Project), we will engage a certified social auditor with recognized expertise in evaluating social impacts of development projects.
- The social auditor will systematically review the project's outcomes against its objectives, providing an objective and detailed analysis of the project's achievements and areas for improvement.
- Assessing the improvements in beneficiaries' economic conditions and quality of life.
- Evaluating how well the project's activities met their intended goals.
- Reviewing the project's success in achieving its defined objectives.
- The independent review will offer valuable insights into the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the project, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Metrics and statistical evidence of the project's impact. Observations and feedback from beneficiaries about the project's effectiveness. Suggestions for enhancing the project's effectiveness based on the auditor's findings.

- The impact assessment report will be shared with stakeholders, including donors and community leaders, to demonstrate the project's impact and foster a culture of continuous improvement.
- Findings from the impact assessment will be used to refine current strategies, inform future project planning, and ensure that the benefits of the SLDP extend beyond the initial implementation phase.

9.0 Risk Management

9.1 Major risk factors and mitigating measures

We have given comprehensive list of risk factors associated with the BSLDP along with corresponding mitigating measures to address these risks.

Major Risk Factors	Description	Mitigating Measures
Sudden Death of Livestock	Death of livestock population like Goats, Cows, Backyard poultry and sheep due to seasonal diseases.	• We have appointed a dedicated veterinarian for ongoing health management and emergency care. • Comprehensive plan for regular vaccinations and mandatory insurance coverage will be initiated for all livestock.
Failure of non-Animal husbandry business activities	Small-scale businesses such as Kirana Shops, Tent Houses, Welding Shops, and Xerox Centres may fail due to a lack of skills among beneficiaries.	• Conduct a two-month internship at existing businesses to provide beneficiaries with practical experience and insights. • Allocate funds for ongoing support to assist beneficiaries who face challenges after the project's completion.
Lack of community participation.	Insufficient engagement from the community in project activities once they are established.	• Maintain regular and proactive communication with community members through frequent visits and night stays to address gaps and foster participation. • Organize regular meetings to address concerns, gather feedback, and strengthen community involvement.
Insufficient Infrastructure	The lack of necessary infrastructure for Animal husbandry activities could lead to death of livestock.	• Include the cost of necessary infrastructure such as animal shelters, business spaces, and equipment in the project budget. • Ensure that all required infrastructure is provided during the grounding of activities.
Inadequate Financial Management	Poor financial management off small scale businesses like online centre, kirana shops, tent house etc... could lead to project failure.	• Conduct regular training sessions on financial planning and management for beneficiaries. • Perform frequent audits and financial reviews to ensure transparency and effective fund utilization.

Beneficiary deaths	Premature death of beneficiaries can disrupt project progress and continuity.	We will organise and encourage capacity building of next family member as a standby arrangement which is also forms basis of sustainable upliftment of the targeted society.
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9.2 Contingency Plan

A comprehensive Contingency Plan is essential for managing risks and ensuring the success of the BSLDP. This plan outlines proactive measures and response strategies to address potential challenges that may arise during the project's lifecycle.

Major Risk Factor	Contingency Plan
Sudden Death of Livestock	- Establish and maintain strong communication channels with the local Veterinary Department to ensure rapid access to emergency services and timely intervention for any health issues affecting the livestock. - Utilize insurance claims to replace deceased livestock. Ensure that all animals are insured and that claims are processed efficiently to secure replacement livestock and minimize project disruptions.
Failure of non-Animal husbandry business activities	Provision of additional support from Post project Maintenance fund to support the backlogged beneficiaries.

10.0 Exit Plan

The Exit Plan for the SLDP is designed to ensure that the project's benefits are sustained beyond the formal end of the project period and that the transition is smooth for both beneficiaries and stakeholders. We have outlined the exit strategies in the below table:

Plan	Description
Orientation Program for Books and Records Maintenance.	- Conduct an orientation program for the Books and Records Maintenance of the Babjipet Livelihood Committee. - Hand over essential documents including committee meeting registers, bank books, cash books, and cheque books. - This handholding process will be initiated since inception of the project.
Transfer of Project Assets and Responsibilities	- Transfer the ownership of project assets and resources to the Babjipet Livelihood Committee. - Hand over responsibilities related to the management and maintenance of project assets.
Creation of Post-Project Maintenance Fund	- Plan for continued support by having beneficiaries contribute a reasonable amount for maintenance. - Hire a person for post-project support for at least one year.