

RAJEEVIKA

PROGRESS REPORT

November 2017



State Project Management Unit-RGAVP
Department of Rural Department & Panchayati Raj
Jaipur-302010

Contents

1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 RGAVP Progress at a glance	4
3.0 Institution Building	7
3.1 Self Help Groups	7
3.2 Village Organizations	7
3.3 Cluster Level Federations	8
3.4 Special Project on Strengthening Cluster Level Federations	8
4.0 Social Inclusion	9
5.0 Financial Inclusion	11
5.1 Credit Linkage	12
5.2 Digital financial inclusion initiatives	12
5.2.1 Business Correspondents	12
5.2.2. Setting up Financial Institution for Women SHG in Rajasthan	13
6.0 Livelihood Development	14
6.1 Livelihood Clusters	14
6.2 Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA)	15
6.3 Non farm Livelihoods	15
7.0 Youth Skill Building& Employment generation	16
8.0 Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	18
8.1 RRLP Progress up to November '2017	21
9.0 NRLP Progress as on November 2017	22
10.0 NRLM Progress up to November 2017	23

1.0 Introduction

Mission:

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

Objectives:

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

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

Key Projects implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

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

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

Approach

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

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

2.0 RGAVP Progress at a glance

- **Mobilisation:** 85042 SHGs have been formed by mobilising about 9.2 lac women in 144 blocks across State. This has been achieved by Community Resource persons as well as Active Women.
- **Financial Inclusion:** More than 7.4 lac members of 65374 SHGs have been benefited with the revolving fund and Community Investment support to the tune of Rs 613.7 Crores.
- **Village Organisation formed:** Total 6190 VOs have been promoted.
- **Cluster Level Federations:** Rajasthan be the first State to have federated into Cluster Level Federations. As on reporting period 218 CLFs have been promoted and 107 CLFs registered under co-operative societies act. Each CLF has been covering about 5000 women from 35-40 villages and operates like a Mini Bank with a corpus of about Rs 2.5 crore.
- **Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):** The CMSA project is being implemented with the objective of 'reducing the cost of cultivation' without adversely impacting the yields. It is being done by replacing costly chemical pesticides and fertilizers with home-made organic manures and bio pesticides. SERP is providing technical back stopping to RGAVP on this. It started with 2 blocks and expanded in 6 more blocks and benefitting 11850 SHG member farmers.
- **Productive Asset Building on the fields of women SHG members to strengthen their livelihoods:** Assets like Farm Ponds, Field bunding, Horticultural Plantations, Goat/cattle shed, NADEP/ Vermi Compost pit etc. are being leveraged from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for 1 lakh SHG members. Each member would get assets worth min Rs. 1 lakh this year. The Government of Rajasthan has authorized the

Clusters Level Federations of the SHGs to work as Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for category B works of SHG members. Entire work of estimation of costs, issuing muster rolls, measurement of works, etc. will be done by CLFs and the delays being greatly reduced.

- 138 women are selected as Bare Foot Technicians under MGNREGA.
- 9.287 women MATEs are trained and being deployed under MGNREGA.
- Total 14906 youth from SHGs have been skilled with self and wage employment through RSLDC, RSETIs and CIPET.
- As part of social inclusion (to proactively include most vulnerable sections of society) in NRLM, RGAVP has signed an MoU with J-PAL (international research and policy network) and Bandhan (NGO) to work with Ultra Poor in Manoharthana block of Jhalawar as a pilot.
- Transaction based MIS System rolled out to monitor various interventions and for measuring performance of Staff.

MEC Project:

RGAVP has entered into an MoU with Kudumbshree to develop MEC led micro enterprise development in three 3 selected three districts viz. Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur on pilot basis. Required MECs have been trained and deployed. So far they supported 3060 Micro enterprises.

PRI-CBO Convergence:-

RGAVP entered into MoU with Kudumbashree for creating a model for supporting both PRI and CBO Networks for effective convergence leading to sustainable and better implementation of NRLM in 3 Blocks of 3 districts – Sangod (Kota), Kherwada (Udaipur) & Asind (Bhilwara). In the long run the partnership should result in the creation of a robust institutional structure of the poor that is closely linked to local governance and development.

MKSP-II (Mahila Krishi Sasakthikaran Pariyojana)

Implementing Government of India funded MKSP-II in 18 blocks through CLFs promoted under RGAVP with the target of benefitting 54000 Households. So far 30122 households mobilized and being benefitted through various interventions with the support from 1230 Pashu/Krishi Sakhis

Cumulative Progress at a glance

Sr. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	MPoWeR	Total
1	No of Blocks entered	60	9	68	7	144
2	No of Villages entered	6151	925	2405	760	10241
3	SHG Formation	52896	8168	18978	5000	85042
4	Number of HHS	618883	95566	222043	58500	994991
5	No of SHGs with Saving AC	46007	6493	13526	4974	71000
6	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	43042	5921	11459	4952	65374
7	No of SHGs availed CIF	34001	4888	6629	2494	48012
8	Credit Linkages	17937	2320	3803	3565	27625
9	No of VOs promoted	4134	568	1041	447	6190
10	No of CLFs promoted	159	27	17	15	218
11	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	738	83	174	148	1143

Expenditure under various Projects (Rs In Crores)

Name of the Project	Expenditure Till March 2017	Budget 2017-18	Expenditure (April-November 17)	Cumulative Exp. Since inception
RRLP	588.18	200.00	148.49	738
NRLP	62.64	23.66	20.27	83
NRLM	118.32	101.81	55.26	174
MPoWeR	126.35	33.00	20.12	148
Total	895.49	358.47	244.14	1143

3.0 Institution Building

3.1 Self Help Groups

Institution Building has been one of the key activity for RAJEEVIKA. Mobilisation of poor women in to Self Help Group at village level has been the first step for RAJEEVIKA towards acheiving its goal. As on November 2017 RGAVP mobilized about 9.6 lac households into 82625 SHGs

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

<u>RGAVP</u>		
No of Blocks Covered	-	144
No of GPs covered	-	3380
No of Villages entered	-	10218
No of SHGs promoted	-	82625
No of VO's promoted	-	5966
No of CLFs promoted	-	198
Producer Companies.	-	13

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

3.2 Village Organizations:

SHG's are empowered to form the village level federation of SHGs called Village Organization. In one village, women are mobilised in to more than one SHG with smaller and manageable size in each groups however there has to be integration of village level SHGs which will become platform for women to organise and share their issues collectively as village. Moreover the Community Investment Fund has to be received by VO for on lending to village SHGs. With existence of VO in village, Cluster Level Federations or RGAVP who provide the CIF need not to deal with large number of SHGs separately in each village. 5966 Village Organizations have been promoted till reporting period.

3.3 Cluster Level Federations

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

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

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

198 Cluster Level Federations has been promoted and 96 registered under Co-operatives Act .

3.4 Special Project on Strengthening Cluster Level Federations

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

Current Status and Progress:

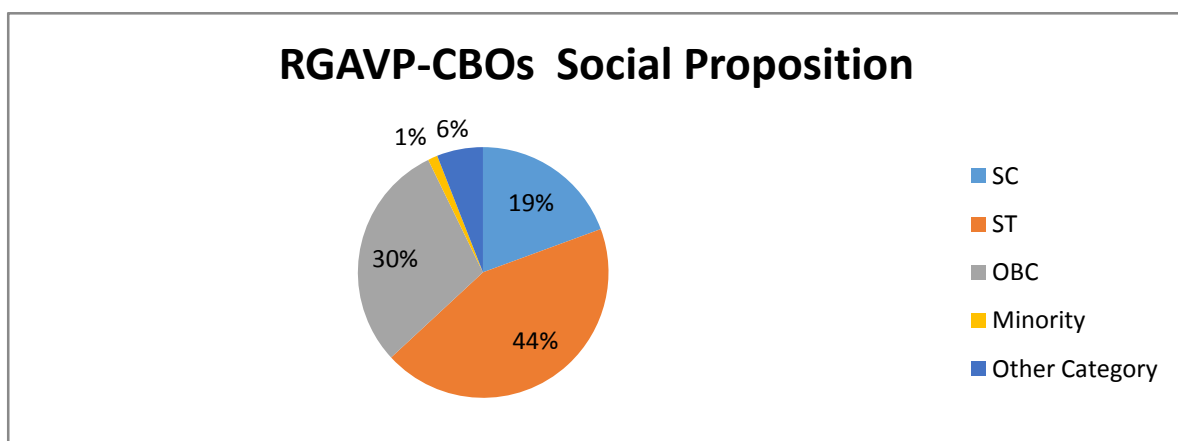
NRLM, MoRD has approved a special project for Strengthening of 21 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) in 5 NRLP block with total budget of Rs. 3.4 Crore for period of 2 years. Following deliverables have been completed so far:

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

4.0 Social Inclusion

As per BPL plus policy of RGAVP, 9.9 lakh beneficiaries have been mobilized to form 82625 Self Help Groups. Among SHG members being benefitted through Project activities, 44% belong to ST community, 19% to SC community and 30 % to Other backward communities and remaining 7% from other communities.

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



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

Inclusion of person with disability:

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



Progress:-

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



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

Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP):

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

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

Highlights -Progress Summary

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

5.0 Financial Inclusion

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

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

SHGs with SB A/C	: 71000
Savings	: 52.24 cr
Group Income (Int.)	: 98.84 cr
SHGs credit linked	: 27625
Credit from Banks	: 205.28 cr
No of SHGs availed RF	: 65374
RF amount released	: 98.06 cr
No of SHGs availed CIF	: 48012
CIF amount released	: 515.56 cr
No of VOs availed VRF	: 2972

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

MCLP for 51232 SHGs have been prepared and Community Investment Funds has been given to 48012 SHGs amounting to Rs 515.56 crore.

5.1 Credit Linkage

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

To facilitate credit linkages 550 Bank Sakhis have been deployed in those branches where more than 50 SHGs having their saving accounts. As on November 2017 , 27625 SHGs credit linked to the tune of about 205.28 crore .

5.2 Digital financial inclusion initiatives

5.2.1 Business Correspondents

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

Phase 1: NRLM, MoRD has approved a special project in November 2016 to pilot the concept of Business Correspondent agents in Begu (Chittorgarh) and Kekri (Ajmer). RGAVP has entered into MoU with two banks i.e. BRKGB and RMGB for BC model. There are 15 SHG members working as BCs and there are 25 existing BCs who have been trained and they are providing banking services to SHG members. Block Coordinators are identified in both the blocks.

Phase 2: Based on the progress of pilot project NRLM, MoRD has approved the scaling up of project in April 2017 for another 22 blocks across 15 districts for total

financial inclusion with total budget of Rs. 3.94 Crore. Following deliverables have been complete so far:

- State level workshop of staff of all the 22 blocks was conducted to impart awareness regarding the project
- Training manual for Business Correspondent agents is developed
- Books of records for tracking transaction are prepared.
- Total 72 SHG members are identified and working as BC agents
- 22 Block coordinators are identified to be deployed in all the 22 blocks.

5.2.2. Setting up Financial Institution for Women SHG in Rajasthan

Objectives:

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

Current Status and Progress:

NRLM, MoRD, GoI has sanctioned a special project on setting up a specialized financial institution in November 2016 to find out feasibility analysis and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up specialized institution in the State and has approved total amount of Rs.50 lakh.

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

institution for SHG women in the State. A consultation workshop was also organized with senior bankers, NABARD, SIDBI, RBI to share the findings of the feasibility report.

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

6.0 Livelihood Development

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

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

- Livestock based livelihood clusters development covering about 60,000 House Holds over a period of 3 years
- Agriculture based livelihood clusters development covering about 60,000 House Holds over a period of 3 years
- Non-farm livelihood clusters development covering about 7,450 House Holds over a period of 3 years.
- Skill Development covering about 27,700 youth of SHG members of RGAVP
- Convergence with MGNREGA, LIFE, IAY, Rural Development schemes plan to benefit about 1,00,000 households during 2016-18.

6.1 Livelihood Clusters

- Initiated the implementation of Livestock based livelihood interventions through Goat CRP in 12 districts covering 22217 households in 2072 GLBGs and Dairy based activities in 12 districts covering 28527 households in 2626 DLGs
- 1722 Pashu Sakhis have been identified, 1664 trained and 1610 deployed.
- 44215 households being benefited through crop clusters in 14 districts , 1061 krishi sakhis have been trained and supporting field level implementation.
- 11049 households mobilized and being benefitted through vegetable clusters in 10 districts with the support from trained 380 Krishi sakhis.

- 33515 HHs being benefitted through agriculture interventions under MKSP in 18 blocks of 13 districts.
- With the help of external Agency ISAP, more than 6400 households have been covered under agriculture based livelihood programme in Jhalawar, Churu and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. Total 4 Farmers producers Organisations have been formed.
- Non-farm clusters have been identified based under non-farm livelihood activities based on handicraft skill of the members i.e. Tie and Dye in Churu District, Leather works in Dausa and Stone and Jari work in Bikaner. 90 Producer Groups have been formed.
- More than 900 members have been trained in hand-roll agarbatti production with the support of Indian Grameen Services in Jhalawar district
- 13298 youth have been trained under Skill Development.

6.2 Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):

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

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

6.3 Nonfarm Livelihoods:-

MEC:-

This project's main aim is to promote small, village level enterprises in the community, by the community. RGAVP is doing this pilot project in partnership with Kudumbashree-NRO in 3 districts namely Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur. 65 MECs have been selected from the community itself, from all the 3 districts and trained for 6 months by KS-NRO mentors. From October, 2016 they have been deployed in their respective fields. Till date, 3027 micro enterprises (existing and new) have been made and supported by the MECs.

SVEP :-

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

Leather Project:-

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

Bundi Bandhej

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

7.0 Youth Skill Building & Employment generation

7.1 Convergence with MGNREGS/SBM/IAY:

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

7.2 CLF as implementing agency for Category B work under MGNREGA

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

7.3 Model convergence blocks

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

Progress highlights:

- 1,07,201 cat-B works of SHG member HHs have been included in Annual Action Plan at Gram Panchayat level
- 44345 financial sanction for Cat-B works issued, 22991 works implementation started and 611 works completed
- 2194 SHG members availed benefit of housing scheme under IAY/PMAY.
- 23997 SHG members constructed Toilet under SBM.
- 4028 SHG members facilitated to avail benefit through Social Security Schemes like Disability, old age and Widow pension schemes

7.4 Skill Development:

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

RGAVP has been contributing to achieve the mission of skilling by making skill an integral part of its programme. RGAVP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding

with RSLDC to train 26, 700 youths under the Employment-Linked Skills Training Programme (**ELSTP**) and with CIPET for 1000 Youths.

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

8.0 Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project

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

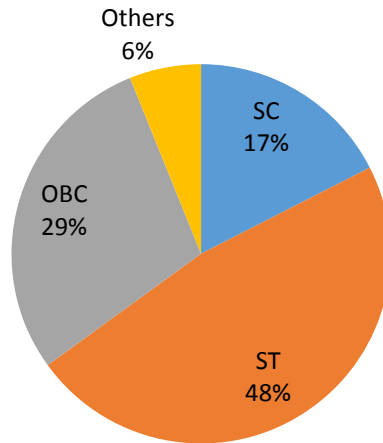
In these 18 districts, The Project aims to reach around 4.0 lac households out of which about 70 percent are expected to be in Project supported SHGs by the end of the Project period according to the availability of resources. Taking an average of 12 members per SHG, it is estimated that the Project will facilitate and nurture around 33,000 SHGs. As on November 2017 , more than 50000 SHGs, 4134 Village Organizations and 159 CLFs promoted under RRLP.

Institutions at a glance

No of Blocks Covered	-	60
No of GPs covered	-	1880
No of Villages entered	-	6151
No of SHGs promoted	-	52896
No of VO's promoted	-	4134
No of CLFs promoted	-	159
Producer Companies.	-	13

Coverage by Social Groups

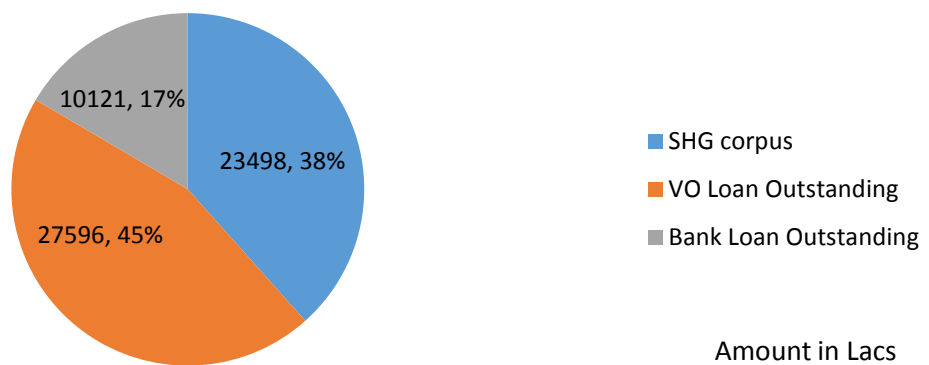
Social Category

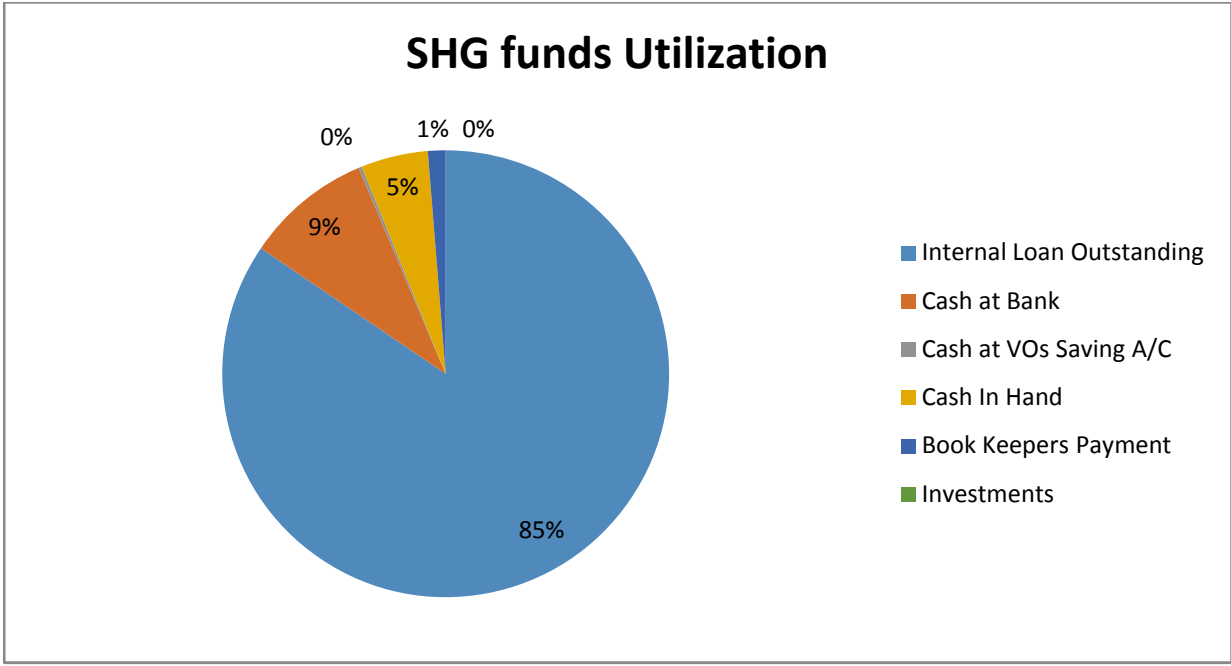


Under BPL+ policy of RGAVP, about 6.2 lac beneficiaries have been mobilized into Self Help Group under RRLP. Above chart shows that among SHG members being benefitted through Project activities, 48 % belong to ST community, 17 % to SC community and 29 % to Other backward communities and remaining 6% to others.

Fund Management in SHGs

Funds availability



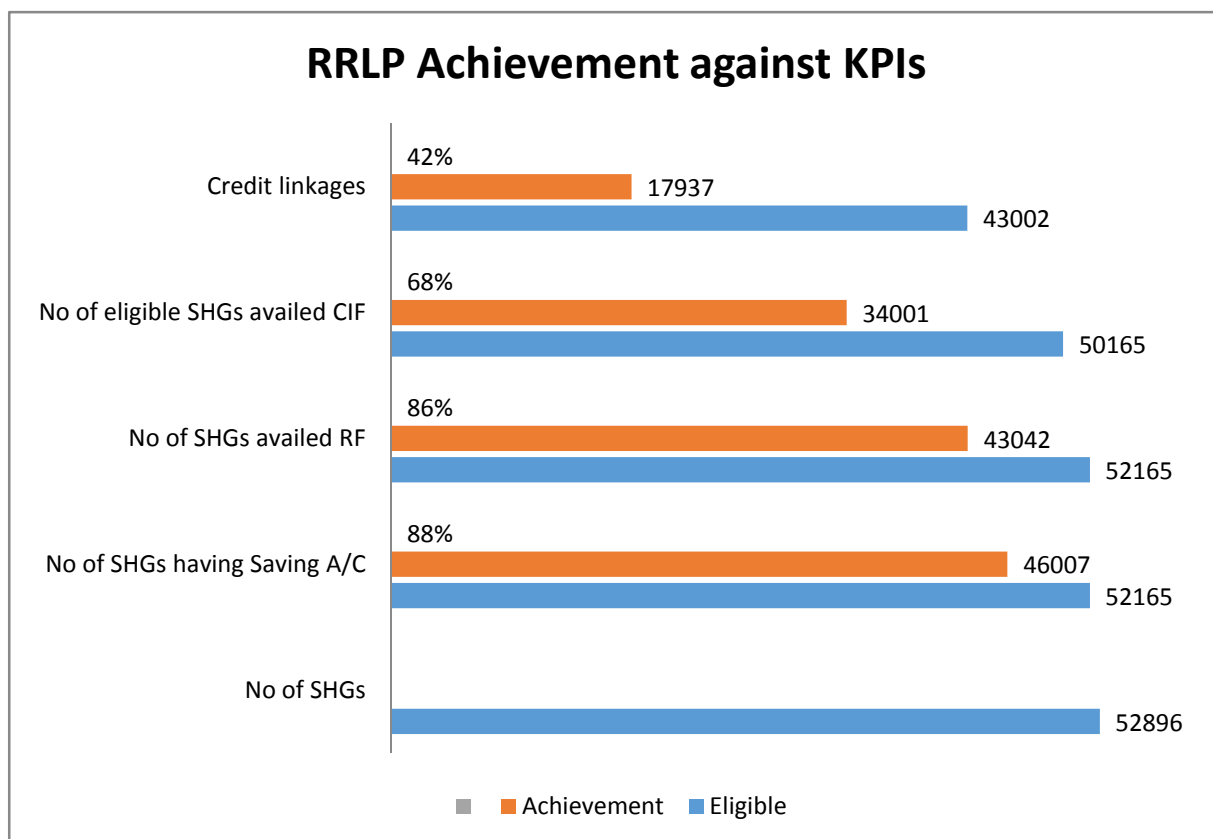


The financial parameters of the SHGs like savings, inter loaning, cash at bank and hand, depict the quality of the SHGs and indicate how well they are functioning for the benefit of their members. Some important financial indicators are depicted below:-

RRLP Progress on selected Financial Indicators	
% of eligible SHGs with Bank A/c	87%
No of SHGs credit linked	17937
Average Amt of loan disbursed /SHG from Banks(Rs)	74680
Total Savings(Rs cr)	32.10
Total Bank Loan disbursed (Rs cr)	133.95
Total CIS (Rs cr)	374.01
No of SHGs availed tranche-1	43042
No of SHGs availed tranche-2	34001

8.1 RRLP Progress up to November '2017

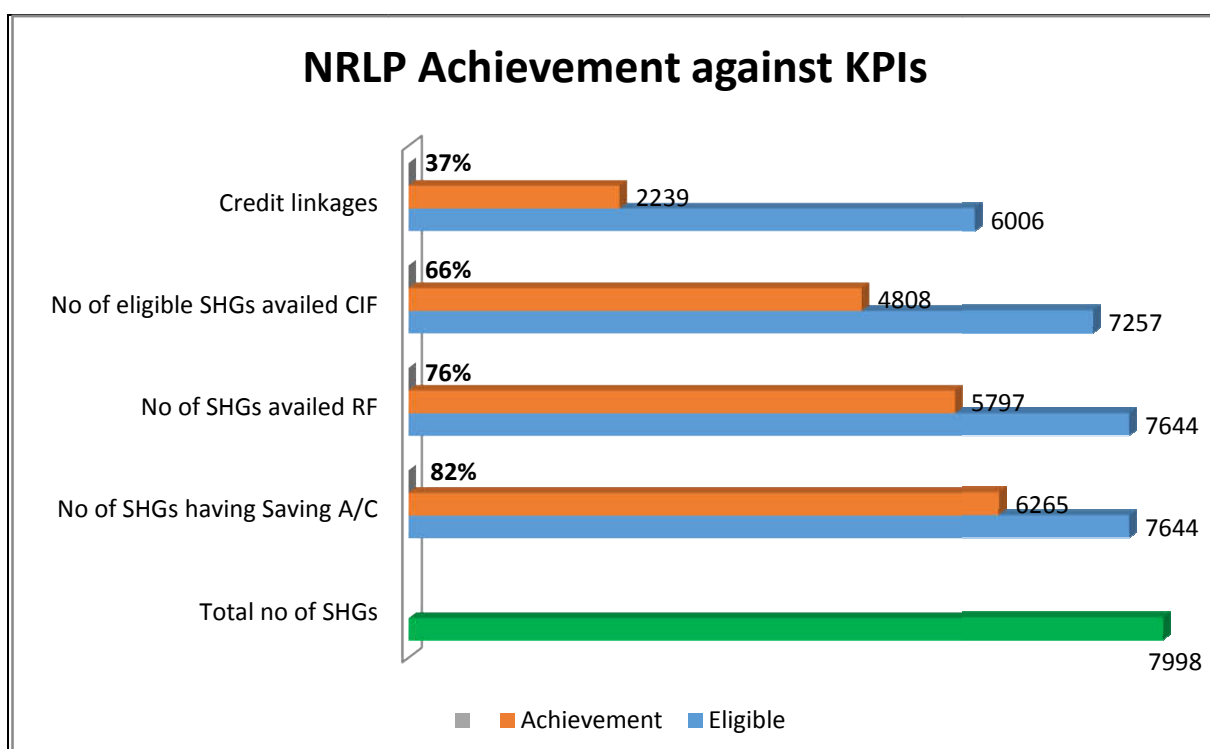
Serial No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement up to October'17 (2017-18)	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	7146	5488	77	52896
2	Number of HHS	82179	64209	77	618883
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	8500	7349	86	46007
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	10191	7755	76	43042
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	8000*	6978	87	34001
6	Credit Linkages	13700	6039	44	17937
7	No of VOs promoted	1901	931	49	4134
8	No of CLFs promoted	76	62	81	159
9	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	200	149.69	75	737.69



9.0 NRLP Progress as on November 2017

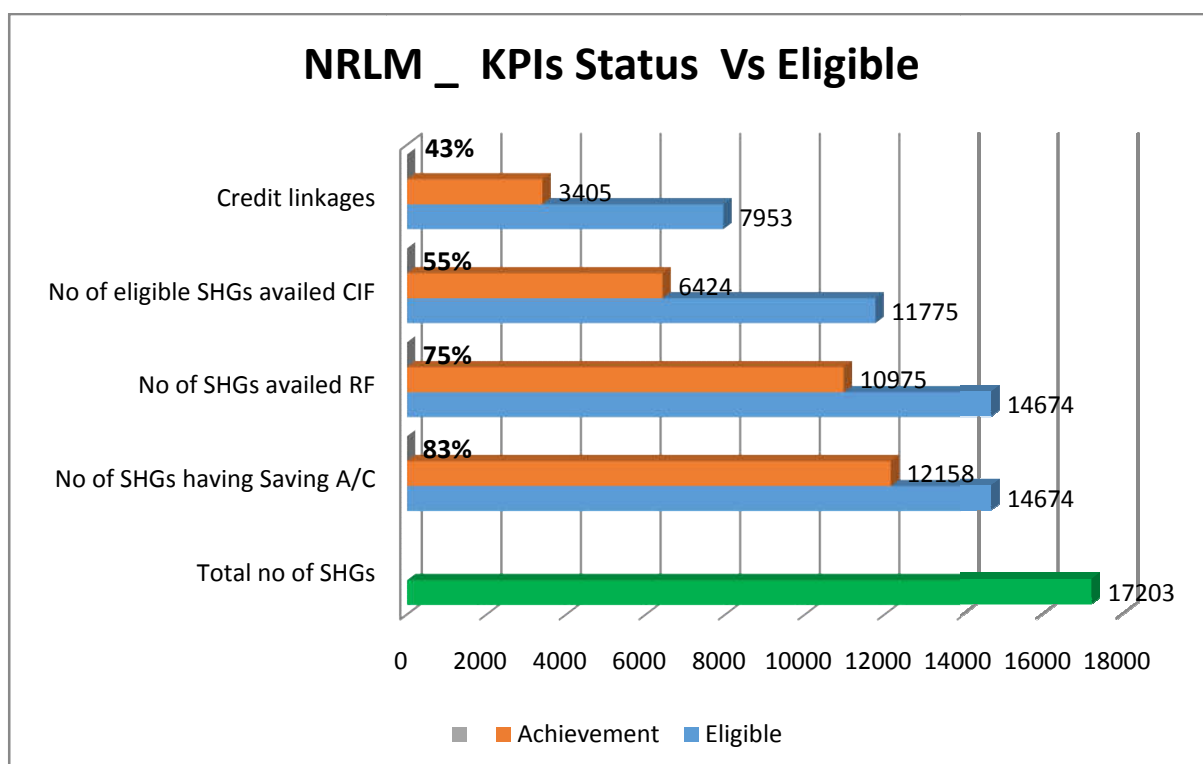
Target Vs Achievement (2017-18)

Serial No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement April – November 2017	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	1600	981	61	7998
2	Number of HHS	18400	11282	61	91977
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	2040	1070	52	6265
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	2200	899	41	5797
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	1770	1076	61	4808
6	Credit Linkages	2800	642	23	2239
7	No of VOs promoted	160	98	61	559
8	No of CLFs promoted	11	6	55	27
9	Expenditure(Rs in Crore)	23.66	20.27	86	82.87



10.0 NRLM Progress up to November 2017

Sl No.	Indicator	Target	Achievement April – November 2017	%	Cumulative Achievement
1	SHG Formation	10160	6418	63	17203
2	Number of HHS	111760	73807	63	197835
3	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	9070	3907	43	12158
4	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	7450	3663	49	10975
5	No of SHGs availed CIF	5500	3047	56	6424
6	Credit Linkages	6400	1991	31	3405
7	No of VOs promoted	576	341	59	960
8	No of CLFs promoted	15	10	67	12
9	Expenditure(Es in Crore)	101.81	55.26	54	173.5



MKSP-II Progress

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

Livelihood (Clusters) Interventions Progress

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



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