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**PROJECT GG SAMRUDDHI PROPOSAL**

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| **1** | **Project details** | |
| 1.1 | Title of the project | Project GG Samruddhi - Livelihood Empowerment Skills for 100 Adivasi Women |
| 1.2 | Key objective of the project | To develop, train and empower women to enable them to become self-sufficient through livelihood activities viz. Animal Husbandry, Organic Farming, Tailoring. |
| 1.3 | Brief Overview | In partnership with Premankur, Animedh Charitable Trust (ACT) proposes to provide vocational training and guidance to Adivasi women in Dadra Nagar Haveli (DNH) through Project Samruddhi. Capacity building training and access to market links will also be provided to ensure that the women have all the necessary resources and support to run a successful business.  Women in these communities currently lack employment and income certainty outside the 4-month monsoon season. Earning opportunities are rare during this time: many must migrate to find work, disrupting family life or do poorly paid labour jobs, whilst others are exploited by local factories paying very low wages, or find no paid work at all, leading to severe hardship.  Project Samruddhi aims to increase both the skills and confidence of the women, so that they can become self-sufficient earners throughout the year. Women who are economically empowered can transform their society from the inside, ensuring their children’s education and developing their communities by participating in village decisions. |
| 1.4 | Target beneficiary group | Adivasi women in the age group of 18 to 65 years, across 15 villages with over 100 hamlets in DNH (500+ beneficiaries over 3 years) |
| 1.5 | Corresponding Schedule VII (of Companies Act 2013) Clause | Promoting gender equality and empowering women; Employment enhancing vocational skills |
| 1.6 | Details of the component for which support is being requested | Tutor fees for experiential training exposure visits (plus travel costs).  Tutor fees for capacity building workshops (plus travel costs).  Travel costs for students.  Supervisor fees to provide mentorship and support throughout the 12 month programme (plus travel costs).  Implementation partner Premankur field coordinator’s salary to ensure successful management of the project. |
| 1.7 | Geographical area of execution of project and reason for selecting the area | DNH is a neglected Union Territory bordering progressive states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Project Samruddhi will benefit tribal Adivasi women across 15 villages (consisting of over 100 hamlets) within DNH. These 15 villages come under Amboli panchayat, Kherdi panchayat, Khanvel panchayat and Rudana panchayat which fall under the district of Silvassa and are 28km from the main town of Silvassa. The villages are:   * Velugam, Amboli, Tinoda, Khadoli, Bindrabin, Kala, Karjgav, Kherdi, Parzai, Dolara, Khanvel, Khutli, Rudana, Talavali, Chauda   These Adivasi communities are affected by severe hardships. Women in this region have been cut off from development and progress and suffer significant gender inequality. Poverty, poor educational infrastructure, language barriers, etc. hamper access to proper education. Census data shows that female literacy was just 64% in DNH in 2011. The women especially have been identified as being highly oppressed and distressed due to lack of education, social issues and lack of livelihood opportunities.  Over the last three years, Premankur have successfully established the first Adivasi women’s cooperative. This is the first tribal women’s cooperative in DNH. There are currently 585 members benefiting from this mutual support network, which also includes a savings club from which loans are made. This provides a pool of women who have already expressed a keen desire to improve their circumstances and who therefore have the potential to extract the most benefit from vocational training and mentoring by using their learned skills to create earning opportunities. |
| 1.8 | Project Rationale/Need | Field visits and assessments have shown that women in these traditional farming communities in DNH only had certainty in their earnings, and therefore their incomes, during the 4 months of the monsoon (from agriculture). For the rest of the year, these poorly educated and low-skilled women struggle to support their households, leading to severe hardship. Although some opportunities are available at nearby factories, they exploit the women by only hiring them as apprentices and unskilled labour for minimal wages. Some women travel to find work, at considerable disruption to family life. Others unable to travel may do poorly paid labour jobs or find no work at all. This hardship affects the education of children in the households, as the child is required to assist in income-earning efforts.  Base-line surveys revealed that (outside monsoon season) of those earning, on average the hourly wage was just 20 rupees, and they were only able to work 15-20 days per month; earning on average only 3500-5000 rupees per month. Although some women had been able to avail themselves of Government-funded dairy-farming training, we found that such training was insufficient for running a viable business: these women were only earning a maximum of 6000 rupees per month.  In addition, field assessments showed that the women were not playing an active role in their communities. They did not have the confidence to attend village Panchayat meetings, at which individual issues can be raised and resolved with the help of the community. Many were also experiencing oppression by drunken, often wayward husbands and/or errant adolescent children; they did not have the assertiveness required to address these problems or influence their household. |
| 1.9 | Duration of the project | The entire scope of the project is three years. Funding requested is for the first year. |
| 1.10 | Project proposal brief | 1. All women will receive vocational training in dairy farming, poultry farming or organic vegetable farming. 2. Exposure visits to see how successful rural businesses are run and managed. 3. Capacity building workshops, including:    1. financial awareness (including keeping account of income and expenses),    2. confidence building and assertiveness,    3. government schemes and subsidies available for purchasing equipment for setting up their livelihood activities, providing support on how to apply successfully, including on asserting themselves before village Panchayat heads,    4. natural resources management,    5. leadership within the home and community 4. 3 supervisors will attend the training to motivate and guide the women. They will also provide support and guidance between training sessions and following the training. They will visit the women individually at their homes regularly, at least monthly, to offer continued support whilst the women are setting up their businesses. They will also provide motivation and encouragement for the women to participate more actively in community decisions. These supervisors have already demonstrated success in setting up their own businesses under our pilot activity, so they are already a part of the community and can develop a quick rapport with the women and village Panchayat heads. 5. Providing links to markets in their chosen field, for example, local dairies, end consumer markets, vermi-compost purchasers. |
| 1.11 | Implementation model | 1. Premankur will advertise the project through the Adivasi women’s cooperative. Supervisors will spread the word through the villages more widely and foster support of village Panchayat heads and families of the women. 2. Premankur will invite resource partners in the respective fields to develop and conduct experiential training to the women. 3. Premankur will seek further viable market linkages. 4. 100 women will be selected by Premankur based on each woman’s current level of earnings and their assessment of motivation. 5. Training sessions and exposure visits will be conducted, with input and guidance from local supervisors. To ensure commitment, each student’s travel costs will be paid. Attendance will be monitored and recorded. 6. The local supervisors will visit their allocated women regularly, at least monthly, to offer continued support and encouragement and advice for improving outputs. During visits, the supervisors will monitor each woman’s progress, including level of earnings and savings, attendance at panchayat meetings, and qualitative factors such as feelings of confidence in influencing the household and community. |
| 1.12 | Overall expected impact of the project – Qualitative | Family income increase is expected to improve standards of living and education prospects of the children. More empowered women will be able to wield more influence to ensure children are engaged in education.  Enhanced earning, support and mentorship is expected to drive up the confidence of the women, including their ability to influence household and community decisions.  Established market linkages may assist other women in entering these markets in future, due to higher demand for proven output.  It is expected that the women will become successful role models in their respective village and community, motivating other women to seek further earning opportunities and stepping up to help other women overcome oppression. Supervisors will monitor how well the women are engaging and disseminating their learnings to others. |
| 1.13 | Overall expected impact of the project – Quantitative | Increase in earnings to over 10,000 rupees per month.  Increase in savings.  Stable household income throughout the year.  Reduced dependence on agricultural income.  Increased loans from the cooperative through the expansion of women’s businesses.  More women attending Panchayat and other community meetings. |
| 1.14 | Proposed success indicators for the project | Increased number of women in receipt of Government funding or subsidy  Increase in monthly incomes.  Consistent outputs produced and sold (e.g. no. of eggs sold per day, price per egg sold, etc.).  Increase in savings.  Increased number of women attending Panchayat and other community meetings.  Positive contributions made by women at community meetings.  An increased feeling of empowerment amongst the women, both within their household and in their community. |
| 1.15 | Plan for sustainability of the project | As the women earn more, they will save more and also understand borrowing and persisting through the business cycle, they will hire other women to help scale up their business. Our supervisors will monitor and press the extent to which the women are engaging other women and disseminating their learnings to others. Local linkages with the village panchayat to avail government schemes will ensure further women can begin to become self-sustained. Local resource persons will offer counselling and guidance for troubled women and get them motivated to earn and become self- sufficient. Government and Panchayat will provide market platforms for local consumption of produce. |
| 1.16 | Will your organization self-implement the project or will it be implemented through another agency/contractor? | ACT will work through local implementation partner Premankur who resides in Velugam, Dadra Nagar Haveli and can closely monitor the progress. The women’s cooperative in central village Khanvel will give the framework for women’s financial management. |
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| **3** | **Financial details of the project** | |
| 3.1 | Total budget of the project | USD 12,000 per year (See Annexure) |
| **4** | **Other Details** | |
| 4.1 | Estimated no. of beneficiaries to be impacted: | 100 direct beneficiaries in each year.  Indirect beneficiaries would include a proportion of the total 150,000 female population of DNH, as the women begin to act as community role models. |
| 4.2 | Periodicity of submission of project progress report and persons responsible for reporting | Weekly reports by the supervisors, monthly reports by the field coordinator, quarterly report by ACT to Donor. |
| 4.3 | Proposed monitoring & evaluation mechanism for the project | Field coordinator will monitor through attendance records: no. of training events and workshops held on schedule, no of women participants per village per training.  Supervisors will monitor through monthly assessments: no of entrepreneurial activities launched per village per month post training, income generation per participant post training, per month, etc. |

**ANNEXURE**

**Project GG Samruddhi Budget Details**

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| **Sr. No** | **Particulars** | **Amount** | **Total in INR** |
| **1** | **Vocational Training** |  |  |
|  | Tutor fees for vocational training in dairy and vegetable farming | Rs.1500/-per day X 2batches X 10days | 30000 |
|  | Travel for Dairy and vegetable training and exposure visits | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 6 trainings and 2 exposure visits | 40000 |
|  | Vermi-compost tutor | Rs.500/-per day X 2 batches X 30days | 30000 |
|  | Travel for vermi-compost exposure visit | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 1 day | 5000 |
|  | Tutor fees for poultry farming training | Rs.2000 for 10 trainings | 20000 |
|  | Travel for poultry farming exposure visits | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 2 days | 10000 |
|  | Overheads for vocational training including for exposure visits, e.g. food for full-day training/visit, stationery, etc. | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 8 trainings for dairy | 60000 |
|  |  | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 2 trainings for vermi-compost |  |
|  |  | Rs.100/- X 50 women X 2 visits for poultry |  |
|  | Supervisors | Rs.6000/- X 3 women X 10months (15villages) | 180000 |
|  |  | **SUB TOTAL 1** | **375000** |
| **2** | **Capacity Building Workshops** |  |  |
|  | Tutor fees including travel | Rs.3000/- X 10 months | 30000 |
|  | Overheads, e.g. food | Rs.100/- X 100 women X 10 trainings | 100000 |
|  | Supervisors and community members training stipend as community mental health trainers | Rs. 900x 10x20 | 180000 |
|  |  | **SUB TOTAL 2** | **310000** |
| **3** | **Programme Management Costs** |  |  |
|  | Field coordinator | Rs.6000/- X 10months | **60000** |
|  | Driver & diesel (for field coordinator, capacity building speakers, supervisors, ACT and CFL visitors) | Rs.6000/- X 10 months | **60000** |
|  | Administrative Expenses | Rs.500/- X 10 months | **6000** |
|  |  | **SUB TOTAL 3** | **126000** |
|  |  | **GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)** | **811000** |
|  |  | **USD 12,104 (1 USD = INR 67 net of currency conversion costs)** |  |
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