

Project Holistic Village Development Program, Haljora, Uttarakhand

Brief history of the Organization

- In 1967 Dr. Manibhai Desai founded BAIF as Bharatiya Argo Industries Foundation.
- Then in 1970s BAIF firstly started working on livestock development only with the objectives of improvement in indigenous cow and buffalo breeds.
- Then in 1982 BAIF launched a WADI(Argo-Horti-forestry) program for poverty alleviation in rural areas by introducing new varieties of Mango, Guavas and other fruits according to climate conditions along with livestock development.
- Then in 2013 BAIF realizes that only work on few segments doesn't results in development of whole village then they started working on Holistic village development program by establishing its own independent arm BISLD (BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihoods and Development).

Vision

Building a self-reliant rural society assured of food security, safe drinking water, good health, gender equity, low child mortality, literacy, high moral values, and clean environment.

Mission

BAIF's Mission is to create opportunities of gainful self-employment for the rural families, especially disadvantaged sections, ensuring sustainable livelihood, enriched environment, improved quality of life and good human values.

This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and upgradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

BAIF is an apolitical, secular, and professionally managed organization.

The Organogram

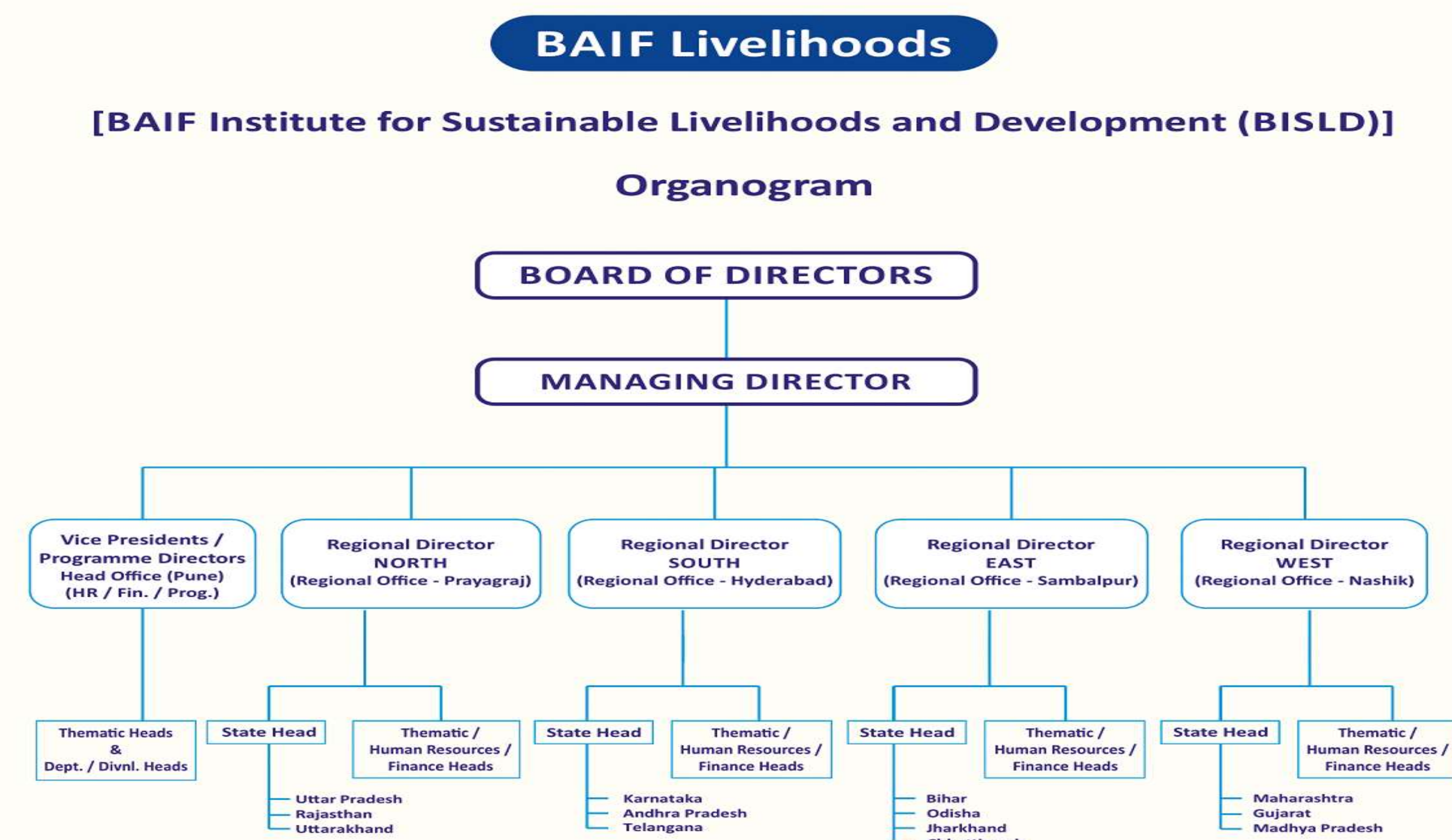
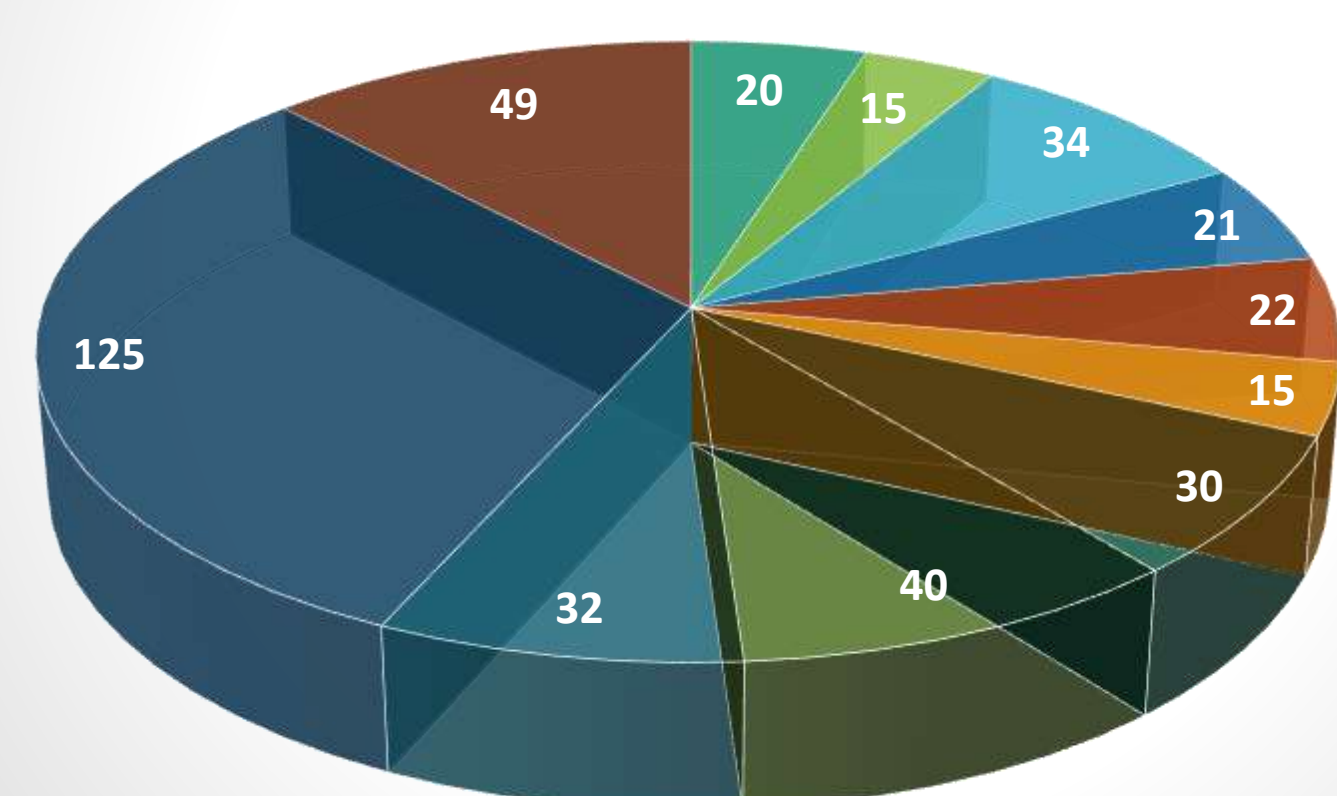


Figure 1: Distribution of Beneficiary by different Activity under HVDP project

- SHG exposer visit
- Wadi
- AI in whole GP
- Nutrition Garden activity
- Field visit of Funding Agency
- trellis
- Fodder distribution
- clean kitchen
- Animal Health Camp:
- land levelling
- SHG & Farmers meetings



About HVDP

Holistic Village Development Program is a comprehensive approach to rural development that aims to improve the overall quality of life in rural areas by addressing social, economic, and environmental issues. Under BAIF, the Holistic Village Development Programme (HVDP) is implemented in a Haljora village of Ibrahimpur Masahi Gram-panchayat in Haridwar district, Uttarakhand. The program involves the active participation of the local community to identifying their needs and developing solutions to address them.

Objective

The program aims at holistic development of target villages and communities through need-based action for livelihoods enhancement, infrastructure development, livestock development, water resource development, renewable energy, and women empowerment. And as a student we need to learn the implementation process, success and challenges.

METHODOLOGY

- Participatory involvement was ensured to understand the process of implementation, success and challenges in one village of Uttarakhand district.
- 165 HHs were contacted through survey socio-economic conditions, literacy, land holding, irrigated and non-irrigated lands, House status, skills and WADI.
- Developed ODK forms in Community Resource Person (CRP) to strengthen the Management Information System (MIS)
- Conducted group meetings with Self Help Group (SHGs) and Farmers to know the problems related to bank-linking of loans.

Findings and Understanding on the Project

Water sanitation and Hygiene

- Drainage facility is not existing in the village.
- Sanitation issue are also in the village.

Connectivity

- No road network in the village to establish market linkage with the farmers.
- Agriculture is dependent on rain due lack of water resources. No planning has been made to address connectivity.

Illiteracy and lack of Skills

- Literacy rate was descent in village but most of the people are in agriculture due to lack of skills.
- Lack of skills in village results in degradation of raw mango as they don't know pickling and other processes.
- women are only engaged in field work they don't have other skills to earn extra income.

Poor technology adaptation

- Peoples there don't want to adapt new farm techniques or new crops and new varities.
- CRPs are not well trained and not interested to work with full potential.
- Peoples there are not interested in meetings so less no. of people came in meetings.
- Organization needs quotation for everything even the price was under 3000-4000 rupees, that results in delay of the work.
- No use of tools like ODK for making forms and most of the work done on paper, there I observe lack of technology usages.

Learning during internship

Theoretical Vs Practical

- Knowledge gained about Argo-Horti-forestry (WADI) and trellis farming and its methods
- Learn about the ground reality of a project – Communities are not engaged, difficult to convience, environment and culture also affect the project.
- Learned how to establish Self Help Group (SHG) groups in theory it was linked.
- Report writing (Standardized), and more technical terms need to be learned.
- The importance of sustainability and is very difficult to mobilize community for participation and brining sustainability.
- In theory read about process only here we learned how to manage a project and response Funding Agencies.

Challenges faced during internship

- Language barrier – Community speaks their own local language which is difficult to understand by us.
- Gaining the trust of the community – Trust building is a long process and must be keep always on.
- Network issue – internet connectivity which hampers to take office at distant place
- Untrained staff on technology-based MIS system
- Lack of participation by community

SWOT Analysis of the Project and Organization

STRENGTH

- Multi-disciplinary team of professionals, researchers, thematic experts, and field practitioners.
- BRAND image of BAIF Livelihood
- Have a high success rate in project implementation.
- Experienced staff and volunteers
- Good evaluation and monitoring system

WEAKNESS

- Lack of proper documentation.
- Lack of technology usage.
- Dependence on external funding sources.
- Untrained CRP
- Manual baseline surveys
- The project does not include any schemes or activities that provide crop protection.

SWOT

OPPERTUNITY

- Possibility of expanding the program to other villages.
- Maximize use of technology by reducing paperwork.
- To train the CRP about the project and work with proper planning on time
- Opportunity to work collaboratively with other organizations or governments

THREAT

- Natural disaster and climate change.
- Uninterested stakeholders

Suggestions

- Providing CRP training and CRP kits.
- Ensure connectivity in the project village first.
- Build successful strong partnerships with the community.
- Need to be provide crop protection scheme like crop insurance scheme.
- Provide training of post-processing to the womens to ensure least economical damage by natural disasters.
- Show them new varieties of fruit crops and various crops and their past projects success stories like a movie so the people there learn by seeing and also it helps in building a bond.
- Need to reduce unnecessary paperwork and for less amount try to pass it without quotations.

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