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Custom Hiring Centre Intervention During Covid 19 Lockdown

**Jharkhand Opportunities for
Harnessing Rural Growth**
(Under Dept. of Rural Development,
Govt. of Jharkhand)

Challenges and Mitigation Strategies



Table of Contents

Background	03
Introduction	04
Agriculture and Farm Mechanization Scenario of Jharkhand	04
Custom Hiring Centre Intervention Under JOHAR	05
Custom Hiring Centre Intervention During Covid 19 Pandemic Time	05
Key Challenges	05
Mitigation Strategies Adopted	07
Awareness Generation	08
Ensuring Better Coordination Through Intensive Field Activities	08
Leveraging the Community Institutional Platform and Cadre Strength	09
Utilization of Technology	09
Training and Capacity Building of Stakeholders	09
Outcomes	10
Timely Completion of Activities of Farmers	10
Revenue Generation for the FPC	11
Major Step Toward Sustainability	12
Employment Generation at Local Level	12
Way Forward	13
Focus on Leveraging the Technology through J farm Collaboration	13
Increasing the Involvement of Pg's Office Bearer in Management of Intervention	13
Strengthening the Governance Structure for Intervention	14
Increasing the Scale of the Intervention	14
Special Acknowledgment	14
Annexure 1: FPC Wise Performance	15
Annexure 2: FPC Wise Farmer & Entrepreneur Registration Data	16

From the Desk of Project Director, JOHAR (Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth)



Agriculture is the major source of livelihoods for around 80% of the rural population of Jharkhand. The agricultural economy of the Jharkhand state is characterized by dependence on nature, low investment, low productivity, mono-cropping with paddy as the dominant crop, inadequate irrigation facilities and small and marginal holdings. So basically, Agriculture in Jharkhand faces a lot many challenges on different front.

Covid 19 pandemic has impacted every sphere of life during last few months and agriculture has not been an exception. Farmers are facing challenges on many fronts due to impact of covid. For example, they are facing difficulty in selling of their produce, difficulty in accessing agri input and farm machinery for timely completion of agricultural activities. On top of it, agriculture has come under more pressure due to the return of labour from other states as other business activities were closed due to pandemic induced lockdown. Therefore, a lot is required to be done to ameliorate the condition of agriculture which has been deeply impacted by the pandemic.

JOHAR (Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural growth) is being implemented in 68 blocks of 17 districts in Jharkhand. Total 19 Farmer Producer Companies have been created under the JOHAR project in different districts of the state. These FPCs are capable of enabling the farmers to enhance their economic well-being through leveraging the economy of scale. Importance of these FPCs increases

many fold in present circumstances as pandemic has brought plethora of challenges to agriculture. Collective action through community-based institutions can help the farmers to tide over these difficult times.

Major objective of this report is to put forward the efforts put by JOHAR and its technical support partner PricewaterhouseCoopers for increasing the farmers' access to farm machinery during the difficult times of covid 19 pandemic. Timely access to required farm implement is an important factor for reducing the cost and improving the productivity in agriculture. Increasing the level of farm mechanization through various innovative model has been an important component of JOHAR project. Custom hiring centre intervention under the JOHAR is aimed at increasing the level of farm mechanization in the state.






Through the collective action of the FPCs, JOHAR worked hard to increase the farmers access to farm implements during these difficult times. These efforts have been summarized in lucid manner in the report.

Bipin Bihari
Project Director, JOHAR

Background

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) under the aegis of Govt. of Jharkhand is implementing Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project (JOHAR). JOHAR is a projected assisted through IDA (World Bank) which aims at ensuring sustainable livelihoods for Jharkhand's rural population. Its approach is to leverage existing social and organization base of SHGs and their federations under DAY-NRLM Program. It also aims to mobilize rural communities around intensive livelihood interventions. The project is focused toward enhancing and diversifying rural household income in selected farm and non-farm sector. It will leverage comparative advantage of state by systematic approach toward diversification agricultural production system, augmented linkage to higher order markets and promoting rural entrepreneurship.

The JOHAR project envisages enhancing agricultural incomes through increased productivity, improved market linkages and value addition. Strengthening extension services and improved access to credit will support this growth strategy. The emphasis is on economic integration and enhancing rural livelihood opportunities of the most disadvantaged groups including women. The project supports climate-resilient agriculture, access to agricultural markets, water and natural resources management. It works toward enhancement of rural livelihood opportunities through encouraging diversification, lowering production costs, strengthening market linkages, skill development and self-employment. The overall scope of project work is divided into three main components, which are further divided into sub components.

-  High Value Agriculture
-  Livestock (small ruminants)
-  NTFP (Non-timber forest product)
-  Fisheries
-  Irrigation

The objectives of JOHAR is aimed to be achieved by strategic selection of clusters, value chains and organizing rural producers into Producer Groups (PGs) and Producer Organizations (POs) i.e. community institution development, layering of selected livelihood subsectors, prototypes development and rigorous training & capacity building activities. JOHAR project is operational in 68 blocks of 17 districts. Collectives' groups created under JOHAR provide the platform to achieve economy of scale resulting in self sustainability of these collectives. Farmer Producer Companies will be the apex collective institutions for leveraging the advantage of economy of scale. Total 3263 Producer Groups(PGs) are operational in the JOHAR intervention area, which have been federated to form 19 Farmers Producer Companies(FPCs). Handholding support by JOHAR is provided to these FPCs in the form of farmer mobilization, training and capacity building, initial investment in the form of grant and business development.

and lower cost of production. Objective of increasing the access to farm machinery is aimed to be achieved through collaborative approach. It will work on increasing the efficient use of existing machinery in villages as well purchasing of new machinery. The intervention is being implemented in the operation block since April 2019. During the first phase, intervention was implemented in 6 pilot blocks in 6 districts. Based on the learnings gained from pilot implementation, intervention was scaled up to 39 blocks in 13 districts.

This document has been specifically prepared to highlight the progress made in the project during lockdown caused by covid-19 pandemic. Covid 19 pandemic coincided with rabbi harvesting and kharif field preparation activities. Covid 19 induced lockdown resulted in challenging circumstances for the farmers as movement become restricted and social interaction was reduced to bare minimum. During these challenging circumstances, project implementation team adopted a collaborative approach to ensure the availability of farm machinery to associated farmers. This approach helped the farmers to overcome the challenges posed by the covid 19 pandemic.

Along with providing market linkages services, these FPCs also work on promoting farm mechanization through increasing the access to farm machinery. Various studies have shown that increased access farm machinery will result productivity enhancement

Introduction

Agriculture and Farm Mechanization Scenario of Jharkhand

The state of Jharkhand was created in 2000 after bifurcation of Bihar. There are reserves of abundant mineral resources across the state, but at the same time progress in agriculture has not been very encouraging. Workforce engaged in agriculture is more than 75% of total workforce available in state, but it generates only 20% of state's GDP. Average land holding size is 1.58ha. It is pertinent to note here that around 72% of the land holdings in Jharkhand belong to small and marginal farmers. The cropping intensity in Jharkhand is just around 114% whereas the national level cropping intensity is 134%. Major crops cultivated in Jharkhand include paddy, maize, coarse grains, wheat, pulses and oilseeds. Jharkhand has a huge range of fruits, vegetables and minor forest produce.

As mentioned earlier, the share of agriculture in state GDP is very low when compared to the workforce involved in agriculture. There are host of factors which contributes to this low share of agriculture in state GDP. Agriculture in the state faces a number of challenges which have impeded the growth of this sector in Jharkhand. One of those challenge is low level of farm mechanization in the state. Overall level of farm mechanization in India is only 40%, which is very low compared to developed countries where it ranges from 80-95%. The level of farm mechanization in India is not uniform across the country. It is higher in states like Punjab and Haryana, whereas it is abysmally low in states like Jharkhand and North eastern states.

The total farm power available in the state is 0.56 kW/ha. Major source of power are animal sources. Stationary power sources, viz. Irrigation pumps and electric motor are commonly used in irrigated area. Farm, mechanization is a key tool for increasing farm income. It has been difficult for the farmers to keep pace with the increasing cost of crop production.

Rising labour wages have contributed significantly to increased cost of production. Along with this, it is important to note here that most of the agriculture activities are time bound and if these activities are not executed on time, farmer is likely to suffer loss. This factor become more crucial in state like Jharkhand, where agriculture is highly dependent on rainfall. Timely execution of activities will help the farmers to maintain their schedule as per rainfall.

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It promotes the timeliness of operation by ensuring all operations are done and completed within a given period of time.
- Farm Mechanization reduces drudgery through helping the farmer in avoiding manual jobs.


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It helps in reducing cost of operation as farmer do not have to pay high labour wages.
- It helps in increasing the output through efficient and timely operation.


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It can promote more women participation as it reduces the need for physical hard work.

Custom Hiring Centre Intervention Under JOHAR

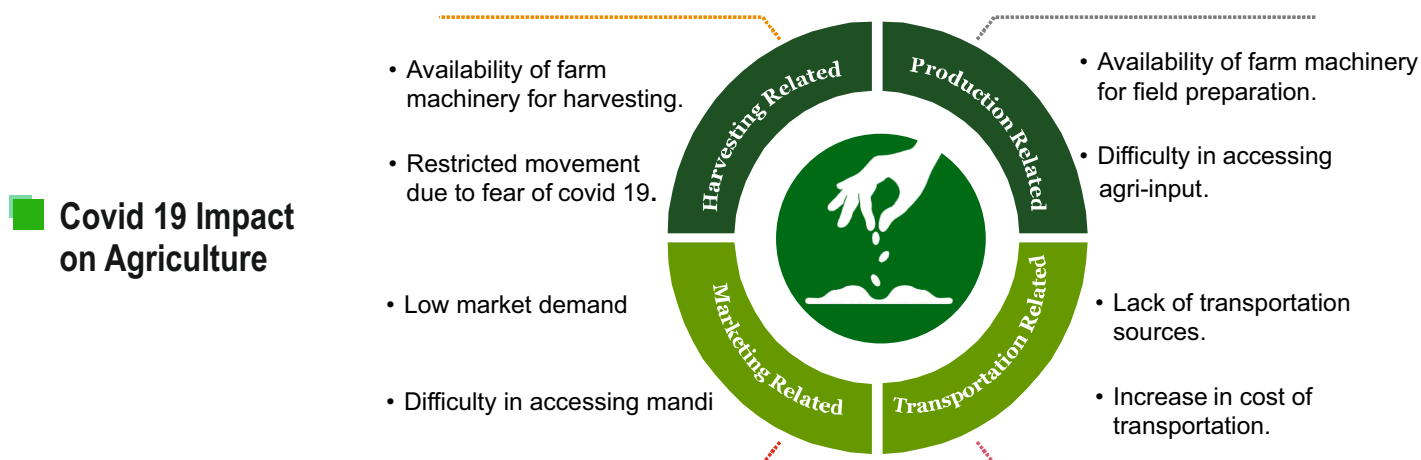
JSLPS has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers Pvt. Ltd. (PwC) - to serve as Technical Support Agency (TSA) to support JOHAR team of JSLPS in Developing the Operating Procedure and Piloting the Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) in multiple locations under JOHAR project. Major objective of the Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) intervention is to facilitate the easy access to farm machinery for small and marginal farmers. It aims to achieve this through leveraging strong institutional platform created at community level. The offering of the product can be categorized into two components.

- **Radio Taxi Model:** This model will focus on increasing the utilization of exiting machinery through onboarding of service providers on a technology enabled platform. Presently, this model is being implemented in the field and more than 750 service providers have been onboarded with the different FPCs.
- **Library Based Model:** This model is based on the concept of purchasing of machinery and then renting it out to associated farmers. The FPC will own the farm implements in this model and farmers will be avail it on rent.

Custom Hiring Centre Intervention During Covid 19 Pandemic Time

Key Challenges

Covid 19 virus has turned the whole world upside down during last few months. Its overall impact on humanity has been catastrophic. It has been around five months since first case of covid 19 was found in the state of Jharkhand on 31st March 2020. Along with the impact on health, it has caused heavy devastation on economic front. Agriculture sector in Jharkhand has not remained unscathed from the devastation caused by the pandemic. Major impact on economic front has stemmed from the lockdown which government had to announce to control the pandemic. Lockdown in India was announced on 24th March 2020. All the major economic activities came to a grinding halt with the announcement of the lockdown. The FPCs created under the JOHAR project in Jharkhand also started to face the heat as business activities stopped because of lockdown. The farmers started to face challenges on many fronts as following.



It is evident from the figure above that farmers faced challenges on multiple front due during covid-19 pandemic. These challenges can be described as below

- **Restricted movement due to fear of Covid 19:** Fear of catching was one of the biggest difficulty, which resulted in reducing the social interaction to bare minimum. Farming is an occupation which can not be carried out without social interaction. Although this fear was real, but the lack of awareness about the disease aggravated the already bad situation.
- **Availability of farm machinery for harvesting and field preparation:** One of the major fall out the pandemic was the reduced availability of farm machinery caused by the fear of catching disease and restriction on movement. Service provider or machine owner was not prepared to move to other location and movement restriction imposed by the local administration worsened the situation as it resulted cripple down of the traditional farm implement hire system.
- **Transportation Related Challenges:** Pandemic induced lockdown resulted in total paralysis of transportation system, which farmers were using to take their produce to market. Although agricultural activities were exempted from the lockdown, but there was a lot of unclarity at the level of local administration. This unclarity resulted in severe restriction on movement and very few vehicle owner was ready to transport the farmer's produce. State borders were sealed and there were heavy restrictions on movement. Due to the limited availability of transportation mean, cost of transportation increased substantially. It caused severe economic loss to farmers.
- **Marketing Related Challenges:** Demand for the farmers produce fell considerably due to uncertainty and apprehensions caused by the pandemic. Supply side structural constrains made it difficult for the farmers to access the mandi for selling of his produce. It resulted in drastic fall in price for the farmer's produce. Farm gate prices were abysmally low as there was excess supply and low demand for the produce.

The fact that pandemic occurred when harvesting was going on for rabi crop and field preparation was about to start for kharif season has further contributed in aggravating the situation. Generally, farmer rely on hired machinery like thresher and tractor for the completion of the activities involved in rabbi harvesting and kharif field preparation. Along with machinery, human labour also plays an important role in the completion. During initial stage of pandemic, the fear was such high that social interaction was reduced to very limited extent. As mentioned earlier, farm mechanization level in Jharkhand is very low and pandemic made it even more difficult to get the machinery on rent for completion of activities. Therefore, it became very difficult for the farmers to execute the rabbi harvesting and kharif field preparation activities due to the twin challenge posed by low availability of machinery and difficulty in getting labour.

Major challenge arises from the low availability of farm machinery for hiring purpose. The factors which contributed to the low availability can be describes as below:

Availability of Farm Machinery for Hiring During Covid-19 Pandemic		
Fear of Catching Infection	Difficulty in Movement During Lockdown	Repair and maintenance Related Issue
<p>Fear of catching the disease resulted in very limited social interaction.</p> <p>Machine owners were hesitant to move and serve field orders dur to the fear of catching the disease.</p>	<p>Lockdown imposed during pandemic resulted in movement difficulty for the machine owner.</p> <p>Although agricultural activities were exempted, but strict enforcement of lockdown by the administration caused confusion at local level.</p>	<p>Lockdown resulted in shutdown of business activities including repair and maintenance shop.</p> <p>It contributed in reducing the available number of running machinery, which was already in short supply.</p> <p>Machine owner also faced difficulty in buying fuel for the running of machinery.</p>

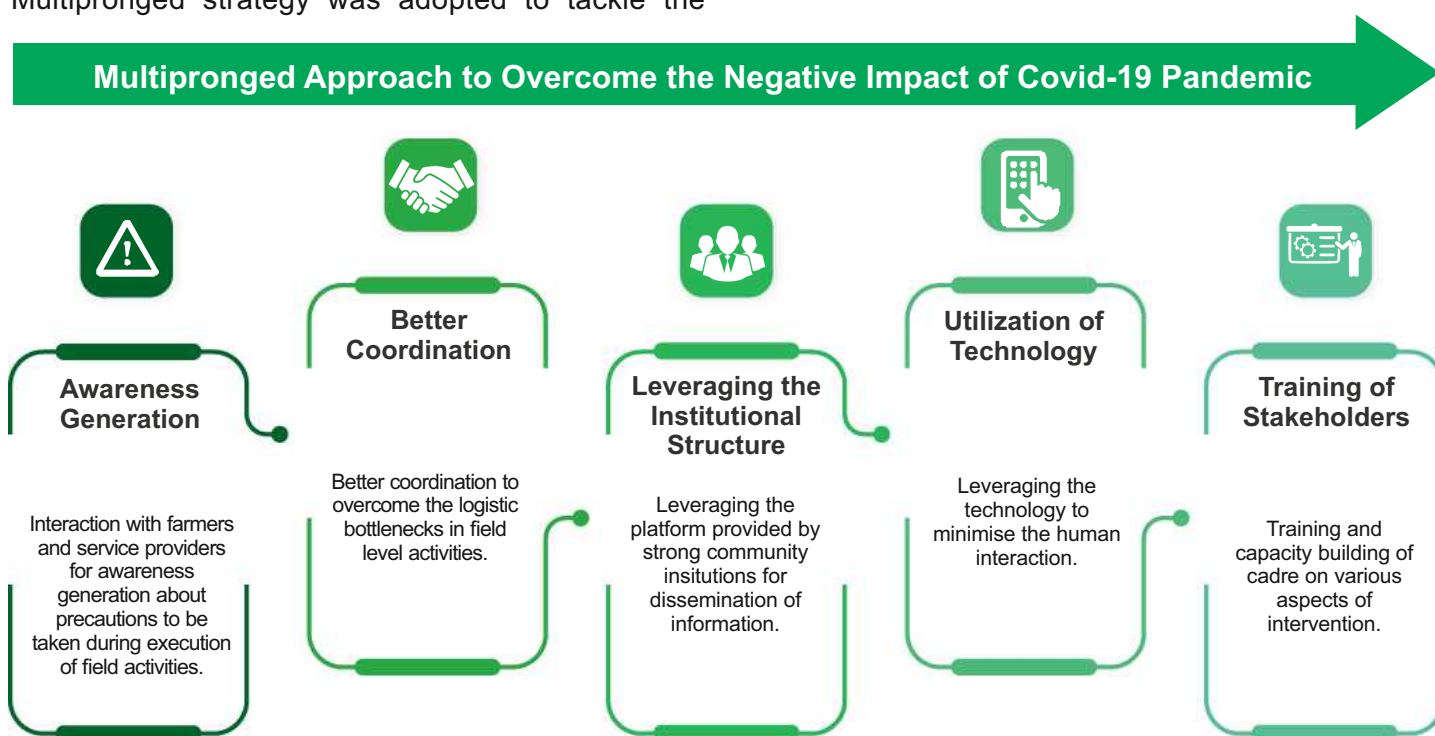
Adverse Impact on Harvesting and Field Preparation Activities

Mitigation Strategies Adopted

CHC intervention is being implemented since last year and more than 700 service providers or machine owners have been registered with the various FPCs. These FPCs have large farmer base. These FPCs had been providing farm machinery hiring service to the associated farmers through service providers registered with the FPCs. As nation wide lockdown was announced, team was quick to realize that it will have a very detrimental impact on the ongoing rabbi harvesting and upcoming kharif field preparation. Multipronged strategy was adopted to tackle the

challenges posed by the lock down.

This approach resulted in enabling the FPCs to overcome the challenges posed by lockdown on farm mechanization front. Farmers were able to execute the rabbi harvesting and kharif preparation activities as per schedule. It was made possible due to the coherent strategy adopted by the team to deal with the circumstances created by pandemic. Broad approach adopted during this time can be describes as below:



Mitigation Strategies Adopted

Awareness Generation

The fear of the catching disease was one major challenge which was resulted in complete stoppage of activities. During initial days, service provider was not ready to move to the field for providing services. Lock down was announced during the last week of March and rabbi harvesting activities were going on at that point of time. There were so many apprehensions on all fronts. During this difficult time, team took the task of interacting with farmers and entrepreneurs to generate awareness about the situation and precautions to be taken.

Major focus was on to make the community aware about the precautions which will help in lowering the risk of disease. Slowly as confidence started to build, service providers started to serve the orders related to threshing and field preparation. Utmost care was taken to ensure that there is no compromise on safety front and all the required safety guidelines are being followed while executing the activities.

Ensuring Better Coordination Through Intensive Field Activities

Movement of machinery was another challenging aspect during the lockdown. Although agricultural activities were exempted from lockdown, but unclarity at the level of local administration contributed in aggravating the situation. It was not easy to move the machinery from one place to other. It resulted in logistic challenges for completion of activities. Two-pronged strategy was devised to overcome the challenge.

- First focus was on increasing the number of service providers registered with the FPCs. Earlier around 400 service providers were associated with the different FPCs. This number was increase to 756 in next three months. It helped in increasing the number of alternatives available to serve the orders of field activities.
- Next focus point was intensive field movement by the team to resolve the field level issues. Utmost care was taken to follow the required safety guidelines. It helped in facilitating the movement through better allocation and mapping. Project implementation team worked in collaborative approach with the service provider and farmers, where a lot of emphasis was given on providing help to service providers for overcoming various challenge. Team helped in resolving local administration issues related to movement of service provider through coordinating with local authorities as per requirement. Team also helped the Service providers in better handling of challenge like repairs and maintenance by coordinating with shops in their capacity.

Additional deployment of staff was done by the project implementation team to increase the outreach of the intervention in different district. This additional deployment helped in covering areas which were not covered earlier.



Leveraging the Community Institutional Platform and Cadre Strength

One major advantage the FPCs has is the presence of strong community-based institutions like SHG, VOs, CLFs and PGs. These institutions have tremendous outreach which helped in approaching more number of farmers. Although

the regular meetings of these institutions were not happening due to lockdown, but the cadre associated with these institutions played an important role in the implementation of intervention during lockdown.

AKM(Aajeevika Krishk Mitra) played the instrumental role here by increasing the outreach of the intervention. She/he disseminated the required information in the field which helped in allaying the fear by convincing the community about safety guidelines. She/he was involved in field level coordination for servicing of the farmer's orders resolving the field level bottlenecks in implementation. Project implementation team was in regular touch with around 1100 cadre in different project implementation area. Handholding support and guidance was provided to them on every step to ensure that they do not face much difficulty in handling of field level issues. This close interaction and coordination with cadre paved the way for successful implementation of intervention activities resulting in increased access to farm machinery for associated farmers.

Utilization of Technology

Earlier, the team has facilitated the collaboration between the FPCs and J Farm services. J farm Services is an initiative by TAFE to increase easy access to farm mechanization solutions through the technology enabled mobile application. This free app connects tractor owners and Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) operated by tractors and equipment owners directly to farmers seeking farm mechanization solutions, thereby facilitating a fair and transparent rental process.

This collaboration proved to of great benefit for the FPCs during covid-19 pandemic as it helped in leveraging the technology for reducing human interaction and involvement. Reduced human interaction resulted in lowering of the risk of disease. Now farmers were able to book the order by themselves through using the App. Call centre facility was also made available for the farmers as it was expected that initially farmers will face difficulty in using app. Order booking through call centre was easy if farmer is already registered on the platform. Prior registration mean that farmer will not have to repeat all the detail about himself as call centre executive will have access to all the information(like village, district etc.) related to farmer. Before the start of the season, only around 500 farmers were registered on the application platform. A lot

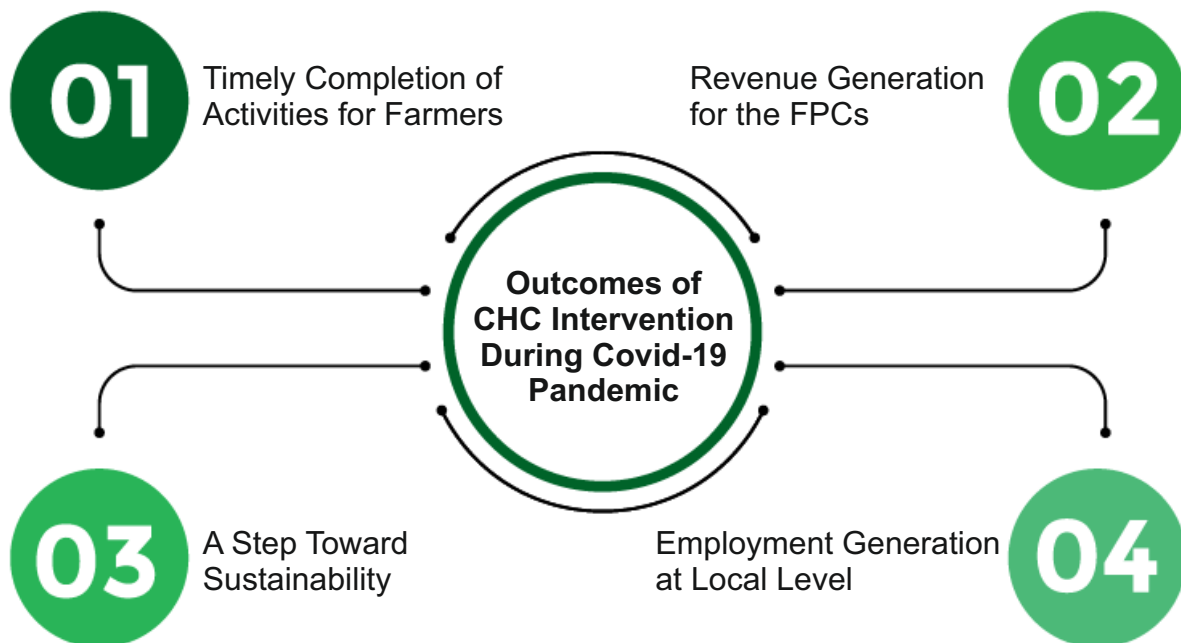
emphasis was given on technology enabled solution provided through J farm collaboration and today the number of farmers registered on the platform touched the figure of 11,000.

Training and Capacity Building of Stakeholders

Training and capacity building of the stakeholders like cadre and farmers was the prime focus area to ensure the large-scale adoption of services provided through the intervention. Training and capacity building of AKM was especially important considering the fact She/he is the one who was responsible for directly interacting with the farmers and resolving field level bottlenecks.

Therefore, intensive training and capacity building session were conducted for AKMs to trained them on various important aspects of intervention. This training was started in lockdown 3 when restrictions were eased to a large extent. These training session helped in building the conceptual understanding about the intervention. It also enabled the AKMs to leverage the technological advantage gained through collaboration with J farm. Around 600 AKM/Sr. AKMs in 27 blocks have been trained as per the approved training modules covering different aspects of the intervention.



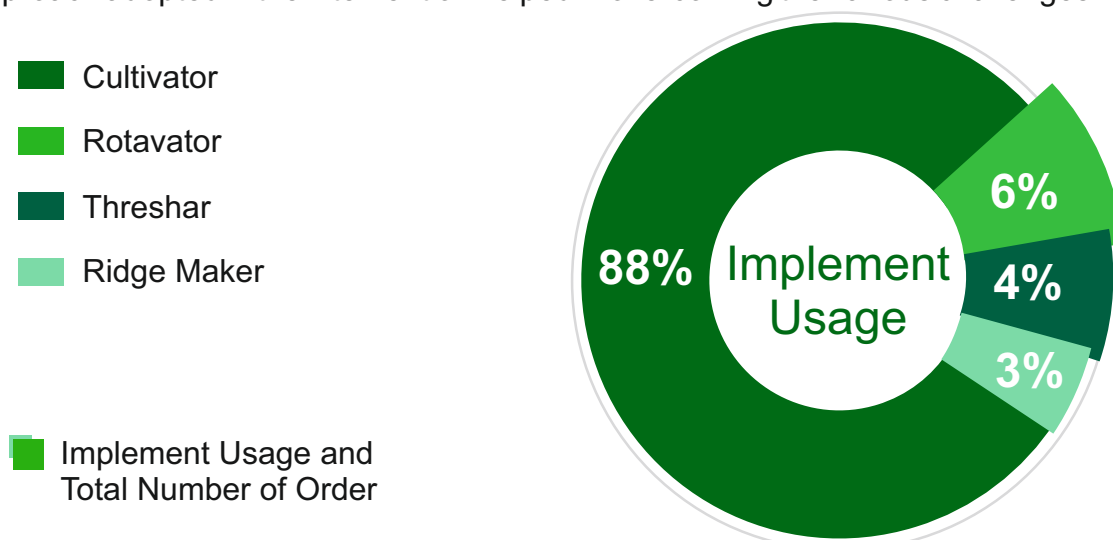


Outcomes

Multipronged approach helped the FPCs in successfully overcoming the farm machinery availability related challenges posed by the covid-19 pandemic. It resulted in timely completion of field activities for the farmers and also helped in revenue generation for the FPCs. These outcomes can be categorized as following.

Timely Completion of Activities for Farmers

The biggest outcome of the intervention was that it enabled the associated farmers in timely completion of the important activities related to rabbi harvesting and kharif field preparation. It was done through increasing the farmer's access to farm machinery. Harvesting and field preparation consist of critical activities and delay in the completion of these can cause severe economic loss to the farmers. But multi-pronged approach adopted in the intervention helped in overcoming the various challenges.



It is pertinent to note here that more than 7500 orders were served during the between April to July, which resulted in 2300 hour of service. The majority of the orders were served for field preparation for paddy sowing. Along with paddy sowing, intervention also helped the farmers in successful harvesting of wheat and vegetable cultivation. The intervention helped in increasing

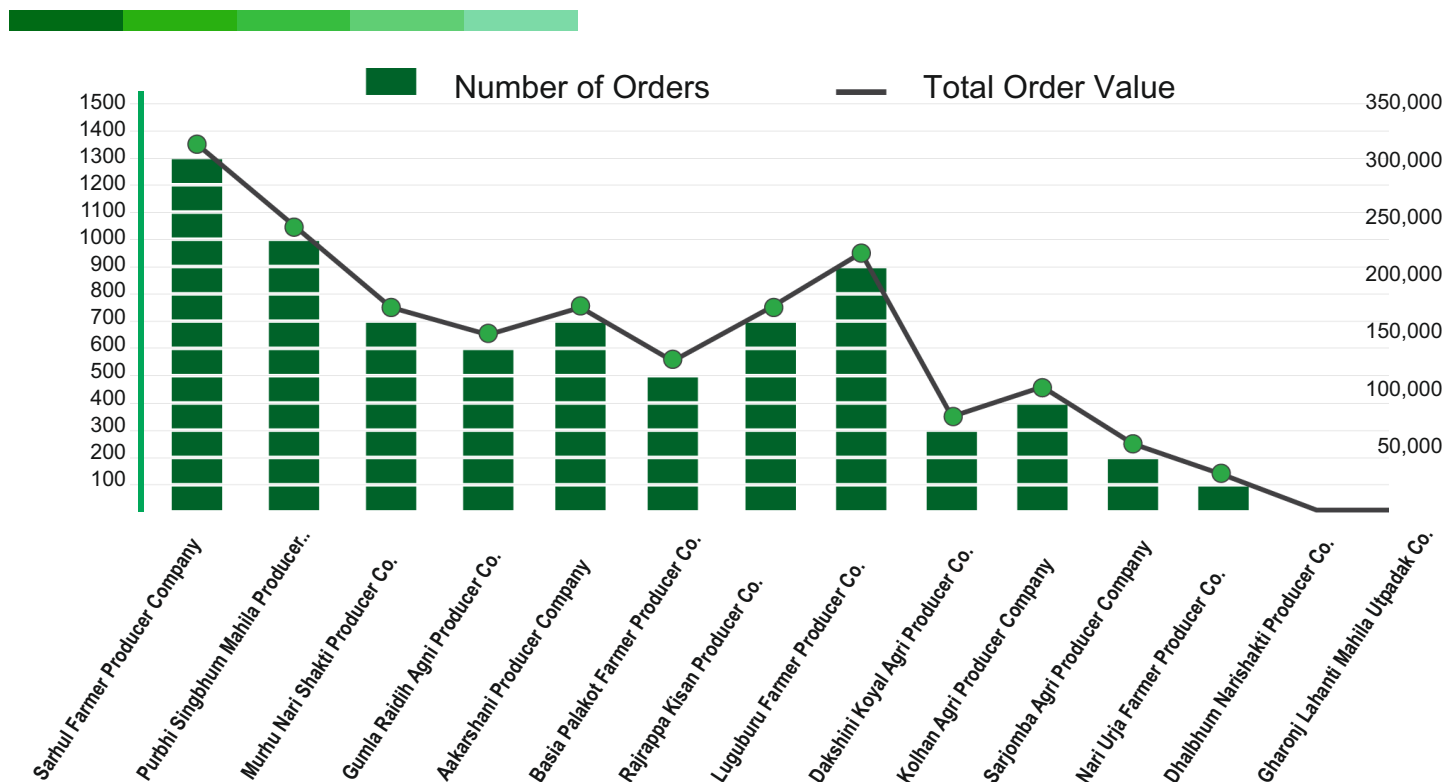
the access to relatively more advanced implements like rotavator and ridge maker. It was done by collaborating with the service providers who have relatively more advanced implements. There are some areas where the FPC played an important role in introduction of implements like rotavator.



Revenue Generation for the FPC

The FPCs of respective districts have the overall responsibility for the smooth implementation of CHC intervention. Total value of order created through the CHC intervention scaled new heights this time by clocking the figure of Rs19,84,000/-. This is significant amount considering the fact that during last rabbi season, the total value of orders was Rs 3,98,000/-. This increase in data shows that the deep impact created through the CHC intervention during Covid19 pandemic. Total 14 FPCs in 12 districts were involved in the intervention. Following graph gives a glimpse of FPC wise performance.

Most number of orders were served in the area of Sarhul Farmer producer company in Ranchi. Total 1348 orders were served with a revenue generation of Rs3,16430/-(Annexure 1). Purbi Singhbhum Mahila Aajeevika Producer Company in East Singhbhum district was also able to clock the figure of approximately Rs 3 lakhs revenue generation by serving 1040 orders. Volume of business was lower in some FPCs like Gharonj Mahila Producer Company and Dalbhum Naris Shakti Mahila Producer Company as it was the first time when intervention was implemented in the areas of these FPCs. In future, volume will increase significantly in these FPCs also.



FPC Wise Performance

Major Step Toward Sustainability

As mentioned earlier, the long-term objective is that the intervention should become sustainable in itself by creating a line of revenue for the FPCs. It is imperative to achieve the scale in transactions and order value for achieve the sustainability. The higher value of transaction will result in higher service charge, which the FPCs needs to pay to cadre against the service provided by them. Significant value of orders were served during the covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in higher service charges for the FPCs.

The order servicing through the technology enabled J farm app was largely successful which showed the way toward management of intervention with minimal human involvement. The major challenge faced on this front was the availability of android enabled mobile phone as it is required for order booking through app. But this challenge was overcome with the usage of call centre provided by the J farm.

Employment Generation at Local Level:

The pandemic induced lockdown resulted in economic hardship for the majority of the population as business activities came to grinding halt. During this tough economic time, Intervention helped in creating employment opportunities for associated service providers by providing orders for execution of agricultural activities. Along with this, the associated cadre was also able to earn some extra income. Every AKM/PIE involved in the implementation of intervention was given certain percentage of service commission earned by the FPCs. Although small, but this amount surely helped the cadres in earning some extra money to handle the challenge posed by the shutdown of business activities.

Way Forward

It was the third agricultural season since the implementation of intervention started in April 2019. Implementation was carried out in much more challenging circumstances due to the hardships caused by the covid 19 pandemic. But it proved to be a blessing in disguise as intervention able to scale new highs through serving unprecedented number of orders and generating significant order volume. With this challenging season, the intervention has crossed an inflection point and is now poised for scaling new highs. It is important to define a way forward at this point and following components will play critical role in the same.



Focus on Leveraging the Technology through J farm Collaboration

For the long-term success of the intervention, it is of utmost important that human involvement is reduced to bare minimum and process is set for leveraging the technology through J farm collaboration. Therefore, it is aimed that all the orders from now onward should be served through App or call centre only. Role of cadre will be reduced to dissemination of information and resolving the bottlenecks arriving in the field. Capacity of the farmers will be built around the usage of J farm mobile application and call centre for placing the order.

Increasing the Involvement of PG's Office Bearer in Management of Intervention

Till now, it is the cadre who is involved in managing the field level operation. Office bearer of producer group's at village level have played a very limited role in the intervention. Now it is being envisaged that their role in the intervention is increased in order to ensure better monitoring of field activities. It will help in increasing the outreach of the intervention as well as will result in more community participation.

English

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Strengthening the Governance Structure for Intervention

The FPC is the ultimate governing body for the intervention in their respective area of operation. Therefore, it is imperative to build a strong governance structure by capacity building of the FPCs BoD. It will result in efficient operation by providing systematic monitoring system.

Increasing the Scale of the Intervention

As mentioned earlier, it is important to increase the scale of business operation for achieving long term sustainability for the intervention. Therefore, now focus will be on increasing the outreach through PG level activities. Team will focus at PG level mobilization to increase the scale of the intervention. It will help in bringing larger number of farmers under the fold of the intervention.

Special Acknowledgment

There is no doubt in the fact that it was a difficult time and success of the intervention would not have been possible without the support provided the state and district team of JOHAR. **Mr.Amit Kumar Burman (State Project Coordinator, Agribusiness and Marketing)** provided proactive support and guidance on field implementation of intervention. His contribution in co-authoring of this report also deserves special mention here. He also helped in establishing better coordination between JOHAR and TSA's team through regular interaction. **Mr.Mithilesh Singh (PC-Value Chain)** helped in resolution of field level issues through his active involvement. Contribution of TSA field implementation team led by Mr. Prabhakar Kumar also deserves special acknowledgement for their sustained efforts.

District level team helped in resolving local movement related issues by providing help in getting required permits and approvals. Block level team provided their full support in field movement through coordination with cadres. Block team also helped in organizing training sessions for the cadre, which was a very challenging task considering the circumstances. Last, but not the least, special thanks to all the cadres(AKMs, Sr. AKMs, and PIEs) who played a pivotal role in the on-ground implementation.

Annexure 1: FPC Wise Performance

Sr. No.	Name of PFC	District	Number of Orders	Total Order Value
1	Sarhul Farmer Producer Company	Ranchi	1348	316,430
2	Purbhi Singhbhum Producer Company	East Singhbhum	1040	291,000
3	Murhu Nari Shakti Producer Company	Khunti	680	156,210
4	Gumla Raidih Agri Producer Company	Gumla	602	165,819
5	Aakarshani Producer Company	Saraikela-Kharsawan	710	203,526
6	Basia Palakot Farmer Producer Company	Gumla	498	132,000
7	Rajrappa Kisan Producer Company	Ramgarh	692	170,210
8	Luguburu Farmer Producer Company	Bokaro	920	262,500
9	Dakshini Koyal Agri Producer Company	Lohardaga	326	85,500
10	Kolhan Agri Prodcuer Company	West Singhbhum	382	113,000
11	Sarjomba Agri Producer Company	Khunti	145	38,570
12	Nari Urja Farmer Producer Company	Hazaribagh	90	42,655
13	Dhalbhum Narishakti Producer Company	East Singhbhum	12	3,840
14	Gharonj Lahanti Mahila Utpadak Company	East Singhbhum	11	3,520

Annexure 2: FPC Wise Farmer & Entrepreneur Registration Data

Sr. No.	Name of PFC	District	Number of Farmers Reg.	No. of Service Providers Reg.
1	Sarhul Farmer Producer Company	Ranchi	1954	122
2	Purbhi Singhbhum Producer Company	East Singhbhum	1175	72
3	Murhu Nari Shakti Producer Company	Khunti	1250	82
4	Gumla Raidih Agri Producer Company	Gumla	512	40
5	Aakarshani Producer Company	Saraikela-Kharsawan	980	53
6	Basia Palakot Farmer Producer Company	Gumla	710	40
7	Rajrappa Kisan Producer Company	Ramgarh	1452	89
8	Luguburu Farmer Producer Company	Bokaro	782	82
9	Dakshini Koyal Agri Producer Company	Lohardaga	510	45
10	Kolhan Agri Prodcuer Company	West Singhbhum	880	40
11	Sarjomba Agri Producer Company	Khunti	440	35
12	Nari Urja Farmer Producer Company	Hazaribagh	8	12
13	Dhalbhum Narishakti Producer Company	East Singhbhum	511	30
14	Gharonj Lahanti Mahila Utpadak Company	East Singhbhum	173	10
Total			11,525	752