Fostering Capacity

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme

ST & SC Development Department

Government of Odisha

Fostering Capacity

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
(OTELP)

Published by :

Programme Support Unit
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)
ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
2nd Floor, TDCCOL Building, Bhubaneswar - 751 022

Content :

Dipti Ranjan Gantayat
Programme Officer (CB)

Guidance & Edited by :

Sri Srikanta Prusty, IAS
Programme Director, OTELP

Photography :

OTELP

Designed & Printed by :

Jyoti Graphics
Bhubaneswar - 750 007
Tel.: 0674 - 2544209, Cell: 094370 33771

Preface

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme is currently continuing its Phase-III operation covering 1042 villages spread over 358 micro watersheds with 56180 households. The selection of micro watersheds have been made by reviewing critical parameters like concentration of tribal population, predominance of poverty, extensive degradation of natural resources like land and forest etc. The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. This programme purely managed, owned and controlled by the people forming community institutions at different level.

Basing on the degree of success of the programme, the Chairperson of DPMC across all existing OTELP submitted strategic paper to operate the Extended OTELP in new additional MWSs with the existing mode of operation. The Govt. of Odisha was pleased to approve 9 districts with an estimated budget of Rs. 59997.63 lakhs. This extended OTELP in new additional 585 MWS is termed as OTELP Plus which was formally inaugurated on 2nd October 2011.

Dedicated period of initial two years for institution building provided an opportunity for communities in understanding the programme before they implement themselves. Organizing the communities to form various community based institutions, strengthening their capacity in planning and implementing various livelihoods promotion activities through them is the key strength of the programme design. The funds meant for the development of the village resources are directly utilized by these community institutions. This approach enables the tribal community in improving their capacity for governance with proper control measures ensuring high level of transparency. Continuous capacity building interventions for management of programme has been ensured by facilitating partner NGOs at grass root level.

Effective implementation of programme activities by the villagers in a participatory approach largely depends on the quality facilitation support from the staff of facilitating non government organizations (FNGOs). The Experts, Team Leaders, WDTs, Community Service Providers are solely responsible for necessary facilitation to the village communities. Hence, it becomes indispensable to build the facilitation skill of the FNGO staff and SMS of ITDAs as well.

Keeping in view of the above fact, PSU undertakes capacity building measures for stakeholders at regular intervals through skill training, exposures, field demos, seminars, workshops etc. on the respective thematic areas. A snap shot of the various capacity building measures taken up during the last year has been reflected in this publication.

Srikanta Prusty, IAS
Programme Director, OTELP

Training Programme for Community Forest Resource Rights

Date : 01.10.2013

Venue : Conference Hall, CYSD, Bhubaneswar

Participants : Forestry Officers of ITDAs & Expert- Livelihoods of FNGOs

The scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 has come into force in January 2008 and is the result of a protracted struggle by forest communities and civil society groups for tenurial & access rights over forest.

OTELP having it's operational villages in tribal areas initiated in facilitation of grant of Community Forest Resource Rights. With the aim of sensitizing all nodal officials working for the purpose were trained on claiming CFR under FRA, 2006.

Programme Director in his inaugural address informed the participants about the background of such act which entails of community rights which include nistari rights, ownership and right over minor forest produce, grazing water bodies, right of PTGs, pastoralist and nomadic tribes, right of conservation of community forest resources, access to biodiversity, intellectual property, conversion of forest villages/old habitations/un-surveyed villages into revenue village and traditional knowledge relating biodiversity and cultural diversity, customary and traditional rights. He hinted apart from the individual and community rights, the act also provides development rights that includes school, health facilities, road, electricity, irrigation, water bodies etc. He requested all field functionaries and resource organizations to extend their cooperation in order to expedite the process of promoting recognition of community forest rights, habitat & habitation rights under FRA across 1042 villages.

To start with the technical session, Mr. Y. Giri Rao from Vasundhara shared the salient features of FRA along with rights and empowered authorities under section 5.He elaborated about the different terminologies as reflected in the act like nistar, minor forest produce for correct interpretation by the community. He pointed out the provision as laid down in the act under Section 3(1) i.e. other

community rights of uses or entitlements, rights of primitive tribal groups, right to conserve community forest resources, access to bio diversity, other traditional rights.

In the second session, Mr. Rao explained about the process of determination and claim of community forest rights i.e. Rule 11. The process has to pass through a pre claim process i.e. preparation of claim i.e. identification of communities and resource uses and gram sabha for determination of community forest resource rights as well as identification of customary boundaries. It also includes evidence to be collected for determination of traditional access and community forest resources. The next step is about verification of claim on CFR, approval of claim in the gram sabha, recognition of community forest rights by SDLC and DLC.

The next technical session was taken by Mr. Mihir Kumar Jena of Foundation for Ecological Security. The session was about application of GPS technology, filing of claims. The step wise process of filing of claims was explained to the participants. In the last part of the technical session, management of community forest resources after recognition of rights was discussed by the resource person.

After the technical session was over, the district wise road map i.e. action plan was prepared by the participants in group work ITDA wise and presented to the house.

Training Programme on Improved Rice Production Technology

Date : **26.04.2013 to 30.04.2013**

Venue : **Central Rice Research Institute, (ICAR), Bidyadharpur, Cuttack**

Participants : **Experts (Livelihoods) /WDTs (Agriculture) and Agriculture Officers**

The training was inaugurated by Dr. T. Mohapatra, Director of CRRI and he highlighted on rice production in India – Problem and perspectives. In his speech, he opined that Rice is the produced in at least 95 countries of the world and it is the staple food for half of the world's population. It accounts for 23.03% of the grossed cropped area and 43% of global food production. As population increases over this century, the demand for rice will grow to an estimated 2000 million metric tons by 2030. Meeting this about 35% increase in demand will require significant increase in rice production. Rice is also the most important cereal food crop of India which occupies about 24% of gross cropped area of the country. It contributes 43% of total food grain production and 46% of total cereal production of country.

In India rice is grown under various eco systems. Kharif rice accounts the major area and yield per ha are much below the summer season rice. Out of total rice land in the country, 45% are completely rainfed. Though the green revolution technologies for rice developed during 1960s could increase rice production significantly in the irrigated areas, they by passed, to a degree, unfavourable rice growing regions of India. The irrigation ratio is more northern and southern India than eastern India. Even some of the irrigated lands are prone to submergence /flood during monsoon season and more particularly in eastern India resulting in low yield.

Though constraints in rice production vary from state to state and also from area to area, eastern zone which generally experiences high rainfall and severe floods / drought almost every year, low and imbalanced use of fertilizers and low use efficiency of applied fertilizers result in heavy losses to the rice crop. Continuous use of traditional varieties due to the non-availability of suitable yielding varieties and quality seeds and farmers lack of awareness about high yielding varieties also contributory factor for lower productivity.

The area planted to rice is declining because of the pressure of urbanization and industrialization. Availability of water for agriculture is declining and labour is moving to industry. To meet the challenge of producing more rice under these constraints, there is a need for new technologies and is expected to include rice variety with high yield potential, greater yield stability and adapted to changing global climate and overall more efficient management practices.

The resource person Dr. K.S. Rao explained about package of practices of paddy cultivation with special reference to SRI and low land ecosystem. He said that achievement of targeted production would be an uphill task in the coming decades with the shrinking natural resource base, deteriorating soil productivity, declining input use efficiency, plateuing of yields in irrigated ecologies and lack of a major yield breakthrough in rain fed ecologies. Based on the depth of water stagnation in the field, the rainfed lowland rice areas are classified into-Shallow lowlands, Mediumdeep and Deep water. The crop production under these rain fed areas can be improved by adopting the following technologies.

- Suitable varieties of paddy to be grown
- Nursery management
- Land preparation
- Stand establishment
- Fertilizer management
- Weed management
- Cropping/farming system
- Disease management
- Insect management

SRI improves environmental conditions besides increases rice yields significantly through effective integration of soil, water, and nutrient and plant management without dependence on high cost modern inputs. The practice of SRI is helpful in improving the soil quality and soil biodiversity. SRI appears to be a viable alternative that saves the inpouts, improves soil health/quality. SRI uses less seed, water, chemical fertilizer and pesticides but yields more with large volume, profuse and strong tillers with big panicles, more and well filled spike lets with high grain weight. The six basic principles of SRI are:

- Use of young seedlings for transplanting
- Careful transplanting
- Planting at wider spacing
- Weed control
- Water management
- Use of organic manures

Dr. G.J.N. Rao explained the participants on rice varieties suitable to be grown under SRI method and in low land ecosystem. Dr. D.P. Sinhababu and Dr. P.K. Sahoo told on the concept of Rice-Fish farming

Training

to the participants. Rice-Fish farming is shifting to farming system in rain fed low lands can only ensure higher and stable farm productivity, income and employment. Among the different farming avenues, rice-fish system is the most acceptable choice particularly in the eastern India. This system has many advantages including conservation of rice environment, as it creates micro watershed and facilitates farm diversification which leads to higher and sustainable productivity. In order to improved and stabilize farm productivity and income from waterlogged lowlands, CRRI developed an easily adoptable technology of rice-fish diversified farming system. This system integrates different compatible components like improved rice, fish, prawn, ducks, pearl culture, Azolla and different crops after rice in the field and vegetables, fruit crops, floriculture, apiculture, mushroom cultivation, agro forestry, poultry, goatery etc. on bunds. This technology mainly includes field design and construction and production methodologies of different components. Use of agriculture implements and nutrient management for paddy cultivation in low land ecosystem in SRI method are also explained to the trainees. The participants also learnt integrated pest management.

The participants were also taught about the following topics

- Rice varieties suitable for different ecosystems and their specific characteristics (with special reference to Odisha)
- Aromatic rice production technology
- Nursery Preparation and Management in rice
- Use and management of improved agricultural implements in rice cultivation
- Production technology for Jhola Land Paddy cultivation and seed production techniques
- Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) in rice
- Water saving technologies in rice cultivation
- Suitable rice based cropping system under rainfed ecosystems with reference to terrace cultivation
- Integrated weed management in rice under different ecosystems
- Problems and prospects of organic farming viz. green manure, Azolla, BGA, Bio fertilizer and its relevant production technologies
- Seed production technology in rice
- Rice grain quality and its value addition
- Identification of insect and non-insect pests of rice and their management
- Use of plant products (Botanicals) for insect pest control

- Line transplantation versus SRI Method
- Identification of diseases of rice and their management
- Post harvest management of rice by using improved technologies
- Economic analysis of rice production
- Role of opinion leaders in dissemination of rice technologies

Different insect and pests and diseases damage the rice crop at tiff stages of crop growth and the cause and annual loss or around 10% which costs about 5000 Crore rupees in India. The warm and humid climatic condition being conducive for many pests, they form a major constraint for increasing rice production in this ecosystem. Weed management. Though lowland rice weed is not a problem as compared to upland rice, different direct and indirect method of weed control should be rationally combined to achieve economical and adaptable weed control. Direct methods include manual, mechanical and chemical methods while indirect method include land preparation, fertilizer and water management practises. There are 65 diseases or rice. Among them there are six major diseases viz. bacterial blight, sheath blight, falsesmut, brown spot and tungro which occur on low land rice. Their proper identification and management practices are discussed in threadbare. However, the integrated management of the diseases involves the following practices.

- Use of resistance varieties
- Seed selection
- Seed treatment
- Field sanitation
- Eradication of weeds
- Application of pesticides at appropriate time
- Management of water in the field
- Frequent monitoring of disease incidence and taking appropriate measures.

Apart from chemical management, botanicals may be used to control the diseases of paddy that was described by Dr. Mayabini Jena. The major botanicals are neem, karanja, kochila, pani maricha etc.

The participants also visited SRI farmers' field and interacted with them and practical knowledge was also gained. At last, the trainees learnt the quality or grains and extension approaches for transfer or rice production scenario in Odisha, challenges before the farmers, scope of technology and information to face the challenges and dissemination of information and technology to the participants.

Participants being the grassroot workers of OTELP, it is expected that they should work to strengthen the rice based livelihood patterns. It can be suggested that the workers should follow location specific, problem oriented and participatory extension.

The participants were also told to hold participatory evaluation of technologies by the farmers after implementation of the programme. Also in order to make the extension more effective in tribal area, the participation of women in agriculture development should be focused to have a better rice base livelihood as women in tribal community seem to very active in agriculture.

Training on Compressed Stabilized Earthen Blocks

Date : 20.06.2013 to 23.06.2013

Venue : Industrial Training Institute, Malkangiri

Participants : WDOs, WDT (Engg/Experts-Engineering & CSPs of ITDAs and FNGOs

A training programme of four days duration was conducted by OTELP at ITI, Malkangiri for selected Watershed Development Officers, Engineering Experts and CSPs of Gunupur, Paralakhemundi and Th.Rampur on Compressed Stabilized Earthen Blocks (CSEB) making process which was different from conventional brick making process. In the beginning, the PO (CB), OTELP, Malkangiri welcomed all the participants present in the training program. He also narrated about the agenda and objectives of the training program. The participants learnt both the theory and the practical of this brick making process. Sri S.N. Senapati, Senior Engineer from PSU attended the training programme and explained the participants about the advantages of Compressed Stabilized Earthen Block technology. He emphasized that the blocks are 25% cheaper when compared to burnt bricks. If the weight compressive strength of block is more than 20GM/CM square then a RCC roof can be laid and second storey can be built if the blocks have more than 8% cement stabilization. He also advised for intermittent testing of the blocks in the laboratory of engineering schools located in the vicinity. The resource persons of ITI, Malkangiri started imparting training more on practical aspects to the participants and each participants leant the process of making the CSEB starting from composition of raw materials like 80% soil, 12% sand and 8% cement and preparing the CSEB in a machines followed by curing. The participants clarified the major query on testing of soil and the Principal expressed his sincere thanks to OTELP for organising such kind of program in their institution. The participants were given certificates at the end of the training programme by ITI, Malkangiri.

Training Programme on Sustainable livelihood through tuber and fruit crops

Date : 02.04.2013 to 06.04.2013

Venue : Regional centre of CTCTRI(ICAR), Dumduma, Bhubaneswar

Participants : Expert (Livelihoods) /WDTs (Agriculture) and Agriculture Officers

Most of the tribes collect roots & tubers from the forest to meet their dietic need at the time of scarcity. The tropical tuber crops can play an important role in food and nutritional security of the people in tribal areas. Tuber crops could serve as a source of employment and income in rural and often marginal areas. Some of these cropscan withstand long period of drought and low fertility level and some are high biological yielder. These crops although have high yielding potential produces lower yields due to unscintific cultivations, low use of inputs and use of local varieties.Non availiabilty of quality planting materials and poor financial condition of the tribal farmers are major factors for low yield of such crops. Accordingly, a project for improvement of tuber crops in tribal areas of has been implemented under RKVY in OTELP areas.

Similarly, off season vegetable cultivation being remunerative to the tribal farmers and there exist a conducive enviornment in those programme areas. With this background it was thought of to enable farmers and field functionaries to have for updated knowledge on the technical interventions on tuber & fruit crops as well with support from Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI) & Central Hortcultural Experiment Station(CHES), both are of ICAR institutes.

The training to the farmers and field functionaries was imparted by Dr. R.S. Mishra, Dr. M. Nedunchezhiyan, Dr. K. Rajsekhar Rao, Dr. K. Laxminarayan, Dr. R.C. Roy, Dr. A. Mukherjee from RCCTCRI with practical demonstrations by the field technicians. At the outset of the training programme, the resource persons wanted to know about the process of yam cultivation that the farmers are doing in their own villages. The particpants were oriented on three major tuber crops like yam, elephant foot yam, cassava and sweet potato which can be easily grown in almost all the areas. The resource person pointed that the tuber

Training

crop cultivation not only enriches the diet of the people but possesses medicinal properties to cure many ailments or check their incidence. During these 5 days residential training programme. Resource persons from CHES also took thelecture followed by field demonstraion on following topics:

- Sustainable livelihood through fruit crops
- Prospectus of underutilised cucurbits in tribal region of Odisha
- Practical training on grafting
- Intercropping system in the WADI plantation programme

The resource persons of CTCRI pointed out that apart from the above three tuber crops, sweet potato is one of the best food plants in warm climatic condition that the farmers have started adopting. One can use sweet potato as the substitute of normal potato and this has less disease problem. Moreover, sweet potatoes are very nutrious and grown with very little water and fertilizer. Sweet potato has both white flesh and orange flesh variety. the orange fleshed sweet potato is rich in beta-carotene, which the body converts in to Vitamin A. 125gm of orange-fleshed sweet potato varieties which contains enough beta-carotene can provide the daily vitamin A needs of a preschooler. Besides sweet potato is valuable source of vitamins B, C and E.

However, the farmers need to adhere to the following steps while cultivating sweet potatoes as shared by the resource persons during the training programme.

- The best soil for growing sweet potato is sandy soil but the farmers can grow in all soils
- The soil should have good supply of nutrients
- Sweet potato can be cut into pieces weighing from 50gm to 100gm
- Beds can be raised to grow such tuber
- Four feet space (120cm) is to be maintained from row to row
- Thick mulching is required between plant and even between beds to initially keep the weeds down
- The planting season starts from April to June and the harvesting starts from December

- Mature compost may be applied and not to use fresh fertilizer having high nitrogen content.

The farmers were told about the value addition process of each tuber crop. They learnt different preparations using these tuber crops which the farmers can prepare at home. So far as Yam is concerned, it can be boiled and then can be fried with spices. Various curries are prepared with Yam with good taste. Elephant foot yam is boiled and then mashed, there after spices added which tasty. The resource persons shared that, consecutive eating of elephant foot yam relieves the person suffering from piles. Cassava can be used for preparing chips and curry with other vegetables. Like wise, sweet potato can be used as normal potato. It can be boiled and steamed as well. The boilded sweet potato is very tasty after adding

During this field exposure, the participants learnt the complete process of each variety of tuber crop cultivation and they practiced the plantation of tuber crops in field areas of CTCRI right from field preparation to plantation of the same.

Training on Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes

Date : 23.10.2013-25.10.2013 Place: ESCI, Hyderabad

Venue : Komal Enterprises, Jeypore, Koraput

Participants : WDO, Senior Engineer, Progressive Youth of Community

With an aim to enhance the capacity of engineers involved in water supply projects in OTELP areas, the engineers of OTELP, ITDAs were deputed to undergo 3 days residential training at Engineering Staff College of India for training on Operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes. The primary objectives of ESCI, Hyderabad (Govt. of India) are to impart professional & need-based continuing education and training in frontier areas of engineering and management fields, simultaneously providing professional consultancy & technical services to the industry.

The training session was inaugurated by Mr. M. Ramma Mohan, Course Director in presence of Program Officer Ms Y. S. Laxmi and Senior Trainer Mr K. Maruthi Prasad.

The course started by Mr K. Mauthi Prasad on Operation and Maintenance of water Quality Lab Equipments. He discussed at length about field parameters, factors affecting O & M, Why is an O & M necessary, What an O & M plan contains, How to develop an effective O & M Plan, Causes of well problems, Borehole stability problems, wellhead protection, malfunctioning of well, different incrustation, chemical treatment of well, biofouling etc.

On the second day Dr M. Rama Mohan delivered a lecture on Operation and maintenance of Pumps and Sanitation Programme Implementation. He deliberated on types of pumps, cavitation & surge, ten commandments to achieve NGP, segregation of wastes, incineration through combustion, composting, what is good sanitation,

Then Dr J.N. Karamchetti delivered a lecture on operation and Maintenance of Electrical Equipments (Motors, Transformers, switch gears, control panel & solar pumps).

The session continued then with the lecture of Dr C. Venkataramana Reddy on Solar Pump. He enlightened the trainees on feasibility, power source, site location, components of solar powered pumping system, configuration of solar pumps. He added on the structure of well where solar pump to be installed along with additional components like pump controller, batteries etc.

On last day of Training Dr G.D. Ojha delivered a lecture on Operation and Maintenance of Transmission, Service Reservoirs and dis-infection. He explained in brief about O & M of Service Reservoirs including cleaning of reservoirs and records to be maintained.

Training

Then Dr M. Rama Mohan discussed about Operation and Maintenance of Water Treatment Plants which includes the treatment technology options, different types of filtration plants, O & M activities for filtration plants, maintenance of records, preventive maintenance etc.

At last Dr. Y. Narasimaiah lectured on Hand pumps- community Participation in O & M of RWS & S.

The training session was closed at 3 p.m. The feedback session & valedictory session continued till 4.30 p.m and the 3 days residential training programme came to an end.

Training

Training on Farm Mechanization

Date : 28.04.2013-30.04.2013

Venue : Hotel Princes & Komal Enterprises, Halpanda, Rice Complex, Jeypore

Participants : WDOs, WDT, Experts, Engineers and CSPs of ITDAs and FNGOs

Agricultural mechanization helps in increasing production, productivity and profitability in agriculture by achieving timeliness in farm operations. The farmers of OTELP depend on the traditional method of cultivation and as a result get low production. They are not habituated in using the modern methods of farming system because of lack of knowledge and availability of farm equipments in the village. Keeping this in view, a three days training programme was organized for the identified youths of OTELP operational area on farm mechanization from 28th April 2013 to 30th April 2013 at Jeypore, Koraput. The youths were trained by the Joint Director, Engg. (Agril.), Asst. Agriculture Engineer of Agriculture Dept, Senior engineer of PSU, OTELP along with mechanics of M/S Komal Enterpsrises, Joypore, the authorized dealers of VST Power Tillers and Equipments for practical exercises. The joint Director, Engg. Agriculture of Agriculture Department and Asst Engineer provided training on use of Farm mechanism in agriculture development. The practical filed exposure and use of Powertillier in the field was technically facilitated by the Experts of Komal Enterprises, Jeypore. The Experts provided some basic technical knowledge to the participants like use of power tiller in different type of land, different parts of power tiller and its use, basis knowledge on repairing and maintenance, how to drive, etc.

As power tiller is suitable for the cultivation as well as for tilling in small fields in a better way than traditional one, this intensive training was imparted to these youths on Power tiller operation and maintenance. The youths did the field practice of power tillers and other equipments use and learnt the maintenance if there is any minor problem occurs during operation and also the record keeping of the daily use. The farm mechanisation supports to the farmers for increase the production. The farmers of OTELP programme are depending on the traditional method for cultivation. So to introduce new advance technology the training programme was organised for the youths. Tiller is a useful tool for improving the quality of tilling as well as reducing the time of engagement of the land owner/ tenant for taking up any agricultural initiative. As per the proposal, the SHGs from OTELP programme area will purchase the Power tiller with the support of funds from SCA to TSP and horticulture department. This technology will helps the farmers for more production rather than the traditional methods.

Training

Workshop on Gender sensitisation in OTELP operational areas

Date : 17.06.2013

Venue : Conference Hall, CYSD, Bhubaneswar

Participants : PO(CB), MFO & Expert-Social & Micro Enterprise

The sensitisiation workshop on gender mainstraming in OTELP was organised at conference hall of CYSD. PO (CB) & MFO of ITDAs & Expert (Social & ME) / WDT (MF) of FNGOs and SMS from PSU attended this one day workshop. At the outset, Programme Director welcomed all the participants and brifed about the objective of organising such workshop. The very purpose of the workshop was to sensitise the particiapants on gender and its integration in different programme components of OTELP. At first before the training session, it was asked to all the participants to let them know about their expectation out of this workshop. Then Ms Kalpana Mohapatra who acted as resource person in the workshop started with the term gender and clarified all the participants about the difference lying in sex and gender. Then she divided all the participants and asked to make a group work followed by presentation on division of labour between man and woman and gender wise roles and responsibilities. All the participants after each group's presentation could fetch a fair preliminary idea on Gender-all about. The productive task and reproductive task was lucidly differentiated by the resource person. The gender need was analysed then in two perspetives. One i.e. practical or basic gender needs which include food, shelter, income, employment, health etc. and the second one as strategic or structural gender needs relating to equality, issues of equal pay for work of equal value, rights to land and other capital assets, freedom from sexual harassment, freedom of choice over child bearing, etc. There was a brainstorming session on why gender is a development issue in the present scenario. The discussion contined with a short presentation on the qualitative and quantitative indicators visually meant for women empowerment. The last presentation came from Programme Officer (Capacity Building) cum Gender Focal Point of PSU about how gender mainstreaming has been done in OTELP. He briefed of the gender mainstreaming strategy and guideline along with draft gender action plan existing in OTELP and explained of how effectively to carry out in line in the programme areas. He further informed all to prepare a road map for streamlining of gender related issues. All participants were advised to prepare road map on gender mainstreaming for their respective district.

Workshop

State level INRM Training Report

Date : 15.05.2013-16.05.2013

Venue : Conference Hall, IMAGE, Bhubnaeswar

Participants : WDOs, Senior Engineers, WDT (Engineering) / Expert (Land & Water Conservation Engineering) of ITDAs and FNGOs

Programme Director, OTELP in his inaugural address emphasized on field based INRM training of the programme staff. He reiterated that JRM in their last visit recommendation advised to conduct field based INRM training for concerned FNGO and ITDA staff and based on the training, prepare INRM based VLDPs that combine land and water resource development with farming systems development for Phase II villages for implementation through convergence. Accordingly this state level training programme has been organized. Subsequently district level and block level trainings of the programme staff will be organized which will facilitate preparation of INRM based VDLPs.

Mr. Kirti Bhusan Pani, State Integrator, PRADAN, Odisha, Bhubaneswar highlighted the key elements of INRM model. This model emphasize on understanding each household, their availiabilty of natural resources, need after which the various activities under land and water resource development & farming system are decided. In other words, livelihoods requirements of the households are accessed initially after which activities are decided. This will result for proper utilization and maintenance of assets. He covered the framework of INRM model includes institutions, people and resources. He discussed key elements of the model covering land and water based interventios, management and productivity enhancement of forest & govt. landimproved agricultural practices, agriculture production and cluster development & market linkage, composite fish & doc rearing, building community resource persons and fostering people's organisation.

Dr. Basudev Behera, Professor Agronomy, OUAT discussed on land capability classes, land degradation and its impact, land improvement and crop planning with respect to growing period.

Dr. Narayan Sahoo, Ex. Principal Scientist, Directorate of Water Management (ICAR), Bhubaneswar elaborated the different models of land & water management under 3 % slope, 3-10% slope, 10-20% slope and above 20% slope. He suggested various structures in embakment, gully plugging and catchment conservation for above sloping areas.

Training

Dr. Prafulla Mohapatra, Ex. Professor of Agronomy and Dean, College of Agriculture, OUAT opined that mountain eco system affected by shifting cultivation should be stabilized by SALT (Sloping Agriculture Land Technolgy). Stablization process includes forestry and silvi pasture in upper reach, annual/ perennial fruit species in middle slope and field crops in lower slope. He further expressed that SALT is a form alley farming.

He gave another talk on integrated farming (Pisciculture in pond and Horticulture in bond). He narrated the definition of integrated farming as "Integration of different enterprises taking farm as an entity of interdependent farming components or practices carried out on the farm. The farmer is at the centre of the interaction who exercises control and choice regarding type of results of interaction". As per the experimental findings of OUAT, the cost benefit ratio is 1:2.5 in case of pisciculture & 1:1.5 in case of vegetables on the farm pond bonds.

Dr. Premananda Mohapatra, Ex. Professor, Vegetable division, OUAT discussed on various technologies for getting higher productivity from off season vegetables (Tomato, Potato, Onion & Raddish).

Dr. Arun Kumar Das, Professor & Head, Fruit Crops , OUAT explained on the improved crop management practices on mixed plantation of mango & cashew along with inter cropping system in private high lands and the economics.

Sri S.N. Swain, Livestock Expert, PSU, OTELP highlighted the technologies on backyard poultry & goatery.

As a follow up action to the above state level training programme, the following agreed action plan was finalized in the said meeting.

a. One district level workshop will be conducted by 30.05.2013 where all SMSs of ITDA, Experts/ WDTs of FNGOs will attend. The WDO/Senior Engineer of ITDA will discuss the INRM Model in the above workshop (write up on INRM Model prepared by PRADAN is enclosed for reference & guidance).

b. On completion of above workshop, immediately block level workshop will be conducted at FNGO level where all Experts/WDTs, CSPs/CMs (as the case may be), VDC Secretaries & few selected SMSs of ITDA will attend. One SMS of ITDA will explain the INRM Model to the participants. On the next day of the block level workshop sample exercise to be done in a village of one VDC where concerned Experts/WDTs of the FNGO, CSPs, VDC members including President, Secretary, SHG Members & selected SMS of ITDA will attend. INRM Model will be discussed in the meeting & feed back from the community on revision of VDLP for implementation of left out activities through convergence will be recorded. On completion of above exercise at block & village level the staff of FNGO & ITDA will discuss on development of concept note & format on revision of VDLPs & implementation of left out activities through convergence. Workshop at block level & exercise at village level will be completed by 5th June, 2013 positively.

Knowledge Management & Knowledge Sharing Workshop

Date : 17.06.2013 to 18.06.2013

Venue : Hotel Sterling Holiday Resorts, Puri

Participants : All SMS of OTELP

A two days workshop was organized on Knowledge Management and Knowledge Sharing from 17th May 2013 to 18th May 2013 at Hotel Sterling Resorts, Puri. The SMS of PSU and ITDAs of OTELP participated in the workshop. The basic objective of the workshop was to give enough space to expose the best practices /innovations and create opportunity for replications in other programme areas, to share the key strategies and process of implementation of successful projects in the areas and its outcomes and to share learning during various phases of programme implementations.

The workshop started with the arrival of the participants and display of their themes of best practices/ innovations ITDA wise in two major themes relating to Livelihood Improvement initiatives for vulnerable families and initiative for habitation improvement in the knowledge corridor.

Then the Programme Director, in his welcome address spelt out the very objectives of the programme and inaugurated the knowledge corridor. In his visiting walk in Knowledge Corridor, the PO (PM& E)s of respective ITDA presented the best practices displayed in knowledge corridor. It was followed by an evaluation of knowledge Corridor by two jury members, Mr. Kirti Bhusan Pani, State Integrator, PRADAN and Mrs. Merry Bina Surin, PO (PM&E), PSU.

The second session of the programme started with an introductory remark by Programme Director, OTELP where he lucidly defined how KMKS workshop is a best platform to share the gathered knowledge and proved best practices of OTELP with all who have been associated in the programme. He also stated the importance of this workshop which has given everyone an opportunity to put few words of his experience and learnings. In his presentation on managing turbulent situation, he had laid much emphasis on the followings.

A. The Leaders, their role in planning strategies and their successful implementation in reality.

B. The success depends upon the leaders in the middle to work out on right strategies.

C. Understanding Group and team.

D. Ensuring team work avoiding individual egos and problems

E. Role of Leaders in organizational control(Feed forward Control, Concurrent Control & Output Control)

Workshop

Emphasizing on Team work he presented the followings to have better understanding on the concept of '**working together'** in OTELP.

a. Accountability will be with all not with individuals

b. Meeting for open ended discussions with all giving enough space to all enabling democratic decision makings.

c. Giving importance on collective results not by influences.

d. Lastly, sharing responsibility instead of simply delegating it to others.

Moreover, he focussed on how to get the conflicts balanced and cooperation extended to all involved in the programme. The key discussions on the above are follows:

a. Separating people from Problems.

b. Focusing interests not solely on demands.

c. Finding ways for alternatives for mutual gains etc.

The third session was presentation on Vision Building for Sustainable Development by Sri Kirti Bhusan Pani, Pradan in the frame work of OTELP.

In his presentation he had focused on the followings to get clarity on sustainability of any activity under a programme.

1. Uniqueness of OTELP has to be visualized and perceived.
2. Different facets of sustainable development has been increasingly realized.
3. Development is possible when permanent stakeholders can work together in collaborative approach as well as through convergence if needed at their level.
4. SHG Movement – a social capital helps in programme implementations.
5. Linking the programmer with permanent setup like Govt., Market, PRI etc.
6. Transfer of responsibility from temporary to permanent stake holders mainly with the CBOs existing in the villages.
7. Empowering the Grass root level institutions and members like Pallisabha, the Sarapanch, ward members, and sensitize them on their role and responsibilities.
8. Laying importance on process driven approach rather than activity driven approaches.
9. Enhancing skills and practices can make things sustainable
10. Panchayat are the permanent stake holder so, capabilities of panchayat need to be build on so that the responsibilities can be transferred.
11. Establishing grass root democracy is important.

The fourth session of the day covered a presentation on promotion of Institutions and the guidelines

Workshop

of RF distributions giving special emphasis on the process and methods of disbursement in OTELP areas. The followings were lucidly presented by Additional PO (PM &E), PSU.

The discussion was also held on identification of vulnerable households in OTELP operational areas and the following criteria were fixed for identification.

1. Destitute
2. Widow and divorced
3. Orphan
4. Differently able
5. People suffering from acute diseases

The session also covered the sharing of various activities taken up under Development Initiative Fund in different ITDAs.

The second day of the programme started with a welcome note by PD and was followed by recapitulations of previous day's discussions which was facilitated by PO (CB), PSU. The programme further carried forward by Mr. Kedarnath Ranjit with his precious facilitation of TEAM BUILDING-the concept and learning under OTELP context.

The second session of the programme was sharing that of the innovations and best practices that each ITDA has experienced. The presentations made by the PO (PME)s and PO(CB)s of each District are highlighted below.

Koraput	Safe drinking water, DBI and HYDRAM, vegetable cultivation through drip irrigation. Construction of sanitary wells in the villages to ensure safe drinking water where there was no perennial source of water tagged with frequent dysfunctional of tube wells is one of the best activities. A management system has also been developed within the community to sustain the project with a community corpus fund collected as user fees.
Malkangiri	INRM- a convergence effort implemented through MGNREGA with the technical support of PRADAN in the village of HATIAMBA, Kudumuluguma. This initiation has been directly connected with the livelihoods of the villages ensuring better irrigations. Installation of 7 nos. of Tailoring Units for the unemployed Girls to enhance their skills and linkages with tribal schools. Training of 112 nos. of unemployed youth on Masonry and linkages with Block level programmes like IAY.
Gajapati	Soakpits in all tube wells of the villages to ensure cleanness. SHGs managing Tata Magic – goods carriers. Unemployed youth having been completed Driving Training engaged in the profession tied with the vehicles managed by SHGs. Line sowing, summer Ploughing, chicken outlets.

Workshop

Nabrangpur	Integrated Farming- Mother chick units, Opening of Banks Accounts for every household in the programme areas, Feed production unit, Community Nurseries, Lakh Cultivation, Kitchen Gardns, Social initiations taken up under OTELP Plus as an entry point initiations(facilitation of labour payments under MGNREGA), plan to have school building with community participation in the cut-off areas of Indravti, under OTELP Plus.
Kalahandi	Mo Gaon Mo Yojana- an AWPB initiation involving all the PRI members along with communities in the VDC level. PRAYAS, WMCL- a cooperative that earned an income of 78 thousand last year, they involved in raising nursery
Baliguda	Gravity flow, distribution of terafil water filters to the community. Vegetable cultivation through drip irrigations. practices of free grazings. Vocational campaign through Ambassadors. Distribution of TV sets helps the community to watch KRISHI DARSHANs. CFR initiations, distribution of entitlements to communities.
Gunupur	Safe drinking water, WADI promotions, introduction of improved varieties of yam and ginger, village sanitation through federations, DBI projects etc.

The 3rd session of the day was started with the presentation of the targets planned last year and achievements made under each ITDA. The presentations given by all the ITDAs basically reflected the Financial targets that were planned under AWPB under different components in different Blocks. This was followed by a discussion session facilitated by Mr. Pravanjan Mahapatra, Ex, PO (PM&E), PSU who laid much importance on output /outcome reporting instead of financial figures/input reportings.

The reporting format for the assessment of FNGOs was shared with all the participants. The format includes all the physical and financial plans of a financial year under various components and targets achieved against them. The frequency of reporting for assessment would be half yearly. Based on these reports, there will be gradation of FNGOs under four categories like A,B, C & D. The participants were requested to give necessary suggestions on the format for further improvements.

The session ended with the declaration of results for best feedbacks dropped by the participants in the Feedback box before the 4th session had started.

The workshop came to an end with the closing remarks of Programme Director, OTELP who extended his hearty thanks to all the participants for their active involvement in the programme.

MGNREGA Workshop on successful implementation in OTELP through convergence

Date : 22.05.2013-23.05.2013

Venue : Conference Hall, Pantha Nivas, Rambha, Ganjam

Participants : WDOs, Senior Engineers, WDT (Engineering) / Expert (Land & Water Conservation Engineering) of ITDAs and FNGOs

The two days training programme on successful implementation of MGNREGA in OTELP operational areas started at about 10.30am. All WDOs, senior engineer, degree & diploma engineers, PO(PME)s, few SMSs from PSU, resources person (RP) from DRDA, Kandhamal and MNREGA Cell were present. At first there was a briefing about MNREGA process guideline by RPs followed by experience sharing by few SMS from OTELP districts like Malkanagiri & Baliguda. The training programme was continued as per the agenda. The key points for discussions were how a job card to be applied, identifying job seekers, apply for work, generation of muster roll, placement of work order, measurement work to be done, approval of technical and financial plan, work completion certificate & last but not the least the necessary payment modalities. At the end of the day, all the participants were divided into two groups for following assignments to be carried out for presentation on the next day for finalization of the modalities of MGNREGA on OTELP operational areas.

Group I: Procedural steps to be followed for planning on implementation of MGNREGA in OTELP district.

Group II: Suggestions and feedback on successful implementation of MGNREGS to Government through PSU which includes delegation of authority/ responsibility by Panchayati Raj Department for implementation of MGNREGA in OTELP villages.

The second day started with recapitulation of the first day and the major discussion held over. Then the two groups presented on the topic allotted earlier and also the problems & challenges that are felt in the ongoing works were discussed. The resource persons also shared how different line departments are executing MGNREGA work in their district. At the end, all those suggestions worked out in the group discussion after the presentation was summed for transmission to panchayati raj department through PSU & SSD department. Meanwhile, a draft Operational Guideline was also prepared taking into account the feedback of all participants for execution of projects in OTELP areas. under MGNREGA. The 2 days residential training programme came to an end with vote of thanks to the participants by PO(CB) of PSU.

Workshop

Window for Experts Training on Watershed Concept under OTELP

Date : 03.06.2013-07.06.2013

Venue : Conference Hall, OPDSC Training Centre, Japakhal, Rayagada

Participants : All Experts and Team Leaders, SMS of OTELP Plus, ITDA, Paralakhemundi, FNGOs and Consortium NGO

A five days training programme was organized for the experts of FNGOs of Phase II from 3rd June 2013 to 7th June 2013. The training was imparted through interactive session, group works, theory, slide presentations and film show. The training was inaugurated with the introduction of participants followed by knowing the expectation of participants. The session started with understanding on Natural resource Management. The participants were explained in this session about inter relation between soil, water, forest, human, livestock and livelihood in particular area. The group work was also done among the participants to understand. In the next session, the participants understood the concept of Watershed, what, why and its components, identification of watershed and selection criteria of watershed boundary, drainage channels, outlets and collection of primary and secondary information for watershed project. The third session was focused by the resource person on basic understanding of soil and water conservation and rainfall rain fall run off principles. The resource person explained more lucidly about principles of various in-siu soil and water conservation measures, why, what and how, mechanical, biological and agronomic conservation through a film show and group work.

The second day covered the planning process of watershed development project and role of Experts and community in the planning process of INRM and site selection of suitable measures. The discussion was held on livelihood planning under watershed programme. The session also covered contour stone bunding, stone walled terrace, sunken pits/drop structure, vegetative grassed water ways, trenching etc. The resource person explained the concepts through different group works.

The third day training programme emphasized on arable treatment measures

and the sub components which the participants understood are contour and graded bunds, field bunding, drop structure, farm ponds, stone spill way,pipe outlets, cross drainage works, impounding dug well, land leveling, cover crops, farm forestry, summer plough/mulching, cropping pattern design, agriculture and horticulture and micro level water management. The participants also learn production enhancement plans under watershed in arable and non arable lands.

The fourth day was the field visit of the participants for practical exercises. During the practical exercise, they did the transact walk and planned the INRM under a watershed. The experts also learnt the arable and non arable land treatment, material calculation and physical demarcation of measures, map reading and identification of plot numbers. The participants used several engineering equipments to do the slope measurement, contour marking, a frame etc.

The last day session started with hands on demonstration (outside the training hall & inside the campus) on use of simple engineering equipments through slope measurement, contour making, hand level, A frame, ranging, Chain, tape pipe level.e had a discussion with executive of OPDSC regarding the training programme. PO(CB) of PSU and one resource person from OPDSC explained participants on institution building in micro watershed villages and their capacity building measures for different stakeholders to be taken during programme period. In this session, it was emphasized for planning for sustainability from the very beginning. Addl. PO(PME) delivered a session on SHG, SHG Federation and Apex Federation promotion and structure for those institution's sustainability. Different issues related to SHG and Federation which was also clarified.

The resource person from PSU also threw light on role of the institution in managing the watershed and the training was concluded with the feedback from the participants.

Training

Training on Land and Water Management

Date : 28.02.2014 to 02.03.2014

Venue : Minor Irrigation & Water Use Training Institute, Agriculture Deptt., GoO, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar

Participants : Additional Engineers of ITDAs

The objective of the training programme was to impart training on "Land & Water Management" for enhancing the knowledge, skill and capacity of the WDT (Engg) members/Engg. Experts sponsored by PD, Watersheds Sundargarh, OTELP and SHRISTI. It would enable the participants to adopt appropriate technologies/ measures with respect to Land and Water Management related interventions in the watersheds. The goal was to help the participants to acquire knowledge on various measures of "Land & Water Management" and facilitate the stakeholders in the watersheds for adoption with long term complementary effect on the environment and objectives of the training are as follows. The major objectives of the training was as follows:

a. To enhance the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of the participants in soil and water conservation techniques and watershed management activities which will be useful in watershed development programme.

b. To assess the run-off from rainfall analysis, identify and describe the mechanical and biological measures of soil & water conservation, design and estimate appropriate soil and water conservation measures in a watershed,

c. To explain the alternate land use system and dry land farming system in micro-watersheds

d. To enhance the knowledge, skill and interactive capacity of the participants on various topics.

The session plan was prepared keeping the objective in view. After the registration, the concept of Land & Water Management was explained to the trainees to get an overall idea regarding the training programme. In the technical session of first day, concept of integrated watershed management was shared among all. The topics which were covered during the first day are on resources in watershed and land capability classification, soil erosion and land degradation in watershed-causes and impacts, rainfall analysis and run off measurement, soil and water conservation techniques (mechanical).

Day 2 technical session started with the session on preparation of design & estimates for engineering structures on land & water management. The next session was about soil & water conservation techniques (biological) & preparation of estimates for biological measures. The last session of the second day was on integrated farming system for conservation of agriculture in watersheds.

Last day of the training programme was meant for field visit wherein participants were exposed to various watershed structures, their application and utility with support of the hosting organization i.e. OPSL, Bhubaneswar.

The methodology of the training was participatory mode. Various training methods viz. lectures, discussions, group exercises and case studies were employed. The white board, flipcharts and power point presentations were used during the training sessions.

At the end of the training, an evaluation form was circulated among them to get the feedback. A compendium of study material containing the articles of resource persons on various topics relating to "Land & Water Management" was provided to the trainees for reference.

On the day of commencement of the programme an inaugural function was held after registration of the participants and was graced by Sri Hemant Dash, Jt. Director, Soil Conservation and Sri S.K. Khatua, P.D Watershed, Sundargargh.

Similarly on the closing day a valedictory function was organized and Sri Suresh Pattnaik, Former Jt. Director, Agriculture & MD, Odisha State Seed Corporation presently Consultant to OTELP on NRM & Board of Management Member, OUAT gave the valedictory address and distributed the certificate of participation to all the participants. In both the functions Dr. A.K. Behera, Chairman, OPSL, Sri Bidyadhar Maharana, Course Director and Sri Saroj Ku. Mohanty, Training Coordinator were present.

Exposure to International Conference on Tropical Roots & Tubers

Date : 09.07.2013 to 12.07.2013

Venue : Hotel Masscot, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Participants : SMSs of PSU & Agriculture Officers of ITDAs

Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI), a premier ICAR Institute has organized International Conference on Tropical Roots and Tubers for Sustainable Livelihood Under Changing Agro-Climate (ICTRT 2013) at Hotel Masscot, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. A sizable number of Indian delegates (more than 250) and foreign dignitaries across the globe (more than 40) participated in the conference.

The International Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kerala, Mr. Oommen Chandy, as Chief Guest & Dr. Shashi Tharoor, Hon'ble Union Minister of State, Human Resource Development, Govt. of India along with Dr. S. Ayyappan, Secretary & Director General, Govt. of India, Department of Agricultural Research & Education and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Dr. N.K. Krishnan Kumar, Dy. Director General (Horticulture), ICAR & Dr. S.K. Chakrabarti, Director, CTCRI, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala on 9th July, 2013 at 17.00 hrs. The technical sessions was started on 10th July to 12th July. ICTRT 2013 mainly focussed on the following topics.

- Bio-diversity
- Genetic Resources & Crop Improvement
- Bio-technology & Bio-fortification
- Plant, Water & Nutrient Management
- Quality Planting Material Production
- Biotic & Abiotic Stresses
- Processing & Value Addition and Technology Transfer and Marketing

Session-1 : Bio-Diversity, Genetic resources and crop improvement:

This session was chaired by Dr. NM Nayar, Former Director, CTCRI with Co-Chairman, Clair Hershey, Cassava Programme Leader, CIAT. Three lead talkers from CIAT, Colombia, CIRAD, Vanuatu & IITA, Nigeria discussed on bio-diversity, genetic resources and crop improvement etc., followed by 13 oral presentations from different parts of world.

Session-2 : Bio-technology & Bio-fortification

This session was jointly chaired by N.K. Krishna Kumar, DDG, Horticulture, ICAR & S.P Ghosh, Former

DDG, Hort., ICAR with P.S. Naik, Director, IIVR, Varanasi as Co-Chairman. Two lead papers from CAS, China & ETH, Switzerland followed by 9 oral presentations across the globe, discussed various aspects of bio-technology & its application.

Session-3 : Quality planting material production

The session was chaired by Hernan Cebellos, CIAT, Colombia with James George, Project Co-ordinator, AICRP (Tuber crops), CTCRI. Two lead papers from CPRI, Himachal Pradesh and CIAT, Colombia along with 5 oral presentations from different dignitaries were presented on quality planting material production.

Session-4 : Plant, Water & Nutrient Management

This session was chaired by Rod Lefroy, Regional Co-ordinator for CIAT, Asia along with N.P. Singh, Director, ICAR Research Complex for Goa as Co-Chairman. 3 lead papers from CRIDA, IITA, Nigeria & NRCC, Maharashtra along with 12 oral presentations from India, discussed various aspects on plant, water & nutrient management in major tuber crops.

Session-5 : Biotic & Abiotic Stresses

M. Anandaraj, Director, Indian Institute of Spice Research, Kozhikode, Kerala chaired the session and S K Malhotra, Asst. Director General (Horticulture), ICAR as Co-Chairman. 2 lead papers from DSMZ, Germany and IARI, New Delhi along with 15 oral presentations from different parts of the globe, discussed on biotic & Abiotic stresses affecting tuber crops.

Session-6 : Processing & Value Addition

This session was chaired Keith Tomlins, University of Greenwich, UK and President, ISTRC with S.K. Nanda, Project Co-ordinator, AICRP (PHT), CIPHET, Ludhiana as Co-Chairman. Two lead papers from NRI, UK and CTCRI, India along with 8 oral presentation were presented by different dignitaries.

Session-7: Technology Transfer & Marketing

Dr. P.V. Balachandran, Director of Extension, KAU & Dr. C. Bhaskaran, Professor, Agricultural Extension was acted as Chairman & Vice-Chairman respectively for the session on technology transfer & marketing. Two lead papers from CIAT, Colombia & CIP, India along with 7 oral presentation were presented by eminent Scientist.

The plenary session was chaired by Dr. S.K. Chakrabarti, Director, CTCRI along with Dr. S. Ramanathan, President Indian Society for Root Crops as Co-Chairman. The Rapporteurs from all the sessions place the recommendation which was also discussed. Dr. G. Byju, Organizing Secretary of ICTRT, 2013 thanked all the dignitaries for their participation in this conference.

Exposure

Training Report on Livelihoods Promotion in Watersheds

Date : 24.02.2014-26.02.2014

Venue : Minor Irrigation & Water Use Training Institute, Agriculture Dept., GoO

Participants : Expert-Livelihoods of FNGOs

A three-day training programme was organized for Expert-Livelihoods. The broad objective of the training was to equip the participants with required knowledge, skill and attitude to promote livelihoods in the micro-watersheds through different approaches such as spatial, segmental and sectoral including contingent and holistic approaches. The specific objectives were:

- To enable the participants to develop understanding on concepts, principles, approaches of livelihoods promotion in watersheds
- To equip the participants with skill and tools for livelihoods analysis, use of SL approach for poverty reduction and developing livelihoods strategy in watersheds
- To guide the participants for development of livelihoods plans in the watersheds

There were seventeen sessions of one and half hour duration each 15 minutes. The first session was utilized for introduction, experience sharing and pre-evaluation. 30 minutes in the concluding session was utilized for the evaluation of training and the remaining one hour was for valediction. Three sessions were utilized for exposure visit. Thirteen sessions were devoted for lectures on different topics relevant to the theme.

The day 1 started with a session on Livelihoods in Watershed Development & Principles of Livelihoods Promotion. The other session included were sustainable approach, holistic approach to livelihoods promotion, various types of livelihoods interventions in watersheds and livelihoods promotion through land based activities (Agriculture) with a focus on cropping systems.

Second day started with livelihoods promotion through horticulture and value addition to agriculture & horticulture products in watersheds. The other sessions were about livestock & aquaculture as other potential livelihoods options. In the post lunch session a group work was carried out on analysis opportunities of livelihoods and livelihoods planning in watersheds. The last session was on understanding intricacies of livelihood guideline and developing livelihood cluster in watersheds.

The last day of the training programme was for field exposure to nearby watershed areas for an understanding of the participants. The methodologies of the training was mostly participatory. The

methods such as lecture, interactive discussion, brainstorming, cross learning and experience sharing were used in the training programme. Audio-visual aids such as LCD projector, white board and flip charts were used in the training programme. Study materials in form of a compendium were distributed to the trainees which could serve as a ready reference to the topics covered under the whole training session.

The valedictory function was held at 4.00 pm on the closing day and was graced by Sri Raghu Prasad, IFS, Joint Project Director, OFSDP as Chief Guest. He distributed the certificates of participation to the participants and gave the valedictory address. Dr A.K. Behera, Chairman, Sri B. Maharana, Course Director spoke on the occasion while Sri S.K. Mohanty, Course Co-ordinator Overseas Projects and Services Ltd extended vote of thanks to all present. Their understanding about livelihoods promotion, interventions, strategy, outcomes etc was assessed basing on which the deliberations were modified to achieve the training objectives.

Knowledge Conclave on Good Practices in M&E and Knowledge Management from IFAD Projects in Bhutan, India, Nepal and Srilanka

Date : 15-18 December 2013

Venue : Hotel Sandy's Tower, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

Participants : IFAD supported project staff across India, Bhutan & Nepal

The conclave was started with inaugural ceremony on 15th evening of December 2013. Sri Susanta Nanda, IFS Programme Director, OTELP extended a warm welcome to the participants to the historic temple city of Bhubaneswar from different IFAD projects of India, Thailand, Nepal and Rome. He said that this is a beginning of Himalayan hub of Knowledge conclave and this initiative will continue and will have more knowledge conclave where more and more good practices of all projects are shared among implementing partners. Dr. Vincent Darlong in his speech elaborated that this idea of Knowledge conclave emerged at Hanoi, Vietnam and M & E and KM are chosen as the first exercise as they are integrated two sides of a same coin. He told to make new friends in these three days workshop and learn new things and to share with others in the project. Kukka Korhnen from Nepal also expressed that this conclave is important step to improve our learning, sharing and ideas between country and projects.

Sanghay Wangadi, the project director of Bhutan shared that Bhutan project is in learning stage and he hopes to learn many new things from the conclave. Tawfiq El-Zabri from IFAD, Rome expressed his gratitude to the hosting organisation and he is happy to see such kind of sharing workshop. Ariel Halpern from PROCASUR, Thailand shared that he is here to learn from the practitioners like the IFAD project implementers that what is working and what is not working and he in his speech told that we are not here to learn knowledge but to achieve our goals that to overcome poverty from rural areas. Ariel told that now a days communication sharing is not through books and internet but it should happen through face to face or on line communications like organising such kind of sharing workshops or conclave.

Dr. A.B. Hota, IAS, the chief guest of the evening elucidated that this conclave is a platform to share the experiences and success of the projects. He suggested to discuss the failures as well that have been experienced across the projects. As M & E is the key to success to any project similarly using of local knowledge cannot be ruled out. This workshop should also focus on discussing the use of local knowledge of each project. Dr. Ota also discussed the partnership of ST and SC development Department of Govt. of Odisha with IFAD in way back of 1980. He shares that OTELP is not a project rather it has now become a model in the state and for Govt. Of India which is replicated in other states as well.

At the end the dignitaries on the dias inaugurated the conclave by lightening the lamp.

The second day started with the debriefing of 1st Day of the Conclave by Mr. Susanta Nanda, PD, OTELP along with the agenda of the next sessions. All Participants got self introduced about them and the work or project they represent. He welcomed every delegate for the next important and brain storming sessions on Good practices in M& E and Knowledge Management in all 4 countries supported by IFAD.

All these followed by inauguration of Knowledge Corridor by Tawfiq El-Zabri and Ariel Halpern. The knowledge corridor left the floor open to discuss on individual country programmes and concern participants started with their respective presentations.

The session I started with country wise programme briefing to the delegates. To start with Nepal country programme, Ms. Kukka Korhonen and Ms. Lorina Sthapit took the lead in the presentation of the Nepal Program. Ms. Kukka presented about the intervention of IFAD in Nepal. Nepal became a member of IFAD in 1978 and was among the first countries to benefit from IFAD interventions. The main strategic thought of IFAD - financed projects in Nepal is poverty alleviation and improvement of household food and income security for the rural poor, especially women, landless people, indigenous groups and small and marginal farmers from disadvantaged areas of the country.

In the session II of Bhutan country programme known as the land of Thunder Dragon, Mr. Vincent Darlong started the Bhutan session with a presentation on the geography of Bhutan, mentioning about the key strength of Bhutan is in their farm roads and irrigation lands. Tourism is best in Bhutan. Bhutan is also known for GNH, i.e. Gross National Happiness.

According to the presentations in Bhutan IFAD has 7 projects directly benefiting a total of 92,060 households. Sangay Wangdi, Project Director of MAGIP then gave the audience a brief on Market Access and Growth Intensification Project (MAGIP)'s experience.

Training

The 3rd session was on the India Country Program. India being a large country has over 10 projects running in different states. Each program was given the time span of 10 minutes to present on their projects.

a. Tejeswini Rural Women's empowerment Program (MP)

b. Tejeswini (Maharastra)

c. Women's Empowerment and livelihoods programme in the Mid-Gangetic plains. (WELP)

d. Post- Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Programme- Tamil Nadu

e. Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan. (MPOWER)

f. Convergence of agriculture interventions in Maharastra's Distressed Dstricts Programme (CAIM)

g. Integrated livelihood Support Project- Uttrakhand

h. North Eastern Region Community Resource Management project for uplands areas. (NERCOMP)

i. Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood project. (JTELP)

j. Odisha Tribal Empowerment and livelihood programme. (OTELP)

Session IV was by IFPRI, the M&E Grand Partner facilitated by Mr. P.K. Joshi. He highlighted few broad areas like importance of M&E, borad indicators of M&E, base line and sampling framework. He urged everyone to upscale the M&E instead of confining to one or two lakhs farmers. IFPRI is the partner of IFAD and has the vison of upscaling the M&E through different learning.

Day 3 started with a group discussion amongst the participants from different projects. The facilitator for the session was Tawfiq El-Zabri. The discussion was on the three key issues consulting "What are the main gaps between the M&E projects and who are responsible behind it?" The major three key issues were under "Accountability and Leadership", "Planning and Decision Making" and "Learning, Innovation and Scaling up".

The participants were divided into four groups on the basis of- Monetary and Evaluation (M&E), Knowledge Management (KM), Project Directors and others. Each group came up with three different key issues.

The fourth and concluding day's first session on Monitoring and evaluation by Mr. Tawfiq. The key points discussed were various tools & techniques for streamlining a robust M & E in practice. The second session was on KM taken over by Mr. Ariel Halpern. He highlighted upon activity movement metre i.e. how do we feel about knowledge management, whether KM contributes to a project's performance. He shared about workshop objectives IFAD & PROCASUR partnership for scaling up best practices and innovations against rural poverty. There were also world café and Best practices/ Innovation contest in between as group work. The conclave priority KM actions and the systematization in the learning routes were discussed.

Each project's achievement, priorities & challenges were presented.In the post lunch session the best practices of OTELP & OTELP plus was presented. The last session was on Ways Forward which were carried out by Mr. Vincent, Mr. Ariel & Mr. Tawfiq.

Shri S.K. Mishra, IAS, Commissioner cum Secretary ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes joined at the end of the session and said that he would have loved to be a part of the workshop buy since he was travelling he could not join it. Adding that this was a nice platform for knowledge sharing, he talked about the various agencies in the districts and said that the structure is almost same in government of Indian Sub-continent. "There is also a district level govt runned by The collector and does small projects for the tribals. OTELP has both government and civil participation." says the officer.

He suggested IFAD to study different models at different level, which would help in the knowledge management. He said that he would personally like to go through the proceedings and would look through more happenings so that he could give answers to the people for whom they are working. He praised OTEPL and said that it is one of the best projects.

Susanta Nanda, PD, OTELP ended with a closing note showcasing his satisfaction after the successful completion of such a brain storming where national and international issues of HVAP and KM and ME was discussed. Mr. Om Prakash, OTELP gave vote of thanks and appreciated everyone's honest efforts for this conclave to mark the closing of the conclave.

Training Programme on Production Technology of Vegetable Crops

Date : **17.07.2014-22.02.2014**

Venue : **Central Horticulture Experiment Station(ICAR), Aiginia, Bhubaneswar**

Participants : **Agriculture Officer, Horticulture Expert, Expert-Livelihoods & Staff of Vegetable Cooperative**

Central Horticultural Experimental Station (C.H.E.S), (ICAR), Govt. of India Bhubaneswar has been actively contributing in evolving horticulture based Sustainable Livelihood in OTELP programme areas cultivation of improved vegetable have taken up extensively at household backyards and commercially in their field. The programme areas have conducive environment for vegetable cultivation including off-season vegetables. In order to disseminate technology on production, protection, off-season crop cultivation and storage of vegetables. OTELP organized a training programme on production technology of vegetable crops at CHES from 17-22 February, 2014. Agriculture Officer, Horticulture Expert posted at ITDA / FNGO and vegetable cooperative officials have participated.

The training programme was inaugurated by Dr. Khageswar Pradhan, Ex-Vice Chancellor, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Dr. H.S. Singh, Head, CHES, Bhubaneswar, Dr. L.K. Bharati & Dr. P. Srinivas, Sr. Scientist, CHES, Sri S.C. Patnaik, NRM Expert, OTELP appraised the participants on importance of vegetable to supplement nutritional requirement of the tribal household. Dr. L.K. Bharati briefed the participants about aim & objective of the training programme.

Dr. H.S. Singh, Head, CHES presented the participant on 'how a tribal farmer have a sustainable livelihood by growing vegetables'. Dr Nedunchezian, Principal Scientist, RC-CTCRI impacted training to the participant on soil & land preparation for successful vegetable cultivation. He briefed the participant on land preparation of vegetable crops like brinjal, chilly, tomato, okra, cucurbits & cauliflowers generally grown by the tribal farmers of OTELP programme areas. Dr. P. Srinivas, Sr. Scientist, CHES impacted training on raising of quality vegetable seedlings. After the theory all the participants visited CHES farm & have a practical knowledge on preparation of quality seedling nursery. Varietal status & production technology of important vegetables like brinjal, tomato, chilly, potato, pumpkin, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, pointed gourd, spine gourd, ivy gourd & teasel gourd was imparted by Sr. Scientists of CHES & OUAT. Insect & disease causes sustainable damage to the vegetable crops. In order to protect the vegetable crops from insect & disease attack, Dr. H.S. Singh presented a power point presentation on management of insect pest of vegetable crops. He elaborately presented on crop damage symptoms, mark of

identification of insect & chemical and biological management methods. After the completion of the theory class, Dr. H.S. Singh & B.C. Patra facilitated the participants for identification of insect & disease pest of brinjal & chilly field of the experiment station.

On day 4th, Dr. H.S. Singh and P. Srinivas, Scientists, CHES internalized the participant on integrated insect pest management technique of vegetable crops. They advocated the participants on need based application of chemical pesticides in vegetable crops only when the pest population crossed the economic threshold limit (ETL). They also advocated for use of bio-pesticide over the chemical pesticides. In the training programme all the participants exposed to the protected cultivation unit of centre of excellence in Horticulture developed by Director, Horticulture at Deras, Mendhasal, Khurda.

In order to bring the tribal farmer to the mainstream of development, OTELP promoting and popularizing commercial cultivation of vegetable with trellis and commercial cultivation of vegetable in raised bed with pressure compensated drip irrigation system. To enhance the technical knowledge and skill of the participant, Sri K. S. Chandrasekharan of Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha, Bhubaneswar explain on drip irrigation system for small conventional vegetable farms followed with practical demonstration on drip layout and maintenance taken by Dr. L.K. Bharati & R. Majhi of CHES.

Dr A.K. Sukla, Sr. Scientist, Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture imparted on green house cultivation of tomato and capsicum crops. Water & nutrient management in protected cultivation in a key technological intervention. Dr Kundan Kishore of CHES explained the participants & enhanced their technical knowledge on the subject. A video film on protected cultivation was screened before the participant for more internalization of the technology. The participant visited the experiment and demonstration taken up in CHES, Bhubaneswar.

On the concluding day i.e. 22.02.2014, of the training, Dr P. Srinivas of CHES imparted training on organic vegetable cultivation technology. Dr. G.S. Sahoo from OUAT elaborately discussed on varietal status and production technology of cabbage, cauliflower, onion & okra. A interface session was organised with the Livelihood Expert of PSU, SMS/Expert of ITDA & vegetable co-operative officials & professionals of CHES/RC-CTCRI/OUAT on various aspect of production technology of vegetables. The training was concluded with recapping of the learning from day one to day six.

Communication :

Programme Support Unit
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
2nd Floor, TDCC Building, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751 022
Phone : 0674 - 2542709, Fax : 2541772
E-mail : support@otelp.org, Website : www.otelp.org