

Annual Report 2006-07

**ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT & LIVELIHOODS
PROGRAMME (OTELP)
ST & SC Development Department
Govt. of Orissa**



IFAD Loan No. 585-IN

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PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) are being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Orissa with financial assistance from the DFID, IFAD and the WFP. The programme aims at *to ensure that livelihoods and food security of poor tribal household are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploitation of the Natural Resources at their disposal and through off farm/non-farm enterprise development.*

To achieve the goal the Programme sets the objectives to:

- a. build the capacity of marginal groups as individual and grass root institution.
- b. enhance the access of poor tribal people to land water and forest and increase the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways;
- c. encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households;
- d. monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies;
- e. strengthen the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively on a participatory mode for poverty reduction with tribal communities;
- f. encourage the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through ensuring that legislation governing control of and access to, development resources by poor tribal households is implemented effectively and recommending other policy improvements; and
- g. build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development.

The programme is being implemented in ten tribal blocks of four district of southern west Orissa since October 2004. The launching of the programme by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa Sri Naveen Pattnaik was followed by the selection and engagement of the Facilitating NGOs and strengthening of implementing ITDAs. Further the FNGOs mobilized the people of the programme villages through series of meetings at village, baseline survey, PRA exercise etc and organized the communities into various community based organizations to deliver the project activities. The programme envisages different components covering the whole array of livelihoods support interventions for the tribal. The programme comprises the components and subcomponents like Capacity Building of communities & support agencies, Land & Water Management, Participatory Forest Management, Production System Enhancement through Agriculture/ Horticulture Production, Livestock/ Pisciculture development etc. Besides the programme facilitates the policy advocacy as regards to empowerment of the tribal and also includes other ancillary support such as providing food grains as part of a wage payment and programme management support at all levels.

Programme Components

Capacity Building for Empowerment

The Programme would support NGOs to mobilize communities, empower them through awareness creation on tribal rights, gender and equity issues, natural resource management and programme planning; assist them, through micro-planning exercises, in the prioritization of their development needs and in the formulation and implementation of development proposals and

build/strengthen appropriate community institutions. It would also strengthen the capacity of the support agencies that will assist them as facilitators.

Livelihood Enhancement:

The Programme would support: (i) land and water management; (ii) participatory forest management to regenerate degraded forest land and to develop NTFP processing and marketing enterprises; (iii) improvements in agricultural productivity; (iv) improvements in animal husbandry; (v) improved access to rural financial services through the promotion of self-help savings and credit groups and linking them with formal financing institutions to augment their capital base; and (vi) development of community infrastructure to fill critical gaps in the provision of key rural infrastructure (e.g. drinking water, village link road upgrading) and to provide for necessary economic (e.g. workshops, stores, mills, expellers) and social infrastructure (e.g. community halls)

Support for Policy Initiatives:

The Programme would support the operationalisation of the government's existing policy initiatives in relation to tribals' access to land and forest products through: (i) providing a legal defence fund to assist tribals in pursuit of land alienation/restoration cases; (ii) supporting operational costs for improved detection and disposal of land alienation cases and monitoring enforcement of land restoration orders; and (iii) funding the survey and settlement process for the hill slopes between 10° and 30°. The Programme would also fund studies to deepen understanding on other key policy issues and engage government in dialogue on unresolved policy areas through a structured framework involving the establishment of milestones and a timetable for action.

Development Initiatives Fund:

Through this Fund, the Programme would provide the flexibility to provide additional funding for well performing activities in demand from the communities and for new activities which become feasible and attractive in the course of Programme implementation.

Programme Management:

The Programme would provide for the costs of Programme management at the state and field level.

Food Handling:

The Programme would cover the cost of transport, storage and distribution of WFP food assistance.

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF 2006-07

Community Institution & Participatory Development

The livelihoods of the poor tribal from 396 programme villages are based on the available natural resources within their area of existence. They solely never depend on a single option to live, rather tries many, in order to secure the food availability round the year. The poor tribal roams inside the forest to hunt and gather food in lean season, finishing the consumption of their agricultural produces from their own land and/or many times in land nearby to their habitation but not owned. It's at best lasts about four to six months to exist. The other incomes are mostly in terms of food which they collect and eat, sometimes raw or cooked. Besides the cash income from wage employment goes purchasing basic amenities (cloth, shelter, medicines etc.) and paying debts if any or holding some of it in shape of savings for emergencies.

Programme Coverage	Koraput	Paralakhemundi	Balliguda	Th. Rampur	Total	
No. of Micro Watersheds	30	40	30	36	136	
No. of Villages	88	106	82	120	396	
Treatable Area (in Ha.)	15205	21132.303	10290.19	15000	61627.493	
Total Household	7019	4877	3308	3991	19195	
ST Household	5983	4874	2031	2945	15833	
SC Household	717	3	890	711	2321	
BPL Household	5317	3749	1787	3437	14290	
Landless Household	2426	1160	735	1058	5379	
Total Population	Male	14825	15400	7045	9235	46505
	Female	15157	15784	6853	9516	47310
ST Population	Male	12663	15393	4578	6751	39385
	Female	12927	15777	4507	6963	40174
SC Population	Male	1190	7	1978	1601	4776
	Female	1187	9	2083	1648	4927

In order to accelerate the pace of development in 396 villages covering partly ten blocks of four backward tribal dominated districts of south west Orissa, the Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since September 2004 and continuously facilitating to establish an alternative model of livelihood by shifting or strengthening the existing pattern of living and income generation of poor tribal with the available resource base and skill set of beneficiaries. The programme includes about 19195 households covering 46505 male and 47310 female beneficiaries. Out of the total households 94.57 % are from Schedule Tribe & Schedule Caste households and 74.44 % are living Below Poverty Line. The initial years of implementation mostly concentrated to create the basic framework of implementation in terms of creation of various Community Based Institutions to deliver the project services in a sustainable manner. The programme follows an area development framework taking watershed management as a tool for triggering the project intervention towards the development of natural resources and a family based framework for strengthening the alternative livelihood models. Based upon these two strategies, the micro watershed (comprising a cluster of two to three villages) is the unit of planning and implementation for area development and the individual households is the unit of planning and implementation for the livelihoods activities. In all the implementation frameworks (Community Based Institutions) the equity and gender aspects has been ensured to include the unprivileged into the development process. The Village Development Committee comprises of the representatives from the villages within the micro watershed either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as SHG, UG etc. The VDC has the President and Secretary as office bearers to look into the day to day affair as regards to implementation of the programme, accounts keeping etc. The VDC has engaged five village volunteers from different domain to support the implementation of programme activities. As per the recommendation of the Phase I MTR, at each village within the micro watershed (VDC), the Village Level Sub Committee (VLSC) has been formed to implement the programme activity in their respective village and the Village Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee to make social audit of the activities taken up in the villages every moth. The details of the organizations formed and strengthened are as follows:

ITDA	No. of VDC formed	% Achievement	No of VLSC* formed	% Achievem ent	No of VSFASC* formed	% Achieveme nt
Koraput	30	100	82	93	89	100
Paralakhemundi	40	100	106	100	106	100
Balliguda	14	47	82	100	82	100
Th. Rampur	36	100	84	70	116	97
TOTAL	120	88	354	89	393	99

* Constituted after the Phase I MTR during the month of November 2006.

ITDA	Male	Female	Avg. Membership in each VDC	% of Women	% ST & SC	% Landless
Koraput	275	281	18	50.54	72.84	10.79
Paralakhemundi	291	172	12	37.15	100.00	19.65
Baliguda	217	215	15	49.77	100.00	0.00
Th. Rampur	305	186	14	37.88	98.37	15.27
Total	1088	854	15	43.83	91.81	11.64

Bringing effectiveness to the functioning of the community institution was a continuous focus during the plan year to strengthen the institutions for a sustainable functioning. The basic evaluation of effective functioning is to ensure regular meeting of the community institutions and larger attendance on those meetings. The community leaders were facilitated to establish effectiveness into the process of functioning of the institutions in terms of decision making, financial management, transparency etc. Some of the achievements during the year are presented below:

ITDA	No. of VDCs	No. of Meetings Conducted	Meeting per month per VDC	% of Attendance	
				Male	Female
Koraput	30	1004	3	50	56
Paralakhemundi	40	1456	3	68	57
Baliguda ¹	14	166	1	52	45
Th. Rampur	36	1053	2	67	55
Total	120	3679	2	59	53

Although it was envisaged to the VDCs to meet at least twice in every month, in some of the cases, the VDCs meet thrice or even once in a month. These meetings are the mostly conducted to review the progress of implementation in terms of reviewing the works under progress, approving proposals from the beneficiaries for implementation, reviewing the inclusion of vulnerable people to get the project benefits, accounting the expenditures made for implementation, taking decision on making advance to any CBO for implementation, withdrawal of money from bank etc. The basic focus kept during the year was to strengthen the existing livelihood system of the poor tribal

¹ Kotagarh block is not included.

in shaping their available options through providing **immediate income, transferring technology and providing hand holding support** to get an improved income from the existing sources.

Capacity Building for Empowerment

Capacity Building for communities and for the support agencies is a primary intervention under the project which has been taken up to strengthen the CBOs and the facilitators to implement the programme activities in an effective manner. The objective entrusted during the programme year is to mobilize people into institutions and establish the required skill set with the primary stake holders to enable them in exploring the opportunities available around them. This is done by enhancing their existing skill and adding new skills to them for a better employment opportunity. It was always tried to provide such training to the beneficiaries where they can take up a livelihood options based on his/her enhanced skill.

Community Empowerment & Management

The primary empowerment processes started with disseminating information to the communities in the form of meetings, trainings, workshops, campaigns and many other medium of communication. In addition, the programme facilitates the basic management skills for the CBOs promoted for a better functionality in terms of organizational and financial management. Those CBOs are the VDC and the SHG. Each VDC members are being oriented on their process of functioning as a member of the VDC by participating in the process of decision making, implementation and monitoring. The VDC office bearers i.e. the President and the Secretary of the VDC are being trained on the organizational and financial management functions to look after day to day activity of the VDC. The SHGs promoted during the year were oriented on the basic functioning of the groups by establishing concurrent follow up by the FNGOs by providing trainings and hand holding support in terms of conducting group meetings, establishing the process of money management in terms of savings and internal lending etc. Leadership training to perspective leaders of all CBOs i.e. VDC and SHG were conducted to establish a better leadership quality as well as management functions within the leaders for a better functioning of the CBOs. The categories of the activities undertaken under this sub component are as follows:

Table 5: Activities under Community Empowerment & Management

ITDA	Community Mobilization Activities ²		Training Programme Conducted for the SHGs ³		Training Programme Conducted for the VDCs [#]	
	Planned	Conducted	Planned	Conducted	Planned	Conducted
Koraput	124	194	124	164	81	69
Paralakhemundi	0	1	207	206	94	94
Balliguda	46	17	174	84	176	35
Th. Rampur	76	128	94	69	63	132

In all 396 villages the community mobilization activities were taken up and the training for 130 VDCs out of 136 and 1177 SHGs out of 1455 were undertaken.

² The categories of community mobilization activities cover mobilization camps, road shows, mass mobilization campaigns etc.

³ The categories of training programme covers to the CBOs are leadership, group dynamics, financial accounting, organizational management etc.

Beneficiary Skill Upgradation

The livelihoods of the poor purely depend upon his/ her physical labour as major share of his/ her income comes from the wage employment. The issue concerning to the wage employment further depends upon the capacity of the poor to explore the available options for employment.

Further, the capacity to take up new livelihoods activities is also another challenge for the poor. Providing work for the poor doesn't solve the purpose only rather enhancing their skill set itself provides them an interface to explore the job opportunities and reduce out migration. The continuous effort made to provide sufficient inputs

in terms of skill development for the poor in order to capitalize the opportunities available. This set of skill development training contains basic facilitation to upgrade the base skill to attain an enhanced goal. People are trained on agriculture, horticulture, livestock, micro enterprise etc. Statistics relating to those trainings are presented in the table no. 6.

Skill Sector	No.of Trainings Conducted	Total no. of Training Days		Average no. of training days MWS	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Land & Water Management	84	1772	1070	13	8
Agriculture, Horticulture, Joint Forest Management	109	2303	1624	17	12
Livestock & Aquaculture	12	345	74	3	1
Non Farm Enterprise	127	1503	3340	11	25

Capacity Building for the Support Agencies

The facilitators play a crucial role in implementation of the project in a participatory method. Here the staffs of FNGOs such as the Community Mobilisers and the WDT members are the primary facilitators for implementing the project activities through the primary beneficiaries. Besides to facilitate and capacitate the primary stake holders the staff of ITDAs and other line departments/ resource agencies are also required to be informed and trained on different basic skills on participatory methodologies and other sector wise domains. The programme emphasizes the training and exposures to the facilitators for strengthening the implementation process.



Subject Matter	Clientele Profile	Trainings Conducted	No. of Training Days		Average No. of Training days per staff
			Male	Female	
On Subject Matter	WDT Members of FNGO	26	60	14	1.23
	Community Mobilizers		361	243	4.44
Community Mobilization and Participatory Methods	WDT Members of FNGO	46	526	409	15.58
	Community Mobilizers		149	131	2.06
Convergence	Line Dept./ Other Support Agencies	3	44	56	3

Livelihood Enhancement

This component is the most important and has a largest scope for investment within the project for promoting the livelihoods of the poor. Through this component, the programme tries to develop the existing livelihood sources of the people along with promoting other new options based on the skill set of the primary stake holders.

Land & Water Management

The basic activities undertaken to develop the land resources and developing & creating water bodies which in turn provides engagement for about quarter year as well as gives immediate income in shape of wage earning. The basic principle adopted here was to target the poor households having very marginal land holding in the upper catchments area in a cluster where small activities were implemented in developing their land through field bonding as well as providing protective irrigation by diverting

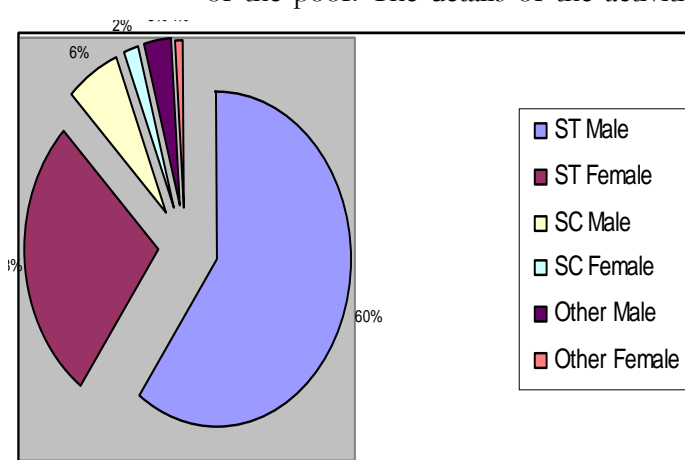
water from the perennial sources through diversion weirs and field channels. Besides small water sources were created by constructing small

Category of Interventions	Particulars	Unit	Details
Land Resource Developed	Non Arable to Arable	Ha	655
	Farmers Benefited	Number	1348
Water Resource Developed	Water Bodies Created	Number	176
	Addl. Area irrigated	Ha	811.4
	Farmers Benefited	Number	2383

Particulars	Details Value
Number of Wage Days created	503168
Number of Households benefited	11789
No. of Landless Households benefited out of total households	4140
% of landless households benefited out of total households	35.12
Wage days created for landless out of total wage days	208194
% of wage days created for landless out of total wage days	43
Wage days per household	42

water harvesting structures and provided protective irrigation to the farmer's field. These works mostly labour intensive work and the poor landless people of the village were given priority to be engaged as laborers in these works and earned income in terms of cash as well as food grain (supported by WFP) which in both way gave them a food security and money in hand to spend on basic needs. A variety of activities implemented under this component and has a significant contribution in strengthening livelihoods of the poor. The details of the activities

implemented are presented in the annexure A and a gross outcome of the activities implemented are presented in the table no. 8. The outcomes of the interventions taken up under land and water management has also impacted in improving the livelihoods of the poor tribal who benefited out of the programmes and the basic benefit people get is in terms of wage employment. The table no. 9. showing an analysis of the income generated out of the wage employment from this component. The chart below



indicate the gender wise and caste wise distribution of

wage days availed by the primary beneficiaries. From the above table it is grossly calculated that about Rs. 2000.00 per participating households (@ Rs. 55.00 per day as minimum wage)

Area (in Ha) for Rabi			Area (in Ha.) for Kharif		
Baseline	Present	% of Hike	Baseline	Present	% of Hike
330	646.4	95.88	3069.2	3233.5	5.35

have earned as an incremental income from the wage employment as these employments are additional to their existing engagement as wage laborers in other government activities. Besides, the secondary income has also been earned by the beneficiaries from agriculture because of the land development made and water resources created under the component. The table no. 10 represents a first hand information on the activities benefited the participating households to earn additional income from their land resources as an output from agriculture with an additional and protective irrigation support from the land and water management activities. From the above analysis it can be seen that in Rabi because of the water availability in the water bodies created, the participating farmers used it for the purpose of irrigation and about 95 % of increase in the cultivated area during the session. In case of Kharif session the water bodies created have served the farmers to protect their crop from the erratic rain fall and the farmers saved their crop against the crop loss.



Food security has another dimension to the system. WFP as a part of their country programme has supported the project in providing 1214 MT of rice and 119.30 MT of pulses to supplement part of the wage component with one unit of food grain which is equals to 2.5 kg of rice and 200gms of pulses. The details of the food grains utilized during the reporting period are presented in the following table.

Opening Balance 06-07		Receipt		Total		Utilization		Wage days supported	Beneficiaries Covered	
Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses		Male	Female
99.112	0	1214	119.3	1313.112	119.3	1257.92	79.417	503168	13340	12370

Inferring reference to the table no. 9, the average number of wage days received by the participating households are 42 which indicates that each participating households have received at least 42 food units equivalent to 105 kg of rice and 8.40 kg of pulses which directly support in securing their food availability for at least 3 months per year.

Participatory Forest Management

Forest is an important resource to the poor depending upon which the people earn their livelihood by collecting the NTFPs and other roots, herbs, shrubs etc. for supplementing the food basket. The programme has facilitated the villagers residing near by the forest to organize them into Vana Sangrakhyana Samiti (VSS) to implement the forest development activities within the framework of existing JFM guideline. The Forest & Environment Dept. has also very specifically issued an instruction to the forest division offices covering the programme area to support the OTELP field functionaries in organizing VSS, facilitating the preparation of the forest micro plan and to

support additional finance where ever required under participatory forest management component. The VSS as a part of the VDC receives funds from the VDC to implement the forest development activities in their adjoining forest for about 80 ha besides protecting 120 ha of forests thus accounting for a total of 200 ha of forest area. The initial investments under the component have been made by taking up gap filling plantation in degraded forest patches. The SHGs have been mobilized to take up the nurseries to support the VSS in providing the forest plants for plantation.

No. of VSS Formed	113
No. of Forest Development Plan Prepared	105
No. of Forest Development Plan Approved	78
No. of Plans under Implementation	78

Production System Enhancement

Agriculture & Horticulture Development

The poor tribal depend upon marginal agriculture with local affordable inputs and minimum crop husbandry leading to a low yield and income from agriculture. As this is the major source of food to the families, the project facilitated small but intensive inputs in terms of technology transfer, which not only provide them better production but also increased income. These activities had also increased the crop coverage in the Kharif (Rain) which also another means of soil and water conservation in the villages protecting the surface from the direct hits from the rain drops. Besides, during these supports the households were also facilitated to adopt better practices in agriculture and land & water management through hand holding support in shape of training, exposure and demonstrations. Some of the major crop demonstrations and trials made during the year are presented in Box no. 1. It is not only to demonstrate the crops taking the progressive farmers but also to expose those trials and demonstrations to the targeted farmers for each category of trial and demonstrations. The details of the farmers exposed and adopted are being presented in the table no. 13.

<p>Box: 1: Details of the crop trial & demonstrations Ragi (75.25 ha), Niger (21 ha), Groundnut (7 ha), Potato (23.60 ha), Wheat (4.75 ha), Field pea (21.50 ha), Mango Plantation (145.82 ha), Guava Plantation (18.20 ha), Litchi Plantation (31.20 ha), Yam trial (9.30 ha), Coconut Plantation (4 ha), Cashew Plantation (188 ha), Papaya backyard plantation (50 ha), Banana (7.50 ha), Ginger (6.74 ha), Black Gram trial (208 ha), Green Gram trial (153 ha), Sargum (1 ha), Horse Gram (5 ha), Tissue Culture Banana (2.50 ha), Pigeon pea (17.25 ha), Sun Flower (81.40 ha), Rabi Vegetable (631.55 ha), Kharif Vegetable (16 ha), Maize (46.40 ha), Paddy (39 ha), Arhaer (13 ha), Grasses (4 ha), Chiller (7.20 ha), Onion (1 ha)</p>

Farmers Exposed (in No.)	Male	1494
	Female	550
Farmers Adopted (in No.)	Male	199
	Female	194
Rate of Adoption (in %)	Male	13.32
	Female	35.27

Technical Collaboration with resource organization is another intervention in supporting the poor tribal farmers. Organizations like ICRISAT, CTCRI, MSSRF/IPIGRI, RPRC supported the programme in providing technical support and inputs to introduce new agricultural/ horticultural crop and practices. In collaboration with ICRISAT, legumes were introduced in the existing cropping system of the tribal through introduction of groundnut (24 farmers), pigeonpea (180 farmers), sorghum (140 farmers), chickpea etc. in both Rabi and Kharif seasons. All these crops were introduced in a participatory varieties selection methodology where the farmers were directly involved in selection of their crops. This has impacted in a large scale as the farmers have now decided to have a seed production centre to supply seeds for the rabi session to the coastal region of Orissa.

Collaboration with MSSRF/IPGRI for finger millet, little millet, & Italian millet has resulted in improving the productivity of the said crops as it has a largest coverage in the programme area. Scientists from MSSRF visited programme areas and interacted with the farmers & programme staff for developing a plan of action on nutritious millet participatory field study. They supported for 10 varieties of finger millet seed materials for Participatory Varieties Selection trials. The preferred varieties of Ragi are to be included in the mixed cropping by the farmers in Koraput district during 2007 Kharif.

Tuber crops play an important role in the food, nutrition & economic security of the tribals. Yam, elephant foot yam, sweet potato & cassava (Tapioca) are commonly grown in the project areas of OTELP. The productivity of these crops is low due to non availability of quality planting materials & poor knowledge & skill of scientific cultivation with the tribal farmers. To fill the gap in both technical and material inputs, a partnership has been developed with Central Tuber Crop Research Institute (CTCRI), Bhubaneswar for extending technical expertise & hand holding support in tuber crops. 515 quintals of improved varieties of tuber crops have been grown by the tribal farmers in the programme areas during Kharif 2006. The scientist of CTCRI supported in a continuously basis for facilitating selection of sites, monitoring of planting and other production operations in the field and capacity development of primary stakeholders on ICM, IPM & post harvest technologies.

Introduction of Tissue Culture Banana in the programme areas is another major intervention taken up during the year. In collaboration with Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC), Bhubaneswar the primary beneficiaries were facilitated to cultivate about 14000 tissue culture banana suckers, 3408 drumsticks and 2256 papaya seedlings during Kharif 2006. The Regional Plant Resource Centre have supported in terms of providing hand holding to the beneficiaries by deputing their scientists to the programme areas. It has resulted an successful trial and there is a demand of about 36300 tissue culture banana 19450 papaya and 7220 drum sticks planting materials for the Kharif 2007.

Livestock & Aquaculture Production

The domestic animal is being treated as a major asset of the poor from generations. People do rear goats, pigs, cattle, poultry bird etc as a traditional practice which not only at times supplements as food but also acts as an immediate cash return at emergencies. But the problem in the programme areas is the mortality of those animals because of different diseases and traditional practices of rearing. The programme as a promotion of the livelihood system also contributes to the livestock sector by reducing the animal mortality rate by immunizing the animal by conducting series of animal health camps. A series of village volunteers were promoted and equipped with veterinary kits to extend support to the poor farmers in saving their domestic animals. During the year about 14483 domestic animals were immunized through different animal health camps benefiting about 4860 households. Pisciculture as an introduction of livelihood activity will be made in the future. Under land & water management, number of water bodies is being created and the Self Help Groups will be promoted to take those water bodies to initiate pisciculture activities as a livelihood option. During 2006-07, no activities under pisciculture development were taken up.

Rural Financial Services

The poor do not access the credit in right time, which leads to the poor for distress sell of his produces, low inputs for agriculture, no interest for diversification of livelihood, low access to

health and education etc. And the available credit is too costly to the poor, as they lend it from the *Sabukars* (money lender) nearby to their village. The programme design envisages a separate component to cater these services where the communities will be organized into Self Help Groups (SHG) to become eligible to get these services of micro finance. The programme promotes the SHGs to start their activity with internal savings and lending with an agreed amount among the members of the SHG. Depending upon the functioning of the SHGs the programme will support in terms of providing seed capital as well as revolving fund to take up income generating activities as a group or as individual members within the group. Simultaneously the members will also be promoted to take small production and consumption loans in order to strengthen their livelihood system by reducing the stress of non availability of food or inputs for production. The programme adopted the existing SHGs prior to the programme operation and also promoted several groups after the programme operation. The details of the SHG promotion status are presented in the table no. 14.



Table 14: Status of Self Help Groups Promoted

ITDA	Total Number of SHGs Promoted	SHG Gradation				SHGs provided with Seed Money				SHGs linked with other Financial Institutions			SHGs linked with ITDA supports			
		A	B	C	Not Graded	A	B	C	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	C	Total
Koraput	473	56	186	225	6	2	123	39	164	84	19	103	8	25	1	34
Paralakhemundi	351	84	186	81	0	60	186	71	317	59	33	92	0	11	5	16
Th. Rampur	330	114	134	78	4	52	91	19	162	73	17	90	16	4	0	20
Balliguda	173	28	54	37	54	2	8	6	16	25	12	37	4	3	1	8
TOTAL	1327	282	560	421	64	116	408	135	659	241	81	322	28	43	7	78

Community Infrastructure Fund

Improving the village infrastructure in providing facilities in providing drinking water, all weather roads, storage structures were major activities during the year which also provided wage income supporting the livelihoods of the poor and creation of community infrastructures serving the basic needs of the poor.

Development Initiative Fund

Innovation was another means which not only creates examples rather increased the self confidence of rural poor women becoming barefoot solar engineers. The initiatives in support from NIRD, Hyderabad lighted a poor village called Tingnaput at Naraynpatna block of Koraput district. Five poor tribal illiterate women trained on assembling the solar panels and electrical fittings by NIRD and established the solar lighting system in their own village providing electricity to 40 families in their village. A sustainable system of management was ensured by the villagers by constituting a village energy committee and paying one time installation fees of Rs. 700/- per household and user fees for Rs. 50/- per household per month towards the electricity. This arrangement not only impacted as getting electricity only but also established a better institution building process for better governance. The project was inaugurated by Mr. Lennert Bage,

President, IFAD during his visit to Orissa on 26th March 2006. It has also impacted on the income of the poor as the people are also able to make hill brooms to sell during evening giving an additional income of Rs.10/- per hill broom, children and women are safe during evening from the serpent and other reptiles, children are able to study during evening, village level meetings and other social functions are being conducted during evening under the street light, savings of time and money for going to purchase kerosene etc.

Support for Policy Initiatives

The programme has a specific agenda in providing to address specific policy issues as regards to support the tribal. As an initiation of the support, the programme conducted a inter departmental coordination meeting involving the two prime departments of the state government i.e. Revenue & Disaster Management Dept. and Forest & Environment Dept. to augment the policy support. The meeting resulted with the decision of mobilizing survey and settlement teams with GPS equipments at each block to take up survey in the village and settle the land with the landless. The proposal of mobilizing the survey and settlement team is under process in the office of the Member Board of Revenue for final approval.

Programme Management

Management of the implementation arrangement was also a challenging job during the year. In all respect it was ensured that the continuation of each staff involved in the project and to keep the motivation level of the staff high in order to facilitate them to put their best into the project. For an improved support for the implementation arrangements, key agencies were selected and contracted to provide technical support to the FNGO, ITDAs directly in different sector. One of the key sector identified and promoted was the collective marketing, where M/s MART, Bhubaneswar was contracted to facilitate and establish the process of collective marketing among the tribal community in a sample basis. Besides, M/s PRADAN was also engaged to support FNGOs and ITDAs in enhancing their skill in promotion of SHGs, its management, evaluation and enterprise development. Monitoring & Evaluation was a key issue during the year and after a very thoughtful consideration on the prevailing M&E design, M/s CES Technologies Ltd., Kolkota was contracted to develop the computerized M&E software to be implemented under OTELP. This software will facilitate the process of data collection, analysis and planning by acting as an expert system. Besides this will also capture interim implementation information and produce analytical reports based on the required quarries. For the development of the M&E software, a workshop on developing the concept of M&E and indicators for monitoring and evaluation were developed by involving all levels of secondary stake holders.

OTELP is being implemented in accordance with IFAD's Flexible Lending Mechanism (FLM) procedures and this requires that progress made in each phase be evaluated by *Phase Review* before the funds allocated for the next phase are released. The Phase I Review Mission conducted during August & September, 2006 had three main tasks: (a) to assess overall implementation performance and determine the lessons learned in Phase I; (b) to prepare an assessment of the progress made in achieving the *Trigger Indicators* set out in the IFAD Loan Agreement as the basis for proceeding to Phase II of the programme; and, (c) subject to the necessary conditions of the Loan Agreement being met, to determine the scope, design and phasing of the Phase II Programme. The finding of the mission was very encouraging with supportive recommendations. It was a great leaning and gave a scope to look back into the project design and strategy to make mid course corrections. Based on the recommendations, the project has undergone certain changes as follows:

- Constitution of Village Level Sub Committee (VLSC) in each village.
- Constitution of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee in each village.

- Engagement of the Financial Management Consultant to support the project in designing effective financial management system.
- Revision the cost allocation as per the project design against its components and loan categories.
- Inclusion of additional staff with FNGOs.
- Recruitment of Finance Officer and Micro Finance Officer in each ITDA

The Phase I Review Mission, having examined the progress made in implementing Phase I of the Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme considered that the condition established for the continuation of IFAD's funding in Phase II of the Programme have been met and it recommended that Phase II should commence immediately. Accordingly the Phase II implementation was launched on 27th March, 2007 by the Honb'le Chief Minister, Orissa. Mr. Lenard Bage, President, IFAD also visited the programme districts of Gajapati and Koraput from 25th to 26th March, 2007 and attended the launching ceremony on 27th March, 2007. The Phase II will cover the additional 9 blocks in the existing districts and 11 blocks of the districts of Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur.

The cumulative expenditure under the programme by end of March, 2007 stands at Rs. **40,44,57,030/-**, as mentioned below. Out of this, re-imbursement claim for Rs. **38,69,42,860/-** has been submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India through Finance Department, Govt. of Orissa.

Sl.No.	Programme Components	Expenditure incurred in Rs.
1	Technical assistance, Contractual Services, Studies & Training	8,44,79,795
2	Salaries & Allowance	1,78,07,053
3	Vehicle, Equipment & Materials	59,26,279
4	Grant Fund	60,00,000
4	Other incremental Operating Cost	36,86,940
5	Development Initiatives Fund	1,61,95,660
6	Investment Fund	26,83,66,303
Total		40,44,57,030

Annexure 1

List of Land & Water Management Activities Taken up

Sl. No.	Name of the Activity	Unit	Implementation
Creation of Water Bodies & Structures for Irrigation			
1	Check Dam	Number	30
2	Water Harvesting Structure	Number	76
3	Diversion wire	Number	28
4	Percolation Tank	Number	49
5	Dug Well	Number	7
6	Chuan (Small water storage tank)	Number	7
7	River Lift Irrigation Project	Number	1
8	Tube well	Number	1
9	Gravity Flow Irrigation	Number	19
10	Renovation of Water Harvesting Structures	Number	12
11	Renovation of Diversion wire	Number	19
12	Renovation of Dug Well	Number	9
13	Field Channel	Rmt.	12892
Land Development			
14	Field Bunding	Rmt.	58589
15	Terracing	Rmt	593
16	Trench	Rmt.	103483
17	Loose Bolder Structure	Number	1580
18	Stone bunding & mechanical filter strip	Rmt.	81773
19	Mechanical Guard Wall	Rmt.	331
20	Land leveling	Hectare	2.40
21	Gully Control	Number	1197
22	Steam bank erosion control	Number	1
23	Run off management structure	Number	3
24	Water way	Rmt	42