

Annual Report 2007-08

Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste Development Department Govt. of Orissa



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INTRODUCTION

The Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is 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 would cover 30 blocks in 7 southern west districts of Orissa in a phased manner. The phase I implementation covers ten tribal blocks of four districts namely Kalahandi, Koraput, Kandhamal and Gajapati since October 2004 and Phase II covers rest 20 blocks including the above districts and other districts viz. Rayagada, Malakanagiri & Nawrangpur.

The programme adopts a Public Private and Community Partnership modality for implementation where the village organizations constituted by the primary stakeholder's implements the programme activities, Non Govt. Organizations plays a facilitative role and capacitate the community and Govt. plays a support role in strengthening the community institutions and NGOs for smooth implementation of the programme.

The programme is being launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa Sri Naveen Pattnaik for both the Phases in 2nd October 2004 and 27th March 2007 respectively. The launching of the programme in both the phases followed by the selection and engagement of the Facilitating NGOs and strengthening of implementing ITDAs¹. 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

¹ The Phase II has been launched in new blocks of existing districts of Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati. The new districts will be taken up during the year 2008-09 and subsequently the implementing ITDAs of Nawrangpur, Rayagada and Malakanagiri will be strengthened.

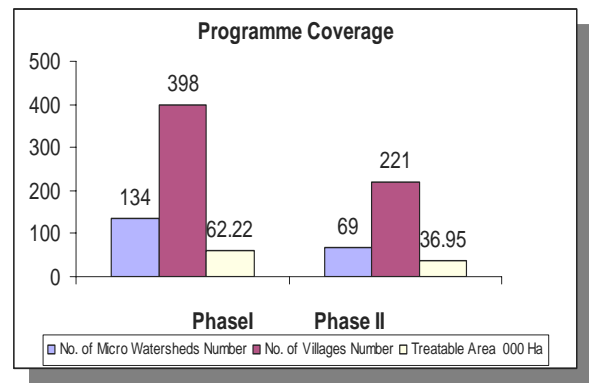
Capacity Building of communities & support agencies, Land & Water Management, Participatory Forest Management, Production System Enhancement through Agriculture/ Horticulture Production, Livestock/ Pisciculture development etc. Besides the programme facilitates the policy advocacy as regards to empowerment 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.

The programme completed about 3 years of implementation in Phase I programme areas covering 396 villages in 10 programme blocks. The Phase II operation has started by selecting the FNGOs for new blocks in existing four districts. A total of 11 FNGOs have been selected and contracted for implementation of the programme in the new blocks².

The thrust of the year was the development of livelihoods of the poor tribal people based on their natural resources. The programme constantly tried to create maximum opportunities for wage employment for the poor people, where the people get direct cash and grain income from the wage employment and vis-à-vis created community assets for conservation and development of Natural Resources. The food security which lasts for about 4 to 6 months per year has improved due to direct intervention in creating wage employment opportunities and providing part of the wage as food, which directly impacts the food availability at the household level. Besides, efforts has been made in improving the production system at the village level in promoting sustainable agriculture, trying out innovations in Aquaculture, and improving the quality of life through community infrastructure and development initiatives.

Programme Coverage and Targeting

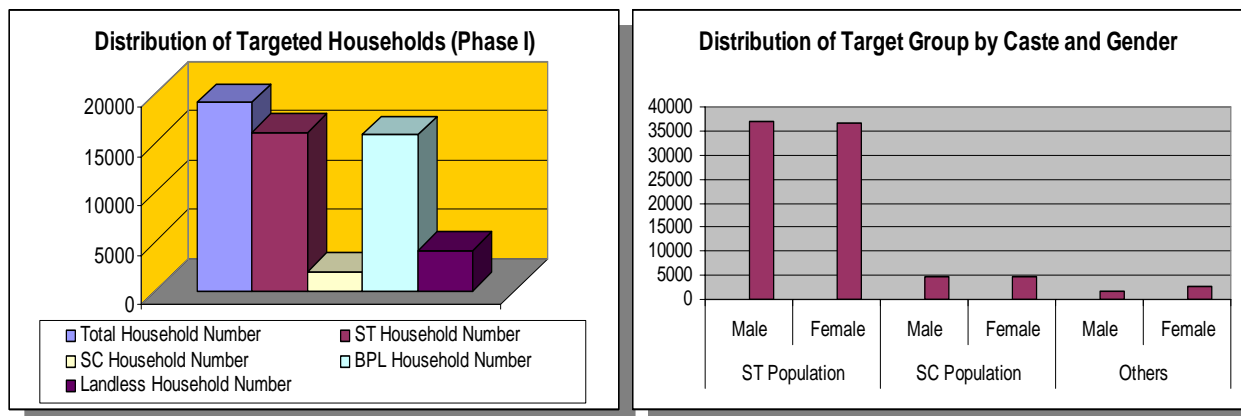
The programme aims to include the seven districts covering 30 blocks in southern west region of Orissa benefiting about 75000 households in approximately 1200 villages. This implementation programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I covering about 20000 households in 396 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations has been made and the FNGOs have been contracted for the implementation of the programme in the new blocks in the existing districts The details of the targeted clientele of the programme and coverage for both the phases are presented in the adjoining chart³.



In phase I the programme targets 19,065 poor households which includes about 95% of the Schedule Tribal and Schedule Caste households. BPL is very acute in the area and out of the total households 83% of the households live Below Poverty Line. The programme covers 87704 beneficiaries which include 73589 ST and 9602 SC population. As the programme adopts the whole village for the interventions, the other caste people are also included in the programme. The details of the distribution of the targeted households and caste wise, gender wise distribution of the targeted beneficiaries are as follows:

² The Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district has been included in Phase II implementation as there was no additional blocks under the programme in Phase II and as there are many watersheds still uncovered by any of the programme, the SLPNC in its __th meeting decided to include both the blocks in Phase II operation.

³ The chart does not contain the information on the Dasamantapur, Semiliguda block of Koraput district and Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district for Phase II.



Up scaling to Phase II

The phase II of Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme was launched by President IFAD on 27th March, 2007. Accordingly 11 blocks from existing programme districts have been taken up for implementation of OTELP activities. The district authorities were contacted at the respective district level to identify the micro watersheds for initiation of the OTELP activities without any overlapping with other agencies. Later, NGOs for respective blocks have been selected to facilitate in implementation of programme activities. The list of blocks and facilitating NGOs are given below.

District	Block	F.NGO	Status
Koraput	Dasantpur	CYSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU Signed Initial orientation organize Community Mobilisation / Institution building started Identification of Entry Point Activity initiated Training on different formats for HH information and baseline information omlpleted.
	Patangi	TSRD	
	Nandapur	LUVS	
	Semiliguda	TSRD	
Paralakhemundi	Mohana	Gram Vikash	
	R. Udaygiri	SWWS	
Phulbani	Baliguda	PRADAN	
	Nuagada	SWEDESHI	
	Daringbadi	CPSW	
Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Gram Vikash	
	Th. Rampur	Gram Vikash	

The memorandum of understanding has been signed between the representative of F.NGOs and ITDA by 5th of December, 2007 except the Kalinga Centre for Social Development (KCSD), who turned down the offer of working as facilitating NGO at Semiliguda block due to their organizational difficulties. Later basing upon the panel list prepared, the same block was offered to TSRD and MoU has been signed.

The WDT team members are on board with all the newly engaged FNGOs leaving few exceptions. 7 days orientation and exposure visit was organized for all the WDT members and F.NGO representatives on programme components, roles and responsibility, institution building and

community participation etc. They have been given exposure in the phase (I) programme villages of their respective districts. Later, the WDTs are also further oriented at the respective district level.

Institution Building and Governance

The basic structure at the micro watershed level is the Village Development Committee comprising the representatives from the villages within the micro watershed. Those representatives of the VDC are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as SHG, UG etc. The VDC comprises of about 15 to 20 members out of which about 50% are women. 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. Besides the VDC, in each village 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 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	% Achievement	No of VSFASC formed	% Achievement
Koraput	30	100	90	100	90	100
Paralakhemundi	40	100	106	100	106	100
Balliguda	28	93	82	100	82	100
Th. Rampur	36	100	85	71	118	98
TOTAL	134	98.25	363	92.75	396	99.5

The performance of these CBOs are also evaluated assess their strengths in adopting and implementing the programme in a proper manner. The whole success and sustainability of the programme is completely depending upon the functioning of these CBOs. Besides the performance of the CBOs are being evaluated using the Process Monitoring Tool which provides an estimation of the capacity of the CBOs in managing the programme, gaps in capacities and required input for capacity development. A caste, gender, and vulnerability wise member representation in the VDC and the performance in terms of governing the programme is presented below:

ITDA	Male	Female	% of Women	% ST & SC	% Landless	No. of Meetings Conducted	Meeting per month per VDC	% of Attendance	
								Male	Female
Koraput	293	246	45 %	89	11	1569	4	74	69
Gajapati	399	204	34 %	92	8	1945	4	70	70
Baliguda	223	180	48 %	94	0	185	1	50	39
Th. Rampur	327	231	41 %	87	13	754	2	67	55
Total	1088	854	43.83	72.4	6.4	4453	3	65.25	58.25

The system of governance has been established by adopting the voucher based monitoring system⁴ at the VLSC level which enables the VLSC to summarize the monthly programme expenditure in a standardized format taking approval of the expenditures from the Village Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee⁵. Each VSFASC meet in between 22nd to 25th of every month and review the physical progress made on the activities being implemented in the village and approves the expenditure made during the month.

COMPONENT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS

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.

Series of consultative workshops were organized at the state and district level involving Subject Matter Specialists, FNGO representatives and members from the Watershed Development Team in addressing the capacity building needs of the facilitative agencies and the community members to take up the proposed action plan under Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year 2007/08. Based upon the feedback from different participants a tentative generic indicative training calendar was developed for reference. Accordingly, the F.NGOs personnel had formulated component wise capacity building activities for each level of stakeholders in the line of AWPB for the year 2007-08.

Keeping in view of several of training needs on of different themes, one day resource scouting exercise was organized at the respective district head quarters involving all SMSs and all WDTs from all the facilitating NGOs. Each facilitating NGO had prepared a database of different resource organizations, resource persons from Govt, Non Govt. and Corporate sector, whose support can be augmented to take up the training of trainer (ToT) programme at block and G.P level. It was also decided to have a tie up with some resource organizations such as KVK and other district and block level resource organizations on a long term basis for training of primary stakeholders on a regular basis. The details of training programme organized during the year 2007 / 08 on different thematic areas are given below.

⁴ Voucher based monitoring system is a monitoring tool being used since June 2007 and adopted by the programme. This supports the VLSC and VDCs to prepare their monthly expenditures based on the paid vouchers and report to the ITDA. This expenditure statement by the VDC is being adopted as statement of expenditure.

⁵ Village Social and Financial Sub Committee has been constituted by taking all the adult members of the village/pada. This is in many cases are equivalent to the palli sabha.

Trainings organized by ITDA/ FNGO

S N	Component	Korap ut	Paralakh emund	Th. Ramp ur	Balli guda
Community Empowerment and Management		Trainings in No			
1	Community Mobilization Activities (Street Play, Camps, Road Show, Mass Mobilization, cross learning, exposure etc.)	142	2	36	3
2	Institution Building - SHG (leadership, group dynamics, finance management and book keeping, equity, convergence & welfare schemes)	96	161	50	124
3	Institution Building – VDC, VLSC, VSS (leadership, group dynamics, finance management and book keeping, equity, convergence & welfare schemes)	126	175	40	78
Sub Total		364	338	126	205
Skill Development of Beneficiaries					
1	Training on Land & Water Management	39	19	36	7
2	Training on Agriculture & Horticulture Development & JFM	69	74	33	22
3	Training on Live Stock and Aqua Culture Development	14	34	9	3
4	Training on non farm based activities	24	58	0	49
5	Exposure	26	54	25	20
Sub Total		172	239	103	101
Capacity Building for Support Agencies					
1	Training on Skill Development of FNGO Staff (FNGO Representatives, WDT, CM)	3	53	0	0
2	Training on community empowerment, equity, gender for the FNGO Staff	3	25	8	0
3	Training of line department staff	6	11	0	0
Sub Total		12	89	8	0
Grand Total		548	511	237	306

Keeping in view sustainability and effective management of the assets created at the community level, efforts are made to strengthen the functioning of grass root institutions by taking up management and skill building trainings at the community level. Numbers of trainings / orientations have been organized on the various welfare schemes implemented through government and non government organizations so as to dovetail the benefit of other schemes. The details of such training programme taken up in each of the programme district are given below.

Training Particular	Koraput	Paralakhemu ndi	Th. Rampur	Baliguda
	(Trainings in number)			
Group Dynamics & Management				
Training on Group Dynamic and Management	22	16	12	30
Training on Leadership & Conflict Mgt	24	24	10	16
Training on Gender issues	18	18	8	13
Training on Collective Marketing	32	30	12	18
Training on Convergence Issues (NREGA, RTI, Land right, forest dweller act. Tribal Rights)	18	35	8	10
ICRISAT Supported trainings	12	8	0	0
Book Keeping & Accounts	30	28	18	28
Livelihoods Visioning Exercise & BDP	12	18	14	16
JFM & VSS Micro Planning	28	26	15	12
Training on SHG	18	20	11	35
Sub Total	214	223	108	178
Skill Building				
Grafting and Nursery Management	24	22	8	8
Vermi Compost	15	22	8	6
IPM & INM Mgt	4	8	4	4
Fodder management training	4	8	4	8
Organic Farming	8	11	0	0
Cropping System and Wasteland Mgt	16	8	8	12
Training on Soil & Water Conservation measures	18	19	10	10
Trg on Picture led Discussion	12	16	10	14
Poultry Mgt	14	22	8	10
Gotery Management Training	10	14	6	8
Bee Keeping Mgt	11	10	4	4
Training on Pisci Culture management	2	12	4	1
Forest Management	24	22	12	12
Social Audit	02	8	8	8
Grain Bank Management	00	12	12	0
Live Stock Management (Vaccination, Insurance)	24	34	14	13
TBA Training	0	12	0	0

Training / sensitization on land issues	14	28	5	10
Sub Total	202	288	125	128
Total	406	511	237	306

Capacity Building for Support Agencies:

Engagement of Community Mobilisers at the micro watershed level to coordinate the programme activities at the community level has proven to be the best initiative of the project. About 90% of the community mobilisers recruited by the facilitating NGOs are from the near by villages. They reside in the village and provide hands on support to the community based organizations / grass root institutes on day to day basis for taking of different activities and also play a catalytic role for maintenance of books and registers at the community level. Besides, five volunteers have been engaged at each MWS level to support the community on five different thematic aspects of programme implementation.

The trainings and exposures organized for the members of support agencies in different thematic areas during the year 2007/ 08 are as below.

Trainings

Training Particular		Koraput	Paralakhemundi	Th. Rampur	Baliguda
(Trainings in number)					
Leadership & Conflict Management, Social Audit	Volunteers / CM	3	4	3	2
	WDT / Line Deptt	1	1	1	1
	SMS, ITDA	1	1	1	1
Gender Mainstreaming	Volunteers / CM	6	8	3	2
	WDT / Line Deptt	1	1	1	1
Convergence Issues	Volunteers / CM	6	8	3	4
	WDT / Line Deptt	2	2	1	1
	SMS, ITDA	1	1	1	1
SHG Management & Livelihood Visioning	Volunteers / CM	6	8	6	6
	WDT / Line Deptt	2	2	2	2
	SMS, ITDA	2	2	2	2
Grafting & Nursery Management	Volunteers / CM	4	4	2	2
	WDT / Line	1	1	1	1

	Deptt				
Vermi Compost, IPM, INM	Volunteers / CM	4	4	2	2
	WDT / Line Deptt	1	1	1	1
Poultry Management (Mgt, vaccination, insurance etc.)	Volunteers / CM	4	6	2	4
	WDT / Line Deptt	0	0	0	0
JFM and Micro Planning	Volunteers / CM	3	4	3	2
	WDT / Line Deptt	2	2	2	1
Soil & Water Management	Volunteers / CM	2	2	2	1
	WDT / Line Deptt	1	1	1	1
	SMS, ITDA	1	0	1	0
Participatory Monitoring	Volunteers / CM	1	1	1	1
	WDT / Line Deptt	1	1	1	1
	SMS, ITDA	1	1	1	1
Programme Perspective and Roles & Responsibility	Volunteers / CM	1	1	1	1
	WDT / Line Deptt	2	2	2	2
Web Based Monitoring system	SMS, ITDA	2	1	1	2
Total		62	70	48	46

Exposure visits

Theme of the exposure visits (across the programme villages, near by blocks, districts and out side the State)		PSU	Koraput	Paralkhemundi	Th. Rampur	Baliguda
		(Trainings in number)				
On Self Help Group Management & Micro Credit Activities	Community Members	0	8	14	5	8
	Volunteers / CM	0	2	2	2	3
	WDT / SMSs	1	2	4	1	1
Natural Resource Management	Community Members	0	4	3	4	3

Activities	Volunteers / CM	0	4	3	4	3
	WDT / SMSs	0	2	4	1	1
Forestry Management	Community Members	0	2	1	2	0
	Volunteers / CM	0	2	1	2	0
	WDT / SMSs		1	1	1	0
Agriculture productivity	Community Members	0	3	10	2	2
	Volunteers / CM	0	3	4	2	2
	WDT / SMSs	1	1	2	1	1
Land settlement issues	SMS and other state level officials	1	0	0	0	0
Livestock management	Community Members	0	3	3	2	2
	Volunteers / CM	0	3	3	3	3
	WDT / SMSs	0	1	2	1	2
Convergence Activities (Gravity flow)	Community Members	0	0	4	4	0
	Volunteers / CM	0	0	1	1	0
	WDT / SMSs	0	0	1	1	0
Others (Progm Mgt, RIMS, AWPB, IFAD meeting, DFID, APRLP, DLRC, CLRC)	Mixed personnel (SMSs, WDTs, CMs, VVs & Community)	5	0	5	0	0
Total		8	27	49	25	20

The caste and gender wise disaggregated data on training/exposures conducted are given as below:

Trainings / exposures by gender		ITDA, Koraput	ITDA, Paralakhemundi	ITDA, Th. Rampur	ITDA, Baliguda	Total	Ratio
No of Trainings		406	511	237	306	1460	
Participants	Male	5388	5546	4172	4614	19720	49.5%
	Female	5084	6521	4036	4510	20151	50.5%
	Total	10472	12067	8208	9124	39871	100%

		ITDA ,Koraput	ITDA, Paralakhemundi	ITDA, Th. Rampur	ITDA, Baliguda	Total	%
Scheduled Tribe	Male	4226	5343	2494	3257	15320	80.58%
	Female	4398	6322	2616	3475	16811	
Scheduled Caste	Male	563	155	1066	971	2755	13.64%
	Female	590	158	1088	848	2684	
Others	Male	599	48	612	386	1615	5.79%
	Female	96	41	332	187	656	
Total		10472	12067	8208	9124	39871	100%

Exposure and Participation of the Tribal Women and Farmers in the State Level Exhibitions

Tribal Women from the programme villages of OTELP have been exposed to the state level exhibitions organized by different departments of Govt. of Orissa. 23 women from different programme villages have participated in the State Adivasi Mela 2008 from 26th January to 1st February 2008 at Bhubaneswar organized by ST & SC Development Department. The tribal women came with their produces and sold it at the exhibition. Similarly, 8 farmers from the programme villages have participated in the State Agriculture Exhibition during December 2007 at Bhubaneswar, where the farmers exposed the agricultural produces being promoted by the Programme and simultaneously exposed to other exhibits where they could able to learn on different technology for agriculture. The women barefoot solar engineers from the village Tingaput, Koraput successfully demonstrated their skill and models for electrifying the villages which could not be covered through conventional electricity during the State Level Exhibition organized by Industries Department, Govt. of Orissa.



Livelihood Enhancement

The livelihood enhancement component of the programme addresses issues on poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods as the way to help and encourage people dependent on natural resources. Understanding how and why rural people change their income generating activities is the key to developing effective strategies to support the targeted beneficiaries. However, the strategies adopted are relatively understood by the beneficiaries and assists the process with the objective of ensuring sustainability. The factors to be taken care of are complex, ranging from the relative productivity of the local area, to levels of risk, security and education, as well as the nature of local production, markets and demand. Systematic approaches to identifying and promoting alternative incomes have commenced. It is important that these approaches recognize that change in rural livelihoods is not so much a periodic phenomenon but an ongoing process. It is clear that both general development programmes and targeted support for the poor can pave the way for the poor to help themselves out of poverty.

The livelihood basket of the poor is partly filled in by wage income, subsistence agriculture and forest. Thus effort has been made during the year to invest upon these resources which not only provide immediate wage employment but also improve these resources ultimately resulting in improved income in the long run along with ecological balance. With a food security of about 4 to 6 months per year, it is an ongoing effort to provide income in terms of cash and food grain resulting in improved availability of food and purchasing power.

Land & Water Management

Highest investment has been made in this sub-component for development of land & water resources within the micro watershed. This sub-component aims to increase rainwater use efficiency, reduce run off and soil loss and increase water availability through improved surface and ground water development & management.

The various activities under the sub-component includes engineering structures like land development (bonding, land leveling, terracing, deep trenches, gully plugging, etc.) and creation of water harvesting & recharging structures (check dam, diversion wire with field channel, farm pond, percolation, tank etc.). These structures have been supported by biological measures like growing of cover crops, mixed cropping, inter-cropping, mixed plantation etc.

Land Development

The available land resources at the disposal of the communities in the programme villages are mostly degraded and need treatment for reducing soil loss. Most of the lands are not bonded and sloppy in topography. The excess run off takes away the top soil creating soil loss from the field. Measures such as Earthen Bonding, Stone Bonding have been made along the field boundaries of **22.44 lakh RMT** since inception of the programme (including 6.14 lakh RMT during 2008-09) in upper, middle and lower reaches converting about **1715 Ha** of non arable land to arable land. This intervention benefits **3847 Households** as these land would be covered under cultivation in the next agriculture season. These structures have been constructed across the slope which checks soil erosion and helps in-situ moisture conservation and will ultimately increase the yield from agriculture.

Particulars	Cumulative Progress	Progress during 2008-09
Land Development	22.44 Lakhs RMT	6.14 RMT
Non Arable to Arable	3045 Ha	524 Ha
Households Benefited	3847 Numbers	

360 Ha. of land including 200 Ha. from April to September 2008 has been leveled since inception for proper water and nutrient management.

To check further widening of gullies, the farmers have constructed **10403 gully control structures** (including 4470 during April to September 2008) with boulders/ stones and soil. These structures have arrested soil erosion, collect silt from upstream & gradually the farmers fields will leveled. In 792 cases farmers have stabilized these plugs with vegetation too.

56507 RMT deep Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) and Staggered Contour Trenches (SCT) including 25114 RMT from April to September 2008) have been dug to hold water in upper reaches leading to increased percolation and soil moisture along with recharge of ground water at lower reaches. This has helped to reduce the quantum and speed of water thus reducing soil erosion and increased moisture available leading to sustainability of agriculture.

Water Harvesting & Recharging Structures

Storage and management of rain water is a major concern in the project so as to increase the water availability in the villages in summer.

Because of the topographical disadvantage the rain water flows out and creates flood situation in rain and drought in summer. To address these issues the project promotes creation of water bodies in the villages so as to bring controlled run-off of rain water and increase the ground water recharge. During April to September 2008 2962 no. of Water Harvesting Structures such as Check Dams & Brush wood check dams (2706), WHS & Pond (106), Diversion Weir (16), Chuan (17), Dug Well (24), Percolation Tank (5), 5% Model (54) and Gravity Flow Irrigation (32) have been constructed by the project beneficiaries. These structures have controlled the run off water, increased ground water recharge and ensured water availability for a longer period.

The improved water availability has been used for domestic purpose, livestock usage, provides protective & assured irrigation through canals and practicing pisciculture. To take the above water to the agriculture fields of the farmers 38532 RMT of field channels (including earthen and CC) have been constructed by the project beneficiaries. This has ensured the water availability for irrigation resulting in taking up the second crop by the farmers and increased income. A total of 6184 Ha (including 858 Ha. created during April to September 2008) of area have been additionally irrigated benefiting 8426 households.

	Cumulative	April to Sept. 08
Water Bodies Created		
Check Dam	185	78
Brush Wood Check Dam	2630	2630
WHS & Farm Pond	313	106
Diversion Weir	104	16
Chuan	77	17
Dug Well	88	24
Percolation Tank	24	5
Gravity Flow Irrigation	49	32
5% Model	144	54
Tube Well	6	0
River lift	1	0
Gabbion Structure	1	0
TOTAL	3622	2962
Outcomes		
Additional Area Irrigated	6184	858 Ha.
Households Benefited		8426 No.

Impact on the Livelihoods and Food Security

Wage Employment:

Wage employment is an imperative element in the livelihood portfolio of the poor. Irrespective of the economic class of the village community, people depend upon wage employment to earn their livelihood and this element contributes about 40% of the total annual income⁶. This component along with its long term impact in the natural resources conservation and management also provides immediate income to the poor people in shape of wage income. In OTELP, the wage income contains two aspects. One is cash and the other is the food grain. Thus, it not only provides incremental income to the poor but also ensures food availability at the households level impacting the food security issues. A brief calculation is presented below how the investment impacts the wage employment livelihood option of the poor.

No. of Wage Days Created	1265096
No. of Household Benefited	14096
No. of Landless HH Benefited	4937
% of Landless HH Benefited out of total HH	35.02 %
Wage Days created for Landless out of total Wage Days	347891
% of Wage Days created for Land less out of Total Wage Days	27.50
Wage Days per Household	89

⁶ As per the baseline survey of OTELP during 2005-06.

A total of 12.65 lakh wage days created & 14,096 households benefited being engaged as workers in various interventions under land & water management. About 35% of the total households benefited are landless and solely depend upon the wage employment as a primary source of their income. In an average each beneficiary household receives about 90 days of employment generating an additional household cash income of Rs. 5490/- and food grain income of 225 kg of rice and 18 kg of pulses for the year⁷. The food grain availability at the household level directly impacts the food security at the household level. As per base line survey the food security of a household in the programme village is about 4 to 6 months depending upon the economic status of the household. The above intervention has increased the food security by another 3 months⁸ at the household level. Besides, this has also influenced the regular food habits of poor tribal along with the supplementing nutritional elements to the food basket of poor.

The availability of income at the village itself was able to reduce the seasonal migration and ensured equal wage to women.

Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Agriculture is the way of life for all tribals. It provides food, fodder and employment. Since most of the tribals live in a forest eco-system, focus was given for diversification of agriculture and intensification of crop with adoption of technology, and natural resource management to enhance their food production. Dry land crop production technology, organic farming, sustainable agriculture practices are the thrust areas for agriculture and horticulture production. Due to adoption of better technology, yield improvement in most of the crops was 10 to 20 per cent.

Cropping Strategy

- *Crop Diversification:* 2480 Ha upland paddy area has been diverted by 9365 farmers to non paddy crops (Pulses, Oilseeds, Vegetables Spices) for higher profit and to counter weather aberrations.
- *Inter cropping:* Efficient inter cropping systems in rainfall high lands have been done in an area of 263 Ha covering 1345 farmers. The inter cropping systems are Maize with Yam, Pigeon Pea with Ragi/ Cow pea, Paddy with Pigeon Pea/ Sun Flower/ Ragi/ Black Gram, Arher with G. Nut.
- *Introduction of New crops/ Improved varieties:* New crops and improved varieties of Monsoon Potato, Hybrid Sunflower, Pigeon Pea, Off Season Vegetable, Black gram have been introduced in 32 Ha covering 278 farmers for increase of productivity and income for the tribal farmers.
- *Area extension for the prepared crops and varieties:* 68 Ha have been covered by preferred varieties of Elephant Foot Yam, Ragi and Ground Nut covering 785 farmers.

Seed Replacement

1580 farmers used certified seeds of Paddy, Ragi and Pigeon Pea as seed replacement and 1270 Ha covered for increase of productivity and production of crops.

Practice of low monetary input system

⁷ State Schedule Rate is Rs.70/- per day. The calculation has been made by multiplying the SSR with the total number of wage days per household and deducting Rs.9/- per wage day towards one food unit of WFP supported food. One unit of food includes 2.5 kg of rice and 200 gm of pulses.

⁸ The calculation has been made by assuming 5 members household with a daily diet of 500 gm of rice per member.

Low Monetary input	Area in Ha	No. of Beneficiaries
Green Manuring	115	730
Use of Bio-fertilizer	810	1475
Use of Vermi compost	445	870
Use of Bio- pesticides (Neem Based)	2758	2380
Maintaining Plan Population in Transplanted Paddy	150	600
Line Sowing in Maize	30	45
Weed Management in Paddy	75	138

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

100 farmers have practiced SRI in 17 Ha of area and used less water, fertilizer and seeds as compared to traditional practice. Productivity has been increased by two to three times than traditional method of cultivation. The number of tillers in SRI plots are almost doubled compared to the control plots (farmers own practice).

Farmer's Field School (FFS)

1125 farmers have been trained on improved crop management practices in paddy, maize, ragi and pigeon pea in the field at regular intervals in 46 farmers field schools organized during Kharif 2008. Each FFS caters the need of the farmers in a particular crop.

Participatory Technology Development (PTD)

This is a process which combined the knowledge and research capabilities of the communities with University and Departmental Specialist in an interactive learning session. 1265 farmers in 248 Ha have participated in this process for informal seed production, IMN, IPM and storage techniques in legumes.

Association with CTCRI

Scientist of Regional Centre CTCRI, Bhubaneswar have been associated for capacity development of the farmers for scientific methods of cultivation of Yam, Elephant Foot Yam, Cassava and Sweet Patato in programme areas.

Association with ICRISAT

The association with ICRISAT provides an impetus to the agriculture production in the programme area which blends new technology in production system enhancement with the preferred crop of the communities. The intervention has been well accepted by the farmers and the association has been further extended by ICRISAT with support from IFAD Grant Project 954. Some of the activities and outcome from the support are as follows:

- a. Farmers participatory variety selection trials
 - i. Ground nut baby trial – preferred variety of Devi and local variety are tested in 22 locations.
 - ii. Pigeon Pea:
 - Intercropping of Asha variety with Ragi/ Maize in 4 acres area.
 - Intercropping of Kamica variety with Ragi in 6 acres area.

- Farmers Preferred vertical trials taking ICRISAT variety of Asha, Kamica & Laxmi and one local variety in 60 locations.
- iii. Black Gram – Three varieties namely Ujala (released during 2008), PU 94-2 and local variety are tested in 96 locations.
- b. Introduction of Perennial Vegetable type of pigeon pea – Two varieties namely Kamica and ICPL 87051 are tested by 150 farmers.
- c. Seed Production – Ground Nut (Variety Devi in 6 Ha.)
Out of above area 0.80 Ha. in Saralapadar village in Gajapati district has been included in Ground Nut breeder seed production programme. The above area has already been inspected by monitoring team of Ground Nut seed production programme on 23rd September 2008. It is expected to get a harvest of 10 qtls. Of breeder seeds from the above area which will be multiplied in the farmers field during the coming season.
- d. Capacity Building:
 - i. Farmers Training in ICM and post harvest technology in legumes - ____ no. of training programmes conducted ____ beneficiaries from April to September 2008.
 - ii. State Level Training Programme of the WDT (Agriculture) and Agriculture Officers for Kharif 2008 – Dr. S. N. Nigam & Dr. G. V. Rangarao from ICRISAT imparted training on seed production on legumes with particular emphasis on G. Nut and IPM in legume crops at Bhubaneswar on 6th June 2008.
 - iii. Training Cum Exposure Visit to NRCG, Junagarh, Gujarat – 12 Farmers, 5 WDT (Agriculture) and 1 Agriculture Officer attended training at NRCG, Gujarat (ICAR Institute) from 20 – 26 October 2008.
- e. Analysis of Soil Sample – 194 soil samples of 4 programme districts have been analyzed both for macro and micro nutrients at ICRISAT and results distributed to the farmers during Kharif 2008.

Some of the outcomes of the above programme are as follows:

- Productivity of ASHA and KAMICA variety of Pigeon Pea of 40 to 60% higher than local variety
- The yield of Ground Nut (Var-ICGV9114) was almost doubled than local variety and area coverage is increasing season to season.
- Sorghum (Var-SPV422 and SPV 1616) gave 40 to 50% higher yield than local variety.
- Chick Pea (Var-JGK 1, JG 11 and ICC 37) gave 20% higher yield than local variety. The productivity of both Kabuli and Desi type in Kalahandi district varied from 22 – 25 Qtls. Per Ha., being highest among all the 4 programme districts.

Off Season Vegetable Cultivation

322 farmers have taken up off season vegetable cultivation in an area of 14 Ha. in Koraput and Th. Rampur programme areas.

Horticultural Plantation

Plantations of Horticulture species / forest species / miscellaneous species have been undertaken in an area of 91 Ha covering 167 farmers.

Backyard Plantation

76820 seedlings/ grafts of Papaya, Lemon, Drum-stick, Banana, Mango, Litchi have been planted in the back yards of 10356 household during Kharif 2008.

Participatory Forest Management

Forest is an important resource for the poor tribals, depending on which they earn income through collecting the NTFPs and other roots, herbs, shrubs etc. for supplementing the food basket. The programme has facilitated the villagers residing near by the forests to organize them into Vana Sangrakhyana Samiti(VSS) to implement the Participatory Forest Management activities. In association with the State Forest & Environment Department, OTELP field functionaries have organized VSS and facilitated the forest dwellers in preparation of the forest micro plan. The VSS as a part of the VDC received funds from the VDC and 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 200ha 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 seedlings of forest species for plantation. The Details of the progress made under the complement is presented in the adjoining table.

No. of VSS formed	228
No. of Forest Development Micro Plans prepared	218
No. of forest Develop micro plan approved	179
New Plantation During 2008-09	2539 Ha.
No. of species planted in the new plantation areas during 2008-09	14.18 Lakhs
Gap filling in old plantation areas during 2008-09	2171 Ha.
No. of species gap filled in old plantation areas during 2008-09	2.97 Lakhs
No. of nurseries made during 2008-09	96
Species available in the nurseries by end of September 2008 for plantation during 2008-09	5.21 Lakhs
Podu Conversion area (Ha)	743

Livestock & Aquaculture

The domestic animal is being treated as a major asset of the poor from generations. People rear goats, Pigs, Cattle, Poultry bird etc as a traditional practice which not only at times supplements as food but also acts as immediate cash return at emergencies. But the problem in the programme areas in 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 as Livestock Para Workers and equipped with veterinary kits to extend support to the poor farmers in saving their domestic animals.

Livestock population in the programme areas has been going down significantly since last two decades due to lack of proper desise management as per the feedback received from the community during preparation of micro plan. The village level livestock desise control system is very crucial. Hence, one village veterinary volunteer in each micro watershed has been developed through training on vaccination procedure, handling of drugs and treatment of common desises. The progress during 2008-09 (April to September) is as follows:

- a. Vaccination: 17552 animals benefiting 5043 households.
- b. Deworming: 4515 animals benefiting 1851 households.
- c. Treatment of wound: 1738 animals benefiting 813 households.

As per a case study in ITDA, Koraput one village veterinary volunteer gets an income of Rs.150-Rs.400 per month for giving support to the community in livestock desise management.

Rearing of Improved Breed:

582 no. of improved breed of goat, sheep have been reared by 10 SHGs in Koraput and Paralakhemundi ITDA. 19 no. of improved breed of Buck (adult male goat) has been purchased by SHGs for breeding purpose in ITDA, Koraput area. 10 no. of improved breed of cows are reared by 10 SHGs in Paralakhemundi ITDA area. 75 Banaraj Cocks and 200 Ducks are also reared by SHGs in ITDA, Koraput areas.

Aquaculture

Potential for fish production is under tapped in the programme areas. In the mean time a number of new water bodies have been created in the programme villages under Land & Water Management. Collective Marketing of fish with a most critical requirement for promoting fish in the above areas. The progress under aquaculture during April to September 2008 is as follows:

Water bodies used for Pisciculture	36
Groups involved in Pisciculture	26
Average income per Group	Rs.4955/-

- 60 women SHGs (Koraput 31, Paralakhemundi 21, Balliguda 7, Th. Rampur 1) have taken up aquaculture in 81 tanks (Koraput 41, Paralakhemundi 31, Balliguda 7, Th. Rampur 2).
- Capacity Building of the SHG members have been made by resource persons of Govt. fisheries dept. and KVK. On an average 2 training programme per tank has been conducted during the season. 3.61 Lakhs quality fish fry and finger lings have been released in the above 81 aquaculture tank. This programme has also been linked with RFS in ITDA, Paralakhemundi, Koraput and Balliguda areas.

Rural Financial Service

Rural Financial Services is a unique component of Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme to address the livelihoods and food security issues of land less and marginal farmers in the communities. The strategy of establishing a corpus funds to take up the livelihoods activities through the Self Help Groups has been identified as a major intervention to enhance the livelihoods aspects of the households and in reducing dependency from the money lenders at the community level.

As a strategy, the women SHGs have been given priority under the programme with adequate capacity building support to take up thrift and credit activity across the programme areas. Strengthening of old SHGs promoted by different promoting agencies prior to launching of OTELP has been taken up with adequate capacity building support and linkages has been established with different financial agencies / institutes for taking up micro entrepreneurship activities. Further, as a mandate, efforts have been made to bring each and every household under the SHG fold ensuring to strengthen the livelihood basket of the tribal with off farm and non farm activities.

The status of forming and strengthening of different SHGs in the programme villages are as follows:

ITDA / Block / NGO	No of HHs	No of HHs covered	No of SHGs			HHs not covered in SHGs	% HH Covered
			Existing	Newly formed	Total		
Koraput							
Laxmipur / CYSD	2171	2041	63	83	146	130	94.01
Bandhugaon / RASS	3110	2861	132	83	215	249	91.99
Naryanpatna / VIKASH	1518	1335	69	55	124	183	87.94
Total	6799	6237	264	221	485	562	91.79
Paralakhemundi							

Gumma / CCD	1911	1911	68	50	118	0	100.00
Nuagada / PEACE	623	623	13	27	40	0	100.00
Nuagada / JKP	937	929	28	55	83	8	99.15
Rayagada / SWWS	1276	1259	49	66	117	17	98.67
Total	4747	4722	158	198	357	25	99.47
Baliguda							
Tumudibandh / PRADATA	1233	1085	25	70	95	148	88.00
Kotogarh / JAGRUTI	2075	1356	59	49	108	719	65.35
Total	3308	2441	84	119	203	867	73.79
Th. Rampur							
Lanjigarh / GVT	1471	1438	16	134	150	33	97.76
Th. Rampur / GV	1480	1356		118	118	124	91.62
Th. Rampur / ANTODAYA	1038	996	0	84	84	42	95.95
Total	3989	3790	16	336	352	199	95.01

Steps have been taken at the district level and block level to keep regular liaison with the different promoting agencies to have best integration and to dovetail support from each other to ensure holistic development at the community level. The efforts of OTELP has resulted in enhancing functioning and management capacities of the groups to a considerable extent and more than 30% of SHGs which were defunct at the time of launching of programme are functioning effectively. More than 95% households at the community level are members of one group or other.

24 point parameters grading scale has been established with the support of R.NGO PRADAN to assess the functioning viability of the groups on regular basis. This helps the facilitating / implementing agency in identifying the capacity building need on different aspects such as group management, book keeping accounts, micro credit activities, marketing etc.

Districts	Gradation details of SHGs					
	A	B	C	D	Not graded	Total
Koraput	126	72	23	0	264	485
Kalahandi	112	132	104	0	4	352
Paralakhemundi	217	81	59	0	0	357
Phulbani	50	80	35	0	38	203
Total	505	365	221	0	306	1397

More than 95% of SHGs in the programme area have inculcated the habit of fortnightly or weekly meeting, which was earlier monthly and irregular in nature. Members have started saving Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- on weekly / fortnightly basis, which is hike of almost 100% than their previous savings. Increase in saving not only enhanced the corpus funds for internal loaning, this fund contributes significantly in reducing the dependency from external money lenders. Small micro entrepreneurship activities such as vegetable cultivation, poultry, kitchen garden, collective marketing etc has been coming out in the programme villages. The average savings per group has been raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 7000/- (approx.) in the programme villages.

District	No of SHGs	Savings Mobilised	Avg Savings/ group
Koraput	485	2045000	4216.5
Paralakhemundi	357	3460000	9719.1
Baliguda	203	3803000	18734.0

Th. Rampur	352	2266400	4673.0
Overall	1397	11574400	8529.4

Seed capital grant has been distributed to the SHGs to enhance the capital base so as to take up internal loaning among the group members. One time start up kits support @ Rs. 500/- has earmarked for each group for purchase of stationeries and composite register for book keeping and maintenance of records. M/s PRADAN, the Resource NGO had contributed significantly in developing a uniform composite register for the maintenance of records.

Trainings under RFS

Several trainings and exposure visits have been organized for the self help group members on leadership and conflict management, group management, accounts etc. during the formation phases. Besides trainings on tribal issues, development / welfare schemes of govt. and non govt. etc. have been organized to facilitate the community to avail the benefits and rights. The details of the training organized for the SHGs are follows:

Training Particular	Koraput	Paralakhemundi	Th. Rampur	Baliguda
Group Dynamic and Management	10	12	8	18
Leadership & Conflict Mgt	24	24	10	16
Gender issues & Equity	18	18	8	13
Collective Marketing	32	30	12	18
Livelihoods visioning exercise	12	10	6	12
Convergence Issues (NREGA, RTI, Land right, forest dweller act. Tribal Rights)	10	12	4	8
Grafting and Nursery Management	24	22	8	8
Vermi Compost	15	22	8	6
Trg on Picture led Discussion	12	16	10	14
Poultry Mgt	14	22	8	10
Gotery Management Training	10	14	6	8
Bee Keeping Mgt	11	10	4	4
Training on Pisci Culture management	2	12	4	1
Total				

The staffs from PSU, ITDA and F.NGOs were sent on exposure to Kadiri Project, MYRADA, Andhra Pradesh to gain experience of MYRADA mode SHG promotion during mid of 2007. The experience of exposure visit to Kadiri Project helped the project authorities in developing a comprehensive guideline for promotion of SHG activities. No of consultative meetings were organized with the different stakeholders including the community mobilisers to bring the guideline in to a workable shape. Later, the guideline have been further fine tuned has been made with the feed back of the members of Review Mission (20th November – 3rd December, 2007).

After strengthening the group with capacity building inputs, the VDCs have been provided with the revolving fund grant support has been augmented for taking up income generating activities through the SHGs. The groups have been oriented in formulating business development plan basing upon the skill, resources, infrastructure etc. available around the villages. Accordingly the groups have started taking up micro entrepreneurship activities as per the business development plan formulated by them.

District	BDP Prepared	Funds Released (in Rs. lakhs)	Activity Initiated
Koraput	198	73.59	Tailoring, candle, poultry, agri business etc.
Paralakhemundi	117	97.79	Tamarind, Poultry, vegetable etc, NTFP business, Paddy
Baliguda	72	78.00	Turmeric, salt, Petty business, poultry, vegetable, agri

			business etc.
Th. Rampur	41	48.00	Poultry, Goatry, vegetable business etc.
Overall	427	237.63	

Outcomes from RFS

The early reflection in the field reveals that majority of the activities proposed are conventional in nature. Business like goatry, poultry, duckery have taken the large chunk of the funds planned by the groups. Holistic approach of development focusing off farm / non farm activities basing upon the infrastructure and assets created are not visible in the plan prepared at the community level. Even if series of demonstrations on agricultural practices, SRI, excavation of percolation tanks, horticultural interventions, collective marketing of NTFP and horticultural products taken up in the programme areas, the business plan from the groups on the above sectors is still not coming up.

Adequate visioning exercise has to be taken up at the community level with the SHG members for taking business basing upon the skill, resources, assets created.

Few households in most of the programme areas are still out of the SHG fold. Who are unable to be part of group due to old age and inability to pay the weekly/ fortnightly dues. Though these households are on top most priority to integrate with the different development programme of govt and non Govt organization, the outcome is still far reaching to ensure food security round the year.

With the support of MART, necessary orientation on marketing initiatives is under progress both at facilitating agency level and community as well. Out reach modalities to cover all the phase (I) programme villages has been worked out, cadres have been identified, products map prepared, even than the challenge lies with the proper coordination with all different players associated in the process and ensuring their inputs as per the roles and responsibility spelt out.

Collective Marketing: An experience for livelihood promotion

- *Scope: 396 Villages*
- *Approach: Around Community Based Organizations*
- *Stakeholders: CBO, VV, CM, FNGO, ITDA, PSU, MART and others*
- *Outreach: People and leaders from 396 villages through sensitization*
- *The Route: ITDA-FNGO-WDT-CM-VV-CBO*
- *Support: MART, VDC, other stakeholders*
- *Villages/SHG and CIG/FNGO taken product mobilization and linkages: 65/85/12*
- *Products: Niger, Kandula, tamarind, Hill Broom, Kating, Cow pea, Castor, Cashew*
- *Turn over till date: Around 30 lacs*
- *Profit: 15% plus*
- *Focus on: Planning, Product retention and Procurement, Product holding and management, Market negotiation, sale and records*
- *Institution Building:*
 - *ABC in Tumudibandha and Banashree mahila sangathan, Thuamul Rampur selected to be promoted as vibrant secondary institution around economic activities*
 - *First level assessment of the existing institutions has been over*
- *Cadre Promotion: cadres has already been selected in all the districts in consultation with the FNGO and VDC*
- *Cluster Development: Two product cluster identified, Tamarind and Mango jelly in Gajapati and Koraput respectively. Primary level assessment is over*

Community Infrastructure Fund & Development Initiative Fund

Creation of essential community infrastructure at the village level having a direct relation with the livelihood of the poor is the major objective of these components. Besides, initiating innovation in the field of rural development for improving the quality of life for the rural poor is being continuously tried out in this component.

Total Sanitation in the Programme Villages

Gram Vikas working as a FNGO in Th. Rampur Block of Kalahandi district covers 39 villages spread over 12 micro watersheds. Being an expert in the field of Rural Sanitation, a proposal has been initiated jointly by the FNGO and the ITDA, Th. Rampur to cover all the 39 villages benefiting 1471 households with provision of individual toilet & bathroom, drinking water supply to each household through piped water by using the gravity flow technology from the perennial streams. In addition to it, the piped water supply system will also provide irrigation facility to 373 Ha of land.

The arrangements have been made to implement the activities in a partnership mode where the funds will be dovetailed from OTELP, District Water & Sanitation Mission, Gram Vikas and Beneficiaries. The individual household investment for the activity is as follows:

Household Type	Sources of Funds				
	OTELP	Gram Vikas	DWSM	Beneficiaries	Total per Household
BPL	Rs. 3300/-	Rs.500/-	Rs.1200/-	Rs.4500/-	Rs.9500/-
APL	Rs. 3300/-	Rs. 1700/-	Rs. 00/-	Rs. 4500/-	Rs.9500/-

For the above activities, OTELP has allocated funds as per the following proportions.

Activity	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	Component
Gravity Flow Water Supply	69.52	L&W Mgt.
	25.21	DIF
Construction of Toilet and Bath Room	44.55	CIF
	2.56	DIF

The construction of toilets and bath rooms for the individual households has been completed in all the proposed villages and the construction of water supply through gravity flow system are under progress which will be completed by end of May 2008. This is an innovation which aims at improving the quality of life in the programme villages by achieving complete sanitation and provision of safe drinking water at each individual household level. This will impact the health condition of the people and provide a scope of irrigating lands adjoining to the habitation of the households. The success of this model will result in up scaling this in other programme villages.

Solar Electrification Workshop

Under Development Initiative Fund, four tribal women of Tingnaput village of Koraput district were trained and promoted as barefoot solar engineer from NIRD, Hyderabad. Those women were successfully installed the solar lighting system in their village and the whole village consisting of 40 households are now getting lighting in the evening which helped them doing livelihood activities during evening. Besides, the children of the village are now able to read during evening and women are cooking food as a result of these illumination. This has not only improved the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Tingnaput village but also created demand for electrification in nearby villages. The upcoming demand for the solar electrification has provided an opportunity to the trained barefoot

solar engineers to assemble the solar torches in their village and sale it to the people of the nearby villages. To promote this as an income generating activity for those women as well as with a larger objective of replicating the activity taken up in the Tingnaput village in other villages, the project has supported in creating a Solar Electrification Workshop in the Tingnaput Village. A building has been constructed in the village where the women will assemble the solar torches for sale. This would become a secondary resource institute in the locality to promote adoption of non conventional model of electrifying the villages in a sustainable manner.

Creation of drying yards at the village storage goddams created last year out of DIF is another major activity taken up under CIF this year. These drying yards will support the communities for drying their agriculture/ forest produces. Besides, activities like work shade, Village road culvert, Rural Market Complex, Grain Bank etc have been taken up in the programme villages under DIF & CIF

Support for Policy Initiatives

Land to landless and homestead land to homestead less households have been the major components of empowerment. With the active Support and assistance of the Revenue Department, ITDAs in the field along with FNGOs are facilitating for providing land to landless under various existing schemes and Acts of the Govt. of Orissa. The objective is to cover cent percent landless households of the programme villages within the project period. Out of 12 FNGOs, 9 have furnished the statistics on item in the table at the following page.

A team consisting of technical members from the Director of Land Records, OCAC, ORSAC, OUAT and OTELP visited to Andhra Pradesh to be exposed to the DGPS and ETS method adopted for survey and settlement of land in Nizamabad district, Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh. The exposure has capacitated the members to understand the technology and the best suitable method than can be piloted in OTELP programme areas. The team observed, while undertaking the survey work, the following aspects are to be given adequate attention.



Bromide Map through Arial Survey



Interaction with Commissioner, Land Records and Survey

- Proper selection of instrument (DGPS & ETS) and its specification.
- Capacity Building of the surveyor and other support staff to handle the sophisticated instrument and under take the survey work.
- Adequate training to computer literate officials to work with the software.
- Hands on and regular support from the agency.
- Timely execution of field work and its continuity.
- Involvement of villagers during the survey work.

Basing upon the experience gathered during the exposure visits to Andhra Pradesh, the above core committee held meeting under the chairmanship of Director, Land Records to finalise the specification of DGPS and ETS to be procured by OTELP for survey and settlement work. The team was looked in to the specification DGPS of LAICA and TEMBLE to come up a generic specification ensuring the best accuracy in survey and settlement. The Director, Land Records has assured of giving the final specification at the earliest so as to take immediate action to procure the instrument following proper procedure.

OTELP: Allocation of land by various schemes								
SI. No.	Name of Scheme		Block/ ITDA	Project Villages		Project Households		Actual Area in Ha.
				Total	Actual	Total	Actual	
	Vasundhara	Homestead land	Tumudibandha, Kotagarh/ Balliguda	48	48	3308	122	2.57
		Agriculture land					2	1.59
2	<i>Dongapatta</i> land under 10-30o slope						0	0
3	OPL						0	0
4	OGLS						0	0
	Vasundhara	Homestead land	Nuagada, Rayagada, Gumma/ Paralakhemundi	106	106	4708	1035	98
		Agriculture land					18	56
2	<i>Dongapatta</i> land under 10-30o slope						0	0
3	OPL						43	142
4	OGLS						0	0
	Vasundhara	Homestead land	Laxmimpur, Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon/ Koraput	90	90	7030	789	16.03
		Agriculture land					224	157.4
2	<i>Dongapatta</i> land under 10-30o slope						0	0
3	OPL						0	0
4	OGLS						0	0
	Vasundhara	Homestead land	Th. Rampur, Lanjigarh/ Kalahandi	120	120	3989	692	27.68
		Agriculture land						
5	<i>Dongapatta</i> land under 10-30o slope							
6	OPL						15	58.95
7	OGLS							
	Vasundhara	Homestead land	TOTAL	364	364	19035	2638	144.28
		Agriculture land					244	214.99
5	<i>Dongapatta</i> land under 10-30o slope						0	0
6	OPL						58	200.95
7	OGLS						0	0

Monitoring & Evaluation

Voucher Based Monitoring System

The year has focused on establishing a governance system at the village level to ensure effective utilization of the project resources for achieving the objectives of the programme. The effort called “Voucher Based Monitoring System” has been very successfully implemented and adopted in the programme starting from the VLSC level to the PSU. The system ensures entry of each paid vouchers in a uniform format indicating the value, component and purpose of the expenditure. Each VLSC on 25th of every month present all such expenditures and related activities undertaken before the Village Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee and takes approval of the expenditures made. Once approved, the VLSC deposits the report to the VDC and VDC on receipt of reports from each VLSC consolidates the expenditures against the components and prepares the monthly expenditure report. The VDC prepares the Monthly report in triplicate and submits the original to the ITDA, duplicate to the FNGO, keeping the triplicate for their office use. This report also solves the purpose of the statement of expenditure and based on the expenditure figures on the reports, the ITDA release funds to the VDCs. This system as an innovation has been adopted successfully by all the take holders. This also includes the reporting of the utilization of the WFP food grains.

Adoption of Process Guideline and Process Monitoring System

The meeting of SLPNC conducted on 17th November, 2007 had suggested for scrutinizing the Process Guidelines designed by WASSAN (RNGO engaged for preparation of the Process Guideline) by constituting an internal committee comprising of members from PSU, WORLP and OTELP

The committee met for scrutinizing the Process Guidelines on 17th November, 2007 and suggested following modification/editing and finalized the Process Guidelines.

- a. Presentation of organization structure and funds flow mechanism with organogram and pictorial form.
- b. Listing out the possible activities in the Process Guidelines under different components of OTELP such as Land and Water management, Livestock & Aquaculture production.
- c. Timeline for the each process steps are to be included in the Process Guidelines.
- d. Linkage of PRI /GP with the existing committees under OTELP and the process of information dissemination with GP
- e. Piloting of the Process Monitoring System in sample micro watersheds.

Based on the above recommendations the PSU, OTELP have taken following actions:

- a. The pictorial form of the organization structure and the funds flow mechanism under OTELP has been included in the Process Guideline document.
- b. The lists of possible activities under different investment components under OTELP have been included in the Process Guideline in the respective sections. In addition, the OTELP has already designed and adopted the Livelihoods Strategy which is to be taken as a guiding principle for implementing the livelihoods activities. The detail elaboration of the different types of activities to be taken up under different investment components have included in the livelihoods strategy document.
- c. A broad timeline in shape of the project cycle is under implementation as per the operational guideline of the project. The same would be holistic framework for implementation of the programme activities. However, the activity based timeline would be prepared during the activity implementation time.
- d. Under OTELP the villages are the unit of implementation, where the Palli Sabha is the main institution for planning, execution and evaluation of the implementation of activities. The

Village Level Sub Committee (VLSC) under OTELP is being constituted at the village level which is the executive committee of the Palli Sabha. Under the Panchayati Raj System, Palli Sabha has its own identity and being recognized by the Govt. Thus, the institutional arrangement under OTELP accommodates itself within the larger framework of Panchayati Raj System. Besides, a standing instruction have been made to all the Village Development Committees (VDC) under OTELP to take part in the Panchayat Meeting and present the progress and planning in each meeting of their respective Gram Panchayats.

- e. The piloting of Process Monitoring System was conducted in eight Micro Watersheds in Koraput and Gajapati District during 18th to 22nd February 2007. After the piloting of the system, a workshop conducted at PSU, OTELP for finalization and adoption of the Process Monitoring System. Following recommendations were made during the workshop which is to be incorporated in the process monitoring system and thereafter adopted under the programme.
- There is some duplication of indicators in the workbook 2 which needs to be modified based on their requirements.
 - Few more indicators need to be included in the Financial Management Aspect of the Process Guidelines basing upon the present accounting system being followed by the VDCs and VLSCs.
 - Another set of indicators needs to be included in between the Social Approval and Technical Approval of the plan estimates for implementation of the activities.
 - The workbooks are to be translated into Oriya and other local dialects for better use of the system by the communities as this is to be implemented as a participatory monitoring process.

Based on the above recommendations from the workshop, the PSU has fine tuned and finalized the process monitoring indicators to be adopted in all the VDCs. The translations of the workbooks have been completed and each VDC will be supplied with two sets of workbooks to use it in a participatory method at interval of each six months. The members participated in the piloting of the process monitoring will act as master trainer for the same and will orient a group representing each village and variety of CBOs in each VDC, which will conduct the process monitoring in an interval of each six months. The whole process will be facilitated by the respective FNGOs and ITDAs. The copy of the results from the piloting of the Process Monitoring is attached as Annexure I.

Web Based M&E Software

The development of the M&E Software is being completed and under piloting at the PSU, OTELP. All the MIS Executives from the ITDAs have been received initial orientation conducted by the the PSU and CES, Kolkota. During the orientation training, the MIS Executives were exposed to teh software and learnt the process of and scope of using the software. During the training, the MIS Executives have proposed certain modifications to make the software more user friendly. Based on the feedback from the orientation programme, the CES fine-tuned software and brought for the piloting of the software at PSU. The initial piloting was conducted at PSU from 8th to 12th March 08 and the Master Database, Baseline, Analysis, Planning and Capacity Building Modules were finalized with further recommendation for fine tuning. These modules will be implemented at the ITDA and FNGOs of Phase I and Phase II from May 2008 after a detail orientation to the ITDA staff and FNGO staff. The rest of the module will be piloted at PSU from 22nd March and henceforth will be implemented at the ITDAs in a phased manner.

Food Handling

WFP has been supporting the project in terms of food grains which are paid to the beneficiaries as a part of the wage payment. The support has been yielding good results in terms of addressing the larger issue of food security in the programme villages. The beneficiaries are receiving one unit of food grain as a part of the wage payment with a subsidized price of Rs.9.00 per unit, which is further deposited in the village account called Village Development Fund. The VDF will be a corpus fund available with the village to be used for the post project management/ maintenance purpose. Moreover, the WFP food part has been very popular among the project beneficiaries and could able to influence the food habit of the people with nutritional supplementation. The detail of the food grains received and utilized during the year is presented in the following Table.

Grains Available during Beginning of the year		Receipt		Total		Utilisation	
Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses	Rice	Pulses
529.7425	73.62473	4700	32	5229.743	105.6247	1908.956	108.3786

The management of lifting and transportation of the food grains being provided by the WFP was always an issue at the project end resulting in delayed lifting and transportation. The issue has been addressed by making arrangement for the centralized lifting and distribution of food grains. The PSU, has outsourced lifting of food grain from FCI depot and making transportation to the VDC point to the TDCCOL. MoU has been signed with the TDCC where the responsibility has been given to lift and transport the food grains to the VDC points within 10 days from the receipt of the Release Order from the FCI. The previous allotment of 3000 MT of rice has been very successfully lifted and distributed to the VDC points by TDCC within the stipulated time period.

Financial Report

Programme Component wise expenditure/ release statement at the PSU level

PSU Level Expenditure and Release Statement of Financial Year 2007-08 (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)					
Programme Component	Budget	Expenditure	Release	Total	%
Programme Management	294.12	62.52	160.51	223.03	75.83
Capacity Building for Empowerment	410.66	42.87	271.07	313.94	76.45
Livelihood Enhancement	2199.67	0.00	1932.65	1932.65	87.86
Participatory Forest Management	310.00	0.00	190.74	190.74	61.53
Support for Policy Initiatives	540.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.74
Community Infrastructure Fund	240.00	0.00	141.65	141.65	59.02
Development Initiatives Funds	180.00	0.00	105.32	105.32	58.51
Food Handling	10.00	250.07	12.00	262.07	2620.70
Total	4184.45	355.46	2817.94	3173.40	75.84