

# **Annual Report**

**2008-09**

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

**Programme Support Unit**  
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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 in partnership with the village organizations constituted by the primary stakeholder's implements the programme activities and with Non Govt. Organizations for providing facilitation to the primary stakeholder and providing capacity building inputs to the community. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2004 and 27<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Building of communities & support

### Programme Components

Capacity Building for Empowerment

Livelihood Enhancement

Development Initiatives Fund

Support for Policy Initiatives

Programme Management

Food Handling

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 4 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 blocks<sup>1</sup>.

The programme thrusts upon the development of livelihoods of the poor tribal people based on their natural resource base and skill base. The livelihood profile of the poor communities in the programme areas are based upon wage employment, Agriculture, Sale of Forest Produces, Migration etc. and the intensity of dependence on the above are differs based on the family economic status. However the programme constantly tries to improve each section of the livelihood option of the poor by creating 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 19195 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 above table.

Particulars	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Districts Covered	Koraput, Kandhamal,	Kalahandi, Gajapati	4
Blocks Covered	10	9	19
No. of FNGOs	12	11	23
No. of Micro Watersheds	136	109	245
No. of Villages	396	350	746
Treatable Area in Ha.	63218.81	56543.69	119762.50
Total Beneficiary Household	19195	14795	33990
Total Beneficiaries Male	46505	34766	81271
Total Beneficiaries Female	47310	35410	82720

<sup>1</sup> 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 decided to include both the blocks in Phase II operation.

The targeted beneficiaries of the programme programme villages constitute about 95% of the Schedule Tribal and Schedule Caste households and about 83% of the targeted households live under Below Poverty Line (BPL). The programme covers 163991 beneficiaries which include 81271 Men and 82720 Women population. As the programme adopts the complete inclusion strategy the total population of the villages has been included for the interventions.

### Progress under Phase II

The programme is in its probation phase in the Phase II operational areas. The new blocks in the existing Phase I districts started operation during the year, where as in the new Phase II districts were grounded during January 2009. The selected FNGOs have been engaged in community mobilization, institution building activities and initiated the process of preparation of the Village Development and Livelihoods Plan (VDLP). During the process the existing institutions in the villages i.e. Self Help Groups (SHG) are being identified and new SHGs have been organized taking the household not covered under any SHG. The detail status of identification and promotion of SHGs are as follows:

Besides, the identification of the SHGs, community mobilization camps and training programmes are going on in a continuous manner. The household and baseline survey have been completed in 75% of the

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No.</b>
No. of existing SHGs identified for strengthening	585
No. of new SHGs organized	313
No. of new SHGs to be formed to complete 100% beneficiary households	898

villages. In 50% of the villages the entry point activities have been completed covering activities like creation of drinking water facility, repair of existing village approach road, construction of bathing complex, creation of community gathering hall/ pandal etc.

During the process in all the micro watersheds about 500 village volunteers have been identified and trained to facilitate the process of preparation of VDLP. The WDT members from the Phase II FNGOs (of Phase I districts) have been trained on the methodology of preparation of the VDLP.

The FNGOs have positioned the WDT members and Community Mobilizers at Block and micro watershed level respectively. The orientation of those field level staffs have been taken up at different level for capacitating them in taking up the implementation of the programme activities by facilitating the communities.

The FNGOs in Phase II blocks (of Phase I districts) are facilitating the community members in preparing the VDLP in all the villages and constituted the Village Level Sub Committee (VLSC) and Village Development Committee (VDC) at village and micro watershed level respectively. The MoU between the respective VDC and ITDA are being signed and bank account of the VLSCs and VDCs have been opened.

### **Institution Building and Governance**

The programme has adopted the micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood. With the overall institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, GoI guideline, Village Development Committee (VDC) have been promoted at the micro watershed level 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 along with its membership pattern are presented in the adjoining table.

<b>Institutions Building under Phase I</b>	<b>Unit</b>
No. of VDCs formed	136 No
No. of VLSCs formed	396 No
No. of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee formed	396 No
% of Women Members in the VDCs	43.83 %
% of ST & SC Members in the VDCs	72.40 %
% of Landless Members in the VDCs	10%
Average attendance in the meetings Men	75 %
Average attendance in the meetings Women	68 %

Palli Sabha being the authorized village institution being adopted under the programme to undertake the social and financial audit of the programme implementation. Thus, the Village Level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee are constituted at the village level which is equals to the Palli Sabha of the village. The programme promotes the monthly meeting of the Palli Sabha (VSFASC) in each village to undertake the social and financial audit for the respective month, where the VLSC leaders present the detail progress of the work and expenditures incurred during the month for approval of the above committee. The voucher based monitoring system<sup>2</sup> as a monitoring tool at the VLSC level which enables the VLSC to summarize the monthly programme expenditure based on the evidences in a standardized format taking approval of the expenditures from the Village Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee. Each VSFASC meet in between 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

The programme is in fifth year of its operation in the Phase (I) programme villages. Series of Community Empowerment Activities covering wall writing, hoardings, street play, consultative meetings, trainings, exposure visits, demonstration, etc have been organized on different thematic areas. Skill building inputs on soil and water conservation, agriculture & horticulture, forestry

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

management, rural financial services etc have been imparted based on the perspective plan of the villages while implementing the activities.

<b>Training Type</b>	<b>No. of Training Conducted</b>
Community Empowerment & Management	2403
Beneficiary Skill Upgradation	1039
Training to Support Agencies	77

Understanding the strategic capacity building need in the last phase of main implementation phase and forthcoming consolidation phase, two days workshop was organized at

each ITDA level involving all SMSs, ITDA, WDT members, F.NGO Representative and PO (CB), PSU to formulate the AWPB based capacity building calendar for each village focusing more on sustainable strategy such as exposure visits on programme management and implementation, participatory monitoring, interface with secondary level institutions, federation, collective marketing etc. are among few were well covered while working out the Capacity Building Calendar for 2008/09

<b>Persons Trained</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>
Land and water management – men	8596
Land and water management - women	6811
Participatory forest management – men	6012
Participatory forest management – women	3670
Agriculture/ Horticulture Crop production – men	6600
Agriculture/ Horticulture Crop production – women	6187
Livestock and aquaculture production – men	1627
Livestock and aquaculture production – women	2120

As an out put each F.NGO has a need based capacity building calendar along with self imbedded monitoring mechanism. Facilitators at all level have been trained / oriented on facilitating the participatory monitoring aspects. The aspects covered in the training are as below.

On expansion of second phase of the programme in new blocks of existing districts, the selected F.NGOs have signed MoU with the ITDA during January, 2008. In the line of Process Guideline formulated for programme implementation, the FNGOs have been circulated with detail guideline / proposed action plan to be accomplished on half yearly basis. PSU has organized different trainings / orientations on OTELP concept, Participatory Processes, VDLP preparation etc at the state and regional level.

Later based on the proposed activities to be taken up in the probation phase of project implementation, the F.NGO staffs were facilitated in formulating the Community Empowerment Plan for each programme villages. Each SMSs of respective ITDA have guided the WDT team members in developing the annual activity plan focusing institution building, grounding of participatory processes, planning processes etc. The progress on the above is as below...

To ground the programme in the phase (II) programme villages, selected members from the communities were exposed to Phase (I) programme villages for broader understanding of the programme and to articulate the participatory processes involved in participatory planning, programme execution. Series of health camps, veterinary camp, entry point activities, wall writing, street play etc have been organized in the programme villages. Household survey has completed in all the villages except countable few. Baseline survey is also completed in more than 75% villages and baseline analysis report is also developed in some of the programme villages.

The WDT's members of all new F.NGO partners have been adequately oriented on participatory processes, process of collection of data, PRA exercise, broad concept of OTELP and different components, sequential approach of institution building, procedure of preparation of VDLP etc. They also been exposed to Phase (I) programme villages to have comprehensive understanding on participatory approach of programme implementation in the field.

#### Linkage with Resource Institutes

While formulating the capacity building calendar for each F.NGO / Block, the facilitators were also asked to map the resource individual, agencies / organizations available nearer to respective block and district so as to augment technical support for undertaking the capacity building activities. Each F.NGO has own list of above resource organization. Necessary tie up also have been made with different training institutes based on their expertise, availability of Resource Persons, modules etc. Further linkage has been established with the Community Lever Resource Centre (**CLRCs**) strengthened by the Orissa Watershed Development Mission, Orissa along with training modules and materials on different thematic interventions. The other agencies brought in to network of OTELP are Sabuja Biplova, XIMB, Nabarangpur on Institution Building & Practicality Processes, PRAGATI, THREAD, ASHARYA on land issues, ASHARYA, PRADAN, SRUSTI, Janasikhya Sangathan on Gender and Equity issues etc. Further support of other Govt. institutes and line department such as Krishi Vigyan Kendra, (KVK), CSWRIT, Soil Conservation Institute, Koraput, ATMA, Nabarangpur, Fisheries Department have been augmented with clear training calendar and time line.

#### Support of Procurement Support Team (PST)

As per the agreed decisions, the following documents have been formulated in collaboration with Procurement Support Team (PST).

- Capacity Building Strategy Report for OTELP
- Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Report for OTELP
- Communication Strategy Report for OTELP

PST is positioning different personnel as national and state level mentor to roll out the strategies developed in different thematic aspects of programme implementation. The mentors would support PSU in designing and preparing different programme documents and also would be joint responsible with PSU to undertake ToTs at the state district level for smooth operationalisation of strategies formulated.

#### **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 **3076 lakh RMT** since inception of the programme (including 8.32 lakh RMT during 2008-09) in upper, middle and lower reaches converting about 3862 **Ha** of non arable land to arable land. This intervention benefits 8169 **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	30.76 Lakhs RMT	8.32 Lakhs RMT
Non Arable to Arable	3862 Ha	817 Ha
Households Benefited	8169	1327

360 Ha. of land including 200 Ha. during 2008-09 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 2008-09) with boulders/ stones and soil. These structures have arrested soil erosion, collect silt from upstream & gradually the farmers fields will be 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 during 2008-09) 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 2008-09 3023 no. of Water Harvesting Structures such as

Check Dams & Brush wood check dams (2768), WHS & Pond (106), Diversion Weir (16), Chuan (17), Dug Well (24), Percolation Tank (5), 5% Model (54) and Gravity Flow Irrigation (33) 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.

Particulars	Cumulative	April to Sept. 08
<b>Water Bodies Created</b>		
Check Dam	245	138
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	50	33
5% Model	144	54
Tube Well	6	0
River lift	1	0
Gabbion Structure	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3683</b>	<b>3023</b>
<b>Outcomes</b>		
Additional Area Irrigated	6184	858 Ha.

### ***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 there 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 Patato, Hybrid Sunflower, Pigeon Pea, Off Season Vegetable, and Black gram have been

introduced in 48 Ha covering 408 farmers for increase of productivity and income for the tribal farmers.

- *Area extension for the prepared crops and varieties:* 100 Ha have been covered by preferred varieties of Elephant Foot Yam, Ragi and Ground Nut covering 1101 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

<b>Low Monetary input</b>	<b>Area in Ha</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>
Green Manuring	110	740
Use of Bio-fertilizer	640	1130
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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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. This programme has been telecasted in Krishi Darpan Programme in Doordarshan on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2008. The telecast includes discussion with seed growers and women SHG members.
- d. Capacity Building:
  - i. Farmers Training in ICM and post harvest technology in legumes - 32 no. of training programmes conducted 960 beneficiaries and 12 field days covering 415 farmers 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

### ***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 disease management as per the feedback received from the community during preparation of micro plan. The village level livestock disease 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 diseases. The progress during 2008-09 is as follows:

- a. Vaccination: 17552 animals benefiting 5043 households.
- b. De-worming: 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 disease 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 2008-09 is as follows:

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

- 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.

Rural Financial Service

Efforts have been made to cover 100% hhs in the programme areas in SHG fold. Till date about 90% hhs has been covered in Phase (I) programme villages and about 73% hhs have been covered in phase (II) programme village. As a strategy, all the old SHGs promoted by different agencies prior to implementation of OTELP has been strengthened in coordination with the respective SHPIs. Further

all left over hhs (except very few) have been brought under SHG fold. Series of need based capacity building inputs have been provided to the respective groups so as to make them a viable and independent entrepreneurship unit. Village Volunteer (SHG) have been engaged to support these self help groups in maintenance of books of account, health building of the groups, broadening the vision, educating them on different agencies and scheme for economical and financial growth of the groups.

The Strategy followed in a sequential manner is as below...

- *Strengthening of existing SHGs* in close coordination with the promoting agencies.
- *Formation of new SHGs* covering each and every hhs in the programme villages
- *Database of SHGs* has been developed for each group (old & new) to assess the strength, credit / grant linkage, availability specific skill / expertise etc. of each and self help groups.
- *Seed Capital* has been provided to the groups as grant ranging from ( Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 5000/- ) to the groups in order to facilitate internal lending among the members during the initial days of programme implementation.
- *Need based Gradation Parameters* have been developed to assess the strength and capacity building inputs required for the groups.
- *Gradation on every six month* has been in practice to assess the strength of the group and to develop specific work plan for the respective groups.
- *Capacity building calendar for strengthening of the self help group* has been developed based on analytic report of gradation parameters.
- *Initial emphasis was in strengthening the health of SHGs of "B" & "C" grade* with series of training, exposure, hands on support by the volunteers. Small credit link is also augmented from the project and other donor agencies for selected B graded group to start with thrift and credit activities.
- *Credit linkage* to strengthened self help groups also have been established under the Revolving funds of OTELP, ensuring a significant financial contribution (20% to 50%) from the group on the proposed business plan.
- *Livelihood visioning exercise* has been organized at the village level and with the strengthened self help groups for effective business planning based on their skill, resources, expertise, infrastructure, market etc.
- *Business Development Plan* format has been prepared covering backward and forward aspects of proposed business plan such as purchase, management, insurance, vaccination, value addition, market etc. This ensures holistic understanding of the business proposed.
- *Required Capacity Building inputs / exposures* also organized for the SHG members associated in different entrepreneurship activities.
- *Institutional Linkage* has been made with different funding agencies.
- *SHG network* has been devolved within the village / micro watershed (in selected village) to address specific social issues like equity, alcoholism, child education, adult literacy etc. – An unique example of the SHG movement
- *Federation: An Exit Strategy*, OTELP ensures that the groups strengthened during the programme implementation phase are linked to **Mission Shakti** (State SHG movement body). Each group are to be tied up with federation structure at GP level, block level and District level.

#### Mainstreaming of the SHG Interventions: In the line of Mission Shakti

*State level core committee:* For strengthening the coordination among the different promoting agencies and **Mission Shakti** a state level core committee has been established comprising Programme

Directors of different special projects and under the chairpersonship of Director Mission Shakti. This committee would sit once in every quarter and ensure smooth functioning of SHG interventions across the state as planned. Series of meeting organized with the functionaries of Mission Shakti and PSU, OTELP to work out a sustained approach in strengthening the SHG interventions augmenting support from each other. As a follow up of the state level coordination meeting the action emerged are as below.

- District level convergence meeting comprising members from OTELP, ICDS, Bank, NGOs, SHPI, ORMAS, MART, BDO, CDPOs and representative of PSU and Mission Shakti.
- District level core committee constituted comprising members from above agencies under chairpersonship of PA, ITDA.
- Block level core committee constituted comprising block level members under the chairpersonship of Block Development Officer.

The district level committee will sit on monthly / quarterly (as per requirement) to monitor the progress and provide adequate inputs for strengthening the SHG activity with well coordinated efforts with all supporting agencies. Similarly block level coordination committee is responsible to review the progress made in the Block level coordination committee meeting (BLCC) every month.

*Participatory Monitoring:* Participatory monitoring mechanism on SHG promotion activity through pictorial format has been embedded in the guideline. Further uniform monitoring formats have been designed in a consultative manner with the partners from F.NGO, ITDA and PSU indicating roles and responsibility with detail time frame. The monitoring format has been designed keeping in mind the nature of SHG interventions in the field. The Programme Officer, PSU and all Micro Finance Officers of ITDAs were sent to MYKAP, MYRADA, Mysore for an orientation on Nab-Yukti software. As the soft ware not adequate to cover different dimension of SHG movement of OTELP, the same has been adapted in the monitoring format prepared.

*RFS Guideline:* A detail guideline for effective functioning of SHG intervention including the Capacity Building need, Participatory Monitoring, Gradation, BDP, Convergence etc have been designed for the facilitators at all level.

*Formation and Gradation:* The figure below in Table A & Table B shows that there has been increase of no of SHGs which indicate some left over hhs in the phase (I) programme villages have been motivated and brought in to SHG fold. All the SHGs (except Baliguda) have been graded following the parameters developed during this reporting period. The gradation figure indicates that there is a steady graduation of the SHGs from Grade C to Grade “B” and Grade “B” to Grade “A”.

Table A (Phase I and II)

ITDA	Gradation details			Total
	A	B	C	
Koraput	656	195	98	949
Kalahandi	241	166	61	468
Paralakhemundi	294	89	80	463
Balliguda	98	230	108	436
<b>Total</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>2316</b>

Table B

## Phase I

ITDA	NO of HHS	no of HHs covered in SHGs	No of SHGs			HHs not covered	% of HHs covered
			Existing earlier	Newly Formed	Total		
Koraput	7019	6237	264	221	485	782	88.8588118
Baliguda	3308	2596	84	137	221	712	78.4764208
Paralakhemundi	4877	4722	158	198	357	155	96.8218167
Kalahandi	3991	3702	200	155	355	289	92.7587071
Total	19195	17257	706	711	1418	1938	89.9036207

*Addressing Social Issues:* Table “C” indicates that average savings of each group is increasing progressively. Some of the SHGs have started weekly and fortnightly meeting instead of monthly basis. At places, SHGs have proposed to have VDC level federation / network to address the social issues such as child drop out, adult literacy, alcoholism, equity health etc. Besides they also foresee that the network also useful for better negotiation with the traders for collective marketing.

Table C

ITDA / Block/ NGO	No of SHGs	Total savings	Savings/ Group
Koraput	485	2352425	4850
Baliguda	221	2650252	11992
Paralakhemundi	357	4435218	12423
Kalahandi	355	2912258	8203
Total	1418	12350153	8710

*Micro Credit & Income Generation:* After strengthening the SHGs with adequate capacity building inputs, the groups are linked with credit support from the programme to take up Income Generating Activities. Each group does prepare a business development plan indicating type of business, group expertise, past experience, project detail, project cost, credit requirement, self contribution, expected benefit, loan refund schedule and capacity building need for management and marketing etc. To make it feasible and community friendly a template has been developed and the facilitators support in filling the template to make it a business plan. This ensures a systematic approach of doing business with adequate vision. Till date 563 business development plan has been formulated with the Grade A and Grade B groups, while 378 are in execution. The activities covered under the business development plan are goatery, duckery, poultry, pisciculture, petty business, tailoring, agri business, collective marketing,



Table D

ITDA	BDP Details			
	Prepared earlier	Prepared during the period	Total	BDP under Execution
Koraput	198	0	198	104
Baliguda	72	15	87	15
Paralakhemundi	117	99	216	202
Kalahandi	41	21	62	61
Total	428	135	563	378

Types of loan taken by the SHGs for income generation activities

	Internal Lending		External Lending	
	No.	Amount in Rs.	No.	Amount in Rs.
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Off farm	355	1981000	239	1968000
On Farm	394	1663000	136	8640000
Non Farm	102	852000	75	1758000
<b>Other Activities</b>				
Animal Husbandary	293	2325000	161	3237000
Horticulture	187	1130000	84	1464000
Business	271	1329000	171	1806000
pisciculture	63	289500	36	260000
Health	326	889000		
Education	144	285300		

In Phase II (SHG formation status)

ITDA / Block/ NGO	NO of HHS	no of HHs covered in SHGs	No of SHGs			HHs not covered	% of HHs covered
			Existing earlier	Newly Formed	Total		
Koraput	6830	5200	268	196	464	1630	76.1347
Baliguda	3907	2722	167	48	215	1185	69.67
Paralakhemundi	2122	1282	80	26	106	840	60.4147
Kalahandi	1936	1312	70	43	113	624	67.7686
Total	14795	10516	585	313	898	4679	71.08

Phase II

ITDA / Block/ NGO	No of SHGs	Total Savings	Savings/ Group
Koraput	464	2847575	6137
Baliguda	215	2606748	12124
Paralakhemundi	106	1058782	9989
Kalahandi	113	507742	4493

<b>Total</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>7020847</b>	<b>7818</b>
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### **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 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. 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 which is now being promoted in other programme areas under operation. 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.

Looking into the opportunity of upcoming demand for the solar electrification the trained barefoot solar engineers have been facilitated to assemble the solar torches in their village for sale. Efforts has been made to facilitate women members from other programme areas to send them to Tingnaput village for training and also from CIF two solar street light will be installed in each programme village.

#### **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. The ITDA wise achievements in this regard are presented in the following table.

ITDA	No. of Landless HH	Settled under OGLS/ OPLE				Settled under Forest Rights Act			
		Agriculture		Hoamstead		No. of Application submitted	No. of application verified	Approved by DLC	Area Settled in Ha.
		Area in Ha	No. of HH	Area in Ha	No. of HH				
Koraput	2018	157.40	224	16.03	789	3789	0	0	0.00
Kalahandi	1101	257.68	207	40.31	1019	3082	3082	17	0.00
Gajapati	951	242.30	446	0.00	0	302	302	302	198.46
Balliguda	1523	0	0	0	0	1523	1523	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5593</b>	<b>657.379</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>56.34</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>8696</b>	<b>4907</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>198.46</b>

#### Procurement of survey equipments for special survey and settlement

Basing upon the experience gathered during the exposure visit of the core committee headed by the Director, Land Records, Govt. of Orissa to Andhra Pradesh, held meeting to finalize the specification of DGPS and ETS to be procured by OTELP for survey and settlement work. The team finalized the tender process and document for the procurement. Only one company submitted the tender and presented the detail specifications before the core committee. The core committee took a demonstration of the equipments and suggested for procurement of the equipments. The detail proceedings have been sent to ICP, IFAD for final approval.

#### **Monitoring & Evaluation**

The programme has institutionalized methods for the monitoring of the output, outcome and impact of the programme activities. All tools have designed in a manner to ensure community participation in the local governance system. The details of the tools are explained below:

- a. Basic Documentation at the grass root level organizations such as SHG, VLSC & VDC:
  - Standardized set of documents/ registers has been designed and provided to the village institutions for recording of the events related to the programme implementation.
  - These documents primarily record the accounting of funds received and spent, inventory, minutes of the meeting, activities undertaken, benefits realized etc.
  - Standardized case records are being maintained by the VLSCs to record the interim progress and decision made by the community during the implementation of the activity.
- b. Voucher Based Monitoring System
  - This is a simple tool innovated under the programme and adopted to report the expenditures incurred in each month at each VLSC.
  - Expenditures at village level are mostly in regards to purchase of material for any activity or payment of wages.
  - Each payment made for purchase of material generates a voucher indicating the material purchased, from whom, amount and for which activity (related to a standardized case record maintained for each activity).
  - Each payment made to labourers generates a muster roll indicating the number of labourers worked, period, no of days, work done and amount.

- The tool enables the community to make entry of all the paid vouchers and muster rolls into a simple format indicating the voucher/ muster roll no., the case record no. to which the payment belong, name of the activity, component, amount paid, date of payment, weather payment made in shape of check/ cash and whom to paid.
  - All the entries are summed up in the report and the final figure along with the related documents (case record) are presented before the Village Social & Financial Audit Committee which is the Palli Sabha of the Village for approval of the expenditures made in each month from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of each month.
  - On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.
  - The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.
  - Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA only consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.
  - All these expenditure reports are being accepted as an utilization certificate of the funds spent.
- c. Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)
- Quarterly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget (output only)
  - Half yearly and Annual Performance Report (output linked with outcome)
- d. Participatory Process Monitoring System
- The concept designed by the RNGO WASSAN, Hyderabad and piloted during February 2008 in sample micro watersheds in Koraput and Gajapati district.
  - Based on the learning from the piloting, the redesigning, editing of parameters along with the methodology of implementation have finalized at PSU.
  - The process related parameters are translated into Oriya language and printed in a booklet format for use at the VDC level and IEC material (poster) designed and printed for communicating the concept and methodology to the communities.
  - Orientation of the master trainers conducted at the PSU and further the master trainers oriented the WDT members and Community Mobilizers for facilitating the community to implement.
  - It is decided to conduct this exercise in each village at an interval of six months in to evaluate the performance of the programme as regards to the processes involved in implementation.
  - Involves the communities to directly participate in the evaluation process and ranks their performance against different parameters.
  - Involves seven thematic areas of monitoring i.e. Institutional aspect, Organization of community, Project Management, Participatory implementation & monitoring, Financial aspect, Capacity Building of different stakeholder, Empowerment centered plan.
- e. Concurrent Evaluations
- Two times Joint Review Mission per year conducted by IFAD along with DFID & WFP.
  - Mid Term Review two times in the project period i.e. in completion of 3<sup>rd</sup> year and 7<sup>th</sup> year.

- Objective to Purpose Review (OPR) conducted by the PSU for the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and by an independent agency for 2007-08 as per the requirement of DFID, New Delhi.

#### Web Based M&E Software

The development of the M&E Software is completed and under implementation at the PSU, OTELP. All the MIS Executives from the ITDAs have been received orientations in phased manner conducted by the PSU and CES, Kolkota. Based on the feedback from the initial orientation programme, the fine-tuning of the software is being made remotely by the CES. The Web Server has been setup and is operations in the PSU for the M&E Software and the access to the software have been made through the OTELP website. The users are now accessing the software remotely from the website. Besides, the remote supports to the ITDAs are being provided by the CES from Kolkota and by PSU from Bhubaneswar. The master data entries have been completed in all the master databases directly at the PSU level. The ITDAs have also completed the master data entry of the village master database, watershed master database and GP master database. The household survey data of Phase I programme villages are being done by the ITDAs by outsourcing the data entry task. However, for the Phase II programme villages, the software is to be used in a real time manner.

#### Implementation of RIMS Impact Survey

RIMS Impact Survey has been taken up in the programme villages of Phase I and Phase II under Phase I programme districts. The PO (PM&E), PO (CB) of ITDAs and WDT (Social Science) of both Phase I and II FNGOs were oriented on the survey methodology and questionnaire along with how to undertake anthropometric survey using the RIMS equipments received from IFAD on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2008. On completion orientation programme the respective WDT (Social Science) member of FNGO conducted the survey along with the Community Mobilizer in the sample villages. The impact survey questionnaire and anthropometric survey was administered to 1150 sample households in 23 clusters by the surveyors. In all the sample villages the household and anthropometric survey has been completed and the data collected during the survey are kept at the ITDA level for entering into the RIMS software which is to be received from the ICP, IFAD, New Delhi. Communication for providing the updated software has been made with Mr. S. Rafique, ISP, ICP, IFAD, New Delhi.

#### **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. From April 2008 the beneficiaries are receiving one unit of food grain as a part of the wage payment which includes 3 kg of rice with a subsidized price of Rs.10.00 per unit. The funds generated out of this are deposited in the village account known as 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 above Table.

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Receipt</b>	<b>Total Available</b>	<b>Utilization</b>
3369.869	4436.00	7805.869	4572.833

The arrangement made last year for lifting and transportation of the food grains through TDCC has been working well and the lifting of food grain from FCI depot and making transportation to the VDC point are being made very effectively.

## Financial Report

Programme Component wise expenditure/ release statement at the PSU level

<b>PSU Level Expenditure and Release Statement of Financial Year 2008-09 (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)</b>			
<b>Programme Component</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure</b>
Programme Management	430.00	271.97	896.21
Capacity Building for Empowerment	722.54	748.81	1661.58
Livelihood Enhancement	1744.12	1889.64	6681.46
Participatory Forest Management	154.00	177.00	367.74
Support for Policy Initiatives	865.00	2.00	6.00
Community Infrastructure Fund	480.00	488.36	630.01
Development Initiatives Funds	617.50	413.60	680.87
Food Handling	-	-	282.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>5013.16</b>	<b>3991.38</b>	<b>11205.89</b>