

Annual Report 2009-10

Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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 covers 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 commenced since October 2004 and Phase II has covered rest 20 blocks including the above districts and other three districts viz. Rayagada, Malakanagiri & Nawrangpur.

The programme was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa Sri Naveen Pattnaik for both the Phases on 2nd October 2004 and 27th March 2007 respectively. Further the launching workshop of the programme in the three Phase II districts was organised on 26th February 2009 at Koraput. The launching of the programme in all the phases was 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/ services.

2. PROGRAMME COVERAGE AND TARGETTING

The implementation programme has been made in a phased manner where 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I covering 19481 households in 390 villages. From January 2008 Phase II operations have started and the FNGOs have been contracted for the implementation of the programme in the new blocks in the Phase-I districts. The total coverage in Phase-II areas of Phase-I districts are 9

¹ The Phase II have been operations started in new blocks of existing districts of Koraput, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Gajapati since January, 2008. The new districts have been added during the year 2008-09 and subsequently the implementing ITDAs of Nawrangpur, Rayagada and Malakanagiri have been strengthened.

Annual Report 2009-10

Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in Phase-II district started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 316 villages. The details of the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and coverage for both the phases are presented in the table below.

Particulars	Phase I (2004-2007)	Phase II (2008- 2011)		Total
Districts covered	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada	7
Blocks covered	10	9	11	30
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34
No of Micro-watershed	135	113	110	358
No of Villages	390	328	316	1034
Treatable area (in ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28
Total households	19481	15129	21570	56180
ST Households	16301	10438	15462	42201
SC Households	2360	2276	3433	8069
BPL Households	16277	10314	12883	39474
Landless Households	4990	2935	4470	12395
Vulnerable/ destitute Households	3101	1546	1474	6121

The targeted beneficiaries of the programme in programme villages constitute about 80% of the Schedule Tribe and 15% of Schedule Caste households. About 75% of the targeted households live under Below Poverty Line (BPL). 12395 Households which is about 24% of the total household are an absolute landless household who doesn't have any land for agriculture or homestead. If we analyse the legal landless position, it would be more than 85% of the total household. The programme covers 127979 male and 127682 female beneficiaries. The programme conducts well being ranking (WBR) to access the number and position of vulnerable and destitute households during the planning Phase of the programme. Looking into the WBR results about 12% of the total households are either vulnerable or destitute households. Most of these households are women headed, widows, and persons with old age or disability. As the programme adopts the complete inclusion strategy the total population of the villages has been included for the proposed interventions.



3. INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

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 Committees (VDC) have been promoted at the micro watershed level comprising the

Annual Report 2009-10

representatives from the villages within the micro watershed. Those representatives of the VDCs 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 level Social and Financial Audit Sub Committee to make audit of the activities taken up in the villages every month. The details of the organizations formed and strengthened along with its membership pattern are presented in the adjoining table.

Parameters	Phase-I	Phase-I Dist
No. of VDCs formed (Registered)	135	213
No. of VLSCs formed	375	585
No. of Village Level Social & Financial Audit Sub Committee formed	384	585
% of Women Members in the VDCs	50.13	52.39
% of ST Members in the VDCs	85.57	88.81
% of Landless Members in the VDCs	16.33	13.32
Average attendance in the meetings Men	62.18	84.30
Average attendance in the meetings Women	58.08	84.83

COMPONENT WISE PROGRESS

4. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT

4.1 Community Empowerment & Management

Community Empowerment and Management have been identified as most significant contribution to ensure community participation in development process. The success of the OTELP entirely depends

upon the knowledge, skill, abilities etc of the members of the communities and their ownership in effective implementation of programme. High level of motivation

Activities	Cumulative training/ events organised		
	Target	Achievement	%
Community Mobilization Camps (Health Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health Camp/ Video Shows/ Cultural Programmes/ wall writing etc.	1500	830	55.34
Training Programme for SHGs/ VDC (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational Management etc	1200	960	80.00

and commitment of the community members for effective programme implementation has been developed during the initial phases of programme implementation by organising different sensitisation camps, trainings, exposure visits and through interaction with other communities. Varied inputs on institution building, governance, participatory processes, Community Property Resource Management, Tribal right issues, Convergence etc. are also ensured during the initial phases programme implementation to ensure quality participation with empowered responsibilities. Based upon experiences and lessons learnt during implementation of programme in Phase I programme villages, OTELP has formulated a standardized Community Mobilization framework.

4.2 Skill Development of Beneficiaries

Trainings and exposures for skill building of the primary stakeholders on the areas of land & water management, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, aquaculture and micro enterprise have organized for creating a pool of resource persons at the village level to provide technical services to the community

members in the programme villages. These events were implemented based on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. The Resource Centers like Soil



Conservation Training Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, ICAR, Semiliguda, Regional Research Technology Transfer Station, (RRTTS), OUAT, Semiliguda, Koraput, Krushi Vikas Kendras, OUAT, Community Level Resource Centers (OWDM) and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP in the phase-I

Activities	Cumulative Training & Exposures		
	Planned	Achieved	%
Training on Land & Water Management	500	135	27
Training on Agri / Horti / PFM	700	560	80
Training for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	250	165	66
Training for Non Farm Activities Development	500	335	67

programme districts. Besides, Resource Persons from local NGOs and line department has been augmented regularly. The details of the activities implemented are presented in the above table.

5. LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT

5.1 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.



5.1.1 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

136.06 lakh RMT since inception of the programme (including 17.58 lakh RMT during the year) in upper, middle and lower reaches converting about 3717 **Ha** of non arable land to arable land. This intervention benefits **6849 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.

450 Ha. of land including 90 Ha during the year has been levelled since inception for proper water and nutrient management.

To check further widening of gullies, the farmers have constructed 43421 **gully control structures** with boulders/ stones and soil. These structures have arrested soil erosion, collect silt from upstream & gradually the farmers fields will levelled.

1.93 Lakh RMT of trenches (Continuous Contour Trenches and Staggered Contour Trenches) including 20000 RMT during the year 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.

5.1.2 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

Particulars	Cumulative Progress	Progress During the period
Land Development (Lakhs RMT)	136.06	17.58
Non Arable to Arable (in Ha)	3717	159
Households Benefited	6849	368

Particulars	Cumulative	Progress during the period
Water Bodies Created		
Check Dam	320	54
Brush Wood Check Dam	3011	126
WHS & Farm Pond	527	69
Diversion Weir	101	10
Chuan	89	3
Dug Well	88	14
Percolation Tank	42	12
Gravity Flow Irrigation	30	12
5% Model	317	106
River lift	1	0
Gabbion Structure	1	0
TOTAL	4527	406
Outcomes		
Additional Area Irrigated (in Ha.)	10459	1256
Households benefited due to additional irrigation	12265	1564

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 period 406 no. of Water Harvesting Structures such as Check Dams (54), Brush wood check dams (126), WHS & Pond (69), Diversion Weir (10), Chuan (3), Dug Well (14), Percolation Tank (12), 5% Model (106) and Gravity Flow Irrigation (12) 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

of 1.83 lakh RMT of field channels (including earthen and CC since inception) have been constructed by the project beneficiaries which includes 25650 RMT of field channel constructed during the year. This has ensured the water availability for irrigation resulting in taking up the second crop by the farmers and increased income. A total of 10459 Ha of area have been additionally irrigated benefiting 12265 households.

5.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Development

Agriculture is the way of life for all tribal people. It provides food, fodder and employment. Since most of the tribal people 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.



5.2.1 Cropping Strategy

The programme has taken intensive extension services through its village level volunteers for promoting low cost agricultural as a promotion strategy for increasing the food production in the programme villages. Various cropping strategies promoted during the years are presented in the table below:

Cropping Strategies	Demo		Up scaling		Remarks
	Ha	Farmer	Ha	Farmer	
Crop Diversification	350	890	3823	8287	Paddy to Non Paddy (Pulses, Oil Seed, Veg.)
Inter Cropping	50	125	415	780	Pegion pea + ragi, maize + cowpea, yam + maize, maize + runner bin and pigeon pea + rice
Sequential Cropping in Rainfed Eco System	12	54	1655	4350	Field pea was taken as an under sown crop in standing rice field before 15-30 days of harvesting

					when the soil is muddy
Sequential Cropping in Irrigated Eco System	377	2940	-	-	Double and Triple Cropping
Introduction of new crops/ improved varieties	25	210	-	-	

5.2.2 Technology Dissemination

Improved agriculture practices by adoption of small, low cost technologies are the key areas of concern for the promotion of agriculture in the programme villages. Small technologies for seed production, practice of low monetary input, vermin composting, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Farmers Field School (FFS), Kitchen Garden etc. are some of the key interventions made for the dissemination of technology in agriculture production. The details of the interventions made are presented in the table below:



Key Technologies	Demo		Remarks
	Ha	Farmer	
Seed Production	450	1500	-
Practice of Low Monetary Input	3650	10250	Seed Replacement, Seed Treatment, Use of Bio Fertilizer, Use of Neem Seed Extract, Green Mannuring, Pot Mannuring, Line Sowing
Vermi Composting	250	250	-
SRI	150	225	
FFS (in Nos.)	15	390	SRI, Ground Nut, Cotton
Kitchen Gardern (Nutrition Garden)	21560	21560	Horticulture Seedling/ Vegetable Mini kirt
Horticulture (Seedlings) Plantation	366	36000	-
Mixed Plantation (Seedlings)	212	54290	-

5.2.3 Technical Support for production system enhancement

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 Potato in programme areas. The scientist of CTCRI visited programme villages of OTELP for six days and impacted on farm training to the farmers cultivating tuber crops.

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. Activities like Farmers Participatory Variety Selection Trials, Seed Production, Capacity Building inputs, Analysis of soil sample etc. were implemented during the year. Various leguminous crops like chick pea, ground nut, pigeon pea black gram, were promoted with their support. 66 farmers from the programme villages of Gajapati, Koraput and Kandhamal produced breeders seed of preferred variety of ground nut i.e. Devi which was procured by the state seeds corporation. Some of the key impacts of the initiatives are farmers have adopted the technology and up-scaled into additional areas. Besides, value additions through collective marketing were done by the SHGs.

5.3 Livestock & Aquaculture Production

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.

Breed Up gradation of Animals	Number
Poultry Bird	1580
Goat	86
Cow	29

154 village veterinary volunteer at least one in each micro watershed has been promoted through training on vaccination procedure, handling of drugs and treatment of common diseases etc.. The progress during November 2008 to September 2009 is as follows:

- a. Vaccination: 42870 animals benefiting 4920 households.
- b. Castration: 4780 animals benefiting 1750 households.
- c. Treatment of wound: 14560 animals benefiting 5632 households.

5.3.1 Rearing of Improved Breed

Improved animals of goat, poultry, cow have been introduced by the projects through SHGs in Phase I districts. The details of the breeds upgraded are presented in the adjoining table.

Type of Livestock reared	Goat	Poultry Bird
No. of Animals	1655	6980
SHGs Involved	59	78
Members Involved	617	812
Landless Members Involved	450	640
Average Income/ member	Rs. 3000/-	Rs. 1200/-

5.3.2 Fodder Development

Fodder cultivation in an area of 112 ha covering four Phase I and II programme area have been taken up. The different fodder crops taken up are stylo, maize, cowpea, berseem, oat, bajra hybrid, subabool.

Annual Report 2009-10

5.3.3 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 area.

Particulars	2009	2010
Water bodies used for Pisciculture	113	157
Groups involved in Pisciculture	113	157
Average income per Group	Rs. 5895/-	Rs. 6800/-

5.4 Participatory Forest Management

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

No. of VSS formed	211
Total Forest Area protected	27600 ha
Forest area for effective treatment	8924 ha
No. of Forest Development Micro Plans prepared	211
No. of forest development micro plan approved	211
New Plantation During 2009-10	1508 Ha.
No. of species planted in the new plantation areas during 2009-10	19.03 Lakhs
Gap filling in old plantation areas during 2009-10	847 Ha.
No. of species gap filled in old plantation areas during 2009-10	1.88 Lakhs
No. of nurseries made during 2009-10	125
Podu Conversion area (Ha)	743

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 above table.

5.5 Rural Financial Services

3975 SHGs have been strengthened covering more than 85% households from the programme villages of OTELP. Special efforts have been made under the programme to promote the SHGs through regular handholding support from

Indicators	Coverage	% of coverage
Number of SHGs formed / strengthened	3975	-
Number of Households in the programme villages	56180	-
Cumulative Number of Households Covered in SHGs	49745	88

facilitators and the volunteers strengthened at the community level. Training on Book keeping and maintenance of accounts is under progress. Concept of rotational leadership has been appreciated by the groups and is under practice. Six monthly gradation systems has been established to assess the strength

and weakness of the SHGs and to provide need based capacity building inputs to bridge the gaps. Bank linkage is improving day by day with due facilitation from FNGO and district level authorities. Adequate

Annual Report 2009-10

trainings and exposure visits have been organized to facilitate Income Generating activities among the SHG members. The repayment status to bank and other funding agencies has been improved. All SHGs have been provided with standard register for maintenance of books and accounts at their level. The major focus has been made to strengthen the SHG promotional issues along with strengthening the capacities of SHG members/ SHG volunteer on record keeping and maintenance of accounts.

5.5.1 Coverage of households in SHG

More than 90% households have been covered under the SHG fold in programme villages. Emphasis has been given to cover the left over households in to SHG fold on priority in all the programme blocks with more priority in the Phase-II blocks of all programme districts. During last one year of programme implementation about 1636 SHGs have been formed / strengthened in the programme villages. Similarly 73% households belongs to vulnerable category also have been covered under the SHG fold. Coverage of vulnerable households in the Phase-I blocks is more than 90%.

Head	Coverage	% of coverage
No of Groups conduct meeting regularly	3580	90
No of group follow rotational leadership	217	5
No of Groups undertake savings regularly	3580	90
Cumulative Savings	Rs. 723.77 Lakhs	100
Total Savings during period	Rs. 4.77 Lakhs	90
Average Savings per SHG	Rs.18000/-	100
Total amount mobilized for internal loan during the period	Rs.51.72 Lakhs	7.15
Cumulative amount mobilized for internal loan	Rs. 281.72 Lakhs	39
Cumulative no of internal loan availed by members	18915	100
No of internal loan availed during November 2008 to September 2009	6777	36

5.5.2 Gradation Details

Gradation of groups is under taken on half yearly basis to evaluate the status of effective functioning of the groups. Appropriate need based actions are being taken up based on the analysis of gradation status of each SHG. This also helps the facilitators to monitor the health of SHGs on individual basis. The gradation status in the Phase I districts has been improved remarkably. The NABARD gradation framework was taken up with little modification to assess the group health on a periodic basis. M/s

PRADAN, the R.NGO associated with OTELP in strengthening SHG movement has developed the gradation framework in consultation with field officials.

Gradation Particulars	Gradation Detail	% of Gradation
SHGs in Grade A	1450	36
SHGs in Grade B	1124	28
SHGs in Grade C	566	14
SHGs not Graded	835	21
Total	3975	100

5.5.3 Revolving Fund

SHGs members have been facilitated in preparation of Business Development Plan (BDP), which may be of individual, sub group or group model based on their requirement to take up Income Generation activities. Due capacity building inputs has been rendered for execution of the IGP. The SHGs are also

facilitated to take up IGP, based on various demonstrations and assets created under the programme. About 1255 SHGs have availed loan from RFS component to take up income

Loan from RFS Component	Cumulative	Last year	Repayment
No of SHGs taken up IGP activity under RFS component	1255	450	40-50%
Total loan availed from RFS component	Rs. 186 lakhs	Rs.87 lakhs	NA

generating activities locally. Though up take up loan till date is only 60%, but the trend shows that the utility of RFS funds have gained the momentum for last two years. The major activities taken up by the groups are poultry, goatry, agriculture, pisciculture, petty business, collective marketing, extension of different demonstration activities under agriculture / horticulture models, NTFP business etc.

5.6 Collective Marketing

During the two years association of MART, all Phase-I programme villages were covered under Collective Marketing. A detail product profile developed from all villages indicating the quantity of products available, timing of harvest, surplus amount etc. The villagers also exposed to different market sites, interacted with traders from local hats, blocks, districts and other terminal markets.



- 58 marketing cadres promoted from the programme villages
- 100 training programme imparted for the cadres
- 32 product identified for collective marketing with an turnover of Rs. 3.45 crores
- Production and Marketing Information System designed and hosted in to the OTELP website.

6 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FUND

The programme has a thrust to cover the remotest villages of its operational blocks and districts so as to reach the deprived communities and mainstream them with recent developments. Lack of infrastructure in those villages is mostly due to its geographical situation and low population, which does not qualify them for accessing the mainstream infrastructure programme implemented by the Government. The Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) tries to identify those gaps and create essential community infrastructure at the village level having a direct relation with the livelihood of the poor. Similarly, the Development Initiatives Fund (DIF) provides the flexibility to the communities in deciding innovative interventions and upscale their successful experiences and learning. DIF is also used by the communities in leveraging funds from other developmental programme bringing convergence. Besides, this also focuses on improving the quality of life for the rural poor particularly women. Some of the key initiatives under these components are elaborated below.

6.1 Total Sanitation in the Programme Villages

Gram Vikas working as a FNGO in Th. Rampur Block of Kalahandi district being an expert in the field of rural sanitation initiated the effort for covering 100% of their operational villages under total sanitation. The initiation took a pace and 70 villages have been covered under total sanitation programme

benefiting 4613 household spread over Phase I districts including other FNGOs. This is a very successful model of convergence, where the communities have been facilitated to augment funds from District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) and Rastriya Gram Vikas Youjna (RGVY) to go for gravity flow piped water supply system to the village and construction of individual toilets and bathrooms for every household. Most importantly in construction of the individual toilet and bathroom the respective household has contributed 50% of the total cost of construction which is about Rs. 4500.00. 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. Efforts are being made to popularise the intervention by exposing the communities of other villages and motivate them to take up the activity in their respective village. During next two years the programme has the projection to compete at least 50% of the programme villages in both the phases. During the last outbreak of cholera in Kalahandi district, the impact of total sanitation was clearly visible in those villages.

6.2 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 started to assemble the solar torches in their village and have so far sold about 75 units during the year with a profit of about Rs.300.00 per torch. To upscale the initiative, the programme has taken efforts in providing training to women members from other programme areas to learn the technical knowhow of assembling the solar panels/lanterns. The training of first batch covering 8 women has been completed and they are ready to upscale the innovation in their village. The second batch training has also started by those barefoot solar engineers.

The PSU has initiated a study on assessing the feasibility of up scaling of the solar intervention through the support of DFID TA. The agency named M/s CITRAN has been engaged and completed the study with various options for up-scaling the initiatives. The alternative options are being analysed and a ToR has been framed for inviting proposals for the up-scaling.

7 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 and Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Orissa, 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 such as OPLE Act, OGLS Rule, Vasundhara and Mo Jami Mo Dhia scheme. Besides, the project facilitated the communities in getting land rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). The objective is to cover

Act/ Rule/ Scheme	Number of Households	Area in Acre
Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act	674	589.068
Orissa Govt. Land Settlement Rule	1512	1103.38
Vasundhara	2328	180.31
Mo Jami Mo Dhia	27	11.98
Forests Rights Act	7479	8132.513

14369 absolute landless households of the programme villages within the project period. The programme has facilitated to expedite the implementation of Forest Rights Act for settlement of forest lands by providing hand held GPS of the sub-collectors of the programme areas along with financial assistance to engage additional hands preferably retired RIs and Amins. During the period, 7479 families have received 8132.513 acres land under FRA. The scheme wise details of the households provided with land are presented in the table above.

8 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 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. The detail of the food grains received and utilized during project period is presented in the table below. 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.

Year	Food Grains Utilized in MT		No of Wage days created		Avg. no. of workers hired per month	
	Rice	Pulses	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005-06	73.327	5.007	17624	12123	511	372
2006-07	810.931	48.669	194623	129749	2570	1875
2007-08	1859.873	105.625	389310	354637	3062	2517
2008-09	4572.757	0	622453	594967	5274	4908
2009-10	3811.797	0	648001	622593	4500	4323
2010-11	3236.790	0	550254	528676	45854	44056

9 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

9.1 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 applied for the M&E purposes are presented below:

- a. Basic Documentation at the grass root level organizations such as SHG, VLSC & VDC:
- b. Voucher Based Monitoring System
- c. Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)
- d. Participatory Process Monitoring System
- e. Concurrent Evaluations through JRM and Output to Purpose Review (OPR)

9.2 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 under operation in the PSU for the M&E Software and the access to the software have been made through the OTELP website.

9.3 Implementation of RIMS Impact Survey

RIMS Impact Survey as a mandatory activity of the IFAD, has been taken up in the programme villages of Phase I and Phase II under Phase I programme districts. 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. The RIMS software is to be sent by IFAD for data entry and analysis.

9.4 Revision of Programme Logframe

The MTR has made a revision of the programme logframe during September 2006 based on their evaluation. Subsequently the Joint Review Missions were also recommended for making a revision on the programme logframe based on the observations by organising consultative workshops with the FNGOs and ITDA. Based on these recommendations, the PSU with the support from DFID TA through PST organised the consultative workshop for making revision of the programme logframe involving all stakeholder i.e FNGO, ITDAs and PSU. The revised logframe has been adopted by the programme and the Output to Purpose (OPR) for the year 2008-09 will be prepared based on the revised logframe.

9.5 Impact Assessment

The sixth meeting of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner, Orissa advised to conduct an evaluation of the programme implementation in the Phase I operational areas to assess the impact of the programme interventions on the programme beneficiaries. The PSU initiated the process and requested the PST to engage an independent agency through DFID TA funds for conducting an Impact Assessment of the implementation of Phase I programme areas. The final report of the study is available at www.otelp.org. The highlights of the assessment are presented below:

- 75% of the VDCs promoted are functioning well
- All the VDCs have been financially audited and all accounts found to be accurate
- Average attendance of women members in the VDC is 58%
- 58% of the SHGs are Grade A category
- 94% HH are using the services of Agriculture Volunteer and 59% availed the services of Paravet promoted by the programme
- Increase in household income
 - Average income increased by 14.6%
 - 18% HH moving out of poverty
 - 21% of the HH indicating significant increase in income
 - 87% indicating increase income from NTFP
- Contributing Factors
 - Improved agriculture practices as well as better market linkages
 - Collective Marketing and effective implementation of NTFP de-licensing regime
- Productivity increased in Paddy (63.63%), Ragi (70.65%), Maize (66.89%), Mustard (67.44%), Pigeon Pea (66.67%) Groundnut (37.82%), Black gram (101%)
- Cropping intensity increased by 38%
- New crop introduction – Ground nut, Sun flower, Tuber crop, Tissue culture banana
- Groundnut seed production and certification through State Seed Corporation
- Breeder Seed production in Ground nut & Pigeon Pea
- 32 products covered under collective marketing in 315 villages

Annual Report 2009-10

- Secondary Institutions (Adivasi Bazar Committee) promoted
- Infrastructure (godowns & market yards) development
- Village level cadre promotion
- Product based cluster development

9.6 Financial Progress

	Programme Component	Budget	Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT			
2	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT			
3	LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT*			
4	SUPPORT FOR POLICY INITIATIVES			
5	DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FUND			
6	FOOD HANDLING			
	GRAND TOTAL			