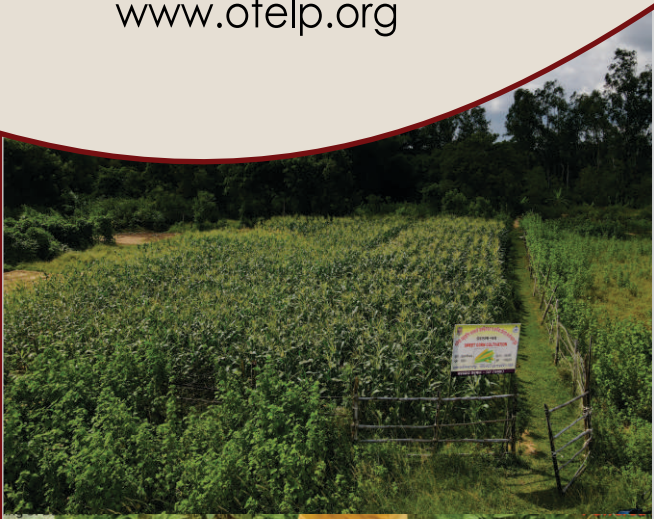


ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

YEAR 2024-2025

www.otelp.org



Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme Plus
(OTELP Plus)





Programme Support Unit
July, 2025

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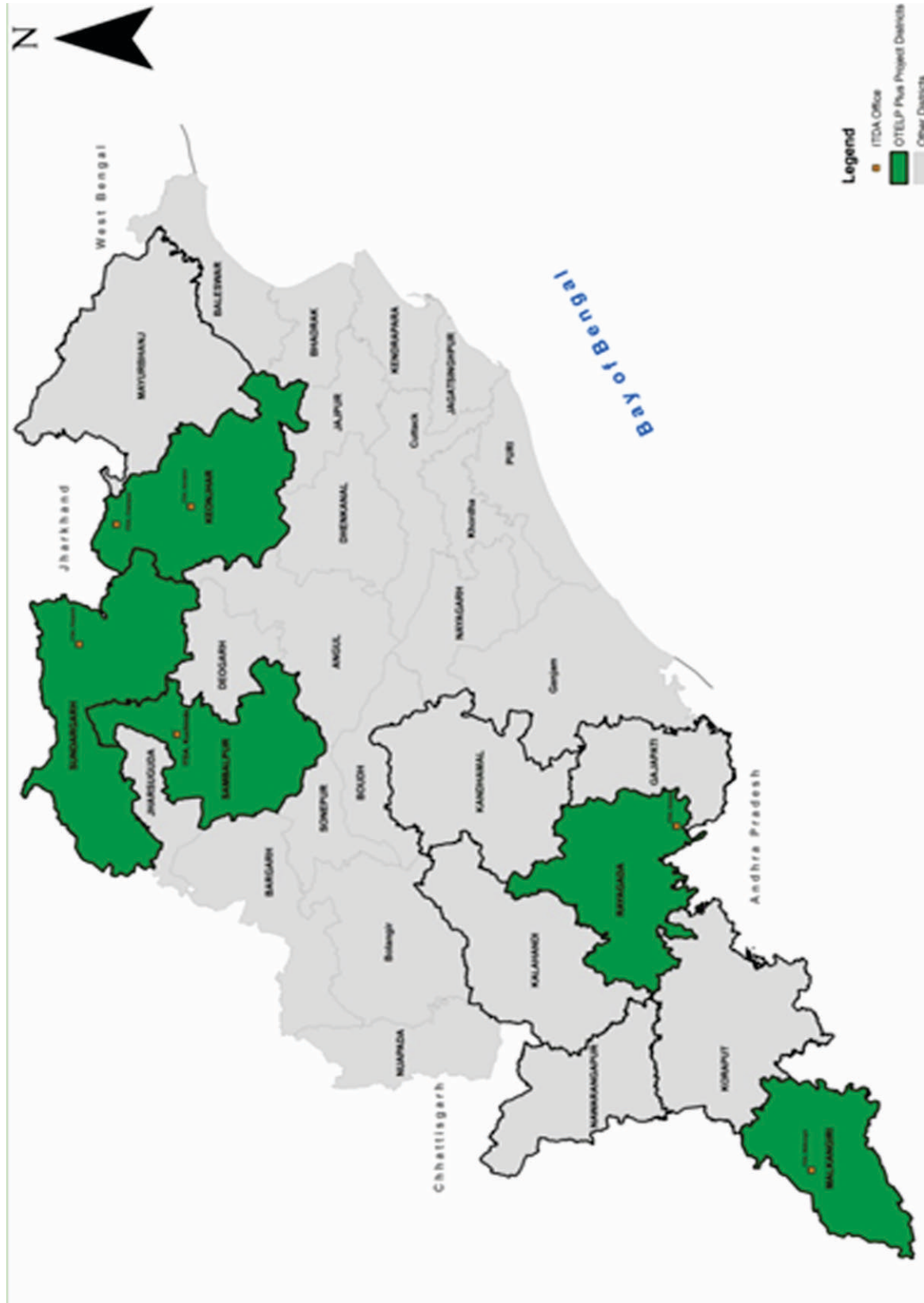
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SNAPSHOTS OF AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE CROPS



OUR COVERAGE





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RECOGNITIONS & FELICITATIONS





Shri Nityananda Gond

Hon'ble Minister
S.T &S.C Development, M&BCW Deptt,
Govt. Of Odisha

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MESSAGE

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for the year 2024-25, which highlights the impactful programs and initiatives undertaken by PSU, OTELP Plus. This report not only showcases our strategic shifts and priorities but also underscores our ability to sustain and expand our operations into diverse geographic areas. Recognizing the challenges faced by marginalized communities, we deliberately choose to prioritize our interventions in alignment with our new strategic direction. Our focus was directed towards four key impact groups: tribals, migrant workers, rural poor, and vulnerable communities. By refining our efforts and adapting our initiatives to address the specific needs of these groups, we aimed to maximize our impact and foster sustainable change. In addition to addressing immediate concerns, we also made significant strides towards long-term development. Furthermore, we consolidated our efforts in intensive farming and promoted food security, nutrition, and livelihood systems in tribal regions. By supporting sustainable agricultural practices, our aim was to enhance the resilience and self sufficiency of these communities, thereby ensuring their long-term well-being. Our collaborations with various stake holders like OMBADC, DMF, Horticulture Department and PR&DW Department make us unique. Together, let us continue to strive for a brighter and more prosperous future for all.



(Shri Nityananda Gond)







Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra, I.A.S

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ST&SC Development, M&BCW Department,
& Chairman, OTELP Plus
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MESSAGE

Based on the basic idea of farm or non-farm enterprise development, its replication is being implemented by our Department with fiscal aid from the State Sector and in convergence with other schemes and programmes of the State Government and Centre. OTELP Plus aims “to ensure that livelihoods and income avenues of the needy tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable utilization of the natural resources at their disposal”.

The empowering programme adopts sustainable approach for livelihood enhancement of tribal households by improving the productivity from existing natural resources in a seven-year programme cycle. This is purely managed, owned and controlled by the people forming community institutions at VDC and grassroots level.

From capacity building, agriculture and horticulture development, livestock promotion, processing units, development initiative funds for infrastructure, irrigation, solar grid, pump sets, cold storage and MGNREGA (Convergence), Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme Plus (OTELP Plus), in its Phase-III stage of implementation, is encompassing 699 villages spread over 310 micro watersheds with 75,318 households.

OTELP Plus focuses transforming the lives of tribal communities through intervention of long-term livelihood activities. A strong emphasis is thus placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance and respecting the indigenous knowledge and value sharing of the tribal ethos.

On this occasion of publication of “Annual Progress Report, 2024-25” reflecting various development activities under OTELP Plus, I am delighted to know that this compendium showcases many ways in which, it supports work in tribal pockets to catalyze the goals of the overall development of the tribal communities. This report contains the process, how OTELP Plus implemented these activities . It comprises of the essence of knowledge sharing, highlighting success stories and it may act as a path finder in tribal livelihood and empowerment.




(Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Mishra)







Shri Narayan Chandra Dhal, O.A.S. (S.A.G.)

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MESSAGE

The Goal of OTELP Plus is to empower the tribal community, enabling them to enhance their livelihood, income & improve the overall quality of life through sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through various farm/non-farm based livelihood interventions.

It gives me immense pleasure to intimate that Programme Support Unit, OTELP Plus is going to publish its Annual Progress Report for the year 2024-25 which not only contains the activities taken place so far but also the success stories of various livelihood activities taken up & challenges experienced in programme villages . It is a vehicle to keep the implementers updated on current successful development initiatives, its impact and best use of the information. We truly urge to strengthen and scale up existing innovative mechanisms and explore new one.



This publication attempts to capture and provide the success stories, impacts achieved and trends emerging in the programme as well as in the sector of livelihoods promotion. The programme is successfully moving towards becoming a developmental model in Odisha.

Much has been achieved and even more are to be achieved. With the current developmental challenges before the programme, I wish the dedicated OTELP Plus team and the programme to attain its objective and benefit the tribal community of Odisha.

(Shri Narayan Chandra Dhal)







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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Programme Support Unit (PSU), OTELP Plus is going to publish the Annual Progress Report, 2024-25 which reflects the achievements of the programme along with success and challenges that the programme met during its journey over years.



My appreciation to the Village Development Committees (VDCs), Civil Society Organisations and the team behind the success of the programme at PSU, ITDA, FNGO and VDC level for their sincere effort and I convey my best wishes to the team to accept the challenge to prove this model of tribal development be a paradigm for others across the country.

I wish the endeavour all success.


(Smt. Mamatarani Naik)



Abbreviations Used

IFC	Intensive Farming Clusters
NIFC	Non-Intensive Farming Clusters
A.W.P.B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
NMMS	National Mobile Monitoring System
VDA	Village Development Association
VDC	Village Development Committee
APCNF	Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming
SCA-TSS	Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Section
CTCRI	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute
CHES	Central Horticulture Experiment Station
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
PSU	Programme Support Unit
MWS	Micro Watershed
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
SHG	Self Help Groups
P.G	Producer Groups
I.G.A	Income Generation Activities
P.R.A	Participatory Rural Appraisal
CSP	Community Service Provider
DBI	Diversion Based Irrigation
MSP	Minimum Support Price
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
O.A.I.C	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation
O.L.I.C	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
DMF	District Mineral Fund
VDLP	Village Development & Livelihood Plan
Ha.	Hectare
GoO	Govt. of Odisha
TDCCOL	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited
S.R.I	System of Rice Intensification
D.I.F	Development Initiative Fund
C.I.F	Community Infrastructure Fund
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
OMBADC	Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
NRM	Natural Resource Management
L&WM	Land and water management
W.A.D.I	Wasteland Agriculture Development Initiative



CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION ON OTELP PLUS





INTRODUCTION

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme Plus (OTELP Plus) is a replication of OTELP being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Odisha with financial aid from State Plan, Govt. of Odisha and other ongoing schemes & programmes of the State & Central Govt. The programme aims

“to ensure that livelihoods and nutritional 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”.



The core objectives framed to attain the Programme goal are

- Build the capacity of marginalized groups as individual and grass root institution.

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;

- Encourage and facilitate off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households;
- Monitor the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensure their access to public food supplies;
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of village Development Committees, NGOs and civil society



to work effectively on a participatory mode for poverty reduction with tribal communities;

- 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;
- Build on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribal and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development



OUR STRATEGY

The programme adopts strategic participatory approach among all stakeholders. Communities at village level are considered as the primary stakeholders who are facilitated by the FNGOs followed by technical backstopping from ITDAs & PSU. The programme basically aims upon Government & NGO partnership mode for adding synergetic effect in order to work jointly for enhancing the capacity of the communities to take up sustainable livelihood activities in the following approach.

- GoO-NGO partnership and programme implementation through CBOs/FNGOs.
- Adopts a Micro-Watershed approach with the objective of holistic tribal development;
- Well-structured institutional mechanism and institutional set up;
- The community is at the core of implementation, and awareness & capacity building are given primary importance. All works are executed through the Village Development Committee;
- It addresses the basic issues pertaining to the tribal population, especially related to livelihood and natural resource management;
- Young dedicated team of professionals with relevant subject expertise and performance evaluation measurement;
- Phasing of project with adequate thrust on planning; &
- Acceptance level of this model of governance is very high among the tribal population.

FUNDING PATTERN



Govt. of Odisha, is provides programme management support along with other components related to livelihood support that are being implemented through convergence with flagship programmes and various livelihood schemes like MGNREGA, Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), DMF, OMBADC, OAIC, SCA-TSS etc.

PROGRAMME COVERAGE

The programme is operational in 18 backward blocks of 5 districts of Odisha namely Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Sambalpur & Sundergarh. The total coverage of the programme is 310 MWSs in 699 villages of 18 blocks in 5 districts covering 6 ITDAs.





1.1. PROGRAMME COVERAGE DURING YEAR 2024-25

Sl.No	ITDA	No of Blocks	Name of the Blocks	No of GPs	No of Villages	No of MWSs	Treatable Areas (Ha.)	Total HHs
1	Gunupur	3	Gudari, Gunpur, Ramnaguda	40	189	50	35473.51	12265
2	Malkangiri	6	Mathili, Khairiput, Korkunda, Chitrokunda, Malkangiri, Kalimela, Podia	29	115	42	25751.27	13140
3	Keonjhar	1	Telkoi	35	84	62	20949	9242
4	Champua	3	Champua, Jhumura, Joda	31	100	51	22500	14285
5	Panposh	2	Nuagaon, Gurundia	24	86	55	35780	12528
6	Kuchinda	3	Bamara, Jamankira, Kuchinda	28	125	50	27511	13858
TOTAL		18		187	699	310	167964.78	75318

POLICY INITIATIVES.



Since inception, OTELP Plus envisages to encourage economic and social development, especially the reduction of poverty among the tribal's & ensuring to enhance livelihood by utilizing their local available natural resources. The major focus has been given on MGNREGA & other ongoing Govt., of India & Govt., of Odisha schemes. OTELP Plus is working in Watershed Approach with bottom up planning to undertake broad economic objectives such as local availability, high employment (MGNREGA), and sustainable growth by leveraging funds from different ongoing schemes of Govt., of India & Govt., of Odisha.

NEW INITIATIVES

Certain innovative activities like Multi-skill training Hub, Solar Grid (Swaviman Anchal, Malkangiri & in other ITDAs), Solar Irrigation, Multi Purpose Community Centre, Cold Storage facilities, Diversion based Irrigation, Solar lantern for individual households, Solar & Fuel based motor pump sets, etc are promoted by utilizing State Sector and convergence with different schemes of Govt., of Odisha & Govt., of India like MGNREGA, NHM, OAIC, etc funds. These are not only to address nutritional food intake &/or promotion/marketing of their surplus produces at their local back yard but also develop their capacity for overall sustainable development as well. Besides all, certain new steps are taken up like:

- Digitization of office documents at PSU level for safe & future reference as & when required.



- Community Service Providers (CSPs) are to be worked closely with “MGNREGA MATE” to engage maximum number job card holders & ensure maximize man-days generation under MGNREGA.
 - Movement of office files and correspondences through OSWAS linked network by National Informatics Centre (N.I.C), Govt. Of India.
 - Felicitation of leading farmers of agriculture & horticulture clusters in Adivasi Mela-2025 by Hon'ble Chief Minister in presence of Principal Secretary and other dignitaries
- Skoch Award (semi final) to OTELP
- Plus for promotion of Intensive Farming in cluster approach in tribal landscape of Odisha.

1.2 PROGRAMME APPROACH & COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The programme adopts a public private-community partnership approach in implementation of the programme. In this PPCP mode, Government has taken the role of providing technical assistance and support, where the facilitating NGOs play the role of facilitator in capacitating the community and their institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and governance. Community being the primary stakeholders (beneficiary) of the programme plays the role of implementer. They directly plan, execute and monitor the programme activities through their institutions like Village

Development Association (VDA), Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG) and Common Interest Group (CIG).

OTELP Plus adopts Micro Watershed development approach as the basis for development of tribal as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, GoI, to ensure proper alignment of the programme with mainstream development programme. Thus, at the micro watershed level (cluster of two to three villages) Village Development Associations (VDA) is constituted. All the adult members of the villages (more particularly the voters) living in the villages located within the micro watershed are the members of the VDA. This VDA is registered under the society's act 1860. The VDA has further constituted a committee called Village Development Committees (VDC), which is the executive body of the VDA. This committee holds 15 to 20 members. The representatives of VDCs are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG), and Traditional Institutions. The VDC has 50% women representation and representation of the marginalized groups like landless, disabled, widow etc.





1.3 DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND PROPOSED POLICY

- In order to enhance the delivery of public services, this programme has developed a robust database of beneficiaries with mobile no. & Aadhar number as per the requirement of Mo Sarkar Scheme of Govt. of Odisha.
- Community level staff engaged (Community Service Provider-CSP) at Micro Watershed level to ensure in time support to vulnerable & entire community as well.
- As OTELP Plus focuses on convergence, the entire team strategically engages & ensures to leverage maximum funds & generates maximum number of man-days to make sure 100 days of work under MGNREGA. OTELP Plus has also focused on engagement FRA beneficiaries to promote/develop FRA land under MGNREGA & ensured 150 days of work under MGNREGA.
- Self Help Groups are promoted to ensure availability of easy credit & support services at door step. During 2024-25, 284 SHGs were supported in line with Joint Guideline (OTELP Plus & Mission Shakti) to ensure promotion of enterprising units & transform SHG members into entrepreneurs.
- During 2024-25, 188 most vulnerable households were identified & supported with different Income generating Activities to get alternative Livelihood Source of Income.

1.4 INSTITUTION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The programme adopts a public-private-community partnership approach in implementation of the programme. In this PPCP mode, Government has taken the role of providing technical assistance and support, where the NGOs play the role of facilitator in capacitating the community and their institutions for planning, implementation, monitoring and governance. Community being the primary stakeholders (beneficiary) of the programme plays the role of implementer. They directly plan, execute and monitor the programme activities through their institutions like Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG) and Common Interest Group (CIG). The following table depicts the key roles of each category of stakeholders involved in the process of project implementation.

Micro watershed development approach as the basis for development of livelihood has been adopted as the framework of implementation. The programme adopts the institutional modalities prescribed by the MoRD, GoI, to ensure proper alignment of the programme with mainstream development programme. Thus, at the micro watershed level (cluster of two to three villages) Village Development Associations (VDA) are constituted. All the adult members of the villages (more particularly the voters) living in the villages located within the micro watershed are the members of the VDA.



This VDA is registered under the society's act 1860. The VDA has further constituted a committee called Village Development Committees (VDC), which is the executive body of the VDA. This committee holds 15 to 20 members comprising of the representatives from all the villages within the micro watershed. These representatives are either selected or elected from existing village based organizations such as Self Help Group (SHG), User Group (UG), and Traditional Institutions. The VDC has 50% women representation and representation of the marginalized groups like landless, disabled, widow etc.

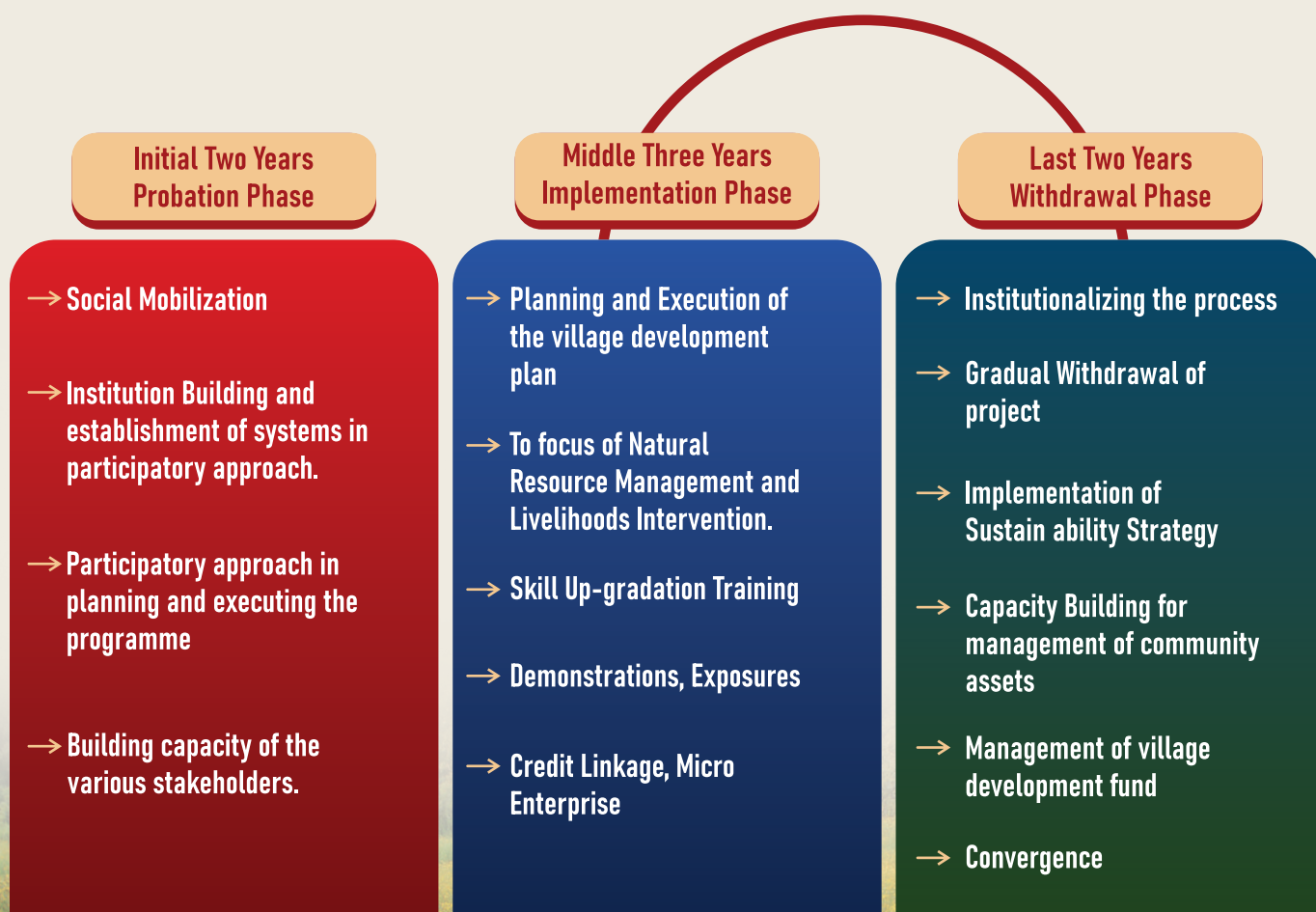


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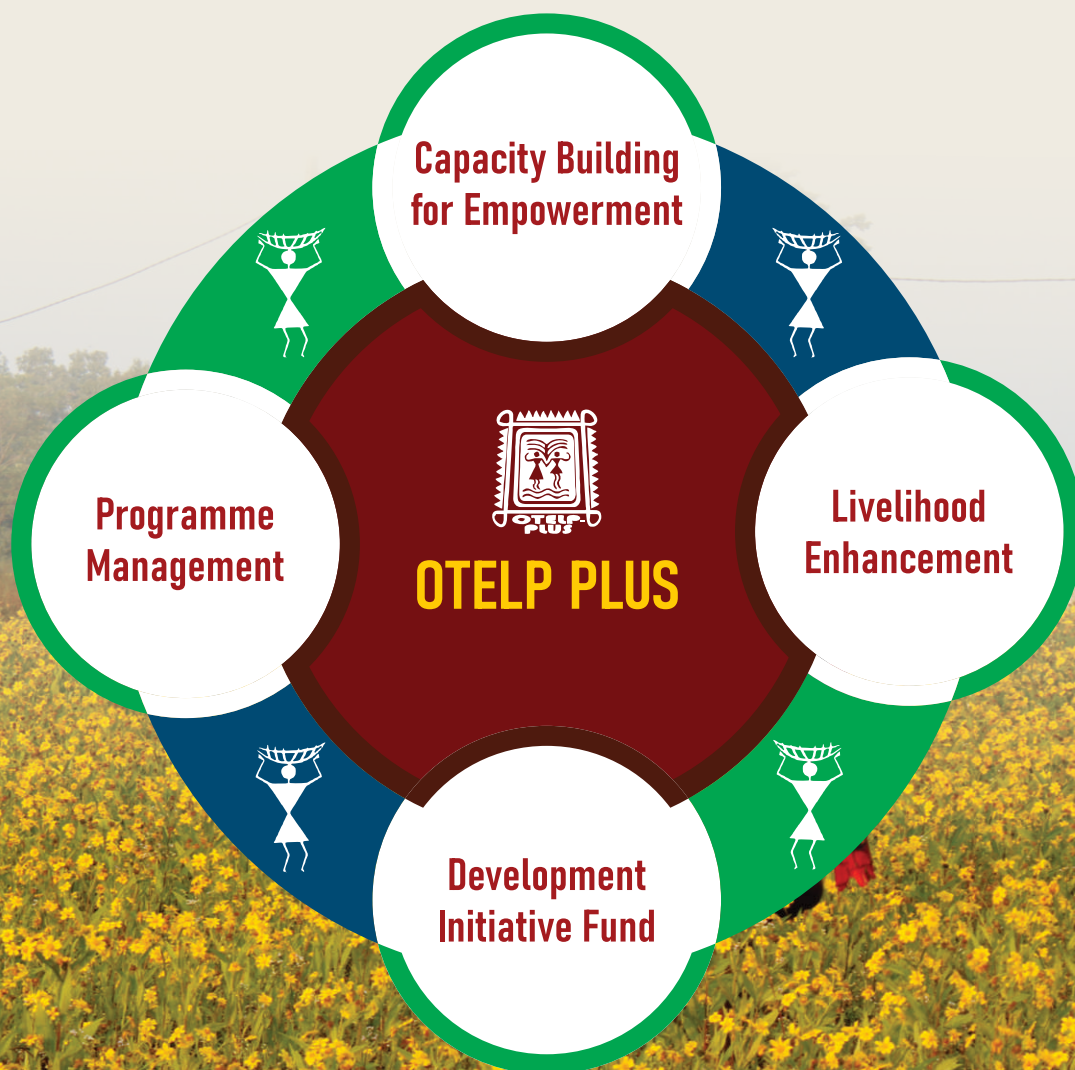


7 YEARS : PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE





1.5 PROGRAMME COMPONENTS





A. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR EMPOWERMENT

The basic delivery mechanism of the programme completely depends on the community based organizations, as they are the decision makers of the village. The programme should therefore facilitate in promoting the required community based organizations and also capacitate them in terms of managing the programme as well as enhancing their skill base to take up the programme implementation. The major component of Capacity Building is meant to develop the capacity of the implementers, facilitators and primary stakeholders in order to enable them for a better implementation of the programme activities as well as develop their own skills, knowledge, etc.

A comprehensive time-bound action plan for capacity building of different categories of personnel may be prepared keeping in view the sequence of activities and availability of resource organizations. Such plans on a long-term as well as annual basis may be prepared by ITDA keeping in view of the target in AWPB. Afterwards these may be consolidated by the PSU team so that coordination and facilitation could be undertaken in consultation with the identified resource institutions.

Community capacity building often refers to strengthen the skills, competencies and abilities of people and communities in small and local grassroots movements so that they can achieve their goals and potentially overcome the causes of their exclusion and suffering. It often describes "the process by which people organizations

and society systematically stimulate and develop their capability over time to achieve social and economic goals, including improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions."

B. LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

1. Land & Water Management:

The tribal have a long and rich experience of traditional land and management practices which are also environmentally sound. Blending these enriched indigenous land and water management practices with few adaptable modern technologies; attempts has been made to move from traditional soil and water conservation approach to integrated natural resource management approach focusing on production system enhancement on sustainable basis. The details are as follows.

2. Agriculture & Horticulture Development

The programme has attempted to bring a paradigm shift in socio-economic development of the tribal families through community empowerment and Livelihood promotion of the tribals in OTELP Plus areas as they get more often their income from Agriculture sector. Priority has been given for technological improvement for production enhancement of agriculture, Bio diversity conservation of local varieties, up scaling of the best practices, Crop diversification, demonstration of nutrition dense crop promotion of backyard kitchen garden, practices of low monetary inputs, Informal seed production, drudgery reduction, farm machineries etc are some of the key programme interventions.



3. Livestock Development

There is dependency on non-farm activities like poultry & goatery for supplementary income. Backyard poultry farming requiring hardly any infrastructure set-up is a potent tool for upliftment of the poorest of the poor. Small-scale poultry production through individual broiler farming also has the potential to stimulate economic growth of poor households. The programme provided technical and financial inputs to take up Poultry, Goatery & activities in integrated manner.

C. DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FUNDS (DIF)

Development Infrastructure Fund (DIF) is meant to finance community infrastructure needs identified by the community. The principal aim is to fill critical gaps for small and remote communities which may not be covered in near future under other mainstream rural infrastructure development programme as available funds are allocated first to communities with higher population. The priority area under this component are- (i) improving the linkages to market for those communities which are producing significant surplus, particularly during the monsoon season (ii) reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water close to the habitations (iii) Support to vulnerable families for economic upliftment.

D. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation system plays important role in impacting on livelihoods in the lives of targeted community. It has developed means and ways to monitor its activities in regular interval through various agencies at different level. This method also ensures the involvement of community at their disposal. The tools and techniques used for it are given below:

A Maintenance of Books of account for Community Based Organization (SHG / VDC / Federation / Cooperative)

- A standardized set of books/registers are developed and maintained to keep each and every record.
- This gives very good transparent records and built the confidence among all stakeholders.
- This helps in keeping track by success or failure and built upon from there.







CHAPTER - II

COMPONENT WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL PROGRESS

IN THE YEAR 2024-25







2.1 BUDGET VS. EXPENDITURE, 2024-25

Sl. No	Components	Budget (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Capacity Building	129.73	116.16
2	Development Initiatives Funds (NRM)	580.50	434.49
2:1	Development Initiatives Funds (Irrigation)	150.79	137.28
2:2	Development Initiatives Funds (IGA-SHG)	277.10	273.90
2:3	Development Initiatives Funds (IGA-Individual)	97.7	97.7
2:4	Development Initiatives Funds (Agri-Hort intervention)	599.47	597.07
3	Convergence	4596.29	2548.17
4	Programme Management	985.12	804.59
TOTAL		7416.70	5009.36



2.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT IN THE YEAR 2024-25



➤ In the year 2024-25, 9200 no. of beneficiaries (Farmers, SHG members & tribal community) are provided training and demonstration programme related to adoption of Natural farming practices, animal health management, promotion of high yielding crops, skill training through Multi-skill training hub, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, Central Tool Room & Training Centre etc.

➤ For income generation through various Micro Enterprises, 170 most vulnerable households & 229 SHGs are provided support to take up activities like Livestock, Processing Units, small trading units, Tailoring Units, Cycle/Motorcycle repairing Units, etc.

➤ 1520 ha. promoted under Intensive Farming Cluster and 301 ha. area covered under Non-Intensive Farming wherein different Agri/Hort Activities such as cultivation of watermelon, okra, cucumber, Potato, Turmeric, Hybrid vegetables, etc during Kharif, Rabi and Summer season in the project villages.

➤ In the year 2024-25, 6,43,952 man-days has been generated under convergence with MGNREGA and funds to the tune of Rs.2241.13 have been leveraged to ensure sustainable livelihood & check migration throughout the year

➤ Besides, in the current year, 11 nos. of best performing farmers of OTELP PLUS

programme areas were awarded by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha for their outstanding contribution in agriculture and horticulture eco-system in the tribal landscape.

➤ Video documentaries of all 6 ITDAs have been prepared showcasing the achievements in livelihood, agriculture, horticulture and micro entrepreneurship sector, by the ITDAs in the last 5 years. The said documentaries have been submitted to PSU for onward transmission to various forums.

➤ The Multi Skill Training Programme initiative of OTELP PLUS at Telkoi and Champua cluster in Keonjhar District was well highlighted by print & electronic media. The same achievements are also highlighted in social media handle of the administrative department like X, Face book etc for wide publicity.

➤ For the purpose of all weather cropping system in the farmers field, 124 nos. of irrigation facilities like Solar based bore well, Diversion Based Irrigation, Jalanidhi & 165 no. of pump sets are provided to farmers of cluster areas.

➤ Since 2024-25, a new Special Project in the nomenclature of 'Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood Options for the Tribal Households of OTELP Plus programme areas through Water Harvesting & Field based Cropping' under Rashtriya Krushi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) is being operational in 3 ITDAs namely ITDA Kuchinda, Champua and Keonjhar for 02 years (2024-25 to 2025-26), wherein 36 ha. area are promoted for various agriculture & horticulture activities benefitting 360 tribal farmers in Rabi Season of 2024-25.

➤ For promotion of Self Employment & placement linked skill training, 182 tribal youths are provided different skill development programme like CNC mechanical training, Industrial Sewing Machine Operation, toy making, woolen item preparation through Multi-skill training hub & Central Tool Room & Training Centre, etc.





2.3 ACTIVITY WISE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS , 2024-25

Target vs. Achievement (2024-25)						
Sl. No	Component	Activity	Unit Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Target (Physical)	Achievement (Physical)	Target (Fin) Rs. In Lakhs
1	Capacity Building	Community Empower & Management & Skill Up-gradation		963 nos.	858 nos.	129.73
2	Development Initiative (Infrastructure)	Multi Purpose Community Centre	5.00	31 nos.	28 nos.	155.00
3		Solar grid	4.00	6 nos.	6 nos.	24.00
		Irrigation (Solar Based Bore well Irrigation)	6.00	29 nos.	23 nos.	174.00
		Irrigation (Solar Based Bore well Irrigation Woodex)	8.00	9 nos.	6 nos.	72.00
	Development Initiative (Irrigation)	Solar Lift irrigation	5.00	9 nos.	5 nos.	45.00
		DBI	6.00	2 nos.	0	12.00
		Solar Street Light	0.20	25 No.	25 nos.	5.00
4		Solar Cold Room (State Share)	5.50	1 no.	1 no.	5.50
		Drying yard	1.00	6 nos.	6 nos.	6.00
		Guard wall	2.50	17 nos.	16 nos.	42.50
		Ghat Cutting	1.00	3 nos.	3 nos.	3.00
		Farmers contribution for power weeder machine	0.44	27 nos.	21 nos.	11.91
		Farmers contribution for Power sprayer	0.10	20 nos.	20 nos.	2.00



4		Farmers contribution for Battery sprayer	0.02	110 nos	60 nos.	2.64	1.58
5	Development Initiative (Provision of Pump Sets)	Pump Set (2 HP)	0.22	102 nos	96 nos.	22.44	21.99
		Solar Pump Set (2 HP)	1.60	63 nos	50	100.80	94.34
6	Development Initiative (Agri. & Hort.)	Intensive Farming for Kharif, Rabi & summer including land Development		1523 Ha.	1523 Ha.	518.56	516.67
		Non-Intensive Farming for Kharif, Rabi & Summer including Mushroom Unit		301 Ha.	300 Ha.	80.90	80.40
7	Development Initiative (IGA to SHG/UGs)	Supply of Goats (3 goats to each vulnerable HH X 10 HH) + 2 bucks	1.85	46 nos.	46 nos.	85.10	85.10
		Supply of Broiler unit	1.20	16 nos.	16 nos.	19.20	19.20
		Country Birds	0.70	20 nos.	20 nos.	14.00	14.00
		Processing Units	1.20	64 nos.	64 nos.	76.80	76.80
		Service Units (tent House, Centering Equipments, Tailoring)	1.00	78 nos.	78 nos.	78.00	78.00
		Power Tiller(SHG / Farmer Share)	0.80	5 nos	1 no	4.00	0.80
8	Development Initiative (IGA to Individual HHs)	Grocery Shop	0.60	69 nos	69 nos	41.40	41.40
		Xerox unit	1.00	19 nos	19 nos	19.00	19.00
		Ladies Corner	0.60	19 nos	19 nos	11.40	11.40
		Tiffin Center	0.50	9 nos	9 nos	4.50	4.50
		Electricity repairing shop to individuals	0.50	5 nos	5 nos	2.50	2.50
		Carpenter	0.50	5 nos	5 nos	2.50	2.50
		Cycle/ Motorcycle repairing center with pressure Cylinder	0.50	16 nos	16 nos	8.00	8.00
9	MGNREGA (Convergence)	Sewing for Individual support	0.30	28 nos	28 nos	8.40	8.40
		Plantation New & Maintenance		1234.51 ha.	453 Ha.	1,429.28	839.28
		Land & Water Management-Soil & Moisture conservation				2,051.32	1304.34
		Other Convergence (NHM/OAIC/DMF, etc)				1069.69	404.56
10	Programme Management					985.12	804.59
TOTAL						7416.70	5009.36





2.4 ITDA WISE BUDGET VS EXPENDITURE

ITDAs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
Gunupur	281.39	241.39	446.02	345.67	1834.27	1326.3	1499.54	156 9.49	1378.36	1569.02	1,141.43	782.48
Panposh	356.37	249.73	492.94	371.25	1443.36	637.47	1242.66	547.41	1312.32	1026.1	1,004.64	570.04
Malkangiri	1041.03	1003.65	462.87	457.06	357.7	503.38	1011.24	443.48	992.33	601.31	1,143.15	255.88
Keonjhar	264.3	207.53	460.98	1104.37	1570.8	1134.46	1139.11	1162.76	1247.11	1513.18	1,137.69	1256.68
Champua	296.55	180.05	554.62	551.48	1814.51	715.67	1068.24	1051.61	1242.62	1306.08	1,244.65	1206.68
Kuchinda	281.43	74.43	521.77	368.78	1448.35	594.47	1047.4	625.75	1060.28	724.03	1,003.34	646.17



Harvesting of Crops and vegetables







CHAPTER - III

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2025-26



ROADMAP FOR THE YEAR 2025-26



Sl. No	Name of the ITDA	Budget		
		State Plan [Rs. In Lakhs]	Convergence [Rs. In Lakhs]	Total [Rs. In Lakhs]
1	Kuchinda	307.22	299.80	607.01
2	Champua	354.32	431.20	785.52
3	Keonjhar	390.58	547.77	938.35
4	PSU	441.75		441.75
TOTAL		1,493.87	1,278.76	2,772.63



ACTION PLAN -2025-26

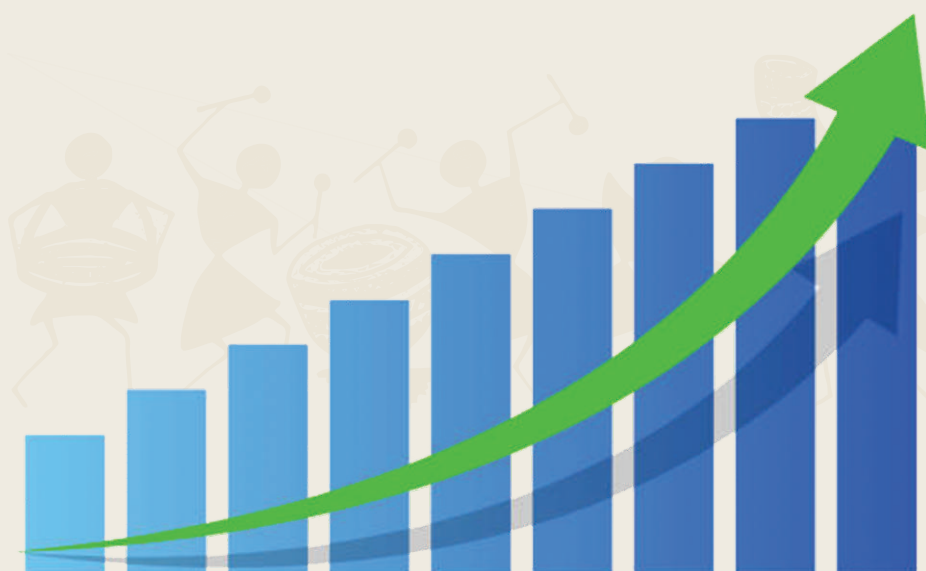
- In the year 2025-26, agriculture and horticulture activities like sweet corn cultivation, watermelon, cabbage, potato cultivation, will be taken up in 450 hectare through Intensive Farming Cluster with an expenditure of Rs.131.72 lakhs.
- Besides, 55 nos. of community infrastructure assets (D.I.F, State Plan) like solar borewell, MPCC, Ghat cutting road, guard wall, Solar Cold Room (8-10 MT) will be created to address critical interventions in remote tribal pockets.
- Similarly, under RKVY, it is planned to cover around 4000 small & marginal ST farmers / under Replication & Up scaling of best practices, promotion of Tuber crops, spices, vegetables & crop demonstration activities etc.
- Besides, 498 irrigation structures will be created for 1630 farmers / beneficiaries from those 4290 farmers / beneficiaries to address the rain-fed situation in the programme areas.
- In the year 2025-26, Special drive will be taken up under collaboration with CTTC, CIPET, World Skill Centre and Govt. Driving Training Institute for skill training and placement of unemployed tribal youths in LMV Driving, tool & die making, mechanical trade etc.
- Under convergence with MGNREGS, 12000 no. of soil & moisture conservation structures like stone bonding, staggered trench, field bonding, earthen road, village drain, LBCD, Farm pond will be taken up so as to creat livelihood security among tribal community through out the year on sustainable basis .
- Potato cultivation, in 170 ha. area will be taken up through convergence with Horticulture Deptt.



YEAR WISE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF OTELP PLUS

Year wise Expenditure

Financial Year	AWPB (Rs. In Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)
2011-12	41.98	584.59
2012-13	2339.00	986.91
2013-14	6617.39	2,299.95
2014-15	6045.11	4830.71
2015-16	8521.07	4816.63
2016-17	5400.49	3511.42
2017-18	12,399.01	11,466.48
2018-19	9583.69	6554.07
2019-20	9451.05	7045.32
2020-21	5568.17	7755.80
2021-22	8789.38	5037.24
2022-23	7430.79	5732.41
2024-25	7767.29	7115.21
2025-26	2772.63	---







CHAPTER - IV

INTENSIVE FARMING CLUSTER





LIVELIHOOD CLUSTERS UNDER IFC



INTENSIVE FARMING CLUSTER (IFC)

A Special programme in the name of Intensive Farming Clusters has been introduced in the year 2022-23 in OTELP Plus programme with an objective of enhancing farmers' income by reducing dependency on a single crop. In the current year, 192 such clusters (IFCs) were promoted covering 3225 ha benefitting 10170 farmers. and 447 Ha. promoted under Non-Intensive farming benefitting 1090 beneficiaries in 6 ITDAs wherein different Agri/Hort Activities such as cultivation of Onion, Potato, Turmeric, Hybrid vegetables, etc has been taken up during Kharif, Rabi and Summer season in the project villages.

FEATURES OF INTENSIVE FARMING CLUSTER.

- Intensive Farming Cluster initiative in OTELP Plus started during FY 2022-23.
- A contiguous patch of 8-10 Ha area is selected covering 1-2 villages for cultivation of 1-2 cash crops per season.
- Irrigation support is provided for erection of solar bore well, solar pumpsets , petrol pumpsets under State Plan & also leveraged irrigation assets from other line departments like cluster bore well & pumpsets from Odisha Agro Industries Corporation, River Lift unit from Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), farm pond from MGNREGS etc. to provide irrigation to cultivate in Kharif, Rabi & Summer season respectively.
- About 40-50 farmers of the cluster are motivated through training, exposure visit & personal involvement of experts to cultivate cash crops , high value crops
- Hybrid/ HYV seeds of Agri-Horti cash crops & other organic inputs are provided, sufficient ahead of the season to take up early/ off or regular season crop for 2 years (4-6 season)to bring sustenance of the cluster.
- **Synchronize production strategy.**
- Formation of Farmers Producer Group in each cluster for entrepreneurship development, to gain better knowledge of crop production, quality maintenance, post harvest management, bulk production ,marketing, processing & post harvest management.
- Establishment of storage facility i.e solar cold rooms, Multi Purpose Community Centre for storage of excess & unsold produces for better & future marketing in lean season.
- Regular visit of experts at different stages of crop.
- Entrepreneurship development in crop production, marketing etc.
- Farm mechanization support like, power tiller/power weeder / sprayer/ transportation auto are arranged from State sector or leveraged from line departments.
- Natural farming procedures are followed to utilise natural resources, improve soil health, quality of produce , eco system & in turn good human health.
- Increase of production, productivity, marketing of produce resulted in doubling of farmers income, brings food & nutritional security & thus improved quality of life of tribal people.





DATABASE OF AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE CLUSTERS PROMOTED THROUGH INTENSIVE FARMING & NON- INTENSIVE FARMING

ITDA WISE DATABASE OF

Intensive Farming and Non-Intensive Farming
agriculture & Horticulture clusters 2024-25

ITDA CHAMPUA

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Sweetcorn	106	21.2	345	125
2	Bengalgram	20	1.8	58	16
3	Groundnut	22	4.18	84	20
4	Sunflower	5	0.25	9	20
5	Niger	21	1.05	58	10
6	Potato	40	8.8	142	156
7	Brinjal	5	1	8	250
8	Tomato	14	2.8	38	230
9	Cabbage	4	0.8	6	200
10	Cauliflower	83	16.6	227	185
11	Watermelon	70	14	218	270
12	Gardenpea	5	1	9	105
13	Okra	15	3	61	85
14	Onion	15	4.125	30	210
15	Chilli	5	1	9	125
16	Ginger	5	3.8	13	170
17	Turmeric	21	13.125	53	180
Total		456	98.53	1368	





SL No	Crops taken up under Non-Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Mustard	8	0.4	34	12
2	Sunflower (Seeds)	4	0.2	12	12
3	Tomato	6	1.2	30	230
4	Gardenpea	4	0.8	11	105
5	Coriander (green leaves)	2	0.4	5	65
	Total	24	3	92	

ITDA KEONJHAR

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Maize (seeds)	5	0.3	14	22
2	Greengram	20	1.8	49	8
3	Bengalgram	3	0.27	10	12
4	Sunflower (seeds)	22	1.1	72	15
5	Mustard	4	0.2	11	10
6	Potato	60	13.2	323	185
7	Brinjal	23	4.6	75	180
8	Tomato	5	1	18	175
9	Watermelon	89	17.8	232	250
10	Bittergourd	14	2.8	68	75
11	Pumpkin	24	4.8	73	190
12	Gardenpea	2	0.4	9	90
13	Cowpea	3	0.6	15	75
14	Okra	11	2.2	41	80
15	Yam	44.32	0.685	134	210
16	Chilli (green)	3	0.6	8	120
17	Turmeric	10	6.25	25	160
	Total	342.32	58.605	1177	



SL No	Crops taken up under Non-Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Greengram	2	0.18	10	8
2	Sweetcorn	2	0.4	10	110
3	Brinjal	2	0.4	8	180
4	Cauliflower	2	0.4	7	175
5	Watermelon	4	0.8	10	250
	Total	12	2.18	45	

ITDA KUCHINDA

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Sweetcorn	21	4.2	82	70
2	Greengram	20.55	1.85	57	2.5
3	Groundnut	14	2.66	59	15
4	Mustard	86	4.3	238	12
5	Potato	9.7	2.13	66	70
6	Brinjal	43	8.6	143	170
7	Tomato	54	10.8	191	180
8	Cauliflower	5	1	14	100
9	Watermelon	67	13.4	189	380
10	Bittergourd	10	2	30	80
11	Pumpkin	11.5	2.3	44	200
12	Cucumber	17.5	3.5	54	60
13	Cowpea	4	0.8	20	30
14	Beans	8	1.6	29	45
15	Okra	18.5	3.7	65	70
16	Radish	11	2.2	49	70
17	Onion	10	27.5	29	190
	Chilli	51	10.2	143	150
	Total	461.75	102.74	1502	





SL No	Crops taken up under Non-Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Mustard	80	4	255	11
2	Groundnut	12	2.28	42	15
3	Brinjal	13	2.6	54	170
4	Chilli	18	3.6	56	150
5	Okra	8	1.6	33	70
6	Bittergourd	8	1.6	31	80
7	Onion	18	3.42	74	190
8	watermelon	8	1.6	21	380
9	Coriender	4	0.8	23	5
10	Cauliflower	7	1.4	21	150
11	Cabbage	6	1.2	18	185
12	Beans	5	1	13	45
Total		187	25.1	641	

ITDA MALKANAGIRI

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Maize	15	0.9	18	18
2	Ragi	39	1.95	107	16
3	Sweetcorn	54	10.8	129	65
4	Blackgram	55	4.95	113	7
5	Groundnut	48	9.12	127	12
6	Niger	5	0.25	10	8
7	Sesamum	25	0.25	30	7
8	Potato	15	3.3	42	130
9	Brinjal	21	4.2	63	135
10	Tomato	26	7.2	77	140
11	Cabbage	3	0.6	7	150



SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
12	Cauliflower	17	3.4	39	130
13	Pumpkin	4	0.8	15	175
14	Beans	16	3.2	55	60
15	Radish	2	0.4	10	80
16	Sweetpotato	15	7.245	27	150
17	Yam	10	6.85	16	180
18	Onion	8	2.2	22	152
19	Chilli (green)	3	0.6	6	112
20	Ginger	5	3.8	13	85
21	Turmeric	25	15.62	81	125
23	Bengalgram	20	1.8	43	14
24	Greengram	20	1.8	31	8
25	Watermelon	5	1	4	150
26	Cowpea	10	2	21	45
Total		466	94.235	1106	

SL No	Crops taken up under Non- Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Ragi	15	0.75	32	16
2	Blackgram	10	0.9	38	7
3	Groundnut	5	1.9	14	12
4	Turmeric	5	3.13	19	110
5	Ginger	5	3.8	13	105
Total		40	10.48	116	





ITDA PANPOSH

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Sweetcorn	27	5.4	92	70
2	Groundnut	5	0.95	5	14
3	Mustard	12	0.6	42	15
4	Potato	25	5.5	129	72
5	Brinjal	50	10	209	175
6	Tomato	54	10.8	197	180
7	Cabbage	30	6	106	215
8	Cauliflower	36	7.2	89	160
9	Watermelon	35	7	121	275
10	Bittergourd	54	10.8	212	80
11	Ridgegourd	6	1.2	27	70
12	Pumpkin	21	4.2	92	210
13	Cucumber	25	5	98	65
14	Gardenpea	7	1.4	24	35
15	Cowpea	9	1.8	42	30
16	Beans	17	3.4	70	45
17	Okra	44	8.8	182	75
18	Sweetpotato	2	0.966	4	75
19	Onion	11	3.025	46	200
20	Chilli	39	7.8	153	145
21	Ginger	8	6.08	46	120
22	Turmeric	10	6.25	50	150
Total		527	114.171	2036	



SL No	Crops taken up under Non-Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Mustard	12	0.6	60	14
2	Groundnut	4	0.76	16	15
3	Sweetcorn	10	2	43	70
4	Brinjal	5	1	28	175
5	Tomato	5	1	25	180
6	Chilli	8	1.6	46	145
7	Okra	5	1	22	75
8	Cabbage	10	2	48	215
9	Cauliflower	8	1.6	34	160
10	Cucumber	5	1	20	65
11	Bittergourd	5	1	22	80
12	Potato	11.7	2.57	97	72
13	Turmeric	7	4.375	22	150
14	Onion	1	0.2	6	200
15	watermelon	3	0.6	11	275
Total		99.7	21.305	500	

ITDA GUNUPUR

SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Sweetcorn	79	15.8	202	50
2	Arhar	38	3.42	145	20
3	Groundnut	45	8.55	106	20
4	Sunflower	62	3.1	155	10
5	Brinjal	56	11.2	178	130
6	Tomato	52	10.4	191	130
7	Cauliflower	10	2	26	175
8	Okra	8	1.6	20	60
9	Onion	60	16.5	184	125



SL No	Crops taken up under Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
10	Chilli	31	6.2	114	35
11	Turmeric	75	46.88	191	150
	Total	516	125.65	1512	

SL No	Crops taken up under Non- Intensive Farming Cluster	Area Covered (Ha)	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Average Yield (In Qtl/Ha)
1	Arhar	10	0.9	34	20
2	Sunflower	8	0.4	29	10
3	Brinjal	15	3	48	130
4	Tomato	10	2	45	175
5	Chilli	10	2	48	35
6	Okra	10	2	35	60
7	Cauliflower	5	1	15	120
8	Yam	20	13.7	63	175
9	Cowpea	6	1.2	15	50
10	Onion	10	2.75	39	125
11	Watermelon	5	1	8	150
	Total	109	29.95	379	

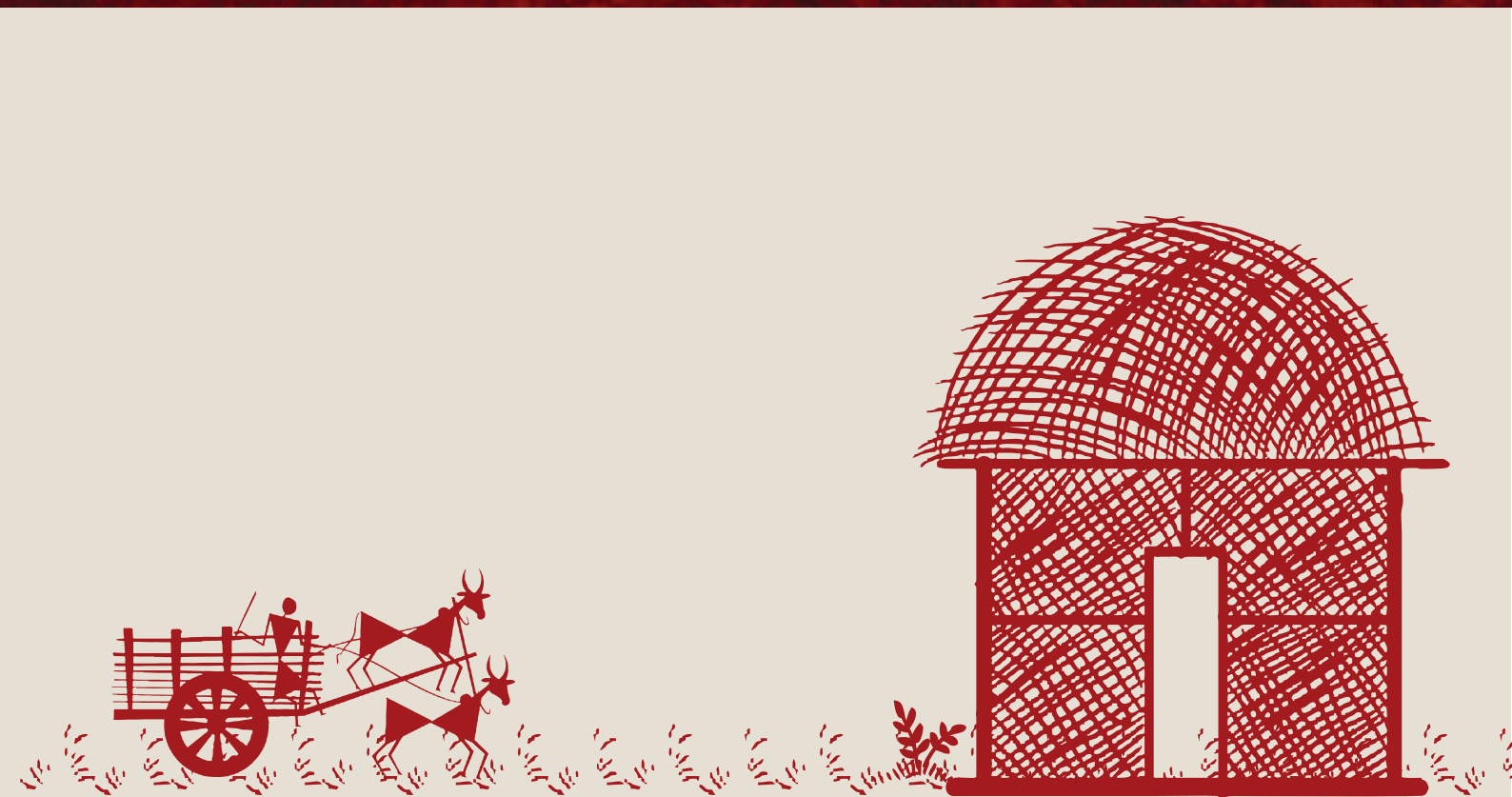






CHAPTER - V

CONVERGENCE WITH MGNREGA AND OTHER SCHEMES





5.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREGS IN OTELP PLUS PROGRAMME THROUGH CONVERGENCE



Over the last six years, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has become an important instrument for equitable growth, livelihood support, gender parity and social security in Odisha in general and OTELP Plus in particular. In OTELP Plus, the scheme has been a strong pillar of support for the tribal areas in their quest for livelihood security. Today more & more beneficiaries have come forward to regard the scheme as a means of gainful employment. It has effectively targeted the most marginalized sections of society including women, scheduled tribes and migrant labour etc.

MGNREGS is the major source of convergence in OTELP plus. Almost 70 percent of the total fund in the AWPB are leveraged from MGNREGS. At present, MGNREGS is operational in all the 6 ITDAs covering 5 districts. Wherein focuses were primarily on creation of soil & moisture conservation structures, land and water management activities, WADI plantation etc. Project Administrators at ITDA level are designated as the Programme Officers for implementation of MGNREGS. Besides, thematic experts like Watershed Development Officers, Agriculture Officers, Expert-Land & water managements, Community Service Providers are also engaged at ITDA and FNGO level for field level implementation of the programme



5.2 ITDA WISE MANDAYS GENERATION



Sl No.	Name of ITDA	Mandays	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Kuchinda	67442	176.03
2	Panposh	86270	284.27
3	Champua	167030	502.09
4	Keonjhar	188954	550.02
5	Gunupur	132678	724.31
6	Malkangiri	1578	4.41
	Total	643952	2241.13





HARVESTING OF CROPS, CEREALS AND VEGETABLES



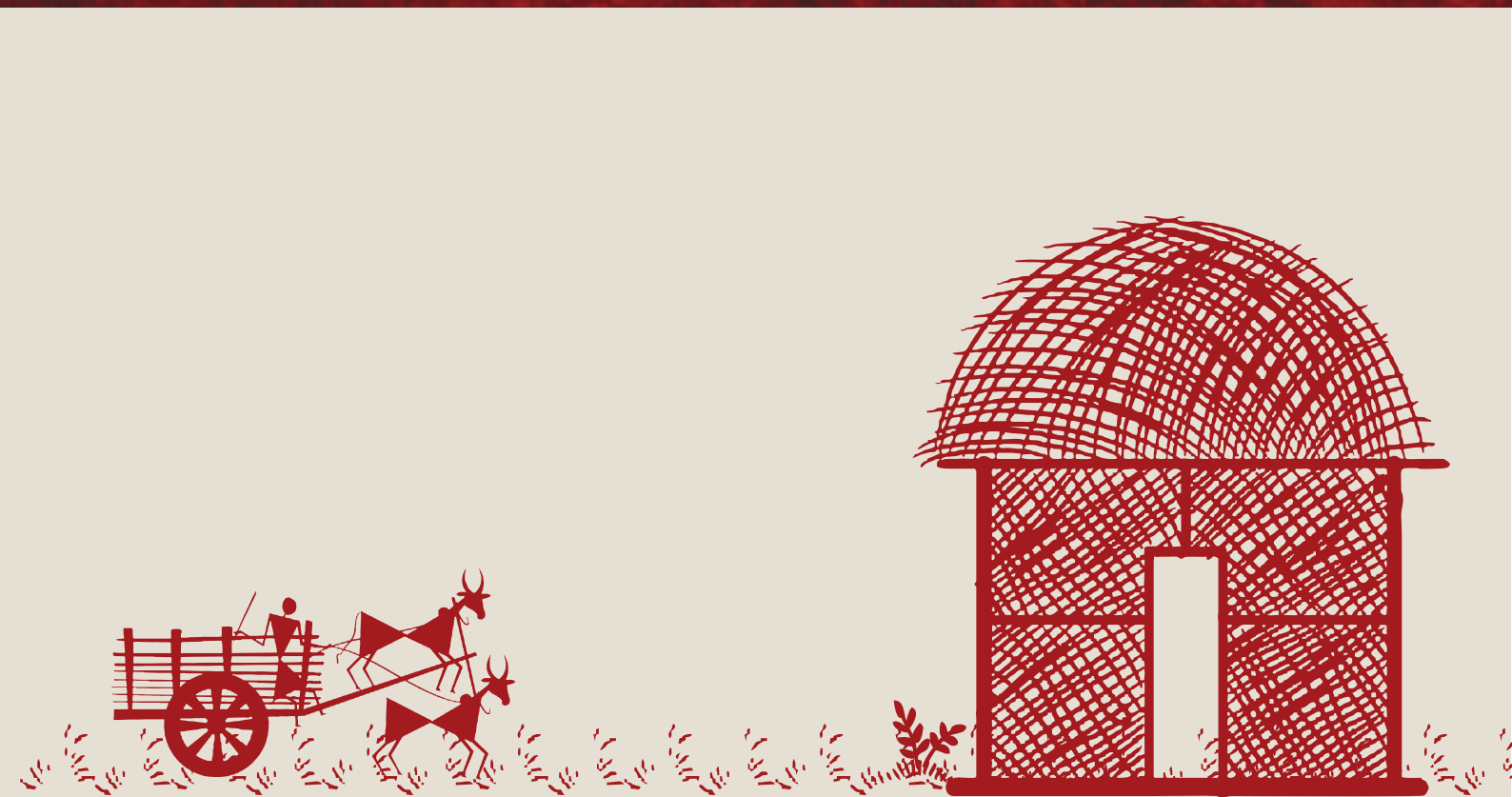




CHAPTER - VI

ENGINEERING & NRM

ACTIVITIES



CREATION OF COMMUNITY ASSETS UNDER NRM







CHAPTER - VII

INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (I.G.A)





INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (I.G.A)

Income generation refers to the process of generating revenue or income through various means. It involves activities that aim to increase the economic value and consumer appeal of a product or service, thereby creating opportunities for financial gain. The Govt. of Odisha have been given more emphasis on the upliftment of the tribal rural women through various initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods through SHG. These activities included the Promotion of Goatery unit, Broiler unit, Processing unit, Tent House, centring unit & Paper plate units .

This component also support for vulnerable households through sewing unit, Grocery shop, Ladies corner, Tiffin centre & Cycle & Motor cycle repairing unit for individual entrepreneur developments and adding to the diversity of income sources in the community. The unemployed tribal youths are supported for establishment of Xerox unit, Mobile repairing unit for self employed.







INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (I.G.A)







CHAPTER - VIII

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 2024-25



INFORMATION ON CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES UNDER RKVY 2024-25

ITDA KUCHINDA

Sl. no.	Name of the CB activity	Venue	Date	No. of Participants Attended
1	TRAINING ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CULTIVATION	DEHURIPADA	31.01.2025	30
2	TRAINING ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CULTIVATION	SANBHALU CHUAN	12.02.2025	30
3	TRAINING ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CULTIVATION	TANGARPALI	14.02.2025	30
4	EXPOSURE VISIT TO CTCRI & CHES	BHUBANESWAR	19.02.2025	14
5	TRAINING ON SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CULTIVATION	KUNTARA	12.03.2025	30
6	EXPOSURE VISIT TO CTCRI & CHES	BHUBANESWAR	15.04.2025	14
7	EXPOSURE VISIT TO CTCRI & CHES	BHUBANESWAR	27.04.2025	14
8	EXPOSURE VISIT TO CTCRI & CHES	BHUBANESWAR	07.05.2025	14
9	EXPOSURE VISIT TO CTCRI & CHES	BHUBANESWAR	21.05.2025	14
Total				190

Information on NRM(Natural Resource Management) Minor/ Micro-Irrigation Structures under RKVY 24-25

Sl. no.	Name of the Structure made	Location/ VDC name	Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	Ayacut area covered(in case of irrigation structure
1	Solar Based Borewell	Pudiakhaman	1.9072	2.5-3 Ha Expected
2	Solar Based Borewell	Bhikapali	1.93559	2.5-3 Ha Expected
3	Solar Based Borewell	Bundkamal	1.93763	2.5-3 Ha Expected
Total			5.780	



RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 24-25 AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

ITDA CHAMPUA

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Name of the Crop	Area (in Ha.)	VDC	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	Yield (in Qtl)	Market Linkage
1	Champua	Tomato	2	Jay shree Ram	20	60500	60	Local Haat , Joda & Barbil market
2	Champua	Tomato	1	Maa Kamdambali	10	30250	30	Local Haat , Joda & Barbil market
3	Champua	Tomato	3	Marchhaburu	30	90750	50	Local Haat , Joda & Barbil market
4	Champua	Brinjal	2	Nandapur	20	60500	30	Local Haat , kendujhar , Champua & Jhumpura Market
5	Champua	Brinjal	2	Bramhanijhari	20	60500	50	Local Haat kendujhar , Champua & Jhumpura Market
6	Champua	Brinjal	1	Kastuan	10	30250	30	Local Haat , Joda & Barbil market
7	Champua	Brinjal	1	Binkauru	10	30250	35	Local Haat , Joda & Barbil market
Total			12		120	363000	285	





RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 24-25 AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

ITDA CHAMPUA

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Name of the CB	Venue	Date	No. of Participants Attended
1	Champua	Exposure Visit to CTCRI & CHES	CTCRI & CHES, Bhubaneswar	29.1.2025 to 31.01.2025	16
2	Champua	Exposure Visit to CTCRI & CHES	CTCRI & CHES, Bhubaneswar	03.03.2025 to 05.03.2025	16
3	Champua	Training Programme on scientific cultivation of crop	Nandapur	11.03.2025	30
4	Champua	Training Programme on scientific cultivation of crop	Bramhan ijhari	28.03.2025	30
5	Champua	Training Programme on scientific cultivation of crop	Balani	29.03.2025	30
6	Champua	Training Programme on scientific cultivation of crop	Kendu dihi	31.03.2025	30

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 2024-2025 NRM (NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT) MINOR MICRO-IRRIGATION STRUCTURES

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Structure Installed	Location	Expenditure
1	Champua	Solar Irrigation	Parudiposi	650000
2	Champua	Masonry Canal (Bairagi Naik to Bira Naik)	Bolani	359522
3	Champua	Masonry Canal (Padamnav Naik to Jogeswar Naik)	Bolani	280478
TOTAL				1290000



RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 24-25 AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE

ITDA KEONJHAR

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Name of the Crop	Area (in Ha)	VDA/ Village	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	Avg Yield (in Qtl.)	Market Linkage
1	Keonjhar	Tomato	0.5	Namkani	5	0.16	85	Local Market
2	Keonjhar	Tomato	0.5	Kulanga	5	0.16	80	Local Market
3	Keonjhar	Tomato	2.0	Karangapal	20	0.66	320	Local Market
4	Keonjhar	Tomato	1.0	Katarapali	10	0.33	160	Local Market
5	Keonjhar	Brinjal	1.0	Bhaliadal	10	0.33	200	Local Market
6	Keonjhar	Brinjal	1.0	Biripal	10	0.33	220	Local Market
7	Keonjhar	Brinjal	0.5	Kulanga	5	0.16	110	Local Market
8	Keonjhar	Brinjal	0.5	Namkani	5	0.16	90	Local Market
9	Keonjhar	Brinjal	1.0	Patakhali	10	0.33	220	Local Market
10	Keonjhar	Chilli	1.0	Baleswar	10	0.35	40	Local Market
11	Keonjhar	Chilli	1.0	Bhaliadal	10	0.35	35	Local Market
12	Keonjhar	Chilli	1.0	Golagadia	10	0.35	35	Local Market
13	Keonjhar	Chilli	1.0	Katarapali	10	0.35	25	Local Market
Total			12.0		120	4.03	1620	

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) 2024-25 CB & Exposure Activities

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Name of the CB	Venue	Date	No. of Participants Attended
1	Keonjhar	Training on Vegetable/ Spices Cultivation under RKVY 2024-25	Chasa Samaj, Telkoi	07.02.2025	30
2	Keonjhar	Training on Vegetable/ Spices Cultivation under RKVY 2024-25	Kulanga, Telkoi	19.02.2025	30
3	Keonjhar	Training on Vegetable/ Spices Cultivation under RKVY 2024-25	Chasa Samaj, Telkoi	28.02.2025	30

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY) 24-25 NRM (NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT) /MINOR/ MICRO-IRRIGATION STRUCTURES

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDA	Structure Installed	Location	Expenditure (Lakhs)
1	Keonjhar	Solar Based Borewell Irrigation	Baleswar	6.50
2	Keonjhar	Solar Based Borewell Irrigation	Karangapal	6.50
3	Keonjhar	Solar Based Borewell Irrigation	Namkani	6.50







CHAPTER - IX

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

STUDY OF

OTELP PLUS





STAGES OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF OTELP PLUS



IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY ON LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF OTELP PLUS

OTELP Plus covers 310 micro watersheds spread across 18 blocks and 699 villages falling under six ITDAs (Gunupur, Panposh, Malkangiri, Keonjhar, Champua and Kuchinda). The programme consists of four integrated components that are structured to address multidimensional factors affecting livelihoods, well-being and development of tribal people. The components are Capacity Building for Empowerment, Livelihoods Enhancement, Development Initiatives Fund and Programme Management.

OTELP Plus will come to a close in Panposh, Gunupur and Malkangiri ITDAs in 2024-25 and in Champua, Keonjhar and Kuchinda ITDAs in 2025-26. An impact assessment of the programme was undertaken to obtain insights into its achievements and the sustainability of impacts to develop a roadmap for the future.

OTELP Plus engaged M/s. Sutra Consulting Private Limited to conduct the impact assessment using a mixed methods approach. Quantitative data was collected from secondary sources, programme databases and surveys with beneficiaries/households and other relevant stakeholders. A total of 3,763 household surveys were conducted across the six ITDAs. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), group interviews and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted to obtain insights from diverse stakeholders.

PROGRAMME BENEFITS

The highest proportion of households had received direct benefits under the programme (61.7%), followed by 50.1% who had received community-level benefits and 38.7% of respondents who had received benefits through SHGs.

42. The range of benefits and support provided to community members were in the areas of agriculture and horticulture, livestock, income-generation activity, drinking water, land and water management, community infrastructure, demonstrations, training and exposure visits.
43. Specific benefits that households received include employment under MGNREGA (81.4%), provision of seeds and planting material (56.2%), establishment of Multi-purpose Community Centre (46.9%), intensive and non-intensive farming support (41.8%), support under Mo Badi Phala Bagicha (30.1%), orientation on Government schemes (22.8%), provision of goats (19.3%), provision of exposure visits (14.3%), provision of broiler units (12.5%), construction of solar drinking water borewell (11.4%), provision of sewing units (8.8%) and gravity based drinking water support (5.1%).
44. Households were asked to rate their satisfaction level with respect to the





programme on a scale of 1 to 10 during the study. **The average satisfaction with the programme was 8.4** on a scale of 1-10. In terms of specific benefits, the **highest satisfaction** was noted for **IGA support (9), infrastructure support (8.7) and livestock support (8.5).**

45. Around **61%** of respondents stated that there had been an **increase in availability of employment due to OTELP Plus**, **58.9%** stated that there had been an **increase in their gross income** and **50%** indicated that there had been an **increase in their profits.**



ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) framework for evaluation was adopted for the assessment of the OTELP Plus programme. A summary of the assessment alongside the OECD criteria is presented as follows:

Relevance : The assessment revealed that the role being served by the programme was highly relevant in the context of the target areas in which it was implemented.

Effectiveness : The programme was effective in achieving the objectives that had been set out for accomplishment.

Efficiency : Several interventions were implemented in convergence with other schemes and agencies. This was observed to be an efficient way of leveraging funds and avoiding duplication of activities and effort.

Impact : The impact of the programme can be evidenced through changes in

outcome and impact level indicators such as change in extent of migration, employment levels, income levels, asset profile etc.

Sustain ability : The programme has devised various strategies that, going forward, are expected to contribute to sustain ability of activities and results.

The key recommendations that have emerged from the assessment are listed as follows:

➤ The programme can create a positive impact in under-developed and inaccessible areas which could not be covered in the current phase. Thus, the continuation or expansion of the programme holds great promise for the achievement of desired outcomes.

➤ If the programme is continued in future years, there is a need to continue focusing on inaccessible areas and on the most vulnerable households. The process of identification of villages and households should be undertaken in conjunction with similar programmes to eliminate any possibility of duplication or overlap.

➤ Greater focus on the capacity-building component could lead to enhanced scope for sustainability. An area in which further thought can be invested is the identification and sequencing of training and related activities. For instance, during the first year of the programme, basic awareness creation training could be conducted. In subsequent years, more advanced levels of training could be conducted that would help elevate the knowledge and skill levels of participants. The programme could also consider commissioning market demand studies that would enable assessment of emerging areas in which training could



be conducted.

➤ Convergence with the MGNREGA for livelihood creation is an important contribution of the programme. There is a need to collaborate with other such programmes and schemes which are self-sustaining in nature and would lead to self-employment and entrepreneurship.

➤ DIF serves as a funding source for addressing areas of demand expressed by communities and to supplement components / interventions which have yielded good results. There is a need to continue with this flexible and need-based approach in future phases of the programme.

➤ While emphasis has been laid on effective coordination between agencies, moving forward mechanisms must be designed to ensure closer interaction among stakeholders. For instance, the ITDAs could hold more frequent meetings with the block administration and agencies such as OAIC, OLIC and OMBADC etc. so that stakeholders develop a greater sense of ownership towards the programme and are able to support it more effectively.

➤ With the programme coming to a close, it is important to identify ways in which IFC clusters and farmers could be supported to enhance crop productivity and profitability of operations. This could be done through partnerships with Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMAs) and Odisha State Agricultural Marketing Board (OSAMB) etc.

➤ In a scenario wherein the programme is extended, the logical framework which was developed in earlier phases

would need to be modified and updated to reflect activities and interventions.

➤ Greater focus should be laid on the measurement of outcome level indicators and, in the long term, on impact level indicators. Outcome tracking should be an imperative wherein results must be reviewed at various stages.

In its future phases the programme could focus on enhancing collaboration among ITDAs. Collaboration can come about through inter-ITDA meetings, experience-sharing workshops etc.

➤ The programme has certain features that promise sustainability of positive impacts. For instance, the structures of VDAs and VDCs developed under the programme could serve as one of the mechanisms for sustaining results. The CSPs could act as agents of sustainability, having worked closely with communities.

➤ A clear set of roles and responsibilities should be developed for VDAs, VDCs and CSPs so that they are able to take up their allotted tasks post closure of the programme.





KEY TAKEAWAYS

Capacity Building for Empowerment

- A range of activities have been undertaken as part of this component with a view to creating and developing the capacities of stakeholders, equipping staff to manage the programme effectively and empowering community members to improve their socio-economic conditions.
- Activities under the community empowerment and management subcomponent included various Entry Point Activities (EPA) in the first year of the project. The programme supported communities in enhancing their skills so that they could strengthen their livelihoods and human capital through the beneficiary skill upgradation component. Training of FNGO staff was also budgeted for under the community empowerment and management subcomponent.

Livelihood Enhancement

- Several interventions have been undertaken under the ambit of the livelihoods enhancement component with a view to enhancing sustainable livelihoods for communities, especially those from vulnerable and excluded groups.
- This component of the programme relies upon convergence with other schemes and projects, such as the MGNREGA, District Mineral Foundation (DMF), Jananidhi scheme and Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), amongst others.

Development Initiatives Fund

- DIF provides additional funding and flexibility to address critical needs experienced by communities and to supplement interventions which yielded good results. Asset creation was one of the key interventions that was implemented under this component.
- The programme intended that a woman from each of the households in the intervention areas would be part of an SHG. The approach adopted by the programme was to financially support existing SHGs identified by VDCs, and where needed, support the formation of new SHGs.
- Provision of support to vulnerable households/ individuals for livelihood development is a core objective that is fulfilled through this component. During the programme period, 847 vulnerable households/ individuals were supported in undertaking income-generation activities.
- The Mo Badi Phala Bagicha (MBPB) scheme promoted the cultivation of kitchen gardens. The scheme encouraged the development of nutri-gardens to help improve the nutritional status of adolescents and pregnant and lactating mothers.
- The concept of Intensive Farming Clusters commenced in 2022-23 and continued in subsequent years. As part of this crop cultivation was taken up for increasing farmers' income. 8347 ha. was promoted under IFC for cultivation of Onion, Potato, Yam, Turmeric and hybrid vegetables.



Programme Management

- OTELP Plus included a programme management component which consisted mainly of management and administrative aspects which require to be undertaken for smooth functioning.

Key Take-Aways

- Over 90% of respondents stated that at least one member in their respective households had worked for a wage or salary in the previous year.
- On an average, 2.4 working members were present in each household.
- At least one member worked locally in the last year in the case of 86.6% of households.
- Major livelihood areas which households earned from included non-farm labour (71.5%), followed by agriculture (69.7%) and NTFP collection and sale (32.6%).
- There was an increase in the proportion of households with members engaged in skilled work in the endline stage. An increase was also noted in the case of proportion of households with members engaged in semi-skilled work. A slight decrease was recorded in the proportion of households in which members were engaged in unskilled work.
- A 16% increase was noted in the number of man-months of work per household.
- The increase in man-months of skilled work between baseline and endline years was 58%. Though the average number of man-months is low, there

has been a considerable increase when compared against baseline.

- The proportion of households reporting migration was 5.1% at the endline stage. This was slightly higher than the proportion of households that reported migration at the baseline stage.
- The highest proportion of households with migrants worked in the construction sector. An increase in the proportion of households with migrants working in the manufacturing sector was noted.

Economic Security

- 37.1% of households at the baseline stage relied upon the agriculture sector, followed by 36.7% who depended upon the non-farm labour sector. At the endline stage, 36.6% of households depended upon the agriculture sector, followed by 33.1% of households that depended upon the non-farm labour sector.
- A 125% increase was noted in annual household incomes between the baseline and endline stages, rising from Rs. 45,738 per annum to Rs. 1,03,046 per annum.
- The distribution of households by annual household income range at the baseline stage indicated that the highest proportion of households reported an income of up to Rs. 40,000 (53%). A mere 10.6% of households reported an income of more than Rs.80,000 per annum. At the endline stage, 54% of households reported an annual household income of more





- than Rs. 80,000 per annum. This was followed by 31.4% of households which reported an annual income range of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 80,000 (31.4%).
- The proportion of respondents residing in pucca houses increased from 10.3% to 28.5%. An increase was noted in the proportion of households owning various household and agricultural assets between baseline and endline stages.
- An increase was marked in the proportion of households which had taken loans across ITDAs between baseline and endline years. The highest proportion of households (48%) had taken loans for agriculture and the purchase of productive assets rather than personal exigencies or festivals.

Landholdings and Agriculture:

- Nearly 85% of respondents possessed legal title of their homestead land. Over 80% of households had their own agricultural land with Patta. Agricultural land without Patta was owned by 32.4% of households. Land allotted under FRA was owned by 33.7% of households. Podu land was noted in a small proportion of households.
- Average cultivable land rose by 12% from 2.42 acres to 2.71 acres. In a positive finding, it was seen that the proportion of landless households has gone down between baseline (20.2%) and endline stages (13.6%).
- The proportion of households reporting an increase in irrigation facilities recorded an increase (from

17.7% to 37.5%). Gravity-based irrigation, river / dam / stream / nala / waterfall / common source, and canal-based irrigation were reported by the highest proportion of households. For households with access to irrigation, the major methods for drawing water include electric and fuel pumps.

- It was seen that in the Kharif season most of the cultivated area was under cereals, followed by cash crops. In the Rabi season, over half of the cultivated area was under vegetables.
- Overall, around 27.4% of the cropped area was irrigated in the Kharif season. The corresponding figures were 52.5% and 43.8% in the Rabi and summer seasons.
- The productivity of major crops grown in the Kharif and Rabi seasons at the end-line were compared with the baseline stage. While there has been an improvement in productivity in the case of most crops, regular training, supply of improved inputs and irrigation support would lead to further enhancement.
- The average cost of cultivation of all crops increased between baseline and endline years. It was, however, encouraging to note that most sample households in all programme areas claimed to have received agriculture support from OTELP Plus.
- A study of the proportion of households with awareness of Jeevamrutha, Beejamrutha and Handi Khata and adopting these practices, revealed that there had been an increase between baseline and endline stages.



Livestock:

- Overall, around 66.8% of respondents stated that their households owned livestock. The highest proportion of households owned cattle (69.6%), birds (60%) and goats (39.7%)
- A 76% increase in income from livestock was noted which implies that the management and utilisation of livestock and their products have improved over the years.
- 51% of households stated that they used sheds for housing their livestock, and 50% of respondents indicated that they got their livestock regularly vaccinated and dewormed.
- Around 87.8% of respondents stated that they took their livestock to camps organised by the OTELP PLUS in convergence with the F&ARD. Cases of disease were treated at Government veterinary hospitals by 71.3% of respondents, followed by private practitioners and doctors (18.3%).
- when these were less commonly reported.
- There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of households that reported that their primary source of drinking water was more than 500 meters from their homes.
- Overall, across ITDAs around 15.2% of households reported that they had received support from OTELP plus for obtaining improved access to water. Around 18.4% of households reported that they had received support from OTELP Plus in improving access to irrigation.
- Of the households which reported seasonality in availability of water, a small proportion reported that they had experienced a reduction in such variations.
- Though there has been a reduction in the proportion of households reporting open defecation, a significant proportion continues to practice this. This is a critical area which development programmes being implemented in these regions must address.

Key Take-Aways

- The largest proportion of households at both baseline and endline stages reported tube-wells/hand-pumps to be their primary source of drinking water. However, a difference could be seen in terms of the proportion of households that depended on community taps, individual piped water connections and standposts as their primary source of drinking water. Various interventions by the Government including those undertaken by OTELP Plus, led to an increase in reliance on these sources as compared to the baseline stage,
- Considerable improvement was noted in the proportion of households that reported adoption of safe hygiene practices.
- Overall, around 7.8% of households reported access to solar lanterns, 21.9% of households reported access to solar street lights and 4.1% reported access to a solar grid.
- The schemes which the highest proportion of households were aware of included MGNREGA (92.6%), KALIA (84.9%) and Mo Badi Phala Bagicha





(50.7%). Enrolment and benefits followed a similar trend with the highest proportion of households being enrolled in MGNREGA (84.3%, 78.3%), KALIA (71.2%, 57.2%) and Mo Badi Phala Bagicha (42.6%, 39.8%).

- Respondents were asked to indicate whether adequate food was available for the family during the year. An improvement in this indicator was reported between baseline and endline stages.
- The main sources of food for households include haat (94.1%), grocery stores (89.1%) and the Public Distribution System (PDS) (60.2%).
- A higher proportion of households reported access to diversified nutrition sources through schemes such as the Mo Badi Phala Bagicha at the endline stage, compared to the baseline.

smaller 13.6% of respondents had not received any benefits.

- Respondents who had received various benefits under the programme were asked to rate their satisfaction level with respect to the programme, as well as specific benefits they had received on a scale of 1 to 10. The average satisfaction rating with the programme across ITDAs was 8.4.
- Around 61% of respondents stated that there had been an increase in availability of employment, 58.9% stated that there had been an increase in their income levels and 50% indicated that there had been an increase in their profits.



Key Take-Aways

- The level of awareness regarding the OTELP Plus programme was high across all ITDAs. An assessment of awareness regarding the programme amongst vulnerable households was also undertaken. In an encouraging finding, it was seen that awareness of the programme was high among such households as well.
- Overall, across all ITDAs, the highest proportion of respondents stated that their household had directly received benefits (61.7%), followed by 50.1% who indicated that they had received community level benefits and 38.7% of respondents who had received benefits through SHGs. A much







CHAPTER - X

ADIVASI MELA

2025



OTELP PLUS AT ANNUAL ADIVASI MELA, 2025



Like previous years, this year also, the Adivasi Mela was organized at IDCO Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar from 05.01.2025 to 16.01.2025 wherein the tribal farmers, lead SHG Members participated & learnt about the traditional and cultural practices of various tribal communities and PVTGs during their visit to the grand event. This year also, 12 progressive farmers of OTELP PLUS were felicitated by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha on the occasion of inauguration of the grand event held on 05.01.2025 . The ITDA wise list of Farmers felicitated on the occasion are indicated below for reference. As part of their contribution to the agriculture & horticulture landscape in tribal eco-system, the farmers were felicitated through distribution of certificates and Mementos.





FARMERS FELICITATED IN THE ADIVASI MELA, 2025

Sl. No.	ITDA	Name of the Farmer	Village	G.P	Block	Farmer ID
1	KEONJHAR କେନ୍ଦୁଝର	MAHESWAR DEHURY ମହେଶ୍ୱର ଦେହୁରୀ	GUNDURUJODA ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁରିଯୋଡା	KHUNTAPADA ଖୁଣ୍ଟାପଡା	TELKOI ତେଲକୋଇ	KEO/59156
2	KEONJHAR କେନ୍ଦୁଝର	SMT. JHUNU SINGH ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଝୁନୁ ସିଂହ	BANABIHARIPUR ବନବିହାରୀପୁର	AKUL ଆକୁଳ	TELKOI ତେଲକୋଇ	KEO/209266
3	PANPOSH ପାନପୋଷ	AJIT ORAM ଅଜିତ ଓରାମ	BANEIKELA ବନେଇକେଲା	BANEIKELA ବନେଇକେଲା	GURUNDIA ଗୁରୁଣ୍ଡିଆ	SUN/43305
4	PANPOSH ପାନପୋଷ	SMT. NIRMA MUNDA ନିର୍ମା ମୁଣ୍ଡା	SORDA ସୋରଡ଼ା	SORDA ସୋରଡ଼ା	NUAGAON ନୁଆଗାଁ	SUN/118685
5	PANPOSH ପାନପୋଷ	LAKSHMI TIRKEY ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ତୀର୍କୀ	TAINDA ତାଇଣ୍ଡା	BADJOJODA ବଡ଼ଜଯୋଡ଼ା	NUAGAON ନୁଆଗାଁ	SUN/38420
6	KUCHINDA କୁଚିଣ୍ଡା	PARAMESWAR BAGH ପରମେଶ୍ୱର ବାଗ	KECHHUPANI କେଚୁପାଣି	UCHUKAPAT ଉଛୁକପଟ	BAMARA ବାମରା	SAM/88790
7	KUCHINDA କୁଚିଣ୍ଡା	SMT. MALATI KISAN ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମାଳତି କିଶାନ	BADMUNDALOI ବଡ଼ମୁଣ୍ଡାଲୋଇ	JAMANKIRA ଜମାନକିରା	KUCHINDA କୁଚିଣ୍ଡା	SAM/77388
8	GUNUPUR ଗୁଣୁପୁର	SMT. BHABANI SABAR ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଭବାନୀ ଶବର	S.PENDILI ସୌରା ପେଣ୍ଡିଲ	S.PENDILI ସୌରା ପେଣ୍ଡିଲ	GUDARI ଗୁଡ଼ାରୀ	RAY/77388
9	GUNUPUR ଗୁଣୁପୁର	BAMPANA GOMANGO ବାମ୍ପନା ଗମାଙ୍ଗ	KAMANAGUDA କମାନ ଗୁଡ଼ା	PARIKHIT ପରାକ୍ଷିତ	RAMANAGUDA ରାମାନାଗୁଡ଼ା	RAY/4916
10	CHAMPUA ଚମ୍ପୁଆ	SURENDRA NAIK ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାୟକ	PADMAKESHARIPUR ପଦ୍ମକେଶରୀପୁର	NAHABEDA ନହାବେଡ଼ା	JHUMPURA ଝୁମ୍ପୁରା	KEO/873
11	CHAMPUA ଚମ୍ପୁଆ	REBATI MUNDA ରେବତୀ ମୁଣ୍ଡା	KHUNTAPADA ଖୁଣ୍ଟାପଡ଼ା	SADANGI ସାଡଙ୍ଗୀ	CHAMPUA ଚମ୍ପୁଆ	KEO/43248
12	MALKANAGIRI ମାଲକାନାଗିରି	RANJAN DURUA ରଞ୍ଜନ ଦୁରୁଆ	BURUDI ବୁରୁଡି	TANDIKI ତଣ୍ଡିକି	MALKANAGIRI ମାଲକାନାଗିରି	MAL/76464



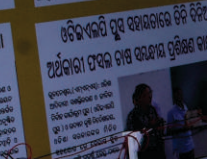
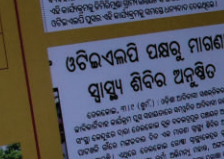
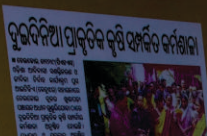
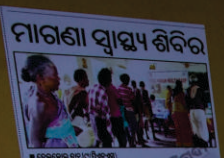


OTELP PLUS AT ANNUAL ADIVASI MELA, 2025





able (Ha.)	Total HIs
51	12265
1.27	13140
49	9242
500	14285
5780	12528
27511	13858
167964.78	75318



MARKET LINKAGE



CHAPTER - XI

REVIEW MEETING & WORKSHOP





REVIEW MEETINGS & WORKSHOPS





CHAPTER - XII

OTELP PLUS IN NEWS



କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ତେଲକୋଇ ବ୍ଲକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଭାମକାଣ୍ଡ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଅଧୀନ ତିମିରିମୁଣ୍ଡାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିବାସୀ ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକାନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପୁସ୍ତ ଆଇଡିଟିଏ କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ସହାୟତାରେ ରବିବାର ଏକ ମାଗଣା ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି। ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପି ପୁସର ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଫିସର ଦେବକରଞ୍ଜନ ସାହୁଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱବାଦଧୀନରେ ଏହି ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର ଆୟୋଜନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିରରେ ତେଲକୋଇ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଡାକ୍ତର ମୌସମ ମାଝୀ ଓ ସହକର୍ମୀ ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ମହାନ୍ତ ରୋଗୀମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରାଯିବା ସହିତ ମାଗଣା ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଉକ୍ତ ଶିବିରରେ ବିଶେଷ କରି ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା, ଶିଶୁଙ୍କୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ଶିବିରକୁ ଆଣି ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ପରିବେଶକୁ ପରିଷ୍କାର ପାଇଁ ଉଚ୍ଚମ ଋକ୍ଷ୍ମବା ସହ ମଶାରା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଓ ପାଣିକୁ ପୁଫାଳି ପିଇବା ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହି ଦିଆ ଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ତିମିରିମୁଣ୍ଡା ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଭନୟନ ଏଫ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପି ପୁସର ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲା ।

NEWS CLIPPINGS

ଦୁଇଦିନିଆ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କର୍ମଶାଳା

■ ଚେଳାକୋଇ, ୧୮/୯ (ସିଏନ୍ଏସ୍) : ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିବାସୀ ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପୂର୍ବ ଆଇଡିଟିଏ (କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ) ସହାୟତାରେ ଚେଳାକୋଇ ବ୍ଲକର ଖୁଣ୍ଟାପଡ଼ା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଅଧୀନ ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁରିଯୋଡ଼ା ଠାରେ ଦୁଇଦିନିଆ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କର୍ମଶାଳା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଛି । କୃଷକମାନେ ଓ ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁରିଆର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ କର୍ମଶାଳାରେ ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ କୃଷକମାନେ ପ୍ରଗତି ଓ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତି ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ ।



ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶୀ ଧାନ ବିହନ ଆଣି ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ତାର ଉପକାରଣ ସଂପର୍କରେ ବୁଝାଇଥିଲେ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ସହଯୋଗୀ କର୍ମୀ ଦେବକ ଟଙ୍କନ ସାହୁ ଓ ଅଭିଜିତ ଦାସ କର୍ମଶାଳା ସୁପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ କମିଟି ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିଥିଲେ । କୃଷିର ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ମାଟିର ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁର ଥିବାକୁ କୃଷି ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାଟିର ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରି ବୁଝାଇବା ସହ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନା

ବିଷୟରେ ଅବଗତ କରିଥିଲେ । ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଯୋଜନା କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବ ଓ ଟେବିକ କୃଷିକୁ ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାର ଦିଆଯିବ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଚାଷୀମାନଙ୍କର ବିପରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଲୁଚିବା ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କର୍ମଶାଳାର ଏହା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଥିଲା । ସମାବେଶବା ଟଙ୍କନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ କବିବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରି ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ସମୟରେ ଚାଷୀର ଲୁଚିବା କିପରି ହେବା ଉଚିତ ତା ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିବା ସହ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ନିତିଦିନ

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ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କର୍ମଶାଳା



ଚେଳାକୋଇ, ୧୮/୯ (ଏନ୍ଏସ୍ଏସ୍) : ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିବାସୀ ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପୂର୍ବ ଆଇଡିଟିଏ (କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ) ସହାୟତାରେ ଚେଳାକୋଇ ବ୍ଲକର ଖୁଣ୍ଟାପଡ଼ା ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଅଧୀନ ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁରିଯୋଡ଼ାରେ ଦୁଇଦିନିଆ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷି ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କର୍ମଶାଳା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ୨ ଦିନ ଧରି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ କୃଷକମାନେ ଏକତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇ କୃଷି ବିକାଶ ଓ ବିଜାମୃତ ବିପରି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିହେବ ତାହା ତିଆରି କରି ଦେଖାଇଥିଲେ ।

ଅଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ । କବିବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଉଥିବାକୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କୃଷି ପଦ୍ଧତି ବଦଳେ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଥିବା ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷିକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ମତପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଥିଲା । ଏଥିରେ କୃଷି ବିଭାଗର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଗୋଲ୍ଡେନ୍ ଟ୍ରଷ୍ଟ ସହ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ଚାଷୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କୃଷିରେ ଟେବିକ କୃଷିକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ ଦେବା ବିକାଶ ଓ ବିଜାମୃତ ବିପରି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିହେବ ତାହା ତିଆରି କରି ଦେଖାଇଥିଲେ ।

ଏଥିରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିବା ଚାଷୀମାନେ ନିଜ ଗ୍ରାମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶୀ ଧାନ ବିହନ ଆଣି ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଥିବାବେଳେ ତା'ର ଉପକାରଣ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବୁଝାଇଥିଲେ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ସହଯୋଗୀ କର୍ମୀ ଦେବକ ଟଙ୍କନ ସାହୁ ଓ ଅଭିଜିତ ଦାସ ଉଚ୍ଚ କର୍ମଶାଳା ସୁପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବାବେଳେ ଗ୍ରାମର ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ କମିଟିର ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିଥିଲେ । କୃଷିର ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ମାଟିର ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁର ଥିବାକୁ କୃଷି ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାଟିର ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରି ବୁଝାଇବା ସହ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନା ବିଷୟରେ ଅବଗତ କରିଥିଲେ । ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଯୋଜନା କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବ ଓ ଟେବିକ କୃଷିକୁ ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାର ଦିଆଯିବ ତାହା ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଥିଲା । ଶେଷରେ ସମାବେଶରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମହତ୍ତ୍ବର କୃଷି ଓ ଲୁଚିବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବାକୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ରଖି ଚାଷୀମାନେ କର୍ମଶାଳା ଉପରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ମାଗଣା ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ

ଚେଳାକୋଇ, ୩।୯ (ଶ୍ରାମି) : ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିବାସୀ ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପୂର୍ବ ସହାୟତାରେ ସମାବେଶ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂସ୍ଥା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚେଳାକୋଇ ବ୍ଲକ ବଳଭଦ୍ରପୁର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାଟଖଳି ଗାଁରେ ମାଗଣାକାର ଦିନ ଏକ ମାଗଣା ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଏଥିରେ ଚେଳାକୋଇ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଡାକ୍ତର ମୌସମ ମାଝି ଓ ସହଯୋଗୀ କର୍ମୀ ଅଭିମନ୍ୟୁ ମହାନ୍ତି, ଅଜନାସୁତି ଓ ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ ଦିବି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ରହି ରୋଗୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରାଯାଇ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ଉଚ୍ଚତ ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଶିବିରରେ ସୁପକ ପାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ସି ଏସ ପି ମାନଙ୍କୁ ବାୟିତ୍ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ପୂର୍ବ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସେବା ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେବା ସହ ମ୍ୟାଲେରିଆ, ଡେଣ୍ଟ, ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଆଦି ପ୍ରତି ସକାଶ ରହିବାକୁ



ସଚେତନତା କରାଯାଇ ପ୍ରଭର ପତ୍ର ବଣ୍ଟନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦିନ ମଣ୍ଡାର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଶୋରବା ସହ ପାଣିକୁ ପୁଷ୍ଟିକ ପିଇବା ପାଇଁ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଅଫିସର ଦେବକ ଟଙ୍କନ ସାହୁ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ପାଟଖଳି ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂଘର ସଭ୍ୟମାନେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିଥିଲେ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ ର ଏକଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନେ ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରିଥିଲେ ।

ସମ୍ବାଦ

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିବା ଚାଷୀ ବାମ୍ପନା ପୁରସ୍କୃତ



ରାମନାଗୁଡ଼ା, ୧/୧ (ଇମିଏ) : ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ରାମନାଗୁଡ଼ା ବ୍ଲକ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାରିଶିତି ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଅଧୀନସ୍ଥ କାମନାଗୁଡ଼ା ଗ୍ରାମର ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ କୃଷକ ବାମ୍ପନା ଚାମାଙ୍କ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ମୋହନ ଚରଣ ମାଝିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ବାମ୍ପନା ବର୍ଷତମାମ ନିଜର ୩ ଏକର ପରିମିତ ଜମିରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଜନଜାତି ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପୂର୍ବ, ସମନ୍ୱିତ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁର ଓ ଶକ୍ତି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ରାମନାଗୁଡ଼ାଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ଜଳସେଚନ, ତାଲିମ୍ ବିହନ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ସହାୟତାରେ ଜୈବିକ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ମକା, ବାଇଗଣ ଆଦି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପନିପରିବା ଚାଷ କରି ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଦିବାସୀ ମେଳାରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାଏଲପିଏ, ଆଇଡିଟିଏ ଗୁଣ୍ଡୁରର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଓ ରାମନାଗୁଡ଼ା ଶକ୍ତି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେବା ସହିତ ଏହି ପୁରସ୍କାର ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିକ ଚାଷ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି ।





CHAPTER - XIII

SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 1

ITDA CHAMPUA

Context & Challenges: -

Katesahi Village is home to 134 mundatribal households, situated 25 km from the Joda block office. The village's livelihoods were mostly dependent on paddy cultivation and forest goods, but there was unrealised potential in agriculture, especially commercial farming.



Birasin Purti, aged 45, lives in Katesahi village, Joda block, Keonjhar district. With limited land and resources, he is dependent on traditional farming practices for subsistence. His cultivable area was just 0.1 Ha., a size often overlooked for commercial farming. However, his willingness to learning and adapting made a lot of opportunities in farming possible.

The villagers were engaged in subsistence farming with limited commercial focus, resulting in modest income and economic vulnerability. Their potential for revenue and agricultural output was hampered by a lack of resources and technical know-how.

Interventions : -



Under the RKVY scheme implemented by OTELP Plus and ITDA Champua, Birasing purty was selected for support. The intervention included:

1. Supplying quality Tomato seeds suited for local conditions.
2. Farm Yard Manure (FYM) to improve soil fertility
3. Timely application of Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) for better nutrient absorption.
4. Application of Neem oil for eco-friendly pest control.

He also received quality training on land preparation, planting, and pest management from field staff, enabling his to adopt improved farming techniques





Outcomes: -

The surplus produce was sold at profitable rates, providing a substantial boost to household incomes and meeting local demand. stakeholders and Partners. The success of the initiative was made possible through collaboration between various stakeholders, including the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), OTELP Plus and Vikash (FNGO).

With dedicated effort and proper guidance, he harvested close to 1.6 tonnes of Tomato, which he sold in the local market @ Rs 40/kg, earning a respectable income of ₹64,000. For a

landholding as small as 0.1 Ha., this was a remarkable achievement within 3 months of cultivation. Such programs' scalability and sustainability have potential for larger rural development objectives.

The intervention not only improved the economic well-being of the farmers but also showcased their potential for practising commercial agriculture.



Pictures:



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 2

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

In remote tribal regions of Odisha, agriculture remains the primary source of income, especially for women who are heavily involved in domestic farming. RKVY and other government initiatives are being implemented by OTELP Plus and ITDA Kuchinda to give small and marginal tribal farmers strategic interventions that are creating new opportunities.

One such inspirational story is that of Tapaswini Kisan, a tribal woman from the Sambalpur district. She proved that 0.5 acres of land may yield significant income.

Tapaswini Kisan, 32, and her spouse, Dinabandhu Kisan, reside in Jaldihi village, which is under K. Jamankira GP, Kuchinda block, Sambalpur district.

Due to her lack of resources and land, she had to rely on conventional farming methods to survive. Her 0.5-acre cultivable area was a size that is frequently disregarded in commercial farming. Her cultivable area was just 0.5 acre, a size often overlooked for commercial farming. However, her willingness to learn and adapt opened the door to success.

Prior to assistance, Tapaswini engaged in low-input farming, which produced very little profit. It was challenging to create a lucrative crop due to a lack of access to high-quality seeds, organic fertilisers, pest control, and contemporary production techniques. The potential of her land was still unrealised, and her family's income was not enough to meet their basic necessities.





INTERVENTIONS

Tapaswini was chosen to receive support under the RKVY scheme, which was carried out by OTELP Plus and ITDA Kuchinda. Providing high-quality tomato seedlings appropriate for the region; applying neem oil for environmentally friendly insect control; using farm yard manure (FYM) to increase soil fertility; and using phosphate solubilising bacteria (PSB) to enhance nutrient absorption were all part of the intervention.

In order to embrace better farming practices, field workers also gave her basic training on planting, pest control, and land preparation.

Outcome

With dedicated effort and proper guidance, Tapaswini cultivated tomatoes on her small patch of land. She harvested 0.5 tonnes of tomatoes, which she sold in the local market @ Rs. 20/Kg, earning a respectable income of ₹10,000. For a landholding as small as 0.5 acre, this was a remarkable achievement. The earnings provided her family with financial relief and encouraged her to expand cultivation in the next season.

Tapaswini's story demonstrates that opportunity is the first step towards empowerment and that, with the correct assistance, even the smallest plot of land can produce a sizable income. Her accomplishments under the RKVY program through ITDA Kuchinda and OTELP Plus show how targeted interventions can have a profoundly positive effect on tribal women farmers. Today, Tapaswini is a source of inspiration in her village, inspiring people to embrace better farming methods and have faith in agriculture's potential.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 3

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

Tribal families make their living solely engaged in paddy cultivation and avoid growing vegetables even when they possess land. To improve the standard of living for economically disadvantaged tribal families, brinjal planting was encouraged as a cash crop under the OTELP Plus, Convergence by RKVY initiative.

Located close to the reserve forest region in the Keonjhar district of Odisha, Namkani is an interior tribal village of Bimala G.P. under Telkoi Block.



The Telkoi block, which has 95% indigenous families, is 25 kilometres away from headquarters. Using their high land and the irrigation system provided under RKVY Scheme, i.e. Solar Borwell Irrigation, the tribal families proposed to grow brinjal. OTELP Plus took the initiative to help five farmers grow brinjal in 1 ha by providing them with inputs. One of the forward-thinking farmers, Sashi Bhusan Nayak, from a low-income tribal family and has planted brinjal on 0.5 acres of land this fiscal year (2024–2025).

Farmers were cultivating paddy crop only in kharif season depending on rainfall leaving most of the land unutilized and less productive throughout the year. Livelihood enhancement through vegetable cultivation remains a major challenge among poor tribal communities. The low Purchasing power of tribal families also pose a significant barrier to cultivate Rabi and summer crops.





INTERVENTION

Namkani Village Development Association requested OTELP PLUS in FY-2024-25 for providing guidance & support for Brinjal cultivation. But before intervention ITDA Keonjhar, OTELP Plus found that the major problem is the location of Namkani village which is present in an interior elephant prone forest area. But seeing the farmer's interest and enthusiasm, the step was taken and approved for financial support under RKVY. After receiving support from OTELP Plus in the form of brinjal seed, vermicompost and manure from ITDA Keonjhar, OTELP Plus through RKVY to undertake brinjal cultivation in 2.5 acres of land for 5 farmers. The scheme has played a facilitating role in improving the economic condition of farmers. 5 farmers cultivated brinjal in 2.5 acres of land through using irrigation facility supported under RKVY i.e. Solar based borewell irrigation.



Sashibhusan Nayak is one of beneficiary who has cultivated this brinjal in 0.5-acre land. SMS and Field workers imparted training for capacity building of RKVY farmers on improved cropping practices and natural farming in this tribal community.

Impact: -



Through the implementation & support for brinjal cultivation, 2.5 acres of unutilized land transformed into agricultural productive use during summer season in FY-2024-25. The livelihood of 5 tribal families has been enhanced through brinjal cultivation by using Solar based borewell irrigation facility. After adopting the latest technological practices and strong determination, Sashibhusan Nayak has fetch an income of Rs. 40,000/- from 0.5 acre by selling 2 tonnes of brinjal @ Rs. 20/- per kg in the nearby markets and

passed down the knowledge to other 4 farmers.



Stakeholders and Partners

Namkani Village Development Association took the mediator role for site selection & beneficiary selection for Brinjal cultivation by cooperating with ITDA Keonjhar, OTELP Plus. The beneficiary farmers revealed that brinjal cultivation is the best livelihood intervention among all vegetables due to its strong market demand and high profitability in the local area.



Government Support

OTELP Plus through RKVY Scheme provided support in the form of Seed, vermicompost and manure for brinjal cultivation in 2.5 acres land and also installed solar based borewell irrigation facility.



Conclusion

The major problem of brinjal cultivation in the tribal community will be solved by OTELP Plus through RKVY scheme. Now the dream of Sashi Bhusan Nayak along with other tribal farmers of Namkani village for transformation of unused land into agricultural livelihood intervention has been fulfilled and looking forward to continue this work in the upcoming season.





SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 4

ITDA KEONJHAR

PEOPLE CENTRIC GOVT

This is regarding the case study of Smt. Rebati Munda , W/O-Late Guru Charan Munda, Village-Khuntapada, Champua Block in Keonjhar District.

Miss.Rebati Munda is known as a leading and frontline farmer in the locality for her in-depth knowledge and involvement in the agriculture and horticulture ecosystem in the tribal landscape in the keonjhar district.

In recognition of her contribution in the livelihood sector among the tribal community, Smt. Munda was felicitated by Hon'ble Chief Minister , Odisha in State level Adivasi Mela,2025.

Earlier, Smt. Munda faced lots of issues due to absence of irrigation facility in his farm field and couldn't grow crops/produces up to the mark . The ST&SC Development Department through intervention of OTELP PLUS, transformed the long standing irrigation related issues of khuntapada village and provided river lift irrigation facility in the said village, enabling the non-arable land of the farmers into arable having all weather cropping land . As a result, In the last 3 years (2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25) , Smt. Munda promoted various horticulture crops in his farm land like Potato, ground nut, water melon, mustard with an approx. yield of 52 quintals, & profit of Rs. 1,90,000/-, which enables her to educate her only daughter in the nearest convent school and to buy gold for her daughter too.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 5

POTATO CULTIVATION : ITDA CHAMPUA

Context & Challenges: -

Khuntapada village situated 40 km from the Champua block office is home to 85 Santhal households, Primarily reliant on forest products and paddy cultivation for livelihoods, farmers of this village were engaged in subsistence farming with limited commercial focus due to lack of technical know-how and limited access to resources. Other challenges included climate events such as heavy rainfalls that caused plants to droop and succumb to fungal attacks. These factors resulted in low incomes and economic vulnerability.

INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

OTELP Plus in partnership with the Khuntapada Village Development Committee (VDC) initiated cultivation of potatoes in 10 acres of land near Jaheni Nala where a Jananidhi project had been established in convergence with the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited (OAIC) in cluster mode.

Farmers were encouraged to take up potato farming in identified area and were provided seed support as well as technical training. Stakeholders including OTELP Plus, ITDA and the Horticulture Department closely monitored the crop and intervened when their inputs were required. Specific support provided by OTELP Plus included provision of 60 quintal of potato seed to 17 farmers and capacity building training for technical farming.

OUTCOMES

By the end of December 2022, the villagers were able to harvest 200 quintals of potatoes, significantly surpassing their previous yields. The surplus produce was sold at profitable rates, providing a substantial boost to household incomes and meeting local demand. One of the farmers who also cultivated the potato crop, Samanth Sinku stated that he was able to earn more than Rs. 20,000 from the crop, which brought him tremendous happiness.





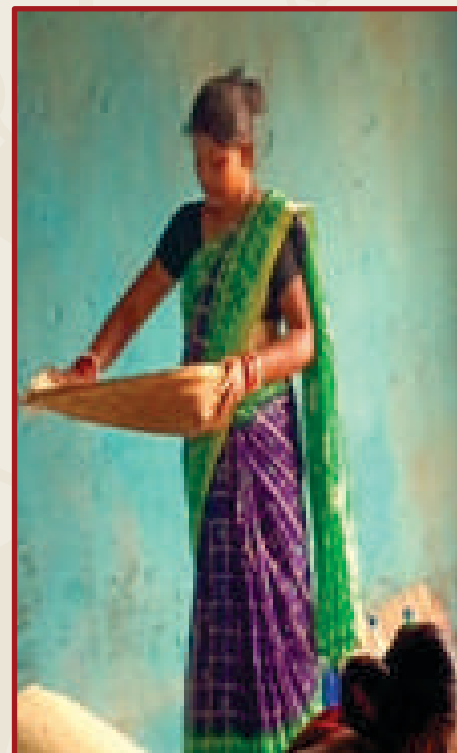
SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 6

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

Maa Gajalaxmi SHG was formed with a view to ensure economic empowerment and sustainable livelihoods for its members. The members of this SHG were interested in entering the puffed rice production business. They brought this up during a VDA meeting that took place in their village. Challenges that they were facing in entering the business including financial and resource constraints were shared by the members during the meeting.



Radha Krushna VDC of Jhadgaon village approved provision of support to the SHG for a puffed rice production unit through OTELP Plus. Financial support of Rs. 1,20,000 was provided to the SHG for construction of the production unit and members were provided training on production processes. Funds were also used to procure raw material and other resources. SHG members ensured that detailed records of activities were maintained.

OUTCOME

Maa Gajalaxmi SHG swiftly established a strong market presence, generating a monthly income of INR 20,000 to 30,000 through sales in the Barbil market. This amounted to a daily profit of at least Rs. 500/-. Their cost-effective approach and high quality product enabled them to tap into growing market demand.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 7

ITDA GUNUPUR

Context & Challenges: -

Gobardhan Sabar is a tribal farmer residing in Panasaguda village with his wife and son. Gobardhan had 1 acre of land which was suitable for vegetable cultivation being located near a perennial water source.

He being a progressive farmer was interested in taking up cultivation of hybrid vegetables in a patch of his farm. Gobardhan was included as a beneficiary under livelihood enhancement activities of OTELP Plus in 21-22. He was provided seeds and other inputs for cultivation of hybrid vegetables such as Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli, Cowpea and Bitter Gourd.

INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

Gobardhan was provided support all through the way starting from nursery preparation, land preparation, insect control, water management etc. Technical inputs and monitoring support were provided by Subject Matter Expert and Livelihood Expert of OTELP Plus, other progressive farmers and VDA members. Gobardhan used only vermi compost instead of pesticides in his fields. He grew cowpea, brinjal and bitter gourd in Kharif and chilli and tomato in Rabi.

OUTCOMES

Gobardhan sold his produce at New Bus Stand Market, Gunupur and was able to earn an income of around Rs. 37,375 from sale of cowpea, tomato, chilli and bitter gourd. He deposited the profit in his bank account and used it for purchase of seeds for next year's crops.





SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 8

ITDA GUNUPUR

Context & Challenges: -

Bibhari Palaka was a 42 year old widow belonging to a very poor and backward class residing at Kinjiri village of Gudari block. Her husband Buska who used to work as a labourer suddenly passed away leaving Bibhari alone to look after her four young children. The Panchayat helped her during the Covid pandemic but subsequently that help stopped.

INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

A meeting of the VDA- Kinjiri Gram Unnayana Samiti was organised and Bibhari was present. During the meeting, OTELP Plus Experts and the VDA Secretary encouraged Bibhari to start a grocery shop as an income generating activity. She agreed to this and was provided an amount of Rs. 40,000 to start her grocery business along with Rs. 8,000 to serve as working capital. Bibhari set up her shop and now purchases products from Gudari which is about 10.5 km from Kinjiri. She sells goods not only in Kinjiri but also to customers from nearby villages

OUTCOMES

Bibhari spends around 3-4 hours a day on her grocery business and is able to earn a profit of around Rs. 3500- 4500 per month. This has enabled her and her family to live a life of dignity and purpose.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 9

ITDA KEONJHAR

Context & Challenges: -

Godinarada is an interior tribal village situated in a remote hill-top area. 78 families belonging to Juanga community, a PVTG reside in the village which is surrounded by dense reserve forests. Godinarada is located in a region which is home to elephants and bears, creating an atmosphere of fear. Lack of basic infrastructure, such as proper roads and electricity, adds to people's struggles. The absence of electricity leaves the community vulnerable to wild animals and heightens their plight during the nights.



INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

Godinarada VDC/VDA found a sustainable solution to the issue of lack of electricity in the way of solar grid lighting. Recognizing the need for reliable and affordable lighting, OTELP Plus in earlier phases installed 10 solar-powered streetlights between 2021 and 2024, However, individual households continued to grapple with the problem of darkness.

Acknowledging this gap, a comprehensive solar grid system was identified as the most viable solution to cater to the community's diverse and growing energy needs. By focusing on a decentralized and community-centric approach, this initiative aimed to not only illuminate homes but also empower residents by enhancing their quality of life and enabling greater socio-economic opportunities.

With support from OTELP Plus the VDA facilitated installation of a solar grid system, ensuring household lighting for all tribal families in Godinarada.

OUTCOMES

The solar grid light project brought about significant transformation in Godinarada village, fulfilling a long-cherished dream of the Juanga community. Through the persistent efforts of the OTELP Plus program under ITDA Keonjhar, the village transitioned from darkness to light.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 10

ITDA KEONJHAR

Context & Challenges: -

Gurum is an interior tribal village of Talapada GP comprising of 97 households. While drinking water is being supplied to the main village by the Rural Water Supply Department, one of the hamlets, Telkopatia did not receive water. A deep borewell was available in the hamlet but was not functional. The people residing in the hamlet were therefore forced to use the polluted water from a nearby stream. This was an extremely unsafe practice, which could lead to several health and sanitation issues in the village.

INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

Gurum VDA submitted an AWPB that provided for solar based drinking water supply using an existing borewell. OTELP Plus released funds to the VDA bank account and supported installation of solar based drinking water supply in an existing bore well.

OUTCOMES

The solar based drinking water supply project was installed in Telkopatia hamlet in 2021-22. The residents of the hamlet could finally access safe drinking water and protect their health.



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 11

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

Kukam under K Jamankira GP is an interior tribal village with 208 households. An SHG named Maa Ambika comprising of 10 women existed in the village. The SHG was however inactive and at the beginning of the programme had a saving of a mere Rs. 50 only. SHG members had access to only limited income opportunities and the seasonal work which they undertook did not yield adequate incomes.



INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

As mustard was being cultivated in the village, the SHG members raised demand for an oil processing machine. OTELP Plus supported provision of this machine following relevant guidelines. OTELP Plus also provided training to SHG members on operating the oil processing unit and marketing their products.

OUTCOMES

With guidance from OTELP Plus, Maa Ambika SHG took the initiative and implemented oil processing in group approach for livelihood enhancement. The SHG earned an income of Rs. 3500/- within one month and now aspire to generate profits of Rs.50,000/- within a year. This project serves as a model for how government agencies can support SHGs and create opportunities for economic growth in rural areas





SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 12

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

Kushleswar Kechhu, a resident of Dalkibahal village faced unemployment after completing his graduation. Determined to create his own livelihood, he ventured into agriculture on his ancestral land. Kushleswar faced several challenges including inexperience, market side constraints and lack of resources.



INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS



Kushleswar received technical assistance, training, and access to resources from OTELP Plus with a view to enhance his farming practices. Kushleswar implemented diverse farming techniques, cultivating a variety of crops including brinjal, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, chilly, and beans. He utilized biofertilizers such as PSB and neem oil for pest management, ensuring high-quality produce.

OUTCOMES

With dedication and hard work, Kushleswar's farm flourished, yielding annual incomes ranging from Rs. 3 to 4 Lakh. He also provided employment opportunities to his fellow villagers, contributing to local economic growth and social well-being. Kushleswar was honored with prizes and certificates at State Level Annual Adivasi Mela 2024 in recognition of his achievements



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 13

ITDA MALKANGIRI

Context & Challenges: -

The VDA demanded for establishment of a solar irrigation structure in the village. a solar bore well was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 6 Lakh in 2022-23 under DIF. It was also decided that labour cost would be borne by the farmers. VDA members monitored the activity and successfully completed the work within the stipulated time frame. A Producer Group was formed for smooth management of the project.



INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS

Sargiguda village is located in Mathili block of Malkangiri district. During the process of VDLDP preparation for the village, OTELP Plus and FNGO teams realised that agriculture activity was not being undertaken to full potential due to lack of irrigation facilities.

OUTCOMES

As a result during Rabi season, 8 farmers cultivated Tomato, Brinjal and Cauliflower crops in 6 ha area of land. Apart from that, seeds and bio-fertilizers support was provided to them by OTELP Plus. A profit of Rs. 35,000 resulted from this and year round employment was also generated



SUCCESS STORIES & BEST PRACTICES

SUCCESS STORY : 14

ITDA KUCHINDA

Context & Challenges: -

Kruti is a tribal village with a population of 265. Most of the people of this village depend on agriculture and daily labour for their income. Maa Leyadad SHG comprising of 10 tribal women was formed in 2018. The members decided to save Rs. 100 per month per person and opened an account in the local bank and deposited their savings



INTERVENTIONS BY OTELP PLUS



This SHG was selected in 2022-23 by Mission Shakti. to establish a paper plate unit in convergence with OTELP Plus. OTELP Plus provided financial assistance of Rs. 1 Lakh to this SHG. The price of the machine was Rs. 85,000. Necessary raw materials were brought from Jeypore. An average of 200 plates are produced per day. Two members are involved in preparation of paper plates and to marketed the plates in the nearby markets on rotation basis. The group was able to make a profit of Rs. 0.5 per plate produced.

OUTCOMES

As a result of this venture the SHG member's conditions have improved and they have become financially independent. They are hopeful about further improvement in future years for themselves and their community







- OTELP Plus -

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme Plus

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