Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme

Impact Assessment

Forward

` The report is based on the study of the impact assessment of Orissa tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) which is being implemented by the Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development Department of Govt. of Odisha with financial aid from the DFID, IFAD and the WFP.

OTELP is a ten-year programme implemented by the Programme Support Unit (PSU) of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Government of Orissa (GoO) and funded jointly by DFID, IFAD and WFP. The programme began in March 2005. The purpose of the Programme is to ensure that the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of the natural resources at their disposal and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. To achieve this, the Programme: (a) builds the capacity of marginal groups , and grassroots institutions; (b) enhances the access of poor tribal people to land, water and forests and increases the productivity of these resources in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways; (c) encourages and facilitates off-farm enterprise development focused on the needs of poor tribal households; (d) monitors the basic food entitlements of tribal households and ensures their access to public food supplies; (e) strengthens the institutional capacity of government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and civil society to work effectively for participatory poverty reduction with tribal communities; (f) encourages the development of a pro-tribal enabling environment through effective implementation of the legislation governing control of, and access to, development resources by poor tribal households and through recommendation of other policy improvements; and (g) builds on the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals and blend these with technological innovations to ensure a speedier pace of development

The overall objective is to assess the impact of the programme in the empowerment-Livelihood-policy framework, to assess the lessons, gaps and opportunities and to assess the sustainability of the outcomes/impacts.

This report aims at presenting the outcomes, impacts, sustainability, challenges and way forward. It also aims at presenting thematic issues along with the cross cutting issues like Capacity Building, gender, empowerment, convergence, etc. The report aims at studying on effectiveness in implementation of OTELP along with the effectiveness of the processes, procedures adopted and its long term impact on the communities.

Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota

Commissioner- Cum -Director

SCSTRTI, ST & SC Development Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Acknowledgement

For extending Financial support:

- Dr. Hrushikesh Panda, Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

For extending guidance, and administrative support:

- Shri Surendra Kumar,Commissioner-cum Secretary, SSD Department
- Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota, Commissioner-Cum-Director, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
- Shri R. Raghu Prasad, Director(ST)-cum-Additional Secretary to Government, SSD Department
- Shri Srikant Prusty,Project Director,OTELP

For extending administrative support and cooperation in data collection:

- Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha
- Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota, Commissioner-Cum-Director, SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha
- Collector &District Magistrate, Nawarangapur
- Collector &District Magistrate, Rayagada
- Collector &District Magistrate,Kandhamal
- Collector &District Magistrate,Kalahandi
- Collector &District Magistrate,Gajapati
- P.A ITDA, Nawarangapur
- P.A ITDA , Rayagada
- P.A ITDA, Kandhamal
- P.A ITDA, Kalahandi
- P.A ITDA, Gajapati

For extending research/administrative/library/secretarial assistance support:

- Ms. Sanghamitra Das, Asst Director, SCSTRTI
- Shri Sarat Chandra Mohanty, OSD, Former Joint Director, SCSTRTI
- Shri Trilochan Sahoo, OSD, Former Deputy Director, SCSTRTI
- Shri Mohit Kumar Samantaray, Librarian
- Shri Kamraj Acharaya, Junior Assistant

Research Team

Study Director
Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota, IAS, Commissioner-Cum-Director, SCSTRTI

Study Coordinator
Sanghamitra Das, Asst Director, SCSTRTI

Team Leader
Chhayakant Mishra

Data Analysis
Chhayakant Mishra

Report Preparation
Chhayakant Mishra

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CI	Cooperating Institution
CIF	Community Infrastructure Fund
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Paper
CTCRI	Centre of the Indian Central Tuber Crops Research Institute in Bhubaneswar
DFID	Department for International Development
DIF	Development Initiatives Fund
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FD	Forest Department
FLM	Flexible Lending Mechanism
FY	Fiscal Year
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Orissa
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
LI	Livestock Inspector
LLWs	Livestock Link Workers
LWMF	Land and Water Management Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MT	Master Trainer
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTA	Ministry for Tribal Affairs
MWS	Micro-watershed
MSSRF	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products

OTDP	Orissa Tribal Development Programme
OTELP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PA	Programme Administrator
PD	Programme Director
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFMF	Participatory Forest Management Fund
PFMSC	Participatory Forest Management Sub-Committee
PMS	Programme Management System
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	*Panchayat Raj* Institution
PSRMP	*Palli Sabha* Resource Management Plan
PSU	Programme Support Unit
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SHG	Self-Help Group
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SOE	Statements of Expenditure
ST/SCDD	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development Department
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TDCC	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation
VA	Village Animator
VAV	Village Agricultural Volunteer
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDF	Village Development Fund
VDLP	Village Development and Livelihood Pland
VSS	Vana Samrakshana Samithi
VVV	Village Veterinary Volunteer
WDT	Watershed Development Team
WSC	Watershed Sub-Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OTELP implementation in Odisha took place in 3 phases. The Phase I of the programme was completed in 2007. The implementation of Phase II started from 2008 based on the recommendations of the Phase I Mid Term Review Mission conducted during September, 2006. Phase III of implementation began from April 2011 till March 2013. Subsequently, basing upon the delay in introduction of the programme in Phase II districts, the programme was further extended to 31st March, 2014. The programme is now under active consideration for extension till December, 2016 keeping in view of the additional top up assistance by IFAD.

The programme adopts strategic participatory approach among all stakeholders. Communities are considered as the primary stakeholders who are facilitated by the FNGOs followed by technical backstopping from ITDA & PSU. The programme basically aims upon GO & 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.

The food security for the tribal poor, which used to be for about 4 to 6 months per year, has improved due to direct intervention in creating wage employment opportunities and providing food in shape of grains as part of the wage, which directly impacts the food availability at the household level. Besides, efforts have been made for improving the production system at the village level in promoting sustainable agriculture, trying out innovations in Aquaculture, and improving the quality of life through community infrastructure and development initiatives.

An impact study was undertaken in 2015 to assess the impact of the programme in the empowerment-Livelihood-policy framework; to assess the lessons, gaps and opportunities and to assess the sustainability of the outcomes/impacts. To understand the impact of the project, 2011 was taken as the base year and findings were contrasted with the 2014 findings for appreciation of the changes on the ground. The consideration of the base year is 2011 as it is difficult to establish a correct recall beyond five years. It must be taken in to account that the number of OTELP beneficiaries went up by 450 % from 198 in 2011 to 900 in 2014. However the variables remaining same, analyses have been expressed in terms of percentage for better appreciation. The comparison of the results indicate that there are positive shifts and 100% satisfaction of beneficiaries- from moderately satisfied to very satisfied, signifying the positive impact of the programme over the life of the people.

Speaking of sustainable livelihoods, increased sources and rise in income, the trend shows consistent percentage increase 2011 onward. It is seen that number of people having at least one source of income reached the 100 % mark in 2014. It is also seen that diversified sources of income in the project area are on the rise in tandem with increase in people's involvement across these areas over time. Also when contrasted with the control village data, one could understand the limited options in terms of livelihood and scanty involvement. The data also corroborates that diverse options and multiple sources of income have help poor households in dispersing their financial risks and in ensuring a steady flow of income.

Land is a critical productive asset for the poor to earn food and income. And ownership over productive land is a crucial factor for secure livelihoods. The programme facilitates the security on land tenure to the poor landless families to ensure that all families have a piece of productive land to cultivate. The ownership

over productive land in programme villages are 93% in comparison with control villages where the ownership is about 87%. The program's continuous effort in addressing issues of landlessness and ensuring property rights to the tribal households is perceptible in the report.

Fish farming is a new concept for the tribal families in the programme areas. However, with creation of various water bodies inside the programme villages, promotion of fish farming has became a key intervention for the women particularly through women SHGs. Significant number of respondents have reported that they have access to fish ponds and the access have been regulated effectively. As this activity is in its initial phase, more than 59% of the respondents reported about increase in productivity and about 89% of them have realized this is due to the initiative taken by the programme.

Speaking of rural finances, not just support from the project rather mainstreaming of groups was the priority for the programme. To forge financial linkages with the formal financial institutions is the core objective of the programme. RFS triggers these groups in supporting micro credit to demonstrate access and management of micro finance operations. Subsequently these groups are linked with banks for higher credit linkage for taking up income generating activities. It is seen that a majority, approximately, 59% of families have access to financial services and 63% of households have improved access to credit. Moreover, 53% of families have repaid the loan and 37% are ready to do so soon.

Coming to market linkage, not only the production, rather the sale of the surplus agriculture produces and other horticulture or forest produces have been facilitated by the programme to ensure increased income to the poor tribal families. Collective Marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the programme to promote the sale of surplus agriculture produces in a consolidated manner by ensure volume which not only brings down the logistic expenditure but also provides the tribal a better platform to bargain with the market. The rise in income from agricultural sale, posts a rise over the past 4 years. 41 % households agreeing to the increase in income in 2010-11 becomes 73 % in 2014 denoting a significant jump. This has motivated the farmers to grow cash crops more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level. Natural resource management and productivity through transfer of technologies such as seed replacement as part of the programme also have bore fruit.

While designing various livelihoods interventions, the priority of the programme centers on ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages. The programme has intervened in promoting primary sector development particularly the agriculture to increase the production at the village level and also to increase the cash income at the family level to enable financial access to food. It is clear from the survey that the food security situation has been improved particularly in the programme villages where only 5% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 29% of the control villages. While comparing the results with 2010-11, the change is further significant. In 2010-11, only 52% of the respondents were reported no food shortage which has increased to 95% during 2013-14; resulting in improved food security situation. This significant difference is due to the increased crop production and cash income through various programme interventions.

The other programme focus is to build the capacity of the primary stakeholders as they are primarily responsible for planning and execution of work under the programme. About 85% of total budget of the programme are allocated towards development natural resources, which are transferred to grass-root level institutions to execute the planned activities.

The capacity building strategy of the programme is a dynamic one which takes the experiences and lessons gathered during implementation of programme across various districts and communities. This strategy underlines the strength of the CBOs and village level volunteers, who are the key factors for successful implementation of OTELP. These community level workers promoted as service providers at the local level to transfer skills to the communities.

Provision made by the programme for additional components like Community Infrastructure Funds (CIF) and Development Initiatives Fund (DIF) to meet community needs and to support and strengthen the interventions under livelihoods support activities have also gone a long way.

The programme has left policy footprints in order to further extend its livelihoods and food security agenda. It identified land as a critical area of intervention. OTELP has been coming out with measures which can be implemented by the Government as part of its policy to improve the existing livelihoods of the tribal population at large and land has been focal to such initiatives under the support for policy initiative component.

CHAPTER – 1

Overview

1. INTRODUCTION

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

There are certain objectives framed to attain the Programme goal. The key objectives are;

- Build the capacity of marginalized groups as individuals and grass root institutions
- 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 government agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, 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

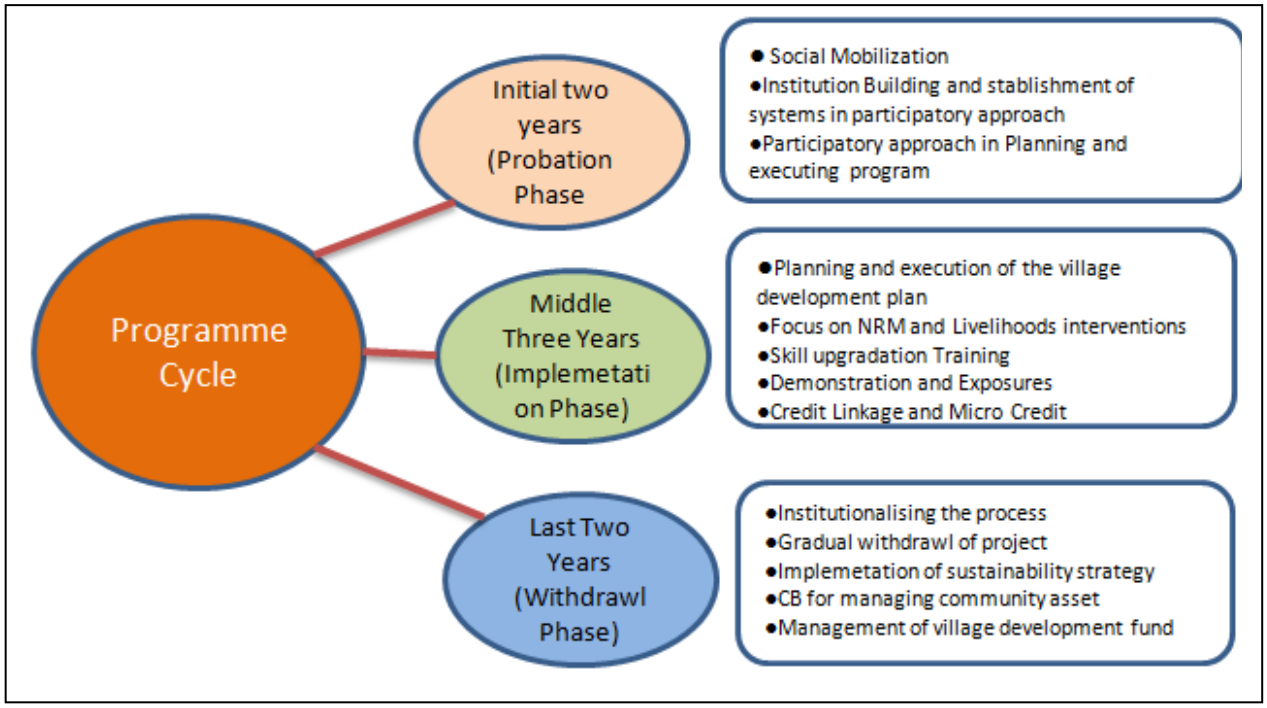
The programme was implemented in 3 phases. The Phase I of the programme was completed in 2007. The implementation of Phase II started from 2008 based on the recommendations of the Phase I Mid Term Review Mission conducted during September, 2006. For both the phases, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha Sj. Naveen Pattnaik lunched the programme on 2nd October 2004 and 27th March 2007 respectively. Phase II Mid Term Review Mission fielded by IFAD during October 2010 and recommended to move up to the Phase III of implementation from April 2011 till end of the programme (March 2013). Currently the programme is in Phase III of

implementation. Subsequently, basing upon the delay in introduction of the programme in Phase II districts, the programme was further extended to 31st March, 2014. The programme is now under active consideration for extension till December, 2016 keeping in view of the additional top up assistance by IFAD.

Phase	Duration	Closing Date
Phase I	Three Years	March, 2007
Phase II	Four Years	March, 2011
Phase III	Two Years	March 2013

The programme adopts strategic participatory approach among all stakeholders. Communities are considered as the primary stakeholders who are facilitated by the FNGOs followed by technical backstopping from ITDA & PSU. The programme basically aims upon GO & 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.

The programme adopts an integrated micro watershed management approach covering a cluster of 10 to 12 micro watersheds situated contiguously with an approximate area of 500 ha per micro watershed. The selection of the micro watersheds is made basing upon the boundary of one set of



10-12 micro watersheds which is coterminous with the Gram Panchayat. The programme has adopted a seven year project cycle management which is further divided into three distinct phases. The initial two years are called probation phase, the real implementation phase comes next for a period of three years and the last two years of the programme is known as consolidation phase/ withdrawal/exit phase.

The programme aims to enhance the natural resources based livelihood activities of the poor tribal community with the available skill. The work participation of the tribes in the programme areas include wage labour, agriculture, sale of NTFPs, migration etc. and the intensity of the above activities are different basing upon the family economic status. The programme constantly endeavors to enhance all kinds of livelihood creating wage employment. This boosts them in earning direct cash and part of the cash paid through food grains. This helps in providing food security to the tribes round the year.

The programme thrusts upon the development of livelihoods of the poor tribal people based on their natural resource and skill. The livelihood profile of the poor communities in the programme areas covers different activities; like wage employment, Agriculture, Sale of Forest Produces, Migration etc. and the intensity of dependence on the above are different based on the family economic status. However the programme constantly tries to improve each section of the livelihood option of the poor by creating maximum opportunities for wage employment for the poor people, where the people get direct cash and grain income from the wage employment. It simultaneously created community assets for conservation and development of Natural Resources.

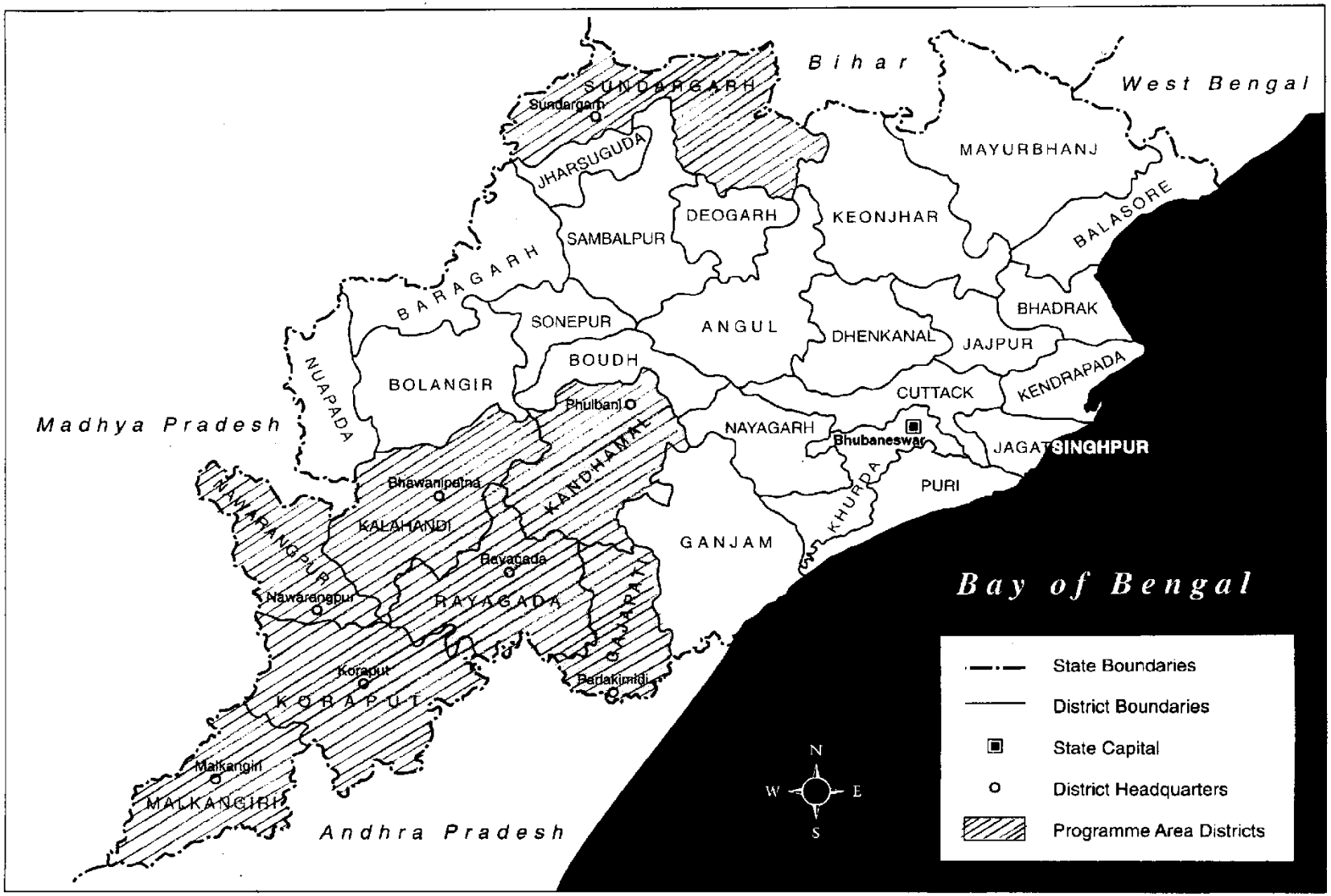
1.1 Programme Area and Communities

The programme is being implemented in 30 backward blocks of seven districts of south west Odisha namely Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkanagiri, Nawrangpur and Rayagada. This implementation programme has been made in a phased manner. 10 blocks in 4 districts have been taken up in Phase I, covering 19481 households in 390 villages in Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati and Kandhamal districts. From January 2008, Phase II operations have started in additional 9 blocks of the above districts along with additional micro watershed in the Phase I blocks of Kalahandi district. Implementation in Phase I villages are completed and villages under Phase II are now under implementation.

INDIA

ORISSA TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

Map 1: Programme Area Districts in Orissa



The total coverage in Phase-II areas of above districts are 9 Blocks covering 15129 Households living in 328 villages. The Phase-II operation in new districts namely Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri and Rayagada started from January 2009 in 11 Blocks covering 21570 Households in 324 villages. The details of the area targeted under the programme are as follows:

District	ITDA	MWS	Village	Area taken up (in Ha.)
Koraput	Koraput	70	231	35482.47
Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	60	163	31939.24
Kandhamal	Baliguda	59	174	25902.25
Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	59	158	25800.00
Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	30	55	15420.64
Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	30	85	15804.00
Rayagada	Gunupur	50	176	25019.68
	TOTAL	**358**	**1042**	**175368.31**

1.2 Demographic Profile

The programme targets 255661 people out of which half of the populations are women. 75% of these populations are schedule tribe. The major tribes included under the programme are Soura, Lanjia Soura, Kondha, Kutia Kondha, Paraja, Bonda, Bhumija and Koya. Out of the above tribal Lanjia Soura, Kutia Kondha and Bonda are the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG). Besides, tribal population, the programme also targets 15% of scheduled caste population and 11% of other backward class (OBC) population living in the programme areas.

District	Total Male	Total Female	ST Male	ST Female	SC Male	SC Female	Other Male	Other Female
Koraput	28826	29296	72	71	10	9	18	20
Gajapati	18333	18542	99	99	1	1	0	0
Kandhamal	16428	16486	64	65	28	27	8	7
Kalahandi	13864	14216	74	77	21	19	5	4
Nawrangpur	22372	22287	63	62	11	11	27	27
Malkanagiri	9123	8788	84	84	6	6	10	10
Rayagada	19033	18067	71	73	29	27	0	0
	127979	**127682**	**74**	**75**	**15**	**14**	**11**	**11**

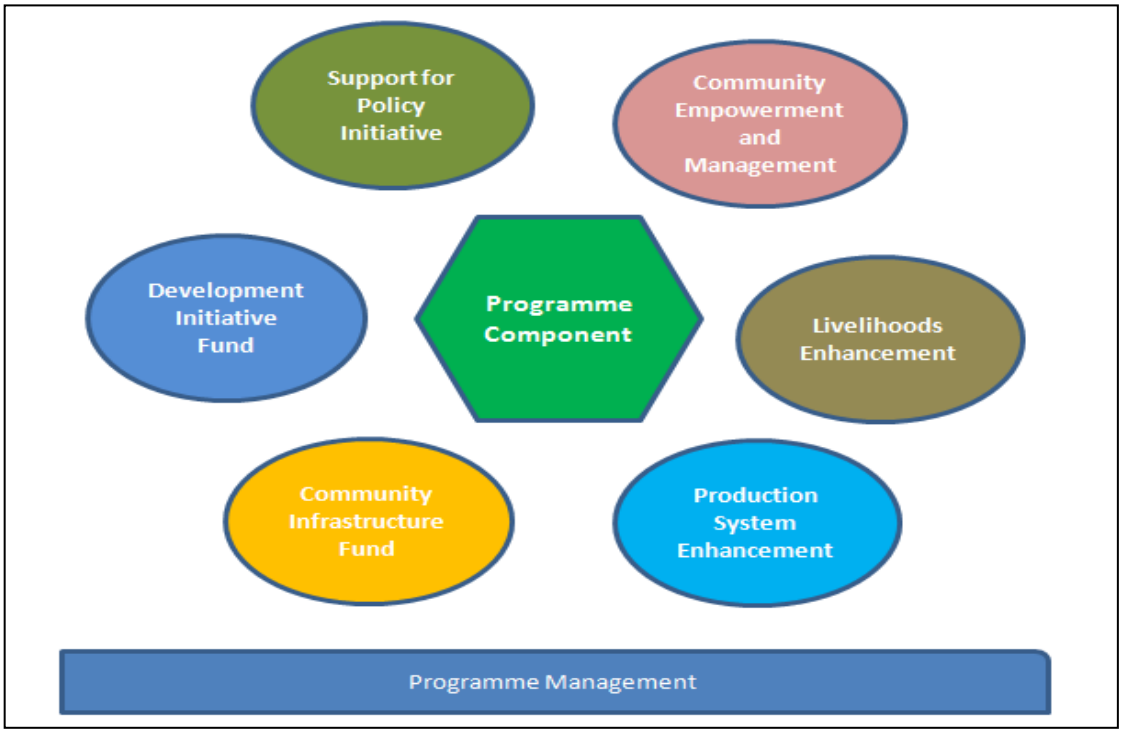
The regions covered under the programmes are poverty stricken and backwardness. It is characterized based upon land holding and access to various assets. However 68% of targeted

families fall in BPL category as per the govt. records but in reality all families lies in the same line. The table also reveals that 24 % of households do not have land. To provide them sustainable livelihood option is the big challenge before programme. Incidence of poverty is very acute in the programme locations. Tribal economics are based on the agriculture and forests. For agriculture land is the most essential asset for production. In the programme area more than 80% of the families have less than one standard hector land holding. Nevertheless, 21% of targeted family's situation is even worst as they do not posses any land. Livelihoods improvements of these families are key challenges before the programme.

The following table depicts the district wise targeted beneficiaries under OTELP & OTELP Plus.

Particulars	**OTELP**			**OTELP Coverage**	**OTELP Plus**
	Phase I		**Phase II**	**Phase I + II**	**2011--2018**
	(2004-2007)	(2008- 2013)			
Districts	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal	Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, rayagada	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, rayagada	Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nawrangpur, Malkanagiri, rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar
Blocks	10	9	11	30	32
No. of MWS	135	113	110	358	585
No. of village	390	346	306	1042	1566
Treatable area (ha)	63219.43	55904.53	56244.32	175368.28	310157.73
Total HHs	19481	15129	21570	56180	82353
ST HHs	16301	10438	15462	42201	65076
SC HHs	2360	2276	3433	8069	10313
BPL HHs	16277	10314	12883	39474	36446
Landless HHs	4990	2935	4470	12395	3023
Vulnerable HHS	3101	1546	1474	6121	9584
No. of FNGOs	12	11	11	34	54+6 consortium

1.3 Programme Components



1.4 Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Programme

The programme adopts a public private and community partnership approach in implementation of the activities. In this PPCP mode, community have taken the lead role in planning, executing, monitoring and evaluating the programme where as the government provides the technical assistance and support, and the NGOs play the role of facilitator in mobilizing community and empowering them. The programme is implemented through SHG, UG and CIG.

Name of stakeholders	Roles & Responsibility
Community	Planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, governance, documentation.
Non-Government Organization	Facilitation for planning, technology transfer, capacity building, handholding support for implementation
Government	Technical Assistance and Support
Donor agency	Financial support along with technical inputs & support

The programme follows the guidelines prescribed by the MoRD. It gives trace on all the families covered within the geographical boundary of one micro watershed. It consists of two to three villages termed as Village Development Association (VDA) and it needs to be registered under society act 1860 to be treated as VDC where all the adult members are part of this association. VDC is the Executive body of VDA. This executive body comprises of 15-20 members. There are various community based organization promoted through the programme such as SHG,

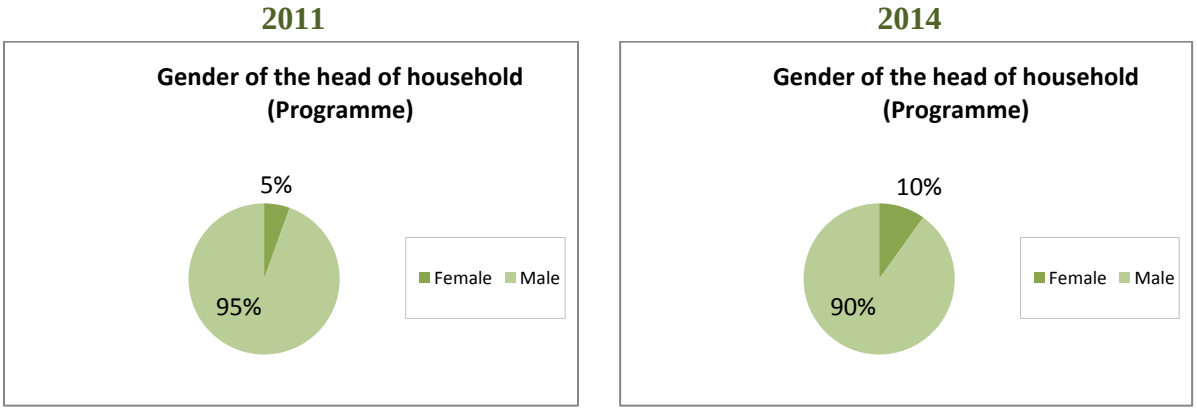
VDC, VLSC, UGs, CIGs etc. and managed by the community itself in sustainable manner. In all cases women are included on priority basis to empower them for taking up livelihood activities to lead smooth and better life with dignity. All these institutions are responsible for taking up implementation of developmental activities at grass-root level.

1.5 Beneficiary profile and participation in the project

The total respondent households are male in case of programme villages in comparision to 96% in the control villages. The society in the tribal regions where the project is operating, male is mostly treated as the head of the family. In cases where female have reported as head of household are mostly single women or widow. The number of women headed households have increased in comparison to the previous year in both the programme and control villages. However, this bears very little significance in the outcome of the project.

To understand the impact of the project the base line findings need to be contrasted with the end line for appreciation of the true changes on the ground. Here for all practical purposes, 2011 has been taken as the base year and 2014 the final year. The consideration of the base year is 2011 as it is difficult to establish a correct recall beyond five years. It must be taken in to account that the number of OTELP beneficiaries went up by 450 % from 198 in 2011 to 900 in 2014. However the variables remaining same, analyses have been expressed in terms of percentage for better appreciation.

1.5.1 Gender Distribution among beneficiary households



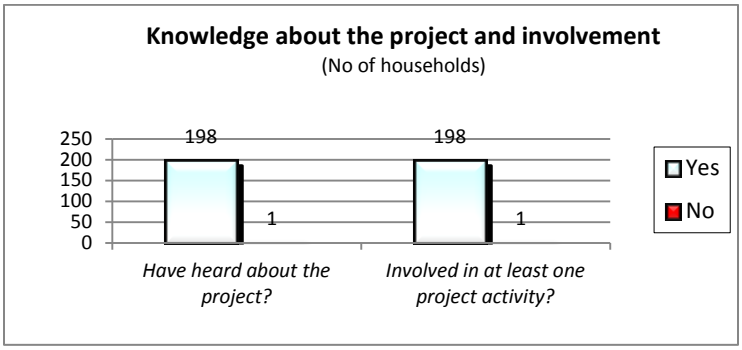
Inference: If you take a close look at the distribution of the beneficiaries in terms of households headed by males and households headed by females across 2011 to 2014; a clear increase of 2 per cent in terms of coverage of female led households is visible in 2014 against the base year indicating an effort toward inclusive intervention.

In terms of figures, there were only 11 female led households out of the total 198 beneficiary families in 2011, whereas in 2014, there are 89 women led households out of the total 900 families.

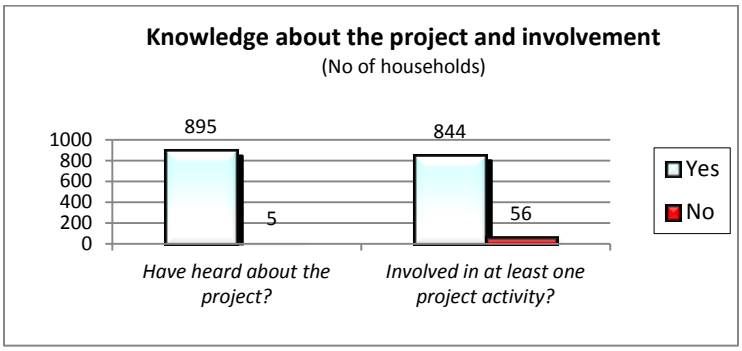
99.66% of the beneficiary households reported that they have knowledge about the project and are participating in various programme activities like the result of the previous year. As the programme is being implemented in a phased manner sample households from Phase I villages have reported that they are participating in various programme activities since 2006 and rest from phase II villages since 2008 and 2009. The details of the families participating in various activities of the programme are represented in the following chart.

1.5.2. Knowledge about the project and involvement

2011



2014

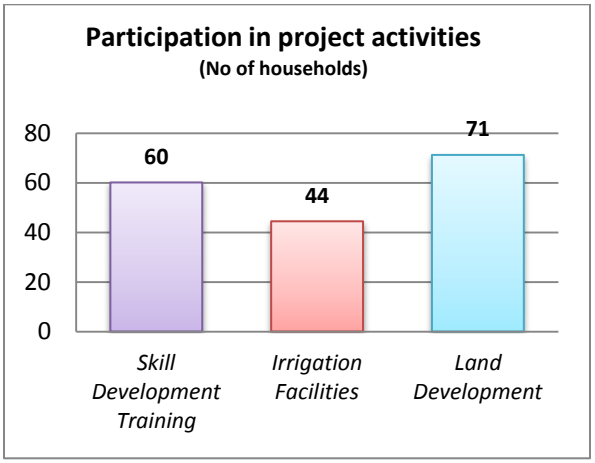


Inference: In terms of awareness on the project, it could be effortlessly inferred from the adjacent bar graphs that it has significantly gone up in terms of numbers from 2011 to 2014. From 198 HH in 2011, the number of people who are aware of OTELP went up to 895 in 2014.

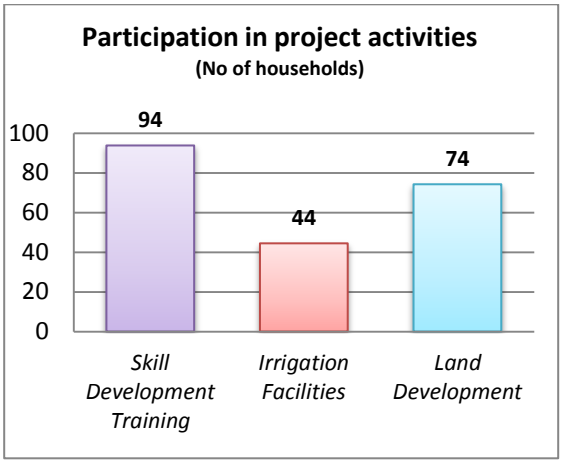
However, in terms of involvement in project activities; it is noticed that when it was close to 100 % involvement of the beneficiary families in 2011, showing all 198 household involvement in the activities; in 2014, there is 94 % involvement of the beneficiary households, which translates to 844 HH out of total 900 beneficiary households under coverage.

1.5.3. Participation in project activities

2011



2014



Inference: Talking of percentage of beneficiary families involved across the skill development training; irrigation facilities and land development activities it is noted that significant increase in involvement is noticed in skill development and land development, whereas the percentage of household involvement in irrigation facilities remain constant. This could also be attributed the fact that structural activities were on the wane in the later part of the project.

On further observation it is discernible that, the percentage of households involved in skill development training has gone up remarkably from 60 % in 2011 to 94 % in 2014, which when translated in to figure says that 844 households were covered under skill development against only 119 HH in 2014. This points to the fact that the employability and livelihood skills of beneficiaries under the project has gone up significantly.

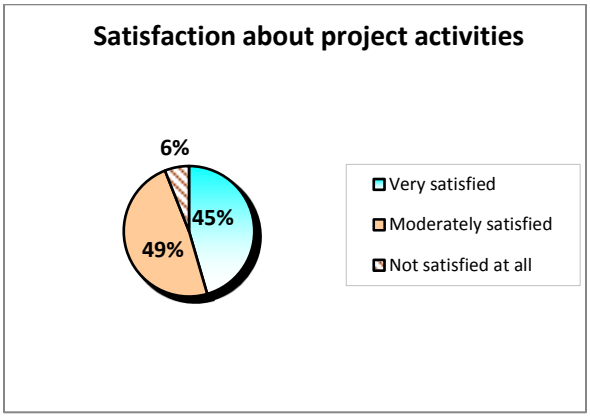
Though the percentage of households involved in the irrigation activities, remains the same in both the base year and the year of evaluation, in terms of number of households it has gone up from 88 families in 2011 to 400 families in 2014.

Coming to Land Development and agricultural activities there have been discernible rise both in terms of number as well as percentage. As against 142 households in 2011, 668 families benefitted from this intervention in 2014 showing a percentage increase of 3 %(from 71 % in 2011 to 74% in 2014).

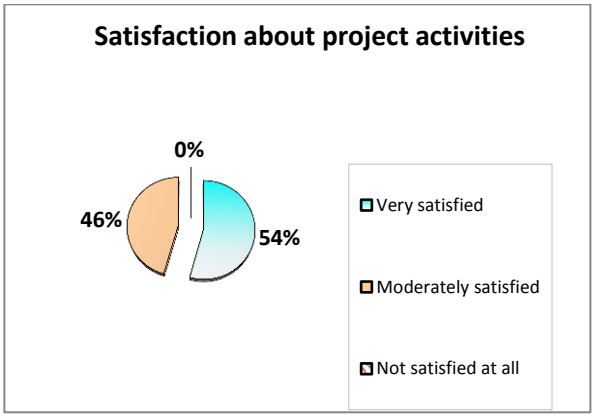
The annual outcome survey tried to access the satisfaction level of the respondents, where in 53% respondents reported very satisfied and 1% as not satisfied. The comparison of the result with the previous year indicates that there are positive shifts from moderately satisfied to very satisfied, signifying the positive impact of the programme over the life of the people.

1.5.4. Beneficiary Satisfaction on Project Activities

2011



2014



Inference: Satisfaction as a parameter is very critical in terms of project appreciation and vindicates the relevance of the project from the beneficiary perspective. Speaking of the same; it is derived from the above pies that the satisfaction of beneficiaries reached 100 % ranging from moderate to very satisfied. When compared to the base year, this is a noticeable improvement as 2011 shows close to 6 % (12 Households) who were not happy with the project for various reasons.

1.6 Study Objective

- To assess the impact of the programme in the empowerment-Livelihood-policy framework
- To assess the lessons, gaps and opportunities
- To assess the sustainability of the outcomes/impacts

1.7. Study Framework

Purpose: ensure sustainable improvements in the food security and livelihoods of poor tribal households by promoting a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

Thematic Focus	Areas for exploration	Stakeholders	Methods	Tools
Livelihood	Farm Activities, off farm enterprise, Entitlemet, Income, Productive Assets, Support services (skills, Finance and Market)	Community Members, CBOs, PRI, Block,ITDA, Bank, Resource/support agencies	Quanti and Quali Mix	SSQ, FGD, IDI, KII
Food Security	Entitlement, Availability, Accessibility, Sufficiency, Distribution	Community Members, Govt. Rep	Quanti and Quali Mix	SSQ, FGD, KII
Natural Resurce Management	Access and Management, Increase productivity, Environmental sustainability, equity	VDC,WDC, PIA, CBOs, ITDA, Dept.s, RNGO	Quali	FGD, IDI, KII
Water and Sanitation	Source, Management, Access, hygiene	Community, SHGs, Health Workers	Quali	FGD, KII
Institution Building	Typology, genesis, activities, benefits, linkages, leveraging, advocacy	CBOs, Federations, WDC, ITDA, Govt. Depts	Quali	FGD, KII
Capacity Building/Cross Cutting Areas	Capacity Building, Gender, Migration, innovation and technology, Indigeneous knowledge	CBO, PIA, ITDA, PRI, Block	Quali	FGD, IDI, KII
Programme management	Organizational Capacity, Technical Support, Financial Support, M&E, Exit	PMU, ITDA, PIA	Quali	IDI, KII
Enabling, pro-tribal policy environment	Theme,Initiatives, Magnitude, processes, results, benefits	MU, ITDA, PIA, CBO, Govt, Dept	Quali	IDI, KII

1.8. Sampling

The study covered five districts. One block has been selected from each district as sample block. Of the total villages of the selected block, 10% villages has been taken as sample. In each sample village 5 HHs has been covered under the study. In the control area no. of sample villages is 50% of the sample villages of the treatment area.

			Treatment			Controlled	
District	Rep.Block	Total Villages	No. of sample Villages	No. of sample HH	PIA	Sample Villages	Sample HH
Gajapati	Gumma	35	4	20	CCD	2	10
Kandhamal	Tumudibandha	47	5	25	Pradata	2	10
Kalahandi	Th.Rampur	35	4	20	Antodaya	2	10
Rayagada	Kashipur	14	2	10	Shakti	1	5
Nabarangpur	Kosamguda	15	2	10	RCDC	1	5
05	05	146	17	85	5	8	40

CHAPTER – 2

LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

2.1. Livelihoods Profile

Tribal people constitute about 75% of total population in the programme area; who were characterized by a lifestyle distinct from agrarian communities. They subsisted on different combinations of shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering of forest products: all activities linked with forest. Dependency on natural resources lies at the heart of the tribal economy but recent decades have seen a process of transition in the tribal livelihoods from forest based to a predominantly land based one. In tribal dominated areas, ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and high risk of drought have resulted in food insecurity, increasing out-migration, periodic deaths and starvation. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low-income levels led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribal into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of tribal is increasingly vulnerable due to persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base.

The livelihoods enhancement component of the programme adopts a sustainable livelihoods approach which is people-centric approach to development; supporting people's effort to achieve their livelihoods goal. The programme focuses the development of livelihood assets at the disposal of tribal; namely natural, human, social, financial and physical within a sustainable livelihoods framework. Livelihoods is 'sustainable' when it can cope with, and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the next generation and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term" (Chamber, R; Conway, G 1992). Tribal livelihoods can be grouped into three categories, namely (i) land based livelihoods (which include agriculture, horticulture and NTFP); (ii) livestock based livelihoods (which include animals fisheries) and (iii) micro-enterprises.

Livelihoods enhancement component of the programme consists of sub-components namely (i) land and water management, (ii) participatory forest management, (iii) agriculture and horticulture development, (iv) livestock and aquaculture production, (v) rural financial services and (vi) community infrastructure addressing the issues on poverty and provides alternative livelihoods options as the tribal people are mostly depends on the available natural resource bases. The fund under this component is directly invested within the micro watershed villages for development of natural resources base as well as establishing the livelihoods support system for the tribal communities.

2.2. Agriculture

Odisha is an agrarian state with Agriculture & Animal husbandry contributing 17.2% (2012- 13) to Gross State Domestic Product. It provides employment & sustenance, directly or indirectly to more than 60% of the population & forms the single largest employment sector of the state. Agriculture economy being basic livelihood provider to masses has to be understood not only in terms of its productivity but also in terms of its sustainability. Priority has been given for household level food security through land use planning of different land capability classes,

Involvement in Farm related Activity

Inference: The pie charts above show the involvement of treatment households in farm activities. A decline of 2 % is noticed in 2014 vis-a-vis 2011. This might find an explanation in the point that various off farm activities were taken in to the fold of the project and beneficiaries could have moved to enterprises and other lucrative options.

The major interventions were

2.2.1. Diversification of Cropping

Major thrust has been given on mitigation of moisture stress or drought condition and to grow non-paddy crops in the rainfed up land. Crops like coarse cereals (Maize, Jowar, Ragi & Minor millets), Pulses (Pigeon pea, Black gram, Cowpea, Horse gram), Oil seeds (Groundnut, Niger), Vegetables, Tuber crops, Spices (Ginger, Turmeric) are promoted alone or in combination instead of paddy crop.with the experience of success, upland paddy has been diverted to non paddy crops by many farmers in different programme districts,.

2.2.2. Introduction of new crops

New crops and improved varieties of Paddy (Khandagiri, Lalat, Naveen, Swarna, Jajati, MTU 1010, Surendra), Maize (Navjot), Ragi (Bhairabi) Pigeon pea (Asha), Chick pea (ICCC37 (desi) & KAK 2 (kabuli)), Black gram (PU94-2), Ground nut (Devi), Niger (GA-10), Turmeric (Lakadong), Ginger (Suprava), Yam (Orissa Elite), Elephant foot yam (Gajendra), Pineapple (Queen), Orange flesh sweet potato, Brinjal (Green star, Blue star), Off season cauliflower (Pusa early, Pusa deepali), Offseason cabbage (Konark, Deepa), Runner bean (Pottangi local, Udayagiri local, Radish (Pusa Chetki), Tomato (Utkal Pallavi, Utkal Dipit, Utkal Kumari), Okra (Utkal Gourav), Chilly (Utkal Abha), Monsoon potato (Kufri Jyoti), Onion (Nasik red, Agri found light red) have been promoted in the programme areas.

2.3 Off-Farm:

In OTELP operation villages about 75% households are below the poverty line (BPL) & 24% are absolute landless. These tribal families depend on subsistence agriculture. OTELP adopts micro watersheds as a unit of planning & implementation with community participation for livelihood promotion including farm, off farm & nonfarm enterprise interventions. The income from traditional agriculture being low due to seasonal (rain fed) is unable to provide full employment for working class. The major issues for the poor & landless tribal are food security & risk spreading through subsidiary income. Therefore, 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 resource poor households. In order to overcome this problem, it may be necessary to take up scientific rural poultry production by introduction of low input technology dual purpose birds & improved broiler farming so as to meet the requirement of the rural sector where the poultry farming constitute a source of subsidiary occupation, generating subsistence income to boost the nutritional standards, income levels and health of rural masses. The income from this activity, equivalent to 200 wage days reduces outward migration and helps the family to invest in existing resources-most notably in her land (arable or homestead) further augmenting the sufficiency in the hither to deficit house hold.

94% of families have reported increase in the livestock herd size. Livestock have been always a risk mitigating asset for the poor and 94% of the beneficiary households own livestock. The programme promoted sustainable livestock based livelihoods model on goat rearing and poultry farming. Community managed livestock support system through promoting para veterinary worker at the village level for providing services like breed up-gradation, castration, vaccination, de-worming and treatment of diseases etc. are ensured which reduces the risk of mortality and increasing the production of the livestock.

2.3.1. Animal Husbandry and Livestock

The present goat rearing practices amongst the tribal is very traditional and unscientific. Kid mortality and mother mortality are as high as 40 % and 30% respectably. Hardly any tribal family avails veterinary service available from the government's veterinary department. OTELP plan is to further strengthen the services like regular health check up at the doorstep and regular vaccination, medication provided by the trained Para-veterinarians along with improvement of the local breeds by supply of improved quality Bucks. Thus it will restrict the kid mortality. and mother mortality to 15% and 10 % respectively. Improved shed construction, enhanced knowledge of tribal about improved rearing practice, with crèche for kid goats, and feed supplement for pregnant and lactating mother goats will help in mitigating the risks in production. Proper feeding practice (preparation of dry fodder and silage, azolla cultivation also helps in increasing the immunity in goats and in increasing their body weight within a short duration. With the existing skill a tribal can easily rear 6 to 8 mother goats to get additional annual income of Rs.15,000 from the 3rd year of involvement in this activity.

In view of this goatery projects were sanctioned by the ST & SC Development Department for 900 ST families under ITDA, Balliguda and Gunupur for a projected cost of Rs.337.50 lakhs under SCA to TSP during 2012-13. Similarly, Rs.240.01 lakhs has also been sanctioned during 2012-13 under improved goatery programme for 1200 Nos. poorest of the poor tribal families under ITDA, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. Apart from this Rs.637.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to cover 1600 tribal families for OTELP Plus Blocks under ITDA, Paralakhemunid, Nawarangpur and Koraput under SCA to TSP by the ST & SC Development Department during 2013-14.

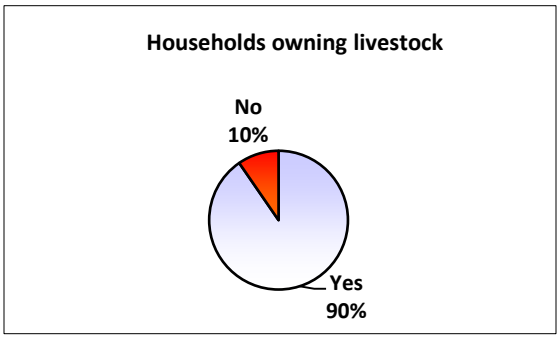
Through this project each tribal family is provided 5 to 6 mother goats and one buck for every 4 to 5 families. Till date 946 nos. of goat sheds have been constructed and 2970 female goats & 108 nos. of improved bucks for breed up-gradation have been provided in OTELP project areas. The existing goat cooperative will help the tribal by providing services like regular medication, vaccination, timely castration, imparting training on improved goat rearing, grooming of paravets, arranging feed, insurance and sale of goats at a fair price etc. The focus will be on women rearers involved in goat *rearing and sustainably* even after the end of the project.

Rearing of livestock is the traditional means for tribal to secure immediate or unforeseen expenditures. As reported above, 94% of the beneficiary families own small ruminants or livestock and rearing poultry birds for their livelihoods. The programme has ensured livestock support system to these families to increase the production. From the study it is clearly came out that 94% of the beneficiary families have reported that there is an increase in their herd size. The increase in size of the herd is mainly due to low mortality of the animals and availability of surplus cash income at the family level to purchase new animals. From the various programme interventions, the cash income has increased at the family level as reported earlier in this

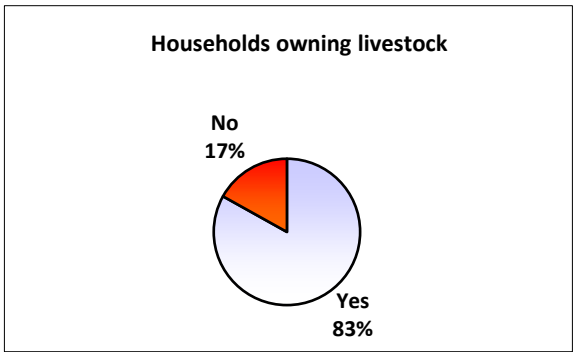
document and also due to effective livestock support system at the village level, through promotion of paravet volunteers which reduced the mortality. 55% of the beneficiary families reported that this increase in the herd size is due to the programme activities. The following chart depict the information collected from the primary survey.

2.3.1.1. Livestock Ownership at HH Level:

2011



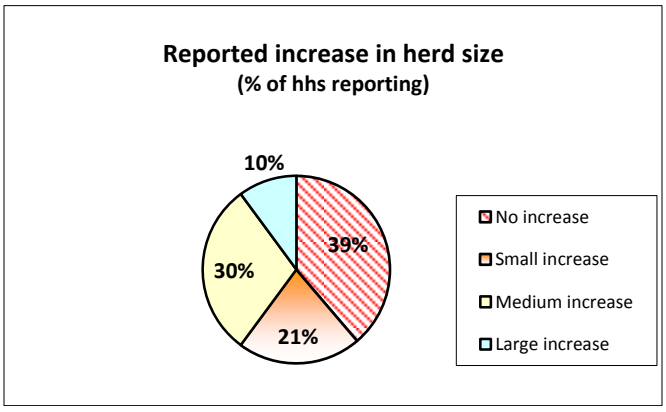
2014

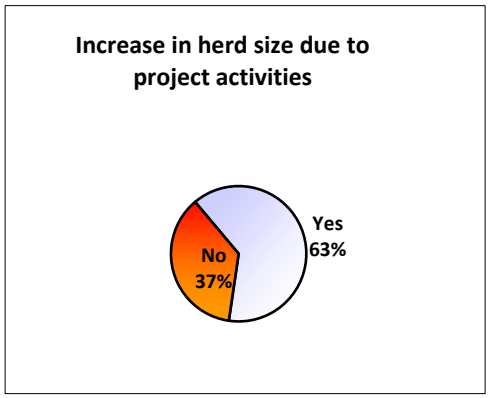


Inference: The above pie graphs show percentage of household owning livestock. As against 90 % in 2011, 83 % own livestock in 2014.

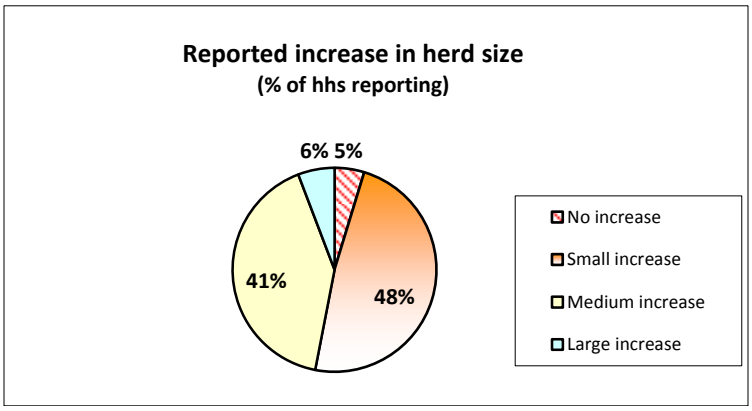
2.3.1.2 Increase in Livestock Productivity

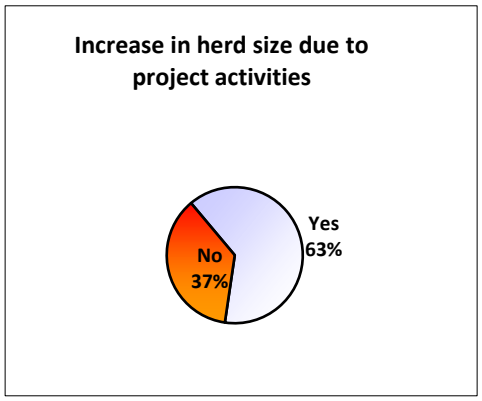
2011- Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households

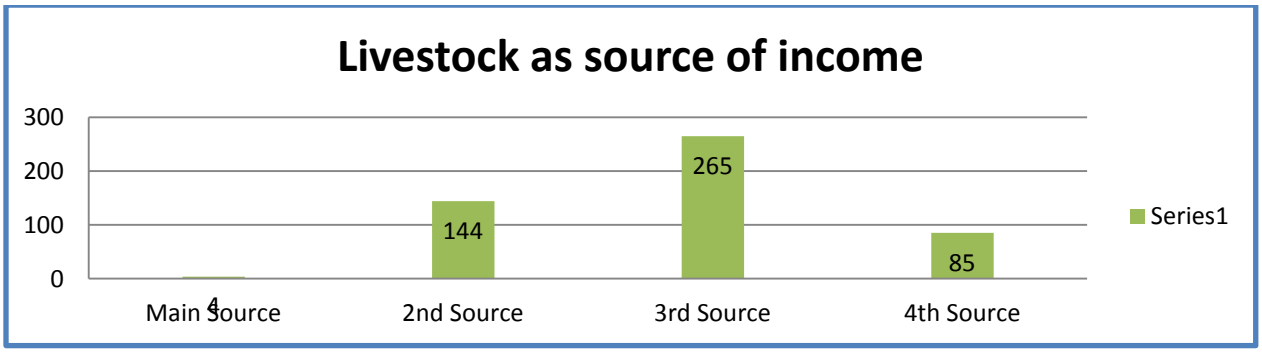




Inference: In 2011, 59 % households posted small to large increase in livestock asset and 39 % did not report any change. However, in 2014, 95 % of the households posted small to large increase in livestock assets. In both 2011 and 2014, 53 % households attributed this rise to project activities.

2.3.1.3 Livestock as Source of Income

It is to be appreciated that livestock emerged as a strong third source of income for over 250 households in the treatment sample. This went a long way in supplementing the primary source of income and contributed to sound financial system at the household level.



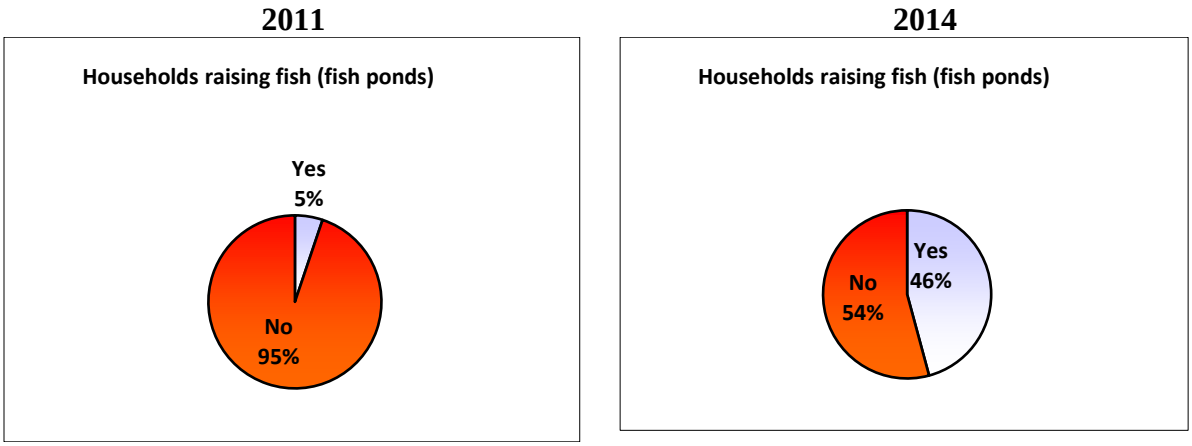
2.3.2. Pisciculture

Pisciculture is an activity introduced by the programme little later. However, it was found that about 33% of the beneficiary families have responded to pisciculture as a livelihood option and it is mostly done at a group level instead of an individual family level. However, the members of these groups adopted this option as they realized increase in production of fish. About 68% of them are quite happy with the increase in the production of fish from fish ponds and 83% reported that this increase in fish ponds is due to the programme activities. However, the programme needs to gather field learning in the sector considering the negative trend during this year and to include more number of families adopting this option for livelihoods in coming

About 750 poor tribal families have been covered through 176 water bodies during the season in 2013-14 in both projects under ITDAs Koraput & Nabarangpur.

Sl No	Activity	ITDA, Koraput	ITDA, Nabarangpur	Total
1	No of Blocks	4	4	8
2	No of villages	34	17	51
3	Farm ponds	56	61	117
4	Community ponds	30	29	59
	Total	**86**	**90**	**176**

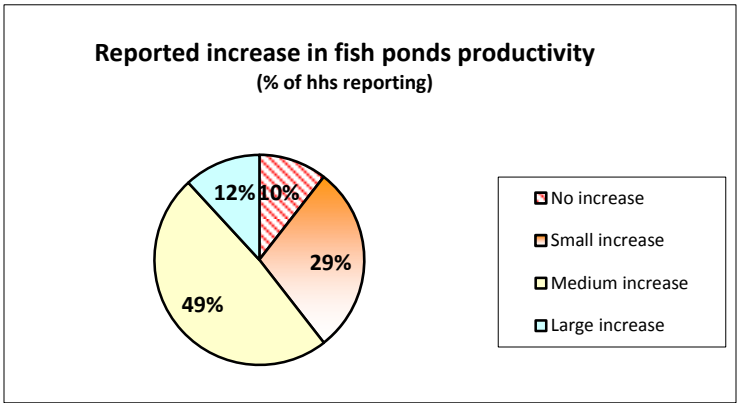
2.3.2.1. Households Involved in Pisci-culture

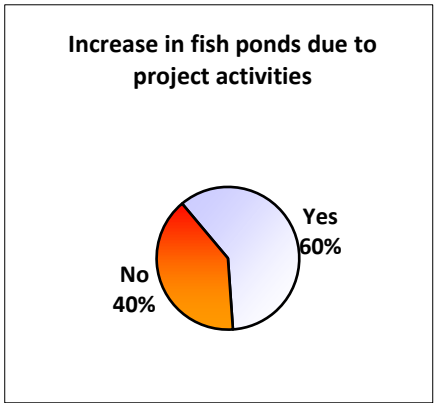


Inference: When 2011 and 2014 data are contrasted it is observed that the percentage of households involved in raising fish increased from 5% in 011 to 54% in 2014.

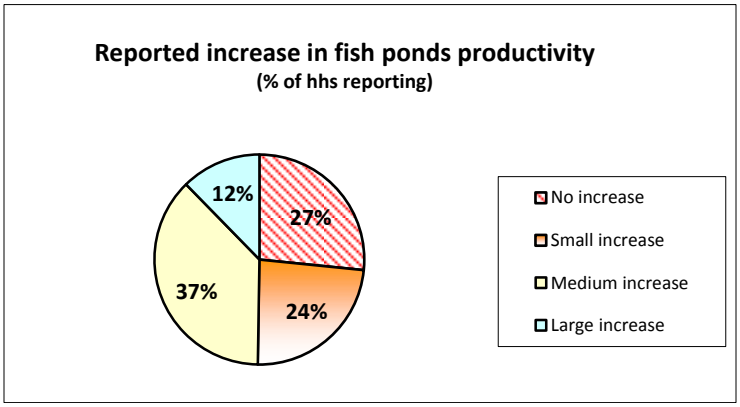
2.3.2.2. Increase in fish pond productivity

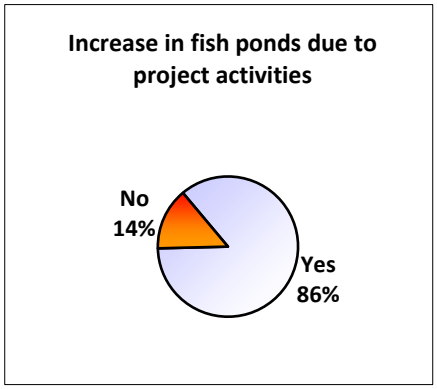
2011- Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households



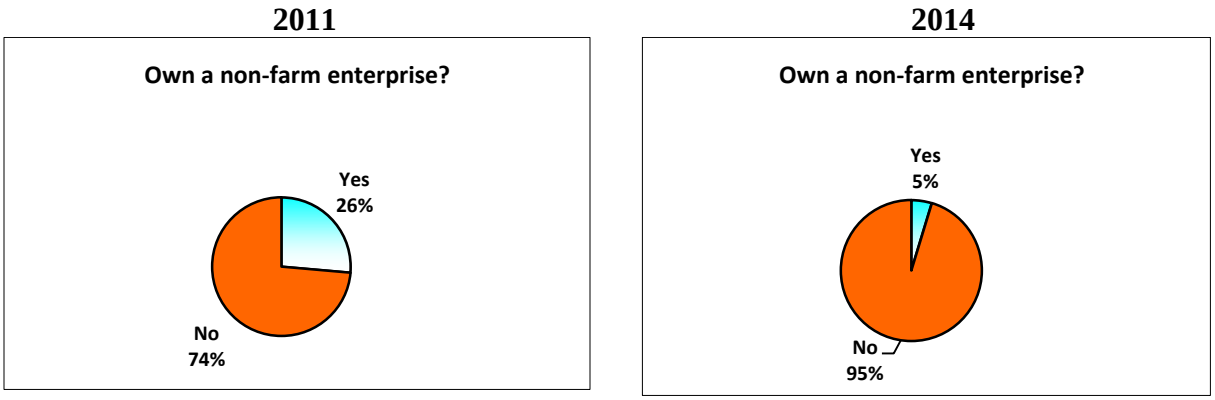


Inference: 71 % households in 2011 reported increase in fish pond productivity; of which 60 % attributed the same to project activities. In 2014, 73 % among the sample households reported increase in fish pond productivity; of which 86 % attributed the hike to the project activities.

2.4 Non-Farm

The programme is eyeing on promoting large numbers of feasible microenterprise through SHG and its federation. It is key pin for enhancing livelihood activities of tribal poor leading to a better livelihoods option. The SHG and its federation has availed loan for taking up different types of business activities particularly value addition of surplus agriculture produces and Non-timber forest products. It helps them to be empowered in terms of socially, economically and politically. The different kinds of microenterprises are preparing tamarind cake, turmeric powder, flour mills, oil extraction unit, chick feed unit, nutritional food processing unit, leaf plate making unit etc. The credit utilization pattern indicates that maximum loan is meant for business and productive purposes. Above pictures depict SHGs involvement in different micro enterprise activities.

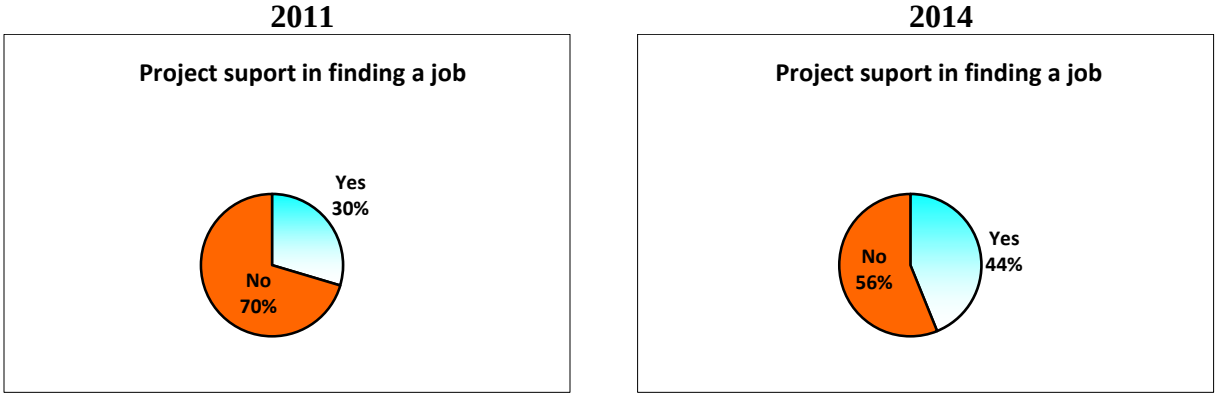
2.4.1Non-farm Enterprises



Inference: When both the pie charts for 2011 and 2014 are compared, it is seen that the percentage of beneficiaries owning non-farm enterprises has come down from 26 % 2011 to 5 % in 2014.

This finding indicates that the beneficiaries find farming as a gainful practice, which could be largely due to the project intervention support ranging from irrigation to improved farming practices.

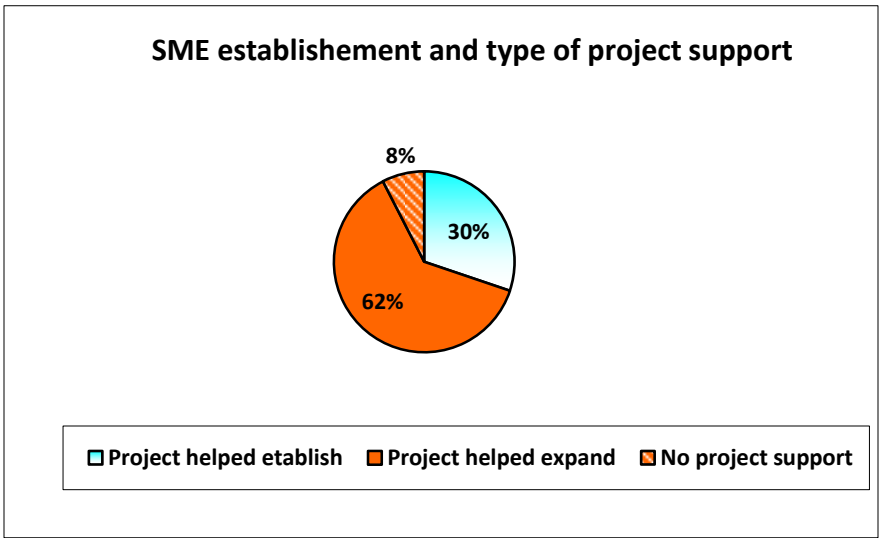
2.4.2. Ensuring Employability



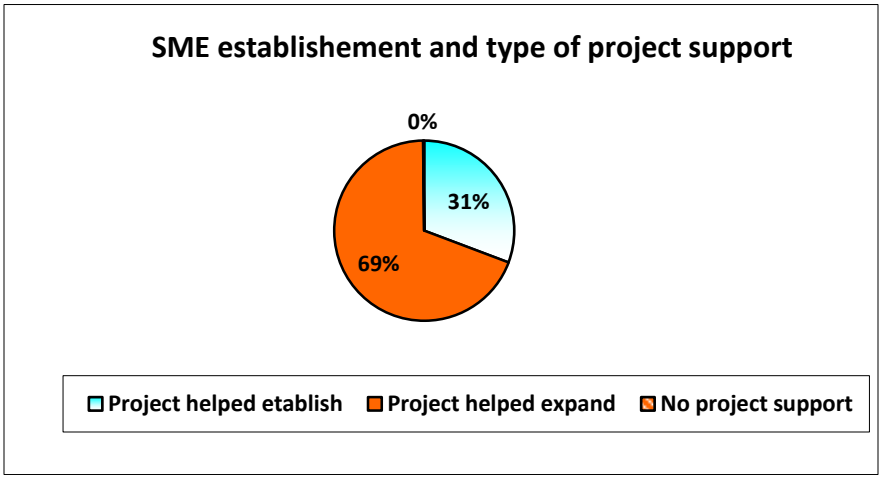
Inference: Speaking of skill trainings and subsequent employment, the percentage of beneficiaries declaring project support in finding a job has also witnessed a substantial increase from 30 % in 2011 to 44% in 2014 owing to skill interventions.

2.4.3. SME Support

2011



2014



Inference:

The project facilitated setting up SMEs in terms of establishment, and expansion.

When the pie of 2011 is considered, 62 % sample households said that the project helped establish the SMEs. In 2014, this figure went up to 69 %.

In terms of SME expansion, 30% beneficiaries admitted to the project contribution in 2011. In 2014, this percentage rose to 31 %.

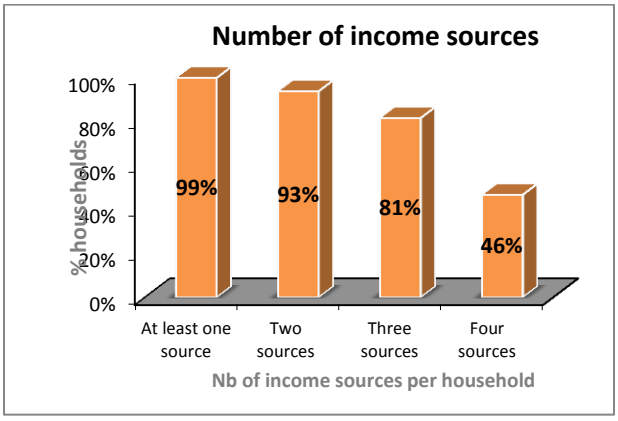
3. Income

3.1 Income: Number of sources and typology of sources

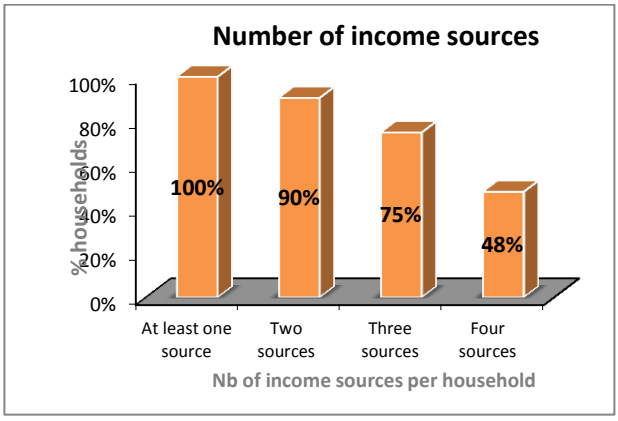
The table below depicts number of sources of income and the primary sources in the project area and control village in 2011- the base year and then the same variable in 2014 in both project area and control village. This primarily attempts to show the diversified sources of income in the project area and increase in people's involvement across these areas over time. Also when contrasted with the control village data, one could understand the limited options in terms of livelihood and scanty involvement in these regions. The data also corroborates that diverse options and multiple sources of income help poor households in dispersing their financial risks and ensure steady flow of income.

OTELP Treatment area

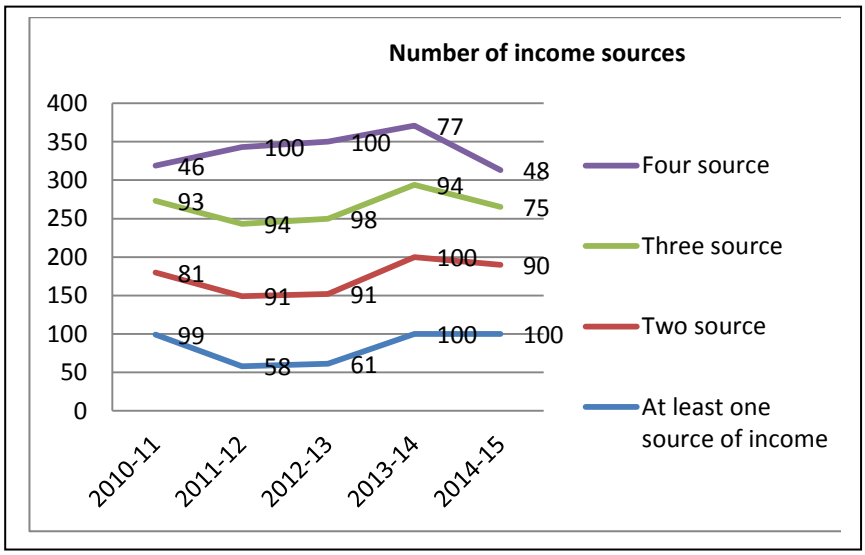
2011



2014



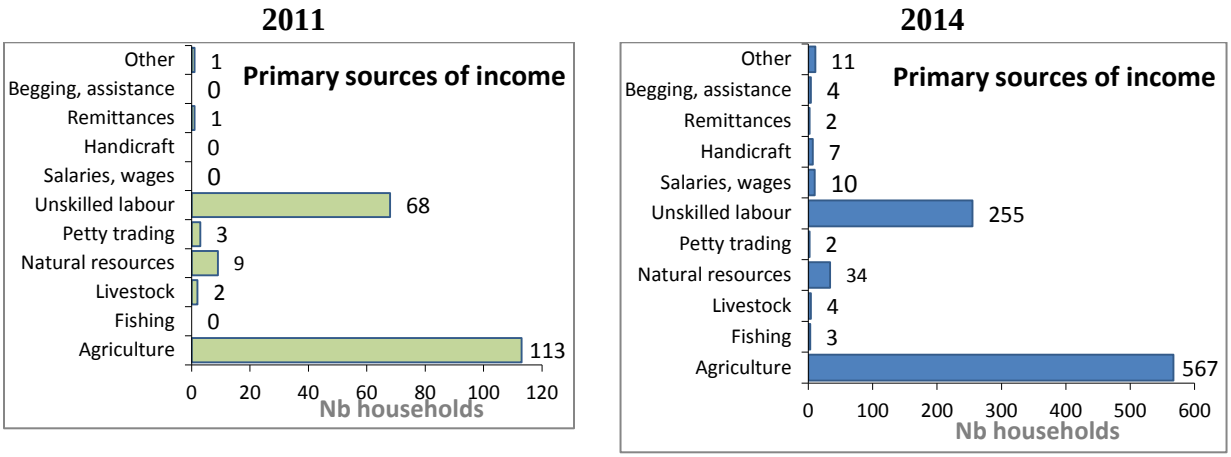
3.2 Increase in sources of income:



The adjacent line graph below corroborates the bar chart shown above and shows the percentage increase 2011 onward. It is evident that number of people having at least one source of income reached the 100 % mark in 2014.

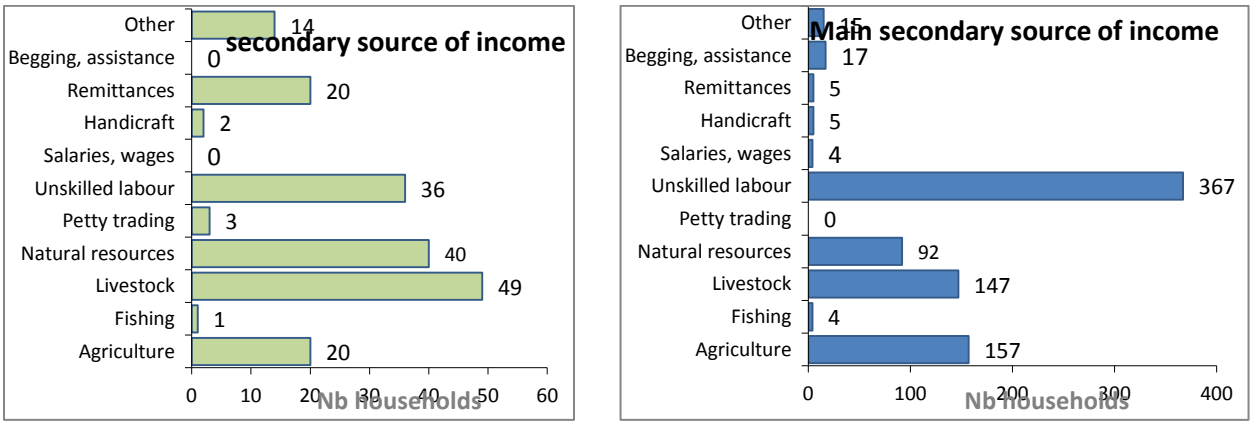
The beneficiaries having four sources of income also went up from 46 per cent in 2011 to 48 % in 2014.

3.3. Typology of sources of income and growth across livelihood sectors



Inference: The charts above show that in both the years agriculture remains as the primary source of income for the sample population. Speaking of agriculture, in 2011, 57 % of the total sample were dependent on agriculture, which increased to 63 % of the sample in 2014. This could be attributed to the support from the project. Also it is to be noted that percentage of unskilled labour which was close to 34% in 2011, reduced to 23 % by 2014, signifying movement toward gainful employment in the sample population.

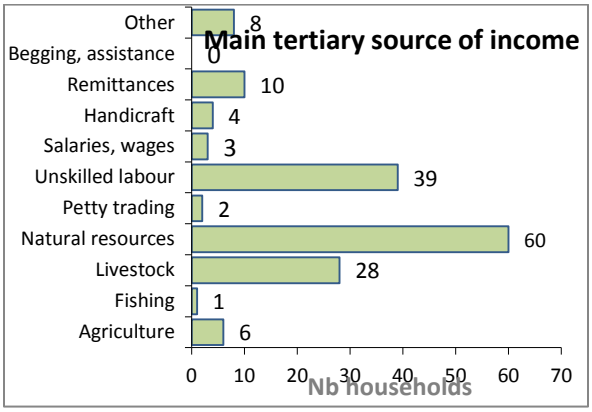
Interestingly, when the data concerning primary sources of income from 2014 is compared with that of 2011, it is evident that natural resources as a primary source of livelihood has remained around 4 % with 9 people in 2011 to 34 in 2014. Similar trend is also visible in livestock and fishing area.

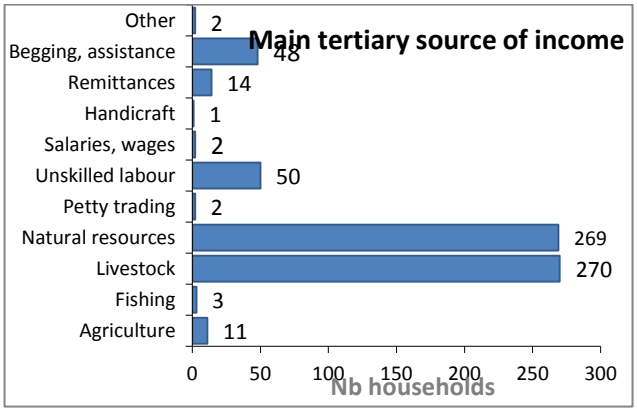


Inference: Unskilled labour features as the main secondary source of income in both the samples in the different years. In the 2011 sample people dependent on unskilled labour is close to 18 % whereas in 2014, people dependent on unskilled labour is close to 40% indicating a rise. Dependence on livestock as a secondary source shows a decrease from 24 % in 2011 to 16 % in

2014. Natural resources as an option for secondary source of livelihood also shows a decrease from 20 % in 2011 to approx 10% in 2014.

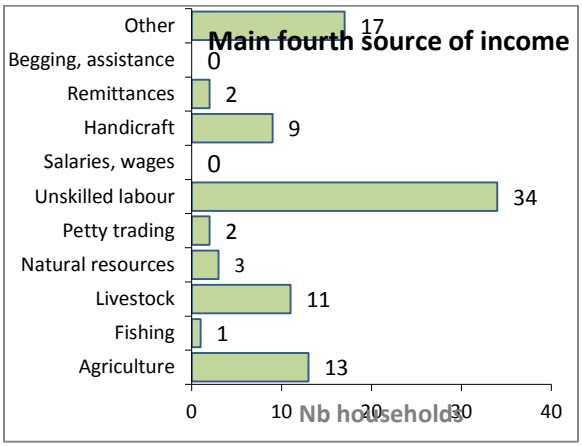
Agriculture, however, posts a hike as secondary source of livelihood with a rise from almost 10 % in 2011 to 17 % in 2014.

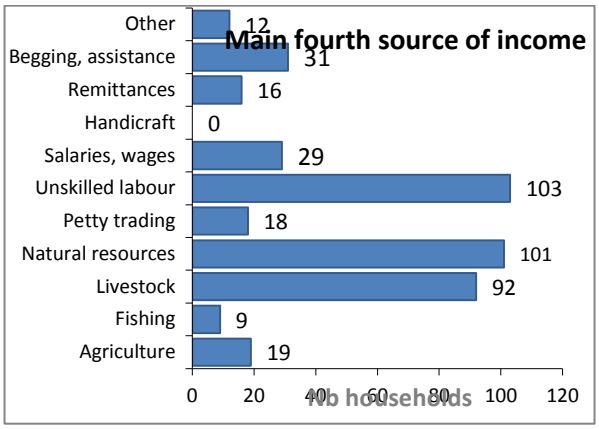




Inference: Observations on the tertiary source of income points at Natural resources and livestock as two major sources of tertiary income in both the years. Natural resource as a income source remains more or less constant at approx 30 % for both the samples through 2011 to 2014.

Livestock as a tertiary source posts significant rise from 14 % in 2011 to 30 % in 2014, which could be attributed to introduction of scientific goat rearing, poultry farming, etc. during the project period.

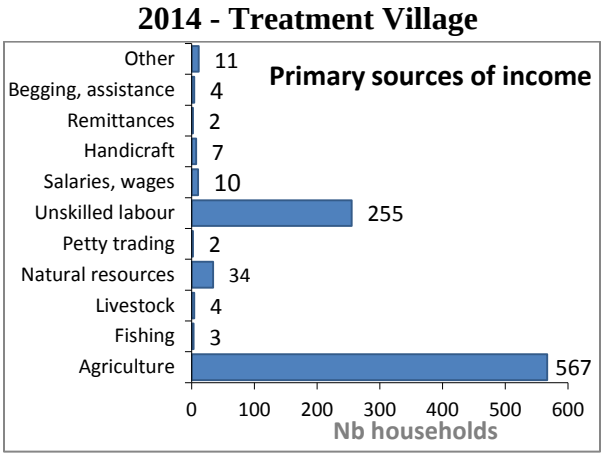


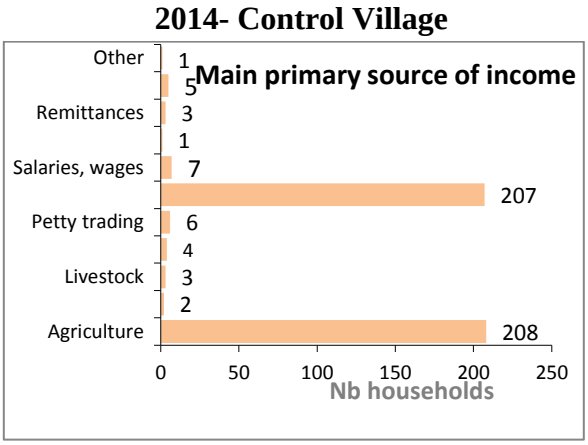


Inference: As the fourth source of income, unskilled labour features again, with 17% of the sample resorting to the same in 2011 and in contrast only about 11 % of the sample population depending on the same in 2014.

Dependence on unskilled labour shows a decrease with approx 17 % in 2011 to 12 % in 2014 among the sample. Finally, natural resources as a fourth source of income posts a rise from 2 % in 2011 to almost 12% in 2014.

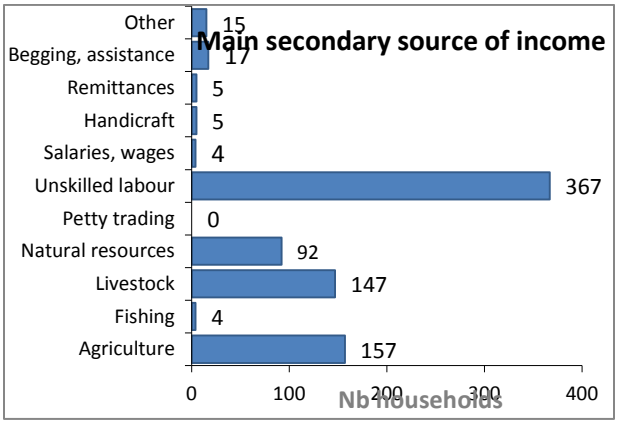
3.4 Sources of Income: Comparison of Treatment and Control Village

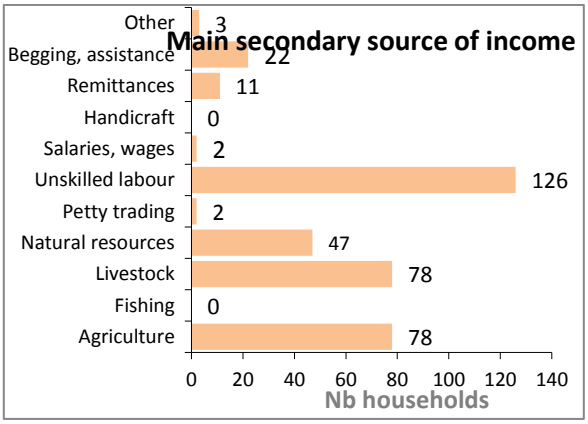




Inference: The charts above show that in both treatment and control sample; agriculture remains as the primary source of income. In the treatment population, 63 % people depend on agriculture as against 46 % of the total sample non-beneficiaries i.e only 208 of a total of 405 people. This could be attributed to the land and water related intervention, input extension and technical support services from the project.

Also it is to be noted that dependent percentage of unskilled labour which is close to 23 % in the treatment ample during 2014, is substantially high at 46 % in the non-beneficiary segment, signifying movement toward gainful employment in the treatment sample population.

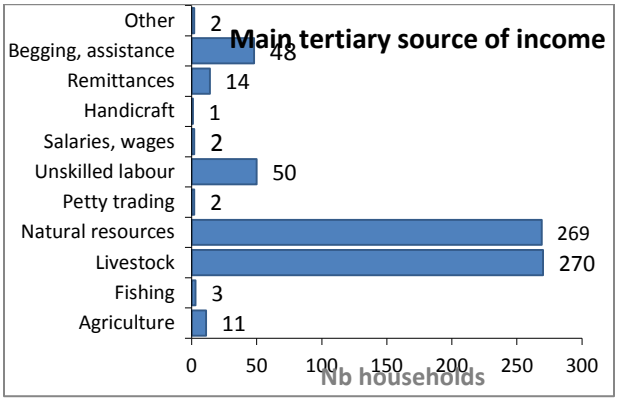


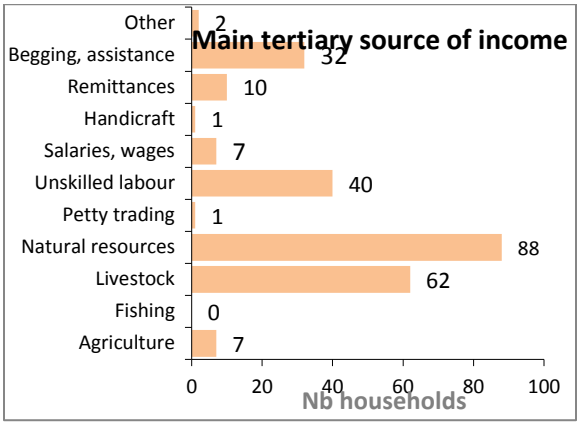


Inference: Unskilled labour as usual features as the main secondary source of income in both the beneficiary and non-beneficiary samples. In the treatment sample, there is approx 40 % people dependent on unskilled labour as against 28 % people dependent on the same in the control area indicating a paradox. However, this could be attribute to higher visibility of unskilled labour owing to reduction in migration and entitlement interventions such as enrolment under MGNREGA, etc.

Dependence on livestock as a secondary source shows approx 16 % in both the control and treatment sample populations. Similar trend is seen for Natural resources as an option for secondary source of livelihood, which stands at approx 10% both in treatment and control sample.

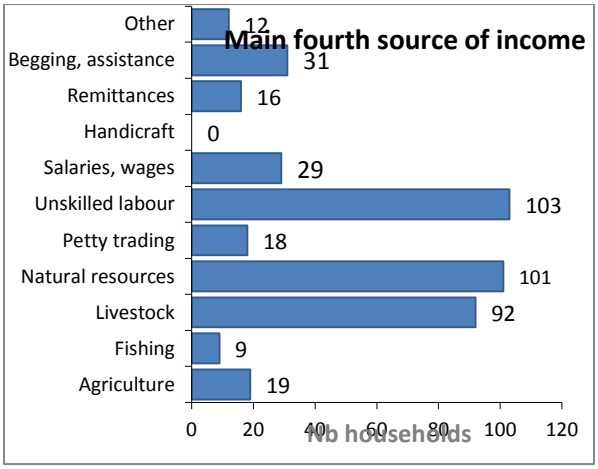
Agriculture, however, shows almost 17 % dependence among sample treatment population as against 10 % in the sample non-beneficiaries, which could be attributed to project support.

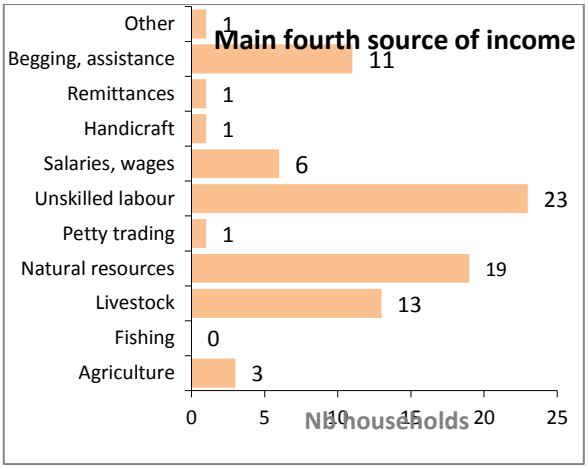




Inference: Natural resources and livestock feature as two major sources of tertiary income in both the sample frames. Natural resource as a income has almost 30 % people from the treatment sample dependent on whereas in the control sample only about 19 % dependence is observed.

Livestock as a tertiary source has 30 % subscribers in the treatment sample owing to interventions during the project. It stands at only 13 % in the non-beneficiary sample.

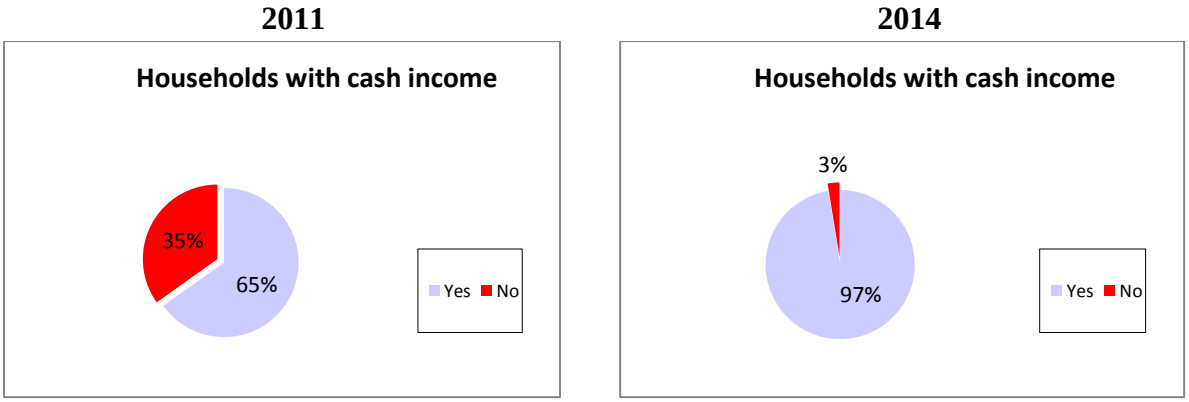




Inference: **U**nskilled labour features again, with 11 % of the sample population depending on the same in 2014 and 5 % people from the non-beneficiary sample depending on it.

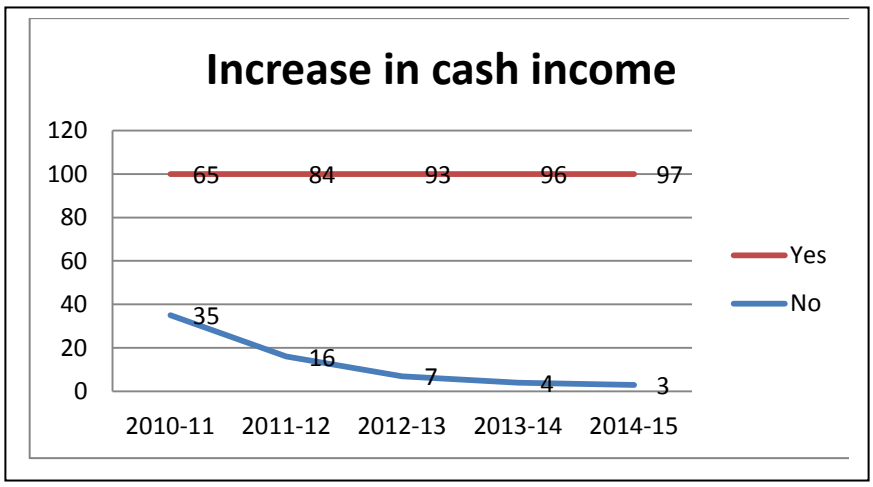
Dependence on natural resources as source of income is 12% among treatment population in 2014 as against 4 % only in the non-beneficiary sample. Similarly livestock as an income source is taken up by over 10 % of the treatment population whereas only close to 3 % people among the non-beneficiaries depend on the same.

3.5 Household Income in Cash



Inference: As is clearly evident from the pie charts above, the income in cash for percentage of households in the treatment area has tremendously gone up from 65 %2011 to 97% 2014 indicating a better way of life. This could be attributed to linkage with MGNREGA scheme, market interventions for agricultural produce, livestock, etc.

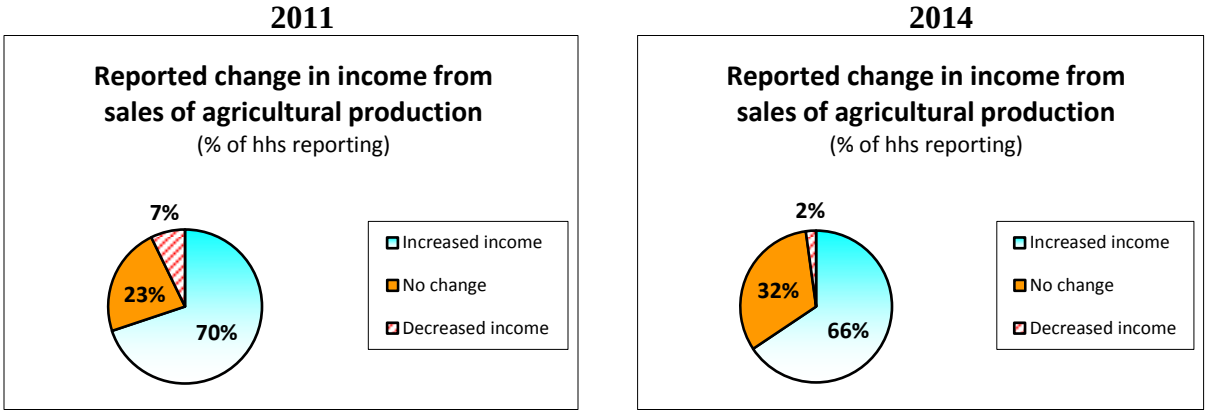
3.5.1 Increase in Cash Income



The cash income at the household level has to be understood in conjunction with the adjacent graph which reflects sample treatment households consenting to increase in cash income.

On a closer look, one observes that the percentage of household agreeing to increase in the income level steadily increases over the years from 65 % in 2010-11 to 97 % in 2014-15 , whereas households not admitting to increase in cash income steadily declines from 35% in 2010-11 to a meagre 3% in 2014-15.

3.6. Reported change in Income



Inference: In 2011 as well as 2014 over 60 % treatment households reported increased income.

4. Productive assets

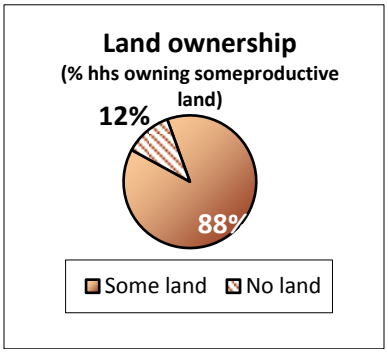
4.1. Land Asset

Land is the only productive asset for the poor to earn food and income. And ownership over productive land is a crucial factor for secured livelihoods. Programme facilitates the security on land tenure to the poor landless families to ensure that all families have a piece of productive land to cultivate.

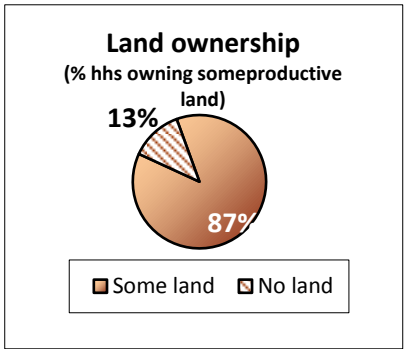
4.1.1. Land Rights/Ownership of the property

The ownership over productive land in programme villages are 93% in comparison with control villages where the ownership is about 87%. However when it comes to rights over the property, 89% of respondents of the programme villages said yes whereas only 77% from control villages have reported about their rights. The programm's continuous effort in addressing issues of landlessness and ensuring property rights to the tribal households is visualized from the following chart showing the positive trend over last 4 years.

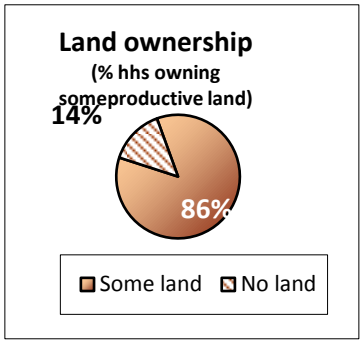
2011 Treatment Households



2014 Treatment Households



2014 Control Households

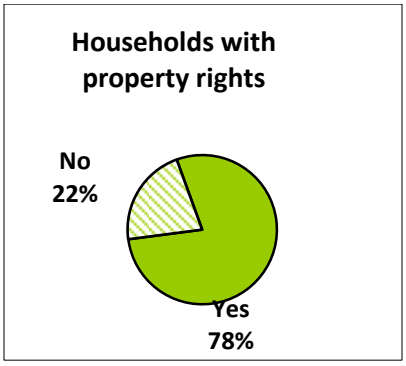


Inference: Land ownership is critical to sustenance in the tribal pockets of Odisha. In the pie diagram to the extreme left the status of the OTELP beneficiaries in 2011 is depicted. It shows that 88% of the total sampled owned some land whereas 12 % were landless.

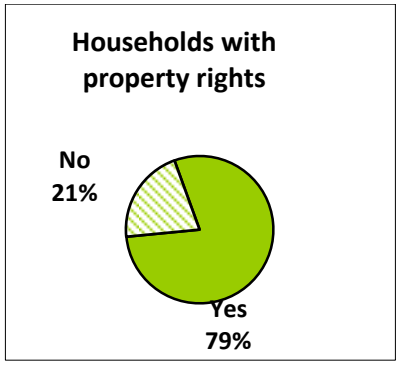
The pie chart in the middle above, shows the status in 2014, where the situation remains more or less similar with 87 % households with landholding and 12 % without land. When this is contrasted with the control households pie diagram to the extreme right, it is observed that 14 % households are landless still.

Property Rights

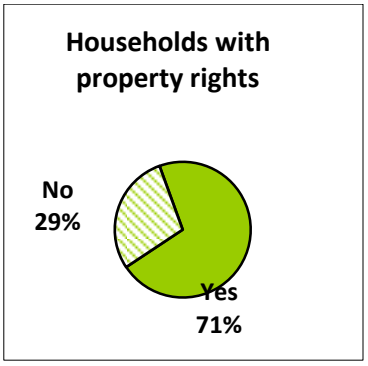
2011 Treatment Households



2014 Treatment Households



2014 Control Households

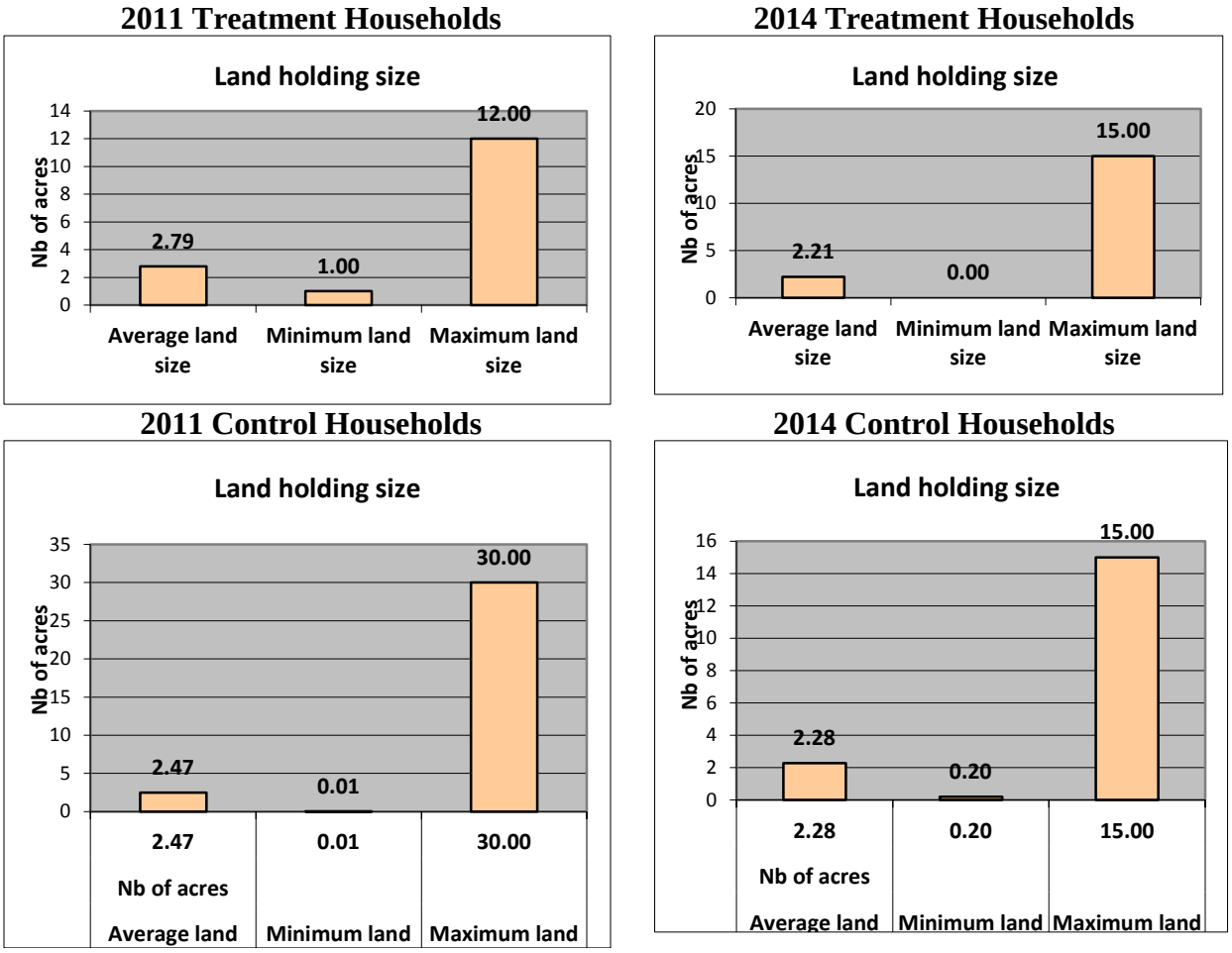


Inference: From the diagrams above, it could be deducted that in 2011, 22 % of the treatment households did not have land rights(left), which reduced to 21 % by 2014 (middle). When contrasted with the control households, the percentage of people without land rights is high at 29% (right).

The second issue over ownership over land is the size of land holding. It was observed from the primary data that in both programme and control conditions the average land holding size is approximately equal (Programme: 2.19 acre, Control: 2.18 acre). As both the programme and control villages share similar topography, the land holding sizes for both cases are almost

similar. The average, minimum and maximum land holding size for both programme and control villages are presented in the following charts.

4.1.2. Extent of Land holding

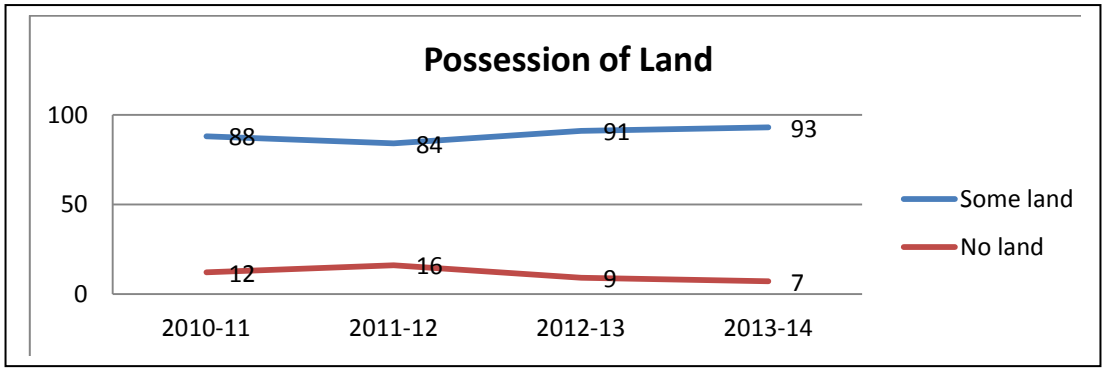


Inference: Speaking of the land holding size, if one compares the 2011 and 2014 bar chart for the treatment households (top left & right) it come to fore that the maximum size of land holding has increased from 12 acres to 15 acres, which could find some attributability to the project intervention and cash income thereby.

When the land holding of control households is compared with the above, it is seen that the land holding is diminishing gradually with the average land holding of 2.47 acres in 2011 coming down to 2.28 acres in 2014 indicating dilution of finances. This is further seen in the maximum size of land holding of 30 acres in 2012 reducing by half to 15 acres in 2014.

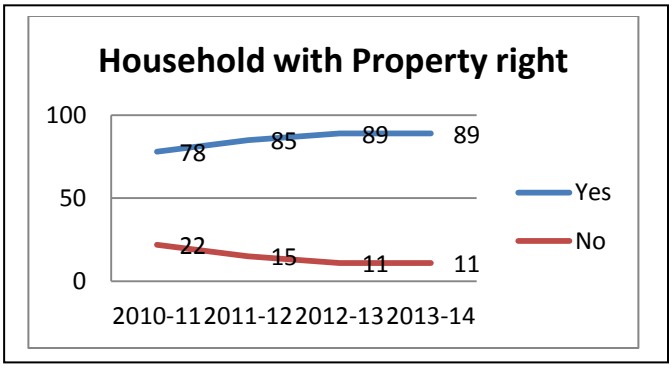
4.1.3. Possession of Land

Along with the above analysis, it is to be concurrently appreciated that households having some land increased from 88 % in 2011 to 93 % in 2014. Similarly, households having no land declined from 12 % in 20111 to 7 % in 2014.



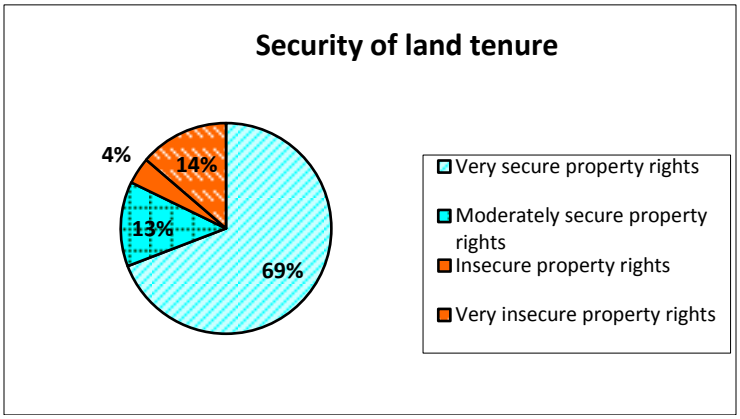
4.1.4.5 Security of Land Tenure

A look at the trend line makes it obvious that in the treatment households, secured rights to property is on the rise- from 78 % in 2010-11 to 89 % in 2013-14. In the same chart we see that beneficiaries with no property rights is steadily on the decline.



4.1.4. Security of Land Tenure

2011 - Treatment Households

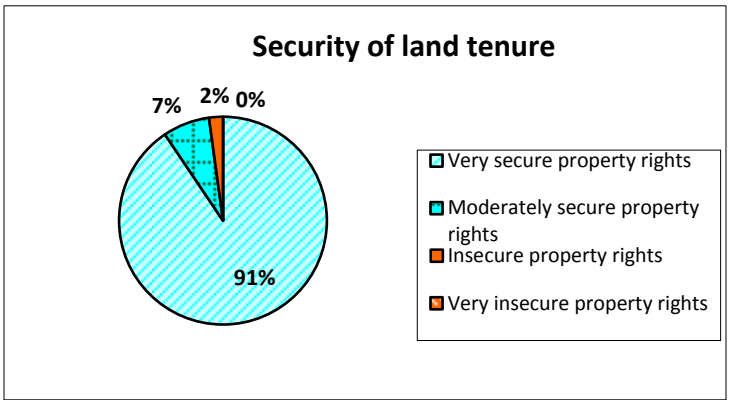


Inference: Yet another remarkable analysis emerges when property rights of the beneficiaries are considered.

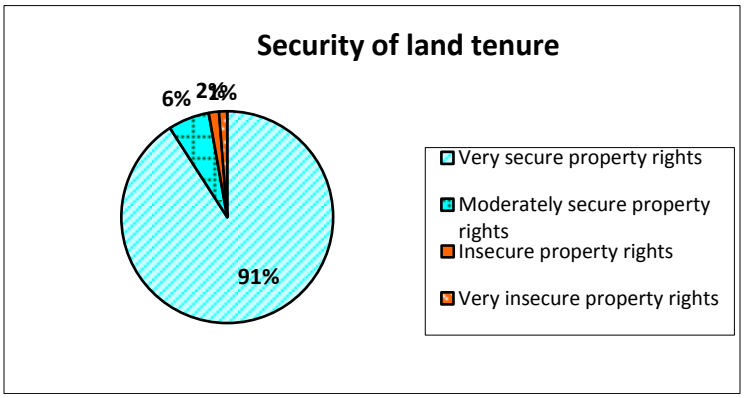
In 2011, almost 18 % beneficiaries, were with insecure to very insecure property rights as against 82 % beneficiaries who possessed secure property rights.

In 2014, this percentage of people having secure to very secure

2014 - Treatment Households



2014 - Control Households



property rights went up to 98 %. And households having very insecure property right dropped to 0. This could be certainly attributed to the OTELP collaborations with partners for securing land rights of people.

Coming to the control households, in 2014, 97% of the households have secure to very secure land rights, whereas 3 % have insecure and very insecure rights pertaining to land.

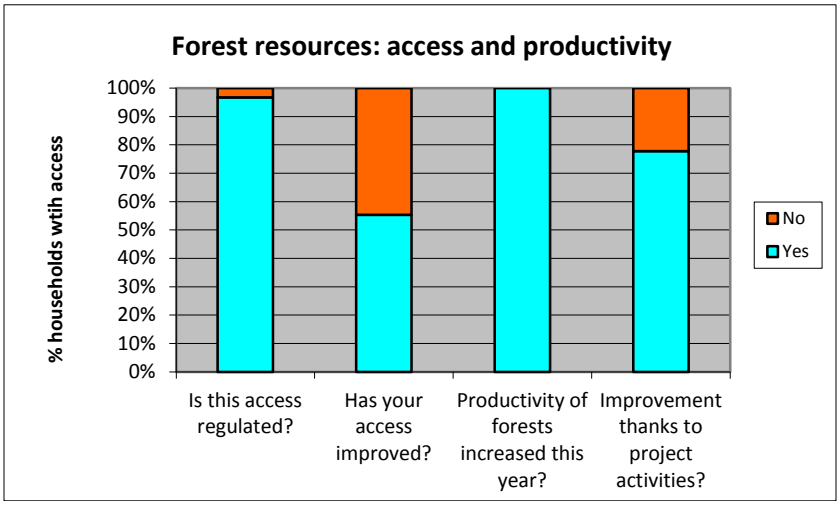
The comparisons show that in the project intervention area, people have improved secured land rights in comparison to the control households.

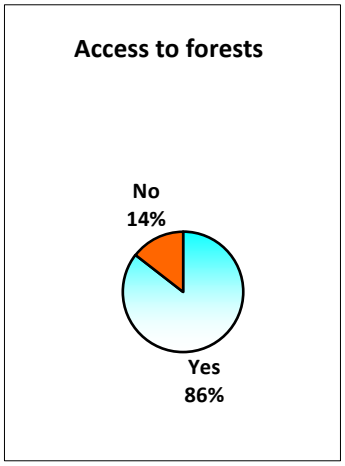
5. Common Property Resources

Common properties resources are the key livelihoods assets for the poor tribal families. Forest, pasture and ponds are the key three assets identified where the common dependencies on these resources are directly proportional to the income and food availability for the tribal families. The study indicated that 88% of the beneficiary families have access to forest for food, fodder and other income. And most of them have indicated that the access has been regulated by promoting Vana Sangrakhyana Samiti (Forest Management Committees) for protection, natural regeneration and effective harvesting of forest. In comparison to the last year's figure of 65%, about 78% of the respondents have informed that during the year, the access has been improved and almost all the respondent said that the productivity from the forest has been increased over a period of one years' time. However, various activities like forest demarcation, silvicultural operations, plantation and protection for natural regeneration has foster the forest growth and also availability of forest produces for the poor tribal families.

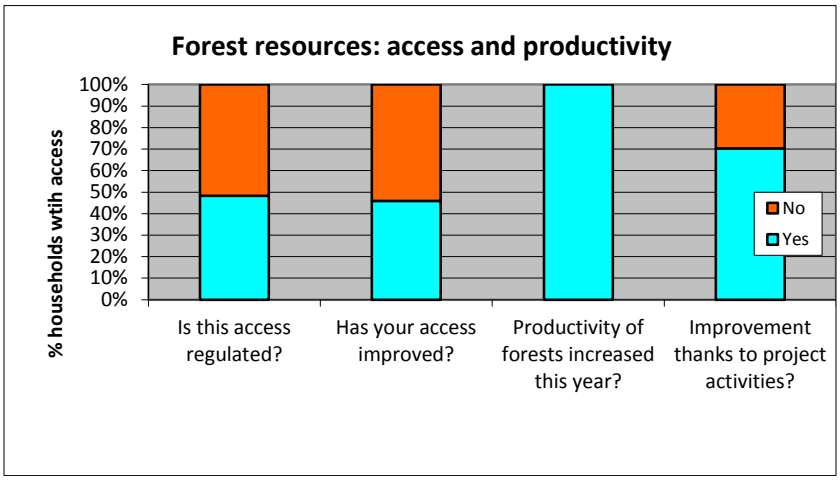
5.1 Access to Forests

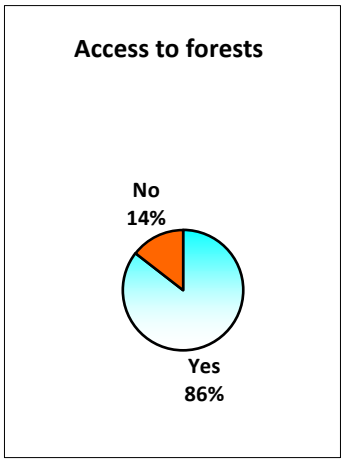
2011 - Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households





Inference: Tribal people being forest dwellers, forests are the life blood of the beneficiary households. The charts show productivity from the forests at near 100% for both the base year anf the end year. The access too remains intact over the past four years.

In 2014, 70 % beneficiary households attribute the rise in productivity from forests to project intervention as compared to 80 % in 2011.

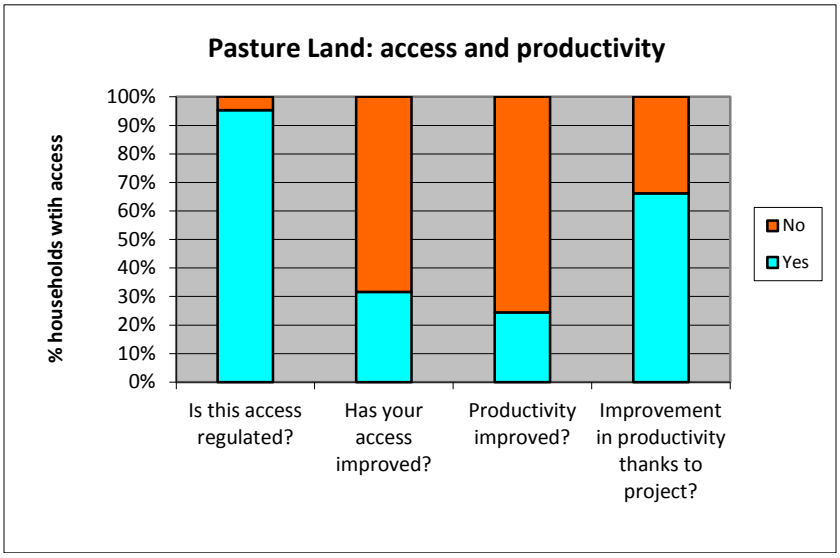
5.2. Access to Pasture Land

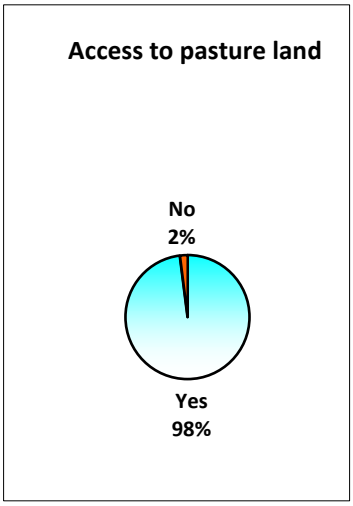
The second key resource for the poor is the pasture land for grazing of cattle and other domestic animals. Development of the pasture land for increased availability of fodder for the animals is one of the key interventions of the programme. Promoting improved varieties of fodder with improved practices of harvesting has increased the fodder availability at the village level. 79% of

the respondents' families have said that they are accessing pasture land for the collection of fodder for their animals and most of them again reported that the better management practices have been effectively regulated the access. Again, about 79% of the respondents reported that the access have been improved along with the productivity of the pasture land. However, the free grazing practice after the kharif (rain) agriculture season among the tribal is an issue to be addressed. The change of practice from free grazing to the controlled grazing would further improve the situation in the management of the pasture land and its productivity. The following chart presents the status of the access and productivity of the pasture land.

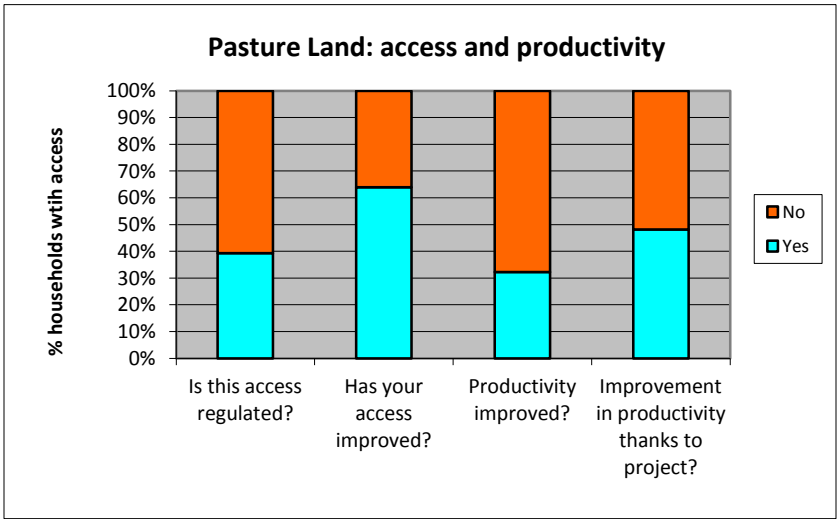
Access to Pasture Land

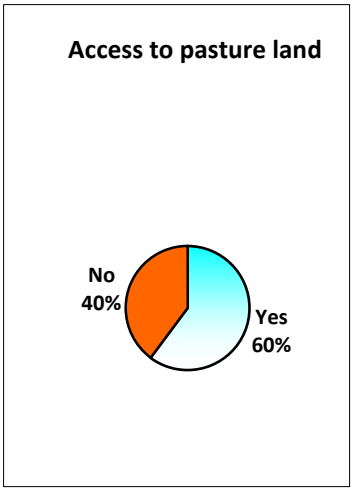
2011 - Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households



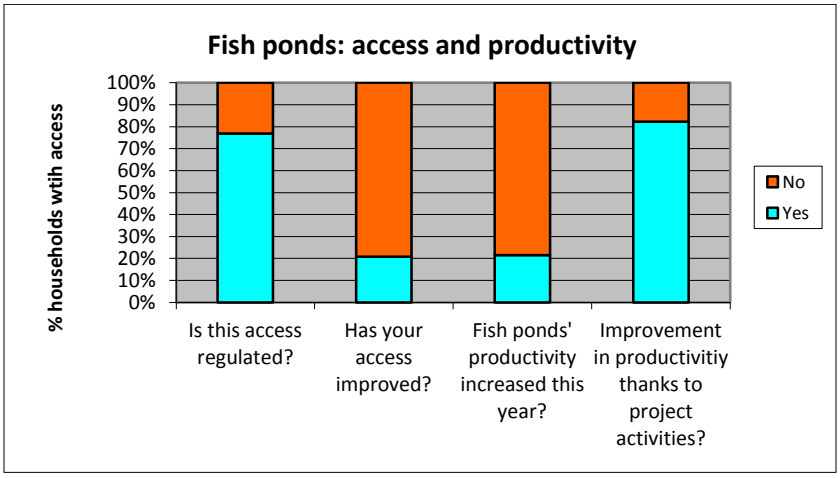


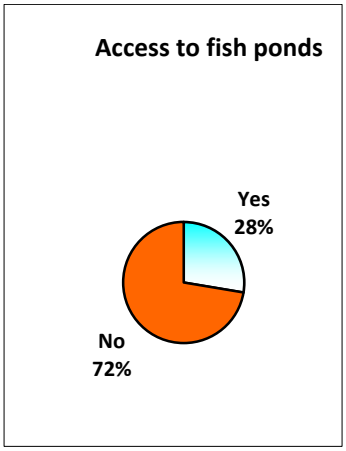
Inference: From above set of illustrations, it is seen that access to pasture land has come down over the past 4 years. However, the access has improved and 50 % beneficiary households attribute this improved access to project interventions.

5.3 Access to Fish Ponds

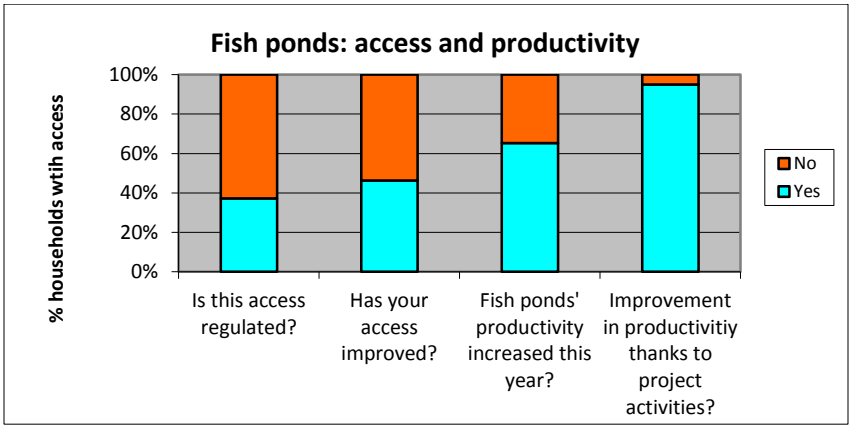
Fish farming is a new concept for the tribal families in the programme areas. However, with creation of various water bodies inside the programme villages, promotion of fish farming has became a key intervention for the women particularly through women SHGs. The usufruct rights of the water bodies created under the programme for the purpose of irrigation are given to the women SHG groups for fish farming. These are new initiatives, still interesting for the women members. 39% of the respondents are reported that they have access to fish ponds and the access have been regulated effectively; as reported by about 52% of these respondents. As this activity is in its initial phase, more than 59% of the respondents reported about increase in productivity and about 89% of them have realized this is due to the initiative taken by the programme. The following chart depicts the access and productivity situation of the fish farming in the programme villages.

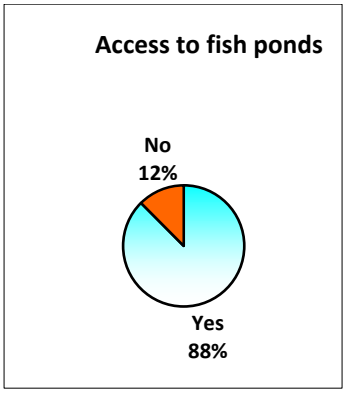
2011 - Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households





Inference: The bar chart and the pie graph above portray an interesting picture. The pies show the improved access of beneficiaries to fish ponds. From 28 % in 2011 it shot up to 88 % 2014 pointing at greater access which could be certainly attributed to project intervention.

In terms of productivity as well, the results are upwards. A glance at the bar charts indicate that productivity has gone up from about 20 % in 2011 to up to apprx 65 % in2014. Moreover, near 100% beneficiaries attribute this rise in productivity to project interventions.

6. Support Services

6.1. Financial Services

Rural financial services ensure financial inclusion of the vulnerable groups. It provides financial services at door step. As per financial inclusion policy, Govt. of India, all households are to be covered under formal banking institutions. In spite of all efforts, the banking services could not reach to the targeted families who are deprived since ages as because the banking infrastructures in the programme areas are very poor. One Regional Rural Bank caters services to the whole block covering more than 200 villages. People face recurring problems in accessing banking services like saving, loan etc. Analyzing the peripheral environment, the programme was designed to include rural financial services as a sub component of livelihoods enhancement component. Self Help Groups are promoted taking 10 to 12 women members through which these micro financial services were provided. RFS has two major areas of support. First, providing the seed capital support to the newly formed SHGs or dysfunctional SHGs to stabilize their internal process of thrift and credit. Second, revolving fund support is given to SHG to take up various income generating activities by the women SHGs.

Particulars	**Coverage**
Total No of SHGs	4273
No of Groups conducting meeting regularly	3846
No of group following rotational leadership	1137
No of Groups undertaking savings regularly	3846
Cumulative Savings Rs. In Lakhs	1208.03
Average Savings per SHG Rs. In Lakhs	28271
No. of SHGs taking Loan from RFS	2145
% of Members of SHGs taking loan from these groups	50.2%
Amount of Loan Taken by these groups from RFS Fund Rs. in Lakhs	346.59
Per capita loan by SHGs Rs. In lakhs	16158
Amount Repaid by these groups Rs. In Lakhs	64.71

6.1.1 Linkage with financial institutions

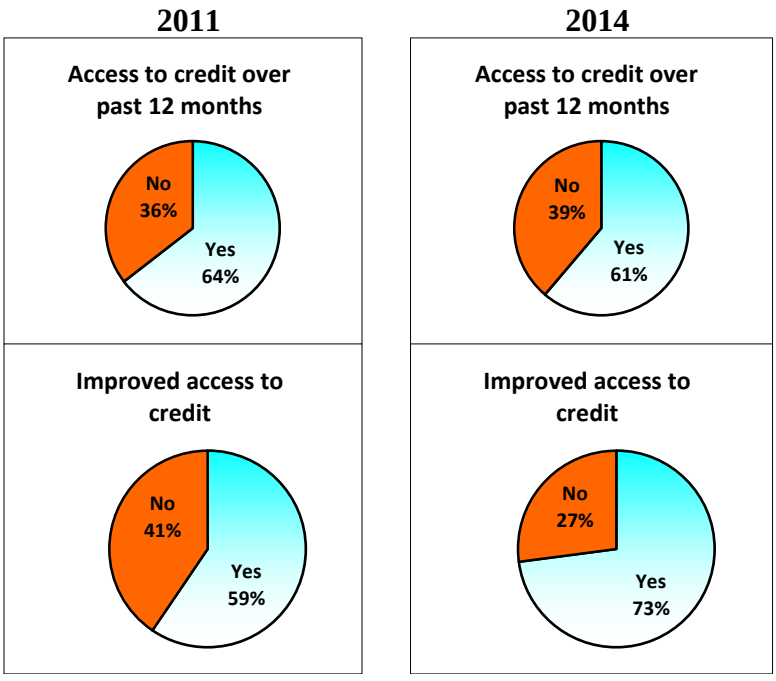
It is not just a support from the project rather; mainstreaming these groups was the priority for the programme. To avail financial linkage from the formal financial institutions is the core objective of the programme. RFS triggers these groups in supporting micro credit to demonstrate access and management of micro finance operations. Subsequently these groups are linked with banks for higher credit linkage for taking up income generating activities. The details of the SHG bank linkage made with facilitation of the programme are given below:

- 59% of families have access to financial services.
- 63% of Households have improved access to credit
- 53% of families have repaid the loan and 37% are ready to do so soon.

6.1.2 Credit utilization pattern

Credit always plays a pivotal role in enhancing livelihoods option of the poor. As it is mentioned above that access to the formal banking institutions are difficult on the part of poor tribal due to poor banking infrastructure facilities, remoteness etc. hence, SHG movement was emphasized and it plays crucial role in providing financial support to the poor for all kinds of activities in inaccessible areas.

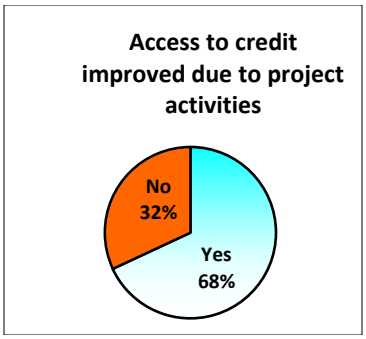
Access to Credit

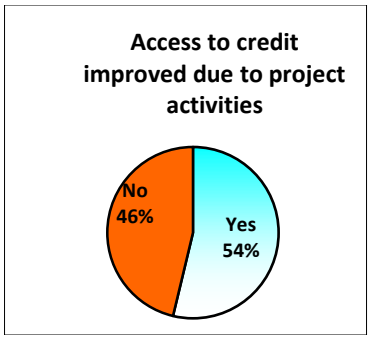


Inference: From the adjacent set of graphs it is discernible that over 60 % had access to credit has been in both 2011 and 2014. This indicates possible leveraging of resources.

When the data on improved access to credit from 2011 and 2014 are contrasted, it is seen that 59% of households maintain improved access in 2011 and it further grows up to a remarkable 73 % in 2014.

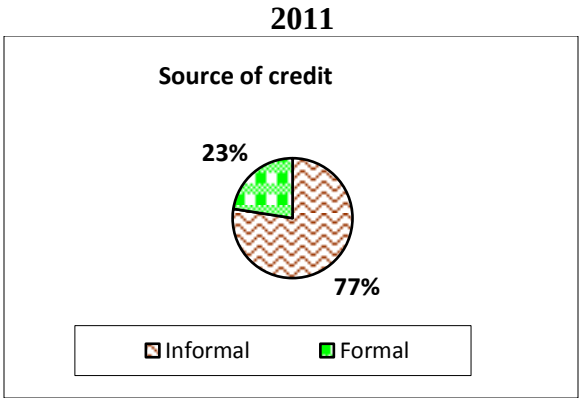
This could be further attributed to project intervention in terms of facilitation and linkage.

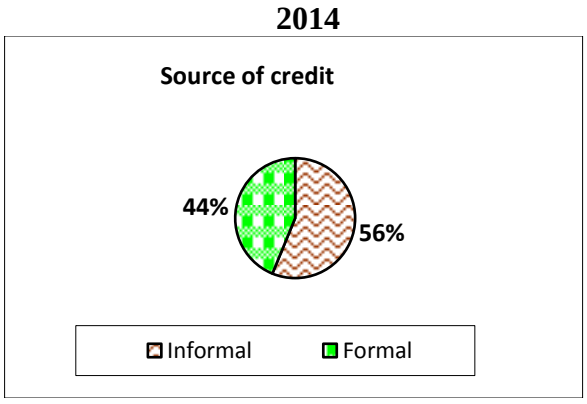




To further corroborate the above, 68 % in 2011 cite project intervention as the reason for improvement in access. In 2014, 54 % of the sample owes it to the project intervention.

Rural Financial Services, particularly micro credit, at the village level is quite crucial in up scaling various livelihoods interventions. Either, these small loans are used for the consumption or production purposes and it has a great impact over the income of the families. Loans for health are even more crucial to bring back the productive member of the family back to work.





Inference: Another important parameter concerning credit is the source. Decrease in borrowing from informal sources would indicate reduction in exploitation of poor tribal households.

From the pie charts above, it s clear that reliance on informal sources is on the wane. From 77% per cent households dependent on informal sources in 2011, it has reduced to 56 % in 2014.

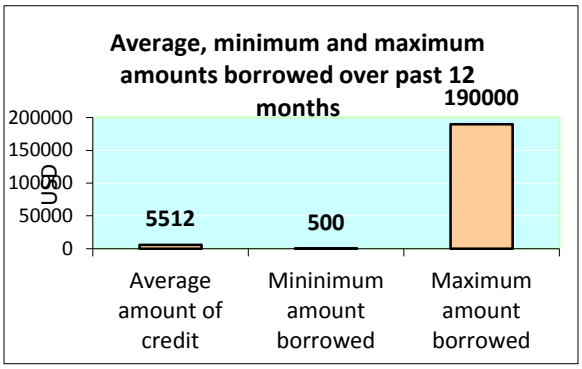
59% of the households have reported that, in past 12 months they have taken loan from the rural financial services. 63% of the households have improved access to credit and 52% of them have reported that due to the programme interventions, the access to credit over past years have been improved. However, 52% of the households have taken loan from the informal sources.

6.1.3 Extent of Credit

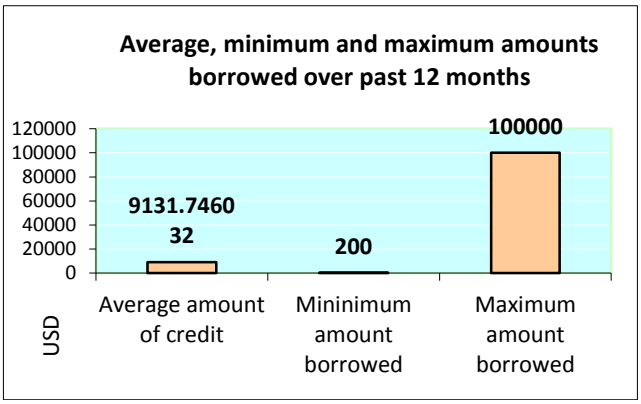
The average loan taken by the households are about Rs.6500.00 (about $116). 53% of familieshave used for consumption purposes and 37% use for income generating activities. It is encouraging to know that the families are also accessing loans for health and education purposes which signifies their reduced dependency over money lenders. It is also encouraging here to note

that more than 53% of the families have repaid their loan in time and 37% of respondents reported that they can repay it soon.

2011



2014

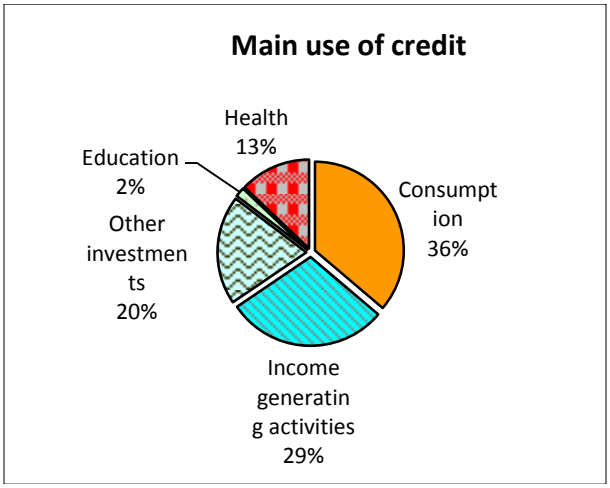


Inference: Now looking at the extent of credit in 2011 and 2014, it is seen that the average amount of borrowing has almost doubled over the past 4 years i.e from the average of 5,500/- approx in 2011, it has gone up to an average of 9000/-+ approx in 2014.

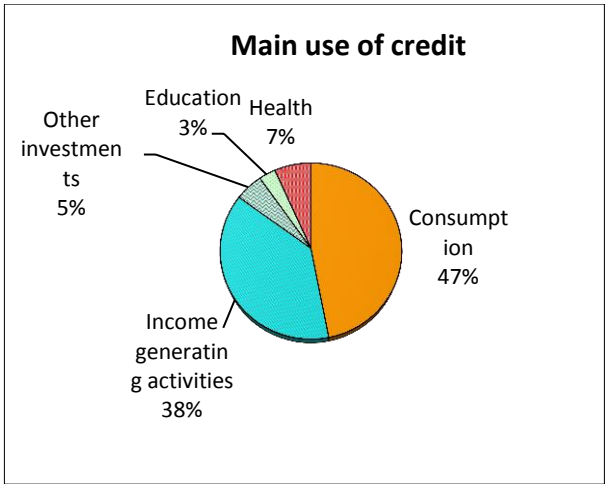
This could also point at the fact that there is more leveraging of resources and the repayment capacity of the beneficiaries have gone up.

6.1.4 Use of Credit

2011



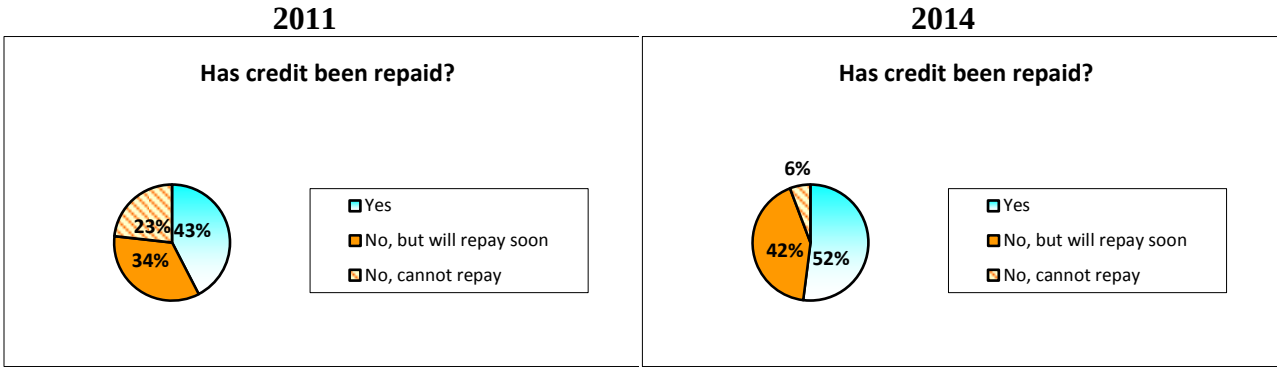
2014



Inference: Coming to the usage of credit; the above pie charts present an interesting picture. The bigger chunks such as consumption and income generating activities require a special glance.

In 2011, 36 % credit usage was for consumption followed by 29% for income generating activities. This rises up to 47 % and 38 % respectively in 2014 painting a healthy growth.

6.1.5 Repayment of Credit



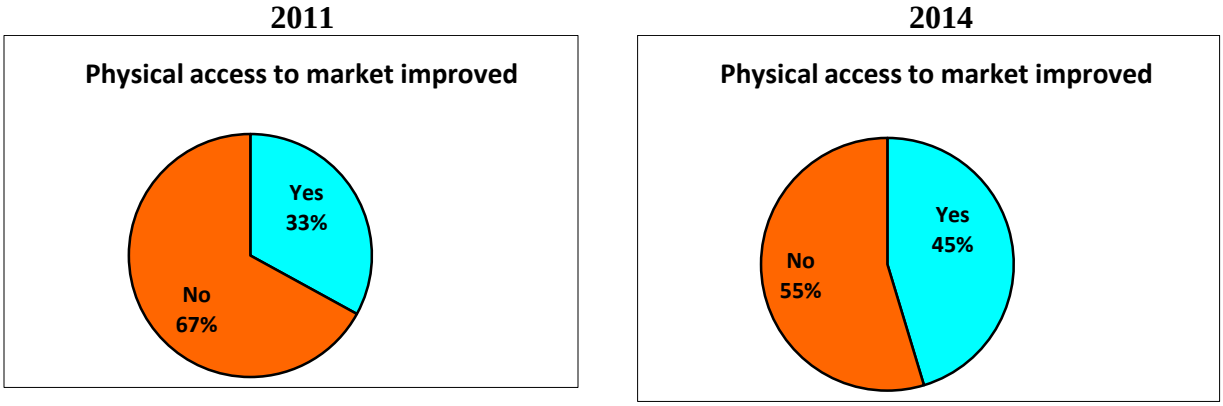
Inference: The pie charts above again portray a positive picture when it comes to repayment of credit. In 2011, 43 % households could repay the credit and this rises up to 52 % by 2014 indicating that the repayment ability of the beneficiaries have gone up.

6.2 Market

Not only the production, rather the sale of the surplus agriculture produces and other horticulture or forest produces have been facilitated by the programme to ensure increased income to the poor tribal families. Collective Marketing as a strategy have been facilitated by the programme to promote the sale of surplus agriculture produces in a consolidated manner by ensure volume which not only brings down the logistic expenditure but also provides the tribal a better platform to bargain with the market. This has motivated the farmers to grow cash crops more particularly vegetables and other high value crops which in turn increase the income at the household level.

Physical access to market for sale of agriculture and other produces by the farmers is a key concern in the programme areas. These are mostly remote villages where the traders or middle man visits villages and collect produces from the farmers at the doorstep/ farm gate. Here the price is decided by the middleman not by the farmer. This practice not only restricts the farmer to know the market price of the produces but also being cheated by these traders in volume and trading in exchange of low value products like salt and other cheap quality cosmetics. With continuous exposure to market, dissemination of market price information at the village level the status of such exploitations is reduced and the physical as well as information access to the market have been improved.

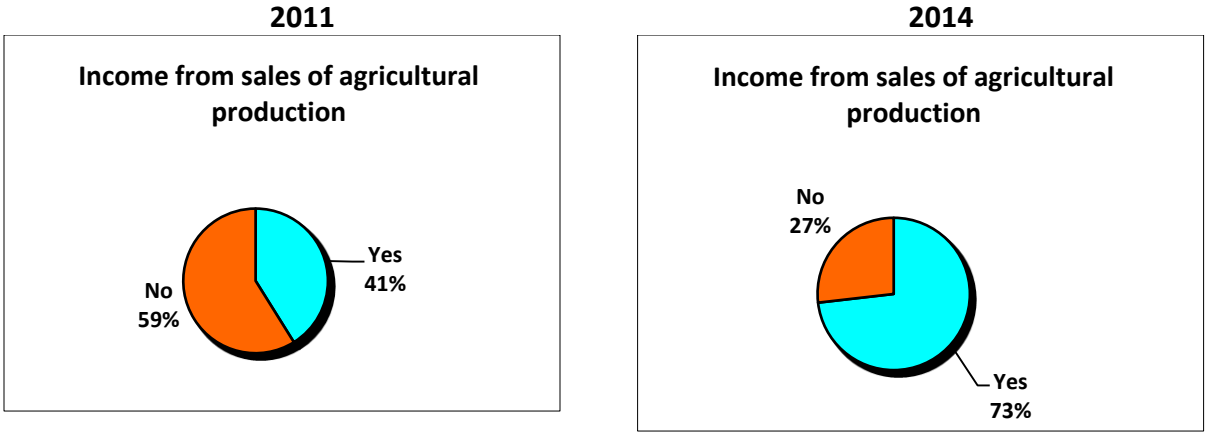
6.2.1 Physical Access to Market



Inference: Talking of increase in physical access to market; it is seen that over the period of last four years it has gone up. 33 % of the households said that physical access to the market has improved in 2011, which went up to 45 % in 2014.

From the study it is observed that 74% of the farmers have earned from the sale of the agriculture products in comparison to 64% of the last year. 61% of them have increased income from the sale of agriculture production in comparison to 60% of previous year.

6.2.2 Income from Sale of Agricultural Produce



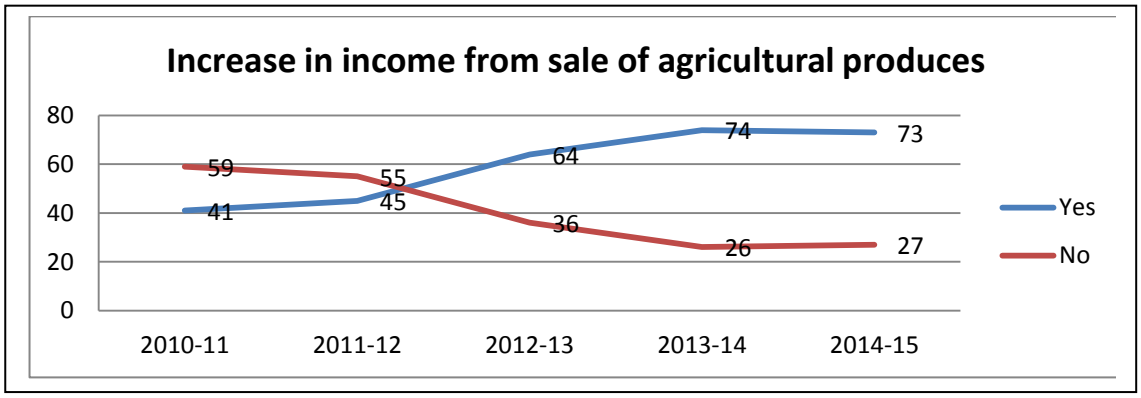
Inference: Increase in income from agricultural sale is the biggest contributor in better the lives of beneficiaries. When a comparison is drawn between 2011 and 2014 for households able to generate income from agricultural sale, it is seen that from 41 % in 2011 the figure rose to 73 % in 2014.

This certainly could be attributed to technical support as part of the project intervention.

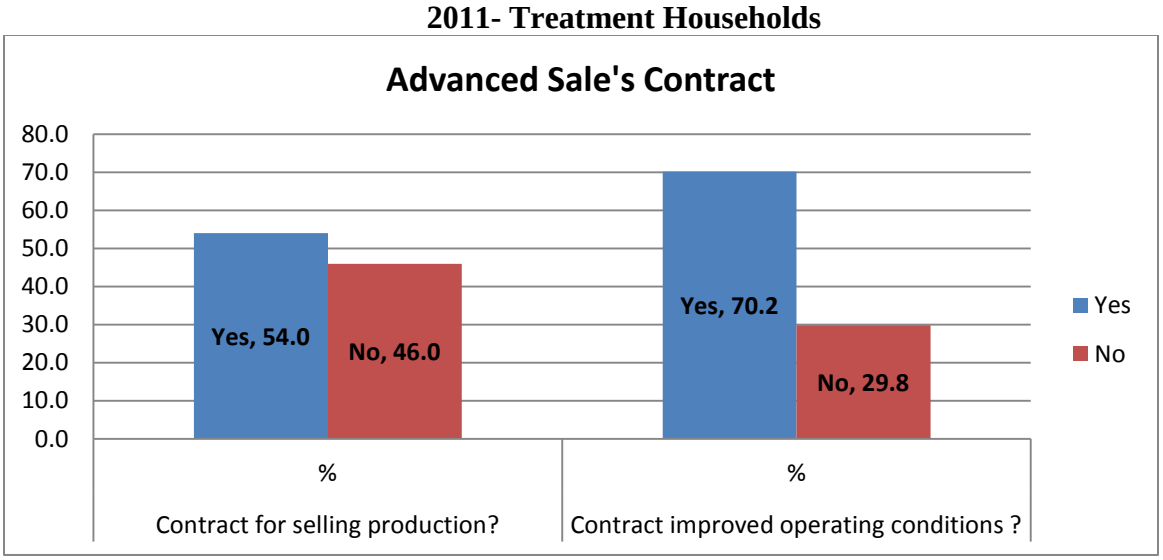
The following chart depicts positive trend in increase in income from sale of agricultural produces over last four years resulted due to continuous effort of programme for productivity enhancement and linking the surplus for marketing.

6.2.3 Trend showing increase in income from Agricultural Sale

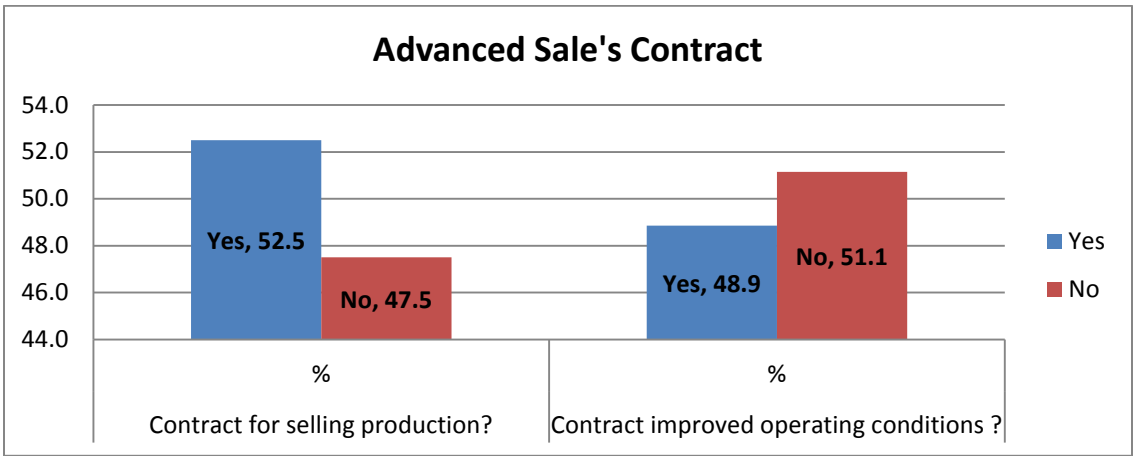
As cited above, more and more households could generate income from agricultural sale owing to the project intervention. Now to understand the rise in income from agricultural sale, we could glance at the line graph to the right, which depicts the income rise over 4 years. 41 % households agreeing to the increase in income in 2010-11 becomes 73 % in 2014 denoting a significant jump. At the same time the number of households denying increase in income from agriculture has come down, from 59 % in 2010-11 to 27 % in 2014-15.



6.2.4 Advanced Sales Contract



2014- Treatment Households



Inference: Advance Sale's contract to the OTELP beneficiaries through mediation during project intervention, has helped improve market conditions. In 2011, 54 % producers had advanced sales contract and approximately 70 % felt that it helped improve operating conditions.

In 2014, 52.5 % producers among the sample beneficiaries had advance sales' contract and 48.9% admitted that this contract improved operating conditions.

6.2.5 Collective Marketing

In view of successful implementation of Collective Marketing initiative during the pilot phase in 56 programme villages, the district authorities from all four programme districts suggested for continuity of support of M/s MART, Bhubaneswar. The members of JRM also endorsed the proposal of up scaling the initiative to all programme villages. Later, with due consultation and feedback from the district, the fresh ToR developed highlighting the sustainability aspects of collective marketing. The new ToR developed, included the Replication of Collective Marketing, Cadre Promotion, Institution Building, Cluster Development, Capacity Building and Documentation.

The contract with MART was signed for two years on 15th October, 2007. During the two years association of MART, all Phase-I programme villages were covered under Collective Marketing. A detail product profile developed from all villages indicating the quantity of products available, timing of harvest, surplus amount etc. The villagers also exposed to different market sites, interacted with traders from local hats, blocks, districts and other terminal markets. The local volunteers were capacitated to promote collective marketing at the community level. 58 cadres from the programme villages have been promoted. Two clusters for tamarind and cashew has been developed in Paralakhemundi. Processing machines for different products have been installed and made operational. Adivasi Bazar Market in Tumudibandh block, Baliguda, Kandhmal has been strengthened as Secondary level institute to facilitate marketing initiatives.

On the capacity building aspects, about 100 training programme and 60 exposure visits have been organized for the village level members (SHG Volunteers, Cadres) and for the facilitative staffs of OTELP from ITDA and F.NGOs. A booklet on Collective Marketing has been developed. To strengthen the capacity building programme on Collective Marketing, flip book, flip chart, posters etc. have been developed. Documentary film on the initiatives of Collective Marketing in English has been developed.

During the year of 2010-11,about 21 products such as Cashew, Tamarind, Vegetables, Hill Broom, Castor ,Black Gram, Mahua ,Red Gram, Green Gram, Horsegram, Maize, Mustard etc. have been covered under collective marketing covering 315 villages. The total turnover augmented through the Collective Marketing is about Rs. 1.04 Crores, where the total incremental benefit comes to -Rs. 21.49 Lakhs. More importantly, the concept of Collective Marketing has been well grounded at the community level. SHGs and CIGs ensure collectivization of products and negotiate with the traders before selling the products. Batter has been completely stopped and people start selling all the products through proper weighing system. First level value addition is also in practice.

A web based Production and Market Information System (PMIS) for product mapping has been developed with the support of MART, which has been linked to OTELP site. This enables both the villagers to get information on availability of traders, price, location etc. Similarly, the traders are able to know the quantity of products available, time of harvesting, cluster hub, contact person. This initiative has been appreciated by ORMAS, TDCC the marketing agencies in Odisha.

CHAPTER -3

Natural Resource Management and Productivity

3.1 Land and Water Management

Crop production in the programme area is constrained not so much the overall scarcity of rainfall, but by the skewed distribution of rainfall and its extreme unreliability. Almost 80% of rainfall occurs in a single season (June to September) limiting the crop production to a single season; and the rainfall which erratic and sometimes of high intensity puts rainfed crops constantly at high risks. As the rainfed crops are practised mainly in scattered patchessituated in a highly undulating terrain; high intensity rainfall damages the crops severely with flash floods and high rate of soil erosion. Similarly erratic distribution of rainfall with dry spell period of more than 10 days is sufficient enough to damage the standing crops.

In this situation, the major focus is to increase the moisture retention and to reduce the soil erosion so as to rehabilitate degraded environments and foster better resource conservation and management with an aim to increase the carrying capacity of watersheds to sustain tribal livelihoods. The positive impacts include improved water Conservation and more environmentally sound and sustainable agriculture, through, among others, the control of run-off, enhanced soil moisture-holding capacity and better vegetative cover on degraded forestlands and hill slopes.

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. Rather than laying down predefined treatment measures, the programme assists the communities in identifying appropriate interventions on a case-by-case basis through a detailed participatory micro planning exercise and to finalize all site specific activities including mechanical structures and agronomic practices for conservation and restoration of the natural resource base at their disposal to enhance productivity of land on sustainable basis.

3.1.1 Conservation of shifting cultivation patch

The programme area consists of mainly runoff watersheds concentrated with 1st order and 2nd order streams and mostly having hilly and mountainous terrain with degraded forests. The age old practice of shifting cultivation contributes substantially to the food security of tribal in general. Simultaneously, gradually reducing cycle of shifting cultivation results in massive soil erosion, siltation of reservoir, drying of springs, reduced fertility, heavy flood, water scarcity and deforestation. For tribal, shifting cultivation is not just a means of their livelihood, but is a way of life as many rituals revolve around it and their culture is built upon it. Since shifting cultivation contributes substantially to the food baskets of tribal, it cannot be avoided completely. Alternatively, various attempts were made by the programme to improve productivity of shifting cultivation patches and to reduce dependency on shifting cultivation which includes physical, agronomic and socio-economic measures. This attempt not only improves the productivity of degraded lands located at upper reaches; but also reduces the potential threat of floods, soil loss, siltation of reservoir located in middle and lower reaches.

During the programme intervention, various mechanical measures like Stone Bunds, staggered trenches, continuous trenches and water absorption trenches are constructed and reinforced with appropriate biological measures to reduce the run off velocity and soil loss from those patches and to conserve and improve its productivity. The major activities undertaken in hill slopes and shifting cultivation patches are as per the following table:

Activitiy	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Mechanical Filter Strip/ Stone Bund	ha.	181	2902
Trench (CCT/ SCT)	ha.	192	6543
Water Absorption Trench	ha.	6	316

3.1.2 Drainage line treatment

The catchment area treatment measures described above though retain s silt and moisture; are not sufficient enough to handle the entire runoff. This is because the programme area is located in South western region of Orissa, mostly comprising the hills of Eastern ghats with highly undulating topography having numerous streams of first and second order.

Loose boulder structure in series: During monsoon, instant runoff passes through these streams causing severe erosion of the stream beds. These eroded soil, sand, stone and pebbles etc., damaging low laying fields. Hectares of paddy cultivated, during kharif (Rainy) season in low

lands *(bahal and berna)* gets damaged due to sand casting caused by flash floods. This not only damages the crop for the season but also the farmer losses his/ her family labour to reclaim the land, where women from the family suffers most. These low lands over the stream bed are about 10-12% of the total cultivable land, which are mostly productive and fertile in nature. The tribal families mainly depend upon this land to grow paddy for meeting their food requirement.

To considerably arrest the silts and runoff flowing down in the streams and to minimize the crop damage at the lower patches; the programme adopted interventions like gully control structures, retaining wall, guard wall, brush wood check dam etc. in series. These treatments across the streams retain sand, stone, pebbles, silts etc. flowing from the podu areas and deposit in the gully beds. This effort not only stabilizes gullies, increases the base flow and flow duration; but also simultaneously creates small fertile patches across the stream bed and sustain vegetative growth. The paddy crop cultivated in the lower patches are also saved and even get adequate water during moisture stress conditions in rainy season. The major activities undertaken are presented in the table below.

Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Gully Control Structure (EGP/LBS/ LBCD/BWCD)	nos.	429	80649
Masonry Gully Plug/ Gabions	nos.	2	24
Masonry Drop Structure	nos.	64	882
Nalla Bank Stabilization/ Stream Bank Erosion Control	nos.	16	17
Retaining wall/ Guard wall (Masonry)	nos.	23	247
Retaining Wall/ Guard Wall (Dry)	nos.	26	71

3.2. Land development intervention

Various land development interventions for the cultivable lands located in the middle reaches for improving productivity of these lands are then attempted to after treatment of upper reaches and drainage lines. The cultivable lands out of which upland and medium land constitutes about 82% are found in discrete patches in the programme area. These land though unproductive in nature; contributes significantly towards a major proportion of income by growing paddy, Niger, millets,

maize, mustard and vegetables etc. These lands are mostly rainfed and unbounded and generally cultivated once in a year. The lands are cultivated by the tribals with a high risk due to erratic rainfall, soil loss, nutrient deficiencies, lack of irrigation etc., resulting in poor crop husbandry. Besides, crops grown in these patches are cash crops and also content nutritional values for which it is important to treat these lands to increase its productivity.

The programme has facilitated the farmers to adopt various in situ moisture conservation measures to conserve moisture and top soil, retaining the soil fertility. The farmers are also facilitated for bund plantation, compost pit in field and improved farming practices to increase productivity. The major interventions for development of these lands are given in the table below.

Activitiy		Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Contour Bund/ Field Bund/Earthen Bund		ha.	151	8242
30x40 Model		ha.	0	526
5% Model		ha.	0	578
Terracing		ha.	20	71
Land leveling		ha.	37	1575

3.3 Water Resources Development

Though the annual average rainfall is about 1500mm which is more than the state and national average; most of the rainfall passes as runoff due to high intensity of rainfall and erratic distribution over the year, highly sloping terrain and inadequate harvesting measures for productive use. All these parameters force the tribal to depend on rainfed agriculture resulting in uncertainty of crop production and yield. The interventions for treatment of upper catchment, drainage line treatment, land development in up and medium land are mainly meant for increasing the time of concentration of runoff by lengthening the flow path, providing more time for infiltration and thereby reducing soil loss and runoff intensity.

As a result of these interventions, in many cases, there is visible increase in stream flow, flow duration in stream and moisture status in soil. Programme has adopted the strategy to conserve, divert and harvest this excess runoff both above and underground for productive use. As a part of this strategy, various types of water bodies and irrigation structures were promoted by the programme.

Water bodies are meant to provide protective irrigation during kharif. The irrigations structures such as diversion weirs, check dam, canal etc. are constructed/ renovated to ensure protective irrigation during kharif and also support post rain crops cultivated by farmers resulting in increased cropping intensity and volume of production. There are evidences of crop diversification and improved cropping practices due to additional irrigation facility.

Besides, water is tapped from perennial springs with filtration arrangement and provided to household through buried pipes. This not only mitigates the household needs, but also the surplus water is used for irrigating the backyards for growing vegetables meeting the family nutritional requirements. This also provides additional income to the tribal families and saves lot of time which was otherwise lost in fetching water from distant sources.

The presence of small mountainous streams and perennial springs in the OTELP operating villages offer a larger scope for diversion based water supply system through buried pipes. The major advantages of buried pipe line system over open canal includes increased irrigation efficiency by minimizing water loss, more economic return per unit of water and much lesser operation and maintenance cost and time. On recommendation of JRM on OTELP, buried pipe irrigation projects were also taken up in large scale which proved to be advantageous over traditional small scale irrigation systems in terms of durability and cost.

To cover more area under irrigation with the available water i.e. to increase water use and irrigation efficiency, the programme further facilitated micro-irrigation systems out of its own fund and in convergence with National Horticulture Mission. The major interventions made for development of water resources are given in the table placed below:

Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Check dam (New)	nos.	34	498
Check dam (Renovation)	nos.	2	16
Diversion Weir (New)	nos.	2	167
Diversion Weir (Renovation)	nos.	0	23
Diversion based irrigation structure (piped)	nos.	18	60
Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	77	439

Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (gravity fed)	nos.	30	384
Piped water supply project for domestic use & irrigation (sanitary well/ bore well)	nos.	43	187
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (New)	nos.	24	378
Field Canal / Earthen Canal (Renovation)	nos.	32	176
Masonry canal (new)	nos.	47	416
Masonry canal (renovation)	nos.	0	466
Water Harvesting Structure/	nos.	20	590
Irrigation tank (New)			
Water Harvesting Structure/ Irrigation	nos.	10	91
tank (Renovation)			
Farm Pond	nos.	26	1233
Percolation tank/ sunken pond	nos.	0	183
Irrigation well/ chuan (open)	nos.	281	1163
Hydram project for upland irrigation & domestic use	nos.	0	21
Renovation of Open well / dug well	nos.	3	277

3.3.1 Biological Measures

Biological measures and practices are low cost measures in watersheds and meant for moisture retention and reduction of soil erosion. When combined with mechanical measures, it provides structural stability to the mechanical measures and increases its effectiveness and life span. It addition to, it provides additional income to the farmers. All types of plantations, cover cropping, mulching etc. comes under this category.

The major activities under biological measures are presented in the following table.

Activitiy	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Forestry/ Mixed tree species plantation	ha.	0	2492
Horticultural plantation	ha.	5	1880
WADI model plantation	ha.	157	1706
Backyard Plantation	HH	0	9844
Bund / Contour Plantation	rmt.	0	637510
Avenue plantation	km.	0	90

3.4 Outcomes: Land & Water Management

Conversion of non-arable land to arable land:

The land development interventions undertaken by the programme during the year benefited 1537 families by converting 622 ha. non-arable land into arable. These families are cultivating paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables etc. and have increased their income. The details of output during the year and since inception of the programme are as per the following table.

Particulars	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Non arable land converted to arable (ha.)	622	11904
Farmers benefited (nos.)	1537	44443

Additional irrigation support:

Water resources development helped in providing irrigation facilities to the non-irrigated land as a result of which additional land was covered under irrigation and cropping intensity was also increased.

Year	Cum. Area Irrigated (in Ha.)	Cum. Additional Area cultivated (in Ha.)	
		Kharif	Rabi
2005-06	464	25	2
2006-07	2126	768	272
2007-08	6308	1639	1350
2008-09	9746	3306	2621
2009-10	11425	4592	3826
2010-11	12058	8862	5419
2011-12	13974	14197	6756
2012-13	17131	18634	7405
2013-14	18789	20914	7865

The below table indicates that 3881 farmers are benefited by the irrigation infrastructures developed which created irrigation facility for 1658 ha. of land during 2013-14.

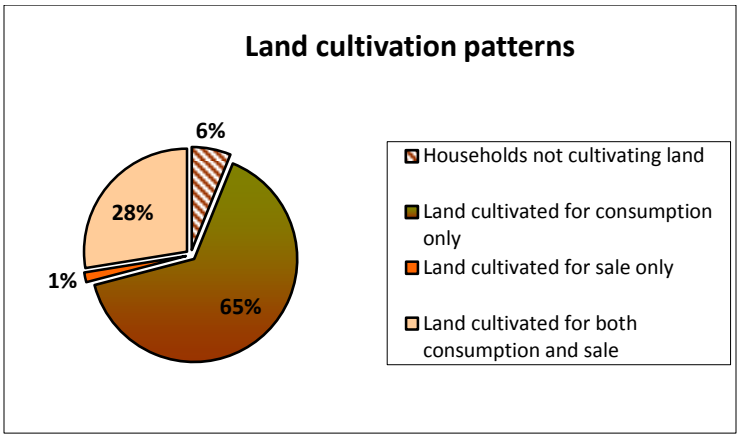
Particulars	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative Up to March,14
Additional area irrigated	ha.	1658	18789
Farmers benefited	nos.	3881	27069

3.4.1 Irrigation and Agricultural productivity

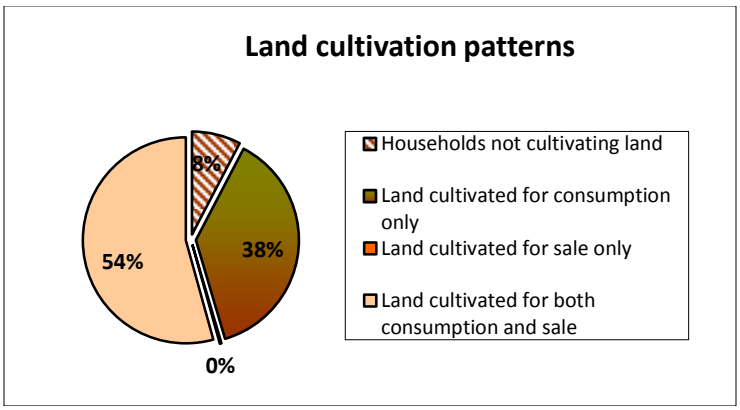
3.4.1.1 Cultivation Patterns

The land cultivation pattern in both programme and control villages are almost similar. However, the percentage of farmers cultivating land for both consumption and sale are more in case of programme villages in comparison to the control villages. In 2012-13; 65% families in programme villages cultivate land for both consumption and sale where in 2013-14, it is increased to 69% which signifies the impact of agriculture interventions in adopting improved technology and practice for better cultivation and production.

2011 - Treatment Households



2014 - Treatment Households



Inference: Coming to cultivation pattern, in 2011, there were 6 % households among beneficiaries who did not cultivate their land.

A major chunk of beneficiaries i.e. 65% cultivated land for consumption purpose only.

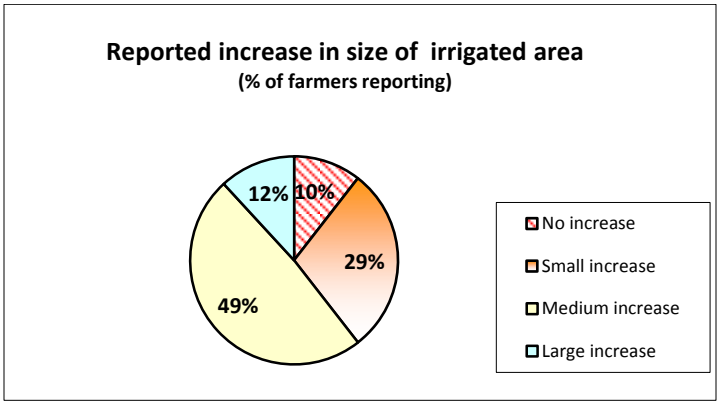
However, it is seen that 28% cultivated land for both consumption and sale purpose.

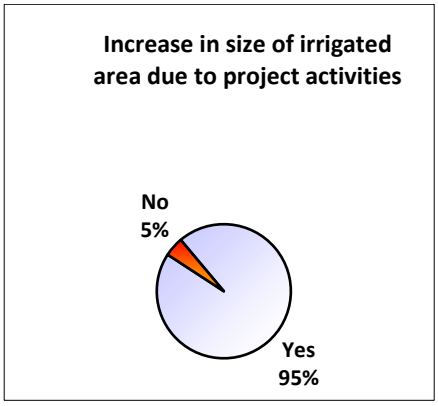
When the same is compared to the pie chart of 2014, it comes to the fore that the percentage of beneficiaries cultivating for consumption as well as sale went up to 54% i.e double the 2011 figure.

This could be certainly attributed to the project intervention related to land and agricultural practices.

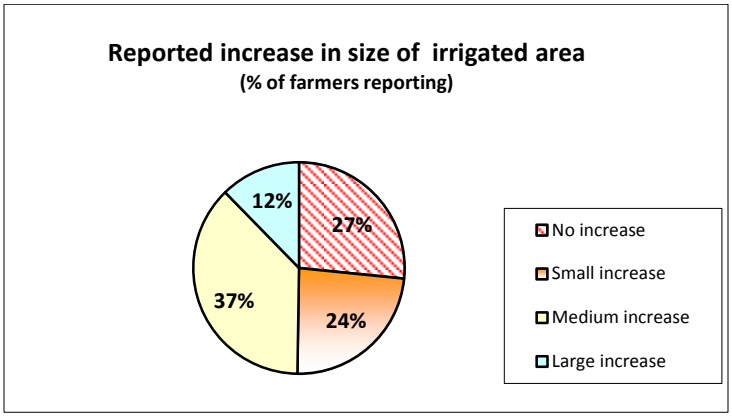
3.4.1.2 Increase in size of Irrigated Land

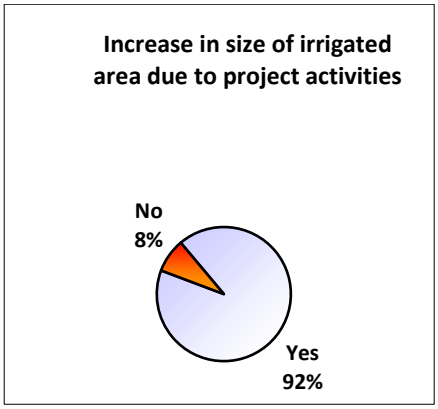
2011- Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households





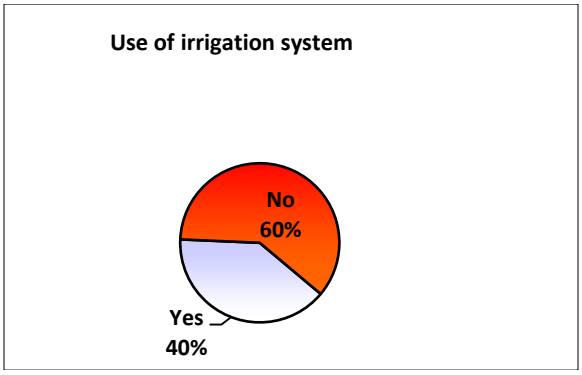
Inference: 90 % treatment households report small to large increase in the size of irrigated land in 2011. In 2014, 73% households agree to small to large increase in size of the irrigated land.

In 2011 and 2014 over 90 % sample households credit the project activities for increase in size of the irrigated area.

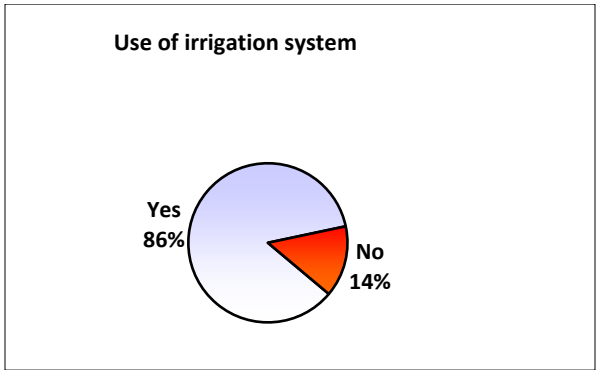
3.4.1.3 Use of Irrigation & increase in productivity

In an agriculture based economy, income is directly proportional to the productivity of the agricultural crops. The programme through its various interventions under agriculture production enhancement as well as by creating irrigation potential and land reclamation has resulted in increase in productivity and crop production area in the programme villages. The data from the primary survey indicates that about 70% of the respondent families have clearly mentioned that there are increases in productivity of various agricultural crops during the past years as against 69% of last year and 84% of the above farmers mentioned this increase has been realized due to the programme interventions on agriculture productivity.

2011



2014



Inference: Now, the above presents an interesting comparison, which shows that use of irrigation in the treatment households in the OTELP intervention area went to more than double

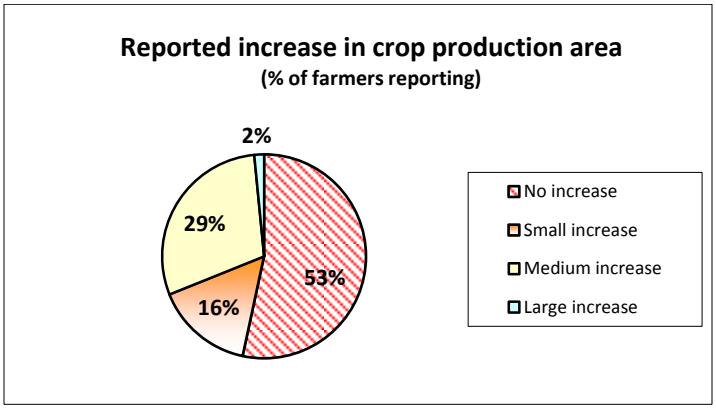
in four years. In 2011, 40 % beneficiaries could use irrigation in their land, which went up to 86 % in 2014.

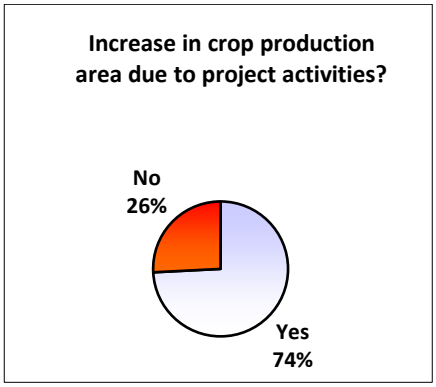
3.4.1.4 Increase in crop production area

It is also essential to correlate the agriculture productivity with the increase in crop production area and irrigation potential. The programme is creating various land development activities for reclaiming the non cultivated lands. These lands primarily owned by the poor families with no or very low yield from these lands. Similarly, life saving irrigation, particularly in weather erratic condition helps a lot the farmer to secure his crops. Various water bodies, irrigation canals and micro irrigation systems have been created by the programme to create irrigation potential in the programme villages. This provides life saving irrigation in kharif (Rainy) season when there is a dry spell for 10 – 15 days during the crop growth season.

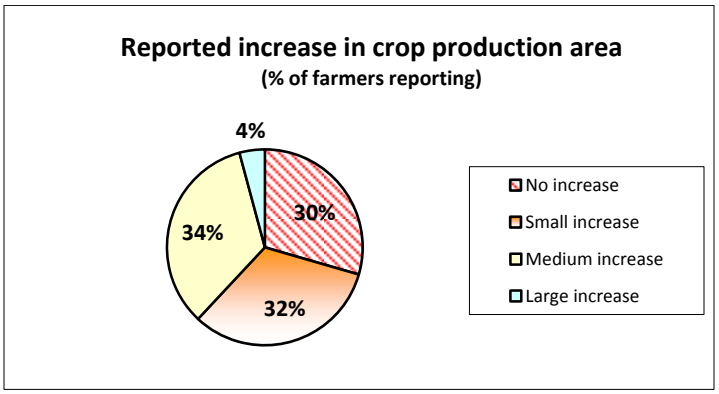
Besides, the farmers are now taking rabi (winter) crops with the available water from these sources and take second and third crop in one year of time. About 77% of the farmers reported an increase in crop production area and 72% of them said that it's due to the programme activities. Also 68% of the farmers have reported that the irrigation has been increased and 90% have said it's due to the programme interventions. This impacts not only increases the crop production and productivity in these remote tribal villages rather saves the crop loss due to uneven weather conditions and other environmental effects.

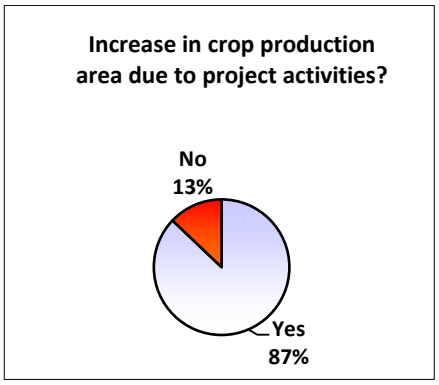
2011- Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households





Inference: Following irrigation, increase in crop production area would logically point at a higher yield. The pie charts of 2011 when contrasted with those of 2014 for treatment households, show positive findings. As against 53 % households saying no increase in crop production area; in 2014 it reduced to the level of 30 % households only showing no increase.

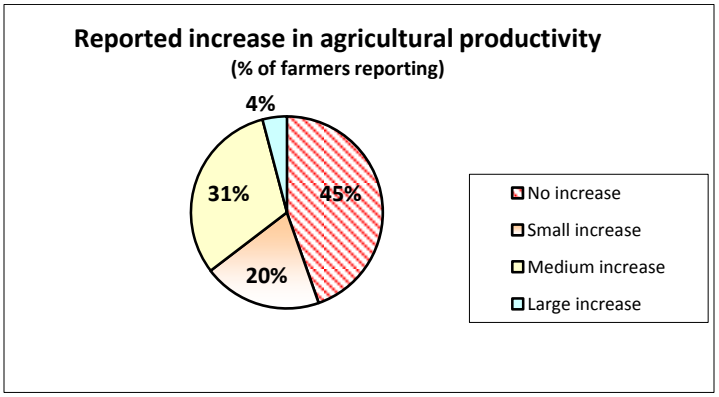
Further, in 2011, 47 % households state small to large increase in production area against 70 % stating the same in 2014.

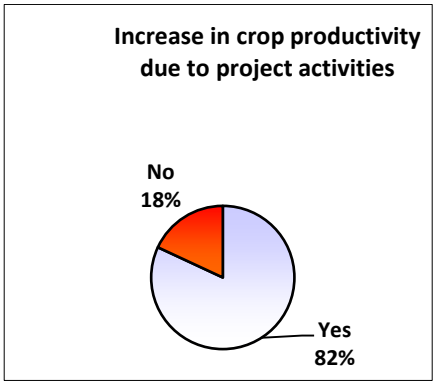
It is important to note that, in 2011, 74 % of the treatment households attributed the increase in crop production area to project activities. The figure rose in 2014, where 87 % of the beneficiary households attribute the increase to project activity.

3.4.1.5 Increase in Agricultural Productivity

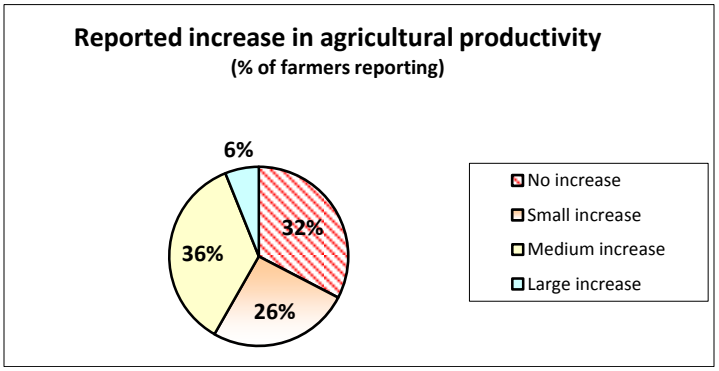
For 77% families there has been an increase in crop production area. 68% of families reported increase in irrigation area.

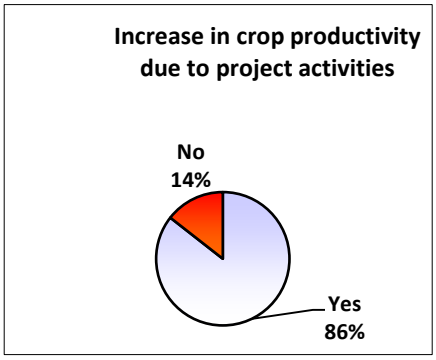
2011- Treatment Households





2014- Treatment Households





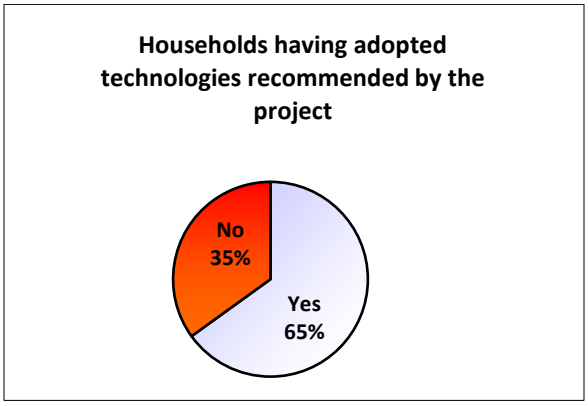
Inference: The above combination of pie charts is a vital indicator showing increase in agricultural productivity in the treatment households. When one compares the 2011 and 2014 figures; in 2011, 55 % report small to large increase whereas 45 % reported no increase at all. Moreover, 82 % of the households attributed the increase to project activities.

In 2014, chart, it is evident that 68 % of the treatment households report small to large increase in agricultural productivity. In addition, 86 % attribute the changes to project activities.

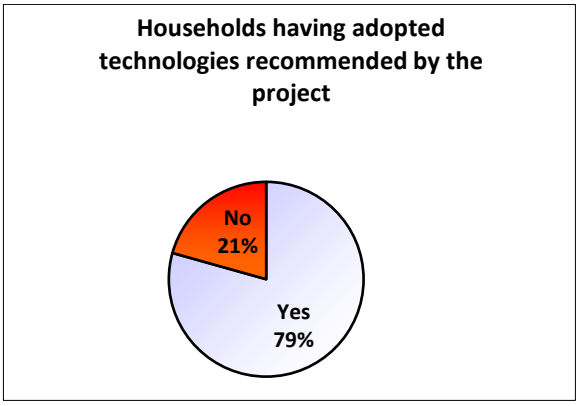
3.4.1.6 Transfer of technology through the Project

The most successful technology adopted by the farmer is seed replacement which almost doubles the production of the crop. This is followed by the growing vegetables/ cash crops, kitchen/ nutritional garden and double cropping mainly due to availability of irrigation facilities. The following chart presents the status of the farmers adopting various technologies in the programme villages.

2011



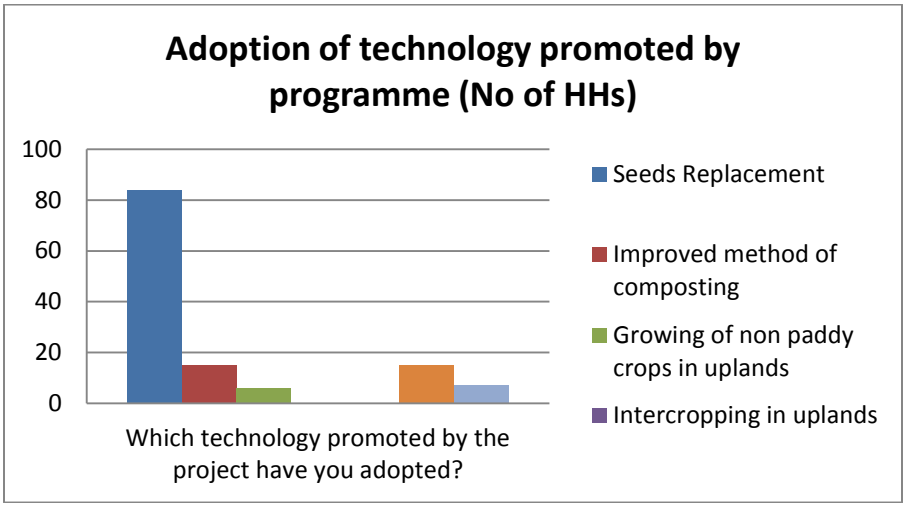
2014



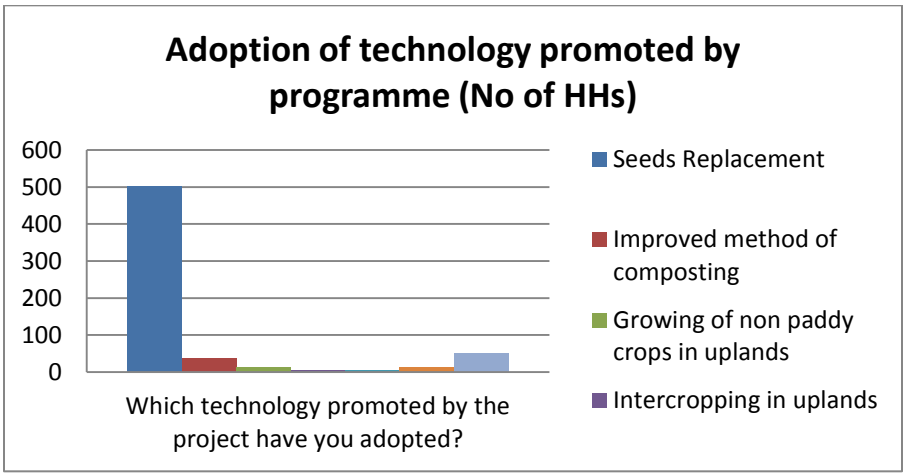
Inference: Speaking of technical support, 65 % of beneficiary households acknowledged adopting technologies provided by the project intervention in 2011. In 2014, this percentage went up to 79 %.

3.4.1.7 Household wise adoption of Technology

2011- Treatment Households



2014- Treatment Households



Inference: Further to the earlier inference, project technologies such as seeds replacement, improved composting, non-paddy crops in uplands and intercropping have been segmented to understand household level subscription.

It is seen that seed replacement draws the highest allegiance throughout. The numbers have gone up substantially in 2014. Against about 85 households in 2011, 500 households adopted the practice of seed replacement in 2014.

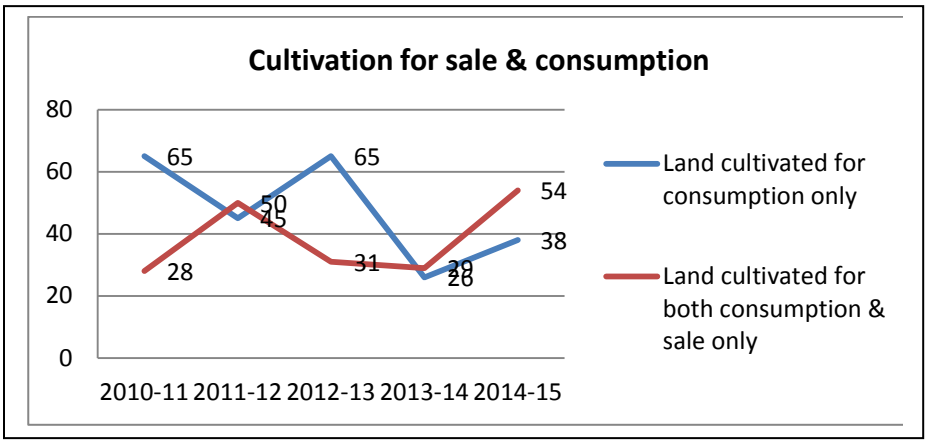
It clearly points out toward a demonstrative effect during project intervention.

3.4.1.8 Cash crops and high value crops

61% farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops, in addition to their food crop compared to 55% during last year. It is just not crop production or productivity, the practice of growing cash/ high value crops by the farmers have been very encouraging in the programme area. About 61% of the farmers have adopted growing cash/ high value crops along with their food crop this year in comparison to 55% during last year. The preferred crops in this category

are vegetables, ground nut, sun flower and cowpea. Besides, it is encouraging to observe that the 75% of the farmers are now adopting various agriculture technology promoted by the programme in comparison to 73% during last year.

3.4.1.9 Trend of cultivation



The above inference could be jointly appreciated with the adjacent trend line depicting steady rise in land cultivation for both sale and cultivation purposes.

The percentage of beneficiaries cultivating for both has gone up from 28 % in 2010-11 to 54 % in 2014-15, showing rise. The red trend line depicting cultivation for consumption alone has witness continuous decline over the years as beneficiaries have moved over to more lucrative agricultural practices and have grown in income.

CHAPTER- 4

FOODSECURITY

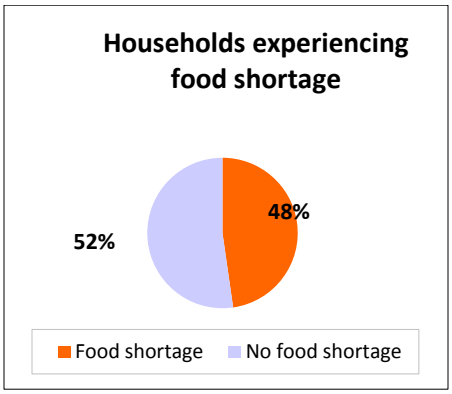
While designing various livelihoods interventions, the priority of the programme centers on ensuring food security to the poor tribal households in the remote project villages. The situation of these villages before the interventions of the programme was worst in comparison with the state and national averages of Odisha and India. People endured food shortage sometimes for more than eight months. The programme has intervened in promoting primary sector development particularly the agriculture to increase the production at the village level and also to increase the cash income at the family level to enable financial access to food.

It is clear from the survey that the food security situation has been improved particularly in the programme villages where only 5% of the families are facing food shortage in comparison to 29% of the control villages. While comparing the results with 2010-11, the change is further significant. In 2010-11, only 52% of the respondents were reported no food shortage which has increased to 95% during 2013-14; resulting in improved food security situation. This significant difference is due to the increased crop production and cash income through various programme interventions.

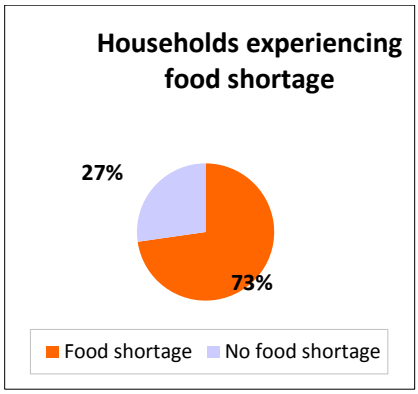
The food security situation is drawn basically from three variables that have been taken into consideration such as households experiencing food shortage; duration of food shortage and changes in situation over the past one year.

4.1 Number of households experiencing food shortage

2011 (Treatment)

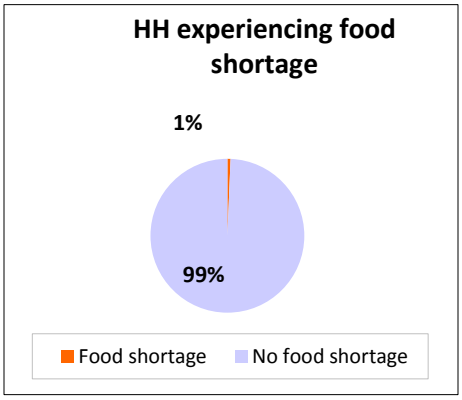


2011 (non-beneficiaries)

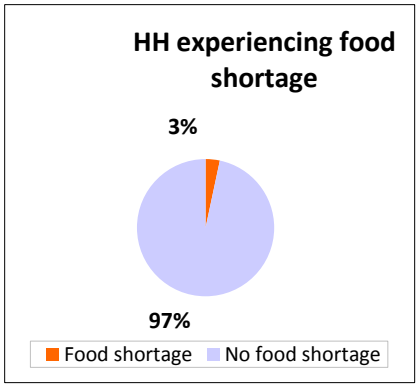


Inference: If one compares the scene in the treatment sample and the control sample; it comes to the fore that the households experiencing food shortage in bigger in size during 2011 as well as 2014.

2014 (Treatment)



2014 (non-beneficiaries)

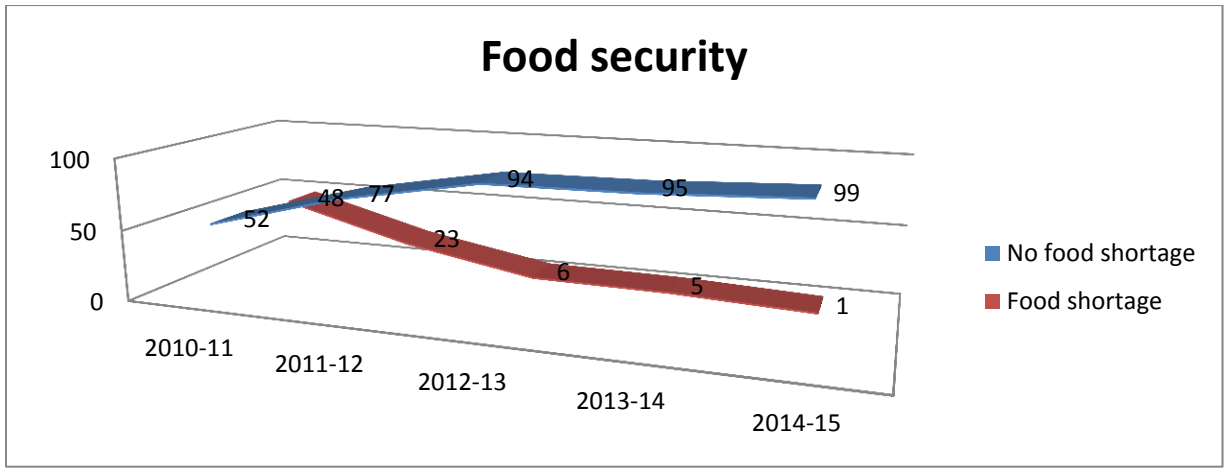


In 2011, 73% i.e approx 329 HH experience food shortage in the control HH as against 48% in the treatment households. Similarly, in 2014, 3 % HH experience food shortage in the control HH as against only 1 % in the treatment HH.

As seen in the pie diagrams, there existed up to 48% households among the treatment sample that experienced food shortage in some form or the other. When contrasted with the 2014 scenario, it is observed that the food shortage experience has been greatly reduced among the treatment population and a meagre 1 % of the households admitted experiencing food shortage.

The duration of the food shortage with the families continuing with food insecurity in both programme and control villages are similar and the case of sample villages are relatively better. This is the area where the programme needs to make focused intervention for addressing food insecurity by linking the mainstream food and nutritional programmes to these poorest households. These segments of the family are particularly landless and destitute families, primarily dependent upon purchased food. The project has taken an initiative for creation of grain banks at SHG level which would address these households in accessing food.

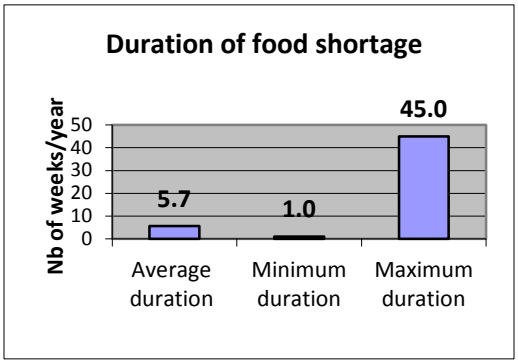
4.2 Food Shortage Trend

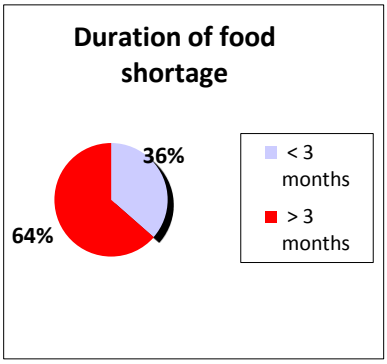


For the beneficiaries it is also seen that percentage of households experiencing food shortage has consistently declined over the past four years. From 48 % in 2010-11 it has come down to 1 % in 2014-15. This could be attributed to food sufficiency linked to project intervention.

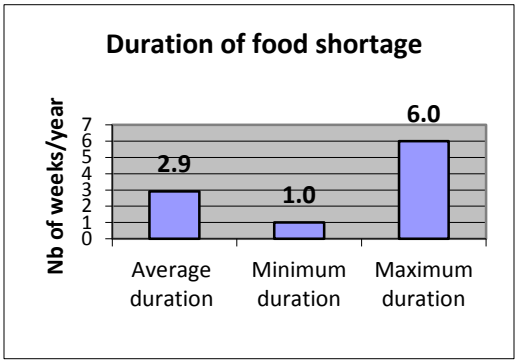
4.2 Duration of Food Shortage

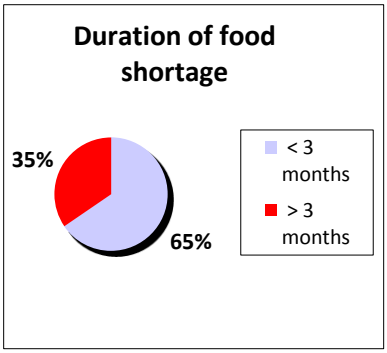
2011 (Treatment population sample)



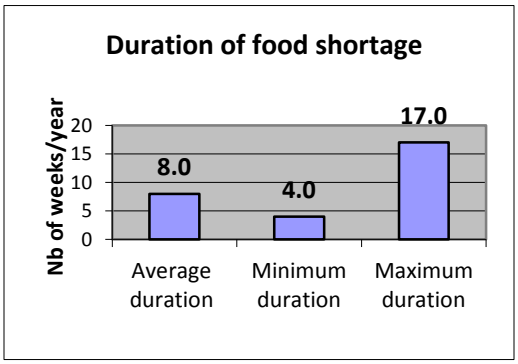


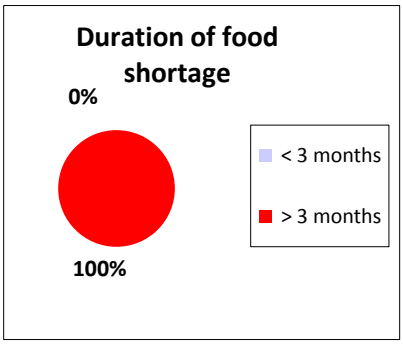
2014 (Treatment population sample)





2014 (Control population sample)





When the non beneficiary sample is pitted against the treatment sample for 2014, it is observed that 100% control households experience food shortage for more than 3 months in a year as against the 35 % treatment households and the maximum duration of shortage goes up to 17 weeks against the maximum of 6 weeks n the treatment households. This indicates, that food security has gone up post intervention in OTELP areas.

Inference: In the adjacent illustration the food shortage scenario is depicted for 2011 and 2014 in the treatment sample.

A remarkable improvement is seen as from 64 % HH experiencing food shortage more than 3 months in 2011 has come down to 35 % HH experiencing food shortage over 3 months in 2014.

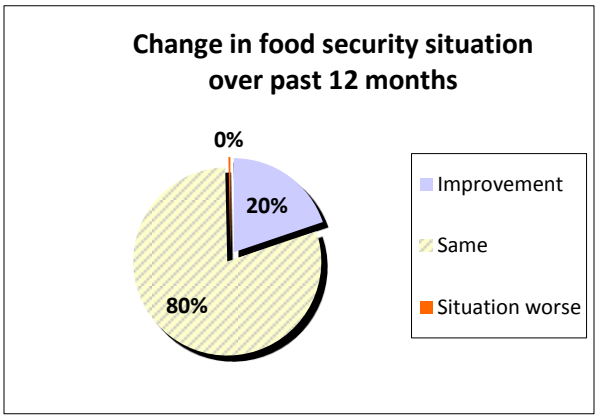
In addition, the duration of food shortage varied from a minimum of 1 week to a maximum of 45 weeks in 2011 as against 1 week to 6 weeks in 2014 in the treatment sample.

In spite of several challenges to address food insecurity, the programme has tried to improve the situation in its operating villages. 33% of the respondents family have realized that there has been an improvement in food security situation in past 12 months in comparison with only 23 % of control villages. However, the challenge before the programme is to ensure the food security of 1% of the households; who reported the situation to be even worse. It is essential to identify these families and take individual assessment of the situation to identify the potential gaps and solutions to it to address the food insecurity of these families. The following chart depicts the food security situation in both programme and control villages over past 12 months.

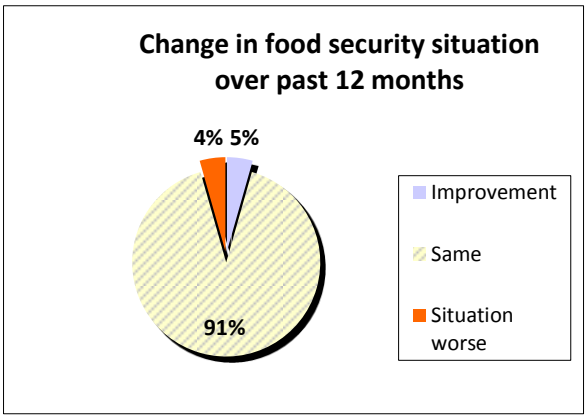
4.4 Change in Food Security situation over the past one year

It is observed that the food security scenario is continuously improving in the OTELP project areas.

2014 - Sample Treatment households



2014- Sample Control Households



Inference: The pie diagrams above depict the change in food security scenario in the treatment and control sample households. Interestingly, it is observed that 20 % i.e 180 households of the treatment sample experienced improvement in food security situation in the past year.

Talking of control households, only 5 % households experienced some changes in food security over the past year and 91 % did not experience any change. Moreover, food security worsened for 4 % of the households in the control sample.

CHAPTER - 5

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT

The programme focus is to build the capacity of the primary stakeholders. They are primarily responsible for planning and execution of work under the programme. About 85% of total budget of the programme are allocated towards development natural resources, which are transferred to grass-root level institutes to execute the planned activities. The staff of FNGO and ITDA plays a facilitative role to ensure timely implementation of the programme activities directly be the communities. The capacity building strategy of the programme is a dynamic one which takes the experiences and lessons gathered during implementation of programme across various districts and communities. This strategy underlines the strength of the CBOs and village level volunteers, who are the key factors for successful implementation of OTELP. These community level workers promoted as service providers at the local level to transfer skills to the communities.

To ensure a better and informed community, the Process Guideline of the programme stipulates dedicated phase of 2 years for Community Mobilization during the beginning of the programme. Adequate Community Mobilization programme / events, formation / strengthening of existing institutions are the focused interventions during the probation phase. There is a standardized Community Mobilization framework covering activities such as theme based street play, video show, sensitization workshop, health camp, animal health camp, wall writing, observation of important days, high lighting the issues of community based development etc. to increase motivation for improved community participation in implementation of programme. Several trainings on institution building, participatory development processes, leadership, conflict management, issues relating to equity and gender mainstreaming, book keeping and accounts management, convergence, collective marketing etc. are also covered in the package of Community Empowerment and Management.

The programme now has switched from 1st phase to 2nd phase and then subsequently to OTELP Plus with newer districts and newer blocks of tribal dominated inaccessible remote pockets of Odisha. Success of OTELP largely depends upon the capacity and skill of primary stakeholders in planning, execution and participatory monitoring. Accordingly, the programme underpins the need to build the capacity of the community members on their skill relating to thematic and managerial aspects. So keeping in mind the programme core objectives and varied capacity building (CB) need of different stakeholders for effective implementation of the programme in a

participatory way, the entire capacity building activities has been broadly categorized in to three main domains. These are as reflected below:

1. Community Empowerment & Management
2. Skill Development of Primary Stakeholders
3. Capacity Building for Staffs of FNGOs & Other Support Agencies

5.1.Community Empowerment & Management

The inputs under Community Empowerment and Management have been identified as most significant contribution to ensure community participation in development process. The success of the OTELP entirely depends upon the knowledge, skill, abilities of the members of the communities and their ownership in effective implementation of programme. High level of motivation and commitment of the community members for effective programme implementation has been developed during the initial phases of programme implementation by organizing different sensitization camps, trainings, exposure visits and through interaction with other communities, who has practiced the same earlier. Varied inputs on institution building, good governance, participatory processes, Community Property Resource Management, Tribal rights issues, Convergence etc. are also ensured during the initial years of programme implementation to ensure quality participation with assumed responsibilities by the communities.

5.2 Community Mobilization & Empowerment

The focus here is to make the community aware regarding their entitlements, which will subsequently create a demand for services, and to improve their capability in implementing the programme as well as participate in other developmental programmes of Govt. Thus, to create awareness, series of community mobilization activities were taken up on various development issues including the different schemes/ provisions of Govt. and other non govt. organizations. Villagers were oriented on the expected benefit of these mainstream programmes. Training programmes on tribal rights were organized to sensitize them on their responsibilities to avail the entitled benefits. Similarly, series of human health camps, veterinary camps etc. have been organized. Strengthening of existing SHGs and formation of new SHGs with the left over households was prioritized with campaign mode. Community members were facilitated to draw up the village development and livelihoods plan. Training/ sensitization meetings on land right issues (OPLE, OGLS, FRA, Vasundhara etc.) have been organized for all the programme villages. Communities were also mobilized on the advantages of convergence with the PRIs to ensure continued support from different schemes. Need based exposure visits have been organized at different places for comprehensive understanding.

Similarly, to increase their capability to manage the implementation of the programme various community institutions created such as SHG, VDC, VLSC, VSS etc. were also trained on the areas of leadership, group dynamics, accounts, organization management, managing convergence. The details of the training programmes and other events conducted during the period are presented in the table furnished below.

Activities	During last Year	Cumulative up to March 2014
Community Mobilization (Health, Camp/ Awareness Camp/ Animal Health, Camp/ Video Shows/Cultural Programmes/wall writing etc.	747	5412
Training Programme for SHGs (Leadership, Group Dynamics, Accounts, organizational, Management etc	398	4987
Training Programme for VDCs/ VLSC/ UG (Leadership, Accounts, organizational management, Tribal Rights, Convergence etc.)	368	5715

5.3 Beneficiaries Skill Development

Livelihood of the poor is primarily dependent on their skill base. They work as labour particularly in primary sector like agriculture for food production and employment. Besides, they work as unskilled labour in other construction works. The programme has adopted the strategy for adding new skill and upgrading the existing skill of primary stake holders so as to meet demand employment demand in the local areas. Capacity building inputs under this subcomponent include trainings, exposures, demonstration etc. to upgrade the skills of beneficiaries (primary stakeholders) for execution of different activities under the production enhancement components (L&W, Agri, Horti, Pisci-culture, PFM, CIF etc.) and income generating activities (RFS) etc. Skill based trainings, exposures, demonstrations etc. are being designed based on the activity plan proposed by the communities under Annual Work Plan and Budget. Capacity Building inputs under this component will be mostly covered during implementation phase (3-5 yrs) of programme cycle. Different resource institutes/organizations and resource persons have been contracted / tied up to take up capacity building activities under different thematic areas as identified jointly by the staff from ITDA and FNGOs. The Resource Centers like Soil Conservation Training Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, ICAR, Semiliguda, Regional Research Technology Transfer Station, (RRTTS), OUAT, Semiliguda, Koraput, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, OUAT, Community Level Resource Centers (OWDM) and other private owned training institutes were tied up with OTELP programme districts. Besides, Resource Persons from local

NGOs and line department has been augmented regularly. The various training programme conducted during 2013-14 are presented in the following table.

Activities	During last Year	Cumulative up to March 2014
Training and exposure under Land & Water Management	133	1600
Training and exposure on improved practices of Agri / Horti, PFM	272	2552
Training and exposure on improved rearing practices for Livestock & Aquaculture Development	121	1267
Training and exposure on preparation of business plan and implementation of Non Farm Activities	80	1610
Vocational Training to Youth	24	272
Total	**630**	**7301**

5.3.1 Skill Development through Placement Linked Vocational Training Progamme for Unemployed Youth of OTELP

About 40% of the targeted population under the programme are youth (age group between 15 to 35 years). They are either employed in the agriculture during the season or works as casual labour in the unorganized sector in local suburban locations. Non availability of skill and relevant information on employment makes this productive age group unemployed or underemployed. With subsistence income from agriculture from their degraded land and marginal farming, produces from forest and occasional income from wage engagement are the means of living for most of these families. As much as 28% of these families don't own a piece of land, either for homestead or for agriculture. The government defines landless as a family without having one standard acre of agriculture land. In recent years, some of these families have been settled in forest land (which they were cultivating) under the Forest Rights Act 2006. 40% of Youth between the age group of 18 to 35 years of age of total targeted population of OTELP operational area are sometimes seen as disguised unemployed in agricultural field. Therefore, they invariably migrate to urban areas in search of work due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in rural areas. The school dropout rate in these areas is also alarming. Since the dropout rate is high and these youth lack pure academic qualification, there is a limited scope for employability. Rural youth capital is one of the major inputs for the improvement of the quality of life of the rural community but it is not true when they migrate to other areas to earn a measly income of Rs.50 to 60 per day which becomes difficult for them to meet the basic necessities of life. Thus, under the sub component of skill up-gradation of the primary stakeholders the programme has targeted the youth (18-35 years) to create human resource for the future.

Advance agricultural as well as vocational trainings are provided in order to attract the youth be self-employed. This was adopted to reduce the incidence of migration during lean seasons. The basic purposes to upgrade the skills of tribal youths in various short/long term vocational courses are depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. This will enable them to gain suitable employment or to become self-employed. Keeping in view of the emerging need to address the unemployment issue and help the youths to tune up their skill, it was planned to train all the unemployed youth in OTELP areas to in vocational training in phased manner. The strategy has been further concentrated for the youths from the landless families to provide them skill development trainings on various trades like Masonry, Gardener, Grafting, Beekeeping, Mushroom production, Mother Chick Unit & Backyard Poultry, Pisciculture, Housekeeping, Hotel Management, Tractor & Power tiller and 4 wheeler driving, Mobile repair, Computer Training, Welding, Lathe, Tailoring , Plumbing, Carpentry, Weaving etc. Many of these youths are now gainfully self-employed locally and in some nearby townships. During the year 8630 tribal youths from the programme areas were identified to be trained in various trades. All these skillful training programmes are conducted in OTELP districts through the convergence with Odisha SC & SC Finance Development Corporation through their empanelled ITI/ ITC. Besides this, associations of Khadi Village Industries Commission and Odisha State Employment Mission through various employable vocational training are being operational. These candidates are trained in a phased manner at various institutions. In the year 2013-14, 518 candidates were trained in various institutions and trades.

OTELP is conducting these training programmes through convergence with the Odisha Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Financial Development Corporation (OSFDC) through the empanelled training providers. These youth according to their qualification and interest do take part in the training institutions in phased manner depending on the vacancies. This has created a ripple effect with youth from the adjourning villages demanding vocational training with a view to enhance their employable skill. Out of 10,013 nos. of unemployed youth identified from OTELP operational areas with proper counseling & trades of interest, at present a total of 2794 unemployed youth so far have been trained.

5.3.2 Capacity Building for staff of FNGOs and other Support Agencies

FNGO, ITDA and local Govt. institutions plays key role in facilitating the process of programme implementation with the community. Regular updation of skill, information and knowledge is essential for these staff in their respective subjects for ensuring better facilitation by them. Besides, regular orientation and training on programme perspective, participatory development etc. are essential to make these staff understand the concept of the programme, its implementation processes, objectives and expected outcomes. The PSU has organized number of exposure visit for staff of ITDA and FNGO to ICRISAT,WOTR, MYRADA, WASSAN, BAIF

and other Grassroots Institutes and IFAD assisted programmes for different thematic aspects of programme components. Exposure to the old programme villages were organized to ensure proper understanding of the modalities of community driven implementation of the programme. Training programme on various cross cutting subjects such as Communication, Micro Level Planning, Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management etc for the staff of ITDAs and FNGOs were also organized by the PSU on regular intervals. The details of training organized during last one year of time period to various facilitating agencies are given in the table below:

Types of Training	**During 2013-14**	**Cumulative Total Up to March,14**
No. of Trainings for FNGO staff	48	359
No. of training on Community Mobilization and Institution Building for FNGO Staff	61	389
Training for line Dept. Staff /Support Organizations	12	192
Total	**121**	**940**

Series of trainings, workshops, seminars, exposures organized on various thematic areas, policy issues and also facilitated the district team to organize similar training programmes. PSU has developed different module and manuals on Book Keeping for SHGs, Gender, Communication, MLP, Land & Water Management etc. Specialized training programmes for staff of FNGOs, ITDAs were organized on various aspects. The major programmes are as below:

- Training Programme on Production Technology & Management of Tuber Crops, Organic Spices and Vegetables under RKVY
- Training Programme on TallyERP.9
- Training Programme on implementation modalities for convergence programme through MGNREGA in OTELP areas at Rambha, Ganjam, Odisha
- Training on implementation of OTELP Plus and sharing of the process guideline
- Training on preparation of Compressed Stabilized Earthen Blocks at ITI, Malkanagiri, Odisha
- Training programme on “Sustainable livelihoods through tuber & fruit crops” at RCCTCRI(ICAR) and CHES(ICAR), Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training programme on Backyard Poultry with assistance of CPDO, Govt. of India, Bhubaneswar
- Training Programme on Community Forest Resource Right
- Training Programme on Rural water Supply
- Training Programme on Integrated Watershed Management in association with OPDSC, Rayagada, Odisha

- Training programme on Farm Mechanisation in association with Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training Programme on Production Technology of Vegetable Crops
- Training Programme on Livelihoods Promotion in Watershed
- Training Programme on Land & Water Management
- Training Programme on Integrated Natural Resource Management(INRM) based VDLP having land & water resource along with farming system development at IMAGE, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training Programme on Mainstreaming Gender in OTELP at CYSD, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- Training Programme on Operational & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes in association with ESCI,Govt. of India, Hyderabad
- Training Programme on Comrehensive Land Allocation Programme
- Exposure visit cum Training Programme on Integrated Crop Management in Grain Legumes at ICRISAT, Patancheru, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- Exposure to International Workshop on sharing knowledge on ready to scale up high potential pro poor Agricultural technologies in India
- Exposure visit to Watershed Organisation Trust, Ahmednagar for OTELP Plus, Paralakhemundi
- International Knowledge Conclave on Good Practices in M & E and Knowledge Management from IFAD Projects in Bhutan , India, Nepal & Srilanka
- State Level Workshop on Knowledge Management & Knowledge Sharing at Hotel Sterling Resorts, Puri, Odisha
- Training cum Exposure of FOs to Tally at CAIM, Maharashtra
- Exposure to Training Programme on Value Addition of Tuber Crops at CTCRI, Trivandrum
- Exposure to International Conference on Tropical Roots and Tubers for Sustainable Livelihood Under Changing Agro-Climate (ICTRT 2013) from 09-12 July,2013 at Hotel Masscot, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

CHAPTER - 6

Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) & Development Initiatives Fund (DIF)

The programme area is characterized by hilly terrain, scattered small settlements and low density of population. As a result, the area lags behind in the provision of rural infrastructure though significant resources are being allocated by Government. Therefore, in addition to general watershed treatment and livelihoods based approach, provision has been made by the programme for additional components like Community Infrastructure Funds and Development Initiatives Fund to meet community needs and to support and strengthen the interventions under livelihoods support activities.

6.1. Community Infrastructure

The Community Infrastructure Fund 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. Programme adopted a strategy to access CIF through a demand driven approach with communities identifying critical infrastructure constraints. 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) improving the access to food supply through PDS (iv) child care (v) health care, (vi) supplementing educational infrastructure etc. Besides, economic activities like creating work sheds for the communities for income generating activities like NTFP processing unit, storage centers, mills etc. can also be covered. These facilities are used by the communities and managed by the VDCs through the common user groups. Emphasis has been given on community responsibility for maintenance of the infrastructures so developed and women are encouraged to take up this responsibility. The major activities taken up so far under this sub-component are given in the table below:

Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
1	Multipurpose community center	nos.	16	162
	Storage godown	nos	23	449
	Drying Yard	nos	31	203

	Threshing Platform	nos.	5	7
	Work shed	nos	12	36
	Villages under piped water supply project for (gravity fed)	nos	3	154
	Villages under piped water supply projects (sanitary well/bore well)	nos.	1	40
	Toilet & Bathroom	nos	426	8093
	Chuan / Open well	nos	12	76
	Agricultural Pump set	nos.	0	38
	Village approach road/causeway/culvert	nos	0	5
	Oil extraction mill	nos	5	6
	Poultry Firm	nos.	4	11
	Community animal Shed	nos	1	7
	Rice / flour / dal/ turmeric processing unit	nos	1	7
	Saloon	nos.	0	1
	Solar Lantern	nos	0	111
	Water storage tank	nos	6	12
	Solar Street Lights	nos	62	132
	Bore well	nos	0	1

6.2. Development Initiatives Fund

As an innovative strategy in programme design, Development Initiative Funds provides an additional funding with adequate flexibility to address to areas of demand as expressed by communities through the participatory processes during the course of programme implementation. This fund also supplements to those components / interventions of the programme which yields very good results. It also enables the communities to implement activities which are not accommodated in other programme components. Under this component, provisions has been made for targeting the traditionally excluded households
e.g. single women headed households, landless, destitute, physically challenged and those who are unable to be part of the SHG or other income generating activities.

The activities under DIF are broadly divided into four categories such as;

- Supplementary funding to other programme component
- Experimenting / up scaling innovative activities for livelihoods
- Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery
- Support to the vulnerable and destitute households living in the programme villages.

The activities covered were

Sl.	Activity	Unit	During 2013-14	Cumulative up to 2013-14
	A. Supplemental funding to other programme components			
1	Multipurpose Community Center	nos.	1	77
2	Storage godown	nos.	-	47
3	Mother chick Unit	nos.	-	37
4	Backyard Poultry	hh	243	1,990
5	Diary unit	nos.	-	1
6	Goatery shed	nos.	93	319
7	Backyard kitchen garden	hh	5	6,575
8	Nutritional garden (schools)	nos.	-	351
9	Drying yard	nos.	32	191
10	Bathing ghat/ river steps	nos.	20	54
11	Village drain	nos.	21	23
12	Market yard	nos.	5	18
13	Introduction of Buck	nos.	-	18
14	Tube well Platform	nos.	171	223
15	Night shelter	nos.	382	764
16	Yam Seed Production	hh.	-	931
17	Retaining Wall/ guard wall	nos.	-	8
18	Extension of Cement Canal to the	rmt.	210	1,718
19	Gully Control Structures	nos.	-	12
20	Renovation of well	nos.	-	2
21	Supply of Sunflower seeds to HH	hh.	-	125
22	Earthen canal	rmt.	-	107
23	Earthen check dam	nos.	-	7
24	Renovation of D/W and canal		-	5
25	Earthen bund	nos.	-	1
26	Well/ Chuan	nos.	1	14
27	Lift Irrigation projects (river/ open source/ bore well/ dug well)	nos.	1	2
28	Poly greenhouse nursery	nos.	8	17
29	Masonry Drop structure	nos.	-	2
30	Gravity Flow Irrigation Structure	no.	-	6
31	Gravity Fed Drinking Water Project	no.	6	77
32	Drip Irrigation System	nos.	7	29

33	Well	nos.	4	12
34	WADI model plantation	ha.	-	133
35	Vegetable Cultivation (By Group)	nos.	43	79
36	Bore well	nos.	-	1
	B. Experimenting / up-scaling innovative activities for livelihoods			
37	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
38	Work shed	nos.	2	41
39	Animal shed	nos.	6	18
40	Cashew processing unit	nos.	-	6
41	Fruit processing unit	nos.	-	1
42	Rice / flour / dal processing unit	nos.	-	23
43	Tamarind processing unit	nos.	1	29
44	Medicinal plant unit	nos.	-	1
45	Bee keeping box	hh.	-	19
46	Sanitary napkin unit	nos.	-	1
47	Tailoring unit	nos.	-	16
48	Leaf plate stitching	nos.	3	12
49	Drug bank	nos.	-	2
50	Turmeric boiling Drum	nos.	231	492
51	Power tiller with accessories	nos.	1	6
52	Farmers information center	nos.	-	1
53	Oil Extracting Unit	nos.	15	41
54	Brick Making Machine	nos.	-	5
55	Agricultural pump set	nos.	529	1,123
56	Television set with accessories	nos.	2	4
57	Refrigerator	nos.	1	11
58	Barbed wire fencing	ha.	2	4
59	Vermi compost	nos.	14	558
60	Mobile Charging Station	nos.	-	3
61	Hydram	nos.	-	6
62	Grain storage bin (Silo)	nos.	-	3,966
	C. Promotion of low cost, time & labour saving technologies for reduction of drudgery			
63	Smokeless Chula	hh.	259	2,859
64	Toilet & Bathroom	nos.	26	2,000
65	Water Filter	nos.	-	998
66	Farm equipments	hh.	34	4,113
67	Solar lantern	nos.	28	867
68	Water storage tank	nos.	5	31

The major outcomes of activities are detailed in the following table:

Outcomes	**During 2013-14**	**Cumulative Total Up to 2013-14**
Villages served with piped drinking water	73	571
Villages covered with complete sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	-	210
Households covered with Total Sanitation (individual toilet and bathroom)	-	8564
Vulnerable/ Destitute Household supported with livelihood activities	1,429	5,059
Covered with storage facilities (Multipurpose centers and storage go-down)	108	654

CHAPTER – 7

SUPPORT FOR POLICY INITIATIVE

The Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) in order to further extends its livelihoods and food security agenda, identified land as a critical area of intervention. While proactively organizing various workshops, focussed group discussion etc, OTELP has been coming out with measures which can be implemented by the Government as part of its policy to improve the existing livelihoods of the tribal population at large. However, land has been focal to such initiatives under the support for policy initiative component.

Therefore, it has been one of the prime objective of OTELP to cover all the absolute landless households in the Programme village by facilitating in grant of land titles. Through various proactive measures and with the active collaboration of Revenue & Disaster Management Departmnet Govt. of Odisha, lands have been provided to the landless families under OPLE (Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment) Act, 1972, OGLS (Odisha Government Land Settlement) Act, 1962; Mo Zami Mo Dhia programme and Vasundhara Schemes. These combined with restoration of land under Regulation 2 of 1956 as well as Grant of individual land titles under Forest Rights Act, 2006 have helped 26038 families to get land titles as per the table given below:

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programme/ Provisions	No. of Families Settled with Land
1	OGLS	2905
2	OPLE	9773
3	Vasundhara	3515
4	Mo Jami Mo Dhia	638
5	FRA	8611
6	Regulation-2	596
7	**Total**	**26038**

Also to ensure land to the landless, OTELP scaled a model that Landesa (Rural Development Institute) had designed and piloted. The model uses a trained local youth to provide additional capacity to the field level Revenue Officials. These local youths called as the Community Resource Person are working in all the 1042 villages and as on date have facilitated grant of close to 13000 land titles in last two year other than the one indicated above. This land allocation programme has become a community led process and the Government of Odisha have extended

this to 18000 villages in the 118 Tribal Sub-Plan Blocks of 12 districts in the State. The status of land allocation programme in OTELP operational villages with the support of **LANDESA** is placed below:

Status of Land Allocation Programme in OTELP Operational Areas (with help of LANDESA)

Name of the district	Name of the village	No. of HH	Absolute Landless	HH allotted house sites	HH allotted farm land	Total
Nabarangpur	49	10267	2009	1831	245	2076
Malkangiri	85	4624	1690	592	8	600
Koraput	244	12467	2473	6507	123	6630
Gajapati	163	7627	916	638	643	1281
Kondhamal	167	7963	805	355	0	355
Kalahandi	172	6732	1715	1505	31	1536
Rayagada	176	8596	2570	1250	0	1250
Total	**1056**	**58276**	**12178**	**12678**	**1050**	**13728**

550 CRPs' facilitated the programme in OTELP, where as, 334 CRPs' are working in OTELP Plus area and are facilitating in providing land titles to the homesteadless and landless families. The programme also facilitated community as a whole to avail community forest rights (CFR) under FRA, 2006. necessary steps are taken to identify the land, demarcate the traditional boundary following due procedure for getting right over the forest by the community. The table below reflects the ITDA wise claims filed and title received under CFR:

Status of land title given to community under CFR

Name of ITDA	Total no of CFR claims filed	Total no. of CFR titles received
Baliguda	154	56
Koraput	9	0
Paralakhemundi	38	6
ThuamulRampur	18	2
Gunpur	42	5
Mallkanagiri	163	4
Nawarangpur	23	1
Total	**447**	**74**

Thee Grant of CFR under FRA 2006 has been facilitated by various civil society organizations working in the project district and management plan by converging various community managed practices are being incorporated to manage these forests sustainably.

CHAPTER – 8

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring & Evaluation system plays important role in impacting on livelihoods in the lives of targeted audience. 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:

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

- A standardized set of books/registers are developed and maintained to keep each and every record. This includes a set of books meant for accounting purposes and other set is for minute's i.e. the discussion of the organization to be recorded along with decision taken.
- This gives very good transparent records and built the confidence among all stakeholders.
- This helps in tracking success or failure and built upon from there.

Voucher based Monitoring System

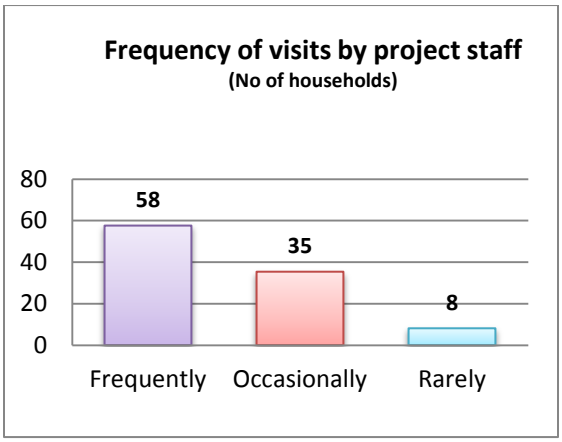
- Any payment or expenditure needs to be supported by payment voucher and in same way
- any fund received requires receipt slip from the organization.
- The payment made for wage labouer is recorded in muster roll.
- A single muster roll format has been developed for all payments and shared in the meeting
- All the entries are summed up in the report and the final figure along with the related documents (case record) are presented before the Village Social & Financial Audit Committee which is the Palli Sabha of the Village for approval of the expenditures made in each month from 22nd to 25th of each month.
- On approval of the same the original and duplicate copy (generated using carbon paper) sent to the VDC keeping the triplicate for record.
- The VDC receives the reports from each village within the micro watershed and consolidates the expenditures against each programme component and reports to the FNGO and ITDA.
- Accordingly the FNGO and ITDA consolidate the information and add the expenditure incurred at their level and submit the reports.
- All these expenditure reports are being accepted as utilization certificate of the funds spent.

Physical Progress Reporting (Output & Outcome reporting)

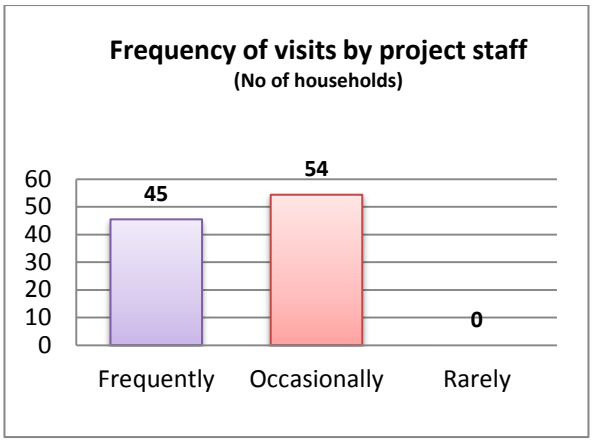
- The FNGOs and ITDAs prepare Half Yearly Progress Reports against the Annual Work Plan & Budget for the year presenting the outputs achieved during the period and cumulative achievement.
- Besides, the ITDAs based on these reports, prepares Half yearly and Annual Performance Report which is an output linked outcome report presenting the change in various physical indicators for both RIMS and log frame.

11.1 Frequency of visits by project staff

2011



2014



Inference: Compared to the base year, the frequency of the staff visit to the project area also shows improvement with all households covered under occasional and frequent visits.

Concurrent Evaluations

- Mid Term Review (MTR) for phase II conducted by IFAD completed during October 2010.
- Joint Review Mission (JRM) for the year 2013 conducted by IFAD completed during August 2013

Web Based M&E Software

The web based M&E Software designed and implemented in the programme have been further upgraded based on the use and information need at various level. Due to low infrastructure availability at the remote project locations, it has become difficult to update data in the software

in a real time manner. Subsequently, the planning and M&E module along with the SHG module has been delinked and made standalone desktop based software where the data entry can be done offline at the FNGO level and integrated with the web based software at the ITDA/ PSU level depending upon the availability fo the internet. Tally ERP 9 has been provided to keep track of the Financial accounts, which is further customized to get the MPR reports and the standardized accounting reports and also synchronized by the accounts section to get the data of the ITDA's at PSU level. Land Allocation and Management System has also developed and implemented for the effective management of the land title allocation and distribution system with the help of RDI. This system has kept the information on the landless families and follows up the steps for allocation of land titles.

Implementation of RIMS

The other method applied in the field is result impacted management systems (RIMS). Basically it is conducted to know the status of programe in the field. It is conducted in sample basis. Proper methodology is being followed for identifying the sample villages as per the criteria set by the IFAD. This gives an interval picture of the programme to strengthen or replicate wherever possible. This year the RIMS report has been prepared and submitted to IFAD based on the field level data collected and consolidated.

CHAPTER - 9

OTELP plus:
An Up-scaling strategy by the Govt. of Odisha to reach out more tribal community

Odisha Tribal Development Programme has been appreciated as one of the best programme of Govt. of Odisha. It created it's identity because of bottom of planning, execution and monitoring process by the community facilitated by the NGOs at the field and ITDA at district level. This programme purely managed, owned and controlled by the people forming different cadres of people institutions at different level. The success of this programme smelled across the stakeholders during the implementation period of OTELP in Phase-I & II.

Basing on the degree of success of the programme, the chairperson of DPMC across all existing OTELP submitted strategic paper to operate the Extended OTELP in new additional MWSs with the existing mode of operation. There are nine proposals submitted to Govt. for necessary approval. The Govt. of Odisha has pleased to approve those entire proposals with an estimated budget of Rs. 59997.63 lakhs. This extended OTELP in new additional MWS is termed as OTELP Plus which is formally inaugurated on 2nd October 2011. There are 585 MWSs are covered under OTELP Plus areas in nine districts. The details of the programme coverage under OTELP Plus are mentioned below.

Sl. No	District	ITDA	No. of Micro Watersheds to be taken up under OTELP Plus	Proposed Area (in Ha.) for treatment
1	Koraput	Koraput	102	65824
2	Gajapati	Paralakhemundi	80	40959
3	Kandhamal	Baliguda	51	25500
4	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	38	19000
5	Nawrangpur	Nawrangpur	50	27077
6	Malkanagiri	Malkanagiri	102	56621

7	Rayagada	Gunupur	50	25000
8	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	53	31376
9	Mayurbhanja	Karanjia	59	18800
	Total		**585**	**310157**

Here emphasis has been given on the convergence linked implementation programme of the Govt. It is a purely convergence programme. Fund will be leveraged from MGNREGA, BRGF, BKBK, Biju Gajapati & Biju Kandhamal, RKVY, NHM, SCA to TSP, SCA to SCP, Art.275, and State Plan. The State Plan is meant for Management cost & Capacity Building and rest of the programme cost will be sourced from convergence. The details are mentioned below.

Component and Source wise Total Budget for Nine districts in OTELP Plus

Programme Component	**Source of fund**	**Total budget (Rs. in lakhs)**
Capacity Building For Empowerment	Govt. (State Plan)	2705.3
Livelihoods Enhancement	Convergence & Govt. (State Plan)	31277.0
Development Initiative Fund	Govt (State Plan)	2818
Assistance to community for enhancement of food security	Govt (State Plan)	10120.13
Programme Management	Govt (State Plan)	**Grand Total**
Total		**59997.63**

Though OTELP Plus was launched in 2nd October 2011 but it was operationalised from December 2012. Initially, it was started in Koraput and Malkanagiri district. Within these two years of time period all nine tribal d o m i n a t e d districts have submitted their proposal and approved by the govt. of Odisha. As it is already mentioned it was started in Koraput and Malkanagiri districts, the progress of these two districts is also better as compare to others. Both the districts have prepared their VDLP a vision document prepared by the community to built upon their livelihoods strategy with available resources.

The best coping mechanism for sustainable development in inaccessible tribal domain

a) Promotion of different cadres of people institutions such as SHG, SHG Federation, Apex Federation, VDC, VLSC UG & CIG (Community Mibolisation)
b) Proper planning through preparing a vision documents called "Village Development Livelihoods Plan" is prepared by the community itself facilitated by a team of professional
c) Involvement of community at large in terms of planning, execution and monitoring
d) Unemployed local young youths are trained to extend their support for programme implementation
e) Funds vested in their hand
f) Facilitations of NGOs having their presence within the community
g) Programme emphasizes upon the holistic development of the triabl poor through watershed approach
h) A team of dedicated professionals placed at district level for facilitation and to take this programme forward
i) Special emphasis has also been given for different category of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
j) Social audit system is also developed where community members do the audit of all expenditure
k) Different monitoring mechanism criteria are also in place to provide necessary support for best way of implementing the programme

All these above mentioned aspects make programme more successful and reach to the tribal people. More importantly they have been capacitated enough to do all these activities after withdrawal of the programme.

Annexure – 1

Sl No	Name of District	Phases	Name of Block	Name of FNGO
1	Koraput	II	Nandapur	Tagore Society for Rural Development
2	Koraput	II	Semiliguda	Tagore Society for Rural Development
3	Koraput	II	Pottangi	Life Academy of Vocational Studies
4	Koraput	II	Dasmantpur	Center for Youth & Social Development
5	Koraput	I	Narayanpatana	Harsha Trust
6	Koraput	I	Bandhugaon	Foundation for Ecological Security
7	Koraput	I	Laxmipur	Center for Youth & Social Development
8	Koraput	Plus	Lamtaput	Professional Assistance for Development Action
9	Koraput	Plus	Boipariguda	CHETNA Organic Farmers Association
10	Koraput	Plus	Boipariguda	HARSHA TRUST
11	Koraput	Plus	Boipariguda	Center for Youth & Social Development
12	Koraput	Plus	Nandapur & Pottangi	Tagore Society for Rural Development
13	Koraput	Plus	Narayanpatana	VIKASH
14	Koraput	Plus	Narayanpatana	Foundation for Ecological Security
15	Koraput	Plus	Bandhugaon	PRAGATI
16	Koraput	Plus	Bandhugaon	HARSHA TRUST
17	Kandhamal	II	Balliguda	Professional Assistance for Development Action
18	Kandhamal	II	K. Nuagaon	Professional Assistance for Development Action
19	Kandhamal	II	Daringibadi	Integrated Tribal Development Agency

				(ITDA)
20	Kandhamal	I	Kotagarh	Jagurti
21	Kandhamal	I	Tumudibadha	Social welfare agency and training institute
22	Kandhamal	Plus	Tikabali	Professional Assistance for Development Action
23	Kandhamal	Plus	Tikabali	Social welfare agency and training institute
24	Kandhamal	Plus	Raikia	KALPAVRIKSH
25	Kandhamal	Plus	Chakapad	Organization for Rural reconstruction & Integrated Social Service Activities
26	Kandhamal	Plus	Chakapad	HARSHA TRUST
27	Malkangiri	II	Mathili	Organization for Development Coordination
28	Malkangiri	II	Kudumulgumma	PARIVARTTAN
29	Malkangiri	II	Khairput	HARMONY
30	Malkangiri	Plus	Korukonda	Sahid Laxman Nayak Development Society
31	Malkangiri	Plus	Kudumulgumma	Malkanagiri Organization for Development & Education
32	Malkangiri	Plus	Korukonda	Sisu O Mahila Kalan Samiti
33	Malkangiri	Plus	Kalimela	SAMUHA VIKAS
34	Malkangiri	Plus	Kudumulgumma	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
35	Malkangiri	Plus	Korukonda	Tagore Society for Rural Development
36	Malkangiri	Plus	Kalimela	Gopabandhu Development Society
37	Malkangiri	Plus	Podia	Utkal Minorities Weaker Section Development Society

38	Malkangiri	Plus	Khairiput	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
39	Malkangiri	Plus	Mathili	Organization for Rural reconstruction & Integrated Social Service Activities
40	Malkangiri	Plus	Kudumulgumma	Watershed Support Services & Activities Network
41	Nabarangpur	II	Papdahandi	Institute of Rural Development & management Studies
42	Nabarangpur	II	Kosagumuda	Regional Center for Development Co-operation
43	Nabarangpur	II	Jharigaon	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
44	Nabarangpur	Plus	Tentulikhunti	Association of Volunteer Action
45	Nabarangpur	Plus	Tentulikhunti	Integrated Agency for Education Environment & Technology
46	Nabarangpur	Plus	Tentulikhunti	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation
47	Nabarangpur	Plus	Dabugaon	Institute of Rural Development & management Studies
48	Rayagada	II	Kashipur	SHAKTI Organization
49	Rayagada	II	Bissam Cuttack	Adivashi Krushi Swathya Sishkya Unyan Samiti
50	Rayagada	II	Gudari	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency

51	Rayagada	II	Chandrapur	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
52	Rayagada	II	Muniguda	Friends Association for Rural Reconstruction
53	Gajapati	II	R. Udayagiri	Society for Welfare of Weaker Section
54	Gajapati	II	Mohana	Gram Vikash
55	Gajapati	I	Gumma	Centre for Community Development
56	Gajapati	I	Nuagada	Jana Kalyan Pratistan
57	Gajapati	I	Rayagad	Society for Welfare of Weaker Section
58	Gajapati	I	Nuagada	Jana Kalyan Pratistan
59	Gajapati	Plus	Nuagada	Jana Kalyan Pratistan
60	Gajapati	Plus	Mohana	Social Action for Community Alternative Learning
61	Gajapati	Plus	Mohana	Suraksha
62	Gajapati	Plus	Gumma	Centre for Community Development
63	Gajapati	Plus	R.Udayagiri	Institute of Social Action and research activities
64	Gajapaati	Plus	R.Udayagiri	Society for Welfare of Weaker Section

65	Gajapati	Plus	Rayagada	Gram Vikas
66	Gajapati	Plus	Mohana	Suraksha
67	Kalahandi	II	Th.Rampur	Gram Vikas
68	Kalahandi	II	Lanjigarh	Gram Vikas
69	Kalahandi	I	Th.Rampur	Gram Vikas
70	Kalahandi	I	Th.Rampur	Antodaya
71	Kalahandi	I	Lanjigarh	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)
72	Kalahandi	Plus	Th.Rampur	Professional Assistance for Development Action
73	Kalahandi	Plus	Th.Rampur	Gram Vikas
74	Kalahandi	Plus	Lanjigarh	Professional Assistance for Development Action
75	Kalahandi	Plus	Lanjigarh	Lutheran World Service International Trust
76	Keonjhar	Plus	Banspal	PRAKALPA
77	Keonjhar	Plus	Banspal	Professional Assistance for Development Action
78	Keonjhar	Plus	Banspal	Foundation for Ecological Security

79	Keonjhar	Plus	Harichandanpur	Women Organization for Socio Cultural Awareness
80	Keonjhar	Plus	Harichandanpur	Foundation for Ecological Security
81	Mayurbhanj (Karnjia)	Plus	Thakurmunda	Professional Assistance for Development Action
82	Mayurbhanj (Karnjia)	Plus	Bangiriposhi	Lutheran World Service International Trust
83	Mayurbhanj (Karnjia)	Plus	Jashipur	Sambandh
84	Mayurbhanj (Karnjia)	Plus	Siluapada	Development of Humane Action Foundation