



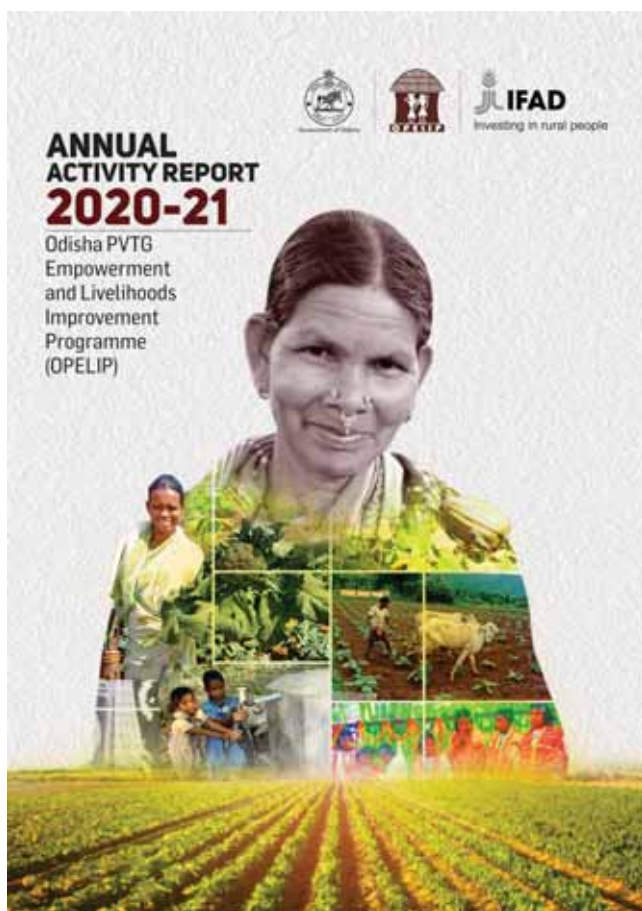
# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2020-21

Odisha PVTG  
Empowerment  
and Livelihoods  
Improvement  
Programme  
(OPELIP)









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# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2020-21

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and  
Livelihoods Improvement Programme  
(**OPELIP**)

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# G L O S S A R Y O F T E R M S

AWP & B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
B2B	Business to Business
BDA	Bonda Development Agency
BoR	Books of Records
CBDA	ChuktiaBhunja Development Agency
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCD	Conservation-cum-Development
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLF	Cluster Level Federation
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSP	Community Service Provider
DDA	Didayi Development Agency
DKDA	DangriaKandha Development Agency
FNGO	Facilitating Non-Governmental Organization
FRA	Forest Right Act
FRC	Forests Rights Committee
FRCC	Forest Rights and Conservation Committee
Gol	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
GPLF	Gram Panchayat Level Federation
Ha	Hector
HEC	Health and Education Committee
HK & MDA	Khadia&Mankirdia Development Agency
ICRISAT	The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IGS	Indian Grameen Services
INR	Indian Rupee
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
JDA	Juang Development Agency,
KKDA	KutiaKandha Development Agency
KME	Knowledge Management Expert
LDA	Lodha Development Agency
LSDA	LanjiaSaora Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGA	The Mahatma Gandhi National. Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	Management Information System
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Micro Project Agency
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce

OLM	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
OMM	Odisha Millet Mission
OPELIP	Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Project
OPNIP	Odisha PVTG Nutrition Improvement Programme
OTELP	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PBDA	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency
PD	Programme Director
PEF	PVTG Empowerment Fund
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPA	Primary Procurement Agencies
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
RAFTAAR	Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation
RI	Revenue Inspector
RKVY	RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana
RoR	Records of Rights
SAP	Surplus Agriculture Produce
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SDA	Saora Development Agency
SFAC	Social and Financial Audit Committee
SHG	Self Help Group
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SM	Social Mobiliser
SoP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSD Dept	ST & SC Development Department
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STSCDD	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department
TDA	Tumba Development Agency
TDCC	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation
TDCCOL	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TSS	Tribal Sub-Scheme
UG	Users Groups
VDA	Village Development Association
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDP	Village Development Plan
VRDP	Village Resource Development Plans



Government of Odisha

## **Smt. Ranjana Chopra, IAS**

Principal Secretary to Govt.  
ST & SC Development Department,  
Chairperson, OPELIP  
Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

## **MESSAGE**



It gives me immense pleasure to know that PMU, OPELIP is going to publish its Annual Report 2020-21 containing the progress made so far along with success stories of the communities of programme village through various intervention taken up under the programme. It is a vehicle to keep implementers updated on current successful development initiatives, its impact and best use of the information. We sincerely need to strengthen and scale up existing innovative mechanisms and explore new one.

I hope, the publication of this book would help a lot to all the development professionals as an informative one. My sincere thanks go to the community members, their institutions, community resource persons who have made these achievements possible. Teams of FNGOs, MPAs and PMU are putting their best efforts in facilitating the implementation process amidst challenges and difficulties and I am sure their effort will fulfill the objectives of the programme and create a path forward.

I convey my best wishes to all the team members for their endeavor in compiling the book and for successful publication of the Annual Activity Report, 2020-21.

**(Smt. Ranjana Chopra, IAS)**









Government of Odisha

## **Sri P.Arthanari, IFS**

Joint Secretary to Govt. & Programme Director, OPELIP  
ST & SC Development Department,  
Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

## **MESSAGE**



Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is being implemented in Odisha from 2016 for improving living conditions and reducing poverty in most inaccessible pockets of the State where 13 designated PVTGs have their habitation.

I am pleased that Programme Management Unit, OPELIP is going to publish the Annual Activity Report 2020-21 which reflects the achievement of the programme along with success, challenges met during its journey over years and experiences from within and outside the community.

When the entire globe was suffering of pandemic COVID-19, the proactive roles by all district administration along with dedicated staff from PMU, Micro Project Agency and facilitating NGO extended their uninterrupted service to the community and made zero casualty of PVTGs possible. The field functionaries had been able to reach in many inaccessible villages by trekking for awareness, door to door screening and vaccination.

I sincerely thanks and appreciate towards the committed efforts of PMU officials, MPA officials, FNGO staff and most importantly community level workers. In the view of current developmental challenges before the programme, I wish the dedicated OPELIP team keep their spirit up and continue their consistent effort for sustainable development of our PVTG communities for a better and healthy tomorrow amidst prevailing challenges & beyond.

(Sri P.Arthanari, IFS)







# Chapter I

## About OPELIP

*Government of Odisha in partnership with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) has taken up Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) to improve livelihoods of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the State. The goal is to improve their living conditions and reduce poverty. The programme cost is of 711.25 crore INR out of which IFAD's long term loan component is 318.49 crore INR, which is around 45 per cent of the total programme cost.*

## Approach

Bottom-up planning approach has been adopted in Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme. Programme has promoted grass-roots institutions such as self-help groups (SHGs), Village Development Associations (VDAs) & Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) etc. and placed them in the driving seat ensured that the project is trusted by the local community with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership on preparing plan, execution and monitoring of the activities with

the handholding support from Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) and Facilitating Non-Government Organization (FNGOs). The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Giving focus on the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the programme keep close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players for ensuring it.

## Goal and Objectives

The Odisha PVTGs Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme's goal is to enhance living conditions and reduced poverty of the PVTGs and other poor communities. The goal will be achieved through realizing the development and

enabling improved livelihoods, food and nutrition security of the households. The focused is primarily given to 27308 PVTG households, 39969 other tribal households and 8616 Scheduled Caste (SC) households and 20758 other poor households.

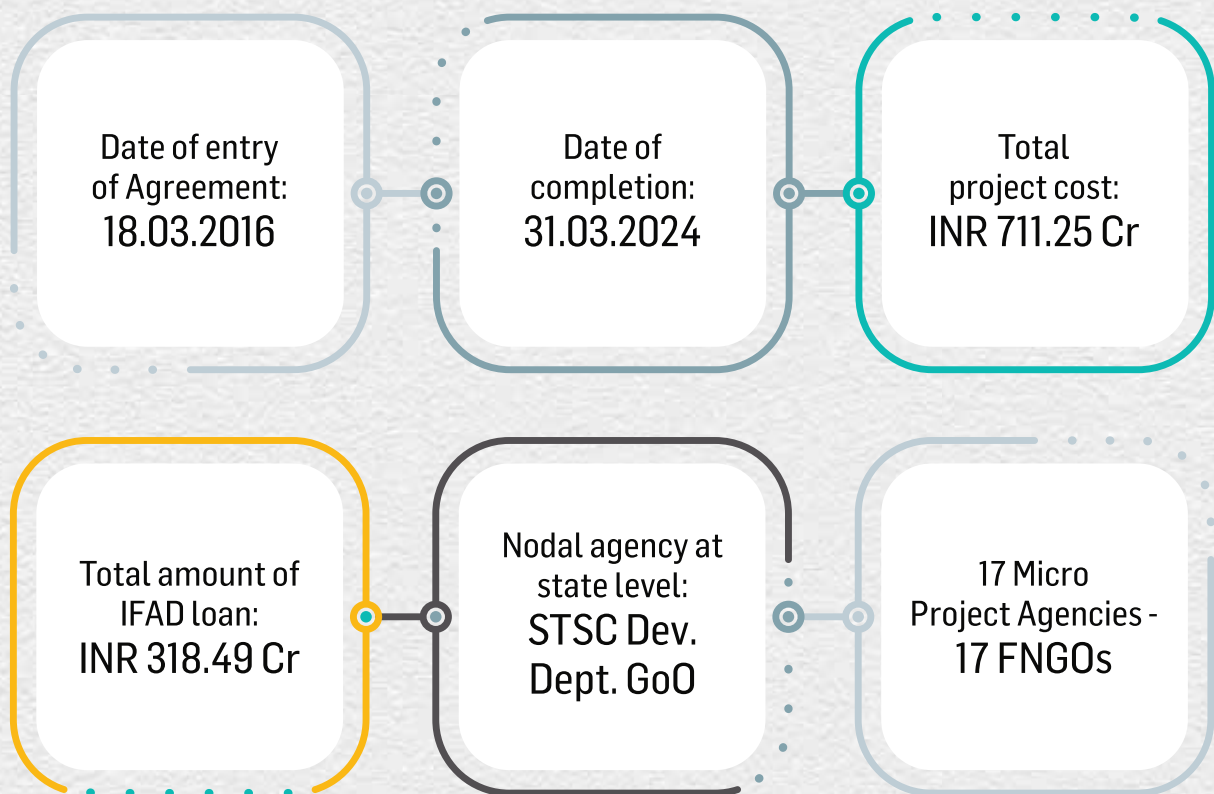


## Organisation and Management

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal agency at the national level. However, at the state level, the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development (SSD) Department, Government of Odisha is the lead programme agency who is responsible for planning, fund flow, monitoring & evaluation, gender mainstreaming, knowledge management, etc. through the project management unit (PMU). A Programme

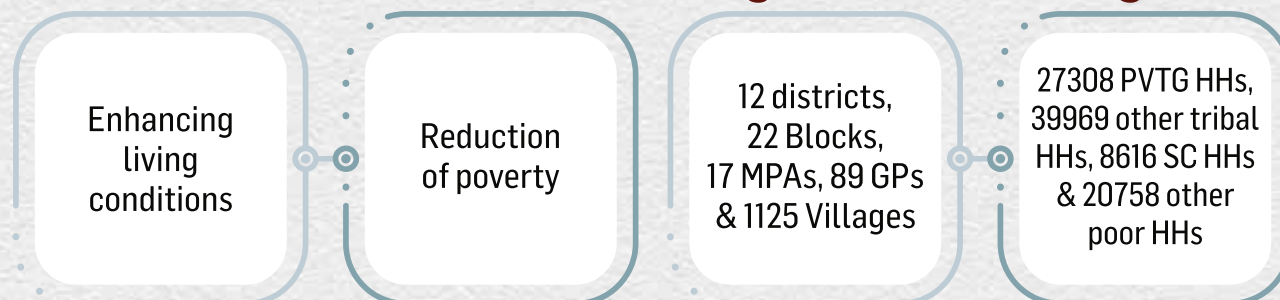
Management Committee headed by the Principal Secretary of the SSD Department and the Programme Steering committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner provide overall policy guidance. At district level Programme Implementation Committee headed by the Collector and the MPA (the Programme Implementing Agency) along with the FNGO for professional support.

## Programme at a Glance:

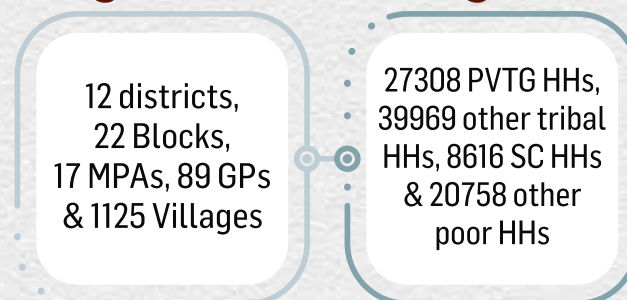




## Goal



## Programme Coverage



## Programme Component



## Programme Area and Target Groups

The programme is being implemented through 17 MPAs located in 12 districts, 22 blocks, 89 Gram Panchayats covering 13 PVTGs living in 1125 villages and hamlets. This administrative mechanism and interventions for development of PVTGs has been continued by the ST & SC Development Department of Govt. of Odisha in over a period of four decades, i.e. from 1976-77 to 2018-19.

Operational areas of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods improvement programme Government of Odisha

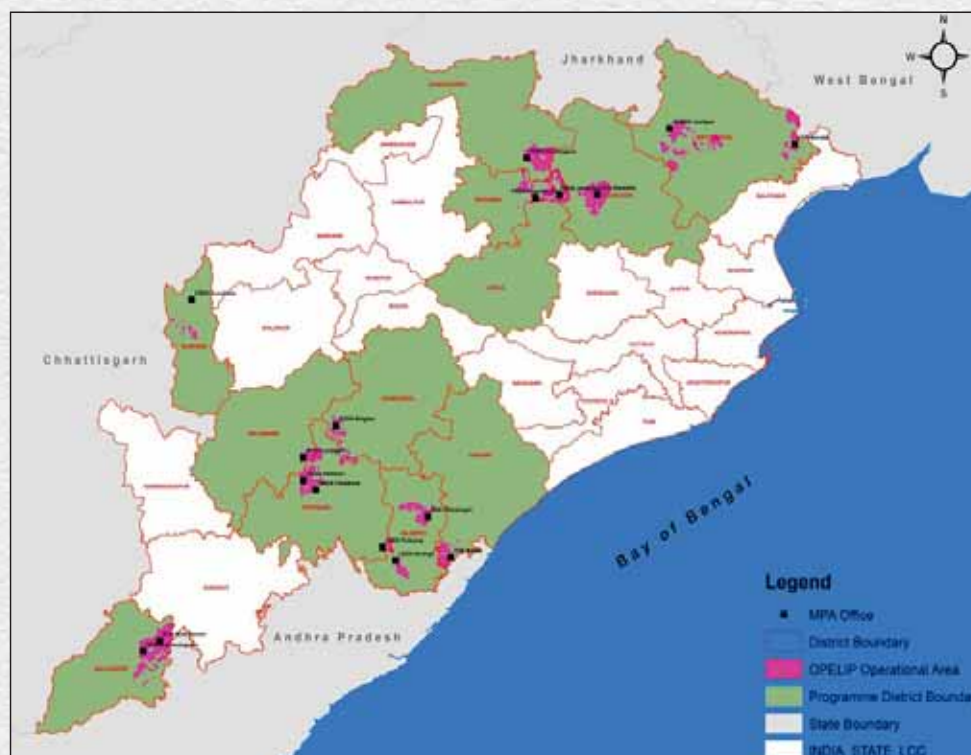




Table below provides information on establishment of 17 micro projects for development of 13 PVTGs of Odisha.

## Table-1: Programme Coverage

Sl. No.	Name of MPA	District	Block	I.T.D.A. Covered	Name of PVTG
01	BDA, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	Khairaput	Malkangiri	Bonda
02	CBDA, Sunabeda	Nuapada	Komna	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Chuktia Bhunjia
03	DDA, Kudumulguma	Malkangiri	Khairput, Korukonda & Chitrakonda	Malkangiri	Didayi
04	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Rayagada	Bissamcuttack & Muniguda	Gunupur	Dangria Kandha
05	DKDA, Parsali	Rayagada	Kalyansingpur	Rayagada	Dangria Kandha
06	HK & MDA, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia & Jashipur	Karanjia	Hill Kharia & Mankirdia
07	JDA, Gonasika	Keonjhar	Banspal	Keonjhar	Juang
08	KKDA, Belghar	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha & Kotagarh	Balliguda	Kutia Kandha
09	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Th. Rampur	Kutia Kandha
10	LSDA, Puttasing	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur	Lanjia Soura
11	LSDA, Seranga	Gajapati	Gumma	Parlakhemundi	Lanjia Soura
12	LDA, Moroda	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada & Morada	Baripada	Lodha
13	PBDA, Khuntagaon	Sundergarh	Lahunipara	Bonai	Paudi Bhuyan
14	PBDA, Jamardihi	Anugul	Pallahara	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Paudi Bhuyan
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Deogarh	Barakote	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Paudi Bhuyan
16	SDA, Chandragiri	Gajapati	Mohana	Parlakhemundi	Soura
17	TDA, Tumba	Ganjam	Patrapur	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Saora
	17 Micro Projects				



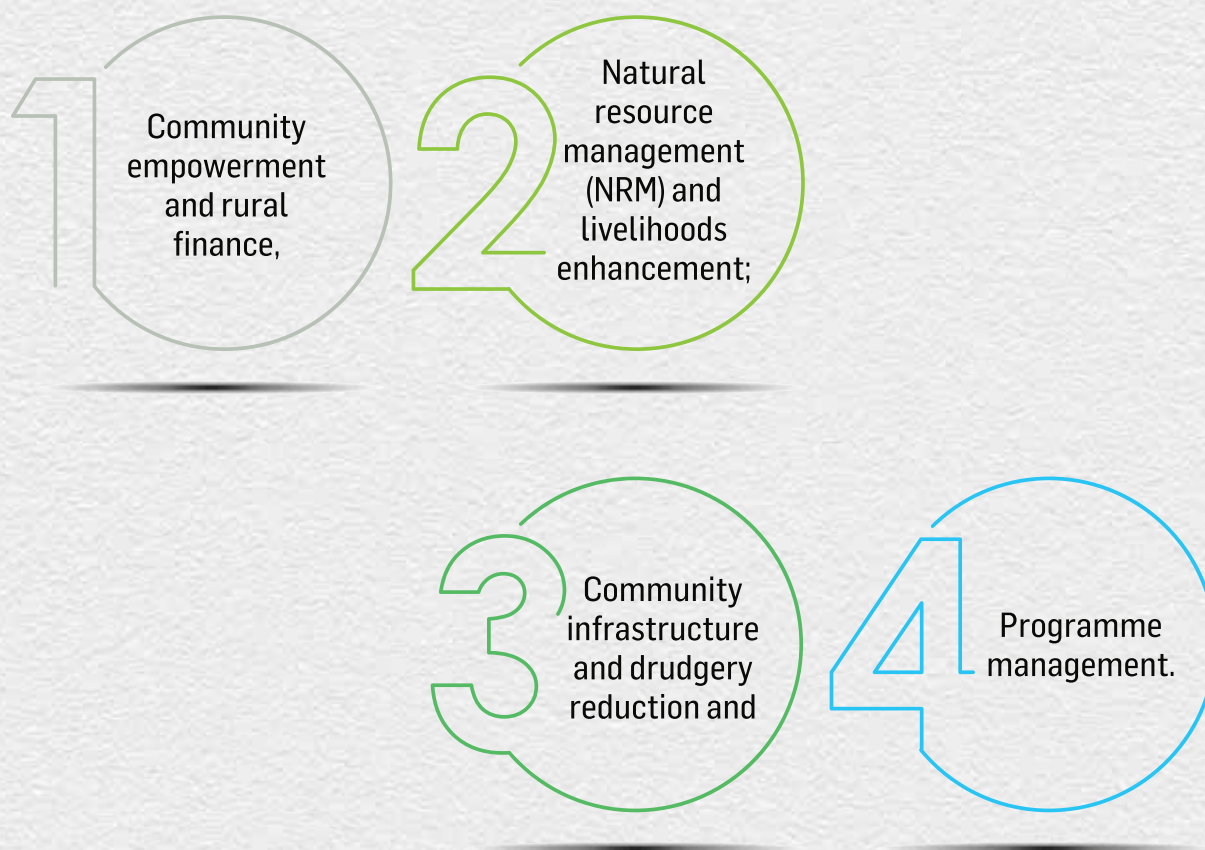
## Planning

In the OPELIP Programme, community is one of the key stakeholders which play an important role with all responsibility in terms of planning, execution and monitoring of the project. As per the objectives of the programme, it prepares Village Development Plan (VDP) during the programme period. Each year, the community prepares Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) on the basis of VDP documents with the support of

the experts engaged at FNGO and MPA level. This AWP&B gets approval at Govt. level before implementation. After preparation of AWP&B at the community level, the respective MPAs submit the same to PMU for its approval. The PMU at the state level prepares a draft AW&B by consolidating all micro-plans in consultation with the respective MPAs and partner NGOs in MPA areas.

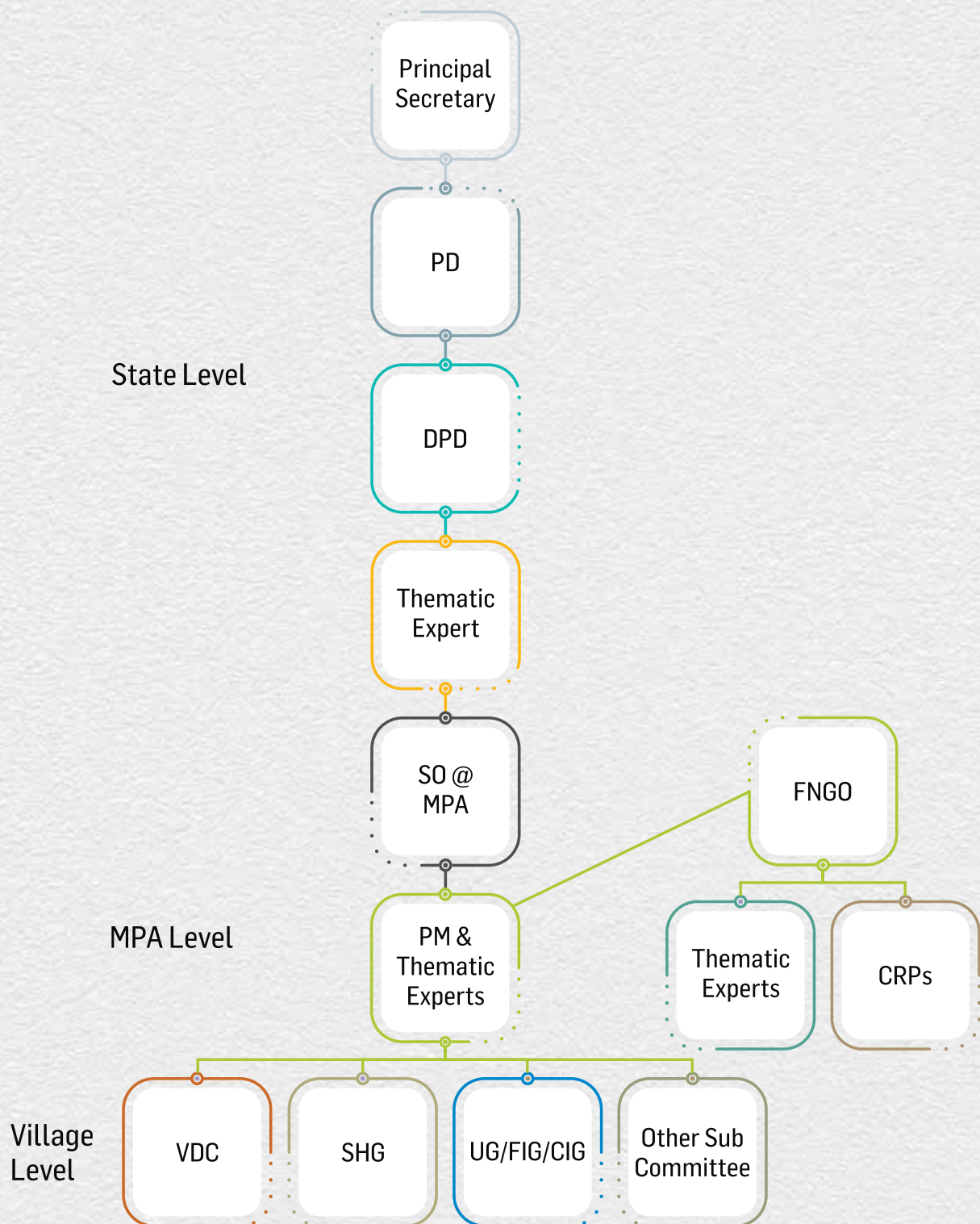
## Components and Sub-components

The OPELIP has four major components, namely





## Programme Organogram









# Chapter II

## Community Empowerment & Rural Finance

Eradication of rural poverty is a major challenge in our country. Poverty is the highest among the PVTGs inhabiting in the Central and East Indian plateau encompassing of Odisha. The overall goal of OPELIP is to enhance living conditions and reduced poverty through enabling livelihoods, food & nutrition security among the households in 17 MPAs.

Due to their low development indices, PVTG are considered as vulnerable when compared to other local tribes. For this community institution has been prioritised for building and strengthening the developmental process. Basing upon this, the programme is focusing to build the capacity of the primary stakeholders. They are primarily responsible for planning and execution of work under the programme. Maximum of the programme funds of total budget are allocated towards development of communities through various interventions and transferred to grass-root level institutes to execute the planned activities. For timely implementation of the programme activities, the SMSs and the experts of MPA and FNGO are playing facilitating role.

Under Community Empowerment, focus has been made to address all the issues. The component has two sub-components. The first one is promotion of village development associations for the planning and execution of need-based activities of the community that cover natural resources management, community-based paralegal services, community-based health, hygiene and nutrition education and community infrastructure. The second one is promotion of SHGs and rural finance services to enable social development of the SHG members through facilitating group savings, credit, and social security through building their capacity.

As a part of social inclusion policy of the programme (OPELIP), >70% household needs to be covered under SHG fold in programme areas. Accordingly, all-out efforts are being taken to promote the SHG and other SHG linked community institutions like Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and GPLF with the support of Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM). Under this inclusion policy two things were given focused attention such as;

- i. Promotion of SHG institutions
- ii. Strengthening institutions through capacity building programme.

Table 2:

Community Empowerment: Institution Development (CID) & Rural Finance (RF)				
Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP & B Target	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement (in%)
No. of NGO engaged	No	17	17	100
No. of VDA registered	No.	56	54	96.43
Entry Point Intervention	Village	361	361	100
No. of SHG Formed, Capacitated & Functional	SHG	40	121	302.5
No. of GPLF set up and Capacitated	No.	3	3	100



In view of programme mandate OPELIP has covered 5182 SHGs in MPA areas which is much higher than the programme design. As per the understanding and strategy taken up between OPELIP and OLM to promote the different SHG

and SHG linked community institutions with the help of both staffs. All these institutions are imparted training as per OLM training modules too.

## A Cherished Will: The Pathway of Success (A Story of SHG )



Many times, it has been experienced that a good act with collective inputs leads to get another mileage of self-respect. Positive thought with qualitative input paves the way forward to lead the way of sustenance with varied experiences and options to follow.

MaaTulashi SHG of Tangankana village under Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi has its uniqueness by way of doing lemongrass cultivation as well as involvement in

Lemongrass oil extraction. Consisting of 10 PVTG women members, who were not outspoken, were suppressed by illiteracy & poor economic condition moved forward with a holistic collective approach leaving behind the drudgery like situation emancipating the quality of life with a dignified way.

Enhancing knowledge through capacity building trainings on financial literacy/ inclusion, preparing Business Development



Plan (BDP) for entrepreneurship models, participation in meetings through articulation and decision-making, ensuring ways & means towards drudgery reduction at household and community level have been the key indicators/implications to their success

A Lemongrass oil extraction unit, supported through OPELIP to the SHG in August, 2019, is managed by SHG members throughout the year. In a season they could earn Rs.40,000 by processing of 40 trip tractor load of raw lemongrass. Generally the machine works for 20 days in one season and in 3 to 4 months. Averagely, the SHG gets around Rs.1.5 lakh per annum which is being kept into their bank accounts & return is being divided among the members who are engaged in the process. Market linkage has been established with TDCC, ITDA, ORMAS along with most of local buyers to sell the extracted oil.. Farmers are getting a good remunerative price by cultivating Lemongrass which has been widely spread in the area. The SHG is providing services to more than 30 nearby villagers.

Being engaged in the activity, women found an assured livelihood throughout the year at the door step, and minimized drudgery in

being involved as wage labour, stone carving, earthen works and even agri-allied activities.

Last year, SHG had attended Adivasi Mela held in Bhubaneswar to sell Lemongrass oil as well as the scented black coloured aromatic rice in the village which created lots of enthusiasm among farmers as well as other SHG members in the village.

To take up more possible opportunities and enrich their skills with technicalities, spot guidance, on-field demonstration is being given by experts. Adding on, field staffs from OLM, Mission Shakti, OPELIP and FNGO are providing hand holding supports for SHG book-keeping, financial management and market linkage.

As part of paradigm shift, life status of SHG members is not as insecure as it was earlier. Rather, it has earmarked the way towards self-sustainability with exemplary ethos and life changing indicators/implications. No doubt, with such temperament, women folk will have their dignity and stardom in the society at par with men and women empowerment will be established in real sense.





## PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF)

Apart from the above, OPELIP focuses to provide the PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) to all the PVTG communities through the formal financial institutions as they are residing very far off places. Hence, along with savings and internal lending, bank linkage is also very important for livelihood interventions. Books of Records (BOR) are also maintained at SHG, CLF & GPLF level as per Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) guidelines. For this, OPELIP is in

close association with OLM for sustainable livelihoods enhancement and eradication of poverty and signed MOU for promotion and strengthening of SHG, CLF and GPLF. With the active support of OLM, trainings are provided to staff as well as grassroots institutions. For monitoring the SHG and SHG linked institutions activities, by-monthly meeting of OLM and OPELIP is organised at MPA level to achieve purposes.

**Table 3: Physical Progress of PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) in the year 2020-21**

Particulars	Status in Figures
Total No. of GPs	89
PEF Amount Transferred to No. of GPLF (Rs. Lakh)	950.60
PEF Amount Utilised (Rs. Lakh)	798.89
Total No. of PVTG Functional SHG	1663
Total No. of SHG Aailed PEF	896

**Table 4**

MPA-wise Utilisation of PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) during the year 2020-21 (Rs. In Lakhs)								
Sl. No.	MPA Name	No of GPLF	Amount of PEF Placed (1st +2nd tranches)	Total No. of PVTG functional SHG	Total No. of SHG availed PEF	Total Funds Utilised	% of SHG taken PEF	% of PEF Utilised
1	BDA, Mudulipada	4	33	100	30	28.70	30.00	86.97
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	3	22.6	48	28	20.97	58.33	92.79
3	DDA, Kudumuluguma	3	46.1	129	41	38.85	31.78	84.27
4	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	5	68.2	90	78	59.00	86.67	86.51
5	DKDA, Parsali	2	21.5	38	24	16.50	63.16	76.74
6	HK & MDA, Jashipur	12	105	35	86	90.79	245.71	86.47
7	JDA, Gonasika	6	80	170	94	67.40	55.29	84.25
8	KKDA, Belghar	4	36.7	119	41	32.85	34.45	89.51
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	5	96	68	49	62.60	72.06	65.21
10	LDA, Moroda	8	119	59	98	95.10	166.10	79.92
11	LSDA, Puttasing	2	16	87	19	16.00	21.84	100
12	LSDA, Seranga	3	29	191	37	31.60	19.37	108.97
13	PBDA, Jamardihi	6	57	131	52	48.75	39.69	85.53
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon	5	20	71	5	5.00	7.04	25.00
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	9	101	78	115	106.78	147.44	105.72
16	SDA, Chandragiri	9	75.5	108	68	57.00	62.96	75.50
17	TDA, Tumba	3	24	141	31	21.00	21.99	87.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>798.89</b>	<b>53.88</b>	<b>84.04</b>



## PVTG Empowerment Fund: Beyond the Bank Branch

PVTG Empowerment fund designed for PVTG SHGs to be given through OLM and OPELIP in PVTG areas in a very low rate of interest for livelihood improvement. The PEF is meant to support livelihood and to build the confidence among the PVTG SHG members.

Didayi tribe is one of the PVTG tribes and are living mostly in the Khairaput and Korokunda Block of Malkangiri District. This is a story of utilisation of PEF and repaid the loan amount by a beneficiary Rita Bisoi. She has been able to increase her livelihood through PEF of the programme.

MaaAsthobhuja PVTG SHG consists of 10 Didayi PVTG women of village Chilipadar under Kudumulgumma GP. Initially, the group members were not interested to avail loan. After regular follow up by the field team

of MPA and FNGO, they were able to understand the better utilisation of the PEF amount, the scope and the opportunity to start a new venture with the loan having low rate of interest and to make repayment as per the seasonality. At last the group decided to avail the PEF only for production purpose in individual loan. The group availed total amount of loan of Rs.90,000/- from Radhakrishna GPLF, Kudumulgumma. Individual member wise activities were finalised as per the feasibility and accordingly micro investment plan was developed. Out of 10 members in the SHG, only 9 members have taken loan Rs.10,000/- per member. Mrs Rita Bisoi was one of the SHG members of this group and she has availed the PEF loan.

Mrs Rita has four children and her husband





works as a daily wage labour whose income is not sufficient to manage the family. For taking the privilege of PEF loan, Mrs. Rita started a grocery-cum-tiffin centre in the month of November 2020 in her village at Chilipadar. The village Chilipadar is a centre place where most of Ghat area villagers come to weekly Haat on every Thursday at K.Gumma. The nearby villagers coming to the Haat by pass her shop at village Chilipadar and do shopping at this tiffin centre. Thursday is the weekly Haat

day and she prepares snacks and tiffin items there. At present, on weekly Haat day, she is able to sell from Rs.1800 to Rs.2200. Apart from the weekly Haat day, she earns Rs.150 to Rs.180/- on daily basis by selling grocery items in her village. On an average, she got Rs.4000/- to 4500/- per month from her small business, after deducting all expenses. She has already repaid Rs.8500/- till July 2021 to the SHG towards PEF loan.



Mrs. Rita has clearly understood that the objective of PEF loan is meant for supporting to poorest of the poor for livelihood promotion. After availing the loan, she has actively engaged in her grocery-cum-tiffin centre and

improved her livelihood. Now Mrs. Rita is not only increased her income but also able to sustain her livelihood. She is living happily with her family.





DN sir

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# Chapter III

## Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Livelihoods Enhancement

*Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups depend on single cropping system and the production is dominated by upland crops like cereals and pulses. Millets are grown on Podu land using shifting cultivation practices. Rice and millets are mostly consumed whereas pulses, oilseeds and fruits are mostly sold in the market or to the traders.*

*This component of the programme adopts a sustainable livelihoods approach which is people-centric approach to development; supporting people's effort to achieve their livelihoods maintaining sustainable use of NRM in their locality. The programme focuses the development of livelihood assets at the disposal of PVTG / tribal; namely natural, human, social, financial and physical within a sustainable livelihoods framework.*

*This component has three sub-components: (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM), (ii) Food and Nutrition security and (iii) Livelihoods Improvement. This component will also have facilities for vocational training for the PVTG youth and promote PVTG culture and values.*

### Land Allocation Activities

Implementation of Forest Right Act-2006 has been started in full swing in Odisha since 2008. The basic objective of implementing of this Act is to provide forest land title/patta to the tribals who have occupied / possessed piece of forest land, and are dependent on that particular land by way of their livelihood prior to 13th December, 2005. Particularly Vulnerable Target Groups are those vulnerable tribal communities whose main life style, culture, livelihood, etc. revolve around forest. Without forest, the lives of PVTGs cannot be thought of. Though they have been depended on the forest since ages but have not been given any rights over the land either by Revenue Department or Forest Department. At times, they have been harassed by different people in absence of any titles / records of the possessed forest land. The implementation of Forest Right Act has addressed their problem to a large extent.

Keeping this in mind, OPELIP has initiated to provide the land title to the left out PVTGs who were deprived off this facility earlier. For this, the retired RIs/Amins/ foresters have been hired for implementation of Forest Right Act-2006 to provide land title to PVTG communities by MPAs in working districts. Instructions were given to the retired personnel to survey all the PVTG households and identify the left out beneficiaries, process their claims and ensure in getting the titles. After detail household survey, it was found that many deserving PVTG households have been left out and many had received titles but demarcation and record of rights (RoR) corrections had not been done. Till date the progress on land allocation activities under FRA have been very remarkable and highly appreciable. The details of progress made till date are given below.



### Land Allocation Activities under FRA

1	Total No. of PVTG HHs in MPA areas	22297
2	Total No. of PVTG HHs surveyed in MPA areas	22137
3	Total No. of PVTG HHs received FRA Titles	13586
4	Total Nos. of RoR correction and Demarcation made	10630
5	No of Application pending at Gram Sabha level	2809
6	No. of Application pending at SDLC level	825

Odisha PVTGs empowerment and livelihoods improvement programme has also facilitating in allocating lands under revenue land for homesteadless PVTG households under "Vasundara" scheme of Revenue and Disaster Management Department. The retired personnel have identified those

homesteadless PVTG households and their applications have been duly filled in and submitted in the Tahasil Offices for their follow up action. The progress so far made under revenue land allocation is detailed below.

### Land Allocation Activities under Revenue

1	Total No. of PVTG HHs in MPA areas	22297
2	Total No. of PVTG HHs surveyed in MPA areas	22137
3	No. of HHs having Homestead land Pattas	8215
4	No. of HHs having Homestead and Agriculture land pattas	7372
5	No. of HHs applied for Homestead land Pattas	4443
6	No. of HHs provided Homestead land Pattas	1856
7	No. of HHs pending Homestead land Pattas to be provided	2838







### Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Land and water resource development ensure food, nutrition and income security for the PVTGs based on the use of the natural resources of land, water and forests in and around their habitat. The programme gives utmost focus on ensuring food security of the PVTG and community as a whole in the programme areas. Several interventions have been made through programme like agriculture, horticulture and livestock interventions. However, CSP model hasal ready been in place at community level to demonstrate successful interventions in the locality.

The main objective is to develop the productive potential of the land, water and forest resources owned or accessed by the PVTGs in a sustainable and climate-resilient way so that they can meet requirements of food, nutrition and incomes by using these resources. It will seek to enhance the present and future carrying capacity of land and water resources available, especially to the PVTGs in the programme villages. It will reduce rainwater run-off and soil erosion as well as promote soil regeneration processes and increase year-round water availability locally. Increase resilience against weather shocks, such as rainfall variability and droughts, enhance resilience to climate change risks, and

mobilise and effectively use resources from CCD, SCA to TSS, IFAD and MGNREGS etc.

Development of land through land levelling is being done through IFAD funding support and also field bund works are undertaken through convergence with MGNREGS in PVTGs areas. Different soil & moisture conservation works as well as irrigation structures are being created through MGNREGA convergences. The Govt. of India funds like CCD, RKVY is also used to create irrigation structures particularly in cluster areas so as to take three seasonal crops.

Farmers training on cereals, pulses, oilseeds, horticultural crops are also conducted from IFAD fund. The result of Farmer Field School is also very encouraging and farmers are also adopting the new farming techniques.

Support like seeds, bio-fertilizer, manures, etc. are provided to individual farmers. Mostly organic based approaches are being implemented in all the agricultural and horticultural cropping practices. In this year, it has been successfully done 2163 ha of cereal/millets crops development, 4473.02 ha of (pulses, oilseeds & tubers), 972 ha of vegetable, 1213 ha. of spices crop provided to beneficiary households which covers all 17 MPAs.





## Physical Progress under NRM during 2020-21

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement (in%)
2.1 Natural Resource Management				
No. of PVTG HH Provided Land titles	No.	7998	1189	15
Land Developed (Ha.)	Ha.	2170	2170	100
HH Provided fruits crop	Ha.	842	766.22	91
HH Provided Spice crop	Ha.	1213	1213	100
Mixed Plantation (Lemon Grass/Hill brooms/Litchi /orange/ Banana/ pine apple/ Amla. etc.)	Ha.	45	45	100
Cereal/Millet/crop development	Ha.	2613	2613	100
Pulses/Oil seeds/ Tuber crops	Ha.	4674	4473.02	96
Vegetables (Other Crops)	Ha.	972	972	100













## Black Rice Cultivation: Implementation and Actualization

Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme started working with the people of Balabhadrapur village during July, 2017 when local community relied desperately on income from off-season migration, seasonal farming and sporadic vegetable, normal paddy cultivation along the stream bank. The land use pattern and land holding size was inadequate to address the food security and improved livelihood options for the community in general and the poor vulnerable households in particular.

As firmly believed on participatory and partnership approach, KutiaKandha Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh held several round of interaction with the people formally and informally and shared the idea and concept of OPELIP way of community development through various targeted interventions. With initial support from OPELIP under IFAD, thirteen (13) selected

farmers (both men and women) from the community got the training on cereal crops –line transplanting, system of rice intensification (SRI) at Paddy & millet apart from an exposure to a nearby OPELIP area Tangankana village to see and believe the process of cultivation and impact of interventions on Black rice cultivation within the OPELIP operational area. The motivated and mobilized people then endorsed in one voice the concept of Black rice cultivation as a road map to be adopted for implementation and actualization. The plan document was then prepared through participatory method involving all members of the village. Now the implementation of Black rice covering 3 Ha and 20 HHs is in progress with the wholehearted involvement of the farmers. The following farmers have selected & cultivated the Black rice cultivation & got benefited.

Sl. No	Name of farmer	Area Cultivated (acre)	Yield (Qtl)	Sale Amount
1	Gorekha Mali	0.25	3	7620.00
2	Manahara Mali	1	9	24810.00
3	Budu Mali	0.50	6	17880.00
4	Dana Mali	1.25	13	37320.00
5	SankaraChandi	0.50	6	16800.00
6	Mahindra Patel	0.25	3	7740.00
7	DasarathaGiri	0.25	1	1890.00
8	Benudhara Mali	0.50	4	11550.00
9	Dinabandhu Mali	0.50	5	13815.00
10	Dayanidhi Mali	1.25	14	39300.00
11	Giri Mali	0.25	2	4080.00
12	Kamala Harijan	0.25	2	5205.00
13	DhanaMajhi	0.25	1	1500.00
		7	69	189510.00



Out of above Sri Dayanidhi Mali, S/o Mohan Mali Balabhadrapur village cultivated Black rice in one acre of land. He got support from Balabhadrapur Village Development Committee of 12 kg of Paddy (Black rice) seed of Kalabati variety with other agri. input support as 100 kg of organic manure and followed up the process guidance and support provided by field experts. After 150 days when the crop was ready to harvest, crop cutting experiment has been done at his field in presence of AAO, Agriculture Department. It was found that average 12 quintal of seeds was harvested in one acre of land. Sri Dayanidhi sold his harvested paddy to Pathway India Rs. 30/- kg got Rs. 39300/- only.



The success of Black rice cultivation enhances the double income and indicative the understanding and commitment level of the community to own the activity as collective responsibility. During implementation of various activities both in private and community land, members of eligible



households have contributed their share indiscriminately. Women members of households are mobilized and brought into SHG fold for main streaming them in the developmental process. The few best practices followed in the Black rice cultivation at Balabhadrapur village as follows

1. Farmers are entrusted with line transplanting of black rice paddy having spacing of 25 cm row to row and plant to plant the care & maintenance of the cluster area.
2. Farmers have taken vermin composting as microenterprise on pilot basis to promote green manure.
3. Benefit sharing through sharing of responsibility as decided by VDC among farmer.
4. Arrangement of buyer for selling of harvested product through WhatsApp group & social media.
5. Follow up package of practice (PoP) at the time of cultivation.

Sri Dayanidhi Mali along with other farmers is happy with their achievement and give thanks to the OPELIP for this support.

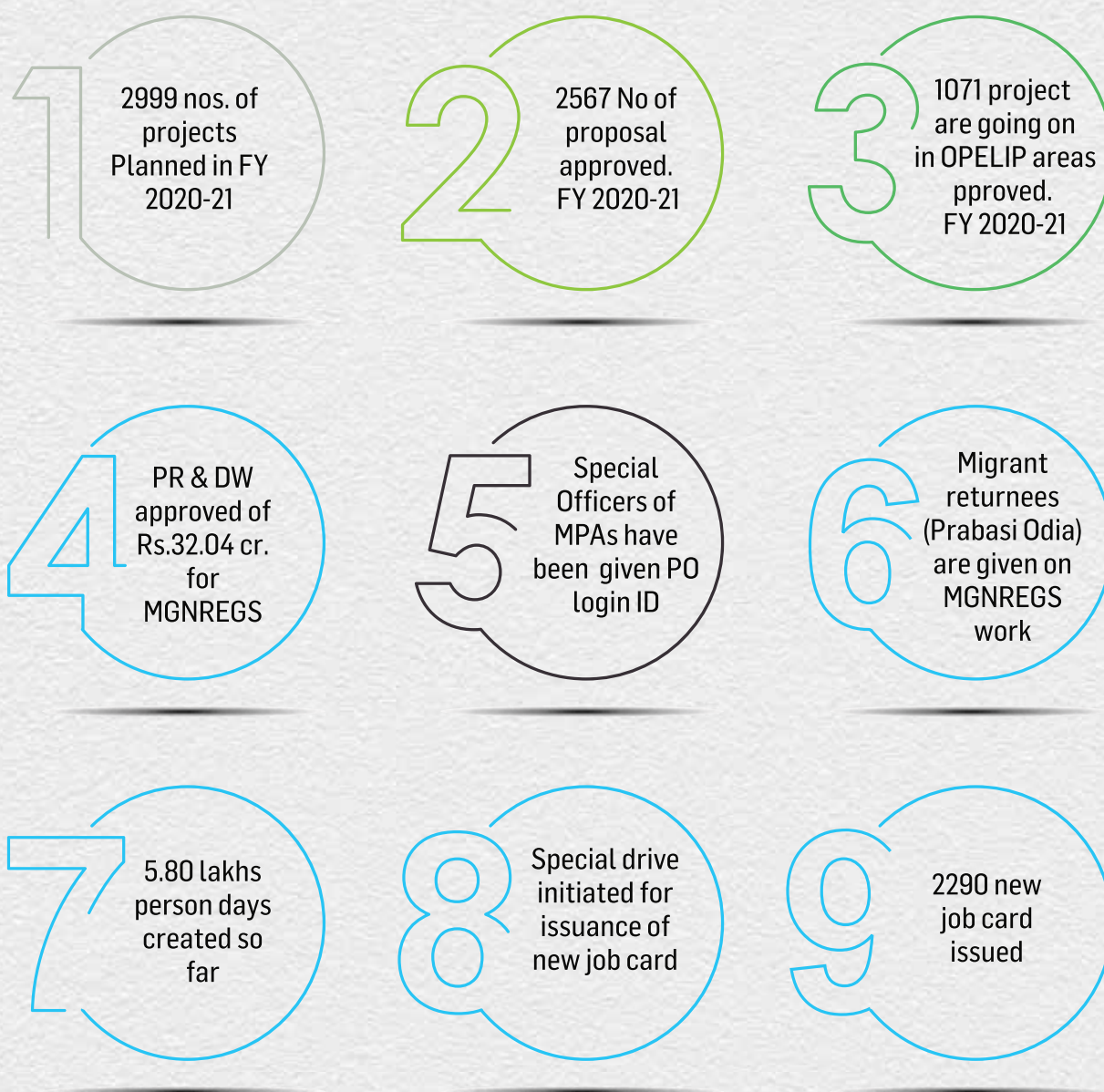


## MGNREGS

Under MGNREGA different land treatment and development work such as farm pond, land development, field bunding, irrigation structures, soil & water conservation, plantation, SCT, Run-off water management structures, and other gully control structures such as LBCD, LBS were created with the funding from MGNREGA. In the year 2020-21 about 5.80 lakh person days created with an estimated amount of Rs.32.04 crore. Due to

Covid-19 pandemic, numbers of migrants (Prabasi Sramik) were return to their native. Due to Covid pandemic physical movements were restricted. To provide immediate employment in their native areas, a special drive was undertaken to provide Job Cards to these migrant returnees (Prabasi Odia Shramik). For this 2290 nos. of new job cards were issued for MGNREGS work in the project area.

## MGNREGS-2020-21







### Irrigation Structure

Irrigation plays a vital role in the OPELIP programme area as most of the programme area is coming under rainfed farming. Various irrigation structures such as CLIP, Water Harvesting Structures, and check dams have been constructed to provide lifesaving irrigation to most of the crops grown in the OPELIP areas. The funding for the same was met from CCD, SCA to TSS, MGNREGS, RKVY and some irrigation projects have also taken under confidence building measures (CBM). With the availability of irrigation water many a place crops are also grown in Rabi season. There is a remarkable increase in production as well as productivity of different crops grown in the programme area by PVTGs as compared to the previous year. In this year, it has been successfully completed 110 no. of irrigation structures.











## Diversion Drain for Irrigation: A Ray of Hope for Cultivation

(A project under RKVY)

Baghamari, a PVTG dominated village has 1122 population consisting of 195 households at Mohana Block of Gajapati district. Most of the people in the village are farmer. They usually cultivate paddy during Kharif and vegetable in less area during the Rabi season. This is not only insufficient for their food security but also motivate them to migrate for daily wages. OPELIP came into force to improve the livelihoods of the tribal people. As per decision

of the community, one diversion drain consisting 230 ft. length have been constructed out of RKVY fund with an estimated cost of Rs.2.15 lakhs only to divert some part of water to the lands of the farmers to ensure livelihood throughout the year through cultivation. Now, about 24 families are getting benefits from this irrigation system.





During the Kharif, more than 10 ha of land were cultivated with paddy in line transplantation method of cultivation. After Kharif the farmers have started cultivating sunflower. Leli, one of the lead farmers, said about the benefit of DBI constructed by OPELIP and its benefits for the

community. With a smile, he expressed that the diversion drain not only support to increase the way of livelihood but also brought smile on the face of the PVTGs farmers. Now they have formed a user group for future maintenance of the diversion drain.







hari VDC



18  
ETIP Baghamari  
at Baghamari village









## Food and Nutrition Security

The programme gives utmost focus on ensuring food security of the PVTGs and community as a whole in the programme areas. Lots of interventions have been made through programme like agriculture, horticulture and livestock interventions, CSP

model at community level, ensuring govt. entitlements through VDC and other community level institutions. In this year, 91 mushroom units and 57 vermi-compost Pits were achieved across all the MPAs.

**Nutrition Resource Center (NRC):** Nutrition Resource Center is an initiative to bridge the nutritional gap among PVTGs and to impart knowledge amongst the tribal communities suffering from malnourishment. It has been established to promote nutritional related awareness and monitoring of nutritional activities to address the nutrition related issue. As known to all, good nutrition is an outcome and also an essential input into social and economic development. The primary aim of establishing NRC is to bridge the gap between the available resources and its utilization in a sustainable manner and to introduce healthy eating practices. This acts as crèche for children and toddlers of the locality. The children and toddlers come with their mother to this unit. They are spending some time at the NRC and children are playing with the toys/ educational toys for playing. Mothers are spending their leisure time at the centre where they are getting knowledge on

nutrition from nutri-awareness programme. The NRC also acts as demonstration point of mushroom, model nutritional kitchen garden, vermin compost and organic manure demonstration unit, construction of compost tank, etc. The NRC is monitored by the OPELIP staffs.

**Seed Production Support:** Self-help groups and farmers groups are provided foundation seed for seed production purposes. About 80 such groups undertook different activities and produced seeds will be asset of the farmers and it will be supported in village seed bank.

**Farmer Field Schools:** About 90 Farmer Field Schools are promoted in the financial year 2020-21 for different crop such as paddy, Black rice, maize, oilseeds and vegetables. The response towards this concept of capacity building is very encouraging and farmers are adopting these practices.

## Physical Progress under NRM in the year 2020-21

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement (in%)
2.2 Progress Under Food & Nutrition Improvement				
Mushroom Unit	No.	91	91	100
Nutritional Resource Center	No	88	86	98
Seed Production Support	SHG	80	80	100
Vermi-compost Pit	SHG	100	57	57
Farmers Field School	No.	90	90	100

**Natural farming & Kitchen Garden (Mo Badi Bagicha):** To promote natural farming and kitchen garden, an initiative was made which was known as Mo Badi Bagicha. Under

this vegetable minikit (Kharif & Rabi), Horticulture Tools, Organic / farm yard manures were provided to the beneficiaries across all the MPAs.



## Cluster Promotion

To trigger up the growth in farm sector and to sustainably multiplying income of the tribal farmers is the main focus of the programme. Rising of production, productivity, value addition and marketable surplus of commodities is the main objective of cluster promotion. In the cluster promotion activity, VDCs are actively involved in identification of site, selection of farmers, cropping system, orientation to the farmers and installation of display boards. Since crop choice is central to the cropping system, crops are selected for kharif, rabi and summer seasons based on land type, soil type, water requirement, adaptability, resistance to pest and disease

and profitability etc. During 2020-21 farming cluster approach was adopted by various MPAs in case of production of black rice, scented rice, ragi, mustard, potato, cole crops, sunflower and introduction of new crops such as lettuce, broccoli, carrot, coriander etc.

There are 114 agriculture and horticulture clusters promoted in 1078 ha. @ 10 to 20 ha. across 17 MPAs have been taken during Kharif and Rabi cultivation in the year 2020-21 with support from SCA to TSP and IFAD funding benefitting 4295 beneficiary households. The details of cluster in the year 2020 are given below.

## Status of Clusters in the year 2020-21

Crop Type	No. of Cluster Taken	Area in Ha.	Total No. of Beneficiary
Khariff	51	505	2200
Rabi	63	573	2095
Total	114	1078	4295

## Enhancing Production through Advance Technique

In general farmers are sowing seeds in broadcast method in their fields. It's a traditional process which takes less time & less labour. However, farmers are not much

aware about the production. In case of PVTG, they only know how to cultivate paddy but in traditional method. They are far away from modern techniques & technology.



**Dhobeidhar Pradhan**

Area- 0.2 ha



**Luku Pradhan**

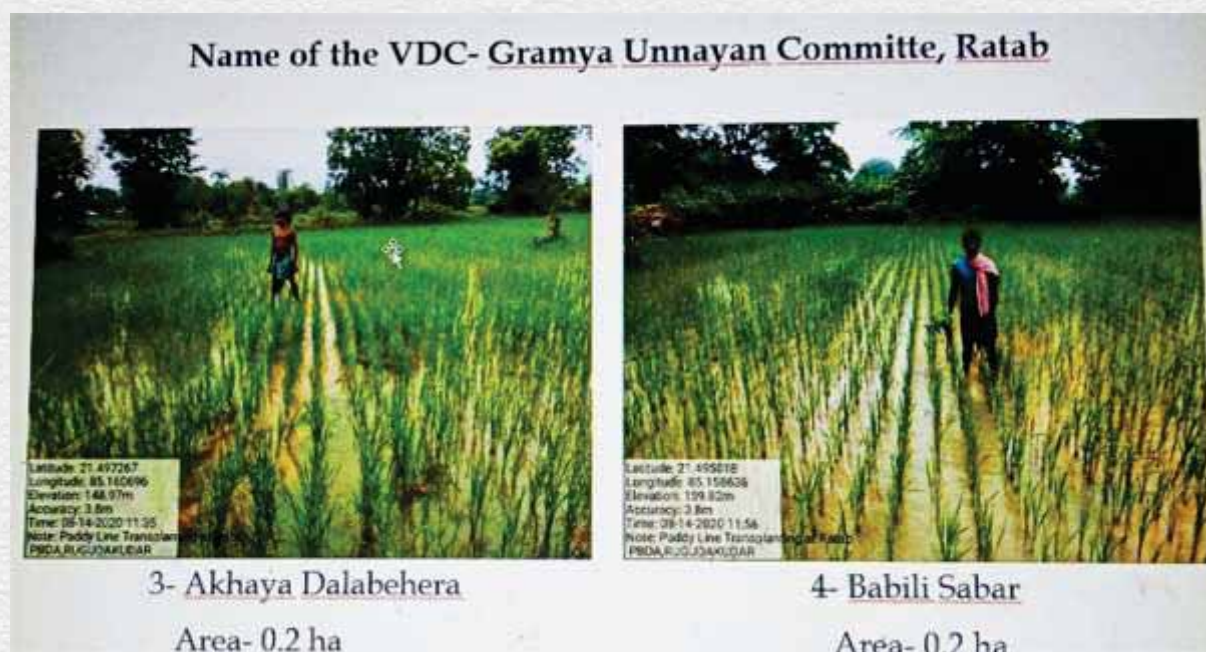
Area- 0.2 ha



In PBDA-Rugudakudar, the PVTG community used to apply more paddy seeds, with a thought to get better production.

Initially, they didn't accept the new method of paddy cultivation. Gradually after repeated field visit and sensitization on different

agricultural activities, PVTG people are trying to believe in modern process but still they have fear in their heart that it may not work & production will be decreased because the quantity of seed applied is less.



### **View of Ramesh Sabar of Ratab Village:**

*Previously in traditional process of Paddy Cultivation, I have invested more quantity of seeds along with other chemical fertilizer for more production. In that case the expenditure incurred towards paddy seeds was more but I got 5 to 6 quintals of paddy in 0.2 ha. But in Paddy Line Sowing process Transplantation method I have invested less quantity of paddy seeds & get 10.4 Quintal in 0.2 ha. area. Thank you OPELIP for continued support in every stages.*

Normally, during Kharif season farmers are cultivating paddy. In OPELIP, there are one Junior Agriculture Officer, One NRM-cum-Agriculture Officer, 3 nos of Village Agriculture Workers working for implementing Agriculture & Horticulture Activities. Before Kharif season the agriculture team discussed with the farmers regarding field preparation, method of sowing, application of biofertilizer to get more production. The OPELIP agriculture team suggested farmers to change the paddy cultivation practice. They suggested practicing paddy in line transplanting instead of traditional method of cultivation. During the training programme it was clearly narrated that line transplantation process requires less quantity of seeds instead of traditional process & quantity of production is more in line transplant rather than traditional process. Farmers were confused that "how we will get more quantity of production after applying less quantity of paddy seed". But after training by OPELIP agriculture team farmers were somehow convinced.

During financial year 2020-21, there were four villages had cultivated paddy through line transplanting process out of

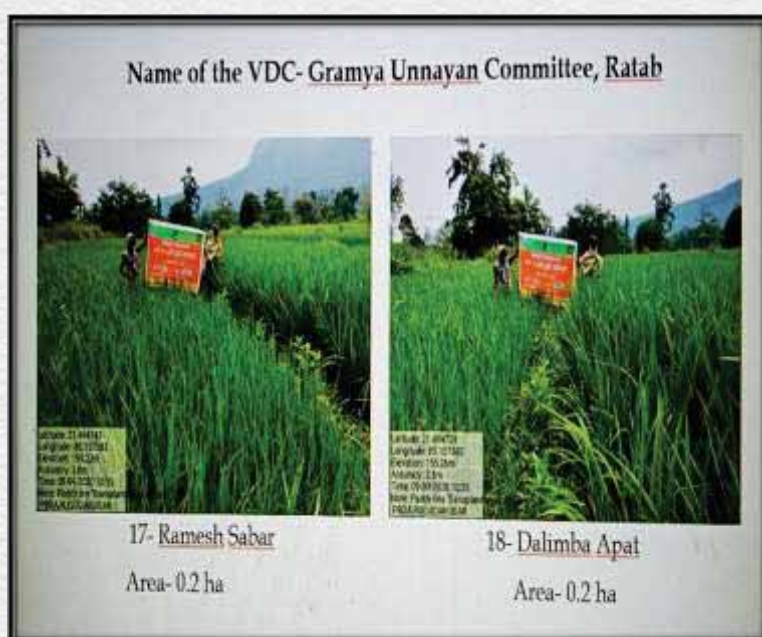


which two of PVTG villages & other two villages are ST populated villages. The details of farmers & production are given in below table;

It is revealed that, production of farmers on paddy cultivation enhanced than previous years. They are much happier by doing Line Transplanting rather than traditional process of paddy cultivation. PBDA-Rugudakudar has supported PVTG and ST farmers from four

Gram Panchayats like Gursang, Kaliapal, Balanda and Saidain Deogarh district supported by OPELIP including 123 farmers who have got 1560 quintal of paddy from 30 ha. cultivation.

Farmers have got more production by applying less quantity of seeds through Paddy Line transplanting Process.



### View of Ramesh Sabar of Ratab Village:

*Previously in traditional process of Paddy Cultivation, I have invested more quantity of seeds along with other chemical fertilizer for more production. In that case the expenditure incurred towards paddy seeds was more but I got 5 to 6 quintals of paddy in 0.2 ha. But in Paddy Line Transplantation method I have invested less quantity of paddy seeds & get 10.4 Quintal in 0.2 ha. area. Thank you OPELIP for continued support in every stages.*

### Promotion of Goatery:

Development of the goat sector has much more potential to impact on the livelihoods of PVTG communities. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group who belongs to the poorest of the poor in the society are practicing goat rearing. They are very poor and socially backward in the society and living in ecologically vulnerable areas. They are doing goat rearing of native

breeds since long time. It is easy for them to manage, less risky and can generate better incomes. It creates a source of additional income for them and fulfilling their nutritional status. Under the OPELIP programme, it is promoted with an integrated model involving small and marginal farmers in PVTG areas.





# Goat Rearing becomes an alternative income source









## Goat Rearing by SHG in PEDIAGUDA

Petiaguda is a small village of 18 households located in the Nakamamudi GP under Korokunda Block of Malkangiri district. The Village is surrounded by dense forest, ghat and hill area in a corner of Nilapari revenue village. There are 31 male and 32 female Didayi PVTG communities are residing in this village. The major source of income is rainfed paddy and podu cultivation as well as daily wage labour. Apart from this, other source of income is livestock rearing.



DDA, Kudumulgumma MPA has been working in this area for livelihood improvement of DIDAYI PVTG tribe under OPELIP. It is observed that villagers are deprived off to access different govt. schemes and programme due to lack of sensitisation to form a Self Help Group. Due to regular meeting, training and a series of capacity buildings programme, the SHG are being strengthened. The group members participated actively in all training activities. Some of SHGs were also recognised for their good work at the GP level. In the financial

years 2019-20, plan was developed by the SHG with support of field experts of OPELIP to start goat rearing activity. The plan was approved and financial support of Rs.300000/- was provided to the group. Accordingly the group constructed a goat shed and purchased 55 nos. of goats through this financial support. All SHG members were actively involved in preparing the goat shed by collecting woods, bamboos etc. from their local resources. The goat shed was made 30ft length and 20ft. wide with the active participation of all beneficiary





households. SHG members themselves procured 50 female goats and 5 bucks. On a daily routine basis, two members took care of goats such as cleaning goat shed and grazing in the field. However, timely health check-up and vaccination was facilitated by local livestock inspector and para-vet engaged by OPELIP. Now, there are 16 kids took birth. SHG

members are expecting that after three years if one female goat give birth two nos. kits then total no of goat will be 100. The market value of which will be  $100 \times \text{Rs.}5500 = \text{Rs.}5,50,000/-$ . After distribution of among group members, on an average per member will get around Rs.30,555/- from this goat rearing.



Smt. Sumitra Rasapeda, president of Sri Jaganath SHG shared the impact of goat rearing under SHG likes all households have been included in SHG, and are able to build better cooperation and coordination among

themselves. Moreover, the members are getting knowledge, information and exposure from meeting. They have also one livelihood activity through livestock rearing at the village.







### Promotion of Poultry:

Poultry cluster with native breeds is easy to manage, less risky and can generate better incomes for the poor PVTG households. Promotion of poultry cluster will help to alleviate rural poverty, eradicate malnutrition and create additional income and

employment opportunities too. The cluster will be ideal to augment the income and nutrition of small and marginal farmers. It promoted an integrated model involving small and marginal farmers in PVTG areas.

### Physical Progress under Livelihoods Intervention in the year 2020-21

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2020-21	Achievement (in%)
2.3 Progress Under Livelihoods Improvement				
Poultry unit (10 bird Backyard)	HH	3450	3450	100
IGA (Income generation activity) Unit	No.	1430	1430	100



## Mother Chick Unit: A Source of Alternative Livelihoods

Mr. Niranjana Angra a resident of Oringi village of Rasabeda GP in Khairaput block of Malkangiri District. Mr. Angra aged about 22 years belongs to Didayi PVTG Community, and he has 10th pass educational qualification. He was a migrant worker and working in different states for earning livelihood. Earning from daily labour was the major source of income. In search of work, he visited different states especially western states with his friends. Somehow he was able to manage his family whatever he earned. But it was always not sufficient. Due to several challenges he was

compelled to come back to his village. He managed family to some extent by working daily labour in and around the nearby villages. After some day, there was no work and no earning due to lack of work. It was very crucial tie for him and family. In the meantime, he attended a training provided for community service provider (CSP) under OPELIP on livestock inspector at village level. Being a literate, he showed his interest for CSP Poultry activity and also applied for the same. He was selected and sent to attend 45 days training in Bhubaneswar for this activity.







He had undergone the training from 3.4.2019 to 17.5.2019 at OMFED Training Centre, Jaganathpur, Khurda of capacity building on Poultry rearing. After completion of training,

DDA-K.Gumma provided support with vaccination kit to extent services at household level for better vaccination and treatment of livestock.



In the financial year 2020-21 Oringi OPELIP UnnayanSangha provided financial support of Rs.160000/- to establish a Mother Chick Unit, construct a shed for the unit and purchase chicks. As soon as the completion of mother chick unit shed, he started 1st batch with 200 broiler chicks on dated.03.12.2020. It was inaugurated by Special Officer, Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulugumma. After rearing one month chicks he sold all birds

in nearby villages and some birds to chicken cutting centre as per demand. From the 1st batch he got profit of Rs.5200/- after deducting all expenses. Thereafter he started the 2nd batch with 150 poultry birds. From 2nd batch he also got profit of Rs.7300/- from the unit after deducting the expenses. As a rotation he started the next batch after giving some day's gap in between.





Mr. Niranjan Angra CSP LI is the most active and energetic person not only effectively manage the mother chick unit but also actively provide service to the household level in his village and nearby villages for vaccination and treatment of livestock. Now he is very happy and ambitious towards his goal to establish a big mother chick unit to fulfil the growing demand of locality and to provide good quality chick in affordable price. As per his view he will supply chicken at all SC & ST residential schools in the district. Mr Niranjan Angra thanks OPELIP programme for providing financial, technical and kind as well as show path of a of new source of livelihood.







## Enhancing Livelihood through Duckery Farming

Smt. LaxmiNayak a PVTG widow aged-45 years hails from Naikanipalli village of Seegarh GP. She has one son and one daughter reading both in 10th standard. She has one acre of cultivable land where she cultivates paddy in Kharif and vegetables such as tomato, brinjal, chilli and potato during Rabi season for consumption only which are the livelihood support of her small family. Besides cultivating paddy and vegetables she also collects cashew, Mohua and Tolla seeds from the nearby forests and sells in the market. It was very difficult for her to manage family and support for the expenses on study of two children.

During a Village Development Association (VDA) meeting under OPELIP at Naikanipalli, she expressed eagerness for getting an Income Generation Activity (IGA) support for Duckery farming which was new in the locality. According to her, OPELIP came forward and supported her 100 no. of ducks, 2 qtl. of poultry feed, feeder and drinker as per the OPELIP guidelines. Out of 100 ducks supplied by OPELIP, 20 ducks died and she grew up the remaining 80 ducks properly. She sold 35 ducks @ Rs.500/- per single which were of around 2 kg weight and got a sum total of Rs.17,000/- from these. She spent Rs.8,000/- in purchasing poultry feed, medicines, however she spent Rs.9000/- in her daily expenses as well as study of her both children. She is planning to sell the remaining 45 ducks and purchase another 120 ducks. It is very difficult to develop ducklings from the eggs with the earning. She also got support in cultivating mushroom from Maa Kusumanali WSHG where she is an active member.

Although it is very difficult to manage her family's daily bread and butter from the low earnings but she manages wisely and systematically. She thanks to staffs of OPELIP, PBDA-Jamardihi for timely support, guidance and encouragement.



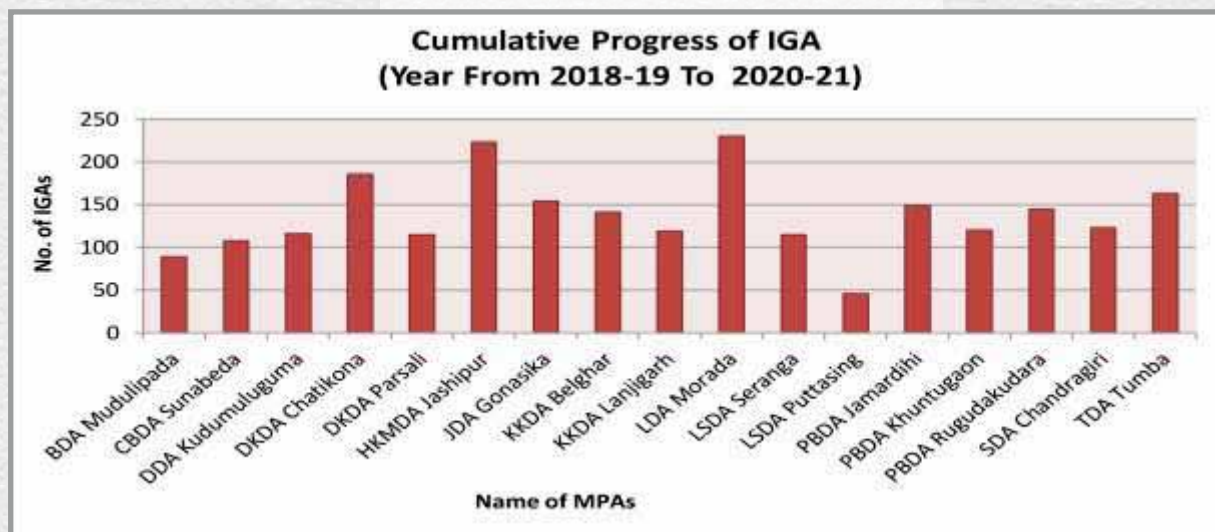
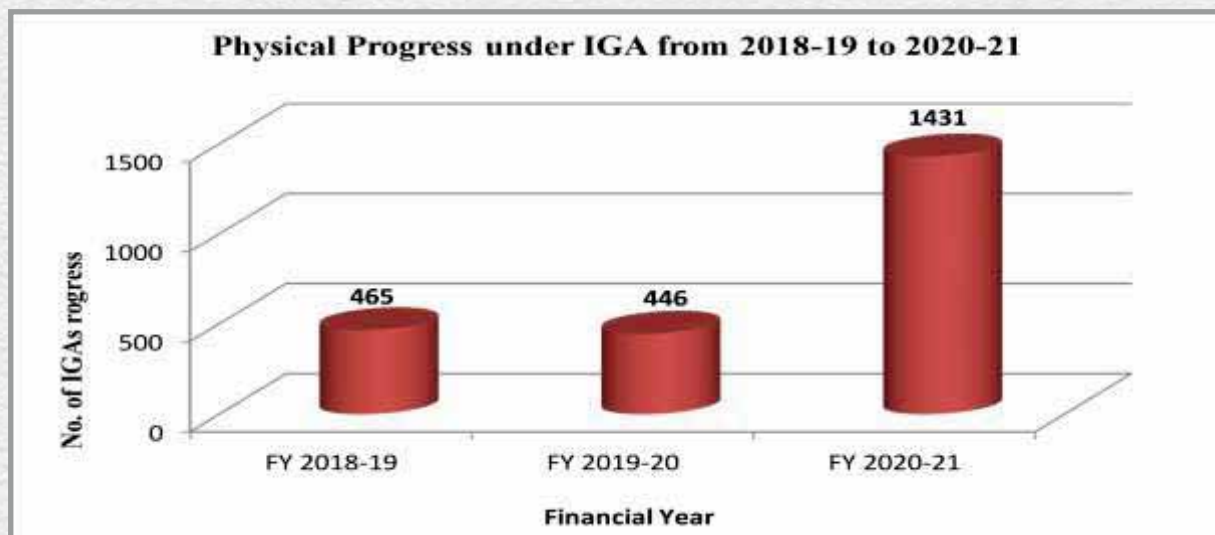


### IGA Support Poorest of Poor:

Income Generating Activities (IGAs) is a small businesses activity managed by one individual or a group of people to increase their household income through livelihood diversification. The support is provided to the needy people. Through this activity, effort is being taken to empower the PVTGs to enhance their food security, increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood. One time financial assistance of Rs.18,000/- is provided to the beneficiary to start his/her own income generating activity under this component. It is a much needed boost for their business at the initial stage. Under this component, beneficiaries are encouraged to take their responsibility and ownership of the project by contributing their share. Apart from

this, support is also provided to the beneficiary on preparing their project report, choosing their suitable income generation activity along with capacity building wherever needed.

Under individual Income Generation Activities (IGA), 1431 beneficiaries were promoted in the last financial year and so far 2342 beneficiaries have been promoted under the OPELIP programme. These activities mostly involved grocery & stationery shop, cycle & mobile repairing shop, tailoring units, mushroom cultivation, duckery, poultry units etc. and all most all are essential shops. People are getting benefit from these activities as well as providing services to the community in the interior PVTG areas.







### Stopover of Migration: A Case Study of Haris

Haris Chanra Goura, a PVTG landless person of village Jagannathpur. Earlier he was migrated to Hyderabad and worked as a motorcycle mechanic there. He planned for opening a vehicle repairing shop in his village. Hence, he submitted request to VDC for financial support. However, VDC supported him Rs.30000/- under IGA.

On the main road, there was no vehicle repairing shop in the area. He repaired motor cycles, Tractor, Auto rickshaw and sells motor parts and engine Oil. He earns around Rs.5000/- per month. He was working in a Cabin. Due to damage of the cabin he is working in a shed. He has purchased a land for

construction of a shop by the road side of his village. Now he is happy to work in his village and need not to migrate outside for work.









## Sabai Craft Business: Making Rural Women Shine in Lockdown

Village Gangasole and its adjacent areas are rich with Sabai grass production. Sabai grass is a natural growing grass. Bi-product of Sabai grass is the major source of livelihood among PVTGs in this area. Most of the PVTG women are always busy in this painstaking job of Sabai

rope making that is major source of income earning. Earlier, this grass was traditionally used just for making of ropes which was labour intensive. Traditionally, the grass is collected and dried to make ropes by manually operated machine.



OPELIP always focused for improving the economic condition of PVTG families' especially in destitute and vulnerable category. Considering the gravity of the situation, the Lodha Development Agency (LDA) Morada extended support to the Lodha PVTGs in this area. OPELIP provided skill development training to the PVTGs on Sabai Craft under CCD scheme. The skill has been helping for fulfilment of their aspiration. The special effort has been taken to provide IGA support to fifteen numbers of PVTG women. A sum of Rs.15,000/- has been provided to each PVTG beneficiary of the Gangasole VDC for Sabai product business. Anjali is one among them.

Anjali Mallik is the President of MaaLaxmi SHG, Lodha Colony of Gangasole Village of Baghada GP, Suliapada Block, Mayurbhanja, Odisha. At the age of 13 she got married in her own village. But her husband was absconded since last ten



years. Anjali is illiterate and her socio-economic condition was miserable. She was vulnerable to food insecurity with ill health. She lives with her age old widow mother who is unable to earn.





4500/- (Chair)



50/- (Ear ring)



300/-



3500/- (Vase)



350/-



570/-



180/-



120 (Dustbin)



7,500/- (Dining Table)



85/-



150/-



80/-



80/- (Pen Stand)



250/- (Cap)



Anjali took leadership to arrange training on Sabai Craft. She has formed Shiva Shakti Producer group on Sabai Craft consisting 25 PVTG women. It is found that PVTG women artistic hands have given a new dimension to Sabai grass by making beautiful handicraft products. Through designed intervention, the grass has become a boon and has transformed many such Anjali's lives. All the IGA beneficiaries in lockdown situation were making Sabai craft work with maintaining COVID protocols. They have gained knowledge to sell directly their products and deal with

customers. At present, they are selling their own Sabai products directly through OPELIP/ Mayurshilpa.

Recently they have been experienced two big challenges. One is the 2nd wave of COVID pandemic and the second one is the cyclonic storm Yassfrom dated 25th to 27th May 2021. During the lockdown period, they have used their skill of cr.afts making which they have acquired during sabai craft training. Livelihood is not stopped of PVTG women even after the cyclonic storm, Yaas and COVID-19 pandemic.

### Processing Units

Information relating to processing units across MPAs has been captured in e-Samrudhi. All the data regarding processing units details across MPAs are being synchronized with GPS photos with month-wise regular update in PMU server, i.e., e-Samrudhi. The database format also carries the scope to capture the basic information (installation details), present status (functional progress report) as well as daily transaction report (financial details) of the units. This will helpful to PMU

real-time monitoring of the progress and status of the processing units across MPAs. Frequently, followed up and issued reminded letter and WhatsApp messages is communicated to 17 MPAs on submission of monthly progress report of processing unit through e-Samrudhi module at MPA level. Orientation training and demo was given on processing module in e-Samrudhi updating to 17 MPAs & FNGOS team. A need assessment of processing units was carried out in each MPA.

### Cumulative Physical Progress of Processing Units till the Year 2020-21

Sl. No.	MPA Name	No. of Units	Sl. No.	MPA Name	No. of Units
1	BDA Mudulipada	44	10	LDA Moroda	11
2	CBDA Sunabeda	4	11	LSDA Puttasing	4
3	DDA Kudumuluguma	14	12	LSDA Seranga	42
4	DKDA Kurli, Chatikona	21	13	PBDA Jamardihi	10
5	DKDA Parsali	5	14	PBDA Khuntagaon	8
6	HK & MDA, Jashipur	11	15	PBDA Rugudakudar	14
7	JDA Gonasika	7	16	SDA Chandragiri	11
8	KKDA Belghar	10	17	TDA Tumba	6
9	KKDA Lanjigarh	7		Total	229













# Chapter IV

## Community Infrastructure & Drudgery Reduction (CI&DR)

### Community Infrastructure

Creation of community infrastructure plays a pivot role in the developmental process and activities. Under OPELIP, several community infrastructure activities like basic services, communication facility and healthy living environment projects such as safe drinking water, connectivity, electricity, and economic infrastructures have been provided. The economic infrastructures are mostly funded from IFAD whereas for other infrastructure activities, GoI funding like Conservation Cum Development (CCD), SCA to TSP, Article 275(1) are the major source. The priority area under this component has been addressed as mentioned below:

- (i) Supplementing multipurpose community level infrastructure for training, meeting, storage, establishment of milling unit and other allied purpose.
- (ii) Improving value addition and market linkages for those communities which are producing Surplus Agriculture Produce and NTFP through construction of

economic infrastructures like Drying yard, Market yard, Aggregation Centre and SHG workshop.

- (iii) Promoting Agro Service Centre at VDC level which is maintained by any Producer Group or SHG or CSP. In this Agro service centre farm machineries like power tiller, nine Tyne cultivator, puddler, sprayer, weeder, chaff cutter, etc. have been kept. These machineries brought with subsidized price from Agriculture Department and used on custom hiring basis for fellow farmers. It generates corpus fund which will bring additional equipment, helpful for other seasonal crops grown in the area.
- (iv) These facilities are used by the communities and managed by the VDCs through the SHG groups. Emphasis has been given on management and maintenance of the infrastructure at community level and encouraged active participation of women in these activities.

### Drudgery Reduction

Under drudgery reduction focus is being given to reduce poverty of PVTGs and to enhance their living conditions by enabling them to access food and nutrition security through improving their livelihoods. Reduction of drudgery in occupation is a major challenge. Agriculture is the prime source of livelihood occupation for majority of the population in

Odisha. It is one of the drudgery prone occupations of PVTGs due to lack of access to improved agricultural practices and technologies. Attempt has been made under OPELIP for reduction of drudgery as well as intervention of suitable technologies in agriculture and its allied sector.

The very purpose of the component is to



minimise the drudgery and health hazards in women's household work and enhance their overall wellbeing. Besides the above, introduction of new tools, provide facilities for reducing drudgery of women from collecting fuel-wood, drinking water and processing of food grains in their daily life. The assets created under the component are managed by the community level institutions, i.e., VDCs, C.I.Gs, F.I.G, Producer Groups and other interest groups. The charges and user fee are collected from the Users/ community and kept with the C.I.G etc. for future repair and maintenance of the assets. Some of the key points under drudgery reduction are depicted below:

- (i) Household Drinking Water: Reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water at door step of the beneficiary household.
- (ii) Water Purification Pilot: Water purification pilot projects have been established under CI&DR component to take up one such system in each of the 17 MPA areas on a pilot basis. To give pure and clean water to the PVTG people, water purification pilot project have been set up to build water treatment systems without using electricity. This system removes turbidity and using a simple syphon based mechanism chlorinates the water to remove pathogens.

- (iii) Nutrition Resource Centre: Nutrition Resource Center (NRC) is an initiative to bridge the nutritional gap among PVTGs and to impart knowledge amongst the tribal communities suffering from malnourishment. The primary aim of establishing NRC is to bridge the gap between the available resources and its utilization in a sustainable manner and to introduce healthy eating practices. This acts as crèche for children and toddlers of the locality. Apart from the above, the centre has been established to promote nutritional related awareness and monitoring of nutritional activities to address the nutrition issue. In the year 2020-21, total 80 NRC has been established to address the nutritional gap among PVTG communities.

- (iv) CBM Activities: Under activities several types of activities have been undertaken in the year 2020-21. Activities are like Drying yard, Multipurpose Community Hall, Ghat Cuttings, Solar Home light (village), Solar Streetlight (Village), CC roads, Culverts, Irrigation (Gravity/Solar/Channel/Pond), Guard Wall, Drinking Water, Fishing boat (VDCs), Bullet Bike Ambulance, Community Boat, Causeway, Steps to Highland, etc. have been established.

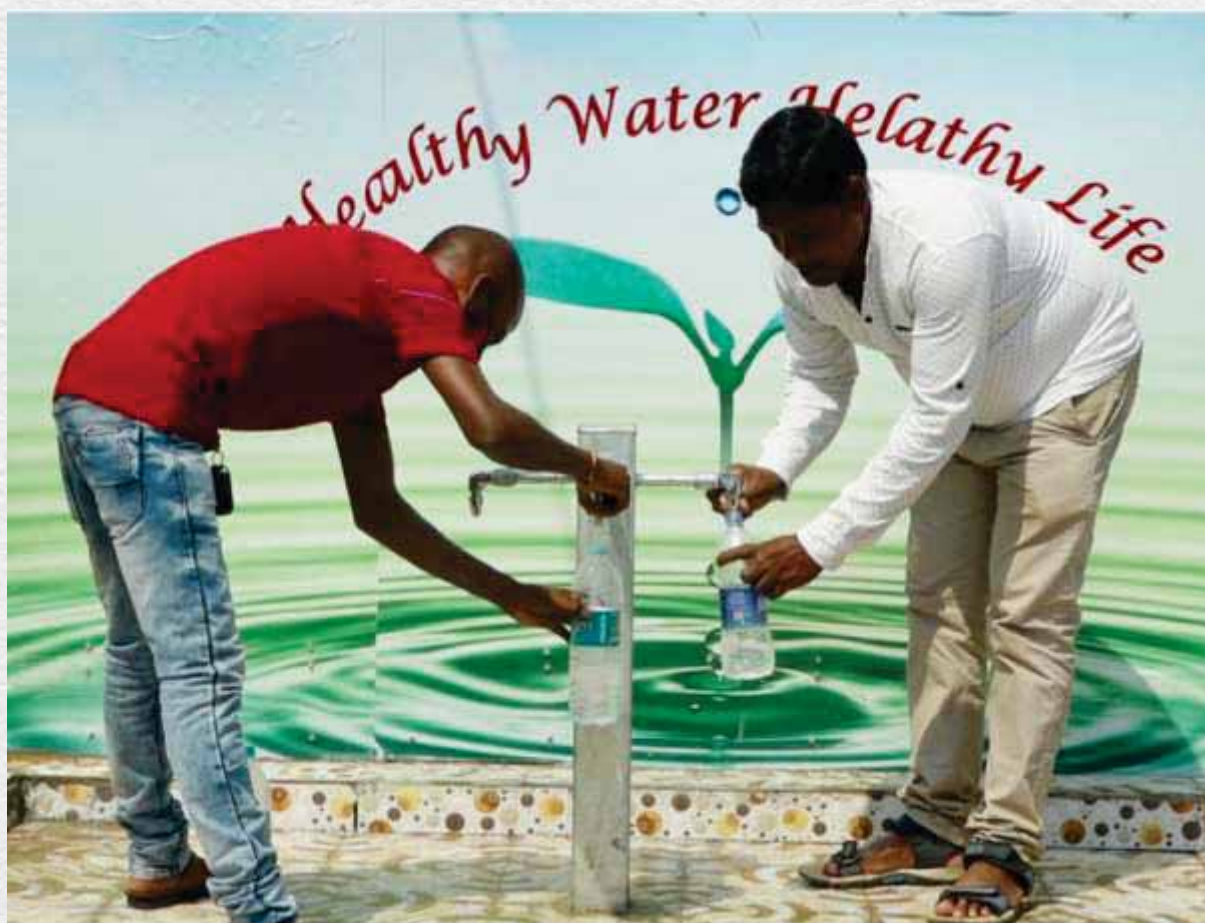
#### Physical Progress of Community Infrastructure in the year 2020-21

Infrastructure Activities Status FY 2020-21					
Sl. No.	Activities	Physical Targets (in Nos.)	Financial Target (Rs. in lakh)	Physical Achievements (in Nos.)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakh)
1	House Hold Drinking Water	91	364.00	96	348.94
2	Water Purification Pilot	18	72.00	14	57.50
3	NRC Status	86	430.00	80	400.00
4	CBM activities	297		293	767.50



### Confidence Building Measures (CBM) Year 2020-21

Sl. No.	Type of Activity	Achievement
1	Drying yard	59
2	Multipurpose Community Hall	90
3	Ghat Cuttings	18
4	Solar Home light (village)	28villages covering 1072 Households
5	Solar Streetlight (Village)	95 nos. installed in 14 villages
6	CC roads	6
7	Culverts	9
8	Irrigation (Gravity/Solar/Channel/Pond)	36
9	Guard Wall	2
10	Drinking Water	42
11	Fishing boat (VDCs)	5
12	Bullet Bike Ambulance	1
13	Community Boat	2
14	Cause way	12
15	Steps to Highland	1













## Bike Ambulance

Villages of Andrahal GP under BDA Mudulipada of Malkangiri are mostly living in hilly and inaccessible areas; roads have been clogging to reaching in a fair weather road. The major parts of the GP, i.e. of the Khairput Block side are of the un-serviced and extreme inaccessible tribal areas. Accessing to a healthcare facility during emergency is a major and great challenge in this area.

Eventually, the idea drew the OPELIP-BDA-Mudulipada, the idea behind the project is to reach medical help to the needy much faster, given the high forest density and not reachable areas where movement of four-wheeler ambulances becomes difficult. The project adopts a doorstep timely emergency treatment will reach the patient before the condition gets worse. This has led to solutions like Motorbike ambulance. The OPELIP has witnessed the launch of this service in Andrahal GP under Confidence Building Measure (CBM).

Local youth club named as "Bali Pahad Jubak Sangha" extended their support

This service has come as a blessing for the Poor PVTG people in Andrahal GP areas, where they don't get any medical help when an emergency happens. Many times people residing in the remote areas don't even have motorable or no road conditions, which get difficult for a four-wheeler. But motorbike ambulances can comparatively reach even to the inaccessible areas. These ambulances also help pregnant women to reach the nearest health centres like Lamtaput Primary Health Centre/ Mudulipada Health Centre.

At present, the Motor Bike ambulance is acting as a means of communication in inaccessible areas. The designing of motor bike ambulance includes comfortable sitting / semi sleeper arrangement to accommodate along with essential first aid tools and equipment. The bike ambulance extended its facilities like Labor pain, Drop back to home after



in operation and management of ambulance facility in a user fee model which become an example for others. Now the service is managed by the community, for the community, of the community and facilitating the emergency ambulance service to the needy people at door step with a collection of nominal user fee. The said project is the initiative of Bonda Community is became an eye opener for others and first time services in the Malkangiri district. The project cost is Rs. 3.30 laks out of which OPELIP grant is Rs. 3.00 laks supported under CBM component under AWPB-2020-21.



institutional deliveries, Antenatal Checkup, Child Health Checkup, Emergency Care, Referral linkage to higher level of Public Health facility, etc. Similar motor bike ambulance services have been initiated in other OPELIP operational areas of Odisha and have shown positive response on its acceptability and accessibility in tribal setup.





## Enhancing Agricultural Productivity by Using Diversion based Irrigation

A diversion drain is a channel constructed on the high side of a site to divert surface runoff from rain water, Stream water that would otherwise flow down onto the disturbed or active work area. Sariavillage is situated 46 km distance from block and 45 km distance from the district head quarter

Saria village of Baragarh GP under Banspal Block of Keonjhar District is one of the PVTG villages under Juanga Development Agency, Gonasika is fully surrounded by natural resources and with tribal people. A total of 94 households Juanga community are living in this village.



Around 43 Nos. of farmers used to cultivate only upland paddy in Kharif season over 45 ha of land by broadcast sowing method. As there was no source of irrigation facilities, the farmers were facing drought due to erratic rainfall and scarcity of water from September-October which is very crucial period for ripening stage of paddy. The land was laying barren after monsoon. They never hope to take double crop. Survive of kharif crop was always a challenge for them. They were able to



harvest 5 to 6 quintal per acre of land with this vagaries of monsoon.

Keeping in view of the above challenges, field experts were visited to this village and discussed with the farmers regarding creation of irrigation source in order to provide protective irrigation over 12 ha cultivable land.

Programme Activities: In this regard, several rounds village meeting were conducted to identify a need base activity for the livelihood





development. Village development association members demanded to create irrigation facilities, so that 36 ha. of land can be cultivated throughout the year. Basing on their demand both JE of MPA and FNGO surveyed, and reported that the site is feasible for construction of diversion drain as there was a perennial source above the head of the land. The JE briefed regarding the construction of diversion drain under RKVY and its utility towards protective irrigation to rainfed land. The villagers finalised to take up the projects i.e. construction of diversion drain having approved project cost of Rs.5,40,000/- and approved the resolution of VDC through proper process of planning and budgeting. . The VDC advised to open a separate account for RKVY purposes. The JE prepared a plan & estimate for construction of the project having estimated cost of Rs.540,000/- for

construction of diversion drain. Finally, 300 meter diversion drain was constructed during 2020-21 with expenditure of Rs.540,000/-.

Farmers in the village were benefitted by irrigating 12 ha. of land after monsoon. During construction of diversion drain the earthen work have been contributed by the stakeholders. The VDC members monitored and successfully completed the work. For the protection and the smooth management of the project, a User Group has been constituted. Now project has been completed and 43 farmers are cultivating Paddy in 25 hectors area and they can get to harvest 7 to 8.5 quintal per acre. Now the VDA has prepared a plan to take second crop in Rabi like Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Radish, Tomato, Potato etc. After their own consumption, they hope to earn Rs.50,000/- profit from this cultivation in a season.





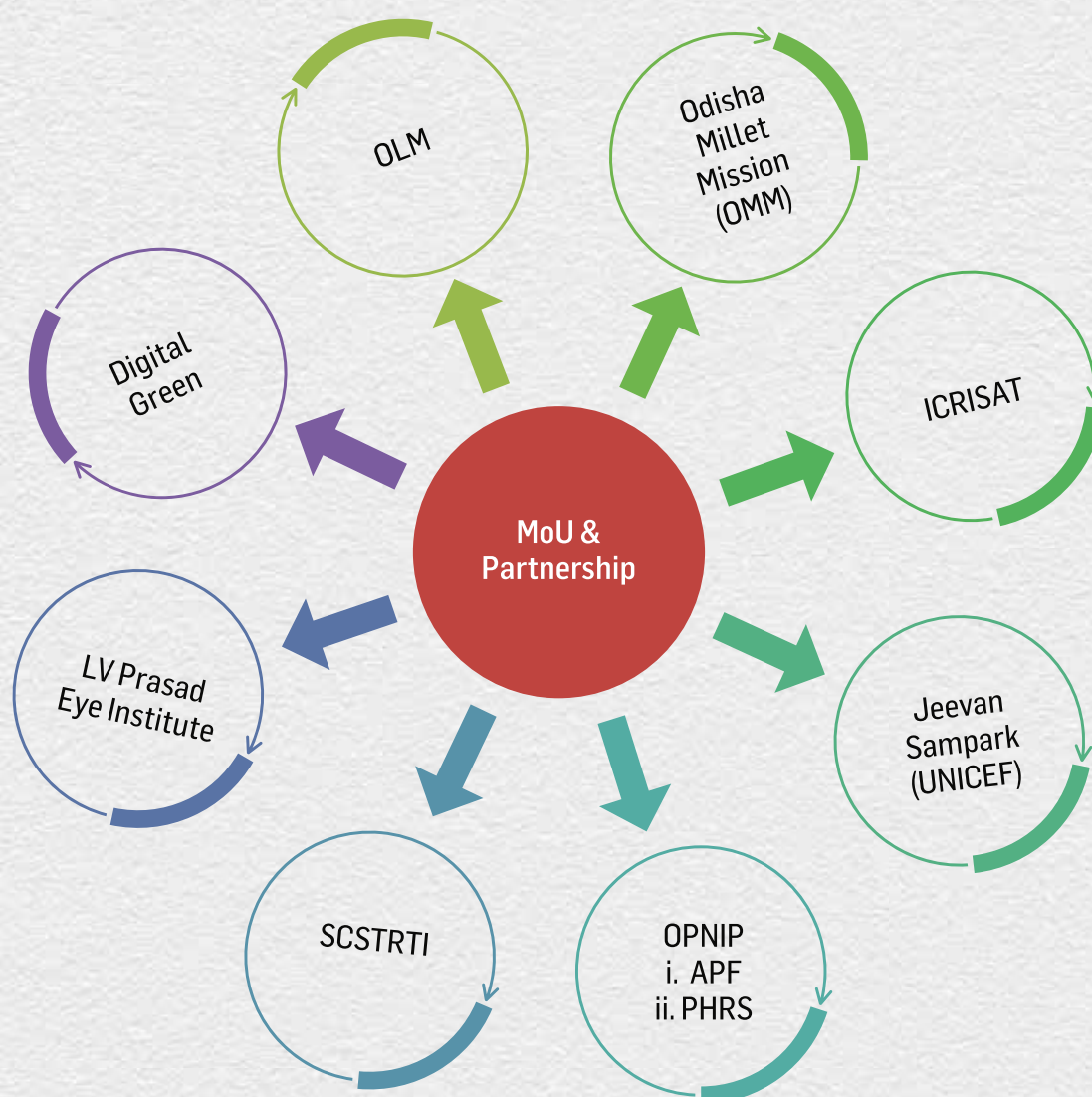




# Chapter V

## MoU Partnership & Convergence

*With a view to increase the potential for the interest of the tribal farming communities, their health, food and nutrition security, development of economic activity, initiatives have been taken to converge with different organisations. The majority of them are OLM, ICRISAT, JeevanSampark (UNICEF), AzimPremji Foundation (APF) & PHRS, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Digital Green, etc.*







### Odisha Livelihoods Mission:

For promotion and strengthening of SHG, CLF and GPLF, a MOU was signed with OLM which came into force from 31st December 2019. OPELIP always is in close liaisoning with OLM for development of institutions, livelihoods enhancement & poverty eradication. About Rs.5 lakhs has been provided each to GPLF for strengthening rural finance through lending to

tribal groups with minimal interest rate. This year Rs.98.89 lakh released to SHGs for different livelihood activities. Books of Records (BoR) have been provided to each SHG as per OLM guidelines. Bimonthly meeting with OLM are being organised at MPA level for smoother and better implementation of SHG lending activities.

### Odisha Millet Mission

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme have signed a MoU with Odisha Millets Mission with the objective of comprehensive revival of millets in PVTG areas as well as secure nutrition and address poverty. In this regard, required funds have already been allocated by the OPELIP for revival of millets. It has been providing technical assistances as well as capacity building from grassroots to state level. As a result of this intervention, productivity of millets crop has been increasing and makes the community profitable. This has led to millet processing enterprises. Now a day, consumption of millets has been increased by 25% among the households in PVTGs areas. To enhance household nutrition security and to create demand for millets with focus on women and children, millet processing enterprises have been promoted at Gram Panchayat and block level. Market linkages are being developed at rural and urban markets with focus on women entrepreneurs.

In the FY 2020-21, several achievements have been noticed as a result of converge with OMM in PVTG areas. The majority of them are: OPELIP has promoted 1800 ha of ragi/minor millets in all 17 MPAs, out of which, 94 millet clusters are promoted in collaboration with Millet Mission covering an area of 1434 ha and around 2000 beneficiaries. Around 2729 farmers have received incentives for line transplanting @Rs.2500/ha and SMI (System of Millet Intensification) @Rs.5000/ha covering 936.2 ha in 8 MPAs. Various training on package of practices of millet cultivation and training on backyard poultry (virtual) have been completed in collaboration with millet mission. For all 17 MPAs, a target of 1500 ha millet/minor millet cultivation has been planned for the FY 2021-22, out of which 1286 ha will be completed in Kharif season.

The following case study depicts about the drudgery reduction and financial enhancement through the intervention of OMM and promotion of millet processing and value addition unit.



## Millet Processing Unit, Parsali

Ragi is main staple food among Dangaria Tribe. MandiaJau (ragi porridge) is a regular healthy drinks among the Dongarias which is made from ragi flour. They used to grind ragi through traditional method (single wooden grinding mill, hand processing through using stone and wood) at their level which involves more drudgery and wastage of time. The women folks are working hard in their sloppy mountainous shifting cultivation field.

The women of Dangaria community do agriculture work and it was difficult in their part to do processing traditionally along with daily household chores at the same time in rainy season. They remain hungry most of the time due to lack of time in the rainy season for doing a lot work at the same time. Due to lack of taking minimum intake of nutrition in time, they suffer from anaemia and other diseases. The children become malnourished and improper growth at early years.

Situation before implementation of OPELIP project in this area was very challenging. Around 15 nearby villages like Parsali, Pakeri, Sandenganali, Nirgundi, Nisikhal, Sarijhula, Bangapadu, Badadenganali, Damaguda, Mayabali, Tota, Bhaleri, Patalamba, Kansur, Guma etc. used to go 10 to 15 km. to Kalyansingpur, a nearby town to grind their ragi. These villagers particularly the women and the adolescent girls, move to Kalyansingpur on foot or with rented local vehicle for processing the minor millets wasting almost one day and money. But they suffer a lot in rainy seasons almost four months because they cannot cross over the Kalyani River for processing their products at Kalyansingpur bereft of bridge over the river for long. During pregnancy and physical illness, the women folks faced lot of problems to go to Kalyansingpur and coming back home after processing their product.

The millet intervention activity has created massive awareness among farmers on the importance of millets in the dietary requirement through training/meeting to SHG members and farmers for production and value addition. Several field demonstration activities were organised to showcase the yield potential of the high yielding varieties/hybrids with a package of nutrient management technologies. As impact of this intervention, the villagers now-a-days are thinking about to replace low yielding varieties with high yielding varieties (hybrid). The members of this community understood, Millet fulfils both their nutritional requirements and their livelihood security.

The Processing Unit has been running well since 2019-20 by MaaTarini Self Help Group of Parsali village. More than 346 households having 1387 population from 15 villages (as given above) depend on it for processing their minor millets for their daily consumption and sale. The group, MaaTarini SHG is consisting of ten PVTG women members who are age old persons, the most vulnerable persons in the community, widow, single women, landless households etc. Now days, is an organised and disciplined with learning the new enterprise to run the Processing Unit well.

Before commencement of OPELIP, the women of this village were afraid of talking to anybody/any outsider. They were also poorly communicating with the outsider/ Government officials in Odiya language for which they suffer a lot in availing the benefits from various Government Schemes. Earlier the women folks of these villages were not interested in taking the responsibility to their shoulder. Due to their lack of confidence upon themselves they were not interested on the OPELIP interventions. One of the major



challenges was that they are unable to talk in Odia language.

Describing her happiness, a woman member of MaaTareni SHG, Parsali told that "traditional method of grinding of ragi involves lot of drudgery, more time consuming and tedious work. After establishment of this processing unit, the PVTG women are not using traditional method as it is a tedious and time consuming work. After installation of this processing unit, the community and the women folk saved their time and money and become happy by reducing their overload burdens. Another thing is that village Parsali (where the unit has been established) is situated in the footstep of all Dangaria villages. So, all the villages (around 15 nos. of nearby villages) get chance

to grind their ragi here instead of going far away and saved their money and time and all Dangarias are very happy for this unit."

For better operation, the group has given charge to two women to take care as unit operator/manager and in times of need these two persons are coming every day for cleaning and working. Now the self-willingness has grown among the group members and they are coming forward for group work willingly. Now they have also taken charge of NRC center established at Parsali. The group also prepared product for Adivasi Melain Bhubaneswar for 2020. All these social changes are possible because of intervention of OPELIP project.

#### **AzimPremji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), Bengaluru and Public Health Resource Society, New Delhi (PHRS)**

Understanding the importance of Health and Nutrition of PVTGs, the programme Odisha PVTG Nutrition Improvement Programme (OPNIP) has been initiated by ST & SC Development Department through OPELIP. With an aim to address the nutritional deficiencies among Women and Children of 13 PVTG Communities in the programme areas of OPELIP, OPNIP programme has been initiated by ST & SC development department through Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme. In this regard MoU has been signed with AzimPremji Philanthropic Initiative, Bengaluru (APPI) to provide the required support for smooth operation of this programme. The APPI with their local representative organisation, the



Public Health Resource Society, New Delhi (PHRS) is providing technical backstopping to this OPNIP programme.



## COVID Management in PVTG Areas

The ST & SC Dev. Dept. of Government of Odisha has taken number of steps to curb the chain of spread through various measures. In view of this pandemic, several actions taken are given below:

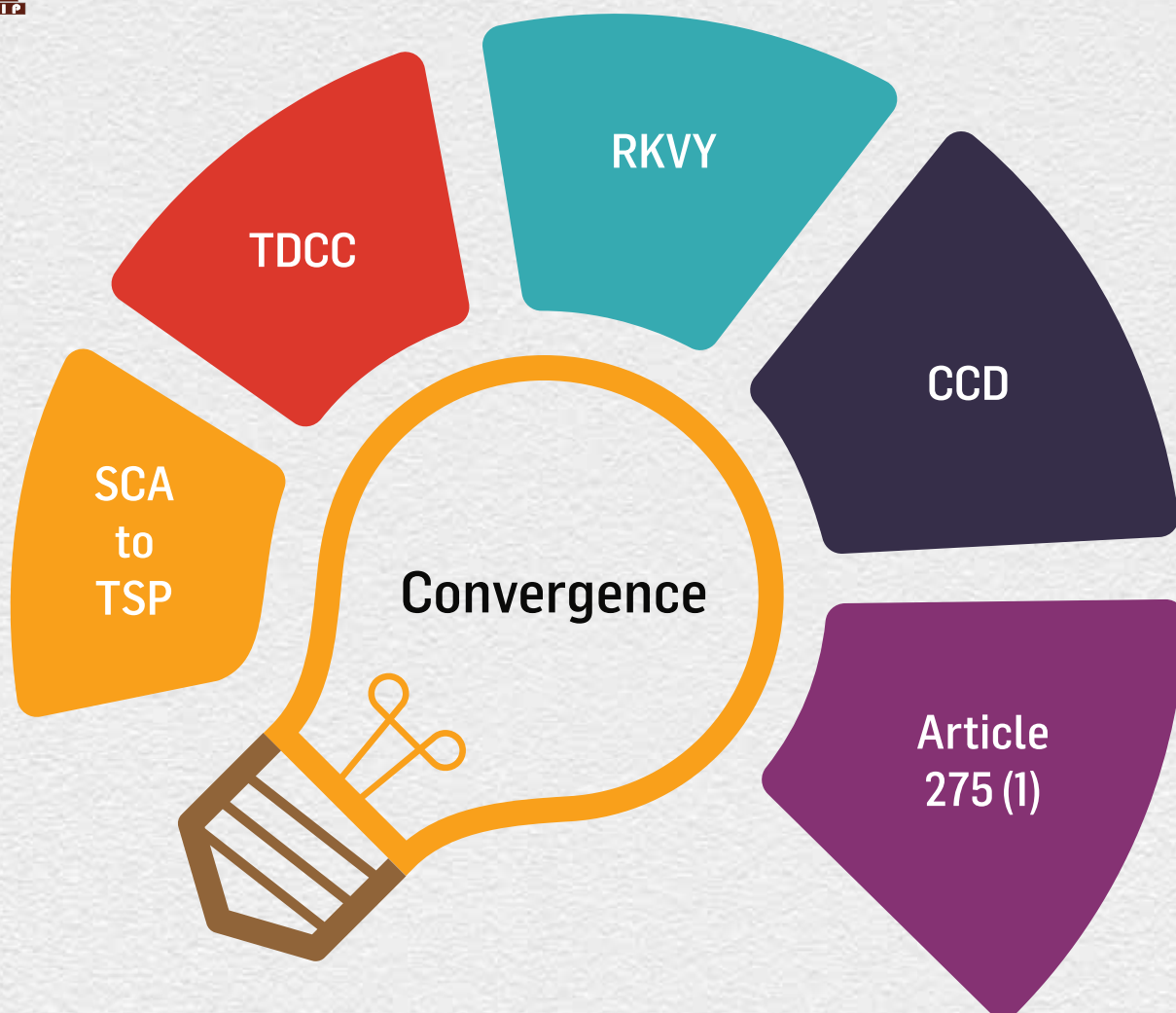
- I. **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** A SOP has been communicated to all 14 PVTG habitant district for proper COVID Management reflecting the tit-bit of procedure to be followed.
- II. **State Level COVID Monitoring Cell:** To keep close monitoring on the activities taken up by each MPA level for management of COVID, a monitoring cell at State level was constituted.
- III. **24x7 Control Room:** 17 MPA have opened 24x7 Control Room to provide assistance to the community in case of need or emergency.
- IV. **Awareness Campaign:**
  1. In 1679 PVTG villages, poster / flex, hand washing practices etc. have been carried out in close coordination with local and district administration.
  2. Awareness on COVID has been made in 1679 PVTG villages through Miking / loud speakers in their local PVTG dialect covering 2.94 lakh population.
- V. **Dry Ration:** About 314 PVTG households affected in COVID have been supplied dry ration kit (Rs.2,500/- per kit) to the infected families for 14 days.
- VI. **Wage Compensation:** Wage compensation has been released to 314 infected PVTG person @ Rs.100/day for 14 days in his/her account.
- VII. **Health Kit:** About 800 frontline workers involved in COVID Management have been provided health Kits @ Rs.1500/per kit.
- VIII. **Insurance:** All 800 frontline workers life insurance coverage have been ensured.
- IX. **Screening:** Door to door survey was carried out with thermal scanner & oximeter covering 55216 HHs.
- X. **Testing Camp:** Mass Testing Camps (Antigen/RT-PCR) have been organized at PVTG village level with help of district administration in all 17 MPAs.
- XI. **Mask & Sanitary kits:** About 30214 households have been provided with free mask and sanitary kits.
- XII. **Emergency Ambulance Services:** 18 Ambulances have been hired for all MPAs to cater to the need of remote PVTG HHs.
- XIII. **Quarantine Centre:** There are 18 GP Level Quarantine Centres functional for accommodating PVTGs infected by COVID 19.
- XIV. **Vaccination:** About 20346 PVTGs above 45 age and 2342 PVTGs of 18-45 age category have been vaccinated.

## Convergence

For better management and mobilisation of available resources and to establish a synergy among different programmes and schemes of State and Central government for larger development of the societies in general and PVTG communities in particular is the primary

focus of this programme. For this several activities were undertaken through convergence mode. Among them, the majority are like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan, Article 275(1), SCA to TSP, TDCC, etc.





### RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY)

The scheme RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) comes a long way since its inception. The scheme incentivizes States to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors. OPELIP has adopted this RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector

Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) during financial year 2020-21 with allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh in broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship.



## Self-Employment of SHGS through Okra Cultivation

Sarukudar Village of Talachampey Gram Panchayat is situated 27 km. distance from block quarter and 11km. from Gonasika MPAs office. In this village total 121 families are residing and out of them 16 are PVTGs.





Eshadaru SHG of this village has 10 PVTG members. SHG members conduct regular meeting and saving in each month. They have done vegetable cultivation successfully. Earlier, the group has sought financial support for PVTG people from the VDC to start income generating activities. The VDC has assured the group to provide financial support whenever fund will available to them.

In the meantime a Central Sponsored Scheme namely RastriyaKrushivikashYojana (RKVY) comes under JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar which comes to the Village which was mainly meant for Agriculture Production Enhancement in the remote and tribal areas. The programme has been started with the objective to enhance sustainable livelihood activities and eradicate poverty of the PVTG's in OPELIP implemented area. Adding to the objective, the effort has been given to improve their living condition through different developmental activities.

Opportunity came knocking to the SHGs door

in the form of Sarukudar-OPELIP-UnnayanSangha, under OPELIP project. The group got assistance to start vegetable cultivation. Thereafter the group organised meeting among themselves to execute the vegetable cultivation activities.

In the month of March, i.e. early period of 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic situation, the Eshadaru SHG was stated Okra cultivation under RKVY Scheme covering an area of 2 hector with the support of OPELIP. During pandemic also they did not stop their activities and busy with their Okra cultivation following with COVID-19 protocols and guidelines like wearing mask, maintaining social distancing, etc. For this cultivation, training as well as technical guidance has been provided to the SHG members by JAO and AO under OPELIP during this pandemic despite their day to day busy schedule in COVID-19 activities. Time to time monitoring and supervision work support has been provided by the field functionaries.





In this 2 hecters of land area, the SHG group cultivated high yielding variety of Okra. This cultivation is about 90 days' time period. An amount of Rs.82,453/- assistance has been provided to the SHGs through their bank account. For this cultivation, they have spent total Rs.82,450/-. Out of the total expenditure, the group has procured 30 kg of high yielding variety of okra seed which costs about Rs.48,000/-, 40 kg of fertiliser which costs about Rs.22,000/-, for 4 litters of pesticides which costs about Rs.8453/- and other expenditure which costs about Rs.4000/-.

### Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan

Since the Socio-Economic indicators of PVTGs still remain below the State average of other Scheduled Tribes and general categories, the new CCD Plan for the total development of PVTGs and their areas was prepared as per the guidelines of MoTA, Govt. of India. The basic objective of this Plan is to ensure sustainable development of the PVTG people and to provide them a better life style. In this regard,

### SCA to TSP:

There are 80 agriculture and horticulture crop clusters in 700 hecters cultivated with financial support of SCA to TSS and IFAD in 17 Micro Project Agency areas. Whereas 10 to 20 hecters in each of 17 MPAs have been taken during rabi and summer with support from

They have harvest okra in 3 months and got 34 quintal in 2 hector of cultivation. By this the SHG got Rs.1,36,000 by selling Okra at Rs.40 per kg. They got a net profit of Rs.53,550 from Okra cultivation. Now the group members are happy, getting encouraged by their self-motivated activities. Their self-confidence level has been developed by this group activity in this pandemic situation. They have conveyed their special thanks to OPELIP for timely financial, technical and moral support.

ample thrust has been given to Nutrition, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Micro Irrigation, Irrigation, Drinking Water, Conservation of Culture and Architect, Housing and Habitat, Social Security scheme, Education, etc. facilities to the PVTGs covering all 17 Micro Project Areas (MPAs). Rs.274.38 lakhs was spent in the FY 2020-21.

benefitting 2500 households in 2020-21. Others crops around 2000 ha are taken last year benefitting 4000 more beneficiaries in 17 MPAs with fund allocation of Rs.350 lakhs during FY-2020-21.

### Market Linkage with TDCC

Tripartite agreement is made by interested PPAs [Primary Procurement Agency like-SHG, VDCs, FIG, and CIG], MPA and TDCC to have a better market linkage for the available NTFP produces and other produces. This has enhanced the income of the PPAs as they get

better price for their commodity. To have a better market linkage various training programmes were conducted at state level as well as district level to sensitize the PPA members and the staff of FNGO/MPA along with the CRPs.







# Chapter VI

## Innovations

*Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme a specialized programme for PVTGs has witnessed a process of successes and challenges which has reformed the programme and enabled to deliver better, more sustainable results over the years. The programme now reached the point where it can start to analyse and synthesize the experience of programme and talk about the next steps. The programme needs to be strengthened and scaled up existing innovative mechanisms, and explore new ones. This is critical to ensure that future initiatives whether brand-new ideas or the extension of current initiatives can be implemented quickly and successfully. In this section effort is given to keep implementers updated on current successful development initiatives, and efficient use of information. It incorporates how to promote entrepreneurship, sharing knowledge, highlight success stories and provides readers a way out to encounter upcoming challenges. This is an effort to revive the behaviour and skills that would contribute the most to the success. The document highlights different accumulated wisdom and insight of several proponents of innovative Best Practices during OPELIP intervention. It shows how rich the possibilities are when employing this approach to development. A small initiative has created significant impact.*

## Innovative Activities

### Mo GaonkuPrathama Rasta: Ghat Cutting Road:

Geographically, the PVTG villages are situated in steep terrain where establishment of road communication is very difficult. Moreover, these hamlets / villages are sparsely located with very less population. Due to less population even the PMGSY roads not able to connect those villages. In some parts of the PVTG areas are also dominated by left wing extremities, which is also one the major hindrances the spread of road networks.

To establish all weather roads in such geographical terrains, ghat cutting roads are being established. Apart from ghat cutting, cement pathways with proper drainage are also being constructed. It will connect remote and un-connected PVTG villages with Gram Panchayat and other roads which will reduce their drudgery and can enhance livelihood opportunity.



## Boats Connectivity in Cut off Areas

Taking into disadvantages of the topographical isolation of large number of PVTGs people of these villages have been cut off from the mainland for nearly several decades. Due to the remote location and inaccessibility, and foremost, the menace of Left Wing extremism, PVTGs are suffering from availing the fast-paced development through improved connectivity, health, education, electrification and access to public services.

The distance between cut off area to main land is more than couple of kilometres which takes several hours of journey through the reservoirs to reach one side end. To address this issue and for smoother journey, boats have been provided to the PVTG households. Provisioning of boats in cut off areas is helping to boost economic activities and create better livelihood opportunities of these people.





## Connecting Lifeline with Mainstream & Supporting Livelihoods

Tuseipada, Sindhiguda, Patraput, Khalaguda, and Bhaliapadar are PVTG villages Andrahal GP under MPA Mudulipada of Khairput Block of Malkangiri district. These PVTG villages are situated in remote area of Bonda Hills adjacent to Chitrakonda River and high terrain and mostly inaccessible difficult areas affected with by left wing. The problem of communication, sustainable livelihood, migration, and accessing health care facility are not addressed since long due to geographical barriers and also due to left wing prone situation from 20 years. Fishing and cultivation in a small un-irrigated land is the major livelihood of these people. Their livelihood majorly depend with boat with river whether it fishing and ferrying. Basically, these people are of traditional fisherman doing ferrying in Machakundriver. They had old small boat on which they were ferrying people; caught fish from the river and sold in local haat. In the meantime, their boats were getting damaged and which is not repairable. As a result, their income level went down and was difficult to manage their house. For this reason, these families were in difficult condition. Day by day their living condition was deteriorating.

After intervention of OPELIP project, the villagers requested the VDC, to get new boat for ferry as well as fishing for livelihood support. The VDC members realized that the boat was becoming old and not suitable for ferry as well as fishing as far as safety is concern. After discussion in the VDC meeting, the committee finalized the proposals and agreed to provide financial support for purchase of new boat.

Field experts of OPELIP at BDA Mudulipada were examined the ground realities and assess the situation. Steps are taken for provide support- Fishing Boat unit to enhance the daily engagement and income by nature gift of Chitrakonda River. It was thought of that provisioning of Boats in cut off areas of Malkangiri (Extremities Dominated Areas) will boost economic activities and create better livelihood opportunities for the people. Basing on this, during FY 2019-20, support for 5 nos. of fishing boat was provided to the beneficiaries with an expenditure of Rs.3 lakhs from SHG

improvement activity. Since the programme is boost up by the involvement of community of above five villages, further an amount of Rs.13,20,000/- was sent for five villages under IFAD CBM to drive the chain of sustainable livelihood among the residing PVTG of above said villages. Total 22 boats with fishing nets were provided to villages like Tuseipada, Sindhiguda, Patraput, Khalaguda, and Bhaliapadar whereas unit cost of each boat & net is Rs.60,000/-. In this way support of 22 of boats which is coming around Rs.13,20,000/- were provided.

The beneficiaries are maintaining daily records to know and ascertain the earning from Boat. At present they are financially independent and able to manage their small family in a dignified manner and educate their children as it is complementing the objective of projects that was implemented in remote area which created an example for other villages for implementation.

People are also feeling happy as the issue of their connectivity with main land is smoother now. Because the distance between cut off area to main land is more than couple of kilometres which takes several hours of journey through the reservoirs to reach one-side end. Now this issue has been addressed for smoother journey, boats have been provided to the PVTG households. Provisioning of boats in cut off areas is helping to boost economic activities and create better livelihood opportunities of these people. It is helping to reduce their poverty, to check migration, unemployment, effective utilization of natural resources and a path connectivity in River through multipurpose use of Fishing Boat to nearby village, market (Haat).





### Ghare Ghare Swachha Pani- Household Safe Drinking water:

Providing safe drinking water to each household in the PVTG areas is the prime objective of the programme. The safe drinking water is being provided through tapping of spring/stream water and conveying it through piped system with incorporation of filtration

system at outlet level. Secondly, in few cases household drinking water is also being provided through installation of deep bore well or tube well with solar based pumping system incorporated with filtration module.





## Mo Gaon Unnati Committee Ghara: Multipurpose Community Hall

A multipurpose community hall has been constructed at VDC level. This multipurpose community hall has been used as interpretation centre like different means of communication to enhance the understanding of heritage as well as a viable solution for

effective communication of heritage information. Apart from this, the multipurpose community hall has also been utilised for meeting, training purposes of VDC, SHG and other viable institutions prevail in the villages.





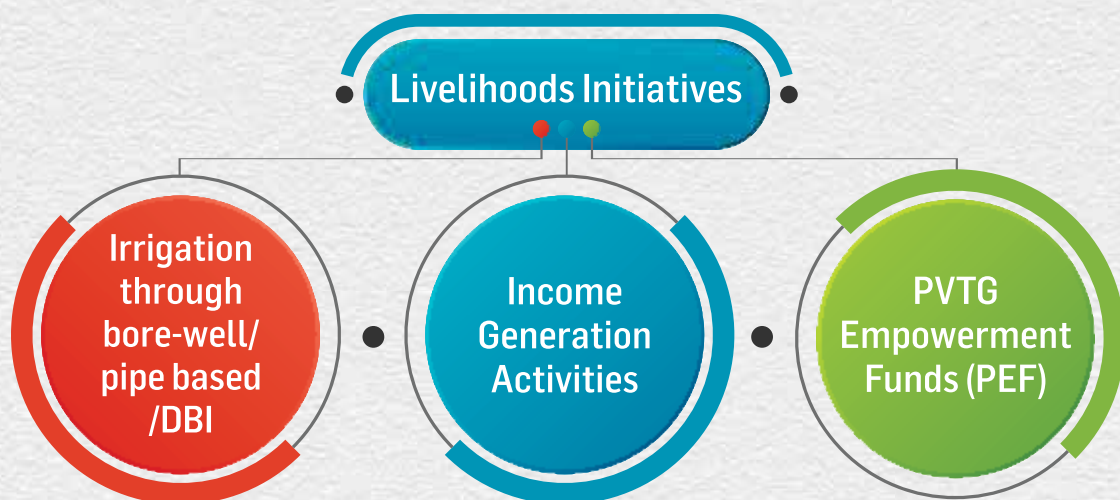
### Ashara Alok: Solar Lighting

Rural electrification remains a daunting challenge in hard to reach PVTG villages in Odisha. Solar lighting provides solutions similar to standard grid-based energy, however with solar mini-grid; there will be no electricity outages. Therefore, solar mini-grids

are best option to illuminate the non-electrified PVTG villages mainly for street lights in village centre points and household bulb connections and create awareness within common people to adopt solar where they can use 2-3 watt bulb and low watt fans.

## Livelihoods Initiatives

(Livelihoods Enhancement)



## Empowerment of PVTG Women utilising PEF Loan

Generally, Self Help Groups have been taking loan from different financial institutions without proper assessment and business plan about the utilization of loan amount. Sometimes, they use loan for consumption purposes and fall on poverty trap again. PVTG empowerment fund is the fund which was introduced by OPELIP in a joint intervention with OLM to avail loan among PVTG SHG with only 4% interest per annum. This is a story of

Damuni Majhi, a member of Maa Banadurga SHG of Prunagumma village. Sl No Name of Variety Purchase Per kg Total price 1 Vaccur 6 kg 700/-4200/-2 Grass cop 3kg700/-2100/-3 Rahi 2kg700/-1400/-4 Fish feeding L/S 1200/- Total 8900 Maa Banadurga SHG consists of 10 Didayi PVTG members. The group conducts regular meeting, saving as well as does credit linkages. For proper utilisation of PEF loan, OPELIP technical support staffs organised a

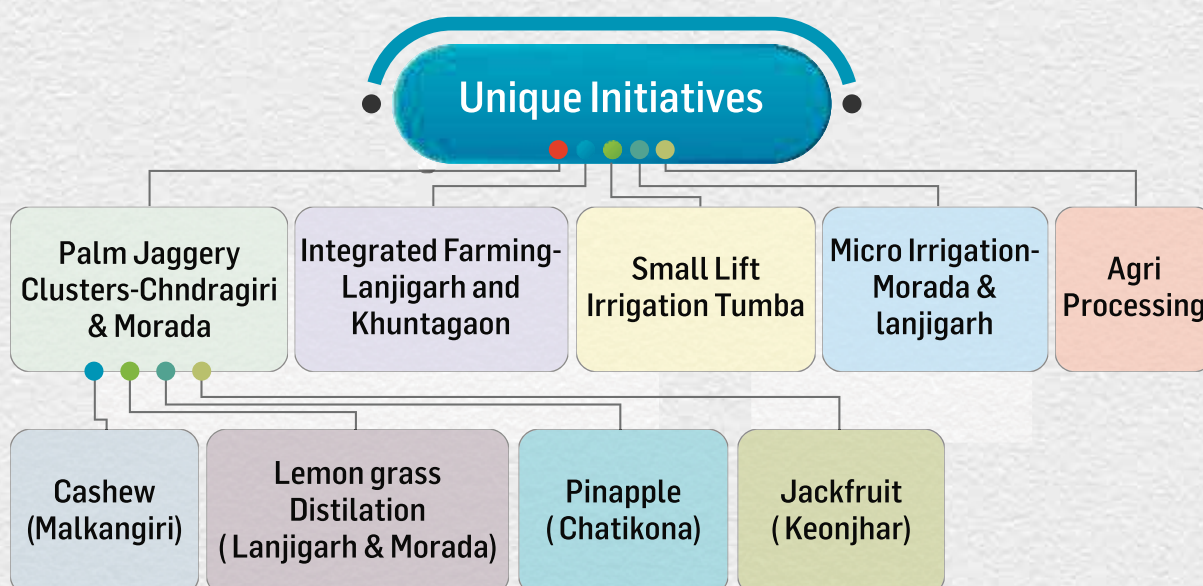


meeting with Maa Banadurga SHG on 5.6.2020 for preparation of MIP. As per MIP out of 10 members 9 members took a loan of Rs.10,000/- per member for production purpose from Radhakrishna GPLF of Kudumulgumma. Mrs Damuni Majhi is one of them who planned for pisciculture farming in her one acre farm pond. Her family consists of five children and husband. Her husband is working in own agriculture field, and sometimes he works as wage labour in their village. For taking privilege of PEF loan, she started pisciculture on 12.7.2020. After a period of eight months of

proper rearing of fish, she was able to sold fish and earned money of Rs.14,200/- and got profit Rs.5,700/-. The detail expenditure are given below

PVTG empowerment fund built confidence to SHG members for proper its proper utilization on production purpose. This year she has started again pisciculture. Mrs. Damuni Majhi has clearly understood the objectives of PEF loan so that she has been repaid her loan monthly without default and earns additional income.

Sl No	Name of Variety	Purchase	Per kg	Total price
1	Vaccur	6 kg	700/-	4200/-
2	Grass cop	3kg	700/-	2100/-
3	Rahi	2kg	700/-	1400/-
4	Fish feeding	L/S		1200/-
			Total	8900







## Events Conducted

### Advasi Mela

The Advasi Mela (tribal fair) of Odisha is the oldest tribal festival in India started since 1951 dedicating to all 62 tribes of the State. The famous Advasi Mela event is being conducted annually every year starting from 26th January and continues for 15 days at the exhibition ground in the Unit III area in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The Mela hosted different tribal art forms and cultural programmes with full enthusiasm and zeal. The Mela showcases and exhibits indigenous tribal culture, their arts & crafts, their life style, tribal handlooms and handicrafts products, forest produces, tribal agricultural produces, tribal food court, tribal market and everything relating and depicting the living of tribal people and different home-grown communities. In this event, Artisans showcase their products, share their experience and discuss how the mela promotes tribal culture and products.

This famous tribal fair was inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Odisha. Despite the restricted situations, following the Covid-19 guidelines, the 2021 Mela had definitely a huge crowd puller of genuine, attractive and affordable priced tribal organic items, food and jewellery for sale. This year cash-less online transactions was promoted among the tribal SHGs during the Mela. The tribal SHGs and the producer groups used the Paytm for cash-less transactions, with support and guidance by the local head-office of the Paytm. Visitors of this Mela, purchased organic tribal products and enjoyed breath-taking dance performances of different tribal communities. People who visit the Mela, enrich their understandings with insights into indigenous knowledge of tribal culture, customs, heritage & lifestyle, and learn the traditions and stories behind Advasi art & craft.

## Support Unit

### Indian Grameen Services (IGS)

The Indian Grameen Services (IGS) is a national level livelihood promotion organisation engaged with OPELIP for providing technical support on Knowledge Management, Operationalization of IGAs and Processing units, access to market, etc. through the field

level officials. During the period of engagement, IGS team worked closely with the PMU team and contributed meaningfully as a team with synergy and added value as an organisation.



### PHRS-OPNIP

Recognising health and nutrition of PVTGs with utmost importance the programme OPNIP was initiated by ST & SC Development Department through Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme, and it was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 2nd March, 2021 with an aim to improve nutritional status of women and children of 13 PVTG Communities in the programme areas of OPELIP.

Under OPNIP, MatruSishuPoshan Kendra (MSPK) cum crèche centres has been set up in each of the 89 PVTG GPs in the state. The MSPK – cum - crèche centres are operating through

the existing OPELIP structure and managed by the Village Development Committees (VDCs). As a first step towards this, the ST & SC Department is taking over twenty-five existing crèches currently running under joint collaboration of Public Health Resource Society and the Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives and supported by DWCD, GoO, operational in three PVTG blocks of Kalahandi, Rayagada and Malkangiri districts. Additionally, new MSPK cum crèches are being set up so as to saturate all 89 PVTG GPs in the state.

## Special Initiatives

### Strengthening PVTG Culture and Traditions

The programme supports on documentation of traditional knowledge among PVTGs in water harvesting, conserving agro-biodiversity, traditional medicine, land development, etc. However, possible efforts will be made to register intellectual property rights. The programme conducts knowledge sharing workshops following detailed documentation of traditional knowledge to disseminate it widely among PVTGs. The programme also supports cultural festivals, youth dormitories and improvements to the sacred sites and places of worship in the villages.

Tribal cultures are rich in heritage. To preserve their culture, tradition & customs, and to protect their identity, musical instruments/ cultural equipment, it is necessary to provide

various supports in time to time. Support for traditional costumes is one of them. Tribals used costumes generally at the time of their dance. Each PVTG has their own dance costumes which they used during their festivals. Tribal dance costumes are as different as the people who wear them. Tribal dress has played and still plays an important symbolic role in the preservation of ethnic values and cultural heritage and in the creation of a feeling of unity among the people. This support protects and preserves traditional cultures, musical instruments/ cultural equipment as a result it attracts more number of tourist to PVTG areas from different locality.



## Nutritional Programme under OPNIP

Looking at the significant prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among PVTG under-5 children, a need was felt to work on improving the health and nutrition status of women and children among the PVTG community. The Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP) focuses on rolling out interventions for improving the nutritional status of women & children by emphasizing on the life cycle approach and prioritizing on the first 1000 days of life. It is specially designed to outreach for improving health and nutrition amongst the 13 PVTG communities in Odisha aiming to reach 1.34

lakh PVTG populations residing in 541 PVTG habitations across 89 GPs of 17 MPAs and 12 districts.

In OPNIP, focus is being given on improving maternal and child nutritional status of the PVTG communities has been operationalized:

- Community based crèches in PVTG villages for children less than 3 years.
- Spot Feeding of nutritious meal to children aged 03 to 06 years in remote hamlets in convergence with ICDS and Women and Child Development Department – Mission Shakti





- Maternal Spot Feeding of One Full Meal for pregnant women and lactating mothers in PVTG villages.

Initially, OPNIP has been started in three districts in phases i.e. Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi covering 6 MPAs and subsequently to other 09 districts covering rest 11 MPAs. The major three interventions taken up under OPNIP are Community based crèches for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years of age, Spot Feeding Centres (SFC) for children in 03 years to 06 years, Pada Pusti Karyakram and Maternal Spot Feeding Centres for pregnant & lactating mothers (MSFCs). A total of 25 nos. of Crèches, 4 nos. of Spot Feeding Centres for Children, and 24 nos. of Mother Spot Feeding Centre have been inaugurated. Around 118 nos. of pregnant, lactating mothers, 478 nos. of 6 months to 3 year children, 100 nos. of 3 to 6 year children are being benefitted from such special initiatives. Generally in a tribal family, pregnant women and lactating mothers when receives benefits in the form of dry food under different

programmes, are being consumed by the other members of family. As a result, it is insufficient for a pregnant women and lactating mother. As per the order of the Govt. of Odisha, cooked food has been supplied in every PVTG village through this programme. For this, one woman has been appointed in each programmed village for cooking. For better and smooth management and monitoring, concerned Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) are looking after this programme.

Apart from this, several health development initiatives have been undertaken for the children in these villages. Under this activity, children between 6 months to 3 years old whose parents are going out for work and unable to pay proper attention on quality of food of their wards, those children are being cared in these creche centers. In these centers, each child is being taken proper care of its health and nutrition support like one time cooked meal, morning breakfast and tiffin at the evening.

## NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMME

# NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMME





## Community based Crèche cum MSPK for children age 6 months to 3 years



### Objective:

The main objective of the crèche is to provide a safe, secure and enabling environment for the children under three



### Services:

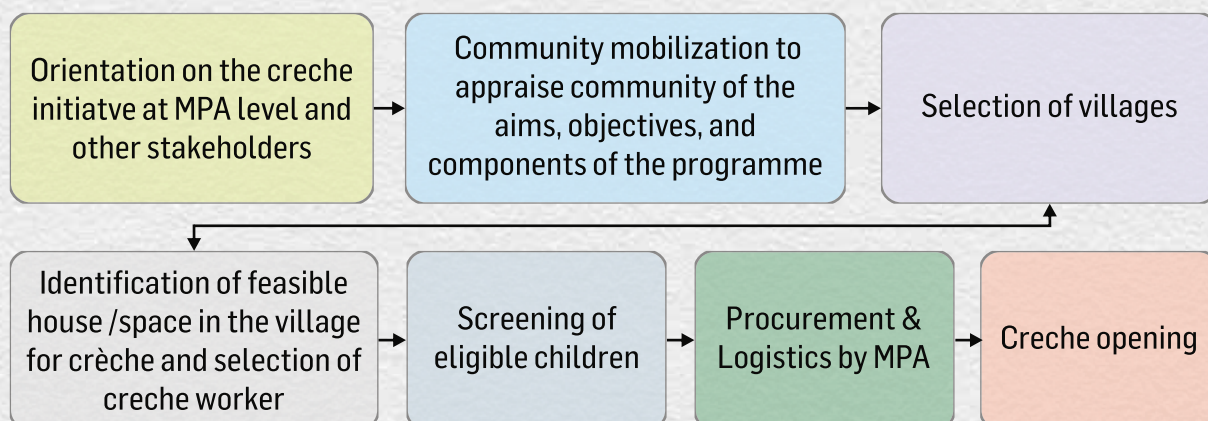
- Basic day care facilities, including nutritious food, sleeping/resting etc.
- Adequate quality food for 6 month to 3 year olds
- Regular anthropometry & Growth monitoring : Monthly height, weight, MUAC, identify growth faltering.
- Action on SAM & MAM children with referrals to NRC
- Care & stimulation: Age appropriate ECCD activities to be conducted for overall development
- Hygiene (promotion of personal hygiene, water/food hygiene, hygienic environment)
- Disease prevention, early identification, treatment and rehabilitation



### Functioning

- 2 Creche workers from Mission Shakti PVTG SHG to look after the creche activities through out the day.
- Anthropometry & Growth monitoring by Poshan Sahayak (GP level), supervised by Nutrition Coordinator
- Day to day monitoring by Mission Shakti SHG (Creche Committee) & VDC, followed by Poshan Sahayak (GP level)

## Implementation Strategy of Creach





## Maternal Spot Feeding Center (MSFC) for pregnant women and lactating mothers



### Objective:

To ensure uptake of adequate nutrition, strengthen the health and ICDS services and create awareness on schemes / entitlements



### Services:

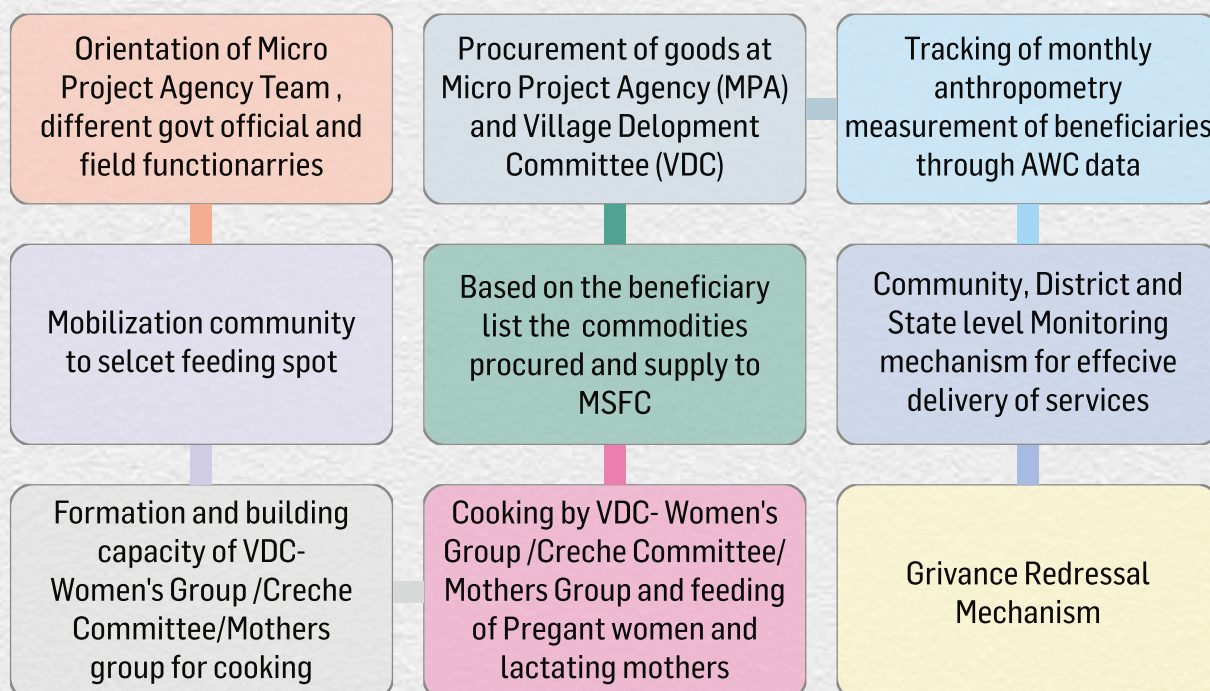
- 6 days in a week; From registration of pregnancy to 6 months of lactation
- 1 Hot Cooked Meal
- As per the prescribed nutritional requirement by ICMR; takes care of almost 40% of daily calorie and protein requirement



### Field Functions

- Mission Shakti PVTG SHG (Mothers' Group). Honorarium provided for cooking and feeding.
- Village Development Committee (VDC) supported by Crèche Committee (CC)
- Day to day monitoring by Mothers group, followed by VDC, Poshan Sahayak (GP level)

## Implementation Strategy MSFC





## Spot Feeding of Children in remote PVTG villages



## Spot Feeding Centre (SFC)



### Objective:

To Improve Nutrition Status Of PVTG Children In 3-6 years age group



### Spot Feeding Center (SFC)

- Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meal 6 days in a week
- Dry ration: This is as per Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS for children 3-6 years in remote/tagged villages
- Avg. 10 Children per center
- Mothers Groups
- 329 SFC center is planned to be functional subject to field verification



### Functioning

Mission Shakti PVTG SHG (Mothers' Group). Honorarium provided for cooking and feeding  
Mission Shakti PVTG SHG (Mother Group) carry ration from AWC & provides HCM  
Day to day monitoring by Mission Shakti PVTG SHG (Mothers Group), followed by VDC, Poshan Sahayak (GP level)









# Chapter VII

## Programme Management

### Managerial Information System (MIS)

**e-Samrudhi:** This is a portal developed by OPELIP MIS Team to digitize the interventions taken up in the programme areas for data collection, reporting, progress for monitoring & documentation purposes. Currently it captures the daily attendance of the staff at different level, work plan of each employee, agricultural information, activity-wise physical and financial progress of AWPB, VDC wise plan & expenditure, SHG information, MGNREGA progress, livestock information, FRA & revenue Information, PVTG household income etc.

**Online & Offline System:** An android base user-friendly App is designed and developed to track the attendance of the staff of PMU/MPA/FNGO with date & time, location [Latitude & Longitude] with photograph of current working location on daily basis. This is a centralized automated system which is monitored by the MIS-Team both at PMU/MPA level. The app also captures the work plan and progress against the activities of each employees of PMU/MPA/FNGO. This work is both online & offline. Apart from this, MIS TEAM developed various API (Application Programming Interface) which is system independence & it helps concurrent data collections from fields.

**Bulk Message Service:** OPELIP also introduce

BULK Message service which will help dynamic message passing to the beneficiaries, Teams of FNGOS, Staffs of MPA & PMU also. In the CORONA Pandemic this service helped us in a greater way. The important information related to awareness on COVID-19 MSG dynamically passing to field personnel & PVTG Household. Also this service help for important suggestive information passing to fields regarding Agriculture, Livelihood & SHG matter from PMU thematic & Consultants.

**Report Corner:** A web-based reporting TOOL is developed by PMU, MIS Team for day-to-day monitoring of various activities. This tool helps to generated various analytical reports for decision making at various level. All reports are centralized both in form of abstract & exhaustive. It supports different file formats like "csv", "excel", "pdf" & "word" etc. The tool also helps advanced filters and functions to fetch data and populate in systematic manner in the grid and easily create custom reports.

Data with geo-tag photographs are being collected from fields on regular basis to measure and monitor the progress of various interventions as per the approved AWPB. The data are being captured through android or web user interface both online and offline mode.

## Programme Monitoring and Review

### GIS Based Monitoring

Monitoring of various activities related to implementation of different schemes is an important task under any project/programme. Programme has taken an initiative for Geographic Information System (GIS) based monitoring of field activities for better

transparency in implementation. Initially, piloting was done for taking geo coordinates of different structures specifically plantation and cluster related cropping so as to actually access the physical area as well as the mortality in case of plantation and also monitor the progress of



cultivation of different crops. The programme has already initiated for geo tagging of different activities for effective monitoring and evaluation.

During the planning process itself, the programme has taken the help of GIS platform for developing GIS based thematic maps such as

slope, drainage, land cover and treatment map for effective and participatory planning. The GIS map not only used for planning but also now used for monitoring different activities. The village boundary is placed over the satellite imagery and incorporation of works in phased manner will help to eliminate the duplicity of works.

## Monitoring of Agricultural Cluster

OPELIP has established a web and mobile-based geospatial monitoring system to serve as a comprehensive solution covering spatial (GIS) & non-spatial (attribute) data collection, management, and reporting. The system helps in monitoring various interventions at the micro-level and provides relevant data to the higher management for a macro view.

The monitoring system is a complete solution that serves as a web portal for information management and reporting requirements for all the users including field staff and Managers/Officers. It is a user friendly, accurate, efficient, and reliable data collection & information dissemination tool deployed over the web and mobile application interfaces in order to provide easy access to all the users, while also serving as a robust & flexible platform for map visualization, spatial analysis, standard reporting, decision support, and relevant capabilities to assist in planning, monitoring, evaluation and day-to-day activities of the users.

A standards-compliant data management & access control system with capabilities for data sharing and a user-based authentication mechanism is implemented to grant secure and trusted access to the end-users. User-level permissions on each data layer for role-based in-depth access control and data security can be configured for precise access and operational control.

The system consists of web and mobile-based data collection interfaces that allow the collection of auto-validated textual information, photographs, geospatial data, audio clips and

multimedia content, etc. from the field along with detailed metadata including time and location of the data collection activity which helps in establishing the authenticity of the collected data.

The system is deployed on central hardware and networking infrastructure consisting of cloud servers and backup systems for ease of management. The server software stack includes the operating system, map server, GIS engine, relational database management system with spatial extensions, and other support software for data safety, cyber security, system administration, etc. The system includes all the back-end software for configuration, system management, access control, etc.

The mobile application is a hybrid application capable of working online as well as offline. It should synchronize the host device with central servers whenever the internet is available. The entire system is expandable due to modular design to incorporate additional functionality in the future when needed.

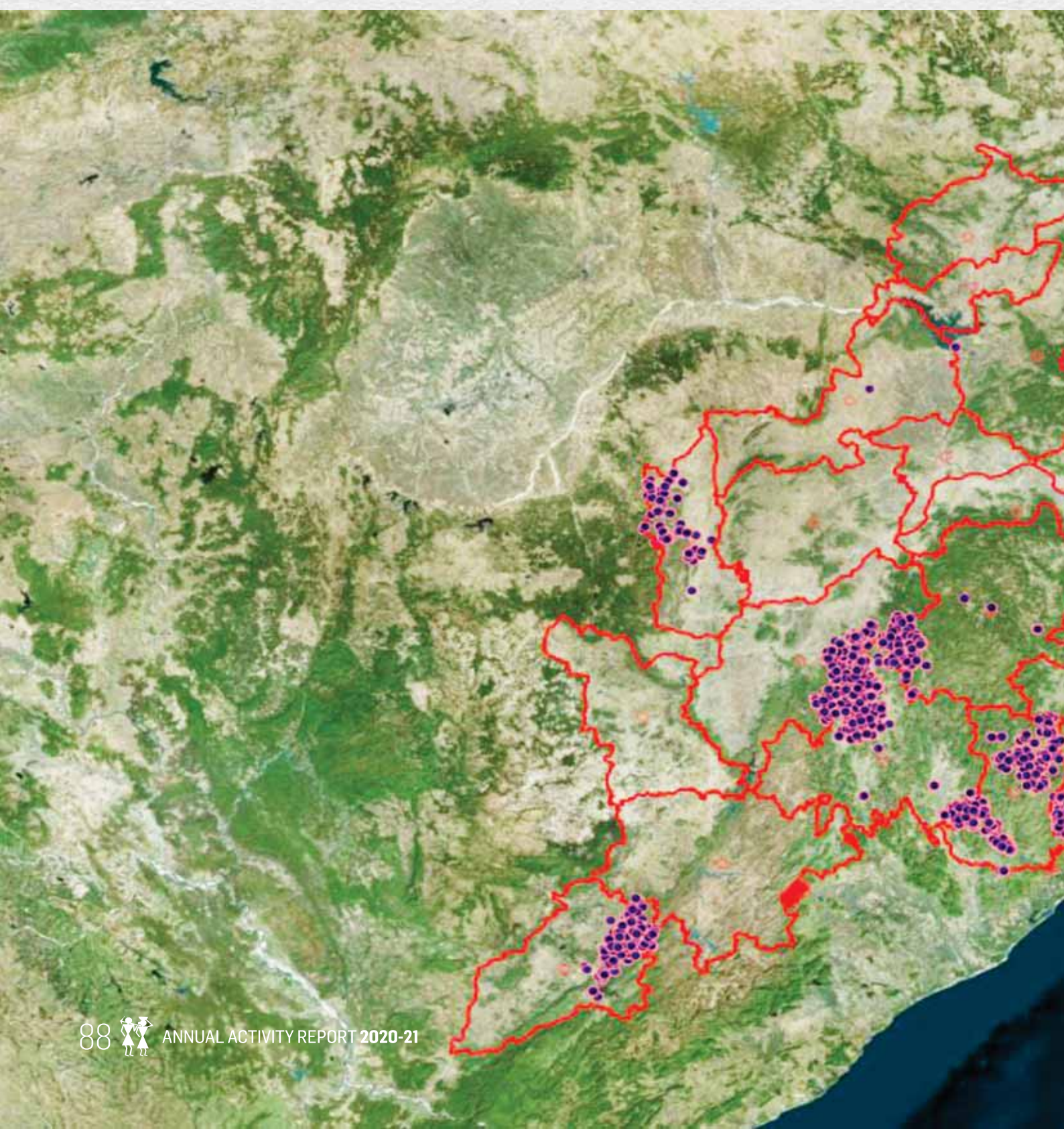






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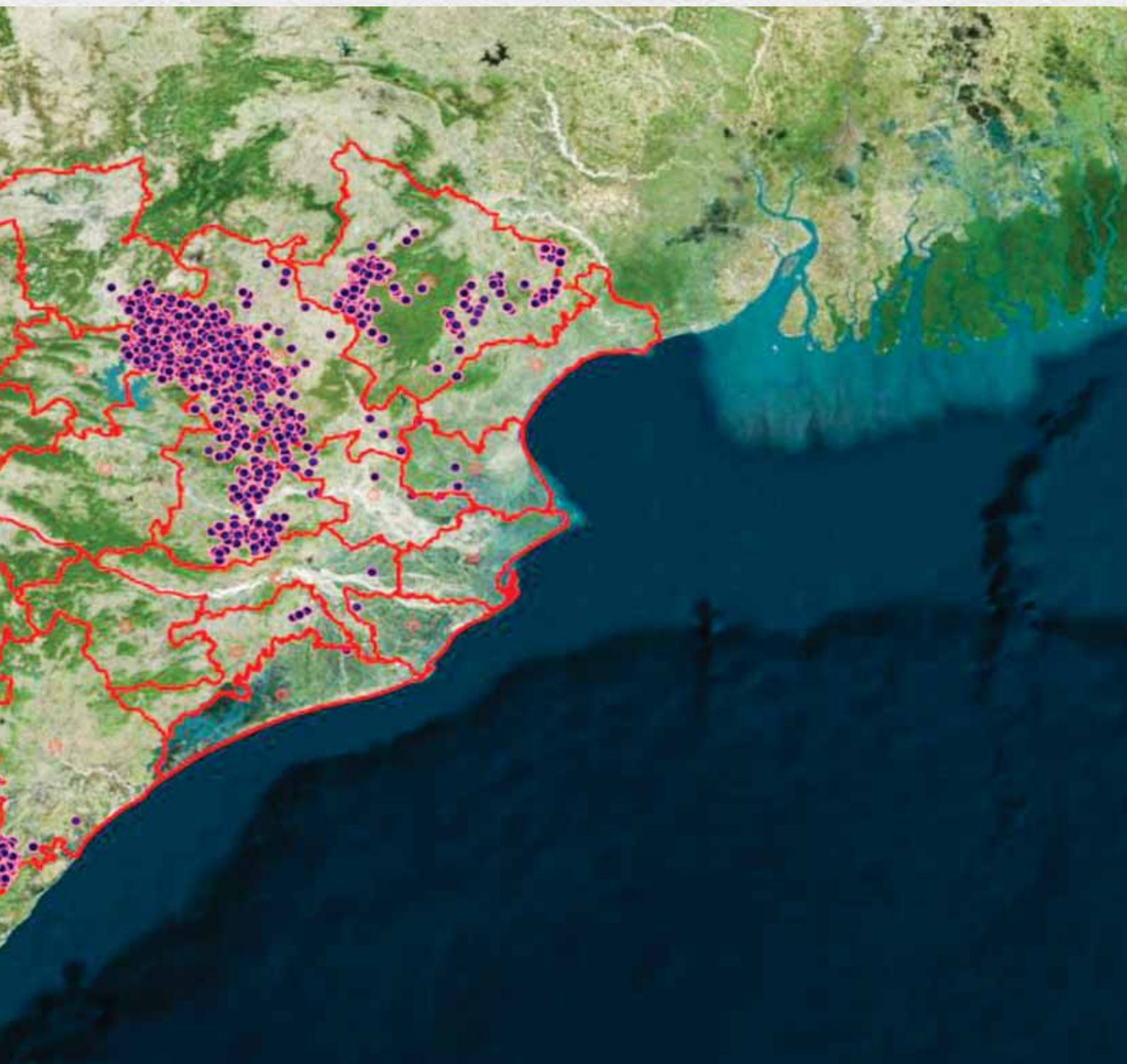


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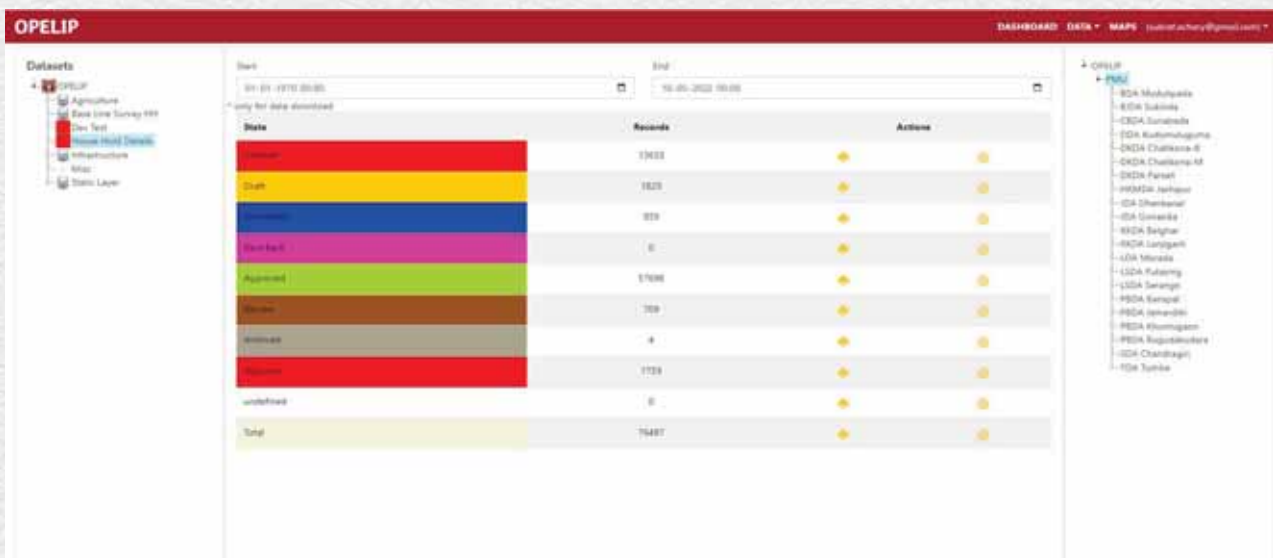
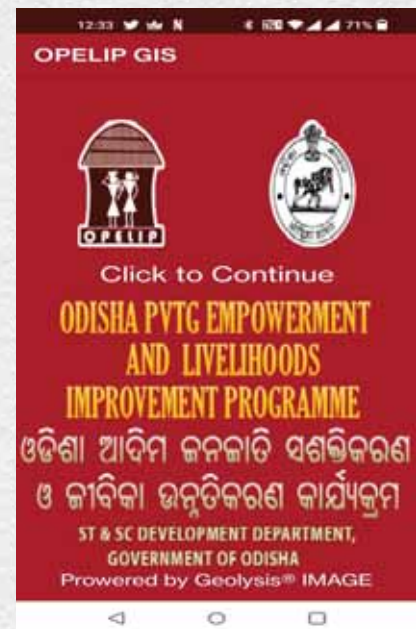
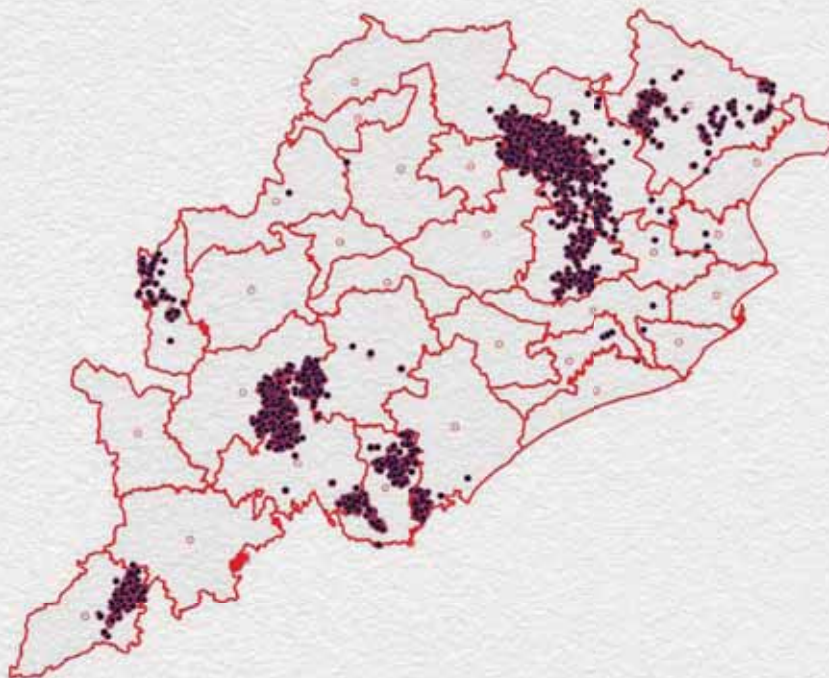


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The mobile application is a hybrid application capable of working online as well as offline. It should synchronize the host device with central servers whenever the internet is available. The entire system is expandable due to modular design to incorporate additional functionality in the future when needed.









# Chapter VIII

## Financial Management

*The programme takes every step to make it very transparent and accountable. All the transactions are captured through tally and consolidated. Day to day monitoring on this aspect is going on from PMU level. Programme has also hired the services of chartered accountant firms for taking up statutory audit across all MPAs. VDC level audit was also planned but due to the pandemic it was not materialized.*

### Overall Information about Project

cultivation of different crops. The programme has already initiated for geo tagging of different activities for effective monitoring and evaluation.

During the planning process itself, the programme has taken the help of GIS platform for developing GIS based thematic maps such as

slope, drainage, land cover and treatment map for effective and participatory planning. The GIS map not only used for planning but also now used for monitoring different activities. The village boundary is placed over the satellite imagery and incorporation of works in phased manner will help to eliminate the duplicity of works.

Date of entry of Agreement:	18.03.2016
Date of completion :	31.03.2024
Total project cost:	INR 711.25 Cr
Total amount of IFAD loan:	INR 318.49 Cr
Total Expenditure of IFAD loan	INR 54.62Cr (March 2021)
Total Expenditure (IFAD + GoO)	INR 69.72Cr

### Overall Expenditure Position (IFAD & GoO) Fund of Programme

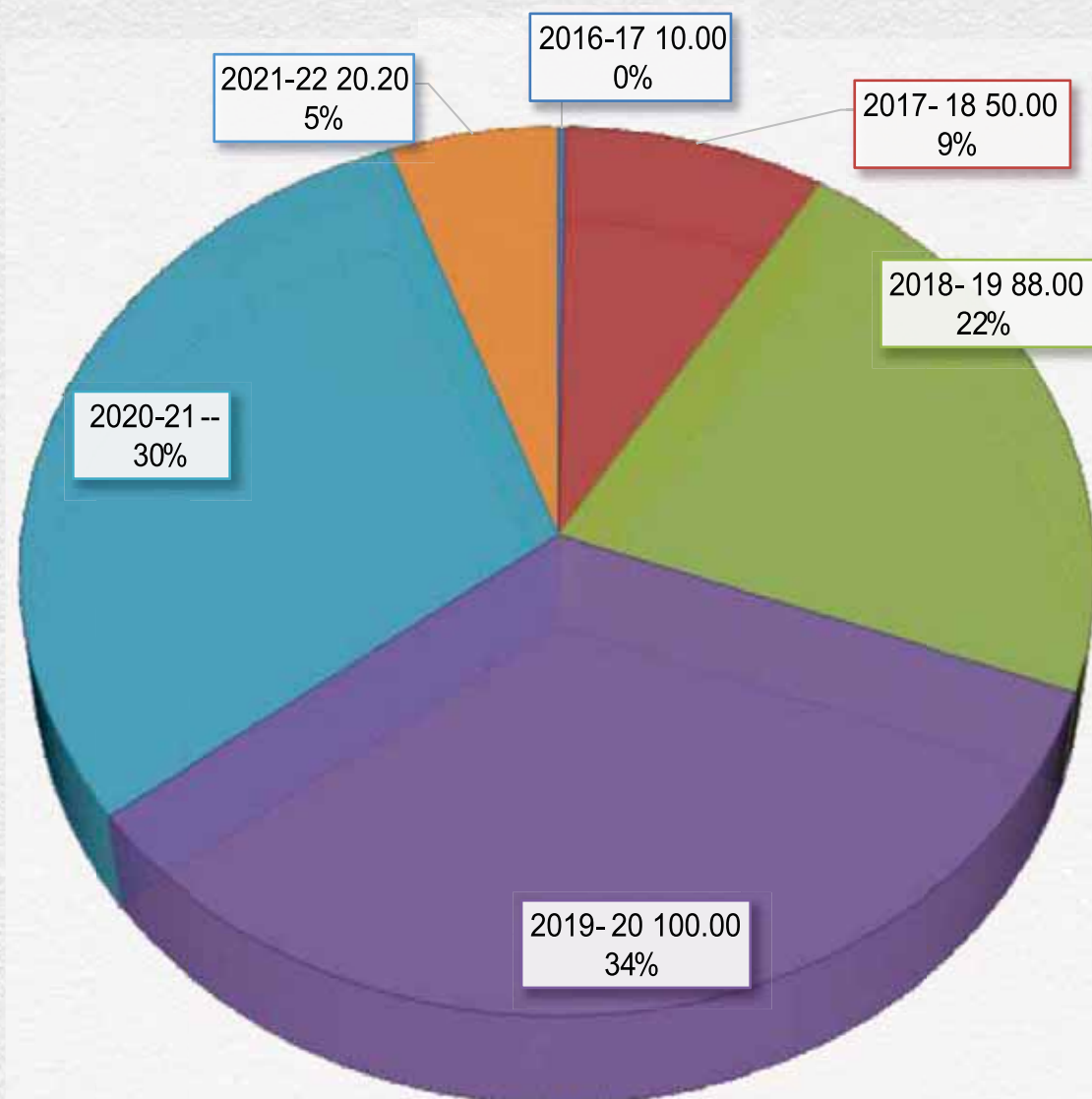
The programme takes every step to make it very transparent and accountable. All the transactions are captured through tally and consolidated. Day to day monitoring on this aspect is going on from PMU level. Programme

has also hired the services of chartered accountant firms for taking up statutory audit across all MPAs. VDC level audit is conducted annually.





### Expenditure incurred



Overall Expenditure Position (IFAD &GoO) Fund of Programme (Amount in Crore)			
	Year	Amount Received	Expenditure incurred
1	2015 - 16	1	0
2	2016 - 17	10	0.59
3	2017 - 18	50	19.93
4	2018 - 19	88	51
5	2019 - 20	100	79.43
6	2020-21	--	69.72
7	2021-22	20.2	12.88
	Total	269.2	233.55



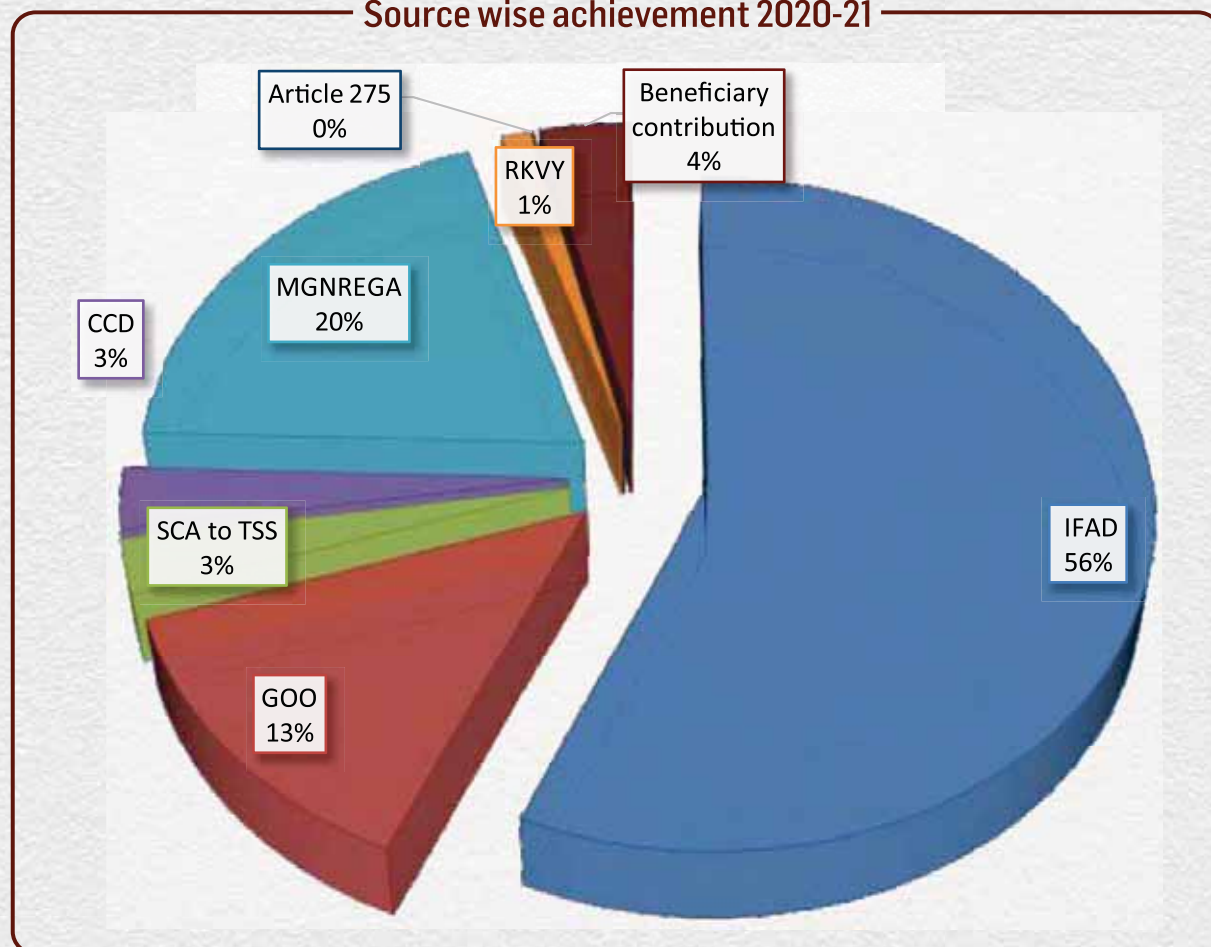


## Fund Position (IFAD &GoO)

2020-21 Financial Progress (Rs. In Lakhs)

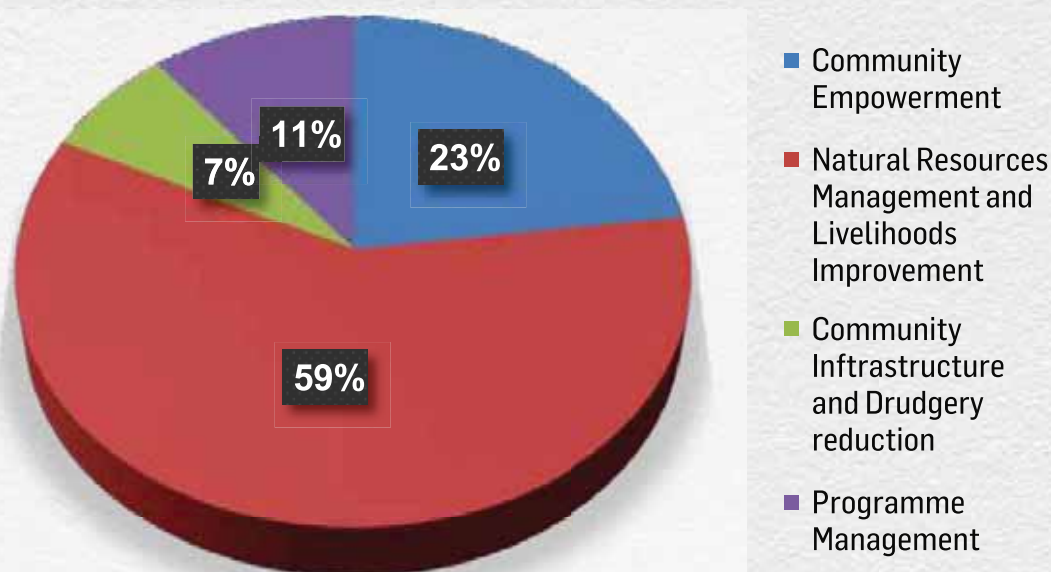
Financial Progress: Source wise Target Vs. Achievement FY 2020-21 (Rs. In Lakhs)			
Sources of Funds	Target	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
IFAD	7,544.25	5,462.00	72.4
GOO	1,790.84	1,510.00	84.32
SCA to TSS	350	350	100
CCD	391.97	274.38	70
MGNREGA	2,629.37	1,677.32	63.79
RKVY	150	150	100
Article 275	-	-	-
Beneficiary contribution	486.21	250.21	51.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,342.64</b>	<b>9,673.90</b>	<b>72.5</b>

Source wise achievement 2020-21





### % OF FUNDS UTILISED on different component



### Component and Sub-Component wise Financial Progress FY: 2020-21 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Component/Sub-Component	Target	Achievement as on March 2021
1	Community Empowerment		
a	Community Institutions Development	2,432.76	2,116.50
b	Strengthening SHGs and Rural Finance	631.19	580.69
	Sub-Total	3,063.95	2,697.19
2	Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Improvement		
a	Natural Resource Management	3,980.05	2,467.70
b	Food & Nutrition Security	2,529.30	2,326.96
c	Livelihoods Improvement	1,394.09	1,296.50
	Sub-Total	7,903.44	6,091.16
3	Community Infrastructure and Drudgery reduction.		
a	Community Infrastructure	314.5	306.95
b	Drudgery Reduction	623.51	577.37
	Sub-Total	938.01	884.33
4	Programme Management		
a	Programme Management Unit	544.26	310.23
b	Micro Project Agency Unit	840.65	504.39
c	Monitoring, Evaluation and KM	52.33	24.6
	Sub-Total	1,437.24	839.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,342.64</b>	<b>10,511.89</b>





## ANNEXURE: Physical Progress

MPA-wise Utilisation of PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) during the year 2020-21  
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	MPA Name	No of GPLF	Amount of PEF Placed (1st+2nd tranches)	Total No. of PVTG functional SHG	Total No. of SHG availed PEF	Total Funds Utilised	% of SHG taken PEF	% of PEF Utilised
1	BDA, Mudulipada	4	33	100	30	28.70	30.00	86.97
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	3	22.6	48	28	20.97	58.33	92.79
3	DDA, Kudumuluguma	3	46.1	129	41	38.85	31.78	84.27
4	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	5	68.2	90	78	59.00	86.67	86.51
5	DKDA, Parsali	2	21.5	38	24	16.50	63.16	76.74
6	HK & MDA, Jashipur	12	105	35	86	90.79	245.71	86.47
7	JDA, Gonasika	6	80	170	94	67.40	55.29	84.25
8	KKDA, Belghar	4	36.7	119	41	32.85	34.45	89.51
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	5	96	68	49	62.60	72.06	65.21
10	LDA, Moroda	8	119	59	98	95.10	166.10	79.92
11	LSDA, Puttasing	2	16	87	19	16.00	21.84	100
12	LSDA, Seranga	3	29	191	37	31.60	19.37	108.97
13	PBDA, Jamardihi	6	57	131	52	48.75	39.69	85.53
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon	5	20	71	5	5.00	7.04	25.00
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	9	101	78	115	106.78	147.44	105.72
16	SDA, Chandragiri	9	75.5	108	68	57.00	62.96	75.50
17	TDA, Tumba	3	24	141	31	21.00	21.99	87.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>950.6</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>798.89</b>	<b>53.88</b>	<b>84.04</b>



## MPA wise Physical Progress under IGA from 2018-19 to 2020-21

Sl. No.	MPA	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Cum. Progress (2018-19 TO 2020-21)
1	BDA Mudulipada	23	22	44	89
2	CBDA Sunabeda	21	21	66	108
3	DDA Kudumuluguma	35	11	70	116
4	DKDA Chatikona	40	40	106	186
5	DKDA Parsali	15	15	85	115
6	HKMDA Jashipur	40	40	143	223
7	JDA Gonasika	27	27	100	154
8	KKDA Belghar	28	28	85	141
9	KKDA Lanjigarh	20	20	79	119
10	LDA Morada	38	44	148	230
11	LSDA Seranga	20	20	75	115
12	LSDA Puttasing	9	9	28	46
13	PBDA Jamardihi	40	40	69	149
14	PBDA Khuntugaon	24	24	72	120
15	PBDARugudakudara	39	39	67	145
16	SDAChandragiri	15	15	93	123
17	TDA Tumba	31	31	101	163
	<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>2342</b>









## Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)

2nd Floor, TDCCOL Building, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751022

**ST & SC Development,**  
Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department,  
Government of Odisha.